

**JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT
BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

In

**Original Application No. 89 of 2020 (CZ)
Hanuman Ram Vs States of Rajasthan & Ors.**

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FILED BY:


 क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी
 Amit Juyal
 Regional Officer
 राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
 राजस्थान
 Rajasthan Pollution Control Board
 Regional Office, Balotra
 Dist.- Barmer

**Joint Committee report in the matter of Hon'ble NGT OA No.89/2020(CZ)
(Hanuman Ram Vs State of Rajasthan & Ors.) in compliance to the Hon'ble
NGT order dated 06.10.2020**

1. The application has been made in the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal regarding environmental degradation as well as running of illegal activities relating to bleaching and dyeing of textiles in the Village- Khari, Tehsil- Sayla, District- Jalore, Rajasthan by non-applicant no. 6, Shri Ishwar Singh, S/o Narayan Singh, Village- Khari, Tehsil- Sayla, District- Jalore resulting into discharge of hazardous effluents in the nearby agricultural fields, contamination of ground water and illegal extraction of ground water for industrial purpose resulted into depletion of ground water level without taking any prior permission or clearances from the concerned departments.

The said matter OA No. 89 of 2020 was listed before Hon'ble NGT on 06.10.2020 and the operative part of Order is:

"7. We deem it just and proper to call a report on the matter in issue in present application, from a Joint Committee consisting of:-

- (i) Central Pollution Control Board*
- (ii) Rajasthan Pollution Control Board*
- (iii) Central Ground Water Board*

8. The Committee is directed to visit the place and submit a factual and action taken report within four weeks. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and logistic support"

The copy of order dated 06.10.2020 passed by Hon'ble NGT dated 06.10.2020 is enclosed as **Annexure-1**.

In compliance of the order passed by Hon'ble NGT, dated 06.10.2020 in OA 89/ 2020, following officers were nominated by the concerned departments to visit the site and submit a factual and action taken report before the Hon'ble NGT:

1. Shri Amit Juyal, Regional Officer, RPCB, Balotra, Dist- Barmer.
2. Dr. Ranu Chouksey Verma, Scientist-B, CPCB, RD- Bhopal.
3. Shri Praveen Jain, Sr. Scientific Assistant, CPCB, RD- Bhopal.
4. Ms. Reena Borana, Assitant Hydrogeologist, CGWB, State Unit Office, Jodhpur.
5. Shri Ravi Kumar Chandel, Assistant Env. Engineer, RPCB, Balotra, Dist. Barmer.

The members of the joint committee held a meeting in the Office of the Regional Officer, RSPCB, Balotra to discuss on OA 89/ 2020 and deliberations were made to finalize the step of inspection.

In pursuance to the above order, the team of officials from Central Pollution Control Board, Regional Directorate (Central), Bhopal; Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, Balotra, Dist.- Barmer and Central Ground Water Board, State Unit Office, Jodhpur visited Khari village, Tehsil Sayla, District Jalore area on 19.10.2020 along with other


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local authorities including Patwari (Lumba Ki Dhani) Shri Ram Swarup, Nayab Tehsildar (Jeevana) Shri Heeraram Kuldeep, Tehsildar (Sayla) Shri M.R. Patel in the presence of applicant Shri Hanuman Ram and respondent no. 6, Shri Ishwar Singh.

2. The Factual & Action Taken Report

- i. The respondent no.6 Shri Ishwar Singh is having agricultural land of approx. 54 Bigah in Village- Khari, Tehsil Sayla, District Jalore but it was found that a part of the agricultural land was used by the respondent no. 6 for illegal processing of textile i.e. plain washing of fabrics to cater textile industries in the nearby areas. No conversion of land from agriculture to industrial purpose or prior permission or clearances from the concerned departments had been obtained by the respondent no.6.
- ii. In this part of illegal operation, 15 small sized washing tanks (length-10 ft., width-4.5 ft. & depth-2.5 ft) were constructed for washing the fabric. All these tanks were drained in common outlet (drain) which was emptied into artificial pond constructed by respondent no. 6, Sh. Ishwar Singh in his private land in area of approx. 5 Bigah. Adaan (structure for drying of washed cloth) was also found constructed for drying of washed fabric. Effluent was found stored in the artificially pond.
- iii. There was a tube well of about 200 feet depth located near the washing tanks. This tube well was not closed or sealed but since the electricity supply was disconnected on 18/06/2020, as reported by the Electricity Board, Jalore, hence seemed to be not in use. There was another water supply in the field which was claimed to be used for irrigation purposes and the water was supplied through pipeline from another field of Sh. Ishwar Singh in Village- Khari which was about 1.5 km from the site.
- iv. Inspection of this illegal textile unit was earlier carried out by officials of Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, Regional Office (RO), Balotra on 27.08.2019. Illegal operation and establishment for textile processing unit was reported by the team on non-converted agricultural land of respondent no. 6 and was discharging untreated effluents directly on the land. The copy of the inspection report is enclosed as **Annexure-2**.
- v. Whereas RPCB issued closure directions to illegal unit under the provisions of section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 vide letter no. F.5 (Comp-02) RPCB/ Textile/ 2653-2657 dated 16.12.2019. Copy of the letter enclosed as **Annexure-3**.
- vi. Whereas a letter was issued to Jodhpur Vidhyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. (JVVNL), Jalore by RPCB, RO-Balotra vide letter no. RPCB/RO/ Balotra/ Gen- 36/2230

dated 01.01.2020 for disconnection of electricity supply to the respondent no.6 in compliance to the closure direction issued on 16.12.2019. The copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure-4**.

- vii. A complaint was made by applicant Shri Hanuman Ram & Ors. to the Collector, Jalore on 11.06.2020 regarding illegal textile operation/ establishment on the private agricultural land of respondent no. 6, Sh. Ishwar Singh and discharge of untreated effluent into drain/ on land keeping environment norms at stack. Copy of complaint is enclosed as **Annexure-5**.
- viii. Jodhpur Vidhyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. (JdVVNL), Dist. Jalore vide letter no. JdVVNL/EE/PVS/ Jalore/ Revenue/ P-2218 dated 29.07.2020, the electricity connection of respondent no.6 was terminated and the transformer was removed on 18.06.2020. Copy of letter is enclosed as **Annexure-6**.
- ix. A meeting was convened by Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, Jaipur on 24/06/2020 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, State of Rajasthan regarding inter-departmental issues related to consent mechanism for industries and others; where it was directed that the Revenue Department/ Local Self Government Department shall take action against the industries illegally operating on non-converted land and also as per Hon'ble NGT for any industrial operation it is mandate to obtained NOC from CGWA. The copy of the Minutes of Meeting is enclosed as **Annexure-7**.
- x. The committee has also visited Primary Health Center, Sirana, Dist.- Jalore to assess if there is any medical case reported as submitted by the applicant Sh. Hanuman Ram in his application. The information as provided by the Medical Officer, PHC, Sirana, Dist.- Jalore no such specific medical cases have been reported in the area in last 3 years. The brief report submitted by the Medical Officer, PHC, Sirana, Dist.- Jalore is enclosed as **Annexure-8**.
- xi. The inspection team has collected grab samples of ground water from 04 locations [Tube well Sh. Ishwar Singh (25.4333839, 71.9994643), Tube well Hanuman Ram (25.4312055, 72.0191218), Tube well Kripal Singh (25.4269944, 71.9945816), Tube well Hukma Ram (25.4437315, 72.0007262)] and of surface water found stagnated in the artificial pond (25.4336527, 71.9992072) at the land of respondent no. 6 where effluents were discharged, and samples were analyzed at CPCB, Regional Directorate, Bhopal. The Google map of sampling locations is enclosed as **Annexure-9**. The analysis results are as given in the **Table No.1**.


