

Action Taken Report in light of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT (PB), New Delhi in M.A. No. 98/2022 of O.A No. 180/2021 dated 23.01.2023 in the matter of Mukul Kumar Vrs. Uttar Pradesh & others.

I, John Kerketta, son of Late Tej Kumar Kerketta, residing at Kokar P.O-Bariyatu, P.S-Sadar, Ranchi, Jharkhand do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:-

1. That I am posted as Officer on Special Duty in Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi and as such I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the present matter. I am duly authorized by the Principal Secretary, Forest, Environment & Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand to file the present action taken report.

2. In compliances of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT (PB), New Delhi in M.A No. 98 of 2022 in O.A. No. 180/2021 dated 08.11.2021 in the matter of Mukul Kumar Vrs. Uttar Pradesh & Others, a case based Environmental Training Module has been provided by the Shri Krishna Institute Of Public Administration (SKIPA), Govt. of Jharkhand for training of concerned officials and stakeholders.

The copy of the Environmental Training Module is enclosed herewith as annexure- "A".

3. A letter no. 828 dated 11.03.2024 has been issued to the SKIPA, Govt. of Jharkhand for defining the training schedule with respect to the duration and details of the trainee's.

The copy of the said letter is enclosed herewith as annexure- "B".

John Kerketta
Deponent 11/03/2024

श्री कृष्ण लोक प्रशासन संस्थान
झारखण्ड सरकार, राँची-834008

पत्रांक-XXIII-22/2023/.....251...../श्रीकृपा, राँची,

दिनांक-28.02.2024

प्रेषक,

अनिल कुमार
अपर निदेशक,
श्री कृष्ण लोक प्रशासन संस्थान
झारखण्ड सरकार,
राँची।

सेवा में,

श्री राजू रंजन राय
सरकार के अपर सचिव
वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग,
झारखण्ड सरकार,
राँची।

OSD
28/2/2024

विषय :- माननीय NGT वाद O.A. No.180/2021 Mukul Kumar Vrs State of Uttaar Pradesh & others मामले में दायर M.A. No.-98/2022 में दिनांक-23.01.2023 एवं 17.10.2023 के पारित आदेश के अनुपालन के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :- आपका पत्रांक संख्या-7/पर्यांप्रदू(वाद)-06/2022-4716, दिनांक-20.12.2023 एवं पत्रांक संख्या-7/पर्यांप्रदू(वाद)-06/2022-682, दिनांक-22.02.2023

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रसंगिक पत्र के संबंध में कहना है कि, झारखण्ड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्षद से प्राप्त पत्रांक- संख्या-PC/SKIPA/01/2024/B-379, दिनांक-21.02.2024 द्वारा O.A. No.180/2021 Mukul Kumar Vrs State of Uttaar Pradesh & others के मामले में दायर M.A. No.-98/2022 में दिनांक-23.01.2023 को पारित आदेश एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम/मॉड्यूल का प्रति इस पत्र के साथ आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु संलग्न कर प्रेषित की जा रही है।

अनु०-यथोक्त।

विश्वामभाजन

(अनिल कुमार)
अपर निदेशक

Session No	Session Title	Scope of Session
1	Protection of Environment and Wildlife: The Judicial Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Environment as a Constitutional Mandate • Judiciary as parens patriae to protect the Environment & Wildlife • Role of Judiciary in developing Environmental Jurisprudence – Public Trust Doctrine, Polluter Pays Principle, Precautionary Principle etc. • The vires of Judicial Activism in protection of Environment & Wildlife • Innovative Approaches to meet the Global Challenges
2	Jurisprudence on Environmental Law: Contribution of the Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CASE LAW based on various Supreme Court Judgments (Annexure-1)
3	Environmental Policy and legislations in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives • Brief of all acts viz Air, Water, Noise, Forest, Wildlife Acts etc. • Jurisdictional areas of Centre, States, Districts • Standard Rules and Guidelines • Challenges in implementation
4	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role, Power and Functions of Administrators • NGT Orders, scope and compliance with respect to Water Management and Ground Water Management and River Pollution (Annexure-2)
5	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role, Power and Functions of Administrators • NGT Orders, scope and compliance with respect to Air Pollutions (Annexure-3)
6	The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role, Power and Functions of Administrators • NGT Orders, scope and compliance with respect to Noise pollution (Annexure-4)
7	Indian Forest Act, 1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role, Power and Functions of Administrators • NGT Orders, scope and compliance with respect to Ecologically sensitive Zones (Annexure-5)
8	The Wild Life (Protection) Act, of 1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role, Power and Functions of Administrators • NGT Orders with respect to Wildlife Protection , and implementation of polluters pay principle (Annexure-6)
9	Hazardous waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role, Power and Functions of Administrators • NGT Orders, scope and compliance with respect to Solid Waste management and Compensation to victims (Annexure-7)
10	Environmental aspect of Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role, Power and Functions of Administrators • NGT Orders, scope and compliance with respect to Urban Development, Construction Work, Illegal Mining, Stone Crushers (Annexure-8)
11	Just Transition in Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Force • Aims and Objectives • Vision and Mandate • Strategic Approaches • Guiding Principles
12	Just Transition in Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic Framework • Key Deliverables

CASE LAW (JUDGMENTS MENTIONED BELOW INCLUDE CITATIONS AND SHORT NOTES FOR REFERENCE).

1. Centre for Environmental Law WWF 1 v. Union of India, Writ Petition(s)(Civil) No(s).337/1995; Order Dated: 28.01.2020 (Supreme Court) [The Supreme Court held that it is not desirable that the introduction of the African Cheetahs into India be left to the sole discretion of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA). NTCA be guided and directed by the Committee of Experts in the field who would carry out the survey for the best location for introducing the African Cheetahs in India and take a careful decision about the viability of introducing this animal on a larger scale]
2. Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai v. Worli Koliwada Nakhwa Matsya Vyavasay Sahakari Society Ltd and Others Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal (C) No(s).17471-17476/2019; Order Dated: 30-09- 2022 (Supreme Court) [The Supreme Court observed that it is wrong to ask developing countries to halt projects citing climate change]
3. Pahwa Plastics Pvt. Ltd. v. Dastak NGO, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 362 [The 1986 Act does not prohibit Ex post facto Environmental Clearance (EC), however, it should not be granted routinely, but in exceptional circumstances taking into account all relevant environmental factors. Where the adverse consequences of denial of Ex post facto approval outweigh the consequences of regularization of operations by grant of Ex post facto approval, and the establishment concerned otherwise conforms to the requisite pollution norms, Ex Training Program for Maldives Judicial Officers-SE-06 [12th – 15th December, 2022] 2 post facto approval should be given in accordance with law, in strict conformity with the applicable Rules, Regulations and/or Notifications. The deviant industry may be penalised by an imposition of heavy penalty on the principle of 'polluter pays' and the cost of restoration of environment may be recovered from it. An establishment contributing to the economy of the country and providing livelihood ought not to be closed down only on the ground of the technical irregularity of not obtaining prior Environmental Clearance irrespective of whether or not the unit actually causes pollution]
4. In Re : TN Godavarman Thirumalpad v. Union of India, 2022 LiveLaw (SC) 540 [Guidelines issued by the Union Ministry for Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZ) near protected forests held to be reasonable. Further directions issued in relation to ESZ -No new permanent structure shall be permitted to come up for whatsoever purpose within the ESZ. Mining within the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries shall not be permitted. The court further held that Public Trust Doctrine is part of the law of land. The role of the State cannot be confined to that of a facilitator or generator of economic activities for immediate upliftment of the fortunes of the State. The State also has to act as a trustee for the benefit of the general public in relation to the natural resources so that sustainable development can be achieved in the long term. Such role of the State is more relevant today, than, possibly, at any point of time in history with the threat of climate catastrophe resulting from global warming looming large]
5. T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad v. Union of India, 2022 LiveLaw (SC) 467 [Adherence to the principle of sustainable development is a constitutional requirement and the Precautionary Principle is an essential feature of the principle of 'Sustainable Development'. In case of a doubt, protection of environment would have precedence over the economic interest]
6. Binay Kumar Dalei v. State of Odisha, (2022) 5 SCC 33 [The Supreme Court upheld the decision of NGT directing that mining activity shall not be permitted within and in the vicinity of Simlipal - Hadagarh - Kuldiha – Simlipal elephant corridor]
7. Samaj Parivarthana Samudaya v. State of Karnataka, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 1104 [The Supreme Court lifted curbs on iron sale and export from mines in Karnataka and relaxes the directions issued in 2011]



8. Madhya Pradesh High Court Advocates Bar Association v. Union of India, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 639 [The role of the NGT was not simply adjudicatory, but it also had the equally vital role which is preventive, ameliorative, or of the remedial category. The Court further held that NGT under Section 14 & 22 of the NGT Act does not oust the High Court's jurisdiction under Article 226 & 227 as the same is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution]
9. Kantha Vibhag Yuva Koli Samaj Parivartan Trust v. State of Gujarat, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 120 [NGT cannot refuse to hear a challenge to an Environmental Clearance under Section 16(h) of the NGT Act and delegate the process of adjudicating on compliance to an expert committee]
10. Narinder Singh and Others v. Divesh Bhutani and Others 2022 SCC OnLine SC 899 [The Supreme Court held that prior permission of the Central Government is required to allow any change of user of forest or deemed forest land]
11. D. Swamy v. Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 1278 [The Supreme Court reiterated that the grant of ex post facto environmental clearance in exceptional cases is not impermissible]
12. Electrosteel Steels Ltd. v. Union of India, 2021 SCC OnLine SC 1247 [The question was whether an establishment contributing to the economy of the country and providing livelihood to hundreds of people Training Program for Maldives Judicial Officers-SE-06 [12th – 15th December, 2022] 3 should be closed down for the technical irregularity of shifting its site without prior environmental clearance, without opportunity to the establishment to regularize its operation by obtaining the requisite clearances and permissions, even though the establishment may not otherwise be violating pollution laws, or the pollution, if any, can conveniently and effectively be checked. The answer was held to be in the negative]
13. Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai v. Ankita Sinha and Others, 2021 SCC OnLine SC 897 [NGT is not merely an adjudicatory forum; Inquisitorial functions are also available with it to protect environment]
14. Himachal Bus Stand Management Authority v. Central Empowered Committee & Others, (2021) 4 SCC 309 [The environmental rule of law seeks to create essential tools – conceptual, procedural and institutional to bring structure to the discourse on environmental protection. It does so to enhance our understanding of environmental challenges – of how they have been shaped by humanity's interface with nature in the past, how they continue to be affected by its engagement with nature in the present and the prospects for the future, if we were not to radically alter the course of destruction which humanity's actions have charted.]
15. Hospitality Association of Mudumalai v. In Defence of Environment and Animals and Others, (2020) 10 SCC 589 [It was held that the State Government is empowered to take measures to protect forests and wildlife falling within its territory in light of Entries 17A 'Forest' and 17B 'Protection of wild animals and birds' in the concurrent list and the power of the State Government under the Wildlife Act to notify Sanctuaries and other protected areas. Therefore, State Government was empowered to protect the habitats situated on a private land by notifying an elephant corridor]
16. Animal Welfare Board of India v. A. Nagaraja and Others, (2014) 7 SCC 547 [The Supreme Court held that Jallikattu is not an exception under the Protection of Animals from Cruelty Act on the account of human necessities since the pain, suffering and anxiety inflicted to bulls during Jallikattu events is primarily for the pleasure of humans and can be easily avoided]
17. Centre For Environmental Law WWF-India v. Union of India, (2013) 8 SCC 234 [The Court struck down an order of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change to introduce the African Cheetahs in Kuno in Madhya Pradesh on the ground that they had not conducted any detailed study before passing the order of introducing 'foreign species' to the territory of India]
18. Sansar Chand v. State of Rajasthan, (2010) 10 SCC 604 [The Court issued directions to Central and State Governments and their agencies to make all efforts to preserve the wild life of the country and take stringent actions against those who are violating the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, as this is necessary for maintaining the ecological balance in the country]



19. Intellectuals Forum, Tirupathi v. State of A.P., (2001) 3 SCC 549 [The Court upheld a ban on the construction of tanks and new wells in an area suffering water shortage. The Court directed the adoption of rainwater harvesting and monitoring its efficacy]

20. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board v. Sri. C. Kenchappa and Others, (2006) 6 SCC 371 [The Supreme Court dealt with the principles of sustainable development, polluter pays, precautionary principle, public trust doctrine, also emphasized on the requirement of carrying on an impact assessment and obtaining necessary clearance from the State Pollution Control Board and the Department of Ecology and Environment before execution of an industrial activity]

21. Research Foundation for Science v. Union of India, (2005) 13 SCC 186 [The polluter pay principle basically means that the producer of goods and other items should be responsible for the cost of preventing or dealing with any pollution that the process causes. The principle also does not mean that the polluter can pollute and pay for it.]

22. Indian Handicrafts Emporium v. Union of India, (2003) 7 SCC 589 [The Supreme Court held that trade in ivory is totally prohibited under Chapter II-A of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and any person who has obtained a certificate from the Chief Wild life Warden (CWW) may keep possession of such product but cannot sell it further. Such restriction was held to be 'reasonable' under Article 19(1)(g)]

23. M. C. Mehta v. Union of India, (2002) 4 SCC 356 (Vehicular Pollution Case) [A four member committee, comprising of a retired Supreme Court judge was formed to recommend measures to control vehicular pollution nationwide. Orders were passed for the supply of lead-free petrol and use of natural gas and other fuels as substitutes for conventional fuels and also carried out]

24. Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board II v. M.V. Nayudu, (2001) 2 SCC 62 [The Court held that in the environmental field, where the uncertainty of scientific opinions have created serious problems for the courts. Uncertainty becomes a problem when scientific knowledge is institutionalized in policy-making by agencies and courts]

25. Hinch Lal Tiwari v. Kamala Devi, (2001) 6 SCC 496 [The Supreme Court held that the government and other authorities had noticed that a pond was falling in disuse and, therefore, should have bestowed their attention to develop the same. Such an effort would, on one hand, have prevented ecological disaster and on the other, provided better environment for the benefit of the public at large]

26. State of Karnataka v. K. Krishnan, (2000) 7 SCC 80 [Chapter VI of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 makes provision for control of timber and other forest produce in transit. The authorised officer has the power to seize any forest produce together with all tools, boats, vehicles or cattle or any other property used in connection with the commission of an offence in respect of any forest produce. As authorised officer has also the power to release the property seized under Section 62, all timber or forest produce, which is not the property of the Government and in respect of which a forest offence has been committed and all tools, boats, vehicles and cattle used in committing any forest offence are liable to forfeiture by the State Government subject to the provisions of Section 71-G of the Act]

27. Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, (2000) 10 SCC 664 [The Court held that when there is a state of uncertainty due to lack of data or material about the extent of damage or pollution likely to be caused, then, in order to maintain the ecological balance, the burden of proof.....must necessarily be on the industry or unit which is likely to cause pollution. On the other hand where the effect on ecology or environment of setting up an industry is known, what has to be seen is that if the environment is likely to suffer, then what mitigating steps can be taken to offset the same. Merely because there will be a change is no reason to presume that there will be ecological disaster. It is when the effect of the project is known that the principle of sustainable development would come into play, which will ensure that mitigating steps are and can be taken to preserve the ecological balance]

28. M.I. Builders Pvt. Ltd. v. Radhey Shyam Sahu, (1999) 6 SCC 464 [The Supreme Court applied the doctrine of Public Trust when it found that the Lucknow mahapalika entered into a contract with the petitioners for



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constructing an underground shopping complex beneath a park. The court held that the contract was without tender and also against the public trust doctrine, as the mahapalika had deprived themselves of their obligatory duties as a trustee to maintain parks.] Training Program for Maldives Judicial Officers-SE-06 [12th – 15th December, 2022] 5

29. Centre For Environmental Law WWF-I v. Union of India, (1998) 6 SCC 483 [The Court suo motu gave the directions to 17 States to comply with the provisions under Sec 33-A and Sec 34 of WPA, 1972

30. T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India and Others, (1997) 2 SCC 267 [A petition to protect the deforestation of the forest by illegal timber operations in a forest was expanded by the Supreme Court to create its own monitoring and implementation system at regional and state levels to regulate the felling, use and movement of timber across the country, to preserve India’s forest cover]

31. S Jagannath v. Union of India, (1997) 2 SCC 87 [The Court held that Aquaculture industries functioning within 1km radius of the Chilika Lake must compensate the affected persons; Aquaculture functioning outside the CRZ should obtain prior permission and clearance from the authority within the prescribed time limit failing which they must stop their operations]

32. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, (1997) 1 SCC 388 [The apex court applied the doctrine of “Public Trust” for the first time. The government sanction to the deviation of the natural flow of the river for the sake of increasing the facilities of a motel was held to be violating the trust conferred on the state to protect the natural resources]

33. M.C. Mehta (Taj Trapezium Matter) v. Union of India, (1997) 2 SCC 353 [The Court recognised the need for the protection of the Taj Mahal. The Court relied on the precautionary principle and held that environmental measures must “anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation”. It also placed the onus of proof on an industry to show that it operates in a manner that is environmentally benign. This case thus broadened the definition of the right to live and was able to limit industrial practices that were harmful so as to protect people’s right to live in a safe environment]

34. Animal and Environmental Legal Defence Fund v. Union of India, (1997) 3 SCC 549 [The court issued additional conditions for granting fishing licenses which included: Each permit holder shall hold photo ID along with his photograph; these permits are neither transferable nor heritable; each permit holder shall have the right to enter the National Park and reach the reservoir using the highway only; daily record of entry and exit of such permit holders has to be maintained in a register; the fishermen shall be prohibited from lighting fires in the forests for cooking purpose, etc.]

