

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 26/2019

IN THE MATTER OF:-

ABHAY DAHIYA & ORS.

APPLICANT(S)

VS.

STATE OF HARYANA

RESPONDENT

INDEX

S. No.	PARTICULARS	PAGE No.
1.	COMPLIANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS BY ROADSIDE EATERIES/RESTAURANT AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENT PREPARED BY CPCB, IN COMPLIANCE OF HON'BLE NGT ORDER DATED 25.11.2019 IN O.A NO. 26/2019, IN THE MATTER OF ABHAY DAHIYA & ORS. VS. STATE OF HARYANA.	
2.	ANNEXURE- I A COPY OF FSSAI GUIDELINES ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF USED COOKING OIL.	
3.	ANNEXURE- II A COPY OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR AMBIENT AIR, AUTOMOBILES, FUELS, INDUSTRIES AND NOISE.	
4.	ANNEXURE- III A COPY OF HON'BLE NGT ORDER DATED 25.11.2019.	

  
(DIVYA SINHA)  
SCIENTIST -E  
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
PARIVESH BHAWAN, EAST ARJUN NAGAR,  
DELHI-110032

PLACE: DELHI  
DATED: 31.01.2020

**Compliance of Environmental Norms**

**by**

**Roadside Eateries/ Restaurants and other establishments.**

**Prepared by**

**Central Pollution Control Board  
Pariviesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi – 110032**

**(In compliance with the Hon'ble NGT Order dated 25.11.2019 in the matter of in the matter of O.A no 26/2019, Abhay Dahiya & Ors. Versus State of Haryana.)**

**Guidelines for Compliance of Environmental Norms by Roadside Eateries/  
Restaurants and other establishments.**

## 1.0 BACKGROUND

In the matter of O.A no 26/2019, Abhay Dahiya & Ors. Versus State of Haryana Hon'ble NGT vide Order dated 25.11.2019 directed as follows:

*"i. The Chief Secretary, Haryana may call meeting of all concerned Departments for a holistic policy in the matter within one month from today.*

*ii. CPCB may issue an appropriate guideline after studying the matter with the help of experts within one month on the subject of compliance of environmental norms by roadside eateries/restaurants and other establishments.*

*iii. A joint report may be furnished about the state of affairs with regard to scientific solid and liquid waste management at GT Road, Murthal by CPCB and State PCB. The Joint Committee will be at liberty to interact with other stakeholders. The report may be furnished within one month. State PCB will be nodal agency"*

## 2.0 COMPLIANCE TO DIRECTIONS:

Central Pollution Control Board along with officials of Haryana State Pollution Control Board and Municipal Corporation, Haryana inspected roadside eateries/ restaurants at Murthal, Haryana along NH1 on 21.12.2019.

On the basis of joint inspection following environmental issues and observation are given below:

### (i) **Drinking Water Requirement**

All eateries/ restaurants at Murthal, Haryana Bore have installed bore wells to meet their drinking water requirement. However, permission for ground water extraction from authorities has not been taken

### (ii) **Liquid Waste Management**

A. Restaurants have been divided into two categories in the state of Haryana

- I. Restaurants with waste water < 10 KLD:
    - a. Septic tanks installed
    - b. Discharge of waste water into nearby Municipal Corporation Sewage Treatment Plant at Rathdana Road through tankers
  - II. Restaurants with waste water > 10 KLD
    - a) Sewage Treatment Plants installed
    - b) Treated water from STP was being discharged into nearby fields for agriculture purpose
    - c) Records to verify claim of use in agriculture not available.
- B. Oil and Grease trap installed for waste water being from kitchen
- C. Flowmeter was not installed in any restaurants
- D. Stock register of Cooking oil/ Ghee etc. and Used Cooking oil not available with all restaurants.

**(iii) Solid Waste Management:**

- a. Restaurants generate solid waste from food waste, packaging material etc.
- b. Food waste is being taken by Pig Farms owners.
- c. Raw vegetable waste, Chapattis are being taken by Gaushala owners.
- d. Remaining organic waste like outer shell of onions etc. is being sent to organic pit for biodegradation.
- e. Separate color coded dustbin not found at most of the restaurants and no segregation at source being carried out.