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Table No. 1 Analysis Report of Ground water samples collected on 19.10.2020 in the matter of Hon'ble NGT OA No. 89 of 2020

Parameters	Locations				
	Tube Well Ishwar Singh	Tube Well Hanuman Ram	Tube Well Hukma Ram(villager)	Tube Well Kripal Singh (Villager)	Pond where untreated effluents discharged
pH	7.72	7.92	8.31	8.17	10.23
Sp. Cond.	7330	6120	7250	9320	30534
SS (mg/L)	--	--	--	--	137
TDS (mg/L)	4246	3607	4366	5626	22400
Total Alkalinity (mg/L)	541	578	615	619	1028
COD (mg/L)	7	6	7	14	101
BOD (mg/L)	<i>Parameters not analyzed for Ground Water Samples</i>				13.5
Chloride (mg/L)	1561	1801	2007	2762	7163
Sulphate (mg/L)	210	223	223	372	853
Heavy Metals					
Cadmium (Cd)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.024
Chromium (Cr)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	
Copper (Cu)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.035
Lead (Pb)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.067
Nickel (Ni)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.1138
Zinc (Zn)	0.0099	0.081	0.0032	0.0064	0.02980
Iron (Fe)	0.029	0.034	0.170	0.141	0.132
Manganese (Mn)	0.0088	0.0035	0.0060	0.0067	0.0216

- xii. The analysis report of collected samples reveals that compared to ground water samples, the surface water sample collected from the artificial pond shows much higher values of pH, TDS, Sp. Conductivity, COD, BOD, Chloride and Sulphate and even presence of Heavy metals, which confirms the discharge of untreated effluents by the concerned in the pond.

3. Environmental Compensation

In pursuance of the IR submitted by Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, RO-Balotra dated 27.08.2019 and the observations made by the joint committee during the visit of the site on 19.10.2020 it was found that-

- i. The respondent no. 6, Sh. Ishwar Singh, S/o Narayan Singh, Kh. No. 190, Village- Khari, Tehsil- Sayla, Dist.- Jalore was running an illegal textiles processing (washing of fabric) on his non-converted agricultural land at the village Khari.


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- ii. Neither the prior permission from the concerned department nor the conversion of agricultural land for its use in industrial purpose has been taken.
- iii. No records have been maintained for the consumption of fresh water and generated wastewater.
- iv. Illegal Extraction of ground water from 02 bore wells on his private land was found being used in above mentioned textile processing purpose without any NOC from CGWA for extraction of ground water for industrial use.
- v. Polluted effluents generated during the process were found being illegally discharged by the respondent no. 6 without any prior treatment in an artificial pond on his private land.

In compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 21.02.2019 in the matter of OA No. 739/2018 (residents of Gram Panchayat Varahiya vs. State of M.P.) Copy enclosed as **Annexure-10**, where it is clearly mentioned that-

“7. From the above, it is clear that in spite of fact that the stone crusher have been found to be operating illegally, no compensation has been assessed and recovered for crushing damage to the environment by illegally activities. As laid down by this Tribunal repeatedly, the Regulatory Authorities are not only required to prohibit illegal polluting activities but they are also required to recover compensation for the damage caused apart from prosecution or other steps so as to render polluting activities to be unprofitable. Failure to do so may call for action against the regulatory authorities themselves.”

The committee opined to impose Environmental compensation cost for illegal extraction of ground water for its use in industrial purpose and running an illegal textile washing unit without any permission and discharging untreated effluents on land.

The committee also referred following two reports for EC calculation:

- i. *Report of the CPCB in-house committee on methodology for assessing Environmental compensation and action plan to utilize the funds”. Copy of the same is enclosed as **Annexure-11**.*
- ii. *“Assessment of Environmental compensation in case of illegal extraction of ground water, submitted in compliance to Hon'ble NGT Order dated 7.5.2019 in OA No. 327/2018 in the matter of Shailesh Singh vs CGWB & Ors.” Copy of the same is enclosed as **Annexure-12**.*

3.1 EC for illegal extraction of ground water for industrial purpose

Environmental compensation (ECGW) based on the purpose for illegal extraction of ground water as well as the deterrent factor detailed below:


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(ECGW)= Water consumption per day X Environmental Compensation rate for illegal extraction of ground water (ECRGW) X No. of Days X Deterrent Factor

Where, water consumption is in m³/day and ECRGW in Rs/m³”

Environmental Compensation Rate (ECRGW) for illegal extraction of ground water for use in industrial units as per the report on “Assessment of Environmental compensation in case of illegal extraction of ground water, submitted in compliance to Hon’ble NGT Order dated 7.5.2019 in OA No. 327/2018 in the matter of Shailesh Singh vs CGWB & Ors.” is as detailed in below Tables;

6.4 ECR_{GW} for Industrial Units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m ³ /day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR _{GW}) in Rs./m ³			
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/-

6.5 :- Deterrent Factor

S.No.	Water Consumption	Deterrent Factor		
		< 2 years	2-5 years	>5 years
1	<1000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.25
2	1000-5000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.50
3	>5000 KLD	1.00	1.25	2.00

Note: The industrial operations may be reviewed and only permitted, if it is safe to continue withdrawal of ground water at the rate permitted.

The committee after discussion has draw out the following parameters for assessment of Environmental Compensation:

- (i) **Water consumption per day:** As the bore wells are not fitted with water meters and there is no specific data available for consumption of water, water consumption per day has been calculated based on the size of each storage tanks (Length-10 ft., Width-4.5 ft. & Height- 2.5 ft) available at the site. The unit has 15 storage tanks each of capacity of about 3.2 m³, having total capacity of 48 m³ which are being filled once a day. Hence, total water used in the process per day is 48 m³.


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- (ii) **Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}):** As per Ground Water Resource assessment data, March, -2017, Block- Sayla, Dist. -Jalore (Copy enclosed as **Annexure-13**) provided by CGWB, Block- Sayla, Dist.-Jalore comes under category- Over exploited area. Hence, ECRGW will be taken as 80 Rs. /m³.

(iii) Number of days of Non-compliance/violation:

- i. The day violation was observed by RPCB i.e. **27.8.2019**.
- ii. Till the day when electricity connection was terminated and transformer was removed by Jodhpur Vidhyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. (JdVVNL), Dist. Jalore i.e. **18.06.2020**

Total number of days is calculated as 297 days.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ECGW} &= 48 \times \text{Rs. } 80 / \text{m}^3 \times 297 \text{ days} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 11,40,480 \text{ Lacs} \end{aligned}$$

3.2 EC for illegal discharge of untreated effluent without Consent to Operate (CTO)

- i. No Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate was obtained by the Respondent no. 6 from the concerned authority for industrial activity on the agricultural land.
- ii. As effluents generated during the process were discharged untreated into an artificial pond located behind the unit on the private land of the respondent no. 6.