35. Ivory Traders and Manufacturers Association v. Union of India, AIR 1997 DEL 267 [The court declared that trade and businesses at the costs of disrupting life forms cannot be permitted even once. Further, it was held that Art 19 (1) (g) are not absolute and restrictions can be imposed on them in Public interest]

36. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, (1996) 5 SCC 647 [The court delivering directed all the Tanneries to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 as fine. The Court further held that though Tanneries are the major source of foreign exchange and also provides employment to several thousands of people, however, at the same time, it destroys the environment and poses a health hazard to everyone]

37. Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action and Others v. Union of India, (1996) 3 SCC 212 [The Court imposed a penalty upon the polluting industries, which was to be paid with compound interest since the industries had intentionally failed to comply with the court’s directions, which had seriously impacted the lives of a significant number of residents in the vicinity of the plants. The “polluter pays” principle, entails that if an activity of harmful nature is carried out, then the individuals conducting these activities will be required to compensate those affected to make up for the damage that is caused, irrespective of the fact that precautionary measures were taken in carrying out the activity] Training Program for Maldives Judicial Officers-SE-06 [12th – 15th December, 2022] 6



38. Pradeep Krishen v. Union of India, 1996 (8) SCC 599 [The court held that for the tribal to acquire any rights over the forest land in the sanctuaries and national parks proper procedures have to be followed under the WPA, 1972. Till such procedure is complete, the State government cannot bar entry of the villagers or tribal into the Forest until such entry is likely to result in the destruction or damage to the environment of the area]
39. Union Carbide Commission v. Union of India, (1991) 4 SCC 584 [The Supreme Court directed the UCC to pay sum of 470 Million U.S. Dollars i.e. Rs. 750 crore towards compensation to the victims for the full and final settlement in satisfaction of all past, present and future claims and the same was accepted by both the parties]
40. Rural Litigation Entitlement Kendra (RLEK) v. Union of India AIR 1988 SC 2187 [The doctrine of sustainable development envisions a balance between development and ecology, so that the socio-economic needs of the country are served while reducing the adverse impact on the environment, and administrative and legislative measures for harmonizing environmental and developmental values should be formulated]
41. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India & Ors., (1987) 4 SCC 463 (Kanpur Tanneries Case) [The Court held that the financial capacity of a tannery should be considered irrelevant while requiring them to establish primary treatment plants. Just like an industry which cannot pay minimum wages to its workers cannot be allowed to exist, the tanneries which cannot set up a primary treatment plant cannot be permitted to continue]
42. Sachidanand Pandey v. State of West Bengal, (1987) 2 SCC 295 [The Court held that whenever the matter of ecology is brought before the Court, the Court are not to shrug its shoulders saying that it is a matter for policy making authority]
43. Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Shri Vardhichand & Others, (1980) 4 SCC 162 [The court upheld public nuisance as a challenge to the component of social justice and rule of law and that decency and dignity are the non-negotiable facets of human rights]

Annexure-2

NGT Orders with respect to Water Management and Ground Water Management and River Pollution

Sl. No.	Particulars of Order	Substance of directions
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1) 1	OA No. 673/2018 In re: News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB order dated 22.02.2021	Directions for preparing action plan in respect of each of the polluted river stretch vetted by CPCB as per model plan, aiming restoration of water quality by preventing discharge of sewage and other waste and taking necessary measures in execution of integrated river rejuvenation plan. Execution to be monitored by Ministry of Jalshakti, CPCB and NMCG at national level and Chief secretaries at State level
2)	OA No. 6/2012 Nizamuddin West Association vs. Union of India & Ors.	Monitoring compliance of directions for rejuvenation of River Yamuna for which high level Committee headed by LG Delhi
3)	OA No. 200/2014 M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 22.07.2022	Monitoring compliance of directions for rejuvenation of River Ganga and issuing further directions in the light of review from time to time
4)	OA No. 176/2015 Shailesh Singh vs. Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors. order dated 25.2.2022	Directed remedial action against illegal extraction of ground water by hotels for drawing of groundwater for commercial purposes
5)	OA No. 384/2019 Mrs. Sunita Pandey & Anr vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 1.2.2021	Directions for remedial action against contamination of groundwater due to Arsenic and for availability of clean drinking water in districts of Uttar Pradesh
6)	OA No. 95/2018, Aryavart Foundation vs. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors. order dated 24.02.2023	Directions to control discharge of effluents by industries and CETP in Vapi Industrial Cluster in River daman Ganga and drain Bill Khadi and also directed performance audit of PCBs.
7)	OA No. 325/2015, Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi vs. Union of India & Ors., order dated 18.11.2020	Directions for identification, protection and restoration
8)	OA No. OA 94/2013, Vikrant Kumar Tongad vs. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. order dated 17.07.2018	Directions for ground water harvesting systems in every building.
9)	OA No. 59/2012, Vikrant Kumar Tongad vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 11.09.2019	Directions to conserve ground water and stoppage of illegal drawal of ground water
10)	OA No. 148/2016, Mahesh Chandra Saxena vs. South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors., order dated 21.09.2020	Directions for utilisation of STP treated water for non potable purposes to save drinking water used for such purposes
11)	OA No. 351/2019, Raja Murad Bhat vs. State of Jammu and Kashmir & Ors., order dated 25.11.2021	Directions to protect Hokersar Wetland, Wular Lake and Kreentchoo-Chandhara Wetland in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and other wetlands throughout India
12)	OA No. 214/2021, Shailesh Singh vs. Central Pollution Control Board & Ors., Orders dated 13.05.2022	Directions issued for compliance off consent conditions and environmental norms in operation of slaughter house at Ghazipur, Delhi.
13)	RA No. 17/2022 in OA No. 214/2021, Shailesh Singh vs. Central Pollution Control Board & Ors., order dated 04.07.2022	Requirement of 100% recirculation and reuse of treated water by slaughter house, maintaining requisite quality for reuse. Direction also issued for cutting down water requirement.
14)	OA No. 425/2019, Vijay Kumar vs. State of Himachal Pradesh,	Directions to Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) for realising minimum water downstream.

	Order dated 07.09.2020	
15)	OA No. 138/2016 (TNHRC), Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River Order dated 28.10.2020	Directions for control of pollution of river Ghaggar which was highly polluted on account of discharge of waste in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. The issues identified by Expert Committee were directed to be monitored by Chief Secretaries of said States, which was to be further monitored by Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) comprising MoJS, NMCG and CPCB.
16)	OA No. 116/2014, Meera Shukla vs. Municipal Corporation, Gorakhpur & Ors. Order dated 13.09.2022	Directions for remedial measures against contamination of water bodies and groundwater in and around Gorakhpur District in UP and protecting the Ramgarh Lake, Ami, Rapti and Rohani Rivers by taking identified measures on the subject.
17)	OA No. 22/2020(EZ), Dilip Kumar Samantaray vs. State of Odisha Board & Ors., Order dated 15.12.2020	Directions for keeping flood plain zone of Mahanadi river at Cuttack free from encroachment and other activities and using the reclaimed area only for dense forest.
18)	OA No. 68/2020/EZ, Pradip Kumar Pattnaik vs. Union of India & Ors., Order dated 21.09.2022	Directions for taking steps for protection of floodplain zone of Mahanadi river, reclaimed land was directed to be developed as dense forest
19)	OA No. 16/2014, Shri Hazi Ariff vs State of U.P. & Ors. Order dated 10.02.2023	Directions to maintain buffer zone of 12 metres from the edge of Sahibabad drain at Ghaziabad.
20)	OA No. 134/2015, Friends through its General Secretary vs. Ministry of Water Resources Order dated 01.12.2021	Directions to regulate use of RO where TDS level is within limits to prevent wastage of water.
21)	OA No. 94/2013, Vikrant Kumar Tongad vs. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd Order dated 17.07.2018	Directions for setting up rain water harvesting systems and providing information about service providers on the website.
22)	OA No. 458/2017, Harinder Dhingra VS International Recreation & Amusement Ltd. & Ors Order dated 11.09.2019	Directions for developing a model for linking rain water harvesting systems to water supply system on the pattern of connection of solar energy to electricity grids.
23)	OA 597/2019, Rajendra Tyagi & Anr vs. Union of India & Ors Order dated 31.08.2020	Control of wastage of water from overhead tanks.
24)	OA 147/2021, Mahesh Chandra Saxena vs. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors. Order dated 10.12.2021	Direction to monitor compliance of norms in functioning of rain water harvesting systems.
25)	OA 94/2021, Haider Ali vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 15.04.2021	Prohibiting use of fresh water in playgrounds and instead use of treated water to ensure water availability for drinking purposes.
26)	OA No. 89/2021, Varun vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors Order dated 08.04.2021	Directions against illegal drawl of groundwater by hotels in Paharganj.
27)	EA No. 16/2019, Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage Ishika vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors. Order dated 16.02.2023	Rejuvenation of Najafgarh Jheel by preparing EMP by inter state committee of Delhi and Haryana.
28)	OA No. 1020/2019, News item Published in "Hindustan Times" Authored by Rakesh Goswami Titled Sambhar's ecology among worst: Report Order dated 18.03.2021	Directions to take measures to prevent death of migratory birds at Sambhar lake Jaipur.

29)	OA No. 125/2017, Court on its own Motion vs. State of Karnataka Order dated 12.03.2021	Restoration of Bellandur lake under the oversight of a former Supreme Court Judge.
30)	OA No. 496/2016, Tribunal on its own motion vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors Order dated 22.01.2021	Directions for revival of water bodies in Delhi in terms of recommendation of expert committee headed by a former High Court Judge.
31)	OA No. 61/2019, Gram Pradhan & Residents of Tapoban vs. State of Uttarakhand Order dated 25.03.2021	Directions to take precautions in setting up hydro power project in eco sensitive Chamoli District to prevent any disaster.
32)	OA No. 801/2018, Jasmeet Singh vs. State of Himachal Pradesh Order dated 06.04.2022	Directions to prevent antibiotic residue discharge in rivers Balad, Sirsa and Sutlej at Baddi Industrial area in Himachal.
33)	OA No. 125/2018, Arvind Pundalik Mhatre vs. Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change & Ors. Order dated 13.02.2023	Directions to control industrial pollution at Taloja Industrial area to prevent pollution of Kasradi river at Mumbai.
34)	OA No. 169/2021, H. C. Arora vs. State of Punjab & Ors. Order dated 31.03.2022	Direction to remedy ground water pollution on account of industrial activity discharging chemicals.
35)	OA No. 676/2018, Akash Vashishtha vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 24.09.2018	Prohibiting immersion of non eco friendly idols in water.

NGT Orders with respect to Air Pollution

Sl. No.	Particulars of Order	Substance of directions
1.	OA No. 1038/2018 News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" judgment dated 29.08.2022	Directions for action plans for restoring environment quality in 100 polluted industrial clusters by regulating polluted activities by closure till compliance and compensation on polluter pays principle
2.	OA No. 117/2014 Shantanu Sharma vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 18.01.2022	Direction for remedial action against pollution by Thermal Power Projects and also directed constitution of a fly ash management and utilization Mission to monitor issues relating to fly ash.
3.	OA No. 19/2021, Sanjay Kumar vs. State of UP & Ors., order dated 27.03.2023	Directions to regulate operation of hot mix plants at Noida beyond 'carrying capacity'
4.	OA No. 249/2020, Tribunal on its own Motion vs Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change & Ors., order dated 01.12.2020	Prohibited sale and use fire crackers PAN India where air quality was beyond specified threshold
5.	EA No. 11/2017 IN O.A. No. 159/2013, All India Lokadhikar Sangathan vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors., Order dated 21.07.2020	Directions for control of pollution caused by Stainless Steel Pickling (SSP) industries in Delhi and restoring the damage to environment already caused.
6.	OA No. 300/2022, In re : News item published in News 18 dated 26.04.2022 titled "Delhi: Massive Fire at Bhalswa Dump Yard, Fourth This Year; 13 Fire Tenders on Spot" OA No. 288/2022, In re : News item published in The Times of India dated 22nd April, 2022, titled "Delhi: Another	Directions for control of fire incidents at legacy waste sites in Delhi and to prevent release of methane gas in the light of suggestions of Expert Committee, headed by a former High Court Judge.
7.	OA No. 283/2020, R.S. Virk vs. Central Pollution Control Board, Order dated 03.12.2020	Directions for mitigating impact of dust pollution on account of dry sweeping of roads resulting in air pollution.
8.	OA No. 989/2018, Shivansh Pandey vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, Order dated 16.03.2021	Directions for control of pollution in the course of loading and unloading of cement etc. at and around Railway Godowns, Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh
9.	OA No. 202/2023, Gaurav Sharma vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors. Order dated 03.07.2023	Directions for control of air pollution in and around AIIMS to protect health of indoor and OPD patients, doctors and staff. Further direction for preparing SOP for control of pollution in and outside all government hospitals of district level and above.
10.	EA No. 04/2020 in OA No. 356/2013, S.K. Goyal vs. Chairperson, CPCB & Ors. Order dated 18.03.2021	Directions to regulate pollution from locomotive engines and to notify standards on the subject.
11.	OA No. 147/2016, Aditya N. Prasad & Ors vs. Union of India & Ors Order dated 28.09.2018	Directions for installing vapor recovery system at fuel stations.
12.	OA No. 242/2021, Satish Govind vs. President and Secretary, Windsor Park Residents Welfare Association & Anr. Order dated 01.11.2022	Directions for control of pollution from DG sets.

13.	OA No 143/2016(WZ), Dileep Nevalia vs. Union of India, Secretary MoEF& CC & Anr Order dated 19.04.2022	Directions to lay down norms for indoor air quality.
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Annexure-4

NGT Orders with respect to Noise pollution

Sl. No.	Particulars of Order	Substance of directions
1	OA No. 681/2018 News item published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with multiple timelines to clean air in 102 cities to be released around August 15" order dated 08.04.2021	Directions for action plans for air pollution and noise pollution control measures as indicated including setting up monitoring stations studying carrying capacity and source appointment and controlling
2	OA No. 519/2016, Hardeep Singh & Ors. vs. SDMC & Ors. order dated 3.2.2022	Directions for control of noise pollution
3	OA No. 400/2017, Westend Green Farms Society vs. Union of India & Ors., Order dated 04.02.2021	Directions for bringing restaurants/ hotels/motels/banquets in consent regime for effective compliance of environmental norms including waste management, rain water harvesting, noise control, parking control, energy conservation, etc

NGT Orders with respect to Ecologically sensitive Zones

Sl. No.	Particulars of Order	Substance of directions
1.	OA No. 462/2018 D. V. Girish vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 17.03.2021	Directions for undertaking carrying capacity study of ESZ in every State/UT and necessary regulatory measures in the light thereof
2.	OA No. 748/2022 In re: news item published in the Newspaper The Hindu dated 02.10.2022 titled "Over 6,000 trees illegally cut for tiger safari project in Corbett Reserve, says FSI report" order dated 21.10.2022	Stopped project on account of illegal cutting of 6000 trees for tiger safari project and directed action against violators and steps for restoration.
3.	OA No. 837/2018, Sandeep Mittal vs. Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change & Ors. order dated 01.02.2021	Directions for effective monitoring mechanism for compliance of conditions of Environmental Clearance (EC) as per Notification dated 14.09.2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
4.	OA No. 360/2018, Shree Nath Sharma vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 17.01.2023	Directions for preparation and updation annually and execution of district environment plans on continuous basis
5.	OA No. 347/2016, Chandra Bhal Singh vs. Union of India & Ors., order dated 16.12.2020	Directions for compliance of provisions of the Biological Diversity act and rules by setting up BMCs and maintaining PBRs
6.	Appeal Nos. 29 to 31/2022/EZ Conservation Action Trust & Anr., The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change & Ors. Order dated 03.04.2023	Related to validity of EC for Islands Integrated Development Project in Great Nicobar Island for development of ports, power plants and township
7.	OA No. 389/2018, Court on its own motion vs. State of Himachal Pradesh & Ors. Order dated 22.12.2021	Directions issued for remedial steps for maintaining ecology in Manali and Rohtang Pass in H.P. by limiting number of vehicles exploring ropeway and taking measures for waste management and maintaining air and water quality.
8.	OA No. 218/2017, Society for Preservation of Kasauli and its Environs (SPOKE) vs. M/s Kasauli Glaxie Resorts Order dated 05.10.2018	Directions for protection of fragile ecology of Kasauli town in H.P. in the light of carrying capacity study by controlling the extent of constructions and addressing issues of waste disposal, water valleys, clean fuel, groundwater harvesting, etc.
9.	OA No. 312/2016, Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma vs. Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change & Anr. Order dated 10.03.2021	Directions for protection of ESZ Mount Abu in Rajasthan by preventing soil erosion, water and air pollution and controlling constructions in the light of Expert Committee report.
10	OA No. 178/2022, In re : News item published in The Hindu dated 27.02.2022 titled "Tourism has brought economic prosperity to the Himalayan region, but the environmental cost has been catastrophic" Order dated 09.03.2022	Directions for carrying capacity study of important hill towns in all the 12 hill States in the country and adopting necessary mitigation measures to offset adverse impact of tourism activities in such places.