**(iv) Air Pollution**

In most of eateries/ restaurants LPG cylinders, Coal and wood (for tandoor) was being used as fuel. Stack height of DG sets was not appropriate.

**(v) Noise pollution**

At most of the restaurants proper acoustic enclosure found for DG sets. No other noise pollution activity observed during inspection.

### **3.0 Guidelines for compliance of Environmental Norms**

Based on the observations made in Section 2.0, Guidelines for compliance of environmental norms by Roadside eateries/ Restaurants is given in this section:

#### **3.1 Water Pollution-**

##### ***(i) Ground water extraction:***

- a) Necessary permission should be obtained from concerned Authorities for extraction of groundwater
- b) SPCB/ PCC and concerned authorities to take action against units for unauthorized or illegal ground water extraction.

##### ***(ii) Effluent Treatment Plant***

#### **a. Eateries/ restaurants along roadside having seating capacity of less than 36 numbers.**

- The eateries/ restaurants along roadside having seating capacity of less than 36 numbers should install oil and grease trap and discharge their effluent into authorized sewer after taking permission from concerned Local bodies/ ULBs.
- The concerned local authorities to ensure that necessary infrastructure for collection and treatment of sewage is provided for such eateries/restaurants.
- As it is not possible for such units to install their own ETPs; these units should not be allowed to come in areas where such infrastructure/facilities have not been created

#### **b. Eateries/ restaurants along roadside having minimum seating capacity of 36 numbers.**

A restaurant with minimum seating capacity of 36 shall install ETP and treated effluent water from ETP installed should meet existing Environmental Standard notified by the MoEF&CC vide GSR 794(E) dated 04.11.2009 and reproduced as under. The standard may be made stringent by concerned SPCB/PCCS.

Parameters	Effluent Standards (Limiting concentration in mg/l, except pH)	
	Inland surface water	On land for irrigation
pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
BOD <sub>3days, 27°C</sub>	100	100
Total Suspended Solids	100	100
Oil & Grease	10	10

- d. The units shall provide effluent treatment plant as proposed and maximize reuse of treated sewage in toilet flushing, floor washing, gardening and other non-potable purposes.
- e. The unit shall install water meters to record the daily consumption of water and separate electromagnetic flow meter at the inlet and outlet of effluent treatment plant to record actual flows on a daily basis.
- f. The unit shall install separate energy meters also to record the daily energy consumption of the effluent treatment plant on daily basis prior to completion of the project.
- g. The treated water has to be discharged as per conditions specified by the SPCBs/PCCs

**(iii) Regulation on Used Cooking Oil (UCO)**

- a. Stock register of Cooking oil/ Ghee etc. and Used Cooking oil disposed off shall be maintained by all eateries/restaurants.
- b. UCO should be discarded in an environment friendly way preferably by providing it to the authorized UCO aggregators/collection agencies as per FSSAI guidelines on Handling and Disposal of used Cooking Oil. Copy attached at Annexure-I.

**3.2 Solid Waste Management**

- (a) The units shall properly handle, manage and dispose the solid waste generated and comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

(b) As per clause 3 (8) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, any commercial establishment generating waste of more than 100 kg/day fall under the category of 'Bulk Waste Generator' and should ensure compliance with the provisions of the Rules, and in specific the following:

- **4(d)** Store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from such premises separately in within the own premises and
- **4 (2)** No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.
- **4 (8)** All restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorized waste pickers or the authorized recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.

**Units generating over 100 kg/waste to comply with the above provisions of the Rules**

- (c) All the units to make necessary arrangement for segregation of waste into dry/wet waste. Units generating less than 100 kg of waste to hand over waste to local authorities for processing of different categories of waste. Bulk waste generators to make arrangements for on-site composting of waste as per Clause 4(8) of the SWM Rules
- (d) The unit shall ensure that the hazardous waste (used oil, used batteries) generated in the premises are collected properly and disposed only to authorized recyclers registered with MoEF&CC/CPCB and having valid operating license of SPCB/PCC.
- (e) The unit shall minimize use of disposable plastic on its premises and ensure its disposal through recyclers registered with SPCB/PCC for recycling plastic waste agencies authorized by ULBs.