“This is violation of effluents discharge/ inadequate ETPs/ ZLD. Hence the following EC may be calculated as per the “Report of the CPCB In-house committee on Methodology for assessing Environmental Compensation and Action Plan to utilize the Fund” acknowledged by Hon’ble NGT vide order dated 19.02.2019 in the matter of Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. in OA No.93/ 2017:

$$\text{Environmental Compensation (EC)} = \text{PI} \times \text{N} \times \text{R} \times \text{S} \times \text{LF}$$

Where,

EC is Environmental compensation

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

1.	PI for Textile Processing involving any effluent/ emission (As per document on revised classification of Industrial Sectors under ROGW categories by CPCB, Feb 2016)	75
2.	Number of days of Non-compliance/violation: i. Number of Days Violation took place the day violation was observed by RPCB i.e. 27.8.2019 . ii. Till the day when electricity connection was terminated and transformer was removed by Jodhpur Vidhyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. (JdVVNL), Dist. Jalore i.e. 18.06.2020	297 Days
3.	A factor in Rupees for EC (Consider R as 250, as EC in cases of violation)	Rupees 250
4.	Factor for scale of operation (Small scale operation)	0.5
5.	Location Factor (Population < 1 million)	1
	EC = (75 X 297 X 250 X 0.5 X 1)	Rs. 27,84,375/-

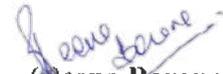
Total Environmental Compensation Cost so calculated is: **Rs. 39,24,855/-**
Site visit Photographs are enclosed as **Annexure- 14**.

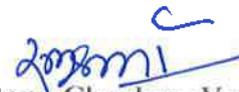
4. Recommendations of the Joint Committee

- Environmental compensation cost of Total **Rs. 39,24,855/-** (Thirty Nine Lacs Twenty Four Thousand Eight Hundred & Fifty Five Rupees) may be imposed on Respondent no. 6, Sh. Ishwar Singh for illegal abstraction of ground water & operation of illegal unit for textile washing and discharging untreated effluents directly on the land.
- The District Administration may be directed to recover the Environmental Compensation Cost from the Respondent No. 6 & deposit the amount to RPCB.
- The District administration shall ensure that no further illegal activity of washing of fabrics shall be continued by the Respondent No. 6.


(Praveen Jain)
Sr. Scientific Assistant
CPCB, RD, Bhopal


(Ravi Kumar Chandel)
Assistant Env Engineer
RPCB, Balotra, Dist. Barmer


(Reena Borana)
Assistant Hydrogeologist
CGWB, Jodhpur


(Dr. Ranu Chouksey Verma)
Scientist-B
CPCB, RD, Bhopal


क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी
राजस्थान राज्य वन्यजीव विभाग
(Amit Juyal)
Regional Officer, RPCB
Balotra, Dist. Barmer

Item No. 01(Bhopal Bench)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
(Through Video Conferencing)**

Original Application No. 89/2020(CZ)

Hanuman Ram

Versus

Applicant(s)

State of Rajasthan & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 06.10. 2020

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEO KUMAR SINGH, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. SATYAWAN SINGH GARBYAL, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s) : Mr. Naveen Ahuja, Advocate with Mr. Hanuman Ram, Applicant in Person

ORDER

1. The present Original Application involves a substantial question relating to environmental degradation as well as the illegal activities relating to bleaching and dyeing of textiles going on in the Village - Khari, Tehsil - Sayla, District - Jalore, Rajasthan resulting into discharge of hazardous effluents in the nearby agricultural fields and contamination of ground water. In the instant case the non-applicant no.6 is running an unauthorized and illegal unit of bleaching and dyeing of textiles where large amount of harmful chemicals such as hydrogen peroxide, Sodium silicate, salt surfactants, color and alkaline conditions are being used to cater the textile industries in the nearby areas without taking any prior permission or clearances requisite from the concerned departments and keeping all the environmental norms at stake.

That adjacent to the unit of bleaching and dyeing, a pit has been created illegally by digging soil to the tune of 20 feet deep on an area of 20 Bigah's (approx.) by the non-applicant no. 6 in his private land to discharge the effluents, which has now become a chemical pond as all the waste water is discharged in that area. That the said activity is being done under the garb of non-applicant officials and is continuing from a long time thereby affecting the acres of agricultural land adjacent to this chemical laundry nullifying the productivity of the land and damaging the life's of large number of people residing in the village which is just 500 meters away from this hazardous chemical laundry. The water used for the purpose of blanching and dyeing in the said chemical laundry comes from the bore-well illegally installed by the non-applicant no. 6 in his another nearby land which results in depletion of ground water level on the one hand and on the other hand after using the ground water for the purposes of dyeing the effluents are discharged into the dug pit and in case of overflow of wastewater, the same is discharge into the open agricultural fields resulting in the contamination of the ground water as there being no ETP installed for the treatment of the Same.

2. The talab of the village which was the only source of drinking water for the villagers has dried out and the villagers are now forced to drink the ground water which is also contaminated and salty which is resulting in causing of deadly diseases like Cancer and various skin diseases. That several complaints were also made to the non-applicant authorities by the villagers but due to the collusion with the non-applicant no. 6, neither of the complaints of the villagers are given ears to, nor any action has been taken by the non-applicant authorities till date and has become mere silent spectators. That there is a hog violation of environmental norms causing clamor to the villagers due to which their

livelihood is hampered and is also infringement of right to life enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution.

3. Issue notice to the respondents. Returnable within four weeks.
4. Applicant is directed to provide copy of the application and relevant documents to the respondents within three days.
5. Applicant is also directed to take necessary steps for service to the respondents by both ways and also on available email within a week.
6. Respondents are directed to submit their reply within six weeks by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.
7. We deem it just and proper to call a report on the matter in issue in present application, from a Joint Committee consisting of:-
 - (i) Central Pollution Control Board
 - (ii) Rajasthan Pollution Control Board
 - (iii) Central Ground Water Board
8. The Committee is directed to visit the place and submit a factual and action taken report within four weeks. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and logistic support.
9. The report in the matter be filed by the Committee 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.
10. Applicant is directed to supply the required documents and copy of the application to the members of the Committee within a week.

11. List it on 03.12.2020.

Justice Sheo Kumar Singh, JM

Dr. S.S. Garbyal, EM

JG
Original Application No.89/2020 (CZ)



Regional Office
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

Jasol Fanta, Oppo. JVVNL Office, Balotra Distt. Barmer
Email ID - ro.balotara@gmail.com

No. RO/RSPCB/Balotra/Gen- 1756-758

Dt. 23.07.2019

Office Order

Constitution of Pollution Control and Vigilance Squads (PCVs) at RO, Balotra

For compliance of various orders passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Order dt. 10/07/2019 in the matter O.A. No. 1038 of the 2018 Sanjay Kawa and to ensure compliance of the Provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the various Rules and Guidelines issued there under Pollution, Pollution Control and Vigilance Squads PCV Squads) are hereby constituted at the Regional Offices of Balotra, as follows :

Team A

1. Sh. Sunil Kumar, Jr. Scientific Officer
2. Sh. Piyush Kuradiya, Jr. Environmental Engineer
3. Sh. Bhanwar Lal, Field Assistant (On Contract)

Team B

1. Sh. Ravi Chandel, Jr. Environmental Engineer
2. Sh. Tejraj Gaur, Jr. Environmental Engineer
3. Sh. Hanumana Ram, IV Class (Peon) (On Contract)

Sh. Baljeet Meena, JEE shall assist the team in absence of any of the above officials.

The Vigilance squads shall have the following functions/ Duties :-

- 1) To keep vigil and surveillance over all kinds of processes/ activities in and around the jurisdiction of RO, Balotra by way of monitoring, inspection, surprise checks, patrolling (including night patrolling), etc and take all necessary steps to prevent and kind of Environment Pollution including discharge of illegal industrial effluent/air emissions, dumping/disposal of any kinds of wastes etc.
- 2) To verify complaints regarding environmental pollution, received at RSPCB Helpline number/ Rajasthan Sampark Portal etc.
- 3) To maintain proper records, books and documents of entire vigilance activity in the prescribed formats.
- 4) To inform undersigned about all cases of emergency and matters of grave significance immediately.
- 5) To submit evidence based site inspection report to undersigned with their recommendations for further course of action.