11	OA No. 561/2022, Urvashi Shobhna Kachari vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 08.02.2023	Directions for control of unregulated violations of environmental norms along pilgrim tracks of Kedarnath, Hemkund Sahib, Yamunotri and Gomukh in Uttarakhand in the light of action plan dealing with the issue covering vehicle movement, waste management, etc.
12	OA No.891/2022, Manya Sharma vs. State of Rajasthan, Order dated 15.03.2023	Directions for protection of hills in Udaipur area in Rajasthan
13	Appeal No. 49/2018, Conservation Action Trust & Ors. vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 27.11.2020	Directions for monitoring impact on environment and public health on account of ship breaking activities consistent with the need for safe and environmentally sound manner of such activities.
14	OA No. 141/2014, Saloni Singh & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 18.11.2021	Directions to Railway Administration for evolving and executing environment management plan at every railway station, bringing every such station within consent regime for regulation of environmental norms.
15	OA No. 334/2019, Ram Avatar Yadav vs. Union of India & Ors Order dated 17.11.2020	Directed action against illegal use of forest land by Haryana Police
16	M.A. No. 24/2020 in OA No. 60/2018, Mr. Rajiv Dutta vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 27.02.2020	Directions to control forest fires in Uttarakhand.
17	EA No. 12/2019 in OA No. 215/2014, Aditya N. Prasad & Ors. vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 15.12.2020	Directions to augment staff strength for effective protection of forest in Delhi.
18	OA No. 46/2018 Nugehalli Jayasimha Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi Order dated 08.10.2020	Directions for enforcement of environmental norms in functioning of dairies.
19	OA No. 451/2019, Air Marshal Anil Chopra (Report on Environmental Issues, Waste Management- Armed Forces, General issues of Cantonments and lists major military stations and Cantonments of all the state), Order dated 24.05.2021	Directions for compliance of environmental norms by establishments of Armed Forces in cantonment, military stations and also at advance locations in the light of identified issues.
20	OA No. 229/2013, Giriraj Parikrama Sanrakshan Sansthan & Ors. vs. Department of Environment & Forests & Ors. Order dated 18.03.2021	Directions to maintain environmental norms at Giriraj Parikrama, Mathura.

NGT Orders with respect to Wildlife Protection

Sl. No.	Particulars of Order	Substance of directions
1.	OA No. 777/2022 In re: Ranthambhore Musical Festival, near the Forest/Sanctuary area order dated 7.11.2022	Interfered with proposed musical festival close to Tiger reserve at Ranthambhore, Rajasthan to enforce norms for protection of wildlife and eco-system.
2.	OA No. 844/2018 News item published in "The Times of India" Authored by Riyan Ramanath Titled "Hanging live wire kills 7 jumbos in Odisha" order dated 16.5.2019	Directed measures to protect elephant corridor and fixed accountability for unfortunate death of 7 elephants due to hanging electric wire
3.	OA No. 65/2023/EZ, Sachin Mohapatra vs. Bhubaneswar Development Authority & Ors. Order dated 12.06.2023	Directions for prevention of unique flora and fauna of Sikharchandi Hill in Khurda, Odisha.
4.	OA No. 429/2016, All India Kalmur People's Front vs. The State of U.P. & Ors Order dated 13.07.2018	Prohibiting mining close to Wildlife sanctuary at Kaimur, Bihar.
5.	OA No. 154/2020, In re: News item published on 27.07.2020 in the local daily named "Times of India" titled "Forest guard mowed down by 'mining mafia' in Sariska" Order dated 28.01.2022	Directions to ensure safety of regulators engaged in control of mining at Sariska in Rajasthan
6.	OA No. 1030/2018, News item published in "The Times of India" Authored by Vijay Pinjarkar Titled "String of new road projects in Maha to cut off tiger corridors" Order dated 07.07.2020	Directions to leave tiger corridors while constructing highways.
7.	OA No. 1020/2019, News item Published in "Hindustan Times" Authored by Rakesh Goswami Titled Sambhar's ecology among worst: Report Order dated 18.03.2021	Directions to take measures to prevent death of migratory birds at Sambhar lake Jaipur.

NGT Orders with respect to Polluters Pay Principle

Sl. No.	Case Details	Issue	Amount of EC
1	OA No. 661/2018 Praveen Kakar vs Ministry Of Environment And ... Order dated 04.07.2022	Construction project encroaching and illegally constructing upon green belt and area meant for roads, open spaces, schools and other public amenities obstructing flow of drainage, sewage and water outlets causing water logging etc	i. EC of 153.5 crores on M/s. Ansal Properties and Infrastructure Ltd ii. EC of 2 crore on TCPD Gurgaon
2	OA No. 34(THC)/2014 Digvijay Singh vs State of Rajasthan Order dated 25.02.2022	Pollution by industrial units and local bodies by discharging industrial and municipal untreated/partially treated effluent in the River Luni, River Badi and River Jojri	i. EC on Rajasthan Industrial & Investment Corporation of 2 crores ii. EC on local bodies of District Barmer and Jodhpur of 2

			crores
3	APPEAL NO. 18/2020 Waris Chemicals Pvt Ltd vs Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Order dated 16.01.2023	Against order dated 28.05.2020 issued by Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Kanpur Dehat imposing EC of Rs.46,67,80,837.50.	EC on Appellant of Rs 25,39,68,750
4	OA No. 178/2023 In re: news item published in The Hindu dated 06.03.2023 titled "Kochi chokes as fire at waste dump still rages; govt. asks people to stay indoors" Order dated 17.03.2023	suo-motu in the light of captioned media report of serious environmental emergency caused due to fire at waste dump site in Kochi	EC of 100 crores on Kochi Municipal Corporation
5	OA No. 10/2021 Sanjay Kumar Vs Union of India & Ors Order dated 11.11.2022	illegal mining by M/s Nimawat Granite Private Limited at Plot No. 03, Tehsil Narnaul, District Mahendragarh, Haryana in violation of EC/consent terms and environmental norms	Interim compensation on PP of 3 crores
6	OA No. 329/2021 Devanshu Bose vs Agra Development Authority Order dated 18.01. 2023	failure of the State authorities to prevent discharge of sewage on open land from 'Nalanda Town', a housing colony developed by a Builder at Shamshabad Road area of Agra, Uttar Pradesh.	EC of 2 crores over and above 25 lakhs levied before on Agra Development Authority
7	Appeal No. 15/2020 Amelia Textiles & Chemicals Pvt ... vs Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control . Order dated 16.01.2023.	Against order dated 28.05.2020, passed by Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Kanpur Dehat, computing environmental compensation of Rs. 39,98,57,850/	EC of Rs. 11,92,50,000/- on Appellant
8	OA No. 654/2022 Priyadarshini Colony Sector D ... vs State Of Uttar Pradesh. Order dated 13.02.2023	violation of environmental norms in shifting the dumping zone and garbage lying on the dumping site at Bandha Road, Faizullaganj, Priyadarshini Colony, Sector-D, Lucknow.	Interim compensation of 10 crores on Lucknow municipal corporation
9	OA No. 817/2022 Suo Motu Action In Illegal Dumping ... vs Union Of India Order dated 02.05.2023	violation of environmental norms by dumping of coal in 35 bighas area in the vicinity of residential area at Krishnashila Railway siding, Bina, Shaktinagar, District Sonebhadra, UP.,	EC of 10 crores on Northern Coal Field
10	OA No. 19/2021/EZ Ravi Shankar Mandal vs Ministry Of Environment Forest. Order dated 27.02.2023	Operation of railway coal stockyard in the densely populated area of Rasikpur, Ward No. 1, Dumka in Jharkhand in violation of environmental norms resulting in continuing damage to the environment	EC of 10 crores on railways
11	OA No. 558/2022 Salman Qasmivs State Of Rajasthan. Order dated 12.04.2023	violation of environmental norms by industries engaged in textile printing business in District Jaipur, Rajasthan, adversely affecting the water quality of Dravyavati River and quality of vegetables and other crops grown on nearby farms.	Interim compensation of 100 crores on State of Rajasthan

12	OA No. 884/2022 Sanjeev Kumar vs Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control . Order dated 03.05.2023	against violation of environmental norms by the project proponents (PPs) in developing construction projects at Ghaziabad, U.P. Main violations alleged are inadequacy of plantations and sewage treatment plants resulting in continuing damage to environment and public health.	EC of 50 crores on PP's
13	OA No. 28/2023 In re: News item published in The Hindu dated 02.01.2023 titled "2 workers killed, 17 injured in Nashik Chemical Factory fire" Order dated 23.01.2023	initiated suo motu in the light of captioned media report of death of two workers and injury to 17 others at chemical factory at Nashik, Maharashtra on account of blast in the reactors in the factory of M/s Jindal Poly Films, the Project Proponent (PP).	EC on PP of 25 crores
14	OA No. 147/2022 Krishna Das K V vs State Of Kerala. Order dated 22.03.2023	failure of statutory and administrative authorities in the State of Kerala to take remedial action for protecting Ashtamudi Wetland and Vambanad-kol wetland, which are Ramsar sites in Kollam district of Kerala	EC of 10 crores on State of Kerala
15	OA No. 448/2022 In re : News item published in Hindustan Times dated 03.06.2022 titled "178 women workers fall ill after gas leak in Andhra's Visakhapatnam" Order dated 18.01.2023	initiated suo-motu in view of captioned media report about gas leak at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, affecting the health of 178 women workers.	EC of 10 crores on PP
16	OA No. 64/2019/WZ Akhil Bhartiya MangelaSamaj ... vs Maharashtra Pollution Control Order dated 24.01.2022	grievance of discharge of untreated effluents into Arabian Sea at Navapur, and into creeks and nallas in the vicinity,	i. EC of 2 crores on Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation ii. Total EC of 279 crores on multiple industries
17	OA No. 66/2019/WZ Kumar City Residents ... vs Kumar Urban Development Pvt. Ltd. Order dated 13.05.2022	complaint that respondents 1 to 3 have cut standing trees; diverted storm water drain by constructing concrete slab work and constructed residential accommodations without grant of Environmental Clearance causing degradation and damage to environment	i. EC of 33.75 crores on Kumar Urban Development Pvt. Ltd. ii. EC of 2 crores on Pune Municipal Corporation
18	APPEAL NO. 17/2020 Heilgers Chem Pvt Ltd vs Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control .Order dated 15.12.2022	order dated 28.05.2020 passed by Regional Officer, UP Pollution Control Board to deposit environmental compensation of Rs. 53,34,23,812.50 in respect of its unit at Khan Chandpur, Rania, Kanpur Dehat.	EC of Rs. 25,52,34,375/ on Appellant
19	APPEAL NO. 14/2020 Chandni Chemicals Pvt Ltd vs Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control. Order dated 05.12.2022	Against order dated 28.05.2020 issued by Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Kanpur Dehat demanding a sum of Rs. 39,98,57,850/-towards environmental compensation	EC of Rs. 23,09,31,000/ on Appellant

20	APPEAL NO. 16/2020 Rukmini Chemicals Ltd vs Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control. Order dated 05.12.2022	1134 Against order dated 28.05.2020 passed by Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, computing and demanding environmental compensation of Rs. 46,67,80,837.50/-	EC of Rs. 13,69,56,375/- on Appellant
21	OA No. 155/2020 Manorama Sharma & Anr vs Tdi Infrastructure Ltd. Order dated 15.07.2022	dumping of untreated sewage and release of polluted waste water in open and surrounding area of village Nangal Kalan, encroaching illegally upon agricultural canal by residents of the project	i. EC of Rs. 72 Crores on M/s. TDI Infrastructure Ltd. for TDI Kingsburry Apartments), G.T. Road, Sonipat ii. EC of 10.8 crores M/s. TDI Infrastructure Ltd. for My Floor 2, Sector-60, Sonipat iii. EC of 12.28 crores on M/s. TDI Infrastructure Ltd. for Tuscan City, Sector-58, Sonipat iv. EC of 17.1 crores on M/s. Parker Estate Development Pvt. Ltd., Sector-61, Kundli, Sonipat v. EC of 40.48 crores on M/s. CMD Built-Tech Pvt. Ltd. (Ushay Towers), (now Pardesi Developers Pvt. Ltd.) Sector-61, Kundli, Sonipat vi. EC of 1 crore on M/s. Narang Constructions Pvt. Ltd., Sector- 62, Kundli, Sonipat
22	OA No. 490/2019 T.S. Singh vs State Of Uttar Pradesh. Order dated 14.09.2022.	failure of the authorities in the State of UP, particularly those in Districts Pratapgarh, Rai Bareilly and Jaunpur in preventing discharge of untreated sewage into Sai River	EC of 100 crores on State of Uttar Pradesh
23	OA No. 172/2021 Poonam Yadav vs Ms Ecogreen Energy Private. Order dated 23.09.2022	failure to maintain environmental norms for handling and disposing legacy municipal solid waste dump site to the prejudice of environment and public health and also adjoining forest areas.	EC of 100 crores on State of Haryana
24	OA No. 272/2020 In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 12th April, 2022, titled "Six	suo motu proceedings based on captioned media report to the effect that six persons died in an explosion at a chemical factory	EC of Rs. 1,74,83,800/ to be recovered

	killed in chemical factory blast in Gujarat" Order dated 29.08.2022		
25	OA No, 226/2020 Om Puri & Ors vs Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Order dated 02.02.2022	violation of environmental norms by Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur, Rajasthan in executing mining lease of Lead, Zinc and associated minerals at villages Agucha, Rampura, etc., Tehsil Hurd, District Bhilwada, Rajasthan	EC of Rs. 25 crores on Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
26	OA No. 301/2021 Joginder Bhandari Vs. Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. Order dated 17.02.2022.	against unscientific muck dumping in Arzi Nallah by AFCONS Infrastructure Limited at Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Project in District Kishtwar, J&K, resulting in damage to the environment.	EC of Rs. 1 crore each on M/s. AFCONS Infrastructure Limited and M/s. L&T Limited
27	OA No. 241/2021 Raja Muzaffar Bhat vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 14.10.2022.	failure to prevent discharge of sewage and dumping of solid waste into river Doodh Ganga and Mamath Kull in violation of provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.	i. EC of 32 Crore for discharge of untreated sewage in the drain. ii. EC of Rs.3 crore for failure to process solid waste
28	OA No. 125/2018 Arvind Pundalik Mhatre vs. Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change & Ors. Interim compensation vide order dated 11.04.2018 Further compensation imposed vide order dated 17.08.2018 and Compensation imposed on MIDC vide order dated 03.09.2019.	pollution caused by the discharge of industrial effluents in Taloja industrial area on the outskirts of Mumbai on account of failure to scientifically manage the common effluent plant	i. Interim compensation of 5 crores to be deposited by CETP operator vide order dated 11.04.2018 ii. Further compensation of 5 crores imposed on CETP operator for failure to abate pollution iii. Compensation of 5 crores imposed on MIDC
29	OA No. 110/2012/THC Threat to life arising out of coal mining in south garo hills district vs. State of Meghalaya & Ors. Order dated 04.01.2019.	subject of restoration of environment and rehabilitation of victims on account of illegal and unscientific Rat Hole mining in the State of Meghalaya.	Interim compensation of 100 crores imposed on State of Meghalaya
30	OA No. 916/2018 Sobha Singh & Ors. vs. State of Punjab & Ors. Order dated 14.11.2018.	remedial action for pollution of Rivers Sutlej and Beas in the State of Punjab	Compensation of 50 crores on State of Punjab for discharge of untreated effluents in river Sutlej and Beas.
31	OA No. 125/2017 Court on its own Motion vs. State of Karnataka. Order dated 06.12.2018.	contamination of water bodies at Bengaluru -Bellandur lake, Agara lake and Varthur lake inter-alia, on account of discharge of untreated sewage and other effluents from residential/commercial/industrial buildings	i. State Government to deposit 500 crore in an escrow account for execution of action plan ii. State government

		1136	to deposit 50 crores with CPCB iii. BBMP to deposit 50 crores. iv. BWSSB to deposit 25 crores
i32	OA NO. 549/2019 Mahakar Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh. Order dated 07.02.2023	Violation of various environmental norms by Project Proponent	EC of 113.25 crores on M/s. Uppal Chadha Hi Tech Developers Pvt. Ltd
33	OA No. 667/2018 Mahendra Singh vs. State of Haryana & Ors. Order dated 18.01.2023	violation of norms and extraction of ground water in the water deficient area of District Mahendragarh, Haryana (dark zone)	Total EC of 68 crores levied on 343 Stone Crushers (20 lakh per stone crusher)
34	OA No. 170/2021 Noorul Sehar Lari vs. State of U. P. & Ors. Order dated 10.10.2022.	Grievance in this application is against discharge of untreated sewage at Lar, District Deoria, UP on open land having Khasra No. 1712 with area of 0.1980 hectares	EC of 7.5 crores on State of Uttar Pradesh.
35	Appeal No. 29/2021 Citizens for Green Doon vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 13.12.2021.	Matters involve common and overlapping issue of validity of diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose and cutting of trees for widening and elevated corridor construction for a part of NH 72A between Dehradun and Delhi, (Ganeshpur to Dat Kali Temple) KM 16.00 to KM 33.00 (New Change KM 0.000 to 16.160).	EC of 1 crore on NHAI

Annexure-7

NGT Orders with respect to Solid Waste management

Sl. No.	Particulars of Order	Substance of directions
1.	OA No. 593/2017, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors., order dated 22.02.2021	Monitored compliance of judgment of the Hon ^{ble} Supreme Court directing establishment and functioning of requisite ETPs/CETPs/STPs within specified time by issuing further directions including levy of compensation for non compliance or delay in compliance
2.	OA No. 606/2018 Compliance of MSW Rules, 2016 order dated 18.05.2023	Monitoring of compliance of norms for scientific handling of Solid and Liquid waste and directed all States/UT's to pay compensation for past violations and to take time bound measures for addressing gaps.
3.	OA No. 804/2017 Rajiv Narayan & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 29.1.2021	Directions issued for compliance of Hazardous and other waste management, Rules 2019
4.	OA No. 710/2017, Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre, Shahjahanpur & Ors. order dated 18.01.2021	Directions for non-compliance of the provisions of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