### **3.3 Air Pollution-**

#### **(i) Gensets and Fuel**

- a) The units shall properly channelize the fugitive emissions including emissions from cooking & kitchen operations by providing proper ducting / hood arrangement and proper exhaust system and emissions shall be discharged above the roof of the building. Air pollution control devices like Grease Filter may also be installed by restaurants
- b) Restaurants shall use approved fuel as prescribed by concerned SPCBs/PCCs.
- c) The unit shall provide stack for the emissions from the generator sets so as to ensure that the emissions satisfy the standards prescribed by the Board. Stack height is to be maintained as per Environment Standards at Annexure-II. The unit shall also provide acoustic measures for the Gensets to meet the noise level standards prescribed for residential area.

#### **3.4 Consent to establish and Consent to operate**

Requirement of CTE/CTO for restaurants shall be governed as per the policy of SPCBs/PCC.

### **4 Recommendations**

- a) The units to operate to take necessary permission from SPCBs/PCCs and other local authorities as enumerated in Section 3.0 for setting up /operating the roadside eateries/restaurants
- b) The SPCBs/PCCs to ensure that these Roadside eateries / restaurants obtain necessary permission from the Board as per the State Policy
- c) The SPCBs /PCCs to ensure that necessary infrastructure with respect to collection & treatment of sewage, collection of solid waste has been provided prior to granting CTE/CTO to such units
- d) No unit should be allowed to be established in areas in which such facilities are not available; and units operating in areas where such facilities are not available should be closed down/shifted to areas where such facilities are available
- e) The State Board must have robust monitoring mechanism to evaluate compliance with norms of such units at least twice a year

- C
- f) The concerned local authorities to provide the necessary infrastructure including collection and processing of segregated waste, and collection and treatment of sewage from such units

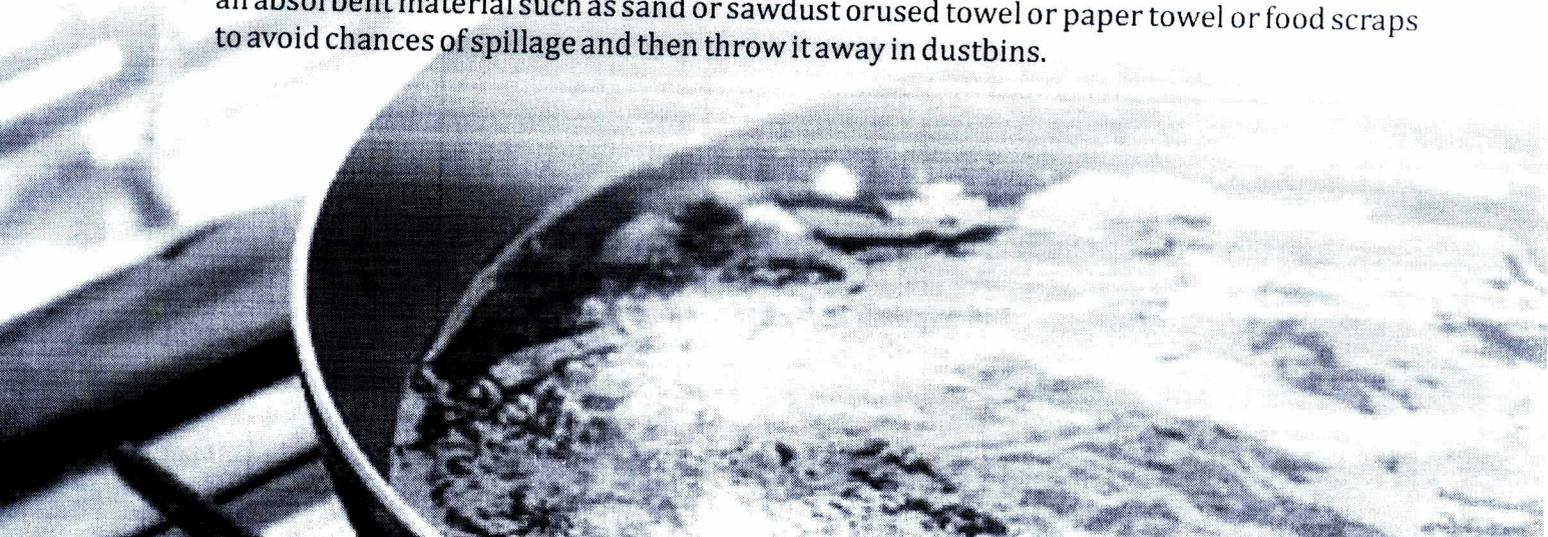
# HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF USED COOKING OIL