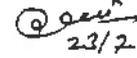


Regional Office
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

Jasol Fanta, Oppo. JVVNL Office, Balotra Distt. Barmer
Email ID - ra.balotara@gmail.com

The inspections/verifications would be in consonance with the provision of existing Environmental Laws. The Squad shall work off hrs (early in the morning & late nights also). The Team will have rotational duties (i.e. they will work on alternate days)

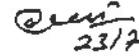
This order will come into force with immediate effect.


23/2

(Vinay Katta)
Regional Officer
RSPCB, Balotra

Copy to :

1. P.S. to Chairperson, RSPCB, Jaipur
2. Sr. P.A. to Member Secretary, RSPCB, Jaipur
3. Chief Environmental Engineer, RSPCB, Jaipur


23/2

Regional Officer
RSPCB, Balotra

218

S.N.	Particulars	Details
1	Name & Address of the industry	M/s Ishwar Singh Sto Narayan Singh Plot No/Kh.No. 190, Phase/Area. Khari Teh. - Sarla, Distt - Jalore
2	Date of inspection	27/8/19
3	Consent Status of the industry	Valid(.....)/Expired(.....)/ Pending (.....)/Illegal(.....)
4	Status of Operation:	Operational(.....)/Non-operational(.....)/ Closed(.....)/DC(.....)/ Any other
5	Name and Designation of the representative	Sh. Ishwar Singh
6	Product & Process detail	Washing
7	Status of existing flow meter	Outlet flow meter(.....)/SCADA(.....)
8	Number of outlet	
9	Details of installed water polluting machinery:-	
	S.N.	Name of machinery/process
	1	Washing tank
	2	Padding
	3	adam
	4	
	5	
	6	
10	Water consumption and source of raw water:	Borewell(.....)RIICO supply (.....)/ Tanker supply(.....)/ CETP, balotra treated water supply(.....)
11	Status of waste water treatment and disposal	PTP & Connected to CETP pipe line-(.....) ETP-..... NO treatment facility
12	Details of air pollution sources and control measures if any:- Boiler-.....Ton, Baby boiler-....., kier-..... DG set-.....KVA, Acoustic/non-acoustic, stack height-.....	
13	Specific noncompliance observed during inspection:-	
1.	Unit is illegal and established without obtaining consent from board.	
2.		
3.	Unit is established on agriculture land	
4.	Waste water is accumulated in nearby plot	
5.	Owner of plot is Mr. Ishwar Singh Sto Narayan Singh	

Piyush
Piyush Kuedia
JEE, RSPCB
Balotra

Tejraj Gaur
JEE, RSPCB,
Balotra

27/8/19
27/8/19
27/8/19
27/8/19
27/8/19

Inspection report and photos

2 messages

Tejraj Gaur <lrjgr86@gmail.com>
To: ro.balotara@gmail.com

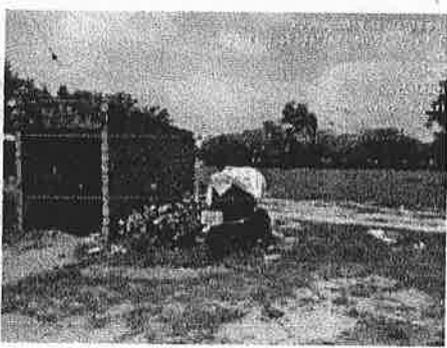
27 August 2019 at 13:28

Respected Sir,
Please find the attached inspection report and photos of mr Ishwar Singh.

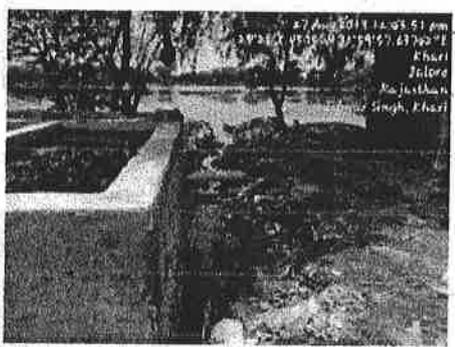
11 attachments



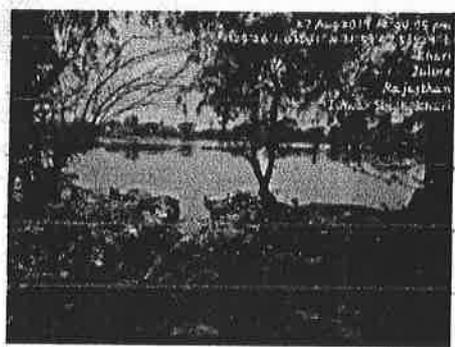
TimePhoto_20190827_125110.jpg
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TimePhoto_20190827_124209.jpg
2255K

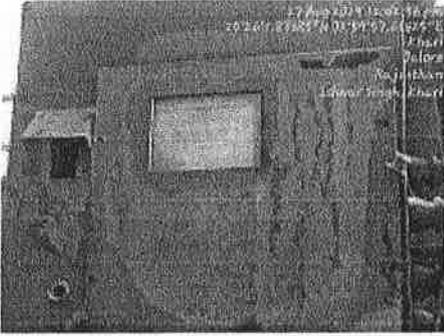


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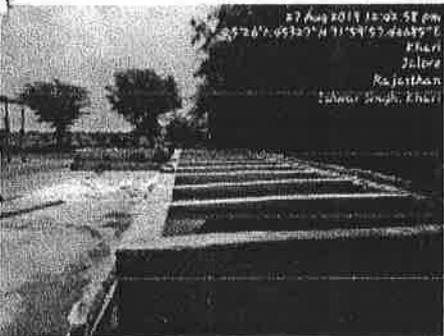


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TimePhoto_20190827_124258.jpg
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20190827_131147.jpg
3501K



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TimePhoto_20190827_124410.jpg
2502K



RAJASTHAN STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

4, Institutional area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur.

Phone: 0141-5159802 EPBAX: 5159600,5159699 Fax: 5159694-97

www.rpcb.nic.in email: tcd.rpcb@gmail.com

Registered Post

No. F.5 (Comp-02)RPCB/ Textile/2653-2657

Dated : 16/11/19

M/s Ishwar Singh S/o Narayan Singh,
Khasra No. 190, Khari, Sayala,
District- Jalore

Sub:- Direction for closure under the provisions of section 33A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Ref:- Inspection report dated 27.08.2019.

1. Whereas the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, (hereinafter referred to as the "Water Act") came into force in whole of the State of Rajasthan with effect from 23.03.1974.
2. And whereas the Water Act has been enacted to provide for prevention and control of water pollution and for maintaining and restoring the wholesomeness of water.
3. And whereas keeping this in view the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (hereinafter called as 'the Board') has been conferred power to take such steps as are deemed necessary for the prevention, control and abatement of water pollution.
4. And whereas M/s Ishwar Singh S/o Narayan Singh (herein after referred to as the "Industry") is engaged in operating a plant/industry at Khasra No. 190, Khari, Sayala, District- Jalore for processing of textiles. During the process industry discharges water pollutants.
5. And whereas section 25/26 of the Water Act prohibits establishing or operating an industrial plant and discharge of effluent without obtaining previous consent of the State Board.
6. And whereas the industry was inspected by the officials of the Board on 27.08.2019 and during the course of inspection it was observed that:-
 - (i) Unit is operating illegally in non-conforming area.
 - (ii) Unit is involving in textile processing without obtaining consent under the provisions of the Water Act from the State Board.
 - (iii) Industry is discharging effluent directly into nallah/drain/on land without any treatment.
7. And whereas the above act of the industry shows that it has been making discharge of effluent without any treatment into nallah/drain/on land and violating the provisions of the Water Act.
8. And whereas above stated non-compliance and violations of the provisions of the Water Act have been viewed seriously by the Board.
9. And whereas, the State Board may, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it under the provisions of section 33A of Water Act and in performance of its functions under the Water Act, issue directions in writing to any person, officer or any authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions which includes the power to direct:-
 - (a) The closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process or
 - (b) Stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity or water or any other service.



