

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

EXECUTION APPLICATION NO. 11 OF 2024

IN

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 94 OF 2022

WITH

EXECUTION APPLICATION NO. 12 OF 2024

IN

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 41 OF 2020

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUSHPENDRA KUMAR

.....APPLICANT

VERSUS

NAGAR PANCHAYAT KADAURA & ORS.

.....RESPONDENT(s)

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DATE: 15.05.2025

PLACE: JHANSI

THROUGH COUNSEL



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PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

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FURTHER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF UTTAR PRADESH
POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER
DT. 07.02.2025 PASSED BY THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

1. That I, the Deponent in the above captioned matter am fully conversant with the facts of the case and is competent and authorized to swear the present affidavit.



2. That I state that the contents of the affidavit have been drafted by my counsel on my instructions and the contents of the same are true to my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

I. BACKGROUND OF THE MATTER

3. That in the present matter, the applicant has raised the issue of violation of environmental norms in maintaining the 13 ponds at Kadaura, District Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh.

II. COMPLIANCE REPORT DT. 06.02.2025 FILED BY UPPCB

4. That it is pertinent to submit that a compliance report dt. 06.02.2025 on behalf of UPPCB (*Refer @ Page No. 388 of the Judicial Record*) disclosing the status of the 13 ponds located within the limits of the Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun has already been filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

III. ISSUANCE OF SHOW CAUSE NOTICE DT. 05.02.2025

5. That as per the submissions in the aforementioned compliance report the UPPCB has issued a show cause notice dt. 05.02.2025 to the Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun. That vide the said notice it was directed to the Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun to submit their response within 15 days



with respect to the violation of 1775 days (From 28.02.2020 to 07.01.2025) or else an environmental compensation of Rs. 36,88,80,500/- (Rupees Thirty Six Crores Eighty Eight Lakhs Eighty Thousand Five Hundred Only) would be imposed upon them.

A Copy of the Show Cause Notice dt. 05.02.2025 has been annexed herewith as ANNEXURE A-1.

IV. UPPCB'S LETTER DT. 08.04.2025 SEEKING COMPLIANCE STATUS

6. That furthermore, the Deponent has written a letter dt. 08.04.2025 to the Executive Officer, Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun for obtaining the compliance status on the following parameters:

- Updated status of construction of peripheral drain and boundary wall with protective mess pollution control for and encroachment prevention of Sadar Pond.
- As per the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in order dated 11.10.2022 in M.A. No. 43/2022, in OA No. 41/2020, & OA.No. 94/2022 updated report regarding waste water treatment technologies and its utilization.
- Information about the mass awareness programmers conducted with the objective of improving the quality of water in ponds and making



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the general public aware about not throwing garbage etc. in the ponds.

- Updated status regarding drainage system and sewage treatment plant of adequate capacity for purification of effluent generated from domestic uses of Nagar Panchayat Kadaura.
- Information regarding disposal of sludge generated from all the ponds covered under Nagar Panchayat Kadaura.
- Status of releasing fishes in the ponds for control of aquatic seeds and improvement of water quality in all the ponds covered under Nagar Panchayat Kadaura.

A Copy of the letter dt. 08.04.2025 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A-2.**

V. RESPONSE BY NAGAR PANCHAYAT KADAURA, JALAUN
TO THE SHOW CAUSE NOTICE DT. 05.02.2025

That in response to the abovementioned show cause notice, Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun submitted its reply on 09.04.2025. That the said response states that the untreated sewage being discharge into three ponds till 31.03.2025 and intimated that proposal for bioremediation of sewage treatment discharging into ponds has been put up before District Magistrate Jalaun for approval after getting approval bioremediation of sewage will be done as proposed. Further in compliance of Hon'ble Tribunal proposal



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for sewage treatment plant (STP) has been sent to Executive Engineer for approval from state level technical committee SO that sewage generated from Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun can be treated as per norms.

A Copy of response dt. 09.04.2025 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A-3.**

VI. INSPECTION ON 15.04.2025 AND FINDINGS

8. That the Deponent has written a letter dt. 11.04.2025 to the Executive Officer, Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun. That the said letter states that the inspection of concerned ponds has been scheduled for 15.04.2025 and with respect to the same it was requested to the Executive Officer, Nagar Panchayat, Kadaura, Orai, Jalaun to provide a verified list of ponds covered under the present matter, their sewage flow rate and the other relevant details. That vide the said letter it was also requested to the Executive Officer, Nagar Panchayat, Kadaura, Orai, Jalaun to nominate a representative from their department to assist during the said inspection.

A Copy of the letter dt. 11.04.2025 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A-4.**

9. That subsequently, UPPCB conducted another inspection of the ponds on 15.04.2025. That during the inspection, it was found that Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun has not established any system for the treatment of



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domestic sewage, and untreated sewage was being discharged through three drains namely into the ponds up to March 2025. This is a prima facie violation of the provisions under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. That during the said inspection 04 out of 13 ponds were found to be dry and 03 out of 13 ponds were found to have encroachment. That the UPPCB collected water samples of the ponds at different locations. Details of locations of Ponds are as below:-

- i. Kabristan ka Talab, Near Idgaah, Kadaura.
- ii. Mansha devi Mandir ka Talab, Kadura
- iii. Bamhauri ka Talab, Kadaura.
- iv. Seer Mohalla Ka Talab, Kadaura.
- v. Dhobi pura ka Talab, Kadura
- vi. Jagnaha Talab, Kadura
- vii. Baheri Talab, Kadura

That the collected water samples were analyzed in UPPCB Laboratory.

Copies of the test reports have been annexed herewith as ANNEXURE A-

5.

A Copy of the inspection report dt. 17.04.2025 has been annexed herewith as ANNEXURE A-6.

VII. RESPONSE BY NAGAR PANCHAYAT KADAURA, JALAUN
TO THE LETTER DT. 08.04.2025



10. That in response to the aforementioned letter dt. 08.04.2025, the Executive Officer, Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jaluan vide letter dt. 17.04.2025 intimated about the compliance status with respect to the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dt. 11.10.2022. That the compliance status is as below:-

- As per the approved action plan of the 15th Finance Commission, encroachments have been removed from all sides of the Sadar pond in Nagar Panchayat Kadaura and boundary wall has been constructed and wire fencing has been done. Apart from this, the work of excavation for disposal of mud etc. is in progress by the implementing agency Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam.
- In order to control the water pollution of the ponds located in Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, in which domestic sewage is being discharged, an action plan for bioremediation has been prepared and sent to the District Magistrate. After approval, bioremediation work will be carried out and the water of the pond is being used for irrigation of crops.
- To improve the quality of water in the ponds located in Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, unnecessary weeds have been removed by using nets and the quality of water has been improved by using chlorine chemical.



- In compliance with the order passed in the Hon'ble Tribunal, New Delhi, in EA No.-11/2024 Pushpendra Kumar vs. Nagar Panchayat Kadaura and others, for the establishment of STP (Sewerage Treatment Plant) in Nagar Panchayat Kadaura to purify domestic sewage, under the Sanitation Action Plan (SAP) for the establishment of STP (Sewerage Treatment Plant) in Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, after approval by the State Level Technical Committee meeting (SLTC) held under the chairmanship of Urban Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Executive Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam-Urban, under the SBM 2.0 program of the Government of India, prepared a City Sanitation Action Plan for I&D works of STP sewerage pumping station drains and related works for tapping the drains discharging into the ponds of Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, District-Jalaun and forwarded for approval. Upon its approval, an estimate has been prepared under SBM 2.0 program for tapping two main drains, namely Beri Road and Khedaapati Main Outer Drain, STP sewage pumping station, 1&D work of drains and sewer network in core sanitation zone and related construction works. Estimated cost- Rs 762.30 lakh (capex) and 5 years operation and maintenance, Rs 226.30 lakh opex has been prepared. The said proposal has been sent



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by the Executive Engineer, UP Jal Nigam (urban) for approval in the meeting of the State Level Technical Committee.

- It has been informed that digging is being done for disposal of water-borne sludge. But the sludge is silt derived from domestic sewage which does not contain any Hazardous chemicals. Therefore, there is no need for treatment and this silt is being filled in low land.
- The water hyacinth in the Dhobipura pond covered under Nagar Panchayat.Kadaura has been cleaned by cleaning it manually and mechanically and the work of digging the bottom of the Vaishno Mata Mandir pond has been done. It is further informed that further action will be taken by establishing contact regarding releasing fish of appropriate species for the control of aquatic weeds.



11. That the detailed status of all the 13 ponds has been attached with the aforementioned letter dt. 17.04.2025 in a tabulated chart. That the letter further states that continuous improvement has been made in the condition of 10 out of 13 ponds located in Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun. That the restoration of the remaining 03 ponds of Kherapati, Bamhori and Dhobipura will be possible after the final settlement of the present matter. A Copy of the letter dt. 17.04.2025 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A-7.**

VIII. DIRECTION OF THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL VIDE ORDER DT.

21.03.2020 IN OA 593 OF 2017

12. That it is pertinent to mention that in the matter of *Environment Protection*

Committee & Others vs. Union of India & Others (O.A. No. 593/2017)

the Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 21.05.2020 directed as under:

"1. 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020, at least to the extent of in-situ remediation, and before the said date, the commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. In case of default, the local bodies and concerned departments of the States/UTs shall be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e., Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for failure to commence construction.

2. The timeline for completing all action plan steps, including construction and commissioning of STPs by 31.03.2021, as per the order dated 08.04.2019, shall remain binding. In default, compensation shall be payable at the scale laid down in the order dated 22.08.2019 i.e., Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP... "

A Copy of the order dt. 21.05.2020 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A-8.**



13. That in view of the above, an environmental compensation of Rs. 5.0 lakh per drain per month has been due from Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun since 01.07.2020.

IX. RECOMMENDATION FOR ISSUANCE OF SHOW CAUSE NOTICE

14. That pursuant to, the Deponent has written a recommendation letter dt. 17.04.2025 to the Chief Environmental Officer (Circle-2), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow. That vide the said letter is has been recommended that a show cause notice be issued to the Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, District Jalaun, for the imposition of revised Environmental Compensation amounting to Rs. 8,55,00,000/- for the violation of 57 months.

A Copy of the letter dt. 17.04.2025 has been annexed herewith as ANNEXURE A-9.



X. ISSUANCE OF SHOW CAUSE NOTICE DT. 24.04.2025

15. That subsequently, Chief Environmental Officer (Circle-2), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow has issued a show cause notice dt. 25.04.2025 to the Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun. That the said notice

states the calculation of environmental compensation to be imposed upon Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun as follows:

- **Number of drains:** 03
- **Rate per drain/month:** Rs. 5,00,000
- **Violation period:** 01.07.2020 to 31.03.2025 = 57 months
- **Total Environmental Compensation:** $3 \times 5,00,000 \times 57 = \text{Rs. } 8,55,00,000$ (Rupees Eight Crore Fifty-Five Lakhs only)

Therefore, vide the said notice it has been directed to Nagar Panchayat Kadaura, Jalaun to submit your clarification within 15 days of receipt of this letter to the Board Headquarters. Failing which, the environmental compensation amount of Rs. 8,55,00,000/- will be imposed upon them.

A Copy of the Show Cause Notice dt. 25.04.2025 has been annexed herewith as ANNEXURE A-10.



That the deponent is duty bound to fulfil the obligation which are assigned under the law and directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal. The

Deponent is fully committed to ensure strict adherence to the orders of this Hon'ble Tribunal and undertakes to faithfully comply with any further directions or instructions that may be issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal, without demur or delay.

17.Hence, the present response is being submitted for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal. It is prayed that the same be taken on record.


DEPONENT

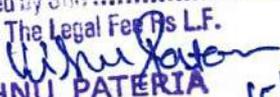
VERIFICATION

Verified at Jhansi on this 14th day of May, 2025, that the contents of the above affidavit from paragraphs 1 to 17 are believed to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.


DEPONENT



Serial No.....
Certified that the foregoing statement
sworn before me this day at.....
by Shri/Smt/Kum.....Shri. Smt. 2001
to whom the contents of this affidavit have
been read over and explained and who
is identified by Shri.....
Received The Legal Fee Rs L.F.


VISHNU PATERIA
ADVOCATE
NOTARY (GOVT. OF INDIA) JHANSI
15/05/25

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नि/02/25

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Annexure-1

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

संदर्भ सं०

Ref. No. 123800

टी.सी.-2/NGT-61/25

दिनांक

Date 5-2-25

सेवा में,

पंजीकृत

मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा,
जनपद-जालौन।

विषय: मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया अवगत कराना है कि मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन E.A. No.-11/2024 In O.A. No.-94/2022 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.12.2024 के अनुपालन हेतु नगर पंचायत परिषद-कदौरा में स्थित तालाबों का उद्यतन निरीक्षण एवं नमूना एकत्रण का कार्य किये जाने हेतु तिथि 07.01.2025 निर्धारित कर पर्याप्त सूचनाओं के साथ निरीक्षण में प्रतिभाग करने हेतु अधिशाषी अधिकारी, नगर पंचायत कदौरा, उरई, जनपद-जालौन को क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के पत्र दिनांक 03.01.2025 द्वारा सूचित किया गया था। तत्पश्चात् बोर्ड के कार्मिकों द्वारा प्रकरण में आच्छादित तालाबों का निरीक्षण दिनांक 07.01.2025 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय श्री भरत प्रजापति, नगर पंचायत, कदौरा प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उपस्थित मिले। कार्यालय अभिलेखानुसार, राज्य बोर्ड मुख्यालय के पत्रांक एच64304/सी-2/एम0एस0डब्ल्यू0-23/2023 दिनांक 10.08.2021 के माध्यम से मैसर्स नगर पंचायत, कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन ओ0ए0 संख्या-94/2022 ओ0ए0, संख्या-41/2020 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा व अन्य में पारित आदेशों के अनुपालन में दिनांक-27.02.2020 तक की अवधि हेतु रू० 1,82,88,200/- (एक करोड़ बयासी लाख अट्ठासी हजार दो सौ मात्र) धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गयी है।

निरीक्षण के समय पाया गया कि नगर पंचायत, कदौरा के घरेलू प्रयोजन के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न अशोधित उत्प्रवाह बहरी, चिलपुरा एवं बम्हौरी (गाटा सं०-60) स्थित तालाब में निस्तारित किया जा रहा था। बहरी स्थित तालाब में निस्तारित हो रहे सीवेज उत्प्रवाह का नमूना एकत्र कर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय की प्रयोगशाला में विश्लेषण हेतु जमा किया गया। बिना शुद्धिकृत निस्तारित हुये उपरोक्त वर्णित तालाबों में से आंशिक रूप संदर्भित नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के घरेलू सीवेज के शोधन हेतु व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं है, तथा जल-मल का निस्तारण बिना शुद्धिकृत किये नगर पंचायत कदौरा द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जो प्रथम दृष्टया जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में नियत प्राविधानों का उल्लंघन किये जाने का सूचक है। क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, झांसी द्वारा प्रेषित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति आंकलन आख्या के अनुसार निकाय पर उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुरूप पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की गणना निम्नानुसार है:-

1. नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन की वर्ष 2011 में जनसंख्या=14903, डिकेडल आबादी वृद्धि दर 22.9 प्रतिशत के आधार पर वर्ष 2020 हेतु नगर पंचायत कदौरा की कुल जनसंख्या=18315 लगभग कुल अनुमानित जनित घरेलू जल-मल की मात्रा=1.97 एम०एल०डी०।
2. नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन में जनित घरेलू जल-मल के शोधन हेतु स्थापित व्यवस्था क्षमता=शून्य है
3. घरेलू जल-मल की मात्रा एवं संचालित शोधन की मात्रा में गैप 1.97 एम०एल०डी०।
4. मा० एन०जी०टी० में विचाराधीन ओ०ए० संख्या 593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य प्रति यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 03.08.2018 के अनुपालन में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी "Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation" के अनुसार मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर दिनांक 28.02.2020 से अद्यतन तिथि 07.01.2025 तक की अवधि अर्थात् कुल 1775 दिवस की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की गणना निम्न Methodology के अनुसार किया जाना विधिसंगत प्रतीत होता है:-

EC (Lacs Rs.) = [17.5 (Total Sewage Generation-Installed Treatment Capacity)+55.5 (Total Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity)]+0.2 (Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity x N+Marginal Coast of Environmental Externality x (Total Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity)xN

Where,

N=No. of days from the date of directions of CPCB/SPCB/PCC.

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टी.सी. - 12 वी, विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर,
लखनऊ - 226 010

दूरभाष : 0522-2720828, 2720831

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Website : www.uppcb.com 14 MLD.

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क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, झांसी के पत्र दि० 16.01.2025 द्वारा संदर्भित निकाय मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर दिनांक 28.02.2020 से अद्यतन तिथि दिनांक 07.01.2025 तक की अवधि अर्थात् कुल-1775 दिवस की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 2,07,820/- प्रतिदिन की दर से कुल रू० 36,88,80,500 /-(रू० छत्तीस करोड़ अट्ठासी लाख अस्सी हजार पांच सौ मात्र) धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

उपरोक्त वर्णित तथ्यों के दृष्टिगत सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदनोपरान्त मै० नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध निम्नानुसार कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया जाता है:-

1. यह कि क्यों न मै० नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर दिनांक 28.02.2020 से अद्यतन तिथि दिनांक 07.01.2025 तक की अवधि अर्थात् कुल-1775 दिवस की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 2,07,820/- प्रतिदिन की दर से कुल रू० 36,88,80,500 /-(रू० छत्तीस करोड़ अट्ठासी लाख अस्सी हजार पांच सौ मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित कर दी जाए।

उपरोक्त के संबंध में अपना स्पष्टीकरण इस पत्र प्राप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर बोर्ड मुख्यालय को प्रेषित करें, अन्यथा की स्थिति में उपरोक्तानुसार मै० नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर 1775 दिवस के उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 36,88,80,500 /-(रू० छत्तीस करोड़ अट्ठासी लाख अस्सी हजार पांच सौ मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित कर दी जायेगी जिसका सम्पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व स्वयं संस्था एवं जिम्मेदार पदाधिकारी का होगा।

सक्षम अधिकारी की अनुमति से निर्गत।

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तानुसार।

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त-2

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. जिलाधिकारी, जालौन को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित कि अपने स्तर से भी कारण बताओ नोटिस की प्रति मै० नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन को प्राप्त कराते हुए पावती एवं जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस के संबंध में अद्यतन निरीक्षण कर संस्तुति आख्या 15 दिन के अन्दर बोर्ड मुख्यालय प्रेषित करना सुनिश्चित करें।

Atul Singh Yadav
मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त-2



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, JHANSI

संदर्भसं० / Ref.No. 16/0A-94/AGT/25

दिनांक / Date 08.04.25

सेवा मे,

अति महत्वपूर्ण / मा० न्यायालय प्रकरण

अधिकाारी,
नगर पंचायत, कदौरा,
उरई, जनपद-जालौन।

विषय : माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली मे विचाराधीन Execution Application No. 11/2024 In Original Application No. 94/2022 (I.A. Nos. 425/2024 & 232/2024) with Execution Application No. 12/2024 In Original Application No. 41/2020 (I.A. Nos. 426/2024 & 233/2024) Pushpendra Kumar Versus Nagar Panchayat, Kadaura & Ors. मे पारित आदेश दिनांक-07.02.2025 का अनुपालन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध मे।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भ ग्रहण करे। मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली मे विचाराधीन Execution Application No. 11/2024 In Original Application No. 94/2022 (I.A. Nos. 425/2024 & 232/2024) WITH Execution Application No. 12/2024 In Original Application No. 41/2020 (I.A. Nos. 426/2024 & 233/2024) Pushpendra Kumar Versus Nagar Panchayat, Kadaura & Ors. मे पारित आदेश दिनांक-07.02.2025 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है:-

“.....In view of the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case, we consider personal presence of the District Magistrate, Jalaun, Regional Officer, UPPCB, Jalaun and Executive Officer, Nagar Panchayat, Kadaura before this Tribunal on the next date of hearing, physically or through V.C., to be essential for apprising this Tribunal regarding further compliance with the orders passed by this Tribunal on 11.10.2022 in M.A. No. 43/2022 in O.A. No. 41/2020 and O.A. No. 94/2022 and they are accordingly directed to remain present before this Tribunal on the date fixed.....”

माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा उक्त पारित आदेशो के अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किये जाने हेतु निम्न बिन्दुओं पर सूचनायें अपेक्षित हैं।

1. सदर तालाब के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं अतिक्रमण के रोकने हेतु पैरीफेरल ड्रेन एवं बाउण्ड्रीवाल बिद प्रोटेक्टिव मैस के निर्माण की अद्यतन स्थिति।
2. माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा M.A. No. 43/2022 in O.A. No. 41/2020 and O.A. No. 94/2022 मे पारित आदेश दिनांक-11.10.2022 मे तालाबो के जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु उल्लेखित Waste water Treatment Technologys and its utilization के सम्बन्ध मे अद्यतन स्थिति।
3. तालाबो मे जल की गुणवत्ता के सुधार एवं गारबेज आदि को तालाबो मे न डालने हेतु जन- सामान्य को जागरूक किये जाने के उद्देश्य से किये गये कार्यक्रमों की सूचना।
4. नगर पंचायत कदौरा के घरेलू प्रयोजनो से जनित उत्प्रवाह के शुद्धिकरण हेतु ड्रेनेज सिस्टम एवं पर्याप्त क्षमता के सीवेज ट्रीटमेन्ट प्लान्ट के सम्बन्ध मे अद्यतन स्थिति।
5. नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित समस्त तालाबों से जनित स्लज के निस्तारण के सम्बन्ध मे सूचना।
6. नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित समस्त तालाबो मे एक्यूबेटिक बीड्स के नियंत्रण एवं जल गुणवत्ता के सुधार हेतु तालाबो मे मछलियो को डालने की स्थिति।

क्रमशः2/-पर.....