## SUMMARY

The practice of reheating cooking oil or using the same cooking oil for frying is common. Cooking oil is often repeatedly used by topping it up with fresh oil. Generally, big food businesses involved in the manufacturing of fried foods dispose of their used cooking oil (UCO) for industrial purposes (soap manufacture, etc.) but sometimes it finds way to small food vendors at cheap prices. At household level or by road-side vendors, the UCO is discarded in an environmentally hazardous manner blocking the sewerage and drainage systems. Therefore, in order to safeguard public health, FSSAI has notified the limit of Total Polar compounds to be not more than 25% beyond which the oil is unsafe for human consumption. This guidance note outlines the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for safe handling and disposal of UCO for the benefit of consumers as well as small and big Food Business Operators (FBOs).

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Avoid repeated use of cooking oil for frying.
- At household level, oil once used for frying foods should be filtered and may be used for curry preparation in order to make it economical.
- Used Cooking Oil should be consumed in a day or two. It should not be stored for longer period as the rate of deterioration is higher in used oil.
- Discard Cooking Oil when blue-grey smoke appears or tough foam is formed or oil becomes dark and murky or the consistency of oil changes.
- Discard cooking oil having developed Total Polar Compounds (TPC) of more than 25%.
- Do not dispose of the discarded oil in drains/sewerage systems.
- UCO should be discarded in an environment friendly way preferably by providing it to the authorized UCO aggregators/collection agencies.
- In order to dispose small quantities of used cooking oil at household level, mix the oil with an absorbent material such as sand or sawdust or used towel or paper towel or food scraps to avoid chances of spillage and then throw it away in dustbins.



This Guidance Note has been prepared by Mr. Anant Zaidi, Technical Officer at FSSAI based on FSSAI Regulation and Standards. This note contains information collected and compiled by the author from various sources and does not have any force of law. Omissions and error, if any, can

## **A. Introduction**

Edible vegetable oils are used in frying of foods. During frying, the quality of oil deteriorates. Using the same oil repeatedly for frying leads to changes in the physico-chemical, nutritional and sensory properties of the oil. It also leads to the formation of Total Polar Compounds (TPC), which makes the oil, unfit for human consumption beyond certain limits. Reports have related these compounds to several diseases such as hypertension, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, liver disease etc.

The purpose of this guidance note is to outline proper means for handling and disposing of used oil in order to safeguard the environment and consumer health

## **B. Guidelines in Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011**

At present, following provisions in Schedule 4 Part V- Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices are to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in catering/food service establishments:

- 01 Reuse of cooking oil should be avoided.
- 02 In case of reheating of oil, use maximum three times to avoid the formation of trans fat. It is ideal to use once, if possible.
- 03 Re-heating and reuse of oil should be avoided as far as possible. Avoid using leftover oil wherever possible.
- 04 The vegetable oil having developed Total Polar Compound more than 25% shall not be used

## **C. Disposal of UCO**

At present, UCO is either not discarded at all or disposed of in an environmentally hazardous manner choking drains and sewerage systems. Also, UCO from organised Food Business Operators (FBO) reportedly finds its way to small restaurants/dhabas and road-side vendors which may lead to adverse health effects.