5.	OA No. 95/2018, Aryavart Foundation vs. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors. order dated 24.02.2023	1137 Directions to control discharge of effluents by industries and CETP in Vapi Industrial Cluster in River daman Ganga and drain Bill Khadi and also directed performance audit of PCBs.
6.	OA No. 180/2021, Mukul Kumar vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. order dated 07.1.2022	Directions inter alia for training to District Magistrate and other concerned officers for effective compliance of Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) Rules, 2016
7.	EA No. 13/2019 in OA 247/2017, Central Pollution Control Board vs. State of Andaman & Nicobar & Ors., order dated 8.1.2021	Directions for compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (PWM Rules), including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in terms of Rule 9(4)
8.	OA No. 72/2020, In re: Scientific Disposal of Bio- Medical Waste arising out of Covid-19 treatment- Compliance of BMW rules- 2016, order dated 18.1.2021	Directions for managing Bio-Medical waste arising out of handling of COVID-19
9.	OA No. 353/2022, Kartik Sharma vs. State of Uttarakhand Order dated 21.04.2023	Directions to authorities in State of Uttarakhand to control and regulate commercial and construction activities including illegal withdrawal of potable water and waste management at Mussoorie for protection of Mussoorie Lake.
10.	OA No. 400/2019, Social Action for Forest & Environment (SAFE) vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 07.11.2022	Directions for proper management of End-of-Life Tyres/Waste Tyres in the light of guidelines on the subject by statutory regulators.
11.	OA No. 172/2021, Poonam Yadav vs. M/s. Ecogreen Energy Pvt. Ltd. & Ors. Orders dated 30.01.2023	Directions for scientific handling disposal of legacy waste sites at Bandhwari landfill site at Gurugram where 33 lacs Metric tonnes of waste had been dumped.
12.	OA No. 640/2018, Sukhdev Vihar Residents Welfare Association & Ors. vs. State of NCT of Delhi & Ors. Order dated 12.04.2021	Direction to maintain Waste to energy plant in working condition in compliance with the standards. Direction also issued to CPCB to issue protocol for operation of such plants.
13.	OA No. 123/2018, Sidhgarbyang Kalyan Sewa Samiti vs. State of Uttarakhand & Ors. Order dated 16.09.2020	Directions to maintain CETP at ELDECO SIDCUL industrial Park to control industrial pollution in Uttarakhand.
14.	OA No. 67/2020, Nathan Chaudhary vs. State of GNCTD & Ors. Order dated 09.04.2021	Directions to control spent catalyts of refinery.
15.	OA No. 46/2020, Shailesh Singh vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 26.06.2020	Directions to restrict pesticide affecting human health.

Sl. No.	OA No., Case Title and order date
1	News item published in the local daily "Economic Times" dated 30.06.2020 titled "Another Gas Leakage at Vizag Factory kills two, critically injures four...", OA No. 106/2020 decided on 22.12.2020.
2	News item published in the "Indian Express" dated 01.07.2020 titled "Tamil Nadu Neyveli boiler blast: 6 dead, 17 injured", OA No. 108/2020, Order dated 22.12.2020.
3	News item published on 13.07.2020 in the local daily named "India Today" titled "Massive fire engulf Vizag chemical plant, explosions heard, injuries reported", OA No. 134/2020, Order dated 22.12.2020.
4	News item published in the "Times of India" dated 20.11.2020 entitled "Six killed as blast tears through Malda Plastic recycling factory", OA No. 272/2020, Order dated 18.12.2020.
5	News item published in the "Indian Express" dated 23.11.2020 entitled "Maharashtra: Two Killed, eight injured in methane gas leak in sugar factory", OA No. 274/2020, Order dated 16.08.2021.
6	In RE: News item published in the local daily "Indian Express Sunday Express" dated 28.06.2020 titled "Gas Leak in Agro Company Claims life of one", O.A No. 107/2020, Order dated 08.01.2021.
7	In re : News item published in Navbharat Times dated 24.12.2020 titled "Gas leaks in IFFCO Plant, 2 Officers dead", O.A. No. 04/2021, Order dated 04.06.2021.
8	In re: News item published in The Indian Express dated 07.01.2021 titled "Four workers dead due to toxic gas leak in Rourkela Steel Plant", O.A. No. 09/2021, Order dated 11.02.2021.
9	In re: News item published in The News Indian Express dated 12.02.2021 titled "At least 19 dead in Virudhunagar firecracker factory blast, more than 30 injured, O.A. No. 44/2021, Order dated 16.05.2023.
10	In re: News item published in Times Now News dated 23.02.2021 titled "Karnataka: Six killed in quarry blast in Hirenagavalli, Chikkaballapur", O.A. No. 59/2021 decided on 22.04.2022.
11	In re: News item published in The Hindu dated 23.02.2021 titled "Two dead, 5 missing in fire at UPL Plant", O.A. No. 60/2021, Order dated 14.12.2021.
12	In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 28.02.2021 titled "Delhi : Man charred to death as illegal factory catches fire", O.A. No. 65/2021, Order dated 31.08.2021.
13	In re: News item published in The Hindu dated 14.03.2021 titled "Safety lapses led to reactor blast at pharma unit", OA No. 79/2021 decided on 31.08.2021.
14	In Re: News item published in the "Indian Express" dated 04.11.2020 titled "Ahmedabad: Nine killed as godown collapses after factory blast", OA No. 258/2020, Order dated 23.03.2021.
15	In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 08.06.2021 titled "18, mostly women, killed in fire at Pune chemical unit" OA 130/2021 decided on 01.02.2022.
16	Rakesh Suresh Chandra Kapadia v. Gujarat Pollution Control Board & Ors., OA No. 31/2021 (WZ), Order dated 08.11.2021.
17	In re: News item published in The Hindustan Times dated 17.06.2021, titled "Blast in firecracker unit in Maharashtra's Palghar, at least 10 injured", OA No. 134/2021, Order dated 25.06.2021.
18	In re: News item published in The Indian Express dated 12.07.2021 titled "Six killed in factory fire: Owner held, raids on to nab second accused", OA No. 171/2021, Order dated 07.09.2021.
19	In re: News item published in The Indian Express dated 07.01.2022 titled "Gujarat: At least 06 dead, 20 sick after gas leak at industrial area in Surat", OA No. 05/2022, Order dated 18.01.2022.
20	In re: News item published in India Today dated 26.12.2021 titled "7 dead in boiler explosion at noodle factory in Bihar's Muzaffarpur, probe ordered", OA No. 02/2022, Order dated 22.04.2022.

21	In re: News item published in The Economic Times dated 21.12.2021 titled "3 dead, 44 injured in flash fire at IOC's Haldia refinery", OA No. 440/2021, Order dated 07.01.2022.
22	In re: News item published in The Indian Express Newspaper dated 02.01.2022 titled "Four killed in Haryana mine landslide", OA No. 01/2022, Order dated 26.08.2022.
23	In re: News item published in The Tribune dated 22.02.2022 titled "7 killed in blast at firecrackers factory in Himachal Una", OA No. 143/2022, Order dated 08.03.2022.
24	In re: News item published in Hindustan Times dated 05.03.2022 titled "Bhagalpur: 14 dead in firecracker unit blast", OA 198/2022, Order dated 27.05.2022
25	In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 12th April, 2022, titled "Six killed in chemical factory blast in Gujarat", OA No. 272/2022 Order dated 29.08.2022.
26	In re: News item in NDTV dated 14.04.2022 titled "6 killed, 12 injured after fire breaks out at Andhra Pradesh Pharma Unit", OA No. 284/2022, Order dated 21.09.2022.
27	In re: News item published in The Indian Express dated 20th April, 2022, titled "7 Charred to death in fire near Ludhiana dumpsite", OA No. 286/2022, Order dated 01.11.2022
28	In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 19.04.2022 titled "5 labourers from Bengal die in M'lru fish plant", OA No. 285/2022, Order dated 26.04.2022
29	In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 26.04.2022 titled "Haryana: Massive Fire at garbage mound in Manesar, 2 dead", OA No. 303/2022, Order dated 20.07.2022
30	In re: News item published in The Indian Express dated 05.06.2022 titled "12 dead in fire at Hapur factory that 'produced firecrackers illegally' : 'Saw people with burns jumping into drains", OA No. 450/2022, Order dated 12.07.2022
31	In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 28.04.2022 Titled "Massive fire breaks out at Meerut Chemical factory; no casualties reported", OA No. 304/2022, Order dated 18.10.2022
32	In re: News item published in Hindustan Times dated 03.06.2022 titled "178 women workers fall ill after gas leak in Andhra's Visakhapatnam", OA No. No. 448/2022, Order dated 18.01.2023
33	In re : News item published in The Hindu dated 25.07.2022 titled "Explosion in Bihar illegal firecracker unit kills five", OA No. 545/2022, Order dated 13.09.2022
34	In re: News item published in Pragativadi dated 04.06.2022 titled "Huge Explosion at Chemical Company in Gujarat's Vadodara", OA No. 447/2022, Order dated 05.07.2022
35	In re : news item in NDTV dated 11.09.2022 titled "4 Killed, 20 injured and several missing after Surat Factory Fire", OA No. 671/2022, Order dated 23.09.2022
36	K. Saravanan vs. State of Tamil Nadu, OA No. 66/2022, Order dated 16.01.2023
37	In re : News item published in The Indian Express dated 01.11.2022 titled Delhi : 2 dead in factory fire in Delhi's Narela, OA No. 804/2022, Order dated 23.11.2022
38	In re: News report published in the Newspaper The Hindu dated 15.11.2022 titled "Stone quarry collapses in Mizoram, 12 feared dead", OA No. 846/2022, Order dated 23.01.2023
39	In re : News item published in The Hindu dated 23.12.2022 titled "One killed, four injured in fire at NLC Thermal Plant", OA No. 919/2022, Order dated 18.01.2023
40	In re: News item published in The Hindu dated 02.01.2023 titled "2 workers killed, 17 injured in Nashik Chemical Factory fire", OA No. 28/2023, Order dated 23.01.2023

41	In re : News item published in Business Standard dated 09.02.2023 titled "Blast at JSPL's Raigarh plant kills two workers, two others injured", OA No. 110/2023, Order dated 28.02.2023
42	In re : News item published in Newspaper The Hindu dated 10.02.2023 titled "7 asphyxiated while cleaning edible oil tank at factory in Andhra Pradesh's Kakinada District", OA No. 111/2023, Order dated 28.02.2023
43	In re: news item in NDTV dated 28.02.2023 titled "2 Dead, 2 Injured in Explosion at Gujarat Pharma Company", OA No. 150/2023, Order dated 15.03.2023
44	In re: News item published in The Indian Express dated 07.01.2022 titled "Gujarat: At least 06 dead, 20 sick after gas leak at industrial area in Surat", M.A. No. 46/2022 In OA No. 05/2022, Order dated 24.03.2023
45	In re: News item published in Newspaper The Hindu dated 07.03.2023 titled "Three children die during illegal mining in West Bengal", OA No. No. 204/2023, Order dated 28.03.2023
46	In re: news item published in The Indian Express dated 14.03.2023 titled "Ludhiana: Three workers dead, two critical as fire breaks out in hosiery factory", OA No. 220/2023, Order dated 29.03.2023
47	In re : News item published in Nav Bharat Times dated 17.03.2023 titled (Sambhal cold storage collapsed incident, death reached at 8, 11 rescued, yet many labourers buried under the debris)", OA No. 233/2023, Order dated 06.04.2023
48	In re: News item in ABP News dated 22.03.2023 titled "Nine Dead, Several injured in explosion at Firecracker Unit in Kanchipuram", OA No. 251/2023, Order dated 11.04.2023
49	In re: News item published in Newspaper The Hindu dated 17.03.2023 titled "Massive fire in Secunderabad Complex, 6 die of Suffocation" OA No. 247/2023, Order dated 11.04.2023
50	In re: News item published in India Today dated 30.04.2023 titled "3 minors among 11 dead in Ludhiana gas leak, Punjab govt. announces Rs 2 lakh ex-gratia", OA No. 327/2023, Order dated 02.05.2023
51	In re: News item in India TV dated 02.12.2022 titled "Chhattisgarh: Seven dead as part of limestone mine collapse in Bastar Village", OA No. 885/2022, Order dated 17.05.2023

NGT Orders with respect to Urban Development, Construction Work, Illegal Mining, Stone Crushers

Sl. No.	Particulars of Order	Substance of directions
1.	OA No. 360/2015 National Green Tribunal Bar Association vs. Virender Singh (State of Gujarat) order dated 26.2.2021	Directions for remedial measures against violation of environmental norms in undertaking sand mining
2.	OA No. 607/2018 Vinod Kumar Jangra vs. State of Haryana order dated 26.10.2021	Directed regulation of stone crushers operating in Charkhi Dadri, Haryana, to maintain air quality
3.	OA No. 10/2021 Sanjay Kumar vs. Union of India & Ors. order dated 7.4.2022	Directed remedial action against illegal mining at Tehsil Narnaul, District Mahendragarh, Haryana by requiring plantation around mining site, developing rain water harvesting, installation of piezometer to monitor water quality and quantity and other measures.
4.	OA No. 449/2019 Tejinder Kumar Jolly & Anr. vs. State of Uttarakhand & Ors. order dated 10.5.2022	Directed control/regulation of stone crushers within prohibited distance of siting norms.
5.	OA No. 667/2018 Mahendra Singh vs. State of Haryana order dated 18.01.2023	Directions to control illegal operation of stone crushers in District Mahendergarh, Haryana
6.	OA No. 51/2023, In re: News item published in The Tribune dated 16.01.2023 titled "Joshimath disaster a warning for Mussoorie" Order dated 31.01.2023	Directions were issued for carrying capacity study of Mussoorie in Uttarakhand in terms of sustainability of constructions and safeguards required to be followed with a view to control and regulate unplanned development.
7.	OA No. 635/2017, Ramesh Chand vs. State of Himachal Pradesh & Ors. Order dated 14.12.2020	Directions issued for control of illegal construction in Kullu, Manali, Dharamshala and McLeodganj in Himachal Pradesh consistent with carrying capacity of the area.
8.	O.A. No. 295/2016 With Execution Application No. 32/2016, Amresh Singh vs. Union of India & Ors., Order dated 29.10.2021	Directions for remedial action in the course of four laning of National Highway from Udhampur to Banihal in J&K in the light of EC/FC conditions.
9.	Appeal No. 29/2021, Citizens for Green Doon vs. Union of India & Ors., Order dated	Directions for compliance of environmental norms in course of widening and elevated corridor construction of NH-72A between Dehradun and Delhi

	13.12.2021	1142
10	OA No. 838/2022, Prem Prakash Prajapati vs. Project Director, PIU Sonipat & Ors. Order dated 06.03.2023	Directions for compliance of environmental norms in construction of 8-lane Highway No. 44 at Delhi by controlling dust.
11	OA No. 400/2017, Westend Green Farms Society vs. Union of India & Ors., Order dated 04.02.2021	Directions for bringing restaurants/ hotels/motels/banquets in consent regime for effective compliance of environmental norms including waste management, rain water harvesting, noise control, parking control, energy conservation, etc.
12	OA No.879/2022, Gauri Maulekhi vs. Union of India & Ors., Order dated 03.05.2023	Directions for expanding environmental regulatory framework to control impact of slaughter house activities in the light of Expert Committee report and making EC requirement applicable to establishment or expansion of any large slaughter house.
13	OA No. 300/2020, Tilak Raj vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi Order dated 27.08.2021	Directions to prevent dumping of septage in drains and to take it to designated STP's.
14	OA 19/2021, Sanjay Kumar vs. State of UP & Ors. Order dated 27.03.2023	Regulation of hot mix plant in polluted areas in terms of sustaining carrying capacity at Noida.
15	OA No. 34/2019, Bhag Singh vs. Union of India & Ors Order dated 10.07.2019	Prohibiting setting up of stone crushers close to water bodies to control illegal mining.
16	OA No. 169/2020, Kuldeep Singh vs State of Haryana & Ors. Order dated 26.08.2022	Directions against violation of norms by illegal mining in Bhiwani District by M/s Govardhan Mines.
17	OA No. 203/2021, Devidas Khatri vs. Union of India & Ors Order dated 01.08.2022	Directions with regard to control of illegal mining of silica at Prayagraj in UP
18	OA No. 248/2022, In re: News item published in The Hindu dated 27.03.2022 titled "Digging up the Chambal" Order dated 06.02.2023	Directions to control illegal mining at junction of three states - Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan by inter state coordination.
19	Appeal No. 112/2018, University of Delhi vs. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change & Ors. Order dated 20.01.2021	Quashing of EC for constructing multi-story housing project near Delhi University area on account of adverse impact on air and water.