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अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि उक्त वर्णित बिन्दुओ पर सूचनाएँ सुसंगत अभिलेखो राहित एवं प्रकरण से सम्बन्धित अन्य सूचनाएँ इस कार्यालय को 07 दिवस के अन्दर प्रेषित करने का कष्ट करे, ताकि माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक-07.02.2025 का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करते हुये माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के समक्ष आख्या ससमय प्रस्तुत की जा सके। प्रकरण मे अग्रिम तिथि 16.05.2025 नियत है। अतः आपका विशेषाध्यानाकर्षण अपेक्षित है।

संलग्नक-यथोपरि।

भवदीय,

(इमरान अली)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नलिखत को सूचनार्थ सादर प्रेषित।

1. जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जालौन, स्थान-उरई।
2. मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-2), उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।
3. श्री अनिल कुमार शर्मा को इस निर्देश के साथ कि अधिशाषी अधिकारी, नगर पंचायत कदौरा, उरई, जनपद-जालौन से व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क कर प्रकरण से सम्बन्धित वांछित सूचनाएँ/अभिलेख प्राप्त कर अधोहस्ताक्षरी को प्रस्तुत करना सुनिश्चित करे।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

कार्यालय :- नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जालौन

पत्रांक- 10 / न0पं0कदौरा/पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति/2025-26

दिनांक- 9 /अप्रैल/2025

सेवा में,

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-2)
उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

विषय : मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक अपने पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन0जी0टी0-61/25 दि0-05.02.2025 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त पत्र के द्वारा नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के घरेलू प्रयोजन के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न अशोधित उत्प्रेषण बहरी, चिलपुरा एवं बम्हौरी (गाटा संख्या-60) स्थित तालाब में निस्तारित होने के कारण पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में रू0 36,88,80,500/- (रू0 छत्तीस करोड़ अठ्ठासी लाख अस्सी हजार पांच सौ रू0 मात्र) प्रदूषण अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, झांसी द्वारा प्रेषित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति ऑकलित आख्या के अनुसार निकाय पर उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुरूप पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की गणना की गयी है, उक्त पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति गणना के सम्बन्ध में नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन निम्नवत् अनुरोध करती है:-

1. नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन की वर्ष-2011 में जनसंख्या-14903, डिकेडल आबादी वृद्धि दर 22.9 प्रतिशत के आधार पर वर्ष-2020 हेतु नगर पंचायत कदौरा की कुल जनसंख्या-19315 लगभग कुल अनुमानित जनित घरेलू मल-जल की मात्रा-1.97 एम0डल0डी।
2. उक्त के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराना है कि नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन का गठन वर्ष-1951 में शासन द्वारा किया गया था। जो कुल-12 वार्डों में विभाजित है, जिसमें वार्ड नम्बर-02 जिसकी कुल हाउस होल्ड की संख्या-270 है से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रेषण बम्हौरी स्थित तालाब में निस्तारित होना पाया गया है। वार्ड नम्बर-12 जिसकी कुल हाउस होल्ड की संख्या-247 है से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रेषण धौबीपुरा स्थित तालाब में निस्तारित हो रहा है एवं वार्ड नम्बर-02 जिसकी कुल हाउस होल्ड की संख्या-125 है से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रेषण हैदरपुरा स्थित बहरी तालाब में न गिराकर 01 अप्रैल 2025 से व्यवर्तित कर लिया गया है। इस प्रकार कुल-642 हाउस होल्ड, जिसकी अनुमानित कुल जनसंख्या-3210 है। जबकि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी द्वारा सम्पूर्ण नगर क्षेत्र को आधार मानते हुये पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की गणना की गयी है, जो विधिसंगत नहीं है। अग्रेतर अवगत कराना है कि वर्तमान में नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्य वार्डों से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रेषण को आर्थिक संसाधनों के अभाव में आबादी क्षेत्र से दूर यत्र-तत्र निस्तारित किया जा रहा है। यह भी अवगत कराना है कि माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा इस प्रकार के प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु ओ0ए0 संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य प्रति यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 में दिशा-निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि धौबीपुरा स्थित तालाब में जो घरेलू जनित उत्प्रेषण प्रवाहित हो रहा है उसको रोकने हेतु कार्ययोजना तैयार कर जिलाधिकारी महोदय, को प्रेषित की गयी है।

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3. यह भी अवगत कराना उचित होगा कि नगर पंचायत कदौरा जनपद-जालौन के पास तकनीकी और वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिससे पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मानको एवं वैज्ञानिक तरीके से घरेलू मल-जल को शोधित कर निस्तारित किया जा सके।
4. नगर पंचायत कदौरा द्वारा पन्द्रहवें वित्त आयोग की संस्तुतियों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त अनुदान की धनराशि से प्रश्नगत तालाबों पर प्रवाहित हो रहे घरेलू मल-जल के शुद्धिकरण हेतु बायोरेमिडेशन की कार्ययोजना रू० 82.60 लाख की तैयार कर जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जालौन को स्वीकृति हेतु प्रेषित की गयी है। स्वीकृति उपरान्त बायोरेमिडेशन का कार्य कराया जायेगा।
5. माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली में योजित वाद संख्या-11/2024 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बन्नाम् नगर पंचायत कदौरा एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में घरेलू मल-जल को शोधित करने हेतु नगर पंचायत कदौरा में एस०टी०पी० (सीवरज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट) की स्थापना के लिये सेनीटेशन एक्शन प्लान (CSAP) के अन्तर्गत नगर विकास विभाग उ०प्र० शासन की अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न राज्य स्तरीय (SLTC) बैठक द्वारा स्वीकृति के उपरान्त अधिशासी अभियन्ता उ०प्र० जल निगम-नगरीय द्वारा भारत सरकार के एस.बी.एम. 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नगर पंचायत कदौरा जनपद-जालौन के तालाबों में निस्तारित हो रहे नालों को टैप किये जाने हेतु एस.टी.पी. सीवरज पम्पिंग स्टेशन नालों की आई.एण्ड.डी वर्क्स एवं तत्सम्बन्धी कार्यों हेतु सिटी सेनीटेशन एक्शन प्लान तैयार कर स्वीकृत हेतु अग्रसारित किया गया था। जिसकी स्वीकृति प्रदान किये जाने पर नगर पंचायत कदौरा में दो मुख्य नाले यथा वेरी रोड एवं खेड़ापति में आउटर ड्रेन को टैप किये जाने हेतु एस०टी०पी० सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, नालों की आई.एण्ड.डी. वर्क एवं कोर सेनिटेशन जोन में सीवर नेटवर्क एवं तत्सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों हेतु एस०टी०एम० 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रावकलन अनुमानित लागत-762.30 लाख (कैपेक्स) + 05 वर्षों का संचालन एवं रख-रखाव 226.30 लाख का ओपैक्स तैयार किया गया है। उक्त प्रस्ताव राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति की बैठक में अनुमोदन हेतु अधिशासी अभियन्ता, उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय) द्वारा प्रेषित किया गया है। साक्ष्य स्वरूप अधिशासी अभियन्ता निर्माण खण्ड उ०प्र० जल निगम-नगरीय उर्ई का पत्र संलग्न है। कार्य की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर एस०टी०पी० का निर्माण कर समस्या का निदान किया जाना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि उक्त तथ्यों एवं नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जालौन की तकनीकी एवं वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी के दृष्टिगत रखते हुये कारण बताओ नोटिस को अपारत कर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति को माफ करने की कृपा करें।

संलग्नक-उपरोक्तानुसार।

अधिशासी अधिकारी,
नगर पंचायत कदौरा,
जनपद-जालौन

प्रतिलिपि : क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी।

अधिशासी अधिकारी,
नगर पंचायत कदौरा,
जनपद-जालौन



कार्यालय अधिशासी अभियन्ता, निर्माण खण्ड,
उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय), उरई।

Email :- ecoraiupjnurban@gmail.com

कार्यालय पता:- उरई विकास प्राधिकरण (द्वितीय तल), उरई।

पत्रांक 750 / 3-17

/ 02

दिनांक 17/12/2024

सेवा में,

अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि०/रा०)/
प्रभारी अधिकारी (स्था०नि०)
जालौन, स्थान उरई।

विषय- मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली में योजित वाद सख्या -11/2024 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा एण्ड अदर्स हेतु नगर पंचायत कदौरा में STP कार्य के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक आपके पत्रांक सं० 1672/एल०बी०एम० दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर 2024 के क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि भारत सरकार के एस०बी०एम० 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नगर पंचायत कदौरा जनपद जालौन के तालाबों में निस्तारित हो रहे नालों को टेप किये जाने हेतु एस०टी०पी०, सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, नालों की आई०एण्ड०डी० वर्क्स एवं तत्सम्बन्धी कार्यों हेतु सिटी सेनिटेशन एक्शन प्लान (CSAP) तैयार कर स्वीकृति हेतु अग्रसारित किया गया था। जिसकी स्वीकृति पत्र सं० पी०एम०यू०/7358/547(1)एस०बी०एम० 2.0/2022 दिनांक 10.12.2022 को प्रमुख सचिव महोदय, नगर विकास विभाग उ०प्र० शासन की अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एस०एल०टी०सी०) की बैठक द्वारा प्रदान की गयी। तदोपरान्त दिनांक 06.03.2023 को मुख्य सचिव उ०प्र० शासन की अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न राज्य स्तरीय उच्चधिकार समिति (एस०एच०पी०एस०सी०) की बैठक में सिटी सेनिटेशन एक्शन प्लान (CSAP) की स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हुए प्रकल्पन विचरण हेतु निर्देशित किया गया था। उक्त के क्रम में नगर पंचायत कदौरा जनपद-जालौन के दो मुख्य नाले यथा बेरी रोड एवं खेडापति मेन आउटर Drain को टेप किये जाने हेतु एस०टी०पी०, सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, नालों की आई०एण्ड०डी० वर्क एवं कोर सेनिटेशन जोन में सीवर नेटवर्क एवं तत्सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों हेतु एस०बी०एम० 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्राक्कलन अनुमानित लागत रु० 762.30 लाख (कैपेक्स) + 05 वर्षों के संचालन एवं रखरखाव रु० 226.30 लाख (ओपेक्स) तैयार कर प्रेषित किया गया। उक्त प्राक्कलन में तकनीकी अप्रैजल उपरान्त मुख्य अभियन्ता कानपुर क्षेत्र (अस्थाई) उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय) कानपुर के पत्रांक -448/डब्ल्यू-2/12, दिनांक 21.02.2024 द्वारा परीक्षण हेतु मुख्य अभियन्ता (पी०पी०आर०बी०डी०) उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय) लखनऊ को प्रेषित किया गया पी०पी०आर०बी०डी० सेल के परीक्षणोपरान्त मुख्य अभियन्ता (नागर) उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय) लखनऊ के पत्रांक सं० 798/नागर-2/033-SBM-2.0/2024 दिनांक 18.05.2024 द्वारा प्राक्कलन को राज्य मिशन निदेशक एस०बी०एम० राज्य मिशन निदेशालय, उ०प्र०, सेक्टर-7, गौमती नगर विस्तार, लखनऊ को राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एस०एल०टी०सी०) बैठक में अनुमोदन हेतु अग्रसारित किया गया है।

सलगनक :- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

(हिमांशु नेगी)
अधिशासी अभियन्ता

पृ०सं० एवं दिनांक यथोपरि।

प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जालौन स्थान उरई।
2. अधिशासी अधिकारी, नगर पंचायत, कदौरा।

अधिशासी अभियन्ता

नगर पंचायत कदौरा

जनपद-जालौन

नगर के विभिन्न नालों में
बायोरेमिडेशन का कार्य

अनुमानित लागत:- 82.60 लाख

(बयासी लाख साठ हजार)

**A detailed
proposal for**

NAGAR PANCHAYAT KADAURA

PHYTO-ECO REMEDIATION OF PONDS
USING WSAFE-NBS SOLUTION FOR IN-
SITU ALGAE AND SLUDGE TREATMENT
TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, MAKE
WATER REUSABLE FOR ANIMALS AND
AQUATIC LIFE

Abstract

The Nagar Panchayat Kaduara plans to rejuvenate the Ponds that are currently getting inflow of greywater from the surrounding houses and provide clean and healthy waterbodies for the community.

Ref: WSAFE/NPK/02/31032025

Date: 31/03/2025

To,

The Executive Officer,
Nagar Panchayat Kadaura,
District Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh

Subject: In-situ PhytoEcoRemediation of Ponds in Nagar Panchayat

Respected Sir,

With reference to our discussions and subsequently to the site visit on 29th March 2025 for the rejuvenation of three ponds named 1. Dhobipura, 2. Bamhauri 3. Jagnaha, we would like to submit the detailed proposal for "PhytoEcoRemediation" of the ponds through our award-winning WSAFE-NBS™ Technology".

We've studied the site data, which was mandatory for our study of the Waterbody, based on which we prepare the "WSAFE-NBS Extract". The extract is a 100% botanical isolate, which is amalgamated with fresh water from the same agroclimatic zone as the Waterbody and released in the Waterbody.

The intervention would be able to create the natural abundance around the waterbodies in a matter of weeks with our **Nature Based Solution** intervention in the said ponds and the local community would also vouch for it, apart from the scientific data duly tested by an NABL accredited laboratory.

WSAFE is honoured to be recognized by the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) under NITI Aayog (Government of India) as one of the 50 leading innovations in life sciences and biotechnology in September 2024. We are also the winner of Water Innovate challenge hosted jointly by Government of Haryana and embassy of Israel in Decemer;2024.

We look forward to your valued association and ensure you that the current problem will be addressed within a short span of 1 month of our intervention and make Kadaura a Model Panchayat for effective management of greywater.

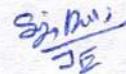
Thanking you,

Sincerely Yours,

For WSAFE Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd.



(Atul Mohan)
Director & Co-Founder
M: +91 9899078190



Detailed Project Proposal

1- PROJECT DESCRIPTION –

Name of the Waterbody – POND 1 – Bamhauri Pond

Following vital statics of the Pond as per the site survey & study –

Map Location – 25°58'53.6"N 79°50'06.7"E

Surface Area – 1.84 Acres

Ghata No. - 60



Figure -1, Satellite imagery of the Pond

Courtesy - Google Earth Image

Other Data inputs–

- Estimated depth – 4mtrs
- Water source – Drains, Rainfall
- Water is greenish and blackish in many areas
- Algal bloom reported
- Water Hyacinth covering the pond surface
- Foul smell is observed all across the area
- Mosquito colonies have also been observed

R.O *Singh*
FE

Pond 1 - Bamhauri Pond (Site Images)

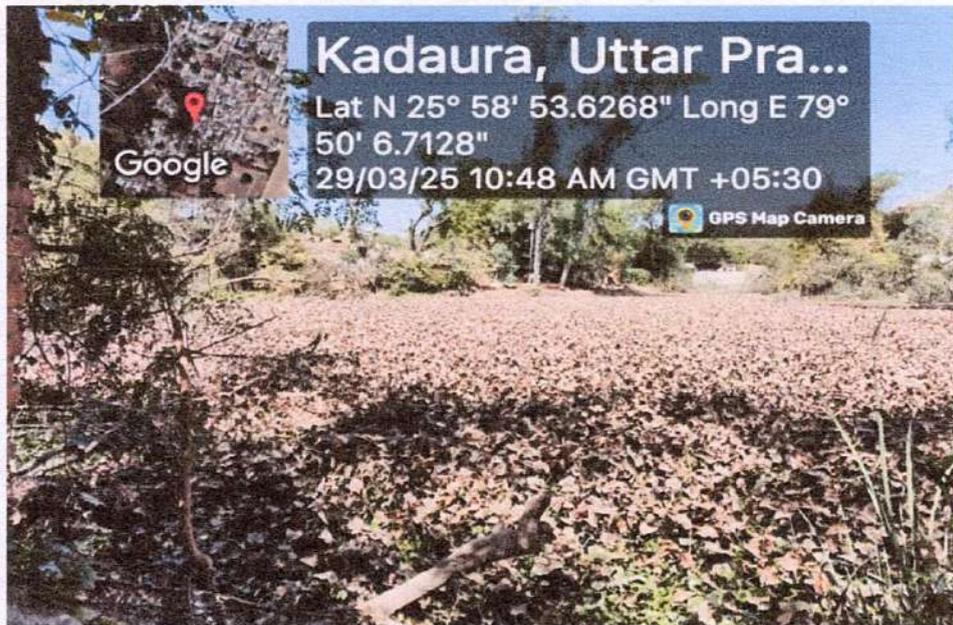


Figure -2, Actual Site photo. Pond surface is completely covered with water hyacinth leaving no place for sunlight to penetrate.



Figure -3, Dark green colour of water is a depiction of the algal growth. Secondly, the still water as it appears in the photograph, with zero waves, depicts the viscosity to be high and also gives an apt environment for the mosquito colonies to dwell well, that's why we have massive mosquito population around the pond.

BO *Singh*
JE

Name of the Waterbody – POND 2 – Dhobipura Pond

Following vital statistics of the Pond during the site survey & study –

Map Location – 27°12'14"N 77°30'21"E

Surface Area – 0.83 Acres

Ghata No. – 292/2

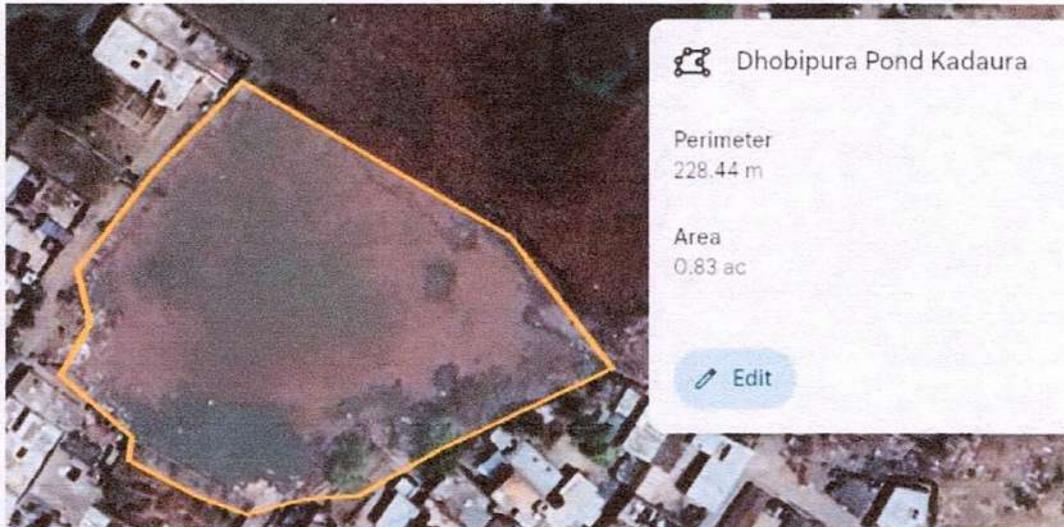


Figure -4, Satellite imagery of the Pond,

Courtesy - Google Earth Image

A Other Data inputs–

- Estimated depth – 3mtrs
- Water source – Rainfall, run-off and Drain
- Water is blackish in color
- Algal bloom observed
- Foul smell is observed all across the area
- Mosquito colonies have also been observed

LS *Sigmi JIC*

Pond 2 – Dhobipura Pond (Site Images)

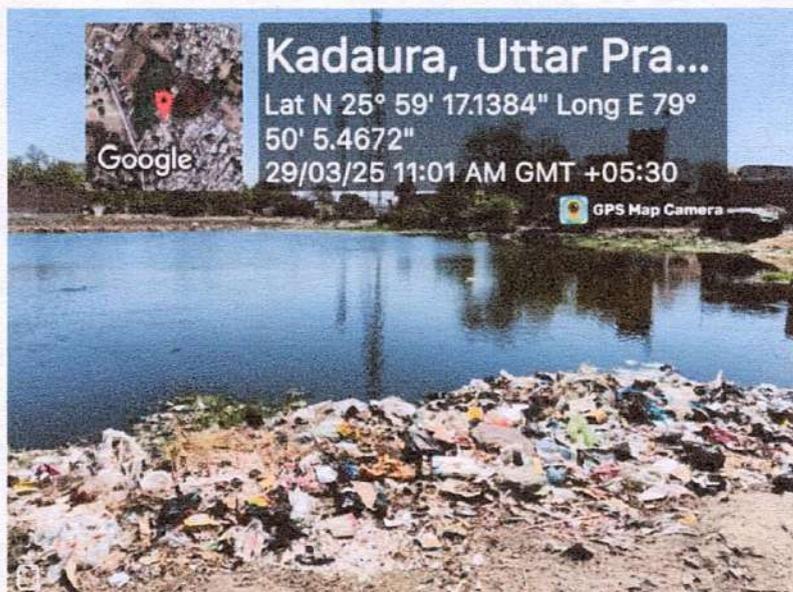


Figure -5, Actual Site photo. Lot of sludge is deposited in the pond due to constant inflow of greywater in the water. Water is blackish in the color. Foul smell is observed across the pond.



Figure -6, Dark black colour of Water is a depiction of high algal growth. As observed and also as per community feedback, lot of foul smell and mosquito related issues are reported continuously. Solid waste scattered across the pond is observed.

Name of the Waterbody – POND 2 – Jagnaha Pond

Following vital statics of the Pond during the site survey & study –

Map Location – 25°59'23.7"N 79°50'31.0"E

Surface Area – 2.53 Acres

Ghata No. – 266



Figure -7, Satellite imagery of the Pond,

Courtesy - Google Earth Image

A Other Data inputs–

- Estimated depth – 4mtrs
- Water source – Rainfall, run-off and Drain
- Water is dark green in color
- Algal bloom observed
- Fish Kill reported
- Foul smell is observed all across the area
- Mosquito colonies have also been observed

Handwritten signature: Sanku JE

2- PRESENT STATUS AND DESIRABLE GOAL OF REJUVENATION

Status of Pond

Current Status of pond	Algae Polluted, solid waste and wastewater polluted, Weeds infestation
Source of water (inflow)	a) Rainfall b) Runoff c) Drain
Function of the pond	a) Greywater Pond b) Groundwater recharge c) Support biodiversity d) Influence micro-climate e) Socio-cultural

Source of Pollution and Problem

Solid waste disposal in pond	Yes.
Source of pollution in the pond	a) Nearby houses b) Dying DO level due to Algae. c) In-pond human activity d) Higher organic and nutrient load.
Nutrient level in the pond	a) High
Major Problems	a) Greywater management b) Algal bloom/Vegetation c) Decline or loss of fisheries d) Organic pollution

Remedial Measures

Are local communities aware of the problems of the pond?	Yes
Are local communities interested in the restoration of the pond?	Yes
Any measures taken in the past to restore the pond?	Yes (solid waste removal done earlier)
Is it possible to source good quantum of rainwater/treated water throughout the year?	Yes
Restoration activities required	a) Rejuvenation of water without dewatering b) In-Situ greywater treatment c) Sludge removal (NO Physical excavation) d) One-time Hyacinth removal

3- SUGGESTED TREATMENT – PHYTO-ECO REMEDIATION

WSAFE's Nature-Based Solution (NBS) leverages **phytoecoremediation**, an advanced botanical extract-based bioremediation approach, to rejuvenate polluted ponds and water bodies. This process enhances native ecological balance, restores water quality, and promotes sustainable biodiversity, maintain dissolved oxygen levels in pond (without aeration) with clean and reusable water as a byproduct.

Process Overview

The rejuvenation process involves **assessment, treatment, and ecological stabilization**, ensuring a holistic and long-term restoration of the water body.

Step 1: Site Assessment & Water Quality Analysis

- Site survey and understand community problems related to Pond
- Conduct **physicochemical** and **biological** water testing to determine pollutant levels (DO, Salinity pH, BOD, COD, pH, Salinity, TC, FC etc.).
- Identify native and invasive species affecting ecological balance.
- Analyse **hydrodynamics** (water flow, retention time, depth variations, seasonal changes).

Step 2: Formulation of Botanical Extract-Based Phytoecoremediation

- Develop a customized formulation using **bioactive plant extracts** with antimicrobial, enzymatic, and catalytic properties to target specific pollutants.
- Select appropriate botanical extracts based on their ability to **degrade organic pollutants, neutralize toxins, and support beneficial native microbial growth.**
- Ensure eco-friendly, **non-toxic**, and **biodegradable** compositions.

Step 3: Application of Botanical Extracts

- **Dosing:** For Ponds up to 5 acres in size, dosing can be done from any one corner of the pond and botanical extract formulation is auto distributed across the pond.

Step 4: Monitoring and Adaptive Management

- **Regular Water Testing:** Periodic analysis of water parameters to track improvements in water clarity, dissolved oxygen levels, and pollutant reduction.
- **Ecological Observation:** Monitor the revival of native aquatic flora and fauna.
- **Adjust Dosage:** Modify treatment frequency and concentration based on real-time data.

Step 5: Ecological Stabilization and Maintenance

- Promote the growth of **beneficial native microbial consortia** to sustain the ecological balance.

4- IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS—

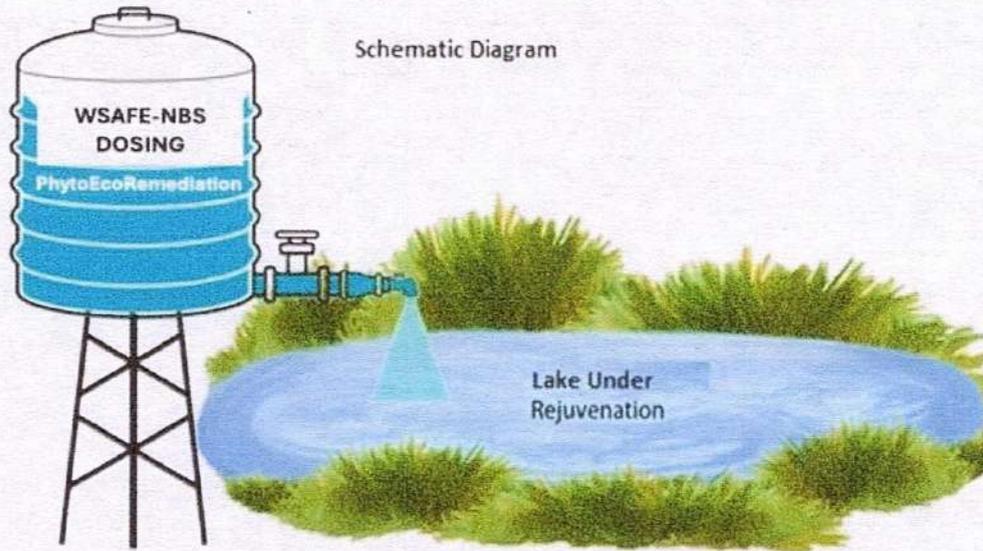


Figure -10, Schematic diagram of the treatment process

1. Post the site study, and the detailed site survey is over, the research team starts working on the botanical extract.
2. This liquid concentrate of botanical extract (WSAFE-NBS Concentrate), gets diluted with fresh drinkable water of the same agroclimatic zone as the Waterbody.
3. This diluted concentrate is poured in the Waterbody at the suitable time of either sunrise or post sunset.
4. In presence of sunlight, the botanical extract gets synthesized in the aqua-ecology and the resurrection of limnology starts happening.
5. Dosing treatment shall be done every day as per the timeline defined in the project.
6. A mobile app-based group shall be created for day-to-day updating of the development of the project, details of which is shared in the "terms & Conditions" section of the proposal.
7. All observations and recorded data shall be recorded in the said group, which will be discussed during the review meetings.

5- REPORTING FORMAT –

Under the SOP, a report shall be compiled having the following contents –

- A. PROJECT SUMMARY
- B. Background
- C. Important Dates
- D. Work order details
- E. Date-wise Site Preparation & Inception
- F. Project Commencement Date & activities
- G. Pre-treatment WQTR (Water Quality Test Report)
- H. Project through Actual Site pictures
- I. Pre & Post treatment WQTR Comparison
- J. Observations
- K. Graphical Depiction of Lab Reports
- L. Annexures – (WQTR from laboratories)
- M. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

As a standard procedure, periodic reporting shall be done as per the time period agreed for the project and same shall be presented in the subsequent review meetings. and a printed copy of report shall be shared with all attendees, along with their signatures on a single copy for the records with the customer.



Figure -11, Sample Picture of the Report, to be discussed and submitted in review meeting, with the above-mentioned content.