## 9. Procedures to be followed for handling and disposal of UCO

### 1. For small FBOs

- Do not use same oil for more than three times. It is ideal to use only once.
- Cooking oil should be filtered frequently to remove food particles.
- UCO should be disposed when blue-grey smoke appears or tough foam gets formed or oil becomes dark and murky or the consistency of oil changes. These are some of the indications that the quality of oil has deteriorated.
- Do not dispose of the discarded oil in drains/sewerage systems.
- UCO should be discarded in an environment friendly way preferably by providing it to the authorized UCO aggregators/collection agencies that are registered with authorized agencies such as States Biodiesel Boards, Biodiesel Association of India and other agencies nominated by state government to collect such oil for the manufacture of biodiesel or any other industrial purpose
- Keep UCO away from flame, gas cylinders etc.
- FBOs should refrain from buying UCO for manufacturing their foods products.

### 2. For big FBOs

- Cooking oils having developed Total Polar Compounds beyond the limit of 25% are hazardous waste. Discard such edible oil.
- Keep the discarded oil in a separate container once it is cooled. Keep headspace while filling. Always label the container to avoid cross contamination.
- Do not transfer hot oil to avoid chances of spilling and injury.
- Transfer the used cooking oil safely into the collecting drums provided by authorized collection agency.
- Keep used cooking oil away from flame, gas cylinders etc.
- UCO should be discarded in an environment friendly way preferably by providing it to the authorized UCO aggregators/collection agencies that are registered with authorized agencies such as States Biodiesel Boards, Biodiesel Association of India and other agencies nominated by state government.
- All Food Business Operators should train their staff responsible for handling and disposal of used cooking oil regarding procedures prescribed in this document
- All FBOs whose consumption of edible oils for frying is more than 50 Kg or litres per day shall maintain the following record:

Date	Name of the Oil	Quantity of oil used in frying	Quantity consumed at the end of the day	Quantity discarded at the end of the day	Mode and date of disposal of Used Cooking oil	Used Cooking oil discarded by (name of authorized agency)
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### 3. For households

- At household level, oil once used for frying foods should be filtered and may be used for curry preparation in order to make it economical. Avoid using the same oil for frying.
- UCO should be disposed when blue-grey smoke appears or tough foam gets formed or oil becomes dark and murky or the consistency of oil changes. These are some of the indications of deteriorated quality of oil.
- Used Cooking Oil should be consumed in a day or two. It should not be stored for longer times as the rate of deterioration is higher in used oil.
- Do not refill the fresh oil container with UCO. Store it separately.
- In order to dispose small quantities of UCO, mix the oil with an absorbent material, such as sand or sawdust or used towel or paper towel or food scraps to avoid the chances of spillage and then throw it away in dustbins.

### FSSAI Regulations

Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulation, 2011, Available at: <http://www.fssai.gov.in/home/fss-legislation/fss-regulations.html> (Accessed: 28 August 2018)

### Other References

1. Choe, E. and Min, D. (2007) 'Chemistry of Deep-Fat Frying Oils', *Journal of Food Science*, 72(5), pp.R77-R86.
2. University of Virginia (2014) 'Standard Operating Procedure: Used Oil Disposal', 18<sup>th</sup> November, Available at: [https://www.fm.virginia.edu/docs/operations/SOP\\_UsedOilDisposal.pdf](https://www.fm.virginia.edu/docs/operations/SOP_UsedOilDisposal.pdf) (Accessed: 28 August 2018)

POLLUTION CONTROL LAW  
SERIES : PCLSA/2000-2001

**Environmental Standards**  
*for*  
**Ambient Air, Automobiles,  
Fuels, Industries and Noise**



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS**

July 2000

350mg/l, provided the wastewater is discharged into a town sewer leading to secondary treatment of the sewage.

\*\* Suspended solids is relaxable upto 450 mg/l, provided the wastewater is discharged into town sewer leading to secondary treatment of the sewage.

Source: EPA Notification  
[G.S.R. 475(E), 5th May, 1992]

## 21.0 CUPOLA FURNACE: EMISSION STANDARD

Parameter	Emission limit
Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	300 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> at 12% CO <sub>2</sub> corrections

To achieve the standard, foundries may install scrubber, followed by a stack of height six times the diameter of the Cupola beyond the charging door.