20	OA No. 199/2021, Saviour Park Apartment Owners Association vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. Order dated 04.05.2022	Direction to ensure that group housing societies set up requisite STP's in terms of EC conditions and not to connect sewage of the societies to the main sewer line which was already overloaded.
21	OA No. 894/2018, Belvedere Tower Condominium Association (Regd.) vs. State of Haryana & Ors. Order dated 12.02.2019	Directions to lay down siting criteria for petrol pumps with reference to distance from residential or other sensitive establishments.
22	OA No. 738/2018, Satpal Singh, Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat Singhpura Sithna, Panipat vs. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Panipat Refinery Order dated 22.03.2021	Directions for control of pollution by IOC refinery at Panipat.
23	OA No.639/2018, Shailesh Singh vs. State of Haryana & Ors. Order dated 23.03.2021	Monitoring mechanism for compliance of norms of red and orange categories of industries to prevent pollution.
24	OA No. 64/2016(WZ), Akhil Bhartiya Mengela Samaj Parishad vs. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board Order dated 24.01.2022	Directions to prevent industrial pollution at Tarapur near Bombay.
25	OA No. 211/2018, Navroz Mody vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 01.11.2018	Directions for remediation of mercury contaminated sites at Tamil Nadu.
26	OA No. 62/2021, Kapil Dev vs. State of Punjab & Ors. Order dated 10.03.2021	Prohibiting use of cement close to the roots of the trees obstructing their growth and stability.
27	EA No. 19/2023 in OA No 384/2016, Khalid Ashraf & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors. Order dated 31.05.2023	Direction to prohibit use of nylon or synthetic thread in kite flying.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

- **Purpose:** - *Prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water through consent mechanism.*
- **Section 4:** - *Constitution of State Boards* by the State Government.
- **Section 8:** - *Meetings of Board* (The Board shall meet at least once in every three months). The Chairman may convene a meeting of the Board at such time as he thinks fit.
- **Section 9:** - *Constitution of committees* (Board may constitute as many committees consisting wholly of members or wholly of other persons or partly of members and partly of other persons, and for such purpose or purposes as it may think fit).
- **Section 11(A):** - *Delegation of powers to Chairman* (The Chairman of a Board shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed or as may, from time to time, be delegated to him by the Board).
- **Section 12:** - *Member-secretary and officers and other employees of Board*
 - The member-secretary shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed or as may, from time to time, be delegated to him by the Board or its chairman.
 - Board may appoint such officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.
- **Section 17:** - *Functions of State Board*
 - To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof.
 - to advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution;
- **Section 18:** - *Power to Give direction*
 - The Central Board shall be bound by such directions in writing as the Central Government may give to it; and
 - Every State Board shall be bound by such directions in writing as the Central Board or the State Government may give to it:
 - Where a direction given by the State Government is inconsistent with the direction given by the Central Board, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government for its decision.



- **Section 21: - *Power to take samples of effluents and procedure to be followed in connection therewith.***
- **Section 23: - *Power of entry and inspection* (any person empowered by a State Board shall enter at any time, with assistance as he considers necessary, any place—for performing any functions of the Board entrusted to him; examining any plant, record, register, document or any other material object or for conducting a search).**
- **Section 24: - *Prohibition on use of stream or well for disposal of polluting matter, etc.***
- **Section 25 & 26: - *Restrictions on new outlets and new discharges* (no person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board establish or take any steps to establish any industry, operation or process, or any treatment and disposal system or any extension or addition thereto, which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or on land; bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of sewage).**
- **Section 25 (4): - *Grant of consent* for discharge of sewage, consent will be valid for such period as specified in the order.**
- **Section 25 (7): - *(Deemed consent)* The consent shall, unless given or refused earlier, be deemed to have been given unconditionally on the expiry of a period of four months of the making of an application in this behalf complete in all respects to the State Board.**
- **Section 27: - *Refusal or withdrawal of consent by State Board.***
- **Section 28: - *Appeals* (any person aggrieved by an order made by the State Board under section 25, section 26 or section 27 may, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to **Appellate Authority** as the State Government may think fit to constitute).**
- **Section 29: - *Revision* (The State Government may either of its own motion or on an application made to it, call for the records where an order has been made by the State Board under section 25, 26 or 27 for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or**

propriety of any such order and may pass such order in relation thereto as it may think it).

- **Section 33A: - *Power to give directions***
 - (a) the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process; or
 - (b) the stoppage or regulation of supply of electricity, water or any other service
- **Section 33B: - *Appeal to NGT*** (Against Order of Appellate Authority under section 28, Order of State Government under section 29, directions issued under section 33A).
- **Section 41-47: - *Penal provision for violation of different provisions of this act.***
- **Section 49: - *Cognizance of offences*** (No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by— (a) a Board or any officer authorised in this behalf by it; or (b) any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days).
- **Section 52: - *State Water Laboratory*** (State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, (a) establish a State Water Laboratory; or (b) specify any laboratory or institute as a State Water Laboratory).
- **Section 53: - *Analysts*** (State Government may, by notification appoint Government analysts for the purpose of analysis of water and waste water samples).
- **Section 56: - *Compulsory acquisition of land for the State Board*** (Any land required by a State Board for the efficient performance of its functions such land shall be acquired for the State Board under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), or under any law).
- **Section 62: - *Power of State Government to supersede State Board.***
- **Section 64: - *Power of State Government to make Rules.***



The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

- **Purpose:** - *For the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment.*
- **Section 4:** - State Pollution Control Boards constituted under the Water (P&CP) Act, 1974 to be State Boards under this Act.
- **Section 10:** - ***Meetings of Board*** (The Board shall meet at least once in every three months). The Chairman may convene a meeting of the Board at such time as he thinks fit.
- **Section 11:** - ***Constitution of committees*** (Board may constitute as many committees consisting wholly of members or wholly of other persons or partly of members and partly of other persons, and for such purpose or purposes as it may think fit).
- **Section 14:** - ***Member-secretary and officers and other employees of Board***
 - The member-secretary shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed or as may, from time to time, be delegated to him by the Board or its chairman.
 - Board may appoint such officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.
- **Section 15:** - ***Delegation of powers*** State Board may, by order, delegate to the Chairman or the member-secretary or any other officer of the Board such of its powers and functions under this Act as it may deem necessary.
- **Section 17:** - ***Functions of State Board***
 - to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution and to secure the execution thereof;
 - to advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;
- **Section 18:** - ***Power to Give direction***
 - The Central Board shall be bound by such directions in writing as the Central Government may give to it; and
 - Every State Board shall be bound by such directions in writing as the Central Board or the State Government may give to it:
 - Where a direction given by the State Government is inconsistent with the direction given by the Central Board, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government for its decision.

- **Section 20: - *Power to give instructions for ensuring standards for emission from automobiles.***
- **Section 21: - *Restrictions on use of certain industrial plants* (no person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board, establish or operate any industrial plant in an air pollution control area).**
- **Section 21(4): - *(Grant or refusal of consent)***
 - Within four months after the receipt of the application for consent State Board shall in writing [and for reasons to be recorded in the order, grant the consent applied for subject to such conditions and for such period as may be specified in the order, or refuse such consent].
 - State Board may cancel such consent before the expiry of the period for which it is granted or refuse further consent after such expiry if the conditions subject to which such consent has been granted are not fulfilled: before cancelling a consent or refusing a further consent, a reasonable opportunity of being heard shall be given to the concerned.
- **Section 22: - *Persons carrying on industry, etc., not to allow emission of air pollutants in excess of the standard laid down by State Board.***
- **Section 24: - *Power of entry and inspection* (any person empowered by a State Board shall enter at all reasonable time, with assistance as he considers necessary, any place—for performing any functions of the Board entrusted to him; examining any plant, record, register, document or any other material object or for conducting a search).**
- **Section 25: - *Power to obtain information* State Board or any officer empowered by it may call for any information (including types of air pollutants emitted into the atmosphere and the level of the emission of such air pollutants) from occupier / any other person carrying on any industry / operating any control equipment / industrial plant and for the purpose of verifying the correctness of such information, the State Board or such officer shall have the right to inspect the premises where such industry, control equipment or industrial plant is being carried on or operated.**
- **Section 26:- *Power to take samples of air or emission and procedure to be followed in connection therewith.***

- **Section 27: - Reports of the result of analysis on samples taken under section 26.**
- **Section 28: - State Air Laboratory** State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, (a) establish one or more State Air Laboratories; or (b) specify one or more laboratories or institutes as State Air Laboratories.
- **Section 29: - Analysts** (State Government may, by notification appoint Government analysts for the purpose of analysis of samples of air or emission).
- **Section 31: - Appeals** (any person aggrieved by an order made by the State Board under this Act may, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to ***Appellate Authority*** as the State Government may think fit to constitute).
- **Section 31A: - Power to give directions**
 - (a) the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process; or
 - (b) the stoppage or regulation of supply of electricity, water or any other service
- **Section 31B: - Appeal to NGT** against order or decision of the Appellate Authority under section 31.
- **Section 37-41: - Penal provision for violation of different provisions of this act.**
- **Section 43: - Cognizance of offences** (No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by— (a) a Board or any officer authorised in this behalf by it; or (b) any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days).
- **Section 47: - Power of State Government to supersede State Board.**
- **Section 54: - Power of State Government to make rules.**



Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016:

Sl. No.	Authority	Job
1	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	<p>The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be responsible for over all monitoring the implementation of these rules in the country. It shall constitute a Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change comprising officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary or Advisor from the following namely, -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; 2. Ministry of Rural Development; 3. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; 4. Ministry of Agriculture; 5. Central Pollution Control Board; 6. Three State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees by rotation; 7. Urban Development Departments of three State Governments by rotation; 8. Rural Development Departments from two State Governments by rotation; 9. Three Urban Local bodies by rotation; 10. Two census towns by rotation; 11. FICCI, CII; 12. Two subject experts <p>2. This Central Monitoring Committee shall meet at least once in a year to monitor and review the implementation of these rules. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may co-opt other experts, if needed. The Committee shall be renewed every three years.</p>
2	Duties of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs shall coordinate with State Governments and Union territory Administrations to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. take periodic review of the measures taken by the states and local bodies for improving solid waste management practices and execution of solid waste management projects funded by the Ministry and external agencies at least



		<p>once in a year and give advice on taking corrective measures;</p> <p>b. formulate national policy and strategy on solid waste management including policy on waste to energy in consultation with stakeholders within six months from the date of notification of these rules;</p> <p>c. facilitate States and Union Territories in formulation of state policy and strategy on solid management based on national solid waste management policy and national urban sanitation policy;</p> <p>d. promote research and development in solid waste management sector and disseminate information to States and local bodies;</p> <p>e. undertake training and capacity building of local bodies and other stakeholders; 1 [***];</p> <p>f. provide technical guidelines and project finance to states, Union territories and local bodies on solid waste management to facilitate meeting timelines and standards, 2 [and] 3;</p> <p>g. ensure the implementation of these rules by the States and the Union territories as per rule 11].</p>
3	Duties of Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	<p>1. The Department of Fertilisers through appropriate mechanisms shall –</p> <p>a. provide market development assistance on city compost; and</p> <p>b. ensure promotion of co-marketing of compost with chemical fertilisers in the ratio of 3 to 4 bags: 6 to 7 bags by the fertiliser companies to the extent compost is made available for marketing to the companies.</p>
4	Duties of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture through appropriate mechanisms shall, -</p> <p>a. provide flexibility in Fertiliser Control Order for manufacturing and sale of compost;</p> <p>b. propagate utilisation of compost on farm land;</p> <p>c. set up laboratories to test quality of compost produced by local authorities or their authorised agencies; and</p>



		d. issue suitable guidelines for maintaining the quality of compost and ratio of use of compost visa-a-vis chemical fertilizers while applying compost to farmland.
5	Duties of the Ministry of Power	The Ministry of Power through appropriate mechanisms shall – a. decide tariff or charges for the power generated from the waste to energy plants based on solid waste. b. compulsory purchase power generated from such waste to energy plants by distribution company.
6	Duties of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources	The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources through appropriate mechanisms shall- a. facilitate infrastructure creation for waste to energy plants; and b. provide appropriate subsidy or incentives for such waste to energy plants.
7	Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories	1. The Secretary, Urban Development Department in the State or Union territory through the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies shall- a. prepare a state policy and solid waste management strategy for the state or the union territory in consultation with stakeholders including representative of waste pickers, self help group and similar groups working in the field of waste management consistent with these rules, national policy on solid waste management and national urban sanitation policy of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in a period not later than one year from the date of notification of these rules; b. while preparing State policy and strategy on solid waste management, lay emphasis on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste to ensure minimisation of waste going to the landfill and minimise impact of solid waste on human health and environment; c. state policies and strategies should acknowledge the primary role played by

		<p>the informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste and provide broad guidelines regarding integration of waste picker or informal waste collectors in the waste management system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. ensure implementation of provisions of these rules by all local authorities; e. direct the town planning department of the State to ensure that master plan of every city in the State or Union territory provisions for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities except for the cities who are members of common waste processing facility or regional sanitary landfill for a group of cities; and f. ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the local bodies within one year for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid wastes and incorporate them in the master plans (land use plan) of the State or as the case may be, cities through metropolitan and district planning committees or town and country planning department; g. direct the town planning department of the State and local bodies to ensure that a separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential complex exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 square meters; h. direct the developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility. i. facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary land fill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more) from the regional facility on a cost sharing basis and
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		<p>ensure professional management of such sanitary landfills;</p> <p>j. arrange for capacity building of local bodies in managing solid waste, segregation and transportation or processing of such waste at source;</p> <p>k. notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board; and</p> <p>l. start a scheme on registration of waste pickers and waste dealers.</p>
8	Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner	<p>The District Magistrate or District Collector or as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner shall, -</p> <p>a. facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land as per clause (f) of rules 11 for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities to local authorities in his district in close coordination with the Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department within one year from the date of notification of these rules;</p> <p>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 the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies and secretary-in-charge of the State Urban Development.</p>
9	Duties of the Secretary-in-charge of Village Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the State and Union territory	<p>1. The Secretary-in-charge of Village Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the State and Union territory shall have the same duties as the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories, for the areas which are covered under these rules and are under their jurisdictions.</p>
10	Duties of Central Pollution Control Board	<p>The Central Pollution Control Board shall, -</p> <p>a. co-ordinate with the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees for implementation of these rules and adherence to the prescribed standards by local authorities;</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. formulate the standards for ground water, ambient air, noise pollution, leachate in respect of all solid waste processing and disposal facilities;c. review environmental standards and norms prescribed for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies and update them as and when required;d. review through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees, at least once in a year, the implementation of prescribed environmental standards for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies and compile the data monitored by them;e. review the proposals of State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on use of any new technologies for processing, recycling and treatment of solid waste and prescribe performance standards, emission norms for the same within 6 months;f. monitor through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees the implementation of these rules by local bodies;g. prepare an annual report on implementation of these rules on the basis of reports received from State Pollution Control Boards and Committees and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the report shall also be put in public domain;h. publish guidelines for maintaining buffer zone restricting any residential, commercial or any other construction activity from the outer boundary of the waste processing and disposal facilities for different sizes of facilities handling more than five tons per day of solid waste;i. publish guidelines, from time to time, on environmental aspects of processing and disposal of solid waste to enable local
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		(vi) Sponsoring of training and awareness programme on Hazardous and Other Waste Management related activities.
5	Central Pollution Control Board constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Co-ordination of activities of State Pollution Control Boards (ii) Conduct training courses for authorities dealing with management of hazardous and other wastes (iii) Recommend standards and specifications for treatment and disposal of wastes and leachates, recommend procedures for characterisation of hazardous wastes. (iv) Inspection of facilities handling hazardous waste as and when necessary. (v) Sector specific documentation to identify waste for inclusion in these rules. (vi) Prepare and update guidelines to prevent or minimise the generation and handling of hazardous and other wastes. (vii) Prepare and update guidelines/ Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for recycling, utilization, pre-processing, co-processing of hazardous and other wastes. (viii) To prepare annual review report on management of hazardous waste. (ix) Any other function assigned by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, from time to time.

Rules and their implementing authorities:

Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016:

Sl. No.	Authorities	Job
1	Department of Industry in the State	to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for recycling, pre-processing and other utilisation of hazardous or other waste in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters;
2	Department of Labour in the State	(a) ensure recognition and registration of workers involved in recycling, preprocessing and other utilisation activities; (b) assist formation of groups of such workers to facilitate setting up such facilities; (c) undertake industrial skill development activities for the workers involved in recycling, pre-processing and other utilisation; (d) undertake annual monitoring and to ensure safety and health of workers involved in recycling, pre-processing and other utilisation.
3	State Government	prepare integrated plan for effective implementation of these provisions and to submit annual report to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in the Central Government.
4	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	(i) Identification of hazardous and other wastes (ii) Permission to exporters of hazardous and other wastes (iii) Permission to importer of hazardous and other wastes (iv) Permission for transit of hazardous and other wastes through India. (v) Promote environmentally sound management of hazardous and other waste.