6- EXPECTED RESULTS AND SUCCESS CRITERIA

Following results shall be achieved in the below-mentioned timelines, as milestones of achievement for the project of Resurrection, Restoration & Rejuvenation (RRR) of the Waterbody –

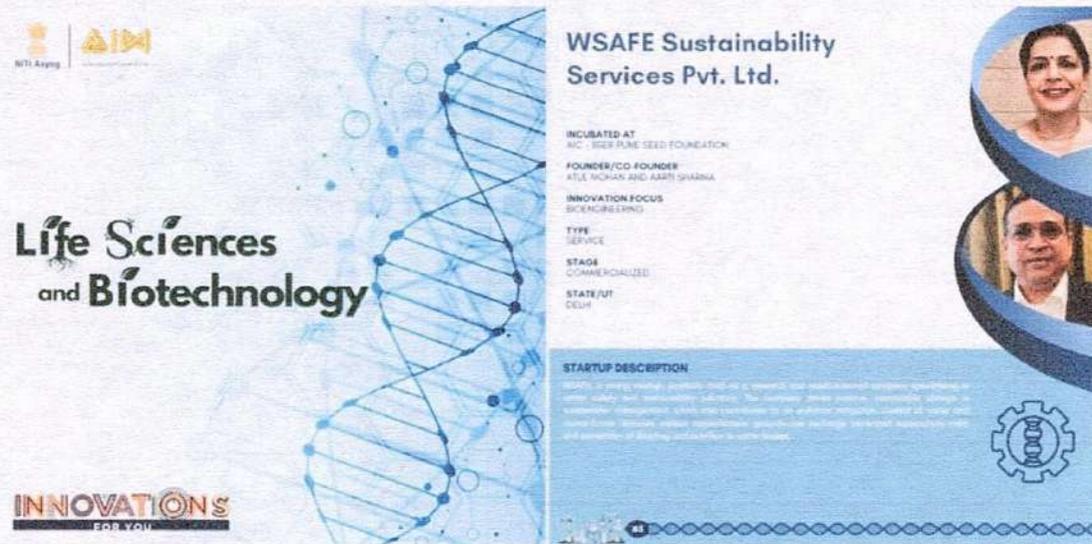
S.No.	Parameter	Achieved/Not Achieved	Remarks/Method
1	Foul Smell - entire foul smell in the vicinity due to anaerobic digestion will vanish		Community feedback to be captured
2	Water viscosity shall reduce to give its natural flowing status		Waves were back, captured in Photos/Video
3	Mosquito breeding eradication on pond - finishing the threat of vector borne diseases in the vicinity		Villagers' testimony
4	Water weeds like Hyacinth removal		Capture pre and post photos
5	Dissolved Oxygen - Natural photosynthesis shall start in Water and emission of oxygen in air.		DO to be measured in Lab report for > 4.5
6	Sludge decomposition/removal & Flood mitigation		Sludge to be consumed increasing the water holding capacity
7	Maintain Lab Parameters like: pH Salinity (decrease) TKN Oil & Grease		pH between 6.5 – 8.5 Decrease other parameters by >50% - Oil & Grease TKN Salinity

1/20 Kanchana

WATER INNOVATE CHALLENGE WINNER DECEMBER 2024

We are honoured to Win the 1st position in the prestigious **Water Innovate 2024 Challenge** hosted by TiE Chandigarh, the Embassy of Israel In India, and the Haryana Irrigation and Water Resources Department
December 2024

**AMONGST THE 50 LEADING INNOVATION – AIM , NITI
AAYOG GOVT. OF INDIA**



**Life Sciences
and Biotechnology**

**INNOVATIONS
FOR YOU**

**WSAFE Sustainability
Services Pvt. Ltd.**

INCUBATED AT
NIC - SEER PUNE SEED FOUNDATION

FOUNDER/CO-FOUNDER
ATUL MOHAN AND AARTI SHARMA

INNOVATION FOCUS
BIOENGINEERING

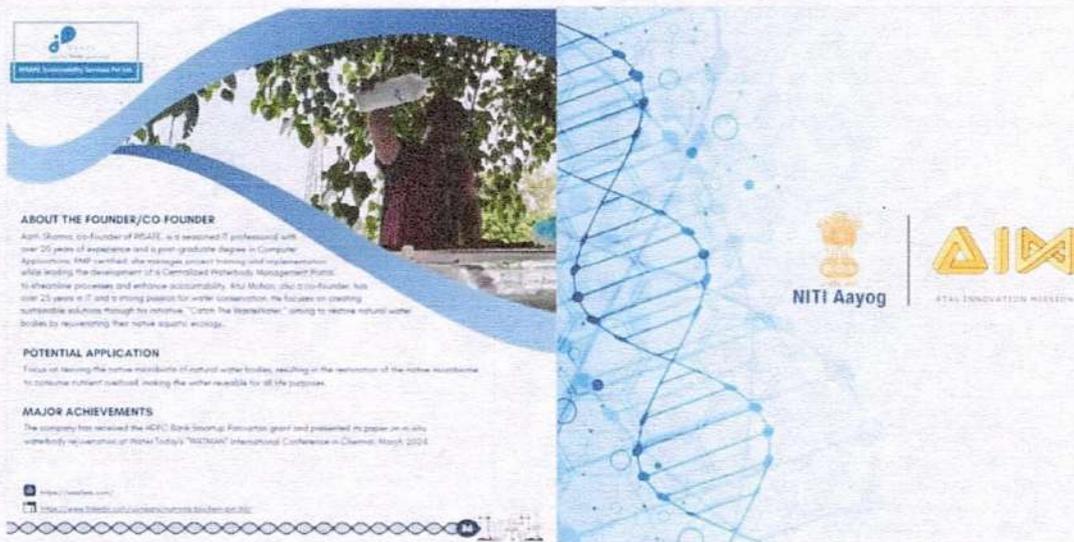
TYPE
SERVICE

STAGE
COMMERCIALIZED

STATE/UT
DELHI

STARTUP DESCRIPTION

WSAFE Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd. is a leading provider of sustainable solutions in the field of water conservation, waste management, and environmental remediation. The company's primary focus is on providing innovative and sustainable solutions to its clients, ensuring that their operations are both profitable and environmentally responsible. The company's services include water conservation, waste management, and environmental remediation, all of which are designed to help clients reduce their carbon footprint and improve their overall sustainability performance.



ABOUT THE FOUNDER/CO-FOUNDER

Apri, Skates, co-founder of WSAFE, is a seasoned IT professional with over 20 years of experience and a post-graduate degree in Computer Applications. She has managed project teams and implemented various leading the development of a Certified Hazardous Waste Management Plan. She oversees processes and ensures accountability. Anu Mohan, also a co-founder, has over 25 years in IT and a strong passion for water conservation. He focuses on creating sustainable solutions through his initiative, "Catch The WaterKicker," aimed at restoring natural water bodies by rejuvenating their native aquatic ecology.

POTENTIAL APPLICATION

Focus on using the natural resources of natural water bodies, recycling of the restoration of the native ecosystem to conserve natural resources, making the water available for all life purposes.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The company has received the HFC Bank Group's Patronage grant and presented its paper on its waterbody rejuvenation at NITI Today's "NITIGAN" International Conference in Chennai, March 2024.

NITI Aayog | **ATIL INNOVATION MISSION**

We are honoured to be recognized by the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) under NITI Aayog (Government of India) as one of the 50 leading innovations in life sciences and biotechnology within the AIM ecosystem.

September 2024

7- COMMERCIAL PROPOSAL – FOR RESURRECTION OF THE NATIVE ECOLOGY

PhytoEcoRemediation of 3 Ponds (Dhobipura, Bamhauri, Jagnaha) at Nagar Panchayat Kadaura				
S/N	Description of Services	Unit Price	Duration of Services (in Month)	Extended Value
1	<p>One (1.5) months of PhytoEcoRemediation of Ponds using WSAFE-NBS Solution Services:</p> <p>Pond Name:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dhobipura Pond, Size 0.83 Acres Bamhauri Pond, Size 1.84 Acres Jagnaha Pond, Size 2.53 Acres <p>Project Duration:</p> <p>Phase -1 Project Site Readiness – 15 Days Project Implementation – 30 Days</p> <p>Pond Rejuvenation deliverables as per success criteria: During project process pond will perform and deliver following services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pond free from foul smell and mosquitoes. Dissolved Oxygen level to be brought up to > 4.5 Maintenance of pH level between 6.5 - 8.5 >50% reduction in values of TKN, Oil & Grease, Salinity Aquatic life will be reinstated in the pond – good for fishery. 	₹ 50,00,000	1.5	₹ 50,00,000
2	O & M Services for 1 year including the WSAFE-NBS Dosing to consume the Village greywater in pond and maintain the water quality, Manpower for operations.	₹ 20,00,000	12	₹ 20,00,000
Total Value				₹ 70,00,000
GST @ 18%				₹ 12,60,000
Total Value with GST				₹ 82,60,000 /-

Siddhant
SE
04/04/2025

R0
9/4/2025

TERMS & CONDITIONS:

- 1- It is advised to check the revenue records / land records before initiation of any project, to avoid any conflict / litigation with local residents, because community engagement is the key to success of these Waterbody Rejuvenation Projects. For sustainability, their cooperation is mandatory.
- 2- Nagar Panchayat Kadaura responsibilities
 - a. to ensure required permission to install a water Tank at site.
 - b. Availability of freshwater borewell connection provision to fill the tank for dosing.
- 3- Water Quality test report to be done, through NABL accredited laboratory
- 4- 50% payment to be done in advance as project mobilization cost and balance payment post completion of project. Payment to be released within 15 days of submission of the bills / proforma invoice.
- 5- For ease of execution and for monitoring / reporting day-to-day activities & observations, a group shall be created in the WhatsApp App, in which the following team / team members shall be present –
 - a. Customer (Project-in-charge)
 - b. Customer's Admin / Management team (if they wish to be)
 - c. WSAFE Team (WSAFE) (Site Services and Project Team)
- 6- All unforeseen circumstances shall be discussed mutually between customer & WSAFE to resolve them for a successful project execution.





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Annexure-4

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, JHANSI

संदर्भसं० / Ref.No. 83/OA-94/MGT/25

दिनांक / Date 11.04.2025

सेवा में,

अधिशायी अधिकारी,
नगर पंचायत, कदौरा,
उरई, जनपद-जालौन।

विषय : माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन Execution Application No. 11/2024 In Original Application No.94/2022 (I.A. Nos. 425/2024 & 232/2024) WITH Execution Application No. 12/2024 In Original Application No. 41/2020 (I.A. Nos. 426/2024 & 233/2024) पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 07.02.2025 का अनुपालन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराना है कि माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन Execution Application No. 11/2024 In Original Application No.94/2022 (I.A. Nos. 425/2024 & 232/2024) WITH Execution Application No. 12/2024 In Original Application No. 41/2020 (I.A. Nos. 426/2024 & 233/2024) पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 07.02.2025 के अनुपालन में राज्य बोर्ड की तरफ से माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में रिस्पॉन्स दाखिल किये जाने से पूर्व प्रकरण में आच्छादित तालाबों का निरीक्षण एवं जल नमूना का विश्लेषण का कार्य होना आवश्यक है। तत्क्रम में प्रकरण में आच्छादित तालाबों का निरीक्षण किये जाने एवं जल नमूना का एकत्रण किये जाने हेतु तिथि-15.04.2025 निर्धारित की गई है।

अतः आपसे अपेक्षा है कि उक्त प्रकरण में आच्छादित तालाबों का निरीक्षण किये जाने एवं जल नमूनों का एकत्रण किये जाने हेतु प्रकरण के आच्छादित तालाबों की सत्यापित सूची, तालाबों में गिरने वाले नालो की संख्या, नालो का सीवेज फ्लो रेट/सीवेजलोड तत्सम्बन्धी सूचना के साथ किसी निकाय प्रतिनिधि को निर्देशित करना चाहे।

भवदीय

(इमरान अली)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ सादर प्रेषित।

1. जिलाधिकारी महोदय, उरई, जनपद-जालौन।
2. मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-2), उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय : उ०प्र०आवास विकास कालोनी (तालपुरा योजना), कानपुर रोड, झांसी-284001, दूरभाष : 0510-2320473, फ़ैक्स : 0510-2320473
मुख्यालय: टी०सी०-12वीं, विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ-226010, दूरभाष : 0522-2720828, 2720681, 2720831. फ़ैक्स : 0522-2720764
ई-मेल : rojhansi@uppcb.inवेबसाइट : www.uppcb.com



**REGIONAL LABORATORY JHANSI
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

Avas Vikas Colony, Talpura Yojna, Kanpur Road, Jhansi

TEST REPORT: WATER LABORATORY(SURFACE WATER)

Ref no-31362446/Jhansi/2025

Date:03/05/2025

- 1- **Sample Location:** Kabristan Ka Talab
- 2- **District:** Jalaun
- 3- **Address:** Eidgah Ke Pass Kadaura, jalaun
- 4- **Sample Source:** Pond
- 5- **Type of sample :** Surface Water
- 6- **Sample Collected By :** Rishi Kumar Kushwaha, LA & Manoj Varma, JRF
- 7- **Odour :** None
- 8- **Quantity and Packing :** 2Litre Plastic Jerican, DO Bottle & MPN Bottle
- 9- **Date of Sample Collection :** 15/04/2025
- 10- **Analys Indented by :** RO Jhansi
- 11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab :** 16/04/2025

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH, APHA24th Ed.4500-B: 2023	-	7.76	02-12
Turbidity, APHA24th Ed 2130B	N.T.U	22	1-500NTU
Colour, APHA 24th Ed. 2120B: 2023	Hazen	40	5-10000 Hazen
Conductivity, APHA 24th Ed. 2510B :2023	µS/cm	695	0.1-10000 µS/cm
Suspended Solids , APHA 24th Ed. 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 °C 2023	mg/l	38.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, APHA 24th Ed. 2540 °C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 °C 2023	mg/l	422.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Total Solids, APHA24th Ed2540B: 2023	mg/l	460.0	5.0 -15000 mg/l
Hardness, APHA 24th Ed. 2340 °C EDTA Titrimetric Method 2023	mg/l	112.0	10.0 -5000 mg/l
Calcium, APHA 24th Ed. 3500Ca-B:2023	mg/l	62.0	10.0 -1000 mg/l
Magnesium, APHA 24th Ed 3500Mg B: 2023	mg/l	50.0	10-1000 mg/l
Chloride, APHA24th Ed 4500-Cl- B: 2023	mg/l	24.49	3.0 - 500 mg/l
Alkalinity, APHA 24th Ed. 2320:2023	mg/l	80	20-5000 mg/l
Total Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	2200	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	1700	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, APHA 24th Ed. 3 day 27 °C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio 2023	mg/l	4.6	1.0 -1000 mg/l
COD, APHA 24th Ed. 5220 B Open Reflux Method 2023	mg/l	16.56	4.0 -1000 mg/l
D.O. , APHA 24th Ed. 4500-OB Iodometric Method 2023	mg/l	7.3	0.2-14.0 mg/l
Temp, APHA 2550 B (2-74) 24th Edition 2023, Laboratory and field Methods	°C	23	4 - 70 °C

*Non-NABL Parameters.

Note : 1 The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested; 2. The report shall not be reproduced-except in full, without the written permission of laboratory. 3. The test report pertains to the sample as received in Lab.

Remark:* - NA

Analysed by
[Abhishek Kumar(LA), Rishi Kumar
Kushwaha (LA), Manoj Verma(JRF),
Krishna Rawat(JRF), Pradeep Kumar
Shukla(JRF), Anil Kumar
Sharma(SA)]

Authorized by

Dr Madhvi Kamalvanshi (SO)

Regional Officer

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Water Quality Criteria

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max. 2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Source: <http://www.cpcb.nic.in/wqstandards/>



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REGIONAL LABORATORY JHANSI UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Avas Vikas Colony, Talpura Yojna, Kanpur Road, Jhansi

TEST REPORT: WATER LABORATORY(SURFACE WATER)

Ref no-31362644/Jhansi/2025

Date:01/05/2025

- 1- **Sample Location:** Seer Mohalla Ka Talab
- 2- **District:** Jalaun
- 3- **Address:** Kadaura ,Jalaun
- 4- **Sample Source:** Pond
- 5- **Type of sample :** Surface Water
- 6- **Sample Collected By :** Rishi Kumar Kushwaha, LA & Manoj Verma, JRF
- 7- **Odour :** Other
- 8- **Quantity and Packing :** 2Litre Plastic Jerican, DO Bottle & MPN Bottle
- 9- **Date of Sample Collection :** 15/04/2025
- 10- **Analys Indented by :** RO Jhansi
- 11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab :** 16/04/2025

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH, APHA24th Ed.4500-B: 2023	-	7.27	02-12
Turbidity, APHA24th Ed 2130B	N.T.U	12	1-500NTU
Colour, APHA 24th Ed. 2120B: 2023	Hazen	70	5-10000 Hazen
Conductivity, APHA 24th Ed. 2510B :2023	µS/cm	821	0.1-10000 µS/cm
Suspended Solids , APHA 24th Ed. 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 °C 2023	mg/l	46.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, APHA 24th Ed. 2540 °C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 °C 2023	mg/l	653.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Total Solids, APHA24th Ed2540B: 2023	mg/l	699.0	5.0 -15000 mg/l
Hardness, APHA 24th Ed. 2340 °C EDTA Titrimetric Method 2023	mg/l	142.0	10.0 -5000 mg/l
Calcium, APHA 24th Ed. 3500Ca-B:2023	mg/l	74.0	10.0 -1000 mg/l
Magnesium, APHA 24th Ed 3500Mg B: 2023	mg/l	68.0	10-1000 mg/l
Chloride, APHA24th Ed 4500-Cl- B: 2023	mg/l	26.5	3.0 - 500 mg/l
Alkalinity, APHA 24th Ed. 2320:2023	mg/l	88	20-5000 mg/l
Total Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	10000	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	6800	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, APHA 24th Ed. 3 day 27 °C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio 2023	mg/l	60.0	1.0 -1000 mg/l
COD, APHA 24th Ed. 5220 B Open Reflux Method 2023	mg/l	179.4	4.0 -1000 mg/l
D.O. , APHA 24th Ed. 4500-OB Iodometric Method 2023	mg/l	1.44	0.2-14.0 mg/l
Temp, APHA 2550 B (2-74) 24th Edition 2023, Laboratory and field Methods	°C	23	4 - 70 °C

*Non-NABL Parameters.

Note : 1 The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested; 2. The report shall not be reproduced-except in full, without the written permission of laboratory. 3. The test report pertains to the sample as received in Lab.

Remark:* - NA

Analysed by
[Abhishek Kumar(LA), Manoj
Verma(JRF), Rishi Kumar Kushwaha
(LA), Krishna Rawat(JRF), Pradeep
Kumar Shukla(JRF), Anil Kumar
Sharma(SA)]

Authorized by
Madhvi Kamalvanshi
Kamalvanshi
Dr Madhvi Kamalvanshi (SO)

Digitally signed by
Imraan Ali
Date: 2025.05.08
13:20:51 +05'30'
Regional Officer

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Water Quality Criteria

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max. 2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Source: <http://www.cpcb.nic.in/wqstandards/>



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REGIONAL LABORATORY JHANSI UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Avas Vikas Colony, Talpura Yojna, Kanpur Road, Jhansi

TEST REPORT: WATER LABORATORY(SURFACE WATER)

Ref no-31362606/Jhansi/2025

Date:01/05/2025

- 1- **Sample Location:** Dhobipura Ka Talab
- 2- **District:** Jalaun
- 3- **Address:** Kadaura ,Jalaun
- 4- **Sample Source:** Pond
- 5- **Type of sample :** Surface Water
- 6- **Sample Collected By :** Rishi Kumar Kushwaha, LA & Manoj Varma, JRF
- 7- **Odour :** Other
- 8- **Quantity and Packing :** 2Litre Plastic Jerican, DO Bottle & MPN Bottle
- 9- **Date of Sample Collection :** 15/04/2025
- 10- **Analys Indented by :** RO Jhansi
- 11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab :** 16/04/2025

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH, APHA24th Ed.4500-B: 2023	-	7.65	02-12
Turbidity, APHA24th Ed 2130B	N.T.U	24	1-500NTU
Colour, APHA 24th Ed. 2120B: 2023	Hazen	70	5-10000 Hazen
Conductivity, APHA 24th Ed. 2510B :2023	µS/cm	824	0.1-10000 µS/cm
Suspended Solids , APHA 24th Ed. 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 °C 2023	mg/l	58.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, APHA 24th Ed. 2540 °C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 °C 2023	mg/l	857.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Total Solids, APHA24th Ed2540B: 2023	mg/l	915.0	5.0 -15000 mg/l
Hardness, APHA 24th Ed. 2340 °C EDTA Titrimetric Method 2023	mg/l	416.0	10.0 -5000 mg/l
Calcium, APHA 24th Ed. 3500Ca-B:2023	mg/l	362.0	10.0 -1000 mg/l
Magnesium, APHA 24th Ed 3500Mg B: 2023	mg/l	54.0	10-1000 mg/l
Chloride, APHA24th Ed 4500-Cl- B: 2023	mg/l	77.47	3.0 - 500 mg/l
Alkalinity, APHA 24th Ed. 2320:2023	mg/l	103	20-5000 mg/l
Total Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	4000.0	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	3400.0	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, APHA 24th Ed. 3 day 27 °C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio 2023	mg/l	26.0	1.0 -1000 mg/l
COD, APHA 24th Ed. 5220 B Open Reflux Method 2023	mg/l	73.6	4.0 -1000 mg/l
D.O. , APHA 24th Ed. 4500-OB Iodometric Method 2023	mg/l	2.68	0.2-14.0 mg/l
Temp, APHA 2550 B (2-74) 24th Edition 2023, Laboratory and field Methods	°C	23	4 - 70 °C

*Non-NABL Parameters.

Note : 1 The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested; 2. The report shall not be reproduced-except in full, without the written permission of laboratory; 3. The test report pertains to the sample as received in Lab.

Remark:* - NA

Analysed by
[Abhishek Kumar(LA), Manoj
Verma(JRF), Rishi Kumar Kushwaha
(LA), Krishna Rawat(JRF), Pradeep
Kumar Shukla(JRF), Anil Kumar
Sharma(SA)]

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592

Water Quality Criteria

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max. 2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Source: <http://www.cpcb.nic.in/wqstandards/>



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REGIONAL LABORATORY JHANSI UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Avas Vikas Colony, Talpura Yojna, Kanpur Road, Jhansi

TEST REPORT: WATER LABORATORY(SURFACE WATER)

Ref no-31362559/Jhansi/2025

Date:01/05/2025

- 1- **Sample Location:** Bamhauri Ka Talab
- 2- **District:** Jalaun
- 3- **Address:** Kadaura ,Jalaun
- 4- **Sample Source:** Pond
- 5- **Type of sample :** Surface Water
- 6- **Sample Collected By :** Rishi Kumar Kushwaha, LA & Manoj Varma, JRF
- 7- **Odour :** Other
- 8- **Quantity and Packing :** 2Litre Plastic Jerican, DO Bottle & MPN Bottle
- 9- **Date of Sample Collection :** 15/04/2025
- 10- **Analys Indented by :** RO Jhansi
- 11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab :** 16/04/2025

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH, APHA24th Ed.4500-B: 2023	-	7.17	02-12
Turbidity, APHA24th Ed 2130B	N.T.U	16	1-500NTU
Colour, APHA 24th Ed. 2120B: 2023	Hazen	15	5-10000 Hazen
Conductivity, APHA 24th Ed. 2510B :2023	µS/cm	412	0.1-10000 µS/cm
Suspended Solids , APHA 24th Ed. 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 °C 2023	mg/l	31.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, APHA 24th Ed. 2540 °C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 °C 2023	mg/l	683.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Total Solids, APHA24th Ed2540B: 2023	mg/l	714.0	5.0 -15000 mg/l
Hardness, APHA 24th Ed. 2340 °C EDTA Titrimetric Method 2023	mg/l	422.0	10.0 -5000 mg/l
Calcium, APHA 24th Ed. 3500Ca-B:2023	mg/l	378.0	10.0 -1000 mg/l
Magnesium, APHA 24th Ed 3500Mg B: 2023	mg/l	44.0	10-1000 mg/l
Chloride, APHA24th Ed 4500-Cl- B: 2023	mg/l	62.98	3.0 - 500 mg/l
Alkalinity, APHA 24th Ed. 2320:2023	mg/l	98	20-5000 mg/l
Total Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	7000	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	4200	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, APHA 24th Ed. 3 day 27 °C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio 2023	mg/l	38.0	1.0 -1000 mg/l
COD, APHA 24th Ed. 5220 B Open Reflux Method 2023	mg/l	110.4	4.0 -1000 mg/l
D.O. , APHA 24th Ed. 4500-OB Iodometric Method 2023	mg/l	2.59	0.2-14.0 mg/l
Temp, APHA 2550 B (2-74) 24th Edition 2023, Laboratory and field Methods	°C	23	4 - 70 °C

*Non-NABL Parameters.

Note : 1 The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested; 2. The report shall not be reproduced-except in full, without the written permission of laboratory; 3. The test report pertains to the sample as received in Lab.