Note :

In case due to some technical reasons, installation of scrubber is not possible, then value of SO<sub>2</sub> to the ambient air has to be effected through the stack height.

Source : EPA Notification  
[GSR No. 176(E), April 2, 1996]

## 22.0 DIESEL GENERATOR SETS : STACK HEIGHT

The minimum height of stack to be provided with each generator set can be worked out using the following formula :

$$H = h + 0.2 \times \sqrt{\text{KVA}}$$

H = Total height of stack in metre

h = Height of the building in metres where the generator set is installed

KVA = Total generator capacity of the set in KVA

Based on the above formula the minimum stack height to be provided with different range of generator sets may be categorised as follows:

### For Generator Sets

50 KVA

50-100 KVA

100-150 KVA

150-200 KVA

200-250 KVA

250-300 KVA

### Total Height of stack in metre

Ht. of the building + 1.5 metre

Ht. of the building + 2.0 metre

Ht. of the building + 2.5 metre

Ht. of the building + 3.0 metre

Ht. of the building + 3.5 metre

Ht. of the building + 3.5 metre

Similarly for higher KVA ratings a stack height can be worked out using the above formula.

Source : Evolved By CPCB  
[Emission Regulations Part IV:COINDS/26/1986-87]

Item No.03

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 26/2019

(with report dated 22.11.2019)

Abhay Dahiya & Ors.

Applicant(s)

Versus

State of Haryana

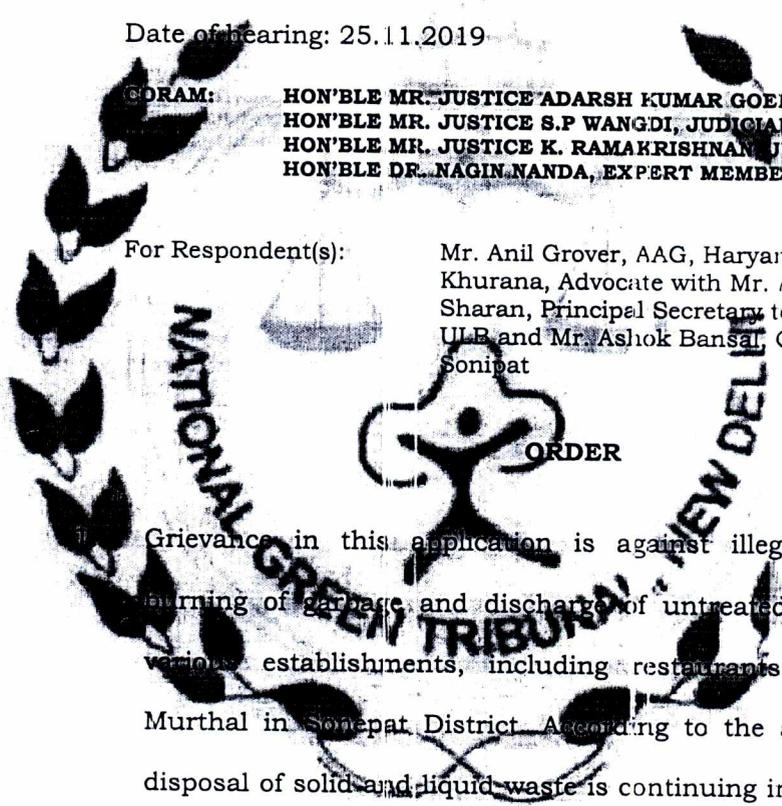
Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 25.11.2019

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

For Respondent(s):

Mr. Anil Grover, AAG, Haryana and Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate with Mr. Anand Mohan Sharan, Principal Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, ULB and Mr. Ashok Bansal, Commissioner, MC Sonapat



**ORDER**

Grievance in this application is against illegal dumping and burning of garbage and discharge of untreated waste water by various establishments, including restaurants on G.T. Road, Murthal in Sonapat District. According to the applicants, illegal disposal of solid and liquid waste is continuing inspite of orders of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana in CWP No. 3611 of 2009 and CWP No. 24367 of 2011.