RAJASTHAN STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

4, Institutional area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur.

Phone: 0141-5159802 EPBAX: 5159600, 5159699 Fax: 5159694-97

www.rpcb.nic.in email: tcd.rpcb@gmail.com

Therefore, the State Board in exercise of the powers conferred upon it under section 33A and in performance of functions under the Water Act, hereby directs you to, forthwith, close down your industrial plant M/s Ishwar Singh S/o Narayan Singh, Khasra No. 190, Khari, Sayala, District- Jalore- and further puts you to notice that failure of making compliance of these directions issued by the State Board under section 33 A is a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and six month but which may extend to six years and with fine under section 41(2) of the Act.

(Shailaja Deval)

Member Secretary

Copy to following for information & necessary action:-

1. The District Collector, Jalore to ensure complete closure of the industry and to take further action as per Revenue Laws & Rajasthan Tenancy Act for running an industry on non converted land/agriculture land illegally. Also instruct the concerned officers to ensure that these activities are not restarted again after ensuring complete closure.
2. The Executive Engineer, Jodhpur Vidhyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Jalore with the direction under section 33A of the Water Act to forthwith, disconnect the electric supply of M/s Ishwar Singh S/o Narayan Singh, Khasra No. 190, Khari, Sayala, District- Jalore and confirm compliance of these directions as accomplishment thereof is binding upon you under the said Act and sent action taken report latest by 25.12.2019.
3. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Jalore with the direction under section 33A of the Water Act to forthwith, disconnect supply of water to M/s Ishwar Singh S/o Narayan Singh, Khasra No. 190, Khari, Sayala, District- Jalore and submit compliance report to the State Board and sent action taken report latest by 25.12.2019.
4. Regional Officer, Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Balotra to seal D.G. sets and such other equipments, if any, so as to affect complete closure of the industrial plant and send compliance report to the Head Office latest by 25.12.2019.
5. Master file, Group Textile, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur.

Member Secretary



क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल
जसोल फांटा, जे.वि.एन.एल. कार्यालय के सामने, बालोतरा, जिला बाड़मेर
Website www.rpcb.nl.in, Email amitjuyal.rpcb@rajasthan.in



राप्रनिमं/क्षे.का./बालोतरा/सामान्य-36/2230 दिनांक: 01.01.2020

अधिराषी अभियंता (XEN) ईमेल आईडी - xenomjalore@gmail.com

जोधपुर विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड

जालोर,

जिला जालोर।

विषय :- जल (प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं निवारण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 33 (ए) के तहत उद्योगों को बंद करवाने हेतु जारी आदेशों की अनुपालना बाबत।

संदर्भ :- राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल मुख्यालय जयपुर द्वारा जारी आदेश दिनांक 16.12.2019

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल मुख्यालय जयपुर द्वारा दिनांक 16.12.2019 को जल (प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं निवारण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 33 (ए) के तहत उद्योगों को बंद करवाने हेतु आदेश जारी किये गये जिसमें जोधपुर विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा संबंधित उद्योग का विद्युत संबंध विच्छेद कर उक्त आदेशों की अनुपालना सुनिश्चित की जानी है। राज्य मण्डल द्वारा निम्न उद्योग जिनके लिये विद्युत संबंध विच्छेद करने हेतु आपको मुख्यालय जयपुर स्तर से भी लिखा गया है-

क्र.सं.	उद्योग/फर्म का नाम व पता	बंद करवाने के आदेश क्रमांक	आदेश दिनांक
1	मैसर्स बाबूसिंह पुत्र केसरसिंह, तेलीगाड़ा, तहसील सायला, जिला जालोर	F.5(Comp-02)RPCB/Textile/2643-2647	16.12.2019
2	मैसर्स लिखमाराम, खसरा नंबर 885, ग्राम शिराणा, तहसील सायला, जिला जालोर	F.5(Comp-02)RPCB/Textile/2648-2652	16.12.2019
3	मैसर्स ईश्वरसिंह पुत्र श्री नारायणसिंह, खसरा नंबर 190, खारी, तहसील सायला, जिला जालोर	F.5(Comp-02)RPCB/Textile/2653-2657	16.12.2019
4	मैसर्स विक्रमसिंह, ग्राम तलियाड़ा, तहसील सायला, जिला जालोर	F.5(Comp-02)RPCB/Textile/2698-2702	16.12.2019

उल्लेखनीय है कि उक्त आदेशों की पालना रिपोर्ट दिनांक 25.12.2019 तक भिजवाई जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया। अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त उद्योग/फर्म के विद्युत संबंध विच्छेद कर मण्डल मुख्यालय जयपुर के साथ इस कार्यालय को भी सूचित करवाने का श्रम करावे।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्त आदेशों की प्रति

भवदीय,

(अमित जूयाल)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि - निजी सचिव, सदस्य सचिव, राप्रनिम, मुख्यालय जयपुर को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

	कार्यालय अधीक्षण अभियन्ता (पवस) जोधपुर विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड, जालोर स्थानीय कार्यालय पता: राजकीय महाविद्यालय के सामने, आहोर रोड, जालोर (पिन-343001) कॉरपोरेट आइडेंटिफिकेशन नम्बर (सीन) यू40109आरजे2000एसजीसी016483 पंजीकृत कार्यालय: न्यू पॉवर हाऊस, जोधपुर-342003 फोन नं. : 02973.222535, ईमेल- sejalore15@gmail.com वेबसाइट www.idvvn.com	
	क्रमांक: जोविनिनिलि/अधीअभि./पवस/जालोर/राजस्व/प्रे. 2918	दिनांक 29/7/20

श्रीमान जिला कलेक्टर महोदय,
जालोर।

विषय:- कृषि विद्युत कनेक्शनों से संचालित अवैध टैक्सटाईल इकाईयों के विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर पालना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने बाबत ।

AE (R)
24.08.2020

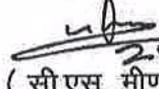
उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत महाप्रबन्धक, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, जालोर द्वारा जिले के बागोडा उपखंड के ग्राम कोरी, जैसावा, खोखा, धेलु, जीवाणा, रंगाला, खारी, सहित आस-पास के इलाकों में दिनांक 10.07.2020 को किये गये दौरे के दौरान निम्नांकित व्यक्तियों द्वारा अवैध टैक्सटाईल इकाईयों कृषि विद्युत कनेक्शनों से संचालित होना पाये जाने सम्बन्धी जाँच रिपोर्ट आपके कार्यालय को प्रस्तुत की गई थी। जिस पर श्रीमान द्वारा दिनांक 21.07.2020 को प्रदत्त निर्देशों एवं क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडल, बालोतरा, जिला बाड़मेर के विभिन्न पत्रों द्वारा प्रदत्त निर्देशों की पालना में निम्नांकित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही की रिपोर्ट निम्नानुसार प्रस्तुत है:-