Remark:* - NA

Analysed by
[Abhishek Kumar(LA), Rishi Kumar
Kushwaha (LA), Manoj Verma(JRF),
Krishna Rawat(JRF), Pradeep Kumar
Shukla(JRF), Anil Kumar
Sharma(SA)]

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595

Water Quality Criteria

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max. 2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Source: <http://www.cpcb.nic.in/wqstandards/>



**REGIONAL LABORATORY JHANSI
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

Avas Vikas Colony, Talpura Yojna, Kanpur Road, Jhansi

TEST REPORT: WATER LABORATORY(SURFACE WATER)

Ref no-31362506/Jhansi/2025

Date:01/05/2025

- 1- **Sample Location:** Mansha devi Mandir Ka Talab
- 2- **District:** Jalaun
- 3- **Address:** Harchanpur Road Kadaura ,Jalaun
- 4- **Sample Source:** Pond
- 5- **Type of sample :** Surface Water
- 6- **Sample Collected By :** Rishi Kumar Kushwaha, LA & Manoj Varma, JRF
- 7- **Odour :** None
- 8- **Quantity and Packing :** 2Litre Plastic Jerican, DO Bottle & MPN Bottle
- 9- **Date of Sample Collection :** 15/04/2025
- 10- **Analys Indented by :** RO Jhansi
- 11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab :** 16/04/2025

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH, APHA24th Ed.4500-B: 2023	-	7.24	02-12
Turbidity, APHA24th Ed 2130B	N.T.U	14	1-500NTU
Colour, APHA 24th Ed. 2120B: 2023	Hazen	10	5-10000 Hazen
Conductivity, APHA 24th Ed. 2510B :2023	µS/cm	576	0.1-10000 µS/cm
Suspended Solids , APHA 24th Ed. 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 °C 2023	mg/l	13.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, APHA 24th Ed. 2540 °C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 °C 2023	mg/l	316.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Total Solids, APHA24th Ed2540B: 2023	mg/l	329.0	5.0 -15000 mg/l
Hardness, APHA 24th Ed. 2340 °C EDTA Titrimetric Method 2023	mg/l	112.0	10.0 -5000 mg/l
Calcium, APHA 24th Ed. 3500Ca-B:2023	mg/l	64.0	10.0 -1000 mg/l
Magnesium, APHA 24th Ed 3500Mg B: 2023	mg/l	48.0	10-1000 mg/l
Chloride, APHA24th Ed 4500-Cl- B: 2023	mg/l	24.49	3.0 - 500 mg/l
Alkalinity, APHA 24th Ed. 2320:2023	mg/l	78	20-5000 mg/l
Total Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	2600	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	1500	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, APHA 24th Ed. 3 day 27 °C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio 2023	mg/l	8.0	1.0 -1000 mg/l
COD, APHA 24th Ed. 5220 B Open Reflux Method 2023	mg/l	26.68	4.0 -1000 mg/l
D.O. , APHA 24th Ed. 4500-OB Iodometric Method 2023	mg/l	4.51	0.2-14.0 mg/l
Temp, APHA 2550 B (2-74) 24th Edition 2023, Laboratory and field Methods	°C	23	4 - 70 °C

*Non-NABL Parameters.

Note : 1 The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested; 2. The report shall not be reproduced-except in full, without the written permission of laboratory. 3. The test report pertains to the sample as received in Lab.

Remark:* - NA

Analysed by
[Abhishek Kumar(LA), Rishi Kumar
Kushwaha (LA), Manoj Verma(JRF),
Krishna Rawat(JRF), Pradeep Kumar
Shukla(JRF), Anil Kumar
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598

Water Quality Criteria

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max. 2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Source: <http://www.cpcb.nic.in/wqstandards/>



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REGIONAL LABORATORY JHANSI UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Avas Vikas Colony, Talpura Yojna, Kanpur Road, Jhansi

TEST REPORT: WATER LABORATORY(SURFACE WATER)

Ref no-31362535/Jhansi/2025

Date:01/05/2025

- 1- **Sample Location:** Baheri Talab
- 2- **District:** Jalaun
- 3- **Address:** Kadaura,
- 4- **Sample Source:** Pond
- 5- **Type of sample :** Surface Water
- 6- **Sample Collected By :** Rishi Kumar Kushwaha, LA & Manoj Varma, JRF
- 7- **Odour :** Other
- 8- **Quantity and Packing :** 2Litre Plastic Jerican, DO Bottle & MPN Bottle
- 9- **Date of Sample Collection :** 15/04/2025
- 10- **Analys Indented by :** RO Jhansi
- 11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab :** 16/04/2025

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH, APHA24th Ed.4500-B: 2023	-	7.98	02-12
Turbidity, APHA24th Ed 2130B	N.T.U	26	1-500NTU
Colour, APHA 24th Ed. 2120B: 2023	Hazen	30	5-10000 Hazen
Conductivity, APHA 24th Ed. 2510B :2023	µS/cm	796	0.1-10000 µS/cm
Suspended Solids , APHA 24th Ed. 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 °C 2023	mg/l	22.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, APHA 24th Ed. 2540 °C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 °C 2023	mg/l	556.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Total Solids, APHA24th Ed2540B: 2023	mg/l	578.0	5.0 -15000 mg/l
Hardness, APHA 24th Ed. 2340 °C EDTA Titrimetric Method 2023	mg/l	150.0	10.0 -5000 mg/l
Calcium, APHA 24th Ed. 3500Ca-B:2023	mg/l	96.0	10.0 -1000 mg/l
Magnesium, APHA 24th Ed 3500Mg B: 2023	mg/l	54.0	10-1000 mg/l
Chloride, APHA24th Ed 4500-Cl- B: 2023	mg/l	71.47	3.0 - 500 mg/l
Alkalinity, APHA 24th Ed. 2320:2023	mg/l	105	20-5000 mg/l
Total Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	3500	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	2200	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, APHA 24th Ed. 3 day 27 °C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio 2023	mg/l	6.1	1.0 -1000 mg/l
COD, APHA 24th Ed. 5220 B Open Reflux Method 2023	mg/l	17.48	4.0 -1000 mg/l
D.O. , APHA 24th Ed. 4500-OB Iodometric Method 2023	mg/l	6.53	0.2-14.0 mg/l
Temp, APHA 2550 B (2-74) 24th Edition 2023, Laboratory and field Methods	°C	23	4 - 70 °C

*Non-NABL Parameters.

Note : 1 The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested; 2. The report shall not be reproduced-except in full, without the written permission of laboratory. 3. The test report pertains to the sample as received in Lab.

Remark:* - NA

Analysed by
[Abhishek Kumar(LA), Manoj Verma(JRF), Rishi Kumar Kushwaha (LA), Krishna Rawat(JRF), Pradeep Kumar Shukla(JRF), Anil Kumar Sharma(SA)]

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Dr Madhvi Kamalvanshi (SO)

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Imraan Ali
Regional Officer

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Date: 2025.05.07 18:36:30 +05'30'

601

Water Quality Criteria

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max. 2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Source: <http://www.cpcb.nic.in/wqstandards/>



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REGIONAL LABORATORY JHANSI UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Avas Vikas Colony, Talpura Yojna, Kanpur Road, Jhansi

TEST REPORT: WATER LABORATORY(SURFACE WATER)

Ref no-31362477/Jhansi/2025

Date:01/05/2025

- 1- **Sample Location:** Jagnaha Talab
- 2- **District:** Jalaun
- 3- **Address:** Kadaura,
- 4- **Sample Source:** Pond
- 5- **Type of sample :** Surface Water
- 6- **Sample Collected By :** Rishi Kumar Kushwaha, LA & Manoj Varma, JRF
- 7- **Odour :** Other
- 8- **Quantity and Packing :** 2Litre Plastic Jerican, DO Bottle & MPN Bottle
- 9- **Date of Sample Collection :** 15/04/2025
- 10- **Analys Indented by :** RO Jhansi
- 11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab :** 16/04/2025

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH, APHA24th Ed.4500-B: 2023	-	7.61	02-12
Turbidity, APHA24th Ed 2130B	N.T.U	22	1-500NTU
Colour, APHA 24th Ed. 2120B: 2023	Hazen	30	5-10000 Hazen
Conductivity, APHA 24th Ed. 2510B :2023	μ S/cm	418	0.1-10000 μ S/cm
Suspended Solids , APHA 24th Ed. 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 °C 2023	mg/l	28.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, APHA 24th Ed. 2540 °C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 °C 2023	mg/l	239.0	5.0 -10000 mg/l
Total Solids, APHA24th Ed2540B: 2023	mg/l	267.0	5.0 -15000 mg/l
Hardness, APHA 24th Ed. 2340 °C EDTA Titrimetric Method 2023	mg/l	106.0	10.0 -5000 mg/l
Calcium, APHA 24th Ed. 3500Ca-B:2023	mg/l	74.0	10.0 -1000 mg/l
Magnesium, APHA 24th Ed 3500Mg B: 2023	mg/l	32.0	10-1000 mg/l
Chloride, APHA24th Ed 4500-Cl- B: 2023	mg/l	18.99	3.0 - 500 mg/l
Alkalinity, APHA 24th Ed. 2320:2023	mg/l	63	20-5000 mg/l
Total Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	2200	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, APHA 9221 24th Ed. : 2023	MPN/100 ml	1200	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, APHA 24th Ed. 3 day 27 °C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio 2023	mg/l	5.2	1.0 -1000 mg/l
COD, APHA 24th Ed. 5220 B Open Reflux Method 2023	mg/l	21.16	4.0 -1000 mg/l
D.O. , APHA 24th Ed. 4500-OB Iodometric Method 2023	mg/l	6.62	0.2-14.0 mg/l
Temp, APHA 2550 B (2-74) 24th Edition 2023, Laboratory and field Methods	°C	23	4 - 70 °C

*Non-NABL Parameters.

Note : 1 The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested; 2. The report shall not be reproduced-except in full, without the written permission of laboratory. 3. The test report pertains to the sample as received in Lab.

Remark:* - NA

Analysed by
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Kushwaha (LA), Manoj Verma(JRF),
Krishna Rawat(JRF), Pradeep Kumar
Shukla(JRF), Anil Kumar
Sharma(SA)]

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Dr Madhvi Kamalvanshi (SO)

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Regional Officer

604

Water Quality Criteria

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20 °C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max. 2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Source: <http://www.cpcb.nic.in/wqstandards/>



605
उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, JHANSI

Annexure-6

संदर्भसं० / Ref.No. 38/0A-94/NGT/25

दिनांक / Date 17.04.25

सेवा में,

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-2),
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

विषय : माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन ई०ए० संख्या-11/2024 में ओ०ए० संख्या-94/2022 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा व अन्य में पारित आदेशों के अनुपालन हेतु मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में आख्या का प्रेषण।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करे। मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन ई०ए० संख्या-11/2024 में ओ०ए० संख्या-94/2022 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा व अन्य में पारित आदेशों के अनुपालन में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-686/ओ०ए०-94/एन०जी०टी०/25 दिनांक-16.01.2025 द्वारा रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने की संस्तुति बोर्ड मुख्यालय प्रेषित की गयी थी। तत्क्रम में राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन०जी०टी०-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। अग्रेतर प्रकरण में आच्छादित तालाबों का निरीक्षण इस कार्यालय द्वारा दिनांक-15.04.2025 को किया गया। निरीक्षण आख्या, इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न है। निरीक्षण आख्यानुसार, संदर्भित नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन द्वारा घरेलू सीवेज के शोधन हेतु व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं की गयी है तथा जल-मल का निस्तारण बिना शुद्धिकृत किये नगर पंचायत कदौरा द्वारा मार्च-2025 तक 03 ड्रेंस के माध्यम से तालाबों में निस्तारित किया गया है, जो प्रथम दृष्टया जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में नियत प्राविधानों का उल्लंघन किये जाने का सूचक है। उक्त के आलोक में मा० एन०जी०टी० में विचाराधीन ओ०ए० संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य प्रति यूनिशन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 के अनुरूप निकाय पर दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक की अवधि अर्थात् कुल माह-57 की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु पाँच लाख रुपये प्रति ड्रेन प्रति माह की दर से रू० 8,55,00,000/- धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति निकाय पर अधिरोपित किया जाना विधिसंगत प्रतीत होता है।

अतः संदर्भित निकाय मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन०जी०टी०-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस को संशोधित करते हुये दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक की अवधि कुल माह-57 की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 8,55,00,000/- धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये जाने की संस्तुति की जाती है। संलग्नक-यथोपरि।

पृ०सं० एवं दिनांक उपरोक्तनुसार।

प्रतिलिपि : जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जनपद-जालौन को सादर सूचनार्थ।

भवदीय

(इमरान अली)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

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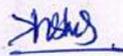
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मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन0जी0टी0-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा रू0 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस के सम्बन्ध में अद्यतन निरीक्षण आख्या।

माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन ई0ए0 संख्या-11/2024 में ओ0ए0 संख्या-94/2022 में पारित आदेश दिनांक-20.12.2024 के अनुपालन में नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जालौन स्थित तालाबों का निरीक्षण एवं जल नमूना एकत्रण पूर्व में इस कार्यालय द्वारा दि0 07.01.2025 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के दौरान तालाबों में अशुद्धिकृत उत्प्रवाह निस्तारित पाये जाने के फलस्वरूप मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-686/ओ0ए0-94/एन0जी0टी0/25 दिनांक-16.01.2025 के द्वारा रू0 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने की संस्तुति बोर्ड मुख्यालय प्रेषित की गयी थी, तत्क्रम में राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन0जी0टी0-61/2025 दि0-05.02.2025 द्वारा मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध रू0 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। उक्त जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद जालौन द्वारा अपना प्रतिउत्तर मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-2), उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को सम्बोधित एवं इस कार्यालय को पृष्ठांकित पत्रांक-10/न0पं0कदौरा/पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति/2025-26, दिनांक-09.04.2025 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) द्वारा प्रेषित किया गया है। मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन द्वारा जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस दिनांक-05.02.2025 के सम्बन्ध में निम्नवत् अनुरोध किया गया है:-

1. नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन की वर्ष-2011 में जनसंख्या-14903, डिकेडल आबादी वृद्धि दर 22.9 प्रतिशत के आधार पर वर्ष-2020 हेतु नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जालौन की कुल जनसंख्या-19315 लगभग कुल अनुमानित जनित घरेलू जल-मल की मात्रा-1.97 एम0डल0डी।
2. उक्त के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराना है कि नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन का गठन वर्ष-1951 में शासन द्वारा किया गया था। जो कुल-12 वार्डों में विभाजित है, जिसमें वार्ड नम्बर-02 जिसकी कुल हाउस होल्ड की संख्या-270 है से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रवाह बम्हौरी स्थित तालाब में निस्तारित होना पाया गया है। वार्ड नम्बर-12 जिसकी कुल हाउस होल्ड की संख्या-247 है से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रवाह धौबीपुरा स्थित तालाब में निस्तारित हो रहा है एवं वार्ड नम्बर-02 जिसकी कुल हाउस होल्ड की संख्या-125 है से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रवाह हैदरपुर स्थित बहरी तालाब में न गिरकर 01 अप्रैल 2025 से व्यर्तित कर लिया गया है। इस प्रकार कुल-642 हाउस होल्ड, जिसकी अनुमानित कुल जनसंख्या-3210 है। जबकि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी द्वारा सम्पूर्ण नगर क्षेत्र को आधार मानते हुये पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की गणना की गयी है, जो विधिसंगत नहीं है। अग्रेतर अवगत कराना है कि वर्तमान में नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्य वार्डों से जनित घरेलू उत्प्रवाह को आर्थिक संसाधनों के अभाव में आबादी क्षेत्र से दूर यत्र-तत्र निस्तारित किया जा रहा है। यह भी अवगत कराना है कि माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा इस प्रकार के प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु ओ0ए0 संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य प्रति यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 में दिशा-निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं।

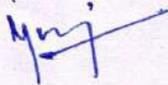


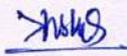


उल्लेखनीय है कि धोबीपुरा स्थित तालाब में जो घरेलू जनित उत्प्रवाह प्रवाहित हो रहा है उसको रोकने हेतु कार्ययोजना तैयार कर जिलाधिकारी महोदय, को प्रेषित की गयी है।

3. यह भी अवगत कराना उचित होगा कि नगर पंचायत कदौरा जनपद-जौलन के पास तकनीकी और वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिससे पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मानको एवं वैज्ञानिक तरीके से घरेलू जल-मल को शोधित कर निस्तारित किया जा सके।
4. नगर पंचायत कदौरा द्वारा पन्द्रहवें वित्त आयोग की संस्तुतियों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त अनुदान की धनराशि से प्रश्नगत तालाबों पर प्रवाहित हो रहे घरेलू जल-मल के शुद्धिकरण हेतु बायोरेमिडेशन की कार्ययोजना ₹ 82.60 लाख की तैयार कर जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जालौन को स्वीकृति हेतु प्रेषित की गयी है, स्वीकृति उपरान्त बायोरेमिडेशन का कार्य कराया जायेगा।
5. माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली में योजित वाद संख्या-11/2024 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में घरेलू जल-मल को शोधित करने हेतु नगर पंचायत कदौरा में एस0टी0पी0 (सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लान्ट) की स्थापना के लिये सैनीटेशन एक्शन प्लान (CSAP) के अन्तर्गत नगर विकास विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन की अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न राज्य स्तरीय (SLTC) बैठक द्वारा स्वीकृति के उपरान्त अधिशाषी अभियन्ता, उ0प्र0 जल निगम-नगरीय द्वारा भारत सरकार के एस.बी.एम. 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के तालाबों में निस्तारित हो रहे नालों को टेप किये जाने हेतु एस.टी.पी. सीवरेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन नालों की आई.एण्ड.डी वर्क्स एवं तत्सम्बन्धी कार्यों हेतु सिटी सैनीटेशन एक्शन प्लान तैयार कर स्वीकृत हेतु अग्रसारित किया गया था। जिसकी स्वीकृति प्रदान किये जाने पर नगर पंचायत कदौरा में दो मुख्य नाले यथा बेरी रोड़ एवं खेड़ापति में आउटर ड्रेन को टेप किये जाने हेतु एस0टी0पी0 पम्पिंग स्टेशन, नालों की आई.एण्ड.डी वर्क कोर सैनीटेशन जोन में सीवर नेटवर्क एवं तत्सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों हेतु एस0बी0एम0 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रककलन अनुमानित लागत-762.30 लाख (कैपेक्स) + 05 वर्षों का संचालन एवं रख-रखाव 226.30 लाख का ओपैक्स तैयार किया गया है। उक्त प्रस्ताव राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति की बैठक में अनुमोदन हेतु अधिशाषी अभियन्ता, उ0प्र0 जल निगम (नगरीय) द्वारा प्रेषित किया गया है। साक्ष्य स्वरूप अधिशाषी अभियन्ता निर्माण खण्ड उ0प्र0 जल निगम-नगरीय उरई का पत्र संलग्न है। कार्य की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर एस0टी0पी0 का निर्माण कर समस्या का निदान किया जाना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन द्वारा प्रेषित प्रतिउत्तर में उल्लेखित तथ्यों के भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु इस कार्यालय द्वारा मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के तालाबों का अद्यतन निरीक्षण दिनांक-15.04.2025 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय श्री राम अचल कुरील, अधिशाषी अधिकारी, नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन उपस्थित रहे। तालाबों के निरीक्षण एवं उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि से हुई वार्ता के अनुसार तालाबों की अद्यतन स्थिति निम्नवत् है:-





क्रमशः 3/-पर.....

क्र० सं०	गाटा सं०	रकबा हे० मे	तालाब का नाम	वार्ड/मुहल्ला	अभियुक्ति	तालाब के फोटोग्राफ
1	112	0.785	उदई ताल/ मंशादेवी मन्दिर के पास	इस्लामाबाद	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौदर्यीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। तालाब में कमलगटा लगा हुआ है और तालाब में मछली पायी गयी। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब का जल नमूना एकत्रण किया गया। विश्लेषण आख्या अपेक्षित है। 	
2	586	2.679	सदर तालाब	बाजार	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौदर्यीकरण का कार्य होते पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में उत्प्रवाह एकत्रित नहीं पाया गया एवं साफ-सफाई का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। 	
3	266	1.315	जगनहा तालाब/ बडीमाता मन्दिर के पीछे	इस्लामाबाद	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौदर्यीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया तथा तालाब में मत्स्य पालन किया जाता पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब का जल नमूना एकत्रण किया गया। विश्लेषण आख्या अपेक्षित है। 	
4	311	0.316	कब्रिस्तान के पास	ईदगाह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौदर्यीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया, तालाब में मत्स्य पालन किया जाता पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब का जल नमूना एकत्रण किया गया। विश्लेषण आख्या अपेक्षित है। 	
5	657	0.101	वैष्णोमाता मन्दिर के पास	पुरवा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में खुदाई का कार्य प्रगति पर था। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में उत्प्रवाह एकत्रित नहीं पाया गया एवं साफ-सफाई का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। 	

4/11

Shank

6	659	0.101	वैष्णोमाता मन्दिर के पास	पुरवा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में खुदाई का कार्य प्रगति पर था। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में उत्प्रवाह एकत्रित नहीं पाया गया एवं साफ-सफाई का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। 	
7	946	1.226	बहरी तालाब	चिलपुरा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौंदर्यीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया तथा तालाब में मत्स्य पालन किया जाता पाया गया। सीवेज ड्रेन को मिट्टी डालकर बन्द किया हुआ पाया गया। उपस्थित अधिशाषी अधिकारी, द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि ड्रेन को दिनांक-01.04.2025 को बन्द करा दिया गया है, जिससे अशुद्धिकृत उत्प्रवाह तालाब में न जाने पाये। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब का जल नमूना एकत्रण किया गया। विश्लेषण आख्या अपेक्षित है। 	
8	430 / 944	0.130	नागिन शक्ति	इस्लामाबाद	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौंदर्यीकरण का कार्य नहीं पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में उत्प्रवाह एकत्रित नहीं पाया गया। 	
9	585 / 2(22)	0.235	सीर का तालाब	हवेली	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौंदर्यीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब का जल नमूना एकत्रण किया गया। विश्लेषण आख्या अपेक्षित है। 	
10	292 / 2	0.353	धोबीपुरा का तालाब	धोबीपुरा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौंदर्यीकरण का कार्य नहीं पाया गया। तालाब के ऊपरी सतह पर जल कुम्भी पायी गयी। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में ड्रेन के माध्यम से अशुद्धिकृत उत्प्रवाह निस्तारण होता पाया गया एवं तालाब व ड्रेन का जल नमूना एकत्रण किया गया, विश्लेषण आख्या अपेक्षित है। 	

4/11/25

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11	60	0.474	बम्हौरी का तालाब	बम्हौरी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय तालाब के सौंदर्यीकरण का कार्य नहीं पाया गया। तालाब के ऊपरी सतह पर जल कुम्भी पायी गयी। निरीक्षण के समय तालाब में ड्रेन के माध्यम से अशुद्धिकृत उत्प्रवाह निस्तारण होता पाया गया एवं तालाब व ड्रेन का जल नमूना एकत्रण किया गया, विश्लेषण आख्या अपेक्षित है। 	
12	61	0.069		बम्हौरी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय संदर्भित तालाब की भूमि पर रिहायशी मकान निर्मित पाये गये। 	
13	566	0.611	खेरापति	पुरवा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निरीक्षण के समय संदर्भित तालाब की भूमि पर रिहायशी मकान निर्मित पाये गये। 	

निरीक्षण के समय एकत्रित जल नमूनों को विश्लेषण हेतु क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, झांसी की प्रयोगशाला में विश्लेषण हेतु जमा करा दिया गया है। विश्लेषण आख्यायें अपेक्षित हैं।

उपरोक्त से स्पष्ट है कि निकाय द्वारा मार्च-2025 तक घरेलू सीवेज तथा जल-मल के शुद्धिकरण हेतु व्यवस्था स्थापित न किये जाने तथा बिना शुद्धिकृत किये उत्प्रवाह का निस्तारण 03 तालाबों में किया गया है, जो प्रथम दृष्टया जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में नियत प्राविधानों का उल्लंघन किये जाने का सूचक है। उक्त के आलोक में निकाय पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किया जाना उचित है।

मा0 एन0जी0टी0 में विचाराधीन ओ0ए0 संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य प्रति यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है:-

- I. 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 atleast to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga commencement of setting up of the STP. i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.
- II. Timeline for completing all steps of action plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.....”