2. Vide order dated 15.01.2019, a factual and action taken report was sought from the State PCB and District Magistrate, Sonapat. Reports dated 28.05.2019 and 28.09.2019, filed by the State PCB, acknowledged the burning of waste and unscientific disposal of the

solid waste. It was stated that remedial steps were taken by way of segregation through rag pickers and spraying of dumping site. The integrated solid waste management project was expected to be completed by 31.12.2020. With regard to liquid waste by Dhabas/restaurants at NH -44, it was stated that 11 Dhabas/restaurants were discharging more than 10 KLD and had obtained consent to operate and had STPs while the remaining 9 had not obtained such consent as they discharged less than 10 KLD. Earlier, their liquid waste was being mixed with solid waste at Murthal landfill site. Now space was provided for collection of domestic effluents and such effluents were to be treated by the Municipal Corporation, Sonapat. DPR was prepared for the STP which was to be completed by 31.12.2020. Prosecution was initiated against the Municipal Corporation, Sonapat.

The matter was further considered on 30.09.2019. The following observations were made.

3. The above report shows sorry state of affairs. It is clearly acknowledged that burning of waste was happening which is now claimed to have been stopped. It is also clear that liquid waste was being mixed with the solid waste which is now being remedied. There is no reason why decentralized treatment has not been required to be set up by the restaurants.

4. The units which are said to be emitting less than 10 KLD could be required to install modular STPs to avoid transportation of the effluents elsewhere, which has its own hazards. There is no information about the extent of legacy waste and plan for its disposal. The report also states that the treated water is being discharged on the land without any utilization. The treated water is required to be used for secondary purposes as laid down by this Tribunal in O.A. No. 148/2016. There is also nothing to show that whether efficiency of STPs has been duly tested though in the remarks column, it is mentioned that STPs are complying.

5. The above issues need to be resolved for protection of environment and public health. The timelines for installing solid waste treatment plant and integrated solid waste management project need to be re-scheduled and postponed.

6. Let the Secretary, Urban Development, Haryana and Commissioner of Municipal Corporation, Sonapat remain present with their action plan in the matter on the next date."

4. Accordingly, we have heard the Principal Secretary, Urban Local Bodies and perused the report filed on 22.11.2019 by the Municipal Corporation, Sonapat. The report is to the effect that the task of processing of waste has been handed over to a concessionaire in September, 2019 for segregation at source, door to door collection and disposal. Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Plant is under construction. Material Recovery Facility has been set up at the dump site. Legacy waste site has waste to the extent of 1.20 Lakh ton for which bidding documents have been prepared. The dhabas have executed MoU with piggery farms owners and have also constructed composting pits. Modular STPs have been installed by some of the dhabas while others are disposing of the sewage in collection tanks and transporting to STPs. Treated water is reused for gardening under an arrangement with the farmers.

5. The above report shows grim situation of waste management. Whatever steps are claimed to have been taken, are very recent showing environmental governance in very poor light. The situation may not be confined to GT Road, Municipal in Sonapat District which is subject matter of the present proceedings but is wide spread throughout the State. There is a need for a comprehensive policy for tackling such solid and liquid waste scientifically and in accordance with the rules for protection of environment and public health. The matter was also discussed in the presence of the Chief Secretary, Haryana vide order dated 06.03.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018.

6. We are thus of the view that a clear policy needs to be in place for regulating the functioning of road side restaurants/establishments generating solid and liquid waste and also drawing ground water. Wherever there is violation of law, action needs to be taken promptly by way of stopping the illegal activity and recovering compensation on 'Polluter Pay' principle and prosecuting the violators. Such a policy needs to be framed by involvement of all concerned departments, to be coordinated by the Chief Secretary. It is unfortunate that administration gives long timelines which amounts to showing lip sympathy to the cause of environment and public health and failure of responsibility. Clean environment is a fundamental right of citizens and inalienable duty of the State. Unfortunately, there is failure to realise and perform such duty.