		<p>Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committees.</p> <p>6. Every producer shall maintain a record of details of the person engaged in supply of plastic used as raw material to manufacture carry bags or plastic sheet or like or cover made of plastic sheet or multilayered packaging.</p>
5	Duties of State Pollution Control Board	The State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee in respect of a Union territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to registration, manufacture of plastic products and multilayered packaging, processing and disposal of plastic wastes.
6	Duties of Urban Development Department	The concerned Secretary-in-charge of Urban Development of the State or a Union Territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to waste management by waste generator, use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets or like, covers made of plastic sheets and multilayered packaging.
7	Duties of Gram Panchayat	The concerned Gram Panchayat shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to waste management by the waste generator, use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets or like, covers made of plastic sheets and multilayered packaging in the rural area of the State or a Union Territory.
8	Responsibility of retailers and street vendors	<p>1. Retailers or street vendors shall not sell or provide commodities to consumer in carry bags or plastic sheet or multilayered packaging, which are not manufactured and labelled or marked, as per prescribed under these rules.</p> <p>2. Every retailers or street vendors selling or providing commodities in, plastic carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets which are not manufactured or labelled or marked in accordance with these rules shall be liable to pay such fines as specified under the bye-laws of the local bodies.</p>

		Handling) Rules, 2000 notified vide S.O 908(E) dated the 25th September, 2000 under the Act or amendment from time to time.
4	Responsibility of producers, Importers and Brand Owners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The producers, within a period of six months from the date of publication of these rules, shall work out modalities for waste collection system based on Extended Producers Responsibility and involving State Urban Development Departments, either individually or collectively, through their own distribution channel or through the local body concerned. 2. Primary responsibility for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging is of Producers, Importers and Brand Owners who introduce the products in the market. They need to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products. This plan of collection to be submitted to the State Pollution Control Boards while applying for Consent to Establish or Operate or Renewal. The Brand Owners whose consent has been renewed before the notification of these rules shall submit such plan within one year from the date of notification of these rules and implement with two years thereafter. 3. manufacture and use of non- recyclable multilayered plastic if any should be phased out in Two years time. 4. The producer, within a period of three months from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette shall apply to the Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, of the States or the Union Territories administration concerned, for grant of registration. 5. No producer shall on and after the expiry of a period of Six Months from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette manufacture or use any plastic or multilayered packaging for packaging of commodities without registration from the concerned State



		<p>plastic waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration; ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;</p> <p>b. creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities; and</p> <p>c. ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place.</p>
3	Responsibility of waste generator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The waste generator shall.- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste and segregate plastic waste at source in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 or as amended from time to time. b. not litter the plastic waste and ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to urban local body or gram panchayat or agencies appointed by them or registered waste pickers', registered recyclers or waste collection agencies; 2. All institutional generators of plastic waste, shall segregate and store the waste generated by them in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified vide S.O 908(E) dated the 25th September, 2000 under the Act or amendment from time to time and handover segregated wastes to authorized waste processing or disposal facilities or deposition centers either on its own or through the authorized waste collection agency. 3. All waste generators shall pay such user fee or charge as may be specified in the byelaws of the local bodies for plastic waste management such as waste collection or operation of the facility thereof, etc.; 4. Every person responsible for organising an event in open space, which involves service of food stuff in plastic or multilayered packaging shall segregate and manage the waste generated during such events in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and

Plastic Waste Management Rules' 2016:-

Sl. No.	Authority	Duties/Responsibilities
1	Responsibility of local body	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every local body shall be responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers. 2. The local body shall be responsible for setting up, operationalisation and coordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste; b. ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process; c. ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers; d. ensuring processing and disposal on non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board; e. creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities; f. engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers; and g. ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place. 3. The local body for setting up of system for plastic waste management shall seek assistance of producers and such system shall be set up within one year from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette of India. 4. The local body to frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules.
2	Responsibility of Gram Panchayat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every gram panchayat either on its own or by engaging an agency shall set up, operationalise and co-ordinate for waste management in the rural area under their control and for performing the associated functions, namely, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, plastic waste and channelization of recyclable

		<p>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.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall regulate Inter-State movement of waste.</p>
14	Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers	<p>1. All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market shall provide necessary financial assistance to local authorities for establishment of waste management system.</p> <p>2. All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non-biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.</p> <p>3. Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.</p> <p>4. All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.</p>
15	Duties of the industrial units located within one hundred km from the refused derived fuel and waste to energy plants based on solid waste	All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant shall make arrangements within six months from the date of notification of these rules to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.



		<p>e. 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;</p> <p>f. synchronise the validity of said authorisation with the validity of the consents;</p> <p>g. 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; and</p> <p>h. 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.</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. 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.</p> <p>4. 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</p>
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		buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility].
13	Duties of State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee	<p>a. The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall-</p> <p>a. 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;</p> <p>b. monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule I and Schedule II for waste processing and disposal sites;</p> <p>c. 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;</p> <p>d. 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;</p>

		<p>(viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and</p> <p>(ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.</p> <p>(zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;</p> <p>(zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and nonreactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;</p> <p>(zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to biomine or bio-remediate the sites;</p> <p>(zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment. 1</p> <p>(zl) collect and transport bio-degradable, non-bio-degradable and domestic hazardous waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-storey</p>
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		<p>(ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centers for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and</p> <p>(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 and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and</p> <p>(zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) not to litter; (ii) minimise generation of waste; (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible; (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source; (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting; (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non- biodegradable waste; (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
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		<p>discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;</p> <p>y. make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;</p> <p>z. submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;</p> <p>(za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;</p> <p>(zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary-in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;</p> <p>(zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;</p> <p>(zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;</p>
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		<p>odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> u. phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector. v. facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; w. undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules; x. make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for
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		<p>to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> l. provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors; 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 or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions; n. collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation; o. set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body; p. collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible; q. transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for on-site processing of such waste; r. transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility; s. transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; t. involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, biogas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of
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		<p>g. direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink canes, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or burry waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;</p> <p>h. setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed 1 [blue] and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;</p> <p>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. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometers or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;</p> <p>j. ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;</p> <p>k. direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover</p>
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		<p>bodies to comply with the provisions of these rules; and</p> <p>j. provide guidance to States or Union territories on inter-state movement of waste.</p>
11	Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations	<p>The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-</p> <p>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 state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;</p> <p>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. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;</p> <p>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 including door to door collection of waste;</p> <p>d. facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;</p> <p>e. frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;</p> <p>f. prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;</p>



6	State Government/Union Territory Government/Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Identification of site (s) for common Hazardous and Other Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) (ii) Asses Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) reports and convey the decision of approval of site or otherwise Acquire the site or inform operator of facility or occupier or association of occupiers to acquire the site (iii) Notification of sites. (iv) Publish periodically an inventory of all potential or existing disposal sites in the State or Union Territory
7	State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inventorisation of hazardous and other wastes (ii) Grant and renewal of authorisation (iii) Monitoring of compliance of various provisions and conditions of permission including conditions of permission for issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for exports and imports (iv) Examining the applications for imports submitted by the importers and forwarding the same to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (v) Implementation of programmes to prevent or reduce or minimise the generation of hazardous and other wastes. (vi) Action against violations of these rules. (vii) Any other function under these Rules assigned by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change from time to time.



8	Directorate General of Foreign Trade constituted under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Grant of licence for import of hazardous and other wastes (ii) Refusal of licence for hazardous and other wastes prohibited for imports and export
9	Port authority under Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908) and Customs Authority under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Verify the documents (ii) Inform the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change of any illegal traffic (iii) Analyse wastes permitted for imports and exports, wherever required. (iv) Train officials on the provisions of these rules and in the analysis of hazardous and other wastes (v) Take action against exporter or importer for violations under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 or Customs Act, 1962

Rules and their implementing authorities:

E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016: -

Sl. No.	Authorities	Job
1	Responsibilities of the manufacturer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect e-waste generated during the manufacture of any electrical and electronic equipment and channelise it for recycling or disposal; 2. apply for an authorisation in Form 1 (a) in accordance with the procedure prescribed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board, which shall give the authorisation in accordance with Form 1 (bb); 3. ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste; 4. maintain records of the e-waste generated, handled and disposed in Form-2 and make such records available for scrutiny by the concerned State Pollution Control Board; 5. file annual returns in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates.
2	Responsibilities of the producer	<p>The producer of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall be responsible for -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. implementing the Extended Producers Responsibility with the following frameworks, namely:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. collection and channelisation of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products or 'end-of-life' products with same electrical and electronic equipment code and historical waste available on the date from which these rules come into force as per Schedule I in line with the targets prescribed in Schedule III in Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation; b. the mechanism used for channelisation of e-waste from 'end-of-life' products including those from their service centres to authorised dismantler or recycler shall be in accordance with the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation. In cases of fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps, where recyclers are not available, channelisation may be from collection centre to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility;



		<p>c. for disposal in Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility, a pre-treatment is necessary to immobilise the mercury and reduce the volume of waste to be disposed off;</p> <p>d. Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation should comprise of general scheme for collection of waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment from the Electrical and Electronic Equipment placed on the market earlier, such as through dealer, collection centres, Producer Responsibility Organisation, through buy-back arrangement, exchange scheme, Deposit Refund System, etc. whether directly or through any authorised agency and channelising the items so collected to authorised recyclers;</p> <p>e. providing contact details such as address, e-mail address, toll-free telephone numbers or helpline numbers to consumer(s) or bulk consumer(s) through their website and product user documentation so as to facilitate return of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment;</p> <p>f. creating awareness through media, publications, advertisements, posters, or by any other means of communication and product user documentation accompanying the equipment, with regard to -</p> <p>(i) information on address, e-mail address, toll-free telephone numbers or helpline numbers and web site;</p> <p>(ii) information on hazardous constituents as specified in sub-rule 1 of rule 16 in electrical and electronic equipment;</p> <p>(iii) information on hazards of improper handling, disposal, accidental breakage, damage or improper recycling of e-waste;</p> <p>(iv) instructions for handling and disposal of the equipment after its use, along with the Do's and Don'ts;</p> <p>(v) affixing a visible, legible and indelible symbol given below on the products or product user documentation to prevent e-waste from being dropped in garbage bins containing waste destined for disposal;</p> <p>(vi) means and mechanism available for their consumers to return e-waste for recycling including the details of Deposit Refund Scheme, if applicable;</p> <p>(vii) the producer shall opt to implement Extended Producer Responsibility individually or collectively. In individual</p>
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		<p>producer responsibility, producer may set up his own collection centre or implement take back system or both to meet Extended Producer Responsibility. In collective system, producers may tie-up as a member with a Producer Responsibility Organisation or with e-waste exchange or both. It shall be mandatory upon on the individual producer in every case to seek Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation from Central Pollution Control Board in accordance with the Form-1 and the procedure laid down in sub-rule (1) of rule 13; (2) to provide information on the implementation of Deposit Refund Scheme to ensure collection of end-of-life products and their channelisation to authorised dismantlers or recyclers, if such scheme is included in the Extended Producer Responsibility Plan. Provided that the producer shall refund the deposit amount that has been taken from the consumer or bulk consumer at the time of sale, along with interest at the prevalent rate for the period of the deposit at the time of take back of the end-of life product;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. the import of electrical and electronic equipment shall be allowed only to producers having Extended Producer Responsibility authorisation; 4. maintaining records in Form-2 of the e-waste handled and make such records available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board; 5. filing annual returns in Form-3, to the Central Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates. In case of the Producer with multiple offices in a State, one annual return combining information from all the offices shall be filed; 6. the Producer shall apply to the Central Pollution Control Board for authorisation in Form 1, which shall thereafter grant the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation in Form 1(aa). 7. Operation without Extended Producer Responsibility- Authorisation by any producer, as defined in this rule, shall be considered as causing damage to the environment.
3	Responsibilities of collection centres	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. collect e-waste on behalf of producer or dismantler or recycler or refurbisher including those arising from orphaned products; Provided the collection centres

		<p>established by producer can also collect e-waste on behalf of dismantler, refurbisher and recycler including those arising from orphaned products;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. ensure that the facilities are in accordance with the standards or guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time; 3. ensure that the e-waste collected by them is stored in a secured manner till it is sent to authorised dismantler or recycler as the case may be; 4. ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste; 5. maintain records in Form-2 of the e-waste handled as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board and make such records available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board as and when asked for.
4	Responsibilities of dealers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in the case the dealer has been given the responsibility of collection on behalf of the producer, the dealer shall collect the ewaste by providing the consumer a box, bin or a demarcated area to deposit ewaste, or through take back system and send the e-waste so collected to collection centre or dismantler or recycler as designated by producer; 2. the dealer or retailer or e-retailer shall refund the amount as per take back system or Deposit Refund Scheme of the producer to the depositor of e-waste; 3. every dealer shall ensure that the e-waste thus generated is safely transported to authorised dismantlers or recyclers; 4. ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste.
5	Responsibilities of the refurbisher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. collect e-waste generated during the process of refurbishing and channelise the waste to authorised dismantler or recycler through its collection centre; 2. make an application in Form 1(a) in accordance with the procedure laid down in sub-rule (4) of rule 13 to the concerned State Pollution Control Board for grant of one time authorisation; (a) the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall authorise the Refurbisher on one time basis as per Form 1 (bb) and authorisation would be deemed as considered if not objected to within a period of thirty days; (b) the authorised Refurbisher shall be required to submit details of e-waste generated to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on yearly basis; 3. ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste; 4. ensure that the refurbishing process do not have any adverse effect on the health and the environment;

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. ensure that the e-waste thus generated is safely transported to authorised collection centres or dismantlers or recyclers; 6. file annual returns in Form-3 to the concerned State Pollution Control Board, on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates; 7. maintain records of the e-waste handled in Form-2 and such records should be available for scrutiny by the appropriate authority.
6	Responsibilities of consumer or bulk consumer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that e-waste generated by them is channelised through collection centre or dealer of authorised producer or dismantler or recycler or through the designated take back service provider of the producer to authorised dismantler or recycler; 2. bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall maintain records of e-waste generated by them in Form-2 and make such records available for scrutiny by the concerned State Pollution Control Board; 3. consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that such end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment are not admixed with e-waste containing radioactive material as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under; 4. bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall file annual returns in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates. In case of the bulk consumer with multiple offices in a State, one annual return combining information from all the offices shall be filed to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates
7	Responsibilities of the dismantler	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ensure that the facility and dismantling processes are in accordance with the standards or guidelines prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time; 2. obtain authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board in accordance with the procedure under sub-rule (3) of rule 13; 3. ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste;

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. ensure that the dismantling processes do not have any adverse effect on the health and the environment; 5. ensure that dismantled e-waste are segregated and sent to the authorised recycling facilities for recovery of materials; 6. ensure that non-recyclable or non-recoverable components are sent to authorised treatment storage and disposal facilities; 7. maintain record of e-waste collected, dismantled and sent to authorised recycler in Form-2 and make such record available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board; 8. file a return in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as the case may be, on or before 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates; 9. not process any e-waste for recovery or refining of materials, unless he is authorised with concerned State Pollution Control Board as a recycler for refining and recovery of material; 10. operation without Authorisation by any dismantler, as defined in this rule, shall be considered as causing damage to the environment.
8	Responsibilities of the recycler	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. shall ensure that the facility and recycling processes are in accordance with the standards or guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time; 2. obtain authorisation from concerned State Pollution Control Board in accordance with the procedure under the sub-rule (3) of rule 13; 3. ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste; 4. ensure that the recycling processes do not have any adverse effect on the health and the environment; 5. make available all records to the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board for inspection; 6. ensure that the fractions or material not recycled in its facility is sent to the respective authorised recyclers; 7. ensure that residue generated during recycling process is disposed of in an authorised treatment storage disposal facility; 8. maintain record of e-waste collected, dismantled, recycled and sent to authorised recycler in Form-2 and make such record available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board;

		<p>9. file annual returns in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as the case may be, on or before 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates;</p> <p>10. may accept waste electrical and electronic equipment or components not listed in Schedule I for recycling provided that they do not contain any radioactive material and same shall be indicated while taking the authorisation from concerned State Pollution Control Board;</p> <p>11. operation without Authorisation by any recycler, as defined in this rule, shall be considered as causing damage to the environment.</p>
9	<p>Responsibilities of State Government for environmentally sound management of E-waste</p>	<p>1. Department of Industry in State or any other government agency authorised in this regard by the State Government, to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for e-waste dismantling and recycling in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters;</p> <p>2. Department of Labour in the State or any other government agency authorised in this regard by the State Government shall: a. ensure recognition and registration of workers involved in dismantling and recycling; b. assist formation of groups of such workers to facilitate setting up dismantling facilities; c. undertake industrial skill development activities for the workers involved in dismantling and recycling; d. undertake annual monitoring and to ensure safety & health of workers involved in dismantling and recycling;</p> <p>3. State Government to prepare integrated plan for effective implementation of these provisions, and to submit annual report to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.</p>



The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- **Purpose:** - *to provide a regulatory frame work for management of bio-medical waste generated in the country.*
- **Bio - Medical Waste:** - Any waste generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings, Animals, Research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps and the categories mentioned in Schedule-I of the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- **Applicable to:** - All persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose, or handle bio medical waste in any form including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories, blood banks, ayush hospitals, clinical establishments, research or educational institutions, health camps, medical or surgical camps, vaccination camps, blood donation camps, first aid rooms of schools, forensic laboratories and research labs.
- **Rule 4: - Duties of the Occupier**
 - To ensure that bio-medical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment.
 - To make a provision within the premises for a safe, ventilated and secured location for storage of segregated biomedical waste in colored bags or containers.
 - To pre-treat the laboratory waste, microbiological waste, blood samples and blood bags through disinfection or sterilisation on-site.
 - To dispose of solid waste other than bio-medical waste in accordance with the provisions of respective waste management Rules.
 - Not to give treated bio-medical waste with municipal solid waste.
 - Provide training to all its health care workers and others, involved in handling of bio medical waste.
 - Establish a Bar- Code System for bags or containers containing bio-medical waste to be sent out of the premises.
 - Ensure segregation of liquid chemical waste at source and ensure pre-treatment or neutralisation prior to mixing with other effluent generated from health care facilities.
 - Ensure treatment and disposal of liquid waste in accordance with the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
 - Make available the annual report.