क्र. सं.	संबंधित विद्युत उपखंड	व्यक्ति का नाम एवं ग्राम	विशेष विवरण
1	धुम्बड़िया	श्री छोटू खां पुत्र श्री मूसे खां, मु0 कोरी धवेचा	दिनांक 26.07.2020 को उपभोक्ता ला विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटा दिया गया है।
2		श्री मेहबूब खां पुत्र श्री मुलुक खां, मु0 कोरी धवेचा	दिनांक 26.07.2020 को मौके का मुआयना करने पर पाया कि उक्त दोनों उपभोक्ताओं का खेत खसरा एक ही है एवं मौके पर टैक्सटाईल से संबंधित कोई मशीनरी नहीं मिली एवं कपडे धोने हेतु पानी का हौज भी नहीं मिला।
3		ईस्माईल खान पुत्र मल्लूखान, मु0 कोरी	दिनांक 26.07.2020 को मौके का मुआयना करने पर पाया कि उक्त दोनों उपभोक्ताओं का खेत खसरा एक ही है एवं मौके पर टैक्सटाईल से संबंधित कोई मशीनरी नहीं मिली एवं कपडे धोने हेतु पानी का हौज भी नहीं मिला।
4		श्री भंवरसिंह पुत्र श्री भवानी सिंह, मु0 कोरी धवेचा	दिनांक 26.07.2020 को मौके का मुआयना करने पर पाया कि उक्त दोनों उपभोक्ताओं का खेत खसरा एक ही है एवं मौके पर टैक्सटाईल से संबंधित कोई मशीनरी नहीं मिली एवं कपडे धोने हेतु पानी का हौज भी नहीं मिला।
5		मैसर्स उम्मेदसिंह पुत्र भंवरसिंह, मु0 कोरी धवेचा	दिनांक 26.07.2020 को मौके का मुआयना करने पर पाया कि उक्त दोनों उपभोक्ताओं का खेत खसरा एक ही है, जिनके विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर विद्युत लाईन हटा दी गई है।
6		श्री वसीम खां, मु0 खोखा	दिनांक 25.07.2020 को उपभोक्ता का विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर विद्युत लाईन हटा दी गई है।
7		मैसर्स बसीर अहमद अखबारी, मु0 खोखा	दिनांक 25.07.2020 को उपभोक्ता का विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटा दिया गया है।
8		श्री जमाल खां, मु0 खोखा	दिनांक 25.07.2020 को उपभोक्ता का विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर विद्युत लाईन हटा दी गई है।
9		श्री ईसाक खां, मु0 खोखा	दिनांक 25.07.2020 को उपभोक्ता का विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटा दिया गया है।
10		श्री ईराराम, मु0 जैसावास	दिनांक 25.07.2020 को मौके का मुआयना करने पर पाया कि उक्त दोनों उपभोक्ताओं का खेत खसरा एक ही है एवं मौके पर टैक्सटाईल से संबंधित कोई मशीनरी नहीं मिली एवं कपडे धोने हेतु पानी का हौज भी नहीं मिला।
11		— मु0 जैसावास	

Various section /Bishan singh letter/Rev.

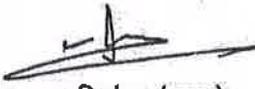
12		मैसर्स भीखसिंह, मु० कोरी	दिनांक 25.07.2020 को उपभोक्ता का विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर विद्युत लाईन हटा दी गई है।
13		मैसर्स लीराराम पुत्र लक्ष्मणराम, मु० जैसावास	इस नाम से कोई विद्युत कनेक्शन नहीं है।
14		मैसर्स जसाराम पुत्र रावताराम, मु० जैसावास	दिनांक 25.07.2020 को उपभोक्ता का विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटवा दिया गया है।
15	जीवाणा	श्री बाबुसिंह पुत्र केसरसिंह मु० तालियाणा	दिनांक 28.07.2020 को उक्त उपभोक्ता को विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटवा दिया गया है।
16		श्री लिखमाराम, खसरा नं. 885, ग्राम सिराणा	दिनांक 24.07.2020 को उक्त उपभोक्ता को विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटवा दिया गया है।
17		श्री विक्रम सिंह, मु० तालियाणा	दिनांक 26.07.2020 को उक्त उपभोक्ता को विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटवा दिया गया है।
18		श्री ईश्वरसिंह पुत्र नारायणसिंह, खसरा नं. 190, खारी	दिनांक 18.06.2020 को उक्त उपभोक्ता को विद्युत सम्बन्ध विच्छेदित कर मौके से ट्रांसफार्मर हटवा दिया गया है।

नोट:- कम संख्या 01 से 14 तक के उपभोक्ताओं के विरुद्ध, डिस्कॉम के सहायक अभियंता एवं कनिष्ठ अभियंता धुम्बड़िया द्वारा तहसीलदार बागोडा, भूमि निरीक्षक, पटवारी हल्का की मौजूदगी में उपरोक्तानुसार कार्यवाही निष्पादित की गई है।


 29/7/2020
 (सी.एस. मीणा)
 अधीक्षण अभियंता (पवस)
 जोधपुर डिस्कॉम, जालोर

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ प्रस्तुत है:-

1. श्रीमान क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडल, बालोतरा, जिला बाड़मेर।
2. श्रीमान महाप्रबन्धक, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, जालोर।
3. अधिशाषी अभियंता (पवस), जोविनिनिलि, सायला/भीनमाल।
4. सहायक अभियंता (पवस) जोविनिनिलि, जीवाणा/धुम्बड़िया।


 अधीक्षण अभियंता (पवस)
 जोधपुर डिस्कॉम, जालोर



क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल

जसोल फांटा, जे.वि.वि.एन.एल. कार्यालय के सामने, बालोतरा, जिला बाड़मेर
Website www.rpcb.nic.in, Email amitjuyal.rpcb@rajasthan.in, ro.balotara@gmail.com



Annexure-7

राप्रनिमं/क्षे.का./बालोतरा/सामान्य-31/ 384-85 दिनांक: 20/07/2020

जिला कलेक्टर
जालोर।

विषय :- जिले में अनाधिकृत रूप से स्थापित हो कर संचालित इकाईयों के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही के क्रम में।

संदर्भ :- माननीय मुख्य सचिव महोदय की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 24.06.2020 को आयोजित बैठक के लिये गये निर्णय।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत निवेदन है कि जिले में कुछ स्थानों पर/उपखण्डों में टेक्सटाईल एवं अन्य प्रकार की इकाईयों अनाधिकृत रूप से स्थापित होकर संचालित है। यह इकाईयों कृषि भूमि पर बिना भू-रूपान्तरण के एवं/अथवा नगर परिषद/नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में स्थापित की गयी है। इन इकाईयों द्वारा राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल से सम्मति प्राप्त नहीं की गयी है तथा न ही कोई प्रदूषण नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था की गयी है। कार्यालय में इस प्रकार की अवैध इकाईयों के विरुद्ध की समय-समय पर शिकायते प्राप्त होती रही हैं/हो रही हैं।

इसी क्रम में निवेदन है कि दिनांक 24.06.2020 को माननीय मुख्य सचिव महोदय की अध्यक्षता में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल की सम्मति प्रक्रिया से संबंधित अन्तर विभागीय प्रकरणों पर नीतिगत निर्णय लिये जाने हेतु एक बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक में "बिना भू-संपरिवर्तन कार्यरत उद्योगों पर नियमानुसार कार्यवाही राजस्व विभाग/स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकारियों द्वारा की जानी है। राजस्व विभाग/स्थानीय निकाय यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में वैधानिक रूप से ही उद्योग की स्थापना औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ भू-सम्परिवर्तन प्राप्त कर ही की जावे।" बैठक कार्यवाही विवरण सुलभ संदर्भ हेतु संलग्न है।