वर्तमान में उपरोक्त समय सीमा के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ओ0ए0 संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण-सुरक्षा समिति व अन्य बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 के अनुसार प्रति ड्रेन/माह **रु0 5.0 लाख** (रु0 पाँच लाख मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति उक्त स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा दिनांक-01.07.2020 से देय है।

अतः उपरोक्त के दृष्टिगत मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध अधिरोपित किये जाने वाली पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपण का आंकलन निम्नवत् है:-

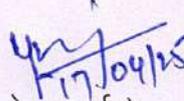
1. ड्रेन की संख्या = 03
2. पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की दर = प्रति ड्रेन/माह रु0 5.0 लाख
3. उल्लंघन अवधि (दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025) = 57 माह

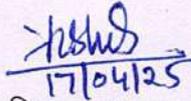
पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति (रु0) = $3 \times 500000 \times 57$

= 8,55,00,000

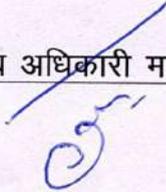
= 8.55 करोड़

उपरोक्तानुसार संदर्भित निकाय मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/ एन0जी0टी0-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा रु0 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस को संशोधित करते हुये दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक की अवधि कुल माह-57 की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रु0 8,55,00,000/- धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये जाने की संस्तुति की जाती है।


(मनोज वर्मा)
जे0आर0एफ0


(ऋषि कुमार कुशवाहा)
प्रयोगशाला सहायक

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी महोदय,



कार्यालय :- नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जालौन

पत्रांक- 19 / न0प0कदौरा/पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति/2025-26

दिनांक- 17/अप्रैल/2025

सेवा में,

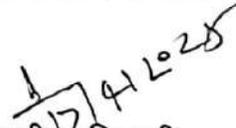
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी
उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी।

विषय- माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन Execution Application No. 11/2024 In Original application No. 94/2022 (I.A. Nos. 426/2024) with Execution Application No. 12/2024 In Original Application No. 41/2020 (I.A. Nos. 426/2024 & 233/2024) Pushendra Kumar Versus Nagar Panchayat Kadaura & Ors. में पारित निर्देशों की परिपालन आख्या बिन्दुवार निम्नवत् है-

क्र०सं०	बिन्दु	आख्या बिन्दु
01	सदर तालाब के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं अतिक्रमण के रोकने हेतु पैरीफेरल ड्रेन एवं बाउण्ड्रीवाल बिद प्रोटेक्टिव मैस के निर्माण की अद्यतन स्थिति।	नगर पंचायत कदौरा में 15 वें वित्त आयोग की स्वीकृत कार्ययोजना के अनुसार सदर तालाब के चारों तरफ अतिक्रमण हटाकर वाउण्ड्रीवाल का निर्माण कर तार फेंसिंग का कार्य करा दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त कार्यदायी संस्था उ0प्र जल निगम द्वारा कीचड़ इत्यादि का निस्तारण हेतु खुदाई का कार्य प्रगति पर है।
02	माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा M.A. No. 43/2022 in O.A. No. 41/2020 and O.A. No. 94/2022 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 11.10.2022 में तालाबों के जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु उल्लेखित Waste water Treatment Technologys and its utilization के सम्बन्ध में अद्यतन स्थिति।	नगर पंचायत कदौरा में स्थित तालाबों के जल प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिये जिल तालाबों में घरेलू मल-जल का उत्प्रवाह हो रहा है, उनमें बायोरेमिडेशन का कार्य कराने की कार्ययोजना तैयार कर जिलाधिकारी महोदय, को प्रेषित कर दी गयी है, स्वीकृति के उपरान्त बायोरेमिडेशन का कार्य किया जायेगा तथा तालाब के जल का उपयोग फसलों की सिंचाई के कार्यों हेतु किया जा रहा है।
03	तालाबों में जल की गुणवत्ता के सुधार एवं गारबेज आदि को तालाबों में न डालने हेतु जन-सामान्य को जागरूक किये जाने के उददेश्य से किये गये कार्यक्रमों की सूचना।	नगर पंचायत कदौरा में स्थित तालाबों में जल की गुणवत्ता के सुधार के लिये जाल डाल करके अनावश्यक खतपतवार को निकाल दिया गया है और क्लोरीन रसायन का उपयोग कर पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया गया है।
04	नगर पंचायत कदौरा के घरेलू प्रयोजनों से जनित उत्प्रवाह के शुद्धिकरण हेतु ड्रेनेज सिस्टम एवं पर्याप्त क्षमता के सीवेंज ट्रीटमेन्ट प्लान्ट के सम्बन्ध में अद्यतन स्थिति।	माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली में योजित वाद संख्या-11/2024 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम नगर पंचायत कदौरा एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में घरेलू मल-जल को शोद्धित करने हेतु नगर पंचायत कदौरा में एस0टी0पी0 (सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट) की स्थापना के लिये सैनीटेशन एक्शन प्लान (CSAP) के अन्तर्गत नगर विकास विभाग उ0प्र0 शासन की

[Handwritten Signature]

		<p>अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न राज्य स्तरीय (SLTC) बैठक द्वारा स्वीकृति के उपरान्त अधिशासी अभियन्ता उ०प्र० जल निगम-नगरीय द्वारा भारत सरकार के एस.बी.एम. 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नगर पंचायत कदौरा जनपद-जालौन के तालाबों में निस्तारित हो रहे नालों को टेप किये जाने हेतु एस.टी.पी. सीवरेज पंपिंग स्टेशन नालों की आई.एण्ड.डी वर्क्स एवं तत्सम्बन्धी कार्यों हेतु सिटी सेनिटेशन एक्शन प्लान तैयार कर स्वीकृत हेतु अग्रसारित किया गया था। जिसकी स्वीकृति प्रदान किये जाने पर नगर पंचायत कदौरा में दो मुख्य नाले यथा बेरी रोड एवं खेड़ापति मेन आउटर ड्रेन को टेप किये जाने हेतु एस०टी०पी० सीवेज पंपिंग स्टेशन, नालों की आई.एण्ड.डी. वर्क एवं कोर सेनिटेशन जोन में सीवर नेटवर्क एवं तत्सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों हेतु एस०बी०एम० 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्राक्कलन अनुमानित लागत-762.30 लाख (कैपेक्स) + 05 वर्षों का संचालन एवं रख-रखाव 226.30 लाख का ओपैक्स तैयार किया गया है। उक्त प्रस्ताव राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति की बैठक में अनुमोदन हेतु अधिशासी अभियन्ता, उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय) द्वारा प्रेषित किया गया है।</p>
05	नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित समस्त तालाबों से जनित स्लज के निस्तारण के सम्बन्ध में सूचना।	<p>उक्त बिन्दु के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराना है कि जल जनित स्लज के निस्तारण हेतु खुदाई का कार्य किया जा रहा है। परन्तु स्लज घरेलू जल मल से निकली हुई सिल्ट है जिसमें कोई खतरनाक रसायन सम्मिलित नहीं है। इसलिए ट्रीमेन्ट की आवश्यकता नहीं है और इस सिल्ट को लो लैण्ड में भरा जा रहा है।</p>
06	नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित समस्त तालाबों में एक्यूबेटिक बीड्स के नियंत्रण एवं जल गुणवत्ता के सुधार हेतु तालाबों में मछलियों को डालने की स्थिति।	<p>नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित धोबीपुरा तालाब में जलकुम्भी को मैनुअल एवं यांत्रिक विधि से साफ कर स्वच्छ कर लिया गया है तथा वैष्णो माता मंदिर तालाब के तली की खुदाई का कार्य कर लिया गया है। स्थलीय फोटोग्राफ संलग्न है। अग्रेतर यह भी अवगत कराना है कि एक्यूबेटिक बीड्स के नियंत्रण हेतु उचित प्रजाति की मछलियों को डालने के सम्बन्ध में सम्पर्क स्थापित कर अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जायेगी।</p>


 अधिशासी अधिकारी
 नगर पंचायत कदौरा
 जनपद-जालौन

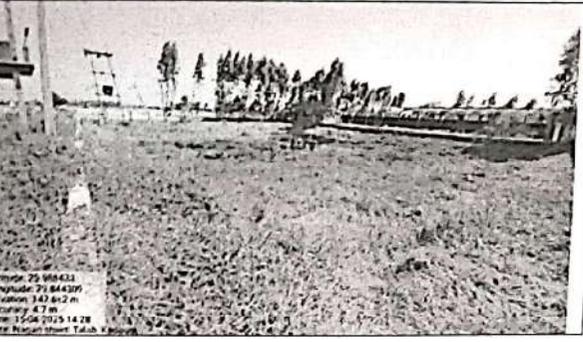
नगर पंचायत कदौरा जालौन में अवस्थित तालाबों का विवरण एवं कृत कार्यवाही की अनुपालन आख्या निम्नवत है।

क. सं.	गाटा सं.	रकबा, हे0 में	तालाब का नाम	अभ्युक्ति	फोटो
1	112	0.785	उदई ताल/मंशादेवी मन्दिर के पास	नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित मंशादेवी तालाब में साफ कर स्वच्छ कर लिया गया है स्थलीय फोटोग्राफ संलग्न है।अग्रेतर यह भी अवगत कराना है कि एक्यूटिक वीड्स के नियंत्रण हेतु उचित प्रजाति की मछलियों को डालने के सम्बंध में सम्पर्क स्थापित कर अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जायेगी।	 <p>Latitude: 25.041473 Longitude: 75.845508 Elevation: 153.8114 m Accuracy: 14.4 m Time: 15-04-2025 14:12 Note: Marshali Devi, Mar...</p>
2	586	2.679	सदर तालाब	नगर पंचायत कदौरा में 15 वें वित्त आयोग की स्वीकृत कार्ययोजना के अनुसार सदर तालाब के चारों तरफ अतिक्रमण हटाकर वाउण्ड्रीवाल का निर्माण कार्य करा दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त कार्यदायी संस्था उ0प्र जल निगम द्वारा कीचड इत्यादि का निस्तारण हेतु खुदाई का कार्य प्रगति पर है।	 <p>Latitude: 25.041473 Longitude: 75.845508 Elevation: 153.8114 m Accuracy: 14.4 m Time: 15-04-2025 14:12 Note: Marshali Devi, Mar...</p>

17/9/2025

3	266	1.315	जगनहा तालाब/वडीमाता मन्दिर के पीछे	नगर पंचायत कदोरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित जगनहा तालाब में साफ कर स्वच्छ कर लिया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में मछली पालन हेतु नीलामी की गयी थी, जिसका कार्यादेश दिनांक 03 अप्रैल 2021 को जारी किया गया था साक्ष्य स्वरूप स्थलीय फोटोग्राफ एवं जारी कार्यादेश की प्रमाणित छायाप्रति संलग्न है।	
4	311	0.316	कब्रिस्तान के पास	नगर पंचायत कदोरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित कब्रिस्तान तालाब में साफ कर स्वच्छ कर लिया गया है जिसकी बाउन्ड्रीवाल बनी हुई है जो पूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षित है। स्थलीय फोटोग्राफ संलग्न।	
5	657	0.101	वैष्णोमाता मन्दिर के पास	नगर पंचायत कदोरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित वैष्णोमाता मन्दिर तालाब में खुदाई का कार्य किया गया है तथा बाउन्ड्रीवाल बनी हुई है जो पूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षित है। स्थलीय फोटोग्राफ संलग्न।	

1/2-10

6	659	0.101	वैष्णोमाता मन्दिर के पास	नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित वैष्णोमाता मन्दिर के पास स्थित तालाब में खुदाई का कार्य किया जा रहा है तथा बाउण्ड्रीवाल पूर्व से बनी हुई है जो पूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षित है। स्थलीय फोटोग्राफ संलग्न।	
7	946	1.226	बहरी तालाब	नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित जगनहा तालाब को साफ कर स्वच्छ कर लिया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में मछली पालन हेतु प्रश्नगत तालाब की नीलामी की गयी थी, प्रमाण स्वरूप मत्स्य आखेत की छायाप्रति संलग्न है।	
8	430/994	0.130	नागिन शक्ति	पूर्व में उक्त तालाब की खुदाई कर तालाब के आच्छादित क्षेत्रफल को बाउण्ड्रीवाल का निर्माण कर सुरक्षित कर लिया गया है। तालाब पर किसी प्रकार का कोई अतिक्रमण नहीं है। तालाब सूख जाने के कारण जलीय घास उग आई है, जिसे खुदाई कर निस्तारित किया जायेगा।	

9/12-05

9	585 / 2 (22)	0.235	-	नगर पंचायत कदौरा के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित सीर तालाब में खुदाई एवं सफाई कार्य किया ज रहा है तथा वाउन्ड्रीवाल बनी हुई है जो पूर्ण रुप से सुरक्षित है। स्थलीय फोटोग्राफ संलग्न।	
10	292 / 2	0.353	-	नगर पंचायत कदौरा में स्थित धोबीपुरा तालाब में जल की गुणवत्ता के सुधार के लिये जाल डाल करके अनावश्यक खरपतवार को निकाल कर नष्ट कर दिया गया है और क्लोरीन रसायन का उपयोग कर पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया गया है। इस तालाब का जीर्णोद्धार एवं संरक्षण हेतु विस्तृत योजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर शासन को प्रेषित किया गया है। धनराशि स्वीकृत होने पर जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य कराया जायेगा।	
11	60	0.474	-	उक्त तालाब के आच्छादित क्षेत्र पर 14 व्यक्तियों द्वारा अतिक्रमण किया गया है, जिनके विरुद्ध पी0पी0 एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अपर जिलाधिकारी न्यायिक जालौन के यहां वाद योजित किया गया है। वादों के निस्तारण उपरान्त अतिक्रमण हटवाते हुये तालाब का सौन्दर्यीकरण कराया जायेगा।	
12	61	0.069	-	उक्त तालाब के आच्छादित क्षेत्र पर 09 व्यक्तियों द्वारा अतिक्रमण किया गया है, जिनके विरुद्ध पी0पी0 एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अपर जिलाधिकारी न्यायिक जालौन के यहां वाद योजित किया गया है। वादों के निस्तारण उपरान्त अतिक्रमण हटवाते हुये तालाब का सौन्दर्यीकरण कराया जायेगा।	

13	566	0.611	खेरापति	नगर के मध्य आबादी में स्थित है जिस पर 35 अतिक्रमण है। जिनके विरुद्ध पीपीओ एक्ट में वाद दायर है। वाद निस्तारण उपरान्त प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्य कराया जायेगा।	 <p>Latitude: 25.985359 Longitude: 79.829906 Elevation: 137.1893 m Accuracy: 6.7 m Time: 15-04-2025 14:37 Note: Khargosh Talab, Kurlana Powered by Surveyor</p>
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नगर पंचायत कदौरा में माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली द्वारा पारित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुपालन में नगर पंचायत कदौरा में स्थित 13 तालाबों में से 10 तालाबों की स्थिति में पर्याप्त एवं संतोषजनक सुधार कर लिया गया है। शेष 03 तालाबों खेरापत, बम्हौरी एवं धोबीपुरा के तालाबों का जीर्णोद्धार, मुकदमों के अन्तिम निस्तारण के पश्चात कार्य कराया जाना सम्भव होगा।

अतः अपेक्षित सूचनायें सुसंगत अभिलेखों के साथ संलग्न कर इस अनुरोध के साथ प्रेषित है कि कृपया अबतक की गयी कार्यवाही एवं अनुपालन के दृष्टिगत माननीय एन.जी.टी. में उपरोक्त तथ्यों से अवगत कराने की कृपा करें।

17/4/2025
अधिसासी अधिकारी
नगर पंचायत कदौरा
जनपद-जालौन

Item Nos. 01 & 02

Court No. 1

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

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 593/2017

(arising from W.P. (Civil) No. 375/2012 on the file of the Hon'ble
Supreme Court)

(With Report dated 13.02.2020 and 14.05.2020)

WITH

Original Application No. 148/2016

(With Report dated 15.05.2020)

Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr.

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

With

Mahesh Chandra Saxena

Applicant(s)

Versus

South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 21.05.2020

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

Applicant(s): Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate

Respondent(s): Mr. Raj Kumar, Advocate for CPCB
Mr. Balendu Shekhar, Advocate for EDMC
Mr. A.K. Prasad, Advocate for CGWA
Mr. Narendra Pal Singh, Advocate for DPCC

ORDER**INDEX**

Background: Transfer of proceedings to this Tribunal by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order in (2017) 5 SCC 326 to monitor compliance of directions to set up STPs/ETPs/CETPs by 31.3.2018 (as per para 10 of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court) by concerned Industries and Local Bodies to prevent water pollution.	Para 1
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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 593/2017 (PARYAVARAN SURAKSHA SAMITI & ANR. VS. UNION OF INDIA & ORS.)

Background: Transfer of proceedings to this Tribunal by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order in (2017) 5 SCC 326 to monitor compliance of directions to set up STPs/ETPs/CETPs by 31.3.2018 (as per para 10 of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court) by concerned Industries and Local Bodies to prevent water pollution:

1. Proceedings in this matter are consequential to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22.02.2017 in *Paryavaran Suraksha*

*Samiti Vs. Union of India*¹ transferring the proceedings in *W.P. (Civil) No. 375/2012* for monitoring compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme court. The order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court requires establishment and functioning of requisite ETPs/CETPs/STPs and in default to close industrial activities discharging effluents without treatment and to take action against local bodies for failing to install STPs and discharging sewage without treatment. Some of the observations in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court are:

“7. Having effectuated the directions recorded in the foregoing paragraphs, the next step would be, to set up common effluent treatment plants. We are informed, that for the aforesaid purpose, the financial contribution of the Central Government is to the extent of 50%, that of the State Government concerned (including the Union Territory concerned) is 25%. The balance 25%, is to be arranged by way of loans from banks. The above loans, are to be repaid, by the industrial areas, and/or industrial clusters. We are also informed that the setting up of a common effluent treatment plant, would ordinarily take approximately two years (in cases where the process has yet to be commenced). The reason for the above prolonged period, for setting up “common effluent treatment plants”, according to the learned counsel, is not only financial, but also, the requirement of land acquisition, for the same.

10. Given the responsibility vested in municipalities under Article 243-W of the Constitution, as also, in Item 6 of Schedule XII, wherein the aforesaid obligation, pointedly extends to “public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management”, we are of the view that the onus to operate the existing common effluent treatment plants, rests on municipalities (and/or local bodies). Given the aforesaid responsibility, the municipalities (and/or local bodies) concerned, cannot be permitted to shy away from discharging this onerous duty. In case there are further financial constraints, the remedy lies in Articles 243-X and 243-Y of the Constitution. It will be open to the municipalities (and/or local bodies) concerned, to evolve norms to recover funds, for the purpose of generating finances to install and run all the “common effluent treatment plants”, within the purview of the provisions referred to

¹ (2017) 5 SCC 326

*hereinabove. Needless to mention that such norms as may be evolved for generating financial resources, may include all or any of the commercial, industrial and domestic beneficiaries, of the facility. The process of evolving the above norms, shall be supervised by the State Government (Union Territory) concerned, through the Secretaries, Urban Development and Local Bodies, respectively (depending on the location of the respective common effluent treatment plant). **The norms for generating funds for setting up and/or operating the “common effluent treatment plant” shall be finalised, on or before 31-3-2017, so as to be implemented with effect from the next financial year. In case, such norms are not in place, before the commencement of the next financial year, the State Governments (or the Union Territories) concerned, shall cater to the financial requirements, of running the “common effluent treatment plants”, which are presently dysfunctional, from their own financial resources.***

11. *Just in the manner suggested hereinabove, for the purpose of setting up of “common effluent treatment plants”, the State Governments concerned (including, the Union Territories concerned) will prioritise such cities, towns and villages, which discharge **industrial pollutants and sewer, directly into rivers and water bodies.***
12. *We are of the view that in the manner suggested above, **the malady of sewer treatment, should also be dealt with simultaneously.** We, therefore, hereby direct that “sewage treatment plants” shall also be set up and made functional, within the timelines and the format, expressed hereinabove.*
13. ***We are of the view that mere directions are inconsequential, unless a rigid implementation mechanism is laid down.** We, therefore, hereby provide that the directions pertaining to continuation of industrial activity only when there is in place a functional “primary effluent treatment plants”, and the setting up of functional “common effluent treatment plants” within the timelines, expressed above, shall be of the Member Secretaries of the Pollution Control Boards concerned. **The Secretary of the Department of Environment, of the State Government concerned (and the Union Territory concerned), shall be answerable in case of default. The Secretaries to the Government concerned shall be responsible for monitoring the progress and issuing necessary directions to the Pollution Control Board concerned, as may be required, for the implementation of the above directions. They shall be also responsible for collecting and maintaining records of data, in respect of the***

*directions contained in this order. The said data shall be furnished to the Central Ground Water Authority, which shall evaluate the data and shall furnish the same to the Bench of the jurisdictional **National Green Tribunal**.*

14. To supervise complaints of non-implementation of the instant directions, the Benches concerned of the National Green Tribunal, will maintain running and numbered case files, by dividing the jurisdictional area into units. The abovementioned case files will be listed periodically. The Pollution Control Board concerned is also hereby directed to initiate such civil or criminal action, as may be permissible in law, against all or any of the defaulters.”

(emphasis supplied)

Proceedings before this Tribunal: Significant orders dated 3.8.2018, 19.2.2019 and 28.8.2019 in the light of data furnished by the CPCB based on information furnished by State PCBs/PCCs:

2. Accordingly, on 25.05.2017, notice was issued to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). They filed their status reports showing gaps in waste generated and treatment capacity. It was further stated that action had been initiated to remedy the situation. After considering the status report, the Tribunal, vide orders dated 04.07.2017, 18.09.2017 and 11.10.2017, sought information about the steps taken by the SPCBs/PCCs.
3. Vide order dated 03.08.2018, the matter was reviewed and after noting that in absence of functional ETPs/CETPs/STPs, untreated effluents were being discharged in water bodies leading to contamination of surface and ground water which causes various diseases and also has adverse consequence on aquatic organism due to decreased level of oxygen. The Tribunal directed the CPCB to

prepare an action plan. Direction was also given for monitoring by a Committee of two officers – one each representing MoEF&CC and CPCB at least once in every month. CPCB was required to place the progress report every three months on the website and take penal action for failure by way of recovery of compensation for damage to the environment, apart from other steps.

4. Vide order dated 19.02.2019, after considering the status report furnished by the CPCB, based on the reports furnished by the States/UTs, this Tribunal after referring to orders passed in O.A NO. 673/2018 for remedial action in respect of 351 polluted river stretches, which had direct nexus with the steps for ETPs/CETPs/STPs and order passed in O.A No. 606/2018 requiring Chief Secretaries to monitor progress *inter alia* on the subject of control of pollution of the river stretches, directed that the Chief Secretaries may look into the subject of setting up and proper functioning of ETPs/CETPs/STPs in their respective States/ UTs. Further direction issued was to prepare a report on assessment of compensation on account of discharge of untreated sewage and dumping of solid waste, loss to ecological services due to illegal mining, deforestation, after taking inputs from expert bodies. The Tribunal also directed the CPCB to compile its monitoring report with regard to 97 CETPs (assuming the total number of CETPs in the country to be 97) installed in different States. CPCB was also directed to furnish its report in O.A. No. 95/2018, *Aryavart Foundation Vs. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors.* which concerned the issue of inadequate functioning CETP leading to water pollution.

Further proceedings:

5. In the light of directions of this Tribunal dated 19.02.2019, the CPCB furnished reports dated 30.05.2019 updated on 19.07.2019 and 14.08.2019 giving the status of setting up of ETPs/CETPs/STPs with regard to methodology for assessment of environmental compensation and monitoring of CETPs. The reports were considered exhaustively vide order dated 28.08.2019. Before we advert to the observations of this Tribunal with regard to the reports, we may refer to the observations on the main issue:

- “1. *The issue for consideration is establishment and functioning of ETPs/CETPs/STPs to prevent untreated sewage/effluents being discharged in water bodies, including rivers and canals meeting such rivers or otherwise. The magnitude of the problem is well acknowledged. In the year 1962 GoI set up a Committee for prevention of water pollution. The recommendations led to enactment of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (“Water Act”) in pursuance of Article 252 of the Constitution. The Water Act provides for the constitution of a Central Board and State Boards/Committees. No polluted matter can be discharged into a stream or well or on land, and no industry, operation or process can be established and no out-let for discharge of sewage used without consent of the State Board. The Water Act provides powers to give directions for closing any such activity as well as for prosecution. Power to give directions implicitly includes recovery of compensation on ‘Polluter Pays’ principle.*
2. *In spite of above statutory regime we are faced with serious problem of water pollution. The Hon’ble Supreme Court noted² that the water pollution caused serious diseases, including Cholera and Typhoid. Water pollution could not be ignored and adequate measures for prevention and control are necessary. Polluting industries were directed to be shifted on ‘Precautionary’ principle. It is not necessary to refer to all the judgments of the Hon’ble Supreme Court dealing with the significance of water and need to prevent pollution of water. We may only refer to the observations that everyone has right to have access to drinking water in quantum and equality equal to the basic needs. This is fundamental to life and part of Article 21.³*

² (1988) 1 SCC 471

³ APPCB vs. Prof. M.V Nayudu (2001) 2 SCC 62 at para 3, 4, State of Orissa Vs. Government of India (2009) 5 SCC 492, at para 58 **“Rivers in India are drying up, groundwater is being**

3. **As per CPCB's report 2016⁴, it has been estimated that 61,948 million liters per day (mld) sewage is generated from the urban areas of which treatment capacity of 23,277 mld is currently existent in India. Thereby the deficit in capacity of waste treatment is of 62%. There is no data available with regard to generation of sewage in the rural areas.**
4. **We may note that discharge of untreated effluents and sewage is the principal cause of water pollution in the country as noted in cases relating to pollution of rivers.⁵ Similarly, in the case of 100 polluted industrial clusters being dealt with by this Tribunal⁶, water pollution is one of the factors polluting the said industrial clusters. As already noted, official data of CPCB is to the effect that 351 river stretches in the Country are polluted. The Tribunal held that remedial action for restoration of the said river stretches is necessary.⁷ In the said order, it was observed:**

“As already noted, well known causes of pollution of rivers are *dumping of untreated sewage and industrial waste, garbage, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, municipal solid waste, diversion of river waters, encroachments of catchment areas and floodplains, over drawl of groundwater, river bank erosion on account of illegal sand mining. In spite of directions to install Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), and adopting other anti-pollution measures, satisfactory situation has not been achieved. Tough governance is the need of the hour. If pollution does not stop, the industry has to be stopped. If sewage dumping*

rapidly depleted, and canals are polluted. Yamuna in Delhi looks like a black drain. Several perennial rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra are rapidly becoming seasonal. Rivers are dying or declining, and aquifers are getting over pumped. Industries, hotels, etc. are pumping out groundwater at an alarming rate, causing sharp decline in the groundwater levels.”