➤ **Rule 5: - Duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility.**

- To take all necessary steps to ensure that the bio-medical waste collected from the occupier is transported, handled, stored, treated and disposed of, without any adverse effect to the human health and the environment.
- Ensure timely collection of bio-medical waste from the occupier as prescribed under these Rules.
- Assist the occupier in training conducted by them for bio-medical waste management.
- Maintain a log book for each of its treatment equipment according to weight of batch; categories of waste treated; time, date and duration of treatment cycle and total hours of operation.
- Supply non-chlorinated plastic coloured bags to the occupier.
- Ensure collection of biomedical waste on holidays also.

➤ **Rule 9: - Prescribed Authority**

- The State Pollution Control Boards in respect of States.
- The Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, who shall function under the supervision and control of the Ministry of Defence in respect of all health care establishments of the Armed Forces under the Ministry of Defence.

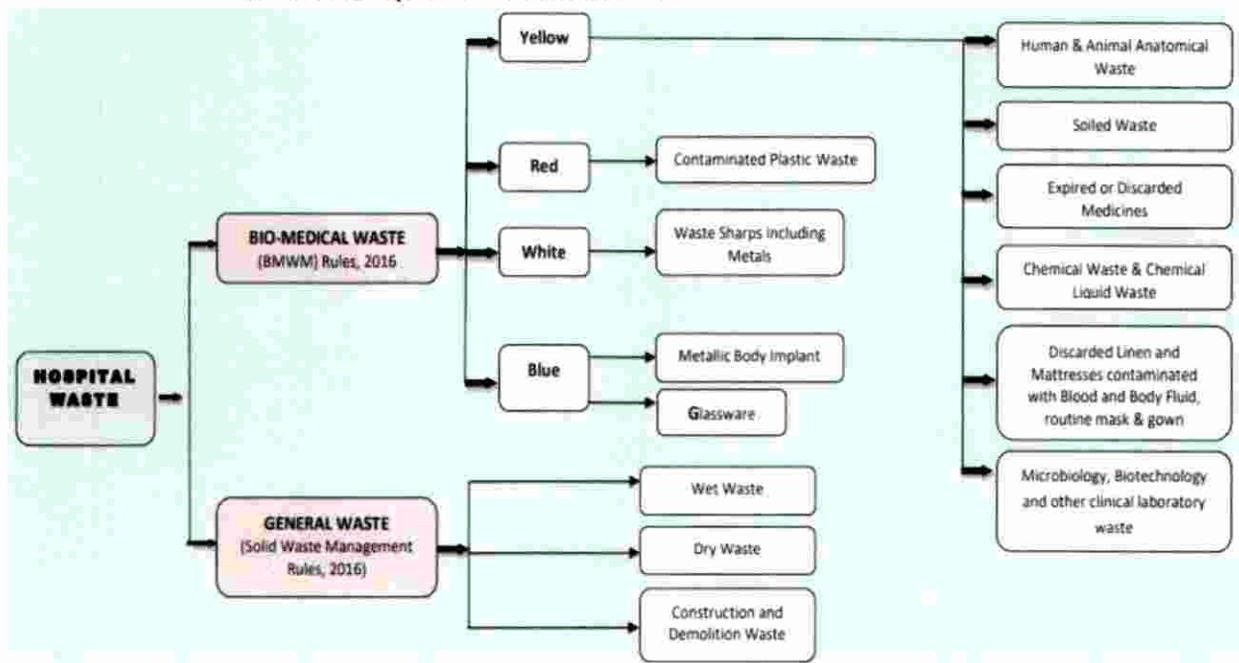
➤ **Rule 10: - Procedure for Authorisation**

- The validity of such authorisation for bedded health care facility and operator of a common facility shall be synchronised with the validity of the consents.
- One time for non-bedded occupiers and the authorisation in such cases shall be deemed to have been granted, if not objected by the prescribed authority within a period of ninety days.
- In case of refusal of renewal, cancellation or suspension of the authorisation by the prescribed authority, the reasons shall be recorded in writing.
- Every application for authorisation shall be disposed of by the prescribed authority within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of duly completed application along with such necessary documents, failing which it shall be deemed that the authorisation is granted under these Rules.

➤ **Other salient features: -**

- State Advisory Committee formed at state level under the chairmanship of Secretary, Health.

- No occupier shall establish on-site treatment and disposal facility, if a service of common biomedical waste treatment facility is available at a distance of seventy-five kilometer.
- District Level Monitoring Committee under the Deputy Commissioner.
- BMW disposal charges of INR 7.00/bed/day.
- Every authorised person shall maintain records related to the generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste, for a period of five years.
- Any person aggrieved by an order made by the prescribed authority under these rules may, within a period of thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal in Form V to the Secretary (Environment) of the State Government or Union territory administration.
- Annual report to be submitted in Form – IV to JSPCB before 30th June every year from January to December of the preceding year.
- All HCFs to provide their BMW to CBWTF for disposal.
- ETPs to be installed by all bed care facilities.
- Details of CBWTF in Jharkhand
 - M/s Bio- Genetic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Ramgarh.
Sri Chandan Kumar Singh, - 7903878820.
 - M/s Medicare Environmental Management Pvt. Ltd., Lohardaga.
Sri Anil Kumar - 9549695350
 - M/s Bio- Genetic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Dhanbad
Sri Shilajit Pandey - 8210842524
 - M/s Adityapur Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., Saraikela
Sri Pradeep Jha - 7488351796



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Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016:

Sl. No.	Authority	Job
1	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making Policies concerning bio-medical waste Management in the Country including notification of Rules and amendments to the Rules as and when required. 2. Providing financial assistance for training and awareness programmes on bio-medical waste management related activities to for the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees. 3. Facilitating financial assistance for setting up or up-gradation of common bio-medical waste treatment facilities. 4. Undertake or support operational research and assessment with reference to risks to environment and health due to bio-medical waste and 23 previously unknown disposables and wastes from new types of equipment. 5. Constitution of Monitoring Committee for implementation of the rules. 6. Hearing Appeals and give decision made in Form V against order passed by the prescribed authorities. 7. Develop Standard manual for Trainers and Training. 8. Notify the standards or operating parameters for new technologies for treatment of bio medical waste other than those listed in Schedule- I.
2	Central or State Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Central Ministry for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary or State Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant of license to health care facilities or nursing homes or veterinary establishments with a condition to obtain authorisation from the prescribed authority for bio-medical waste management. 2. Monitoring, Refusal or Cancellation of license for health care facilities or nursing homes or veterinary establishments for violations of conditions of authorisation or provisions under these Rules. 3. Publication of list of registered health care facilities with regard to bio-medical waste generation, treatment and disposal. 4. Undertake or support operational research and assessment with reference to risks to environment and health due to bio-medical waste and previously unknown disposables and wastes from new types of equipment.



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Coordinate with State Pollution Control Boards for organizing training programmes to staff of health care facilities and municipal workers on bio-medical waste. 6. Constitution of Expert Committees at National or State level for overall review and promotion of clean or new technologies for bio-medical waste management. 7. Organizing or Sponsoring of trainings for the regulatory authorities and health care facilities on bio-medical waste management related activities. 8. Sponsoring of mass awareness campaigns in electronic media and print media.
3	Ministry of Defence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant and renewal of authorisation to Armed Forces health care facilities or common bio-medical waste treatment facilities (Rule 9). 2. Conduct training courses for authorities dealing with management of bio-medical wastes in Armed Forces health care facilities or treatment facilities in association with State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees or Central Pollution Control Board or Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. 3. Publication of inventory of occupiers and biomedical waste generation from Armed Forces health care facilities or occupiers 4. Constitution of Advisory Committee for implementation of the rules. 5. Review of management of bio-medical waste generation in the Armed Forces health care facilities through its Advisory Committee (Rule 11). 6. Submission of annual report to Central Pollution Control Board within the stipulated time period (Rule 13).
4	Central Pollution Control Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare Guidelines on bio-medical waste Management and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. 2. Co-ordination of activities of State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on biomedical waste. 3. Conduct training courses for authorities dealing with management of bio-medical waste. 4. Lay down standards for new technologies for treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste (Rule 7) and prescribe specifications for treatment and disposal of bio-medical wastes (Rule 7).



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Lay down Criteria for establishing common biomedical waste treatment facilities in the Country. 6. Random inspection or monitoring of health care facilities and common bio-medical waste treatment facilities. 7. Review and analysis of data submitted by the State Pollution Control Boards on bio-medical waste and submission of compiled information in the form of annual report along with its observations to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. 8. Inspection and monitoring of health care facilities operated by the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services (Rule 9). 9. Undertake or support research or operational research regarding bio-medical waste.
5	State Government of Health or Union Territory Government or Administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure implementation of the rule in all health care facilities or occupiers. 2. Allocation of adequate funds to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management. 3. Procurement and allocation of treatment equipments and make provision for consumables for bio-medical waste management in Government health care facilities. 4. Constitute State or District Level Advisory Committees under the District Magistrate or Additional District Magistrate to oversee the biomedical waste management in the Districts. 5. Advise State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on implementation of these Rules. 6. Implementation of recommendations of the Advisory Committee in all the health care facilities.
6	State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventorisation of Occupiers and data on bio-medical waste generation, treatment & disposal. 2. Compilation of data and submission of the same in annual report to Central Pollution Control Board within the stipulated time period. 3. Grant and renewal, suspension or refusal cancellation or of authorisation under these rules (Rule 7, 8 and 10). 4. Monitoring of compliance of various provisions and conditions of authorisation.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Action against health care facilities or common biomedical waste treatment facilities for violation of these rules (Rule 18). 6. Organizing training programmes to staff of health care facilities and common bio-medical waste treatment facilities and State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees Staff on segregation, collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of bio-medical wastes. 7. Undertake or support research or operational research regarding bio-medical waste management. 8. Any other function under these rules assigned by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. 9. Implementation of recommendations of the Advisory Committee. 10. Publish the list of Registered or Authorised (or give consent) Recyclers. 11. Undertake and support third party audits of the common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their State.
7	Municipalities or Corporations, Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide or allocate suitable land for development of common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their respective jurisdictions as per the guidelines of 27 Central Pollution Control Board. 2. Collect other solid waste (other than the biomedical waste) from the health care facilities as per the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and handling) Rules, 2000 or as amended time to time. 3. Any other function stipulated under these Rules.



The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000

- I. "Authority"** means and includes any authority or officer authorised by the Central Government, or as the case may be, the State Government in accordance with the laws in force and includes a District Magistrate, Police Commissioner, or any other officer not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police designated for the maintenance of the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise under any law for the time being in force;
- II. Responsibility as to enforcement of noise pollution control measures.**
- 1) The noise levels in any area/zone shall not exceed the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise as specified in the Schedule.
 - 2) The authority shall be responsible for the enforcement of noise pollution control measures and the due compliance of the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise.
 - 3) The respective State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board shall collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to noise pollution and measures devised for its effective prevention, control and abatement.
- III. Consequences of any violation in silence zone/area.**
- Whoever, in any place covered under the silence zone/area commits any of the following offence, he shall be liable for penalty under the provisions of the Act:
- (i) whoever, plays any music or uses any sound amplifiers,
 - (ii) whoever, beats a drum or tom-tom or blows a horn either musical or pressure, or trumpet or beats or sounds any instrument, or
 - (iii) whoever, exhibits any mimetic, musical or other performances of a nature to attract crowds.
 - (iv) whoever, bursts sound emitting fire crackers; or
 - (v) whoever, uses a loud speaker or a public address system.
- IV. Complaints to be made to the authority.**
- 1) A person may, if the noise level exceeds the ambient noise standards by 10 dB(A) or more given in the corresponding columns against any area/zone (or, if there is a violation of any provision of these rules regarding restrictions imposed during night time,) make a complaint to the authority.
 - 2) The authority shall act on the complaint and take action against the violator in accordance with the provisions of these rules and any other law in force.

V. Power to prohibit etc. continuance of music sound or noise.

- 1) If the authority is satisfied from the report of an officer in-charge of a police station or other information received by him (including from the complainant)²⁰ that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent annoyance, disturbance, discomfort or injury or risk of annoyance, disturbance, discomfort or injury to the public or to any person who dwell or occupy property on the vicinity, he may, by a written order issue such directions as he may consider necessary to any person for preventing, prohibiting, controlling or regulating:
- a) the incidence or continuance in or upon any premises of –
 - i. any vocal or instrumental music,
 - ii. sounds caused by playing, beating, clashing, blowing or use in any manner whatsoever of any instrument including loudspeakers, (public address systems, horn, construction equipment, appliance or apparatus)²² or contrivance which is capable of producing or re-producing sound, or
 - iii. sound caused by bursting of sound emitting fire crackers, or
 - b) the carrying on in or upon, any premises of any trade, avocation or operation or process resulting in or attended with noise.
- 2) The authority empowered under sub-rule (1) may, either on its own motion, or on the application of any person aggrieved by an order made under sub-rule (1), either rescind, modify or alter any such order:

Provided that before any such application is disposed of, the said authority shall afford to the applicant and to the original complainant, as the case may be an opportunity of appearing before it either in person or by a person representing him and showing cause against the order and shall, if it rejects any such application either wholly or in part, record its reasons for such rejection.

[Indicative Template for Preparation of District Environment Plan – Using DEP Data Sheets]

District Environment Plan for [Name of the District]

[Name of the State] State

[insert a map showing district boundaries, major roads, major towns, rivers, forest area, railway line and forest area / or a picture relevant to District in background]

Logo

Office of District Administration

District Collector [Name of District] District

Office: [Address]

E-Mail:

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1.0 District Profile

[Describe location of district not exceeding 500 words – covering the minimum information as below;

- Name of the district and historic importance, when founded, etc.
- Size of district and its rank in State (give geographical areas , % of the State or rank size wise...)
- Lies between [coordinates] and [coordinates] north latitude and [coordinates] and [coordinates] east latitude
- Name of the regions if any 9such as hill range , desert, forest coverage, reserved forests, Gats, eco sensitive areas, coastal area, etc..)
- District boundaries [mention names of adjoining districts / regions / states]
- Any information relevant to location....

a. District Administrative Set-up

[show on a district map]

[provide over-all details of The overall district administrator, Subdivisions, revenue circles, community development blocks, panchayats and villages.]

b. Local institutions

[provide details of local prominent over-all details of The overall district administrator, Subdivisions, revenue circles, community development blocks, panchayats and villages.]

c. Natural Resources

- Water bodies
[Give details of river systems and tributaries with text not exceeding 200 words]
- Availability of water resources
[describe with brief text not exceeding 100 words]
- Forest coverage
[give brief details not exceeding 200 words]

d. Geography & Demography

[provide a table showing area , population, rural population, urban population, decinneeal growth rate, density of population literacy rate, sex ration for both district and State and any other relevant data]

[Content in table may be described in brief text not exceeding 200 words]

e. Land-use patter

[provide a table showing Geographical Area (According to Revenue Paper), Area Under Forest, Net Area Sown. Cropped Area, area Irrigate, Percentage of Net area Irrigated to total area Sown, etc..]

[Content in table may be described in brief text not exceeding 200 words]

f. Climate

[Insert 200 words para describing, seasonal variations in temperature, rain fall, prevalence of floods, cyclones, landslides, temperatures in seasons, average rain fall, etc.]

2.0 Indicative Gap Analysis and Action Plans for complying with Waste Management Rules**(i) Solid Waste Management****a. Current status related to solid Waste management**

	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)				
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)				
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)				

	Local Bodies	No of Village panchayats / Blocks	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
2	Block / Taluk / Mandal Tehsils				
3	Village/Gram Panchayats				

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Whether segregation at source practiced by households and other waste generators	Action plan to achieve segregation at source. Awareness programs, incentives, etc. may be considered		
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	Example:	Action plan for reducing gap		

District Environment Plan [*Name of District*]

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % or length of road not covered for regular sweeping - Gaps in manpower - Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment - Availability of suitable PPEs 	including method cleaning, frequency of sweeping etc.		
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Gaps if any in achieving targeted area or length of road identified for Mechanical Road Sweeping.	Projected growth / intended action plan with timelines		
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	Whether 100% collection achieved?	Action plan to improve existing collection		
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Arrangement for door to door provided: % of blocks/ wards covered	If there is gap, action plan for door to door collection across the district		
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	Check availability and adequacy and if it needs upgradation	Action plan for procurement if required		
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	Check if adequate or needs upgradation or not required	[Action plan for procurement if required]		
(v)	Waste Deposition centres (for domestic	Number of deposition centres required and nos available	Details of existing practice and scope for improvement or		

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S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
	hazardous wastes)	Or Any alternate arrangement.	implement adequate system		
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	[Check (i) whether existing fleet is adequate (ii) check whether segregated waste transport possible, etc.]	Action plan for short-comings identified.		
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	[check adequacy]	[action plan for procurement if required]		
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	[check whether available / adequacy]	[action plan for installation if required]		
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-waste Management: On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation	Action for getting onsite composting plants commissioned		
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for central Biomethanation / Composting of wets waste.	Whether facility exists / functional / needs upgradation?	If not action plan for developing / upgradation of bio-methanation or composting facility		
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	Whether MRF facility exists? / is there any arrangement to sending the dry-waste to any common MRF or	Action plan for use of dry segregated waste in MRF operation		

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S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
		sent to Waste to energy plant or % dry-waste converted as RDF or Need to set-up own Waste to Energy plant?			
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non-recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites? Whether sanitary landfill available ? / Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs	Action plan (i) to construct sanitary landfill If required (ii) Action plan to minimise landfilling		
(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules?	Action plan for remediation of legacy / historic dumpsite.		
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste campaign		
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste	Action plan for linkage of all producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste		
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes/No	List of authorised waste pickers should be available		
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes/No	If not prepared action plan for preparation of by-laws which		

District Environment Plan [*Name of District*]

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
			may be applicable in cantonment Board jurisdiction		

[Action plan should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form as above. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above table. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(ii) Plastic waste Management

(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management

	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	

	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
2	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	
3	Village/Gram Panchayats	

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	If not 100 %, action plan for door to door collection of SW		
2.	Facilitate organised collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material	This infrastructure is linked to SW management. May check gaps with respect to:	Within the district outline specific plans for Each village panchayat/block/ municipality / Nagar panchayat	Identify agencies at local and district level to implement and monitor	

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
	Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of transfer points and material recovery facility • Involvement of informal sector / NGO. • Registering waste pickers • Linkage with PW recyclers • Involvement of producers and brand-owners 	/ Corporations for plastic waste collection	progress respectively	
3.	PW collection Centres	Local Bodies may set-up own centres and also involve producers and brand-owners or their PROs to facilitate setting up of collection centres.	Plastic waste collection centre should be established in adequate numbers. Coordination with State Urban Department may be necessary		
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	Review existing gaps in creating awareness among public for minimising and recycling PW	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels		
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Check if District has access to PW recycling / utilization or disposal facilities..	Check if PW recycling facilities available at reasonable distance; Channel for sending PW collected to		

District Environment Plan [Name of District]

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			cement plants for processing; Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities; Linkage with PWD for usage of PW in road making. Action plan at district should involve Urban and Rural Local bodies		

[Action plan should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form as above. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(iii) C & D Waste Management

- a. Current status related to C & D Waste

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C & D waste generation in MT per day (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	
Does the District has access to C&D waste recycling facility?	