7. We find it difficult to accept the statistics given in the report particularly with regard to generation of domestic effluent and solid waste. The report does not mention the action taken for regulating/prohibiting illegal drawl of ground water and computation of environment for violation of environmental norms.

8. Accordingly, we direct as follows:

i. The Chief Secretary, Haryana may call meeting of all concerned Departments for a holistic policy in the matter within one month from today.

ii. CPCB may issue an appropriate guideline after studying the matter with the help of experts within one month on the subject of compliance of environmental norms by roadside eateries/restaurants and other establishments.

iii. A joint report may be furnished about the state of affairs with regard to scientific solid and liquid waste management

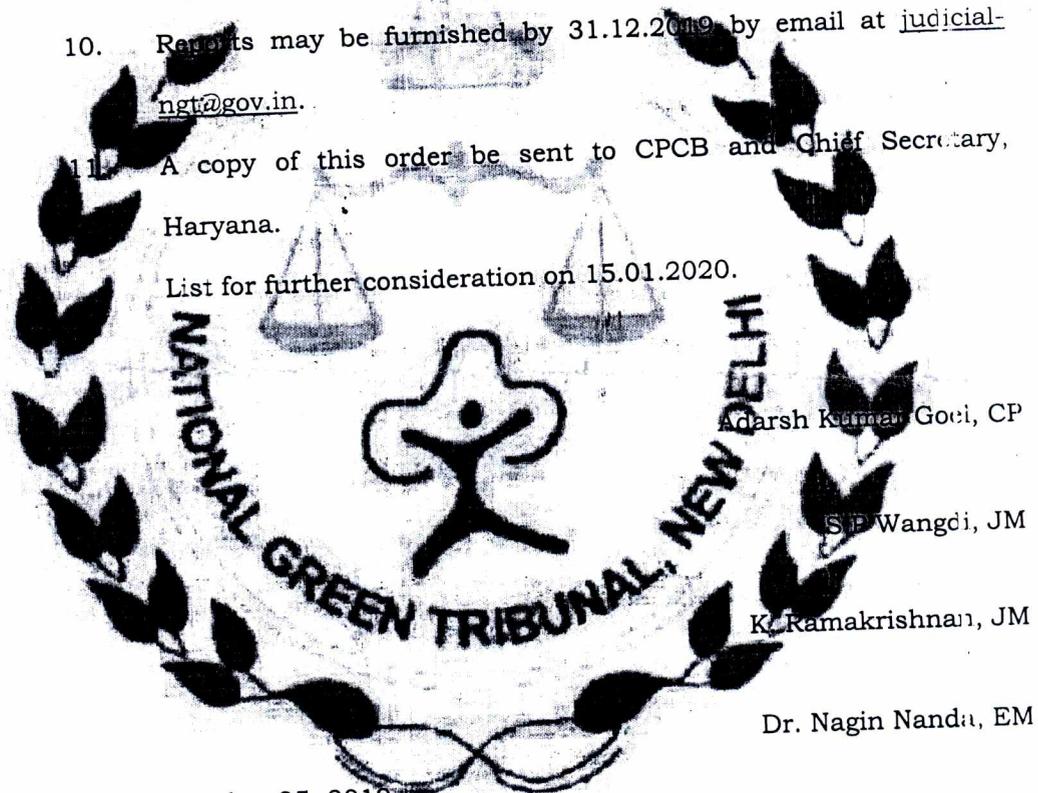
at GT Road, Murthal by CPCB and State PCB. The Joint Committee will be at liberty to interact with other stakeholders. The report may be furnished within one month. State PCB will be nodal agency.

9. It is also well known that there are also marriage places or establishments where large scale functions are taking place affecting the environment in a big way. This aspect also needs to be considered and regulated. Let CPCB give a report on this aspect also.

10. Reports may be furnished by 31.12.2019 by email at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in).

11. A copy of this order be sent to CPCB and Chief Secretary, Haryana.

List for further consideration on 15.01.2020.



Adarsh Kumar Goei, CP

S.P. Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

November 25, 2019  
Original Application No. 26/2019  
SN