अतः निवेदन है कि जिले में कृषि भूमि पर बिना भू-संपरिवर्तन कार्यरत उद्योगों/नगर परिषद/पालिका क्षेत्र में कार्यरत उद्योगों पर नियमानुसार कार्यवाही करने हेतु संबंधित विभाग/उपखण्ड अधिकारी/स्थानीय निकाय के अधिकारियों को निर्देश जारी कराने की कृपा करावें।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार

भवदीय,

(अमित जुमाल)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि :- सदस्य सचिव, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल, जयपुर को बैठक कार्यवाही विवरण पत्र क्रमांक F.12(PSC-36)RPCB/Jaipur/491-510 दिनांक 30.06.2020 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

20/07/20
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी



राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल

4, संस्थानिक क्षेत्र, झालाना बूंगरी, जयपुर

फोन नं: 0141-2711329

बैठक कार्यवाही विवरण

(प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल की सम्मति प्रक्रिया से संबंधित अन्तर विभागीय प्रकरणों पर नीतिगत निर्णय लिये जाने हेतु मुख्य सचिव महोदय की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित बैठक दिनांक 24.08.2020)

दिनांक 24.08.2020 को मध्याह्न पश्चात् 04.00 बजे माननीय मुख्य सचिव महोदय की अध्यक्षता में शासन सचिवालय के कमेटी कक्ष संख्या-1 में प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल की सम्मति प्रक्रिया से संबंधित अन्तर विभागीय प्रकरणों पर नीतिगत निर्णय लिये जाने हेतु बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोविड-19 के सम्बन्ध में जारी दिशा-निर्देशों यथा उचित सामाजिक दूरी(Social Distancing), सेनिटाईजर व मास्क का उपयोग आदि का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया। बैठक में उपस्थित विभिन्न विभागों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की सूची परिशिष्ट 'अ' पर संलग्न है।

बैठक के प्रारम्भ में श्री पवन कुमार गोयल, अध्यक्ष, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल ने मुख्य सचिव महोदय एवं समस्त अधिकारीगण का स्वागत किया तथा बताया कि राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल द्वारा विगत आठ माह में कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन के त्वरित निस्तारण करने के सम्बन्ध में महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत निर्णय लिये हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कई वर्षों से लम्बित आवेदनों का निस्तारण किया जा सका, जिस पर मुख्य सचिव महोदय द्वारा सतोष व्यक्त किया गया। मण्डल द्वारा विगत 8 माह में महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत निर्णय लेकर किये गये कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन के रिकार्ड निस्तारण का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:-

दिनांक 23.09.2019 को मण्डल में लम्बित आवेदनों की संख्या	दिनांक 23.09.2019 से 19.08.2020 तक मण्डल में प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या	कुल आवेदन	दिनांक 23.09.2019 से 19.08.2020 तक निस्तारित आवेदनों की संख्या	दिनांक 20.08.2020 को मण्डल में लम्बित आवेदनों की संख्या
8624	7988	16612	12233	4379

अध्यक्ष, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल द्वारा बताया गया कि शेष 4,379 में से अधिकांश कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन अन्य विभागों से संबंधित अनापत्ति के अभाव में मण्डल में लम्बित हैं। अन्य विभागों से संबंधित अनापत्ति की कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन के निस्तारण में आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में श्री विजय सिंघल, सदस्य सचिव द्वारा विभाग वार विस्तृत प्रस्तुतीकरण दिया गया। प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान निम्न निर्णय/निर्देश दिये गये:-

क्र. सं.	एजेण्डा बिन्दु संख्या	एजेण्डा का विवरण	निर्देश/निर्णय	संबंधित विभाग
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन प्रस्तुत करते समय औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ भू-रूपान्तरण की आवश्यकता।अरूपान्तरित सरकारी भूमि पर स्थापित उद्योगों के लम्बित आवेदनों पर औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ भू-रूपान्तरण के अभाव में प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही।	भू-रूपान्तरण से संबंधित विभागों द्वारा संभावना व्यक्त की गई कि बिना वैध भू-रूपान्तरण के स्थापित उद्योगों पर कार्यवाही किया जाना चुनौतीपूर्ण है। अतः निर्णय लिया गया कि राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल बिना औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ भू-रूपान्तरण के उद्योग/परियोजना की कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन को स्वीकार ना करें। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत आवेदन प्रारम्भिक तौर पर ही जाँच कर लौटाये जा सकते हैं। मण्डल में लम्बे समय से औद्योगिक प्रयोजन हेतु भू-रूपान्तरण के अभाव में लम्बित आवेदनों को एक अन्तिम नोटिस देकर अस्वीकृत किया जा सकता है।	राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निजी/राजकीय भूमि पर बिना भू-रूपान्तरण के स्थापित उद्योगों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही संबंधित विभाग द्वारा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सरकारी भूमि पर स्थापित उद्योगों के लम्बित कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशनों को स्पष्ट लेण्ड टाइटल नहीं होने तथा औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ संपरिवर्तन के अभाव में एक अन्तिम नोटिस देकर निरस्त किया जा सकता है। बिना भू-संपरिवर्तन कार्यरत उद्योगों पर नियमानुसार कार्यवाही राजस्व विभाग/स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकारियों द्वारा की जानी है। राजस्व विभाग/स्थानीय निकाय यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में वैधानिक रूप से ही उद्योग की स्थापना औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ भू-संपरिवर्तन प्राप्त कर ही की जावे। 	राजस्व विभाग/ स्थानीय निकाय
2. 2	कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन के साथ केन्द्रीय भू-जल प्राधिकरण (सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.ए.) के अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र की आवश्यकता।	<p>केन्द्रीय भू-जल प्राधिकरण(सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.ए.) के प्रतिनिधि की उपस्थिति में विस्तृत चर्चा की गई। माननीय नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल(एन.जी.टी.) के आदेशानुसार भू-जल दोहन हेतु केन्द्रीय भू-जल प्राधिकरण (सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.ए.) से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। ऐसी स्थिति में मण्डल द्वारा स्थापना सम्मति(CTE) के समय केन्द्रीय भू-जल प्राधिकरण(सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.ए.) से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रस्तुत आवेदन की रसीद की प्रति तथा संचालन सम्मति (CTO) के समय केन्द्रीय भू-जल प्राधिकरण(सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.ए.) से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र ही लिया जावे। इसके अभाव में नये आवेदनों को आवेदन कर्ता को लौटा दिया जावे तथा पुराने लम्बित आवेदनों को एक अन्तिम नोटिस देकर अस्वीकृत किया जा सकता है।</p> <p>मुख्य सचिव महोदय द्वारा राज्य में उद्योगों की वर्तमान स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.बी. जयपुर को निर्देशित किया गया कि सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.बी. के स्तर पर अनापत्ति हेतु लम्बित आवेदनों का भी त्वरित निस्तारण किया जावे।</p> <p>जल संसाधन विभाग को भी निर्देशित किया गया कि वह स्टेट ग्राउण्ड वाटर अथोरिटी की स्थापना हेतु त्वरित कार्यवाही करें।</p>	राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल
3. 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खनन इकाईयों एवं भवन परियोजनाओं हेतु नेशनल बोर्ड ऑफ वाइल्ड लाइफ द्वारा जारी क्लीयरेंस की आवश्यकता। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार निकटतम वाइल्ड लाइफ सैन्चुरी/नेशनल पार्क/क्रिटीकल 	<p>निर्णय लिया गया कि वन विभाग राज्य के ऐसे क्षेत्रों की जिलेवार/तहसीलवार सूची प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल को उपलब्ध करायेगा जहाँ नेशनल बोर्ड ऑफ वाइल्ड लाइफ की क्लीयरेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं है जिससे खनन इकाईयों/परियोजनाओं की अवस्थिति का निर्धारण कर कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन पर निर्णय लिया जा सकता है।</p> <p>सूची में उल्लेखित क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त स्थानों पर संबंधित उप वन संरक्षक(DCF) से निकटतम वाइल्ड लाइफ सैन्चुरी/नेशनल पार्क/क्रिटीकल टाईगर हेबीटेट/ई.एस.जेड. से दूरी के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित प्रपत्र में प्रमाण पत्र लिया जावे। यदि कोई स्थान एक</p>	केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड(सी.जी.डब्ल्यू.बी.) जल संसाधन विभाग वन विभाग