⁴http://www.sulabhervis.nic.in/Database/STST_wastewater_2090.aspx July 16, updated on December 6, 2016

⁵ O.A No. 673 of 2018 this Tribunal is considering remedial action to rejuvenate 351 polluted river stretches. Therein, other cases of river pollution are mentioned thus “This Tribunal also considered the issue of pollution of river Yamuna, in Manoj Mishra Vs. Union of India, river Ganga in M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India, river Ramganga which is a tributary of river Ganga in Mahendra Pandey Vs. Union of India & Ors., rivers Sutlej and Beas in the case of Sobha Singh & Ors. Vs. State of Punjab & Ors., river Son in Nityanand Mishra Vs. State of M.P. & Ors., river Ghaggar in Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Moto Case)”, river Hindon in Doaba Paryavaran Samiti Vs. State of U.P. & Ors., river Kasardi in Arvind Pundalik Mhatre Vs. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change & Ors., River Ami, Tapti, Rohani and Ramgarh lake in Meera Shukla Vs. Municipal Corporation, Gorakhpur & Ors., rivers Chenab and Tawi in the case of Amresh Singh Vs. Union of India & Ors. and Subarnarekha in Sudarsan Das Vs. State of West Bengal & Ors. and issued directions from time to time”

⁶ O.A No. 1038/2018

⁷ O. A No.673/2018, order dated 08.04.2019

does not stop, local bodies have to be made accountable and their heads are to be prosecuted. Steps have to be taken for awareness and public involvement.”

5. All the States and UTs where polluted river stretches exist are required to constitute River Rejuvenation Committees to prepare actions plans for restoration (which are to be reviewed by the highest authority in the States, i.e Chief Secretary) to be monitored by CPCB and thereafter to be further monitored by this Tribunal. Accordingly, the action plans have been prepared which broadly envisage action to prevent discharge of untreated effluent/sewage. The same are being monitored by the CPCB and by this Tribunal and the matter is now listed for hearing on 29.11.2019. In O.A 606/2018 while dealing with the compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, this Tribunal vide order dated 16.01.2019 directed personal appearance of all the Chief Secretaries with their monitoring reports on major environment issues including the rejuvenation of polluted river stretches. **The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs have accordingly appeared and furnished their reports which envisages steps for setting up of ETPs/CETPs/STPs to prevent water pollution. The Chief Secretaries have to appear before this Tribunal with further progress reports on the subjects.**
6. Further, control of pollution of river Ganga is being monitored by this Tribunal in O. A No. 200/2014 after transfer from the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Therein timelines have been prescribed to the effect that STPs be set up in time bound manner and no a drop of pollution be discharged in the river. The Tribunal observed:

“Bioremediation and/or phytoremediation or any other remediation measures may start as an interim measure positively from 01.11.2019, failing which the State may be liable to pay compensation of Rs. 5 Lakhs per month per drain to be deposited with the CPCB. This however, is not to be taken as an excuse to delay the installation of STPs. For delay of the work, the Chief Secretary must identify the officers responsible and assign specific responsibilities. Wherever there are violations, adverse entries in the ACRs must be made in respect of such identified officers. For delay in setting up of STPs and sewerage network beyond prescribed timelines, State may be liable to pay Rs. 10 Lakhs per month per STP and its network. It will be open to the State to recover the said amount from the erring officers/contractors.

With regard to works under construction, after 01.07.2020, direction for payment of environmental compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs per month to CPCB for discharging untreated sewage in any drain

connected to river Ganga or its tributaries and Rs. 10 lakhs per month to CPCB per incomplete STP and its sewerage network will apply. Further with regard to the sectors where STP and sewerage network works have not yet started, the State has to pay an Environmental Compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs per month after 31.12.2020. The NMCG will also be equally liable for its failure to the extent of 50% of the amount to be paid. Till such compliance, bioremediation or any other appropriate interim measure may start from 01.11.2019.”

(emphasis supplied)

6. We now refer to the observations of this Tribunal while considering the reports dated 30.05.2019 updated on 19.07.2019 and 14.08.2019:

“I. Report dated 30.05.2019 updated on 19.07.2019

13. According to updated report dated 19.07.2019, out of 62,897 number of industries requiring ETPs, 60,944 industries are operating with functional ETPs and 1949 industries are operating without ETPs. 59,258 industries are complying with environmental standards and 1,524 industries are non-complying. There are total 192 CETPs, out of which 133 CETPs are complying with environmental standards and 59 CETPs are non-complying. There are total 13,709 STPs (Municipal and other than municipal), out of which, 13,113 STPs are complying with environmental standards and 637 STPs are non-complying 73 CETPs in construction/proposal stage, whereas, for STPs, 1164 projects (municipal and non-municipal) are under construction/proposal stage.
14. A report has also been prepared on the scale of environmental compensation to be recovered from individual/authorities for causing pollution or failure for preventing causing pollution, apart from illegal extraction of ground water, failure to implement Solid waste Management Rules, damage to environment by mining and steps taken to explore preparation of an annual environmental plan for the country. Extracts from the report which are considered significant for this order are:

“I. Environment Compensation to be levied on Industrial Units

Recommendations

The Committee made following recommendations:

1.5.1 To begin with, Environmental Compensation may be levied by CPCB only when CPCB has issued the directions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In case of a, band c, Environmental Compensation may be calculated based on the formula "EC= Pl x N x Rx S x LF", wherein, Pl

may be taken as 80, 50 and 30 for red, orange and green category of industries, respectively, and R may be taken as 250. Sand LF may be taken as prescribed in the preceding paragraphs

1.5.2 In case of d, e and f, the Environmental Compensation may be levied based on the detailed investigations by Expert Institutions/Organizations.

1.5.3 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 22.02.2017 in the matter of Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another v/s Union of India and others {Writ Petition {Civil} No. 375 of 2012), directed that all running industrial units which require "consent to operate" from concerned State Pollution Control Board, have a primary effluent treatment plant in place. Therefore, no industry requiring ETP, shall be allowed to operate without ETP.

1.5.4 EC is not a substitute for taking actions under EP Act, Water Act or Air Act. In fact, units found polluting should be closed/prosecuted as per the Acts and Rules.

II. Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in NCR.

Table No. 2.1: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi-NCR.

Activity	State Of Air Quality	Environmental Compensation (₹)
Industrial Emissions	Severe +/Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
Vapour Recovery System (VRS) at Outlets of Oil Companies		
i. Not installed	Target Date	Rs 1.0 Crore
ii. Non functional	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 50.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 25.0 Lakh
Construction sites (Offending plot more than 20,000 Sq.m.)	Severe +/Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
Solid waste/ garbage dumping in Industrial Estates	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10.0 Lakh
Failure to water sprinkling on unpaved roads		
a) Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
b) Other than Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 10.0 Lakh

III. Environmental Compensation to be levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules:

Table No. 3.3: Minimum and Maximum EC to be levied for untreated/partially treated sewage discharge

Class of the City/Town	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I City/Town and others
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Total Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 2000 Max. 20000	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 2 Max. 20	Min. 1 Max. 10	Min. 0.5 Max. 5

Table No. 3.4: Minimum and Maximum EC to be levied for improper municipal solid waste management

Class of the City/Town	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I City/Town and others
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 500 Max. 5000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 1.0 Max. 10.0	Min. 0.5 Max. 5.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0

3.3 Environment Compensation for Discharge of Untreated/Partially Treated Sewage by Concerned Individual/ Authority:

BIS 15-1172:1993 suggests that for communities with population above 100,000, minimum of 150 to 200 lpcd of water demand is to be supplied. Further, 85% of return rate (CPHEEO Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013), may be considered for calculation of total sewage generation in a city. CPCB Report on "Performance evaluation of sewage treatment plants under NRCD, 2013", describes that the capital cost for 1 MLD STP ranges from 0.63 Cr. to 3 Cr. and O&M cost is around Rs. 30,000 per month. After detail deliberations, the Committee suggested to assume capital cost for STPs as Rs. 1.75 Cr./MLD (marginal average cost). Further, expected cost for conveyance system is assumed

as Rs. 5.55 Cr./MLD (marginal average cost) and annual O&M cost as 10% of the combined capital cost. Population of the city may be taken as per the latest Census of India. Based on these assumptions, Environmental Compensation to be levied on concerned ULB may be calculated with the following formula:

EC= Capital Cost Factor x [Marginal Average Capital Cost for Treatment Facility x (Total Generation-Installed Capacity) + Marginal Average Capital Cost for Conveyance Facility x (Total Generation -Operational Capacity)]+ O&M Cost Factor x Marginal Average O&M Cost x (Total Generation- Operational Capacity) x No. of Days for which facility was not available + Environmental Externality x No. of Days for which facility was not available

Alternatively;

EC (Lacs Rs.)= [17.S{Total Sewage Generation - Installed Treatment Capacity)+ 55.S{Total Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity}] + 0.2(Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity) x N + Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality x (Total Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity) X N

Where; N= Number of days from the date of direction of CPCB/SPCB/PCC till the required capacity systems are provided by the concerned authority

Quantity of Sewage is in MLD

Table No. 3.5: Sample calculation for EC to be levied for discharge of untreated/partial treated Sewage

City	Delhi	Agra	Gurugram	Ambala
Population (2011)	1,63,49,831	17,60,285	8,76,969	5,00,774
Class	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I Town	Class-I Town
Sewage Generation (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	4195	381	486	37
Installed Treatment Capacity (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	2500	220	404	45.5
Operational Capacity (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	1900	140	300	24.5

Treatment Capacity Gap (MID)	2295	241	186	12.5
Calculated EC (capital cost component for STPs) in Lacs Rs.	29662.50	2817.50	1435.00	0.00
Calculated EC (capital cost component for Conveyance System) in Lacs. Rs.	127372.50	13375.50	10323.00	693.75
Calculated EC (Total capital cost component) in Lacs Rs.	157035.00	16193.00	11758.00	693.75
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Total Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 2000 Max. 20000	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 100 Max. 1000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Final EC (Total Capital Cost Component) in Lacs Rs.	20000.00	10000.00	1000.00	693.75
Calculated EC (O&M Component in Lacs Rs./day)	459.00	48.20	37.20	2.50
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 2 Max. 20	Min. 1 Max. 10	Min. 0.5 Max. 5	Min. 0.5 Max. 5
Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.50
Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs .Per Day)	2.0655	0.2049	0.1395	0.0094
Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)	Min. 0.60 Max. 0.80	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10
Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. Per day)	0.80	0.25	0.10	0.05

3.4 Environment Compensation to be Levied on Concerned Individual/Authority for Improper Solid Waste Management:

Environmental Compensation to be levied on concerned ULB may be calculated with the following formula:

$EC = \text{Capital Cost Factor} \times \text{Marginal Average Cost for Waste Management} \times (\text{Per day waste generation} - \text{Per day waste disposed as per the Rules}) + \text{O\&M Cost Factor} \times \text{Marginal Average O\&M Cost} \times (\text{Per day waste generation} - \text{Per day waste disposed as per the Rules}) \times \text{Number of days violation took place} + \text{Environmental Externality} \times N$

Where;

Waste Quantity in tons per day (TPD)

$N =$ Number of days from the date of direction of CPCB/SPCB/PCC till the required capacity systems are provided by the concerned authority

Simplifying;

$EC \text{ (Lacs Rs.)} = 2.4(\text{Waste Generation} - \text{Waste Disposed as per the Rules}) + 0.02 (\text{Waste Generation} - \text{Waste Disposed as per the Rules}) \times N + \text{Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality} \times (\text{Waste Generation} - \text{Waste Disposed as per the Rules}) \times N$

Table No. 3.6: Sample calculation for EC to be levied for improper management of Municipal Solid Waste

City	Delhi	Agra	Gurugram	Ambala
Population (2011)	1,63,49,831	17,60,285	8,76,969	5,00,774
Class	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I Town	Class-I Town
Waste Generation (kg. per person per day)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Waste Generation (TPD)	9809.90	880.14	350.79	200.31
Waste Disposal as per Rules (TPD) (assumed as 25% of waste generation for sample calculation)	2452.47	220.04	87.70	50.08
Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	7357.42	660.11	263.09	150.23
Calculated EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs.	17657.82	1584.26	631.42	360.56
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 500 Max. 5000	Min. 100 Max. 1000	Min. 100 Max. 1000

Final EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs.	10000.00	1584.26	631.42	360.56
Calculated EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	147.15	13.20	5.26	3.00
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./Day)	Min. 1.0 Max. 10.0	Min. 0.5 Max. 5.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0
Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	10.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. Per Day)	2.58	0.18	0.03	0.02
Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. per day)	Max. 0.80	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05
Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. per day)	0.80	0.25	0.03	0.02

IV. Environmental Compensation in Case of Illegal Extraction of Ground Water

4.5 Formula for Environmental Compensation for illegal extraction of ground water

The committee decided that the formula should be based on water consumption (Pump Yield & Time duration) and rates for imposing Environmental Compensation for violation of illegal abstraction of ground water. The committee has proposed following formula for calculation of Environmental Compensation (EC_{Gw}):

$$EC_{Gw} = \text{Water Consumption per Day} \times \text{No. of Days} \times \text{Environmental Compensation Rate for illegal extraction of ground water } \{ECR_{Gw}\}$$

Where water Consumption is in m^3/day and ECR_{Gw} in $Rs./m^3$

Yield of the pump varies based on the capacity/power of pump, water head etc. For reference purpose, yield of the pump may be assumed as given in **Annexure-VI**.

Time duration will be the period from which pump is operated illegally.

In case of illegal extraction of ground water, quantity of discharge as per the meter reading or as

calculated with assumptions of yield and time may be used for calculation of EC_{Gw} .

4.6 Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{Gw}) for illegal use of Ground Water:

The committee decided that the Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{Gw}) for illegal extraction of ground water should increase with increase in water consumption as well as water scarcity in the area. Further, ECR_{Gw} are kept relaxed for drinking and domestic use as compared to other uses, considering the basic need of human being.

As per CGWB, safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited areas are categorized from the ground water resources point of view (CGWB, 2017). List of safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited areas are available on the website of CGWB and can be accessed from <http://cgwa-noc.gov.in/LandingPage/NotifiedAreas/Categorization0fAssessmentUnits.pdf#ZOOM=150>.

Environmental Compensation Rates (ECR_{Gw}) for illegal use of ground water (ECR_{Gw}) for various purposes such as drinking/domestic use, packaging units, mining and industrial sectors as finalized by the committee are given in tables below:

4.6.1 ECR_{Gw} for Drinking and Domestic use:

Drinking and Domestic use means uses of ground water in households, institutional activity, hospitals, commercial complexes, townships etc.

SI. No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m ³ /day)			
		<2	2 to <5	5 to <25	25 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{Gw}) in Rs./m³			
1	Safe	4	6	8	10
2	Semi Critical	12	14	16	20
3	Critical	22	24	26	30
4	Over-Exploited	32	34	36	40
Minimum EC_{Gw}=Rs 10,000/- (for households) and Rs. 50,000 (for institutional activity, commercial complexes, townships etc.)					

4.6.2 ECR_{Gw} for Packaged drinking water units:

SI. No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m ³ /day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 &
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{Gw}) in Rs./m³			
1	Safe	12	18	24	30
2	Semi critical	24	36	48	60
3	Critical	36	48	66	90
4	Over-exploited	48	72	96	120
Minimum EC_{Gw}=Rs 1,00,000/-					

4.6.3 ECR_{Gw} for Mining, Infrastructure and Dewatering Projects

SI. No	Area Category	Water Consumption (m^3/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 &
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{Gw}) in Rs./ m^3			
1	Safe	15	21	30	40
2	Semi critical	30	45	60	75
3	Critical	45	60	85	115
4	Over-exploited	60	90	120	150
Minimum EC_{Gw}=Rs 1,00,000/-					

4.6.4 ECR_{Gw} for Industrial Units:

SI. No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m^3/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 &
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{Gw}) in			
1	Safe	20	30	40	50
2	Semi critical	40	60	80	100
3	Critical	60	80	110	150
4	Over-exploited	80	120	160	200
Minimum EC_{Gw} = Rs 1,00,000/-					

4.8 Recommendations

The committee has given following recommendations:

- The minimum Environmental Compensation for illegal extraction of ground water for domestic purpose will be Rs. 10,000, for institutional/commercial use will be 50,000 and for other uses will be 1,00,000.
- In case of fixation of liability, it always lies with current owner of the premises where illegal extraction is taking place.
- Time duration may be assumed to be one year in case where no evidence for period of installation of bore well could be established.
- For Drinking and Domestic use, where metering is not present but storage tank facility is available, minimum water consumption per day may be assumed as similar to the storage capacity of the tank.
- For industrial ground water use, where metering is not available, water consumption may be assumed as per the consent conditions. Further, where in case industry is operating without consent, water consumption may be calculated based on the plant capacity (on the recommendation of SPCB/PCC, if required). SPCB/PCC may bring the issue of illegal extraction of ground water in industries in to the notice of CGWA for appropriate action by CGWA.

- Authorities assigned for levy EC and taking penal action are listed below:

S. No.	Actions	Authority
1.	To seal the illegal bore-well/tube-well to stop extraction of water and further closure of project	District Collector
2.	To levy EC_{Gw} as per prescribed method	District Collector,
3.	To levy EC on water pollution, as per the method prescribed in report of CPCB- "EC on industrial pollution"	CPCB/SPCB/PCC
4.	Prosecution of violator	CGWA under EP Act SPCB/PCC under Air and Water Act

- CGWA may maintain a separate account for collection and utilization of fund, collected through the prescribed methodology in this report.”

“Discussion on the report dated 30.05.2019 updated on 19.07.2019

15. It is clear from the order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court⁸ that the responsibility of operating STPs under Article 243W and item 6 of Schedule XII to the Constitution is of local bodies who have to evolve norms to recover funds for the purpose which is to be supervised by the States/UTs. The norms were to be finalized upto 31.03.2017 to be implemented from the next year, i.e 01.04.2018. In absence thereof, the States/UTs have to cater to the financial requirement from its own resources. The States/UTs are to prioritize the cities, towns, villages discharging effluents/sewage directly into the water bodies. Industrial activity without proper treatment plants (ETPs and CETPs) is not to be allowed by the State PCBs and the Secretaries, Environment of the States/UTs are to be answerable. Thus, the source for financial resources for the STPs, stands finalized under the binding judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court. Authorities and persons accountable are identified. Rigid implementation has been laid down. This Tribunal has been required to monitor compliance of the directions and timelines.
16. It is in this background that the present report needs to be appraised and further directions given. As regards the Environmental compensation regime fixed for industrial units, GRAP, solid waste, sewage and ground water is accepted as an interim measure. With regard to setting up of STPs, while we appreciate the extensive work of the CPCB based on information furnished by States/UTs, the challenge remains about verification of the said data on the one hand and analysis of the steps taken and required on

⁸ Para 10-13 in *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs. Union of India, Supra*

the other. There is already a database available with the CPCB with regard to ETPs, CETPs, STPs, MSW facilities, Legacy Waste sites. This needs to be collated and river basinwise macro picture needs to be prepared by the CPCB in terms of need for interventions, existing infrastructure and gaps therein. The States have given timelines which need to be effectively monitored both by the CPCB and the Chief Secretaries in terms of its execution.

17. As already noted, prevention of pollution of water is directly linked to access to potable water as well as food safety. Restoration of pristine glory of rivers is also of cultural and ecological significance. This necessitates effective steps to ensure that no pollution is discharged in water bodies. Doing so is a criminal offence under the Water Act and is harmful to the environment and public health. 'Precautionary' principle of environmental law is to be enforced. Thus, the mandate of law is that there must be 100% treatment of sewage as well as trade effluents. This Tribunal has already directed in the case of river Ganga that timelines laid down therein be adhered to for setting up of STPs and till then, interim measures be taken for treatment of sewage. There is no reason why this direction be not followed, so as to control pollution of all the river stretches in the country. The issue of ETPs/CETPs is being dealt with by an appropriate action against polluting industries. Setting up of STPs and MSW facilities is the responsibility of Local Bodies and in case of their default, of the States. Their failure on the subject has to be adequately monitored. Recovery of compensation on 'Polluter Pays' principle is a part of enforcement strategy but not a substitute for compliance. It is thus necessary to issue directions to all the States/UTs to enforce the compensation regime, latest with effect from 01.04.2020. We may not be taken to be condoning any past violations. The States/UTs have to enforce recovery of compensation from 01.04.2020 from the defaulting local bodies. On failure of the States/UTs, the States/UTs themselves have to pay the requisite amount of compensation to be deposited with the CPCB for restoration of environment. The Chief Secretaries of all the States may furnish their respective compliance reports as per directions already issued in O.A. No. 606/2018."

"II. Report dated 14.08.2019 with regard to monitoring of CETPs

18. The Committee inspected 127 CETPs in 14 States. Figure of CETP assumed to be 97 was not correct. 66 CETPs were found to be non-compliant. CPCB directed SPCBs to take following steps:
- "1. SPCBs shall direct non-complying CETPs to take immediate corrective actions to comply with the environmental standards.

2. CETP should be directed to take action as per the recommendations provided at Annexure A-N within a time frame.
3. In case of non-complying CETPs, action as deemed fit including levying of environmental compensation may be taken.
4. In case, OCEMS are not connected with CPCB & SPCB servers, ensure a robust system of physical inspections to verify compliance by drawing samples.”

“Discussion on the report dated 14.08.2019

19. We accept the recommendation of the CPCB and direct the Chief Secretaries, State Governments, Union Territories and the SPCBs/PCCs to take further action accordingly and furnish an action taken report accordingly. The CPCB to meanwhile compile and collate information with regard to ETPs, CETPs, STPs, MSW Facilities, Legacy Waste dump sites and complete the pending task on the subject before the next date and furnish a report.

20. The environmental compensation regime for CETP not meeting the prescribed norms need to be evolved by the CPCB.”

(emphasis supplied)

7. After the above discussion, this Tribunal proceeded to issue following directions:

“Directions

21. We may now sum up our directions:

(i) The Environmental compensation regime fixed for industrial units, GRAP, solid waste, sewage and ground water in the report dated 30.05.2019 is accepted and the same may be acted upon as an interim measure.

(ii) SPCBs/PCCs may ensure remedial action against non-compliant CETPs or individual industries in terms of not having ETPs/fully compliant ETPs or operating without consent or in violation of consent conditions. This may be overseen by the CPCB. CPCB may continue to compile information on this subject and furnish quarterly reports to this Tribunal which may also be uploaded on its website.

(iii) All the Local Bodies and or the concerned departments of the State Government have to ensure 100% treatment of the generated sewage and in default to pay compensation which is to be recovered by the States/UTs, with effect from 01.04.2020. In default of such collection, the States/UTs are liable to pay such compensation. The CPCB is to collect the same and utilize for restoration of the environment.

- (iv) The CPCB needs to collate the available data base with regard to ETPs, CETPs, STPs, MSW facilities, Legacy Waste sites and prepare a river basin-wise macro picture in terms of gaps and needed interventions.
- (v) **The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs may furnish their respective compliance reports on this subject also in O.A. No. 606/2018.**

List for further consideration on 21.05.2020, unless required earlier. A copy of this order be placed on the file of O.A. No. 606/2018 relating to all States/UTs and be sent to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs, Secretary MoEF&CC, Secretary Jal Shakti and Secretary, MoHUA.

(emphasis supplied)

8. Before proceeding further, we may also note further order of this Tribunal dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018 directing as follows:

“XII. Directions:

47. We now sum up our directions as follows:

- i. **100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 at least to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.**
- ii. **Timeline for completing all steps of action plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.**
- iii. We further direct that an institutional mechanism be evolved for ensuring compliance of above directions. For

this purpose, monitoring may be done by the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs at State level and at National level by the Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti with the assistance of NMCG and CPCB.

- iv. **For above purpose, a meeting at central level must be held with the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs atleast once in a month (option of video conferencing facility is open) to take stock of the progress and to plan further action. NMCG will be the nodal agency for compliance who may take assistance of CPCB and may give its quarterly report to this Tribunal commencing 01.04.2020.**
- v. The Chief Secretaries may set up appropriate monitoring mechanism at State level specifying accountability of nodal authorities not below the Secretary level and ensuring appropriate adverse entries in the ACRs of erring officers. Monitoring at State level must take place on fortnightly basis and record of progress maintained. The Chief Secretaries may have an accountable person attached in his office for this purpose.
- vi. Monthly progress report may be furnished by the States/UTs to Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti with a copy to CPCB. Any default must be visited with serious consequences at every level, including initiation of prosecution, disciplinary action and entries in ACRs of the erring officers.
- vii. **As already mentioned, procedures for DPRs/tender process needs to be shortened and if found viable business model developed at central/state level.**
- viii. **Wherever work is awarded to any contractor, performance guarantee must be taken in above terms.**
- ix. CPCB may finalize its recommendations for action plans relating to P-III and P-IV as has been done for P-I and P-II on or before 31.03.2020. This will not be a ground to delay the execution of the action plans prepared by the States which may start forthwith, if not already started.
- x. The action plan prepared by the Delhi Government which is to be approved by the CPCB has to follow the action points delineated in the order of this Tribunal dated 11.09.2019 in O.A. No. 06/2012.
- xi. Since the report of the CPCB has focused only on BOD and FC without other parameters for analysis such as pH, COD, DO and other recalcitrant toxic pollutants having tendency of bio magnification, a survey may now be conducted with reference to all the said parameters by involving the SPCB/PCCs within three months. Monitoring gaps be identified and upgraded so to cover upstream and downstream locations of major

discharges to the river. CPCB may file a report on the subject before the next date by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in.