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	Check gaps w.r.t: - Separate collection point of C&D Waste - Identification of common C&D waste deposition points	Action plan for every local body in district. District may identify common C&D waste deposition points.		

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S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	Check gaps with respect to: - Local by-laws to pay user fee - Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>20 tons in one day or 300 tons per project)	Common by-laws may be implemented in District. Local C&D waste management plans can be integrated to develop common collection and recycling facilities		
3.	C&D recycling Facility	Check whether district has any C&D waste recycling facility	Action plan for setting up C&D recycling facility in the District or tie-up with any other district or ULB for setting up common facilities. Plan should ensure viable operation of C&D plant including assured market for C&D products.		
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste?	Local authority may make give appropriate incentives on usage of C & D waste. A % of usage in public works may be specified / any other scheme.		
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.	Action plan for awareness and education		

[Action plan for C&D waste management should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form as above, however all the components mentioned should be addressed for overall C&D waste management.

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Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management**a. Current Status related to biomedical waste**

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	[Nos]
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	[Nos]
No. of HCFs authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	[Nos]
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	[Nos]
Capacity of CBWTFs	[in Kg/day]
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	[Nos]
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	[in Kg/day]
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	[in Kg/day]

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory and Identification of Healthcare Facilities	Check whether all HCFs including, clinics, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, Aayush hospitals, animal houses, etc generating biomedical waste area identified and authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	Action plan for completing / updating of inventory and authorisation of HCFs by SPCBs/PCCs		
2.	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	Check if there is any gap between Quantity of Biomedical Waste generated per day and quantity of Biomedical Waste treated and	Action plan for setting-up CBWTF or providing access to CBWTF with 75Km from places waste generation. Including identification of site		

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		disposed in the district? In case of no access to CBWTFs, adequacy of existing disposal of BMW	for setting up such facility. Action plan for management of BMW through captive facilities in case of no access to CBWTF		
3.	Tracking of BMW	Check whether bar code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTFs?	Plan for implementation of bar code system by all HCFs and CBWTFs in the district.		
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	Whether training has been organised for all stakeholders?	Action plan for awareness programs and training to healthcare staff and ULB officials		
5.	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequate funds is allocated to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.?	Action plan for ensuring adequate funds to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.,,		
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Is there any district level mechanism to monitor compliance by Hospitals / HCFs?	Draw action plan to monitor compliance of HCFs and CBWTFs through SPCBs/PCCs.		
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	Check whether District Level Monitoring Committee has been constitute and meetings are being organised?	Actin plan w.r.t Periodicity of reviews and follow-up by DLMC. Identify teams in health department to monitor compliance.		
8.	Wastewater Treatment	Check if HCFS are required to install ETPs for	Action plan for installation of ETPs		

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		wastewater generated.	by HCFs where applicable.		
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[SPCBs/PCCs is the prescribed authority to ensure implementation of BMW Management Rules, 2016. However, Rules also provides mandates to health department to monitor compliance. Hence Action plan for BMW waste management should cover access to biomedical waste management in entire geographical area of the district village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template. If required budgetary requirement for government HCFs may also be mentioned]

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

[Major source of hazardous waste (HW) is industries and facilities located in the districts, who are required to be regulated under Water (P&CP) Act 174, Air (P&CP) Act 1981 and E(P) Act, 1986 and the Rules notified thereof. Many commercial establishments like automobile repair shops, paint workshops, stores, etc. may also generate small quantities of hazardous waste. The district administration should be aware of the type of hazardous waste generation in their district and adequacy of facilities for safe handling and disposal within or outside District. Linkage of district administration with common TSDFs in the State is necessary to establish system for safe disposal of domestic hazardous waste]

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	[Nos.]
Quantity of HW in the district	[MT/Annum]
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	[MT/Annum]
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	[MT/Annum]
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	[MT/Annum]
No of captive/common TSDF	[Nos of integrated TSDF], [Nos of SLF]. [No of Standalone incinerators]
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	[Nos]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	Check whether all hazardous waste industries are identified	SPCB/PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste industries are		

		and authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	authorised and a system of safe disposal is in place.		
2.	Establishment of collection centres	Check district has collection centres for hazardous wastes with linkage to common TSDFs / recyclers	Local authority should ensure that adequate number of collection centres should be established and are linked to Common TSDFs.		
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	Identify facilities / industries engaged in recycling / pre-processing / disposal of hazardous waste in the district.	Action plan to train the workers on safety aspects through Department of Industries as per provisions under HOWM Rules, 2016		
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Check if the generators of HW have access to common TSDF in the State?	Action plan to ensure all generators are linked to TSDF / Action plan in case there is no TSDF in the district or State – in such case evaluate existing storage and captive disposal facilities through SPCBs/PCCs		
5.	Contaminated Sites	Are there any sites where soils / sediments/ groundwater contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes	Action plan for identification of probable contaminated site, incidents of HW dumping, responsible parties for contaminated site etc. and to remediate contaminated sites...		

[SPCBs/PCCs is the prescribed authority to ensure implementation of Hazardous and Other (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Rules also mandates department of industries to ensure training to workers involved in recycling and handling of hazardous wastes. Action plan for HW waste management should cover HW inventory in the district, check whether rules are implemented effectively, a systems for monitoring compliance needs to be in place.

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Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.]

(vi) E-Waste Management**a. Current Status related to E-Waste Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste in MT/year	MT/Year
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	[Nos]
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	[Nos]
No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Nos]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Inventory / Generation of E-Waste / Bulk-waste generators	Check whether SPCB/PCC has completed inventory of E-Waste in the District. Inventory of bulk waste generators	Completion of inventory	SPCB/ PCC	
2	E-Waste collection points	Availability of E-Waste collection points / call centres / kiosks in villages - Blocks / /towns / cities	Identification / registering E-Waste collection centres in association with Producers - their PROs or Recyclers		
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	Check whether District administration has information on collection centres established by Producers / PROs? Administration should also identify authorised E-Waste recyclers in the district or in State to channelize	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs / Collection Centres of Producers and PROs / SPCBs / Bulk waste generators / Recyclers / SPCBs / District Administration / Public		

		E-waste collected in District.			
4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling / dismantling	Prevalence of informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of E-waste is in District	Action plan in coordination with SPCBs/PCCs and District Administration to check this activity.		
5	Integration of informal sector	Whether mechanism exists for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection and recycling of E-Waste	Evolve mechanism by involving producers / PROs.		
6	Awareness and Education	Are there any programs at district level for awareness about E-waste management?	Plan special workshops and awareness campaigns through Producers / PROs		

[CPCB is the prescribed authority to grant Extended Producer Authorisation to various Producers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment being placed on market. Targets for collection of their E-Waste is given to each Producers. Every Producers should have installed a network of collection centres pan India, accordingly, every district should be covered. SPCBs/PCCS are given mandate to ensure implementation of EPR authorisation. Therefore district administration should have all information about collection centres / call centres established by various producers in the District. Such information should be disseminated to public and local administration. Action plan for E-Waste management should cover the aspects of inventory, collection centres for e-waste channelization, linkage with Producers of their PROs, linkage with recyclers, information of bulk waste generators and effective EPR verification by SPCBs. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.]

3.0 Air Quality Management

a. Current Status related to Air Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district. - Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./ PSU agency : - Operated by Industry:	
Number of manual monitoring States operated by SPCBs	
Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	[Names]

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No of air pollution industries	[Nos]
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	[Hotspots of air pollution]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?	Carry out inventory of air pollution sources in District including hotspots or areas of concern pertaining to air pollution in association with SPCBs/PCCs may		
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Plan to get access to available air quality monitoring stations in the District operated by both Public and private agencies.		
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Like weather station, District may also have ambient air quality monitoring at major urban settlements or populated areas. Action plan may propose setting up at least one CAAQMS in District. Also access data generated by CAAQM stations installed by other pvt/public agencies. District authority in association with local office of SPCB/PCC should also ensure that at least one manual Air Quality monitoring station is available in each city. [District admin may set-up its own network of CAAQMS or manual stations]		

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4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	<p>Action plan should be prepared for both improvement of existing air quality as well as for non-attainment days to national ambient air quality standards.</p> <p>[Measures may include multi sectoral approach for air pollution control such as promotion of public transport, use of green fuels, E-mobility, LPG based cooking, carpeting open areas/kerbs, etc. Action plans envisaged in NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred]</p>		
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	hotspot with respect to air pollution (such as stubble burning, illegal waste burning, unauthorised operations, cluster activities, forest fires etc.) should be identified and localised action plan for mitigation of the same should be prepared		
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	<p>Plan for dissemination of information on local air quality in towns and cities located in District.</p> <p>May consider developing Mobile App / Online portal for dissemination of air quality as well as to take complaints on local air pollution.</p>		

[The district administration is expected know the air quality in the district, identify air polluting sources both industrial and urban area sources and shall monitor mitigation measures and compliance of air polluting sources. District level air quality management plan is necessary to monitor and implement programs for improving air quality in the district. Action plans prepared for 100+ non-attainment cities under NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred for drawing district action plan. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC may be part of action plan for control of industrial air pollution. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

4.0 Water Quality Management**4.1 Water Quality Monitoring****a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	[Names and Length of each river in Km]
Length of Coastline (if any)	[in Km]
Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	[Nos]
Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	[MLD]
Quantity of industrial wastewater	[MLD]
Percentage of untreated sewage	[%]
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]
Groundwater polluted areas if any	[Name of areas]
Polluted river stretches if any	[Length in Km]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for water quality monitoring:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory of water bodies	An environmental monitoring cell shall maintain data of all water bodies (rivers / canals / natural drains / creeks / estuaries / groundwater / ponds / lakes / etc.) in district including its water quality		
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	Check availability of data on water bodies. Create a district level monitoring cell for periodic monitoring of water bodies for specific parameters in association with SPCBs.		

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		It is also necessary to disseminate information pertaining to water quality in the form of hoardings on river banks, official websites, etc.		
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Check trends of water quality and identify hotspot of surface water and ground water. Establish a system or separate cell to monitor water quality. Implement action points for restoration of water quality in association with SPCBs and department of environment.		
4.	Protection of river / lake water front	Action plan should be prepared for control river side open defecation, dumping of Solid waste on river banks, for idol immersion etc.		
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Check whether inventory of all sewage and wastewater discharge points into water bodies in the district. Action plan to complete inventory.		
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	Whether district oil spill crisis management group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan has been created? If not, create District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan for the district.		
7.	Protection of flood plains	Check whether there is regulation for protection of flood plain encroachment? Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of encroachment.		
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Check availability of groundwater and if required prepare action plan to		

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S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		rejuvenate ground water in selected areas. Action plan should be prepared for Rain water harvesting		
9.	Complaints redressal system	Check whether there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online should be available at district level		

4.2 Domestic Sewage

a. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	[Nos]
No of Class-I towns and above	[Nos]
No of Towns STPs installed	[Nos]
No of Towns needing STPs	[Nos]
No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	[Nos]
No of towns not having sewerage network	[Nos]
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	[MLD]
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	[MLD]
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	[MLD]
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	[MLD]
Total available Treatment Capacity	[MLD]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Check whether existing capacity of		

		STPs is adequate for treatment of sewage? If no, action plan for additional treatment capacity required should be prepared in association with ULBs / department of UD,		
2.	Underground sewerage network	Check available sewerage network and prepare Action plan for laying of sewerage network in town and cities. The project may be executed through ULBs and Department of UD.		

[Action plan for installing new /up-grading sewage treatment and laying of sewerage network is the mandate of local bodies, being cost intensive action points, the district administration may draw action points in consultation with ULBs and Urban development department. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. ULBs, SPCBs/PCC and UDD may be part of action plan for collection and treatment of sewage. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

5.0 Industrial wastewater management

a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	[Nos of Red industries], [Nos of Orange industries], [Nos of Green industries], [Nos of White industries]
No of Industries discharging wastewater	[Nos]
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	[MLD]
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	[MLD]
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	[Nos]
No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Nos]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial wastewater:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion

District Environment Plan [*Name of District*]

				of action plan
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Identify gaps w.r.t industries not meeting the standards. Necessary action be initiated through SPCBs against the industries not meeting the standards.		
2.	Complaint redressal system	Check if there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online portal may be prepared at district level.		

6.0 Mining Activity Management plan

a. Current Status related to Mining Activity Management

Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of Mining Activity	Name of mines – list may be enclosed] [Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify]
No of licenced Mining operations in the District	[Nos]
% Area covered under mining in the District	%
Area of Sand Mining	[Sq Km]
Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non -river deposit]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion

District Environment Plan [Name of District]

				of action plan
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status wither respect to environmental compliance		
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal sand and other mining activity in the District through surveillance, patrolling and enforcement. District Level task Force may be constituted for control of illegal mining activity		
3.	Environment compliance by Mining industry	Action plan for periodic verification of compliance to environmental conditions stipulated by SPCBs/PCC, MoEF&CC department of mines etc. SPCBs/PCC may be involved in this activity .		

7.0 Noise Pollution Management plan

a. Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district	[Name of agency] [No of analyzers available]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan

1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters.	Need to check whether concerned agencies that is ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police and SPCB/PCC have noise level meters. District administration may ensure through an action plan that concerned agencies and environmental cell under district administration have adequate number of portable noise level meters.		
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	ULBs shall ensure that ambient sound levels comply with notified standards for residential, sensitive zones. An action. Apart from portable analyzers, fixed ambient noise level monitoring stations may be installed in major cities and towns, such stations may be installed by ULBs and SPCB/PCC,		
3.	Signboards in Noise zones	District administration may ensure that adequate number of sign boards installed at sensitive zones in towns / cities in towns and cities . An action plan may be prepared by district authority.		
4.	Complaint redressing system	Action plan may envisage implementing a public complaint redressal system for noise pollution. Such application may be used by SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs in the district.		

[District administration may ensure that concerned agencies responsible for control of noise pollution are equipped with adequate number of noise level meters. There should be a system to monitor ambient sound levels to ensure that national ambient noise standards are complied with. Action plan may be implemented through responsible agencies namely SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

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झारखण्ड सरकार

वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग

पत्र संख्या-7/पर्या0प्रदू0(वाद)-06/2022- 828

व0प0, राँची, दिनांक-11/3/24

प्रेषक,

राजू रंजन राय,
सरकार के विशेष सचिव।

सेवा में,

महानिदेशक,
श्री कृष्ण लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (SKIPA),
झारखण्ड, राँची।

विषय :- माननीय NGT वाद O.A. No-180/2021 Mukul Kumar Vrs State of Uttar Pradesh & others मामले में दायर M.A. N.o-98/2022 में दिनांक-23.01.2023 एवं 17.10.2023 के पारित आदेश के अनुपालन के संबंध में।

प्रसंग:- आपका पत्रांक-251 दिनांक-28.02.2024

महाशय,

निदेशानुसार उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्रों के द्वारा माननीय NGT में दायर वाद M.A N.o-98/2022 in O.A. No-180/2021 Mukul Kumar Vrs State of Uttar Pradesh & others मामले में दिनांक-23.01.2023 को पारित आदेश की कंडिका-15 एवं 17 के अनुपालन के तहत SKIPA द्वारा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम/मॉड्यूल की प्रति उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

उपरोक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम/मॉड्यूल में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में लिए अवधि (Session) तथा प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेने वाले पदाधिकारियों का जिक्र नहीं है।

अनुरोध है कि माननीय NGT के पारित आदेश के अनुपालन के लिए पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा की जाय।

विश्वासभाजत्र,



(राजू रंजन राय)

सरकार के विशेष सचिव।