- xii. Rivers which have been identified as clean may be maintained.”

(emphasis supplied)

Latest CPCB report dated 14.5.2020 furnishing status of compliance:

9. The CPCB has filed two reports:
- (i). Report dated 13.02.2020 titled “Steps taken Report”.
- (ii). Report dated 14.05.2020 titled “Compliance Report”.
10. Since report dated 14.05.2020 covers the entire subject, it is not necessary to refer to the report dated 13.02.2020 in detail. Report dated 14.05.2020 mentions the compliance status of ETPs/CETPs & STPs, as reported by State PCBs/PCCs as on 05.05.2020, which has been given in a tabular form and the summary is given as follows:

*i. As per the data received from SPCBs/PCCs, out of total 65,135 number of industries requiring ETPs, 63,108 industries are operating with functional ETPs and **2,027 industries are operating without ETPs. Show-cause notices and closure directions have been issued to 968 and 881 industries, respectively for operating without ETPs. Legal cases have been filed against 7 industries and action is under process against 269 industries.** Out of 63,108 operational industries, 61,346 industries are complying with environmental standards and **1,616 industries are non-complying. Show-cause notices and closure directions have been issued to 921 and 260 industries, respectively for non-compliance. Legal cases have been filed against 22 industries and action is under process against 798 industries.***

*ii. As per the data received from SPCBs/PCCs, there are total 191 CETPs, out of which 128 CETPs are complying with environmental standards and **63 CETPs are non-complying. Show-cause notices and closure directions have been issued to 18 and 4 CETPs, respectively, for non-compliance. Legal cases have***

been filed against 9 CETPs and action is under process against remaining 32 CETPs.

iii. As per the data received from SPCBs/PCCs, there are total 15,403 STPs (Municipal and other than municipal), out of which, 14,795 STPs are complying with environmental standards and **608 STPs are non-complying. Show-cause notices and closure directions have been issued to 340 and 38 STPs, respectively for non-compliance. Legal cases have been filed against 15 STPs and action is under process against 215 STPs.**

iv. As per the data received from SPCBs/PCCs, there are **82 CETPs in construction/proposal stage, whereas, for STPs, 1084 projects (municipal and non-municipal) are under construction/proposal stage.**

v. As per the data received from 36 SPCBs/PCCs, 14 SPCBs/PCCs (namely- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal) are displaying OCEMS data in public domain. The link provided by Maharashtra and Gujarat is password protected and data is not available in public domain. **The 4 SPCBs (namely, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Sikkim) have not provided appropriate web links.** Further, Chandigarh PCC has clarified that Data will be displayed after upgradation of STPs. Mizoram SPCB has informed that there is no industry requiring OCEMS connectivity. Lakshadweep PCC informed that there is no industry in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

13 SPCBs/PCCs (Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) are not displaying OCEMS data in public domain.”

(emphasis supplied)

11. Action taken has been mentioned as ‘river basin-wise data collection and analysis by CPCB for compliance of Hon’ble NGT directions dated 28.08.2019’; Status of Non-complying CTEPs; Meeting of the Monitoring Committee and Quarterly Steps Taken Reports. Extracts from the report are:

“3.0 Action taken by CPCB for compliance of Hon’ble NGT directions dated 28.08.2019:

i. River basin wise macro picture of ETPs, CETPs, STPs, MSW facilities, Legacy Waste sites:

The issue was deliberated in the meetings of the Monitoring Committee, wherein, it was observed that specific river basin wise data regarding location (latitude & longitude), waste generation and treatment etc. for each and every industry, CETP, STP, MSW facility and Legacy Waste Site is not available with CPCB. Further, to find out river-basin wise gaps in treatment system and needed interventions for particular sector, unit-wise data regarding actual generation, treatment and discharge of effluent/ waste etc. is required. Therefore, to compile such a compressive database, it was decided that information will be collected through online portal, by developing specific formats for each sector. This database will also be helpful for policy makers and regulators to critically analyse the needed interventions/measures for abatement and control of pollution.

CPCB has finalized the formats for collection of information from concerned SPCBs/PCCs, for preparation of river basin wise macro picture related to ETPs and CETPs (**Annexure-II & III**). An online portal has also been developed by CPCB, which is available on the following weblink: <http://125.19.52.219/gpi/riverbasin/>. CPCB vide email dated 12.05.2020 (**Annexure-IV**) requested all SPCBs/PCCs to provide the information on the portal by 31st May, 2020. The formats for STPs, MSW facilities and Legacy Waste Sites have been finalized and the same are given at **Annexure-V, Annexure-VI** and **Annexure-VII**, respectively. However, portal development for STPs, MSW facilities, Legacy Waste sites is in the process.

It is to be noted that following river basin, as classified by Central Water Commission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, are being considered for the data collection and analysis:

1. Indus
- 2(a). Ganga (Upto Border)
- 2(b). Brahmaputra (Upto Border)
- 2(c). Barak etc. (Upto Border)
3. Godavari
4. Krishna
5. Cauvery
6. Pennar
0. East flowing rivers between Krishna and Pennar and between Mahanadi and Godavari
7. East flowing rivers between Krishna and Kanyakumari
8. Mahanadi
1. Brahmani and Baitarani

2. Subernarekha
3. Sabarmati
4. Mahi
5. West flowing rivers of Kutch and Kathiawar including Luni
6. Narmada
7. Tapi
8. West flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri
9. West flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari
10. Area of Inland drainage in Rajasthan
11. Minor river basins drainage to Bangladesh & Burma

(Source: <http://www.cwc.gov.in/river-basin-planning>)

ii. Status of Non-complying CETPs:

a) In compliance of Hon'ble NGT directions, during March-May, 2019, CPCB inspected a total number of 144 CETPs in 14 states, out of which 17 were found closed. As per the monitoring, 66 CETPs were found non-complying in terms of outlet standards. The compiled inspection-cum-monitoring reports and action taken by CPCB were submitted to Hon'ble NGT on 14.08.2019. CPCB has directed all concerned SPCBs, through directions u/s 18(1)(b) of Air and Water Act, issued on 13.08.2019, to take following actions against defaulting CETPs:

1. SPCBs shall direct non-complying CETPs to take immediate corrective actions to comply with the environmental standards.
2. SPCBs shall direct all non-complying CETPs to take action as per the recommendations of CPCB, within a time frame.
3. In case of non-complying CETPs, action as deemed fit including levying of environmental compensation may be taken.
4. In case, OCEMS are not connected with CPCB & SPCB servers, ensure a robust system of physical inspections to verify compliance by drawing samples.

CPCB has been following-up the matter with the concerned SPCBs/PCCs. Action Taken Reports, w.r.t. 66 non-complying CETPs has been received from all the 14 SPCBs. The dates of ATRs submitted by SPCBs/PCCs, are given at **Annexure-VIII**.

As per the information received from concerned SPCBs, out of 66 noncomplying CETPs, 26 CETPs have complied the directions, however, 40 CETPs are still non-complying. Environmental compensation has been levied on 13

CETPs. Actions for levying EC / legal action are under process against 10 CETPs. The state-wise summary status of 66 non-complying CETPs and action taken by concerned SPCBs is given at **Annexure-IX**. Further, CETP-wise compliance status of CPCB's directions and recommendations is attached at **Annexure-X**.

- b) Regarding evolving environmental compensation regime for CETPs, it is to submit that in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 03.08.2017, in the matter of OA No. 593/2017 (Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti v/s UoI), CPCB has earlier finalized the following formula, which is primarily based on the Pollution Index (PI) of the concerned sector, for levying environmental compensation on a defaulting industry:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where,

EC is Environmental Compensation in ₹

PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector

N = Number of days of violation took place

R = A factor in Rupees (₹) for EC

S = Factor for scale of operation

LF = Location factor

Presently, considering the PI value as 80, the same formula is being used for levying EC on non-complying CETPs. Further, as per the Hon'ble NGT directions CPCB is in the process of revising EC regime for non-complying CETPs. The issue was discussed in the Committee, dealing with the EC matter, on 17.02.2020 and 04.03.2020. CPCB will finalize the revised EC regime for non-complying CETPs, shortly.

iii. Meeting of the Monitoring Committee:

CPCB has been conducting meetings of the Monitoring Committee on regular basis to review the compliance status of ETPs/CETPs/STPs submitted by SPCBs/PCCs and to deliberate on issues for ensuring the compliance of Hon'ble NGT's directions. So far, fifteen meetings of the Monitoring Committee have been conducted. Since the date last hearing i.e. 28.08.2019, meetings of the Monitoring Committee were held on 27th September 2019, 9th December 2019, 13th February, 2019 at CPCB Head Office, Delhi.

iv. Quarterly Steps Taken Reports:

CPCB has been uploading Steps Taken Reports on its website, as directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal. The reports can be accessed through the URL-<https://cpcb.nic.in/ngt-court-cases/>. So far, six reports with the status as on 26.10.2018, 23.01.2019, 15.04.2019, 19.07.2019, 22.10.2019 and 04.02.2020 have been uploaded. The copies of the Steps Taken Report i.e. 22.10.2019 and

04.02.2020 were also submitted to the Hon'ble NGT through e-filing."

12. The report further mentions preparation of formats for collection of information from concerned States PCBs/PCCs, development of online portal. Compliance status is found to be as follow:

"As per the information received from concerned SPCBs, out of 66 noncomplying CETPs, 26 CETPs have complied the directions, however, 40 CETPs are still non-complying. Environmental compensation has been levied on 13 CETPs. Actions for levying EC / legal action are under process against 10 CETPs. The state-wise summary status of 66 non-complying CETPs and action taken by concerned SPCBs is given at Annexure-IX. Further, CETP-wise compliance status of CPCB's directions and recommendations is attached at Annexure-X."

Analysis of the report dated 14.5.2020:

13. The above report shows that some steps have been initiated against non-compliant ETPs/CETPs/STPs while further steps need to be taken. With regard to industries not having ETP or not connected to CETP, pending construction of CETPs as mentioned in the above report, the State PCBs/PCCs may ensure that there is no discharge of any untreated pollutants by the industries and such polluting activities must be stopped and compensation recovered for the non-compliance, if any, apart from any other legal action in accordance with law. As regards non-compliant STPs, further action may be completed by the State PCBs/PCCs and it may be ensured that there is 100% treatment of sewage and till STPs are set up, atleast in-situ remediation takes place. However, on account of Corona pandemic which has affected several on-going activities, the timeline of levy of compensation in terms of order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 read with order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018, of 01.04.2020 may be read as 01.07.2020 and 01.04.2021 may be

read as 01.07.2021. Further reports may be taken by the CPCB from all the State PCBs/PCCs as per the system evolved by the CPCB from time to time.

14. At this stage, it will also be appropriate to mention the proceedings in another matter pending before this Tribunal which have bearing on the present case namely *O.A. No. 1038, News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels"* which was last dealt with on 14.11.2019. Brief reference to same has been made in earlier order also. The issue therein was remedial action against pollution of industrial clusters, classified as such, based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) prepared by CPCB on the basis of data furnished by the State PCBs/PCCs. The said data shows that 100 industrial clusters are polluted in terms of air, water and soil. Some of the salient observations in the said order are as follows:

"9. In view of the above, since the data compiled so far shows increasing trend of air, water and soil pollution, meaningful action must result in reversing such trend and the violators of law cannot be allowed to have a free run at the core of environment and public health. Inaction by the statutory authorities is also at the cost of Rule of Law which is the mandate of the Constitution and is necessary for meaningful enforcement of legitimate constitutional rights of citizens and basic duty of a welfare State under the Constitution.

10. We may note the observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the subject of accountability of authorities for failing to discharge their duties. In ***M.C. Mehta v. UOI & Ors.***, W.P Civil No. 13029/1985 vide order dated 04.11.2019, the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed:

"....Obviously, it is writ large that the State Governments, Government of NCT of Delhi and civic bodies have miserably failed to discharge their liability as per the directive principles of State

Policy which have found statutory expression, they are being made statutory mockery and also the directions of this Court and High Courts in this regard are being violated with impunity.

.... Time has come when we have to fix the accountability for this kind of situation which has arisen and is destroying right to life itself in gross violation of Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

.... **Everybody has to be answerable including the top state machinery percolating down to the level of gram panchayat. The very purpose of giving administration power up to the panchayat level is that there has to be proper administration and there is no room for such activities. The action is clearly tortuous one and is clearly punishable under statutory provisions, besides the violation of the Court's order."**

In **Techi Tagi Tara vs. Rajendra Singh Bhandari and Ors., (2018) 11 SSC 734**, it was observed:

"2..... There can be no doubt that the protection and preservation of the environment is extremely vital for all of us and unless this responsibility is taken very seriously, particularly by the State Governments and the SPCBs, we are inviting trouble that will have adverse consequences for future generations. Issues of sustainable development, public trust and intergenerational equity are not mere catch words, but are concepts of great importance in environmental jurisprudence.

4. One of the principal attributes of good governance is the establishment of viable institutions comprising professionally competent persons and the strengthening of such institutions so that the duties and responsibilities conferred on them are performed with dedication and sincerity in public interest. This is applicable not only to administrative bodies but more so to statutory authorities—more so, because statutory authorities are the creation of a law made by a competent legislature, representing the will of the people."

- 11. The Tribunal has thus no option except to reiterate that meaningful action has to be taken by the State PCBs/PCCs as already directed and action taken report furnished showing the number of identified polluters in polluted industrial areas mentioned above, the extent of closure of polluting activities, the extent of environmental compensation recovered, the cost of restoration of the damage to the environment of the said areas, otherwise there will be no meaningful environmental governance. This may be failure of rule of law and breach of trust reposed in statutory authorities rendering their existence useless and burden on the society.**

On default, the Tribunal will have no option except to proceed against the Chairmen and the Member Secretaries of the State PCBs/PCCs by way of coercive action under Section 25 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 read with Section 51 CPC. Such action may include replacement of persons heading such PCBs/PCCs or direction for stopping their salaries till meaningful action for compliance of order of this Tribunal. The Tribunal may also consider deterrent compensation to be recovered from the State PCBs/PCCs. Such action taken reports strictly in terms of law and order of this Tribunal referred to above may be furnished by the State PCBs/PCCS on or before 31.01.2020 to the CPCB. The CPCB may prepare a tabulated analysis of the same and file a consolidated report before this Tribunal before February 15, 2020 by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in. The CPCB may also revise its mechanism for expansion and new activities by red and orange category of industries in critically/ severely polluted areas consistent with the spirit of the earlier orders of this Tribunal and principles of environmental law to bring down the pollution load and ensure that activities do not further add to such load.”

15. We may also refer to the proceedings in another connected matter being O.A. No. 606/2018 dealing with the solid waste management and other issues. The same has also been briefly referred to earlier. The said matter was taken up in pursuance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 02.09.2014 in *Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India & Ors.*⁹ In the said matter, this Tribunal flagged important environmental issues including solid waste and liquid waste management in the light of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. On account of continuous non-compliance for a long period, the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs were required to appear before this Tribunal vide order

⁹ Operative part of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reads:

“Enforcement of the Rules and efforts to upgrade the technology relevant to the handling of solid municipal waste is a perennial challenge and would require constant efforts and monitoring with a view to making the municipal authorities concerned accountable, taking note of dereliction, if any, issuing suitable directions consistent with the said Rules and direction incidental to the purpose underlying the Rules such as upgradation of technology wherever possible. **All these matters can, in our opinion, be best left to be handled by the National Green Tribunal established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.** The Tribunal, it is common ground, is not only equipped with the necessary expertise to examine and deal with the environment related issues but is also competent to issue in appropriate cases directions considered necessary for enforcing the statutory provisions.”

dated 16.01.2019. The Tribunal issued directions in the presence of the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs by separate orders. Since Chief Secretaries sought time for compliance, they were required to appear again with progress report on crucial issues, including water pollution leading to pollution of rivers and industrial clusters and other issues. Further order dated 12.09.2019 was passed with regard to the schedule of appearance of the Chief Secretaries in second round. Some of the Chief Secretaries have already appeared. It may be sufficient to refer to order dated 28.02.2020 (other orders be almost on same lines) inter-alia directing as follows:

- “3. The matter was earlier considered by the Hon’ble Supreme Court inter-alia vide judgments reported in (2000) 2 SCC 679 and (2004) 13 SCC 538 directing scientific disposal of waste by setting up of compost plants/processing plants, preventing water percolation through heaps of garbage, creating focused **‘solid waste management cells’** in all States and complying with the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules, 2016) on urgent basis. **It was observed that the local authorities constituted for providing services to the citizens are lethargic and insufficient in their functioning which is impermissible. Non-accountability has led to lack of effort on the part of the employees.** Domestic garbage and sewage along with poor drainage system in an unplanned manner contribute heavily to the problem of solid waste. The number of slums have multiplied significantly occupying large areas of public land. Promise of free land attracts more land grabbers. **Instead of “slum clearance” there is “slum creation” in cities which is further aggravating the problem of domestic waste being strewn in the open.** Accordingly, the Court directed that provisions pertaining to sanitation and public health be complied with, streets and public premises be cleaned daily, **statutory authorities levy and recover charges from any person violating laws and ensure scientific disposal of waste**, landfill sites be identified keeping in mind requirement of the city for next 20 years and environmental considerations, sites be identified for setting up of compost plants, steps be taken to prevent fresh encroachments and compliance report be submitted within eight weeks.

4. Further observations in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court¹⁰ are:

“3. The petitioner has handed over a note in the Court showing the progress that has been made in some of the States and also setting out some of the suggestions, including the suggestion for creation of solid waste management cell, so as to put a focus on the issue and also to provide incentives to those who perform well as was tried in some of the States. The said note states as under:

“1. As a result of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders on 26-7-2004, in Maharashtra the number of authorisations granted for solid waste management (SWM) has increased from 32% to 98%, in Gujarat from 58% to 92% and in M.P. from NIL to 34%. No affidavits at all have been received from the 24 other States/UTs for which CPCB reported NIL or less than 3% authorisations in February 2004. All these States and their SPCBs can study and learn from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat's successes.

2. **All States/UTs and their SPCBs/PCCs have totally ignored the improvement of existing open dumps, due by 31-12-2001, let alone identifying and monitoring the existing sites.** Simple steps can be taken immediately at almost no cost by every single ULB to prevent monsoon water percolation through the heaps, which produces highly polluting black run-off (leachate). Waste heaps can be made convex to eliminate standing water, upslope diversion drains can prevent water inflow, downslope diversion drains can capture leachate for recirculation onto the heaps, and disused heaps can be given soil cover for vegetative healing.

3. **Lack of funds is no excuse for inaction. Smaller towns in every State should go and learn from Suryapet in A.P. (population 103,000) and Namakkal in T.N. (population 53,000) which have both seen dustbin-free 'zero garbage towns' complying with the MSW Rules since 2003 with no financial input from the State or the Centre, just good management and a sense of commitment.**

4. **States seem to use the Rules as an excuse to milk funds from the Centre, by making that a precondition for action and inflating waste processing costs 2-3 fold. The Supreme Court Committee recommended 1/3 contribution each from the city, State and Centre. Before**

¹⁰ (2004) 13 SCC 538

seeking 70-80% Centre's contribution, every State should first ensure that each city first spends its own share to immediately make its wastes non-polluting by simple sanitising/ stabilising, which is always the first step in composting viz. inoculate the waste with cow dung solution or bio culture and placing it in windrows (long heaps) which are turned at least once or twice over a period of 45 to 60 days.

5. *Unless each State creates a focussed '**solid waste management cell**' and rewards its cities for good performance, both of which Maharashtra has done, compliance with the MSW Rules seems to be an illusion.*
6. ***The admitted position is that the MSW Rules have not been complied with even after four years.** None of the functionaries have bothered or discharged their duties to ensure compliance. **Even existing dumps have not been improved.** Thus, deeper thought and urgent and immediate action is necessary to ensure compliance in future."*
26. *As per available statistics, there is huge gap in generation and treatment of solid and liquid waste in the country. **As per CPCB report 2016 (06.12.2016), as against 61948 MLD sewage generated in urban areas in India, the treatment capacity is 23277 MLD. The deficit in capacity is 62%. There is no data of sewage generation in rural areas. As per CPCB estimate of solid waste¹¹, about 65 million tonnes of waste is generated annually in the country out of which about 62 million tonnes is Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). Only about 75-80% of the municipal waste gets collected and out of this only 22- 28% is processed and treated and remaining is deposited indiscriminately at dump yards. It is projected that by the year 2031, the MSW generation shall increase to 165 million tonnes and to 436 million tonnes by 2050. There are more than 4000 dump sites as per CPCB data¹² which need to be remediated to avoid harmful impact on environment and public health.***
37. *The Chief Secretaries mentioned that the central assistance was inadequate which cannot be a justification for failure of the State in managing its waste. Waste management is responsibility of the State and Local Bodies, as already held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the judgments referred to above. If the funds available are inadequate, the State has to raise the same from the generators of waste.*

¹¹

http://164.100.47.193/lssccommittee/Urban%20Development/16_Urban_Development_25.pdf

¹² Order dated 18.10.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018 para 6

38. *The Chief Secretaries must ensure adverse entries in the service records of erring officers in respect of liquid waste management atleast from 01.04.2020.*

41. *In view of above, consistent with the directions referred to in Para 29 issued on 10.01.2020 in the case of UP, Punjab and Chandigarh which have also been repeated for other States in matters already dealt with, we direct:*

a. *In view of the fact that most of the statutory timelines have expired and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal to comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 remain unexecuted, interim compensation scale is hereby laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the Rules requires taking of several steps mentioned in Rule 22 from Serial No. 1 to 10 (mentioned in para 12 above). Any such continued failure will result in liability of every Local Body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body from 01.04.2020 till compliance. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal. Final compensation may be assessed and recovered by the State PCBs/PCCs in the light of Para 33 above within six months from today. CPCB may prepare a template and issue an appropriate direction to the State PCBs/PCCs for undertaking such an assessment in the light thereof within one month.*

b. *Legacy waste remediation was to 'commence' from 01.11.2019 in terms of order of this Tribunal dated 17.07.2019 in O.A. No. 519/2019 para 28¹³ even though statutory timeline for 'completing' the said step is till 07.04.2021 (as per serial no. 11 in Rule 22), which direction remains unexecuted at most of the places and delay in clearing legacy waste is causing huge damage to environment in monetary terms as noted in para 33 above, pending assessment and*

¹³ The Chief Secretaries may ensure allocation of funds for processing of legacy waste and its disposal and in their respective next reports, give the progress relating to management of all the legacy waste dumpsites. Remediation work on all other dumpsites may commence from 01.11.2019 and completed preferably within six months and in no case beyond one year. Substantial progress be made within six months. We are conscious that the SWM Rules provide for a maximum period of upto five years for the purpose, however there is no reason why the same should not happen earlier, in view of serious implications on the environment and public health.

recovery of such damage by the concerned State PCB within four months from today, continued failure of every Local Body on the subject of commencing the work of legacy waste sites remediation from 01.04.2020 till compliance will result in liability to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal. Final compensation may be assessed and recovered by the State PCBs/PCCs in the light of Para 33 above within six months from today.

- c. Further, with regard to thematic areas listed above in para 20, steps be ensured by the Chief Secretaries in terms of directions of this Tribunal especially w.r.t. plastic waste, bio-medical waste, construction and demolition waste which are linked with solid waste treatment and disposal. Action may also be ensured by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs with respect to remaining thematic areas viz. hazardous waste, e-waste, polluted industrial clusters, reuse of treated water, performance of CETPs/ETPs, groundwater extraction, groundwater recharge, restoration of water bodies, noise pollution and illegal sand mining.
- d. The compensation regime already laid down for failure of the Local Bodies and/or Department of Irrigation and Public Health/In-charge Department to take action for treatment of sewage in terms of observations in Para 36 above will result in liability to pay compensation as already noted above which are reproduced for ready reference:
- i. **Interim measures for phytoremediation/ bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies - 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.**
 - ii. **Commencement of setting up of STPs - 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for**

failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

iii. Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

e. Compensation in above terms may be deposited with the CPCB for being spent on restoration of environment which may be ensured by the Chief Secretaries' of the States/UTs.

f. An 'Environment Monitoring Cell' may be set up in the office of Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs within one month from today, if not already done for coordination and compliance of above directions which will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs."

g. Compliance reports in respect of significant environmental issues may be furnished in terms of order dated 07.01.2020 quarterly with a copy to CPCB."

(emphasis supplied)

Directions:

- 16. All States/UTs through their concerned departments such as Urban/Rural Development, Irrigation & Public Health, Local Bodies, Environment, etc. may ensure formulation and execution of plans for sewage treatment and utilization of treated sewage effluent with respect to each city, town and village, adhering to the timeline as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court. STPs must meet the prescribed standards, including faecal coliform. CPCB may further continue efforts on compilation of River Basin-wise data. Action plans be firmed up with Budgets/Financial tie up. Such plans be overseen by Chief Secretary and forwarded to CPCB before 30.6.2020. CPCB may**

consolidate all action plans and file a report accordingly. Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs may facilitate States/UTs for ensuring that water quality of rivers, lakes, water bodies and ground water is maintained. As observed in para 13 above, 100% treatment of sewage/effluent must be ensured and strict coercive action taken for any violation to enforce rule of law. Any party is free to move the Hon'ble Supreme Court for continued violation of its order after the deadline of 31.3.2018. This order is without prejudice to the said remedy as direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court cannot be diluted or relaxed by this Tribunal in the course of execution.

17. The CPCB may study and analyse the extent of reduction of industrial and sewage pollution load on the environment, including industrial areas and rivers and other water bodies and submit its detailed report to the Tribunal.

18. During the lockdown period there are reports that the water quality of river has improved, the reasons for the same may be got studied and analysed by the CPCB and report submitted to this Tribunal.¹⁴ If the activities reopen, the compliance to standards must be maintained by ensuring full compliance of law by authorities statutorily responsible for the same.

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 148/2016 (MAHESH CHANDRA SAXENA VS. SOUTH DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION & ORS.)

Consideration of consequential issue of utilization of treated water: Earlier proceedings leading to order dated 11.9.2020:

¹⁴ <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/coronavirus-lockdown-india-fresh-air-clean-rivers-1669726-2020-04-22>

19. This matter is connected with and incidental to the setting up of STPs. In the course of operation of STPs, treated water is generated and proper use of such water for secondary purposes can lead to availability of more clean water for drinking purposes. Right to access fresh drinking water is part of right to life. There is huge shortage of drinking water in the country. This Tribunal noted that in absence of proper planning, fresh water was being used for purposes for which treated water could easily be used. Some the statistics noted by the Tribunal and other pertinent observations in the order dated 11.09.2019 are as follows:

- “1. Delhi is an urbanized city state having a population of about 20 millions which is expected to increase to 23 million by the year 2021. Present total water requirement for domestic purposes for population of 20 million @ 60 GPCD works out to 1200 MGD. Present average potable water production by Delhi Jal Board is about 936 MGD and includes about 80-85 MGD of ground water. Thus, there is a gap of 204 MGD. Only 81.3 households have piped water supply. Reuse of water both in domestic and industrial sectors is essential. Around 150 billion liters of sewage water is produced in India annually. 70% of Singapore drinks treated sewage water.¹⁵ There appears to be no satisfactory plan with any of the States/Union Territories (UTs) in the country. This Tribunal monitored the matter with reference to the NCT of Delhi for more than two years and passed several orders.**
- 2. Finally, on 27.11.2018, the Tribunal considered the report of the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) dated 16.11.2018 to the effect that 460 MGD waste water was being treated but reuse of such water was not being ensured.**

(emphasis supplied)

20. The Tribunal further noted:

- “3. As per CPCB’s report 2016¹⁶, it has been estimated that 61,948 million liters per day (mld) sewage is generated from the urban areas of which treatment capacity of 23,277 mld is currently existent in India.**

¹⁵ Second interim report dated 31.07.2019 of Monitoring Committee constituted under O.A. No. 496/2016.

¹⁶http://www.sulabhervis.nic.in/Database/STST_wastewater_2090.aspx July 16, updated on December 6, 2016

Thereby the deficit in capacity of waste treatment is of 62%. There is no data available with regard to generation of sewage in the rural areas. To remedy this situation orders have been passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court¹⁷ as well as this Tribunal¹⁸ directing 100% treatment of the sewage and industrial effluents by installing requisite ETPs/CETPs/STPs. Proper utilization of treated water has implications not only to save potable water but also to prevent illegal extraction of groundwater and conservation of water bodies. Timelines have been laid down for ensuring treatment of sewage and effluents for preventing pollution of river Ganga¹⁹ as well as other polluted river stretches which will result in more treated water being available.

4. **Having regard to the necessity to ensure utilization of treated waste water to reduce pressure on the ground water resources throughout the country, the Tribunal directed all the States/UTs in India to prepare and furnish their action plans within three months to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) so that CPCB could review the same and issue further directions.**

5. Report dated 01.05.2019 furnished by the CPCB was considered by this Tribunal on 10.05.2019 and it was noted that some of the States did not furnish their action plans and the action plans furnished by some of the States needed improvements. The Tribunal directed that the States/UTs which had not yet furnished their action plans may do it by 30.06.2019 and such action plans may have monitoring mechanism for coordination with the local bodies which will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs.

6. The Tribunal observed:

“7. It is well known that absence of plan for reuse of treated water affects recharge of ground water and also results in fresh water being used for purposes for which treated water can alternatively be used. Proper plans for reuse of waste water can add to availability of potable water which is many times denied this basic need or has to travel long distances to fetch clean water. This being a substantial question of environment, direction is issued to the States/UTs which have not yet submitted their action plans to do so latest by 30.06.2019, failing which the Tribunal may have to consider coercive measures, including compensation for loss to the environment. The plans may include a monitoring mechanism in the States for coordination with the local bodies. This will be the

¹⁷ Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs. Union of India, (2017) 5 SCC 326

¹⁸ Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs. Union of India, O.A No. 593/2017 order dated 28.08.2019

¹⁹ O.A No. 200/2014

responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

8 The issue is also connected with the rejuvenation of 351 river stretches. The States/UTs may include this subject in the deliberations with the Central Monitoring Committee constituted in terms of orders dated 08.04.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018, News item published in The Hindu authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled More river stretches are now critically polluted CPCB and order dated 24.04.2019 in O.A.606/2018, Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. **The Chief Secretaries may also include this subject in their reports to this Tribunal in pursuance of orders passed in O.A. No. 606/2018 on 16.01.2019 and further orders in their presence.**

9. The CPCB may place on its website guidelines for preparing an appropriate plan within two weeks from today and also furnish its final report after analysis of gaps in the plans by 31.07.2019 by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com.”

7. In respect of Delhi, this Tribunal noted the stand of the DJB that Municipal Corporations and the **DDA may lift the treated water by tankers till the pipelines are laid for which time bound plans have been prepared and included in the action plan submitted to the CPCB. On this aspect, it was directed:**

“10.
We understand that about 103 MGD of treated water is not being effectively used by DJB out of the total 459 MGD. This is a colossal waste of our precious natural resources and cannot be permitted. This in our view needs to be expeditiously sorted out by Chief Secretary Delhi, Municipal Corporations and DDA by way of intersectoral coordination. We also direct that laying of pipelines be expedited in a time bound manner and revised plan to this regard be submitted which is duly vetted and ratified by CPCB.”

8. As per the Monitoring Committee on Yamuna, a flat recovery rate towards collection and treatment of sewage can be an option towards viable sewage management.

“A strong direction is needed to be given in order to make everyone pay a flat rate for sewage collection and treatment whether using below or upto 20 KL, as those using more than 20 KL in any case are paying for sewage treatment. The DJB charges Rs. 11.93 per KL for the sewage it treats on behalf of NDMC

and the Cantonment Board. A specialized institution like the National Institute of Financial Policy & Planning or the C&AG may be directed to examine the costs involved and revenue generated as it is leading to mindless pollution of the environment and depletion of ground water”.

(emphasis supplied)

21. The Tribunal considered the report of the CPCB furnished in pursuance of earlier order as follows:

“9. Accordingly, further report has been furnished by the CPCB on 31.07.2019 to the effect that guidelines have been prepared for utilization of treated sewage from the STPs and uploaded on the website of CPCB on 24.04.2019. 23 States/UTs have furnished their action plans but 13 States/UTs have yet to submit. The action plans of 23 States/UTs needed further improvements. ‘Major observations and shortcomings’ are mentioned as follows:

1. Action plan received from State of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and NCT of Delhi has mentioned schemes for utilization of treated sewage in different sectors like horticulture, Metro washing, Power Plants, Construction activity, rejuvenation of water bodies (Pond/lakes), industrial sectors. Action plan also include firmed timelines for implementation of various schemes.
2. Action plan of Delhi covers all aspects as per suggested action plan. However, wastewater demand from bulk users like DDA, PWD, CPWD, DMCs, DMRC are comparative on lower side and same need to be enhanced. Chief Secretary may take up said matter with bulk users to increase the utilization of treated sewage. Option of restricted uses of bore wells by said stakeholders may explore to compel more demand of treated sewage.
3. Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur mentioned that they do not have any specific policy of utilization of treated wastewater from STPs.
4. Union Territory of Lakshadweep has mentioned that no STPs was installed in their territory and no action plan was provided.
5. Department of Urban Development and Municipal Affairs vide letter dated 29.04.2019 requested for extension of 02 months (June, 2019) for submission of action plan. However, no action plan has been received till date.
6. State of Gujrat has only submitted action plan related to Surat city which indicate use of treated sewage for industrial purpose.

7. Only three states have adequate capacity for sewage treatment - Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.
8. Utilization of treatment in industrial sector has been indicated by few states (Andhra Pradesh-Steel, Thermal Power Plant and Oil Refinery), Chhattisgarh & Odisha (Thermal Power Plant). Surat and Daman have indicated reuse of treated waste water in industrial clusters.
9. In most of the remaining states/UTs, Utilization of treated sewage has been indicated in activities like Horticulture and Irrigation. Other potential users of treated sewage like Industrial Clusters, Metro Rail, Indian Railways, Infrastructure Projects, Agriculture and Bus Depots have not been explored
10. Projection of future Sewage Generation and Treatment Capacity has not been done and same has not been taken into consideration in the utilization plan.
11. Timelines for implementation of proposed schemes have not been indicated.”

Some of the salient features of the guidelines which highlight suggestive actions for formulation of action plan for usage of treated waste water from sewage treatment plants are as follows:

- “1. Estimate Present and Projected Sewage Generation and Treatment Capacity.
2. Identify bulk users of Water: Industrial Clusters, Metro Rail, Indian Railways, Infrastructure Projects, Agriculture, Bus Depots and PWD.
3. Quantify their potential Water Demand.
4. Development of Dead Water Aquatic Sources (Lake, Pond etc).
5. Time line for establishing such infrastructure (Treatment, Conveyance and Utilization of Treated Sewage).
6. To promote use of treated waste water for various usage.
7. To promote supply of treated sewage to industrial clusters
8. Industrial clusters can set up treatment facility to meet their raw water requirement instead of drawing groundwater.
9. Maximizing re-use of treated waste- water will minimize groundwater abstraction.”

The States/UTs must submit their Action Plans to CPCB in terms of timelines and measurable indicators with regard to utilization of treated sewage water and institutional set up in the States/UTs validating the use of treated water in terms of its safety to human health and environment.

10. This Tribunal has held that standards of Faecal coliform need to be adhered to by the STPs so that treated sewage water can be safely utilized²⁰.
11. In view above, we direct that the States/UTs which have not yet furnished their action plans may do so on or before 30.11.2019, failing which defaulting States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ of Rs. 1 Lakh per month till action plans are filed. The States/UTs which have furnished the action plans may remove the deficiencies noticed above by 30.11.2019, failing which they will be liable to pay compensation @ of Rs. 1 Lakh per month. The compensation may be deposited with the CPCB which may be used for restoration of the environment.
12. The CPCB may furnish a consolidated report on or before 31.01.2020 by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in. Information about the quantum of sewage generated and treated may also be furnished. The Chief Secretaries of the concerned States/UTs may monitor compliance of the order.”

(emphasis supplied)

Report of the CPCB dated 15.5.2020:

22. Accordingly, status report dated 15.05.2020 has been filed by the CPCB giving the gap analysis as follows:

“3.0 GAP ANALYSIS

As per Hon'ble NGT Directions dated 10.5.2019, suggestive measures for action plan for use of treated sewage was uploaded on CPCB's website. The same was also sent to all States/UTs vide letter dated 16.07.2019. CPCB had directed all States / UTs to cover the following action points in the Action Plan to be prepared for use of treated sewage:

- i. Estimation of quantity of present and projected sewage generation,
- ii. Estimation of Present and planned treatment capacity
- iii. Identification of Bulk users (Irrigation, horticulture, Industries, PWD and Railways etc) and to quantify the usage
- iv. Estimation of quantity of treated sewage to be used by the bulk users
- v. Specification time lines to meet the target.

Accordingly, action plan submitted by 31 States / UTs were assessed based on its adequacy in addressing the above-mentioned points. The overview of the assessment is given in Table-1. Following are the major observations based on the assessment:

²⁰ Order dated 21.12.2018 and 30.04.2019 in O.A. No. 1069/2018, Nitin Shankar Deshpande vs. UOI & Ors.

- i. **06 States/ UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Puducherry, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh) have addressed all the five action points as listed above in their action plan.**
- ii. **10 States/UTs have partially addressed the above- listed action points in their action plan. 09 States / UTs (Gujrat, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadar Nagar Havelli, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Rajasthan) have identified bulk users However, quantity of treated sewage to be used by these bulk-users as well as timelines for meeting these targets have not been specified. Chandigarh has not estimated the presented / projected qty of Sewage generation and not specified timelines for meeting the target.**
- iii. **08 States / UTs (Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Orissa and West Bengal) have submitted very limited information in the action plan.**
- iv. **Action plan received from 03 States (Kerala (Trivandrum), Karnataka (Bangalore), Telangana (Hyderabad) are city specific. Action plan for treated sewage reuse in the state not provided.**
- v. **Apart from above, it has been informed 4 States / UTs that due to local terrain and technical issues and action plan could not be conceptualized., 02 UTs (Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands) do not have STPs and having only septic management. Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant has been planned in these UTs. 02 States (Sikkim, Tripura) have high water table and therefore plan to discharge treated water to rivers.**
- vi. **5 States/ UTs (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab) have not submitted any information.**

CPCB's observations on the action plan submitted by the individual states/UTs have been enumerated in Table 1. Additional observations on the action plan submitted by the States /UTs are as follows:

- i. **Only 14 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura, Puducherry, A&N) have estimated present quantity of Sewage generated in their States/UTs.**

- ii. Only 3 States/UTs (Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir) have adequate capacity of Sewage treatment w.r.t to present quantity of sewage generated.*
- iii. Major bulk users identified include- Irrigation, horticulture,, Rejuvenation of water bodies, Construction, Recreation, Railways, Vehicles and Coach washing, firefighting, recreation and industry.*
- iv. 13 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand) plan to use treated sewage in industries which include Steel Plant, Thermal Power Plant, Refineries and Railways.*
- v. Percentage of reuse of treated sewage planned maximum in Haryana (80 %) followed by Puducherry (55 %), Delhi (50 %), Chandigarh (35 %), Tamil Nadu (25%), Madhya Pradesh (20 %), Andhra Pradesh (5 %).*
- vi. NCT of Delhi has set target to increase their re usage from 12.5 % to 60 %. In future, utilization of 341 MGD treated sewage are proposed for drinking purpose (197 MGD), Irrigation (112 MGD) and 10 MGD in rejuvenation of water bodies.*
- vii. Time-line specified by States/UTs for implementation of Action Plan varies between 2020 -2030.”*

(emphasis supplied)

Analysis of report dated 15.5.2020:

23. The above shows serious deficiencies on the part of several States/UTs in performing their constitutional obligation of properly and rationally managing the treated water so as to make more potable water available for drinking purposes. Some States have shown apathy and indifference in giving appropriate response.

Further Directions:

24. **Accordingly, we direct that States which have not addressed all the action points may do so promptly latest before 30.06.2020,**

reducing the time lines in the action plans. The timelines must coincide with the timelines for setting up of STPs since both the issues are interconnected. All the States may take steps accordingly. The CPCB may compile further information on the subject. The compliance for action plans will be the responsibility of the Secretaries of Urban Development/other concerned, including Irrigation & Public Health, Local Bodies, Rural Development Departments of all the States/UTs and to be overseen by the Chief Secretaries. The Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India may also monitor and coordinate the situation appropriately in the interest of water qualities of rivers, lakes, water bodies and protection of groundwater.

25. Needless to say that since the issue of sources of funding has already been dealt with in the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the States may not put up any excuse on this pretext in violation of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

26. Summary of directions:

- i. All States/UTs through their concerned departments such as Urban/Rural Development, Irrigation & Public Health, Local Bodies, Environment, etc. may ensure formulation and execution of plans for sewage treatment and utilization of treated sewage effluent with respect to each city, town and village, adhering to the timeline as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court. STPs must meet the prescribed standards, including faecal coliform.

CPCB may further continue efforts on compilation of River Basin-wise data. Action plans be firmed up with Budgets/Financial tie up. Such plans be overseen by Chief Secretary and forwarded to CPCB before 30.6.2020. CPCB

may consolidate all action plans and file a report accordingly.

Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs may facilitate States/UTs for ensuring that water quality of rivers, lakes, water bodies and ground water is maintained.

As observed in para 13 above, 100% treatment of sewage/effluent must be ensured and strict coercive action taken for any violation to enforce rule of law. Any party is free to move the Hon'ble Supreme Court for continued violation of its order after the deadline of 31.3.2018. This order is without prejudice to the said remedy as direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court cannot be diluted or relaxed by this Tribunal in the course of execution. PCBs/PCCs are free to realise compensation for violations but from 1.7.2020, such compensation must be realised as per direction of this Tribunal failing which the erring State PCBs/PCCs will be accountable.

- ii. The CPCB may study and analyse the extent of reduction of industrial and sewage pollution load on the environment, including industrial areas and rivers and other water bodies and submit its detailed report to the Tribunal.
- iii. During the lockdown period there are reports that the water quality of river has improved, the reasons for the same may be got studied and analysed by the CPCB and report submitted to this Tribunal. If the activities reopen, the compliance to standards must be maintained by ensuring full compliance of law by authorities statutorily responsible for the same.
- iv. Accordingly, we direct that States which have not addressed all the action points with regard to the utilisation of sewage treated water may do so promptly latest before 30.06.2020, reducing the time lines in the action plans. The timelines must coincide with the

timelines for setting up of STPs since both the issues are interconnected. The CPCB may compile further information on the subject accordingly.

- v. Needless to say that since the issue of sources of funding has already been dealt with in the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the States may not put up any excuse on this pretext in violation of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.**

- 27. The CPCB may furnish its report by 15.09.2020 giving the status of furnishing of action plans and their execution as on 31.08.2020 by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image/PDF.**

A copy of this order be sent to the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs, Secretaries of MoHUA and Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India, CPCB and all the State PCBs/PCCs by e-mail.

A copy of this be also sent to the Secretary General, Supreme Court of India with reference to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Supreme Court in (2017) 5 SCC 326, for information and record.

List for further consideration 21.09.2020.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Sheo Kumar Singh, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

May 21, 2020
Original Application No. 593/2017
Original Application No. 148/2016
DV



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Annexure-9

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, JHANSI

संदर्भसं० / Ref.No. 38/0A-94/NGT/25

दिनांक / Date 17-04-25

सेवा में,

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-2),
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

विषय : माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन ई०ए० संख्या-11/2024 में ओ०ए० संख्या-94/2022 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम् नगर पंचायत कदौरा व अन्य में पारित आदेशों के अनुपालन हेतु मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में आख्या का प्रेषण।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करे। मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन ई०ए० संख्या-11/2024 में ओ०ए० संख्या-94/2022 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम् नगर पंचायत कदौरा व अन्य में पारित आदेशों के अनुपालन में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-686/ओ०ए०-94/एन०जी०टी०/25 दिनांक-16.01.2025 द्वारा रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने की संस्तुति बोर्ड मुख्यालय प्रेषित की गयी थी। तत्क्रम में राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन०जी०टी०-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। अग्रेतर प्रकरण में आच्छादित तालाबों का निरीक्षण इस कार्यालय द्वारा दिनांक-15.04.2025 को किया गया। निरीक्षण आख्या, इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न है। निरीक्षण आख्यानुसार, संदर्भित नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन द्वारा घरेलू सीवेज के शोधन हेतु व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं की गयी है तथा जल-मल का निस्तारण बिना शुद्धिकृत किये नगर पंचायत कदौरा द्वारा मार्च-2025 तक 03 ड्रेंस के माध्यम से तालाबों में निस्तारित किया गया है, जो प्रथम दृष्ट्या जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में नियत प्राविधानों का उल्लंघन किये जाने का सूचक है। उक्त के आलोक में मा० एन०जी०टी० में विचाराधीन ओ०ए० संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य प्रति यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 के अनुरूप निकाय पर दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक की अवधि अर्थात् कुल माह-57 की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु पाँच लाख रुपये प्रति ड्रेन प्रति माह की दर से रू० 8,55,00,000/- धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति निकाय पर अधिरोपित किया जाना विधिसंगत प्रतीत होता है।

अतः संदर्भित निकाय मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन०जी०टी०-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस को संशोधित करते हुये दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक की अवधि कुल माह-57 की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 8,55,00,000/- धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये जाने की संस्तुति की जाती है। संलग्नक-यथोपरि।

भवदीय,

(इमरान अली)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

पृ०सं० एवं दिनांक उपरोक्तनुसार।

प्रतिलिपि : जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जनपद-जालौन को सादर सूचनार्थ।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी



संदर्भ सं.

Ref. No. H27423

सेवा में,

नगर पंचायत कदौरा,
जनपद-जालौन।

दिनांक

Date 25-4-25

पंजीकृत

विषय: नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया अवगत कराना है कि मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन E.A. No.-11/2024 In O.A. No.-94/2022 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.12.2024 के अनुपालन में नगर पंचायत परिषद-कदौरा में स्थित तालाबो का अद्यतन निरीक्षण एवं नमूना एकत्रण पूर्व में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, झांसी द्वारा दिनांक 07.01.2025 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के दौरान तालाबो में अशुद्धिकृत उत्प्रवाह निस्तारित पाये जाने के फलस्वरूप नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/एन0जी0टी0-61/2025 दि०-05.02.2025 द्वारा नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया था। उक्त कारण बताओ नोटिस के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद जालौन द्वारा अपना प्रतिउत्तर दिनांक-09.04.2025 द्वारा प्रेषित किया गया है। उक्त प्रतिउत्तर में उल्लेखित तथ्यों के भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, झांसी द्वारा नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के तालाबो का अद्यतन निरीक्षण दिनांक-15.04.2025 को किया गया।

निरीक्षण आख्यानानुसार संदर्भित नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद जालौन द्वारा घरेलू सीवेज के शोधन हेतु व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं की गयी है तथा जल-मल का निस्तारण बिना शुद्धिकृत किये नगर पंचायत कदौरा द्वारा मार्च-2025 तक 03 ड्रेस के माध्यम से तालाबों में निस्तारित किया गया है, जो पृथम दृष्ट्या जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 में निहित प्राविधानों का उल्लंघन किये जाने का सूचक है।

मा० एन0जी0टी0 में विचाराधीन ओ0ए0 संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य प्रति यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है:-

- 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 atleast to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga commencement of setting up of the STP. i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.
- Timeline for completing all steps of action plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP....."

वर्तमान में उपरोक्त समय सीमा के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ओ0ए0 संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति व अन्य बनाम् यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-21.05.2020 के अनुसार प्रति ड्रेन/माह रू० 5.0 लाख (रू० पांच लाख मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति उक्त स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा दिनांक-01.07.2020 से देय है।

उपरोक्त के दृष्टिगत मैसर्स नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध अधिरोपित किये जाने वाली पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का आंकलन निम्नवत् है:-

- ड्रेस की संख्या = 03
 - पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की दर = प्रति ड्रेन/माह रू० 5.0 लाख
 - उल्लंघन अवधि (दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025) = 57 माह
- पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति (रू०) = $3 \times 500000 \times 57$
= 8,55,00,000
= 8.55 करोड़

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, झांसी के पत्र दि० 17.04.2025 द्वारा संदर्भित निकाय नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/ एन0जी0टी0-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस को संशोधित करते हुये दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक की अवधि कुल माह-57 की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 8,55,00,000/- (रू० आठ करोड़ पचपन लाख मात्र) धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

उपरोक्त वर्णित तथ्यों तथा क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, झांसी की संस्तुति के दृष्टिगत नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन के विरुद्ध राज्य बोर्ड के पत्र पत्रांक-एच23800/सी-2/ एन0जी0टी0-61/2025 दिनांक-05.02.2025 द्वारा रू० 36,88,80,500/- की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस को सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदनोपरान्त संशोधित करते हुये दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक की अवधि कुल माह-57 की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 8,55,00,000/- (रू० आठ करोड़ पचपन लाख मात्र) धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु निम्नानुसार कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया जाता है:-

1. यह कि क्यों न मै० नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर दिनांक-01.07.2020 से दिनांक-31.03.2025 तक कुल 57 माह की उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 8,55,00,000/- (रू० आठ करोड़ पचपन लाख मात्र) धनराशि की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित कर दी जाए।

उपरोक्त के संबंध में अपना स्पष्टीकरण इस पत्र प्राप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर बोर्ड मुख्यालय को प्रेषित करें, अन्यथा की स्थिति में उपरोक्तानुसार मै० नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन पर माह-57 के उल्लंघन अवधि हेतु रू० 8,55,00,000/- (रू० आठ करोड़ पचपन लाख मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित कर दी जायेगी जिसका सम्पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व स्वयं संस्था एवं जिम्मेदार पदाधिकारी का होगा।

सक्षम अधिकारी की अनुमति से निर्गत।

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तानुसार।

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त-2

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. जिलाधिकारी, जालौन को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झांसी को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित कि अपने स्तर से भी कारण बताओ नोटिस की प्रति मै० नगर पंचायत कदौरा, जनपद-जालौन को प्राप्त कराते हुए पावती एवं जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस के संबंध में अद्यतन निरीक्षण कर संस्तुति आख्या 15 दिन के अन्दर बोर्ड मुख्यालय प्रेषित करना सुनिश्चित करें।

Atulesh Yadav
मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त-2