	टाईगर हेबीटेड/ई.एस. जेड. से दूरी के सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शन।	से अधिक उप वन संरक्षक(DCF) के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है तो संबंधित उप वन संरक्षक (DCF) सभी से सूचना लेकर ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रेषित करें। लीजधारक स्वयं वन विभाग से उक्त प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर आवेदन पत्र के साथ ही मण्डल को प्रस्तुत करेगा। इसके अभाव में नये आवेदनों को मण्डल द्वारा आवेदन कर्ता को लौटा दिया जावे तथा पुराने लम्बित आवेदनों को एक अन्तिम नोटिस देकर अस्वीकृत किया जा सकता है। निर्देशित किया गया कि खनन विभाग ही यह सुनिश्चित करें कि जिस स्थान पर माईनिंग लीज का आवण्टन किया गया है, वहाँ वर्तमान में भी वैधानिक रूप से माईनिंग अनुमत है या नहीं। यदि किसी भी न्यायालय/ प्राधिकारी/विभाग द्वारा माईनिंग प्रतिबन्धित की गई है तो उस स्थिति में खनन विभाग की ही प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है कि ऐसी माईनिंग लीज को निरस्त करने की कार्यवाही करें।	खनन विभाग
4. 4	खनन इकाईयों हेतु खनन विभाग द्वारा जारी खनना मण्डल की संचालन सम्मति की वैधता से पृथक करने के सम्बन्ध में।	निर्णय लिया गया कि इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पूर्व में आदेश पारित किये गये हैं जिनको दृष्टिगत रखते हुये ही मण्डल की संचालन सम्मति(CIO) की वैधता को खनि विभाग के खनना प्रबन्धन की ऑन-लाईन प्रक्रिया से जोड़ा गया है। अतः खनन इकाईयों की प्रभावी मोनिटरिंग हेतु इस प्रक्रिया को जारी रखा जावे। यह भी निर्देशित किया गया कि किसी भी खनन इकाई में नियमों का उल्लंघन पाये जाने पर खनि विभाग सर्वप्रथम माईनिंग लीज निरस्त करेगा तत्पश्चात् ही मण्डल को संचालन सम्मति निरस्त करने हेतु सूचित करेगा।	खनन विभाग/ राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल खनन विभाग
5. 5	पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति(ई.सी.) की कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन प्रस्तुत करने के दौरान आवश्यकता।	निर्णय लिया गया कि पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति(ई.सी.) तथा मण्डल की सम्मति एक दूसरे के पूरक दस्तावेज हैं। अतः जिन प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति आवश्यक है, उनमें पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति(ई.सी.) प्रस्तुत किये बिना कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन अपूर्ण मानी जावेगी। इसके अभाव में नये आवेदनों को आवेदन कर्ता को लौटा दिया जावे तथा पुराने लम्बित आवेदनों को एक अन्तिम नोटिस देकर अस्वीकृत किया जा सकता है।	राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल
6. 6	स्थानीय निकाय विभाग/नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग के अधीन संचालित सीवरेज उपचार संयंत्रों(एस.टी.पी.) के लम्बित कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशनों के निस्तारण के सम्बन्ध में।	माननीय नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एन.जी.टी.) द्वारा पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति व अन्य के सम्बन्ध में जारी आदेशों की पालना में सभी कस्बों व नगरीय क्षेत्रों में सीवरेज उपचार संयंत्रों(एस.टी.पी.) की स्थापना की जानी है। इस सम्बन्ध में संबंधित विभाग कार्य योजनायें बनायें। राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल में लम्बित सीवरेज उपचार संयंत्रों(एस.टी.पी.) के 89 आवेदनों पर मुख्य सचिव महोदय द्वारा चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई तथा निर्देशित किया गया कि आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने वाले विभाग अपने स्तर पर नोडल अधिकारी भी नियुक्त	स्थानीय निकाय विभाग/नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग स्थानीय निकाय विभाग/नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग/राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण

		करें जो कि प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल में सम्पर्क कर लम्बित आवेदनों में आवश्यक दस्तावेजों की कमियों को पूर्ण कराये जिससे इनका त्वरित निस्तारण किया जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल के साथ बैठक का भी आयोजन किया जा सकता है।	नियन्त्रण मण्डल
7. 7	राजकीय अस्पतालों के कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन एवं ऑथराइजेशन से सम्बन्धित प्रकरण	राजकीय अस्पतालों के 325 कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन एवं ऑथराइजेशन मण्डल में लम्बित हैं जिसके मुख्य कारण सीवरेज उपचार संयंत्र का ना होना, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति आदि है। निर्देशित किया गया कि इस सम्बन्ध में नगरीय विकास विभाग, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग एवं चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग "कोर ग्रुप" बनाकर कन्सेन्ट एप्लीकेशन के निस्तारण में आ रही समस्याओं के निराकरण के सम्बन्ध में रोड मैप प्रस्तुत करेंगे।	नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग/स्वायत्त शासन विभाग/ राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल/ चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग एवं चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग

बैठक सघन्यवाद समाप्त हुई।

(**डॉ. विजय सिंघल**)
सदस्य सचिव

क्रमांक: **F 12 (PSC-36) / R.P.C.B / Jaipur / 491 - 510**

दिनांक: **30/06/2020**

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ / आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है:-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
2. प्रमुख विशेषाधिकारी, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
3. उप शासन सचिव, मुख्य सचिव महोदय, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
4. निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
5. निजी सचिव, अध्यक्ष, रा.प्र.नि.म., जयपुर।
6. निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
7. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, राजस्व विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
8. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
9. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
10. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, खनिज विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
11. शासन सचिव, पर्यावरण विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
12. शासन सचिव, जल संसाधन विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
13. शासन सचिव, चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
14. शासन सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
15. अतिरिक्त प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, अरण्य भवन, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
16. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, रीको, जयपुर।
17. आयुक्त उद्योग विभाग, जयपुर।
18. निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग, जयपुर।
19. क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, केन्द्रीय भू-जल प्राधिकरण, झालाणा इंदौर, जयपुर।
20. रक्षित पत्रावली।

सदस्य सचिव

बैठक में उपस्थित अधिकारियों की सूची

1. श्री सुबोध अग्रवाल, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
2. श्री पवन कुमार गोयल, अध्यक्ष, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल, जयपुर।
3. श्रीमती श्रेया गुहा, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
4. श्री कुंजीलाल मीणा, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, खान विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
5. श्री वैभव गेलरिया, शासन सचिव, चिकित्सा शिक्षा, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
6. डॉ. डी.एन. पाण्डे, सचिव, पर्यावरण विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
7. श्री अरिन्दम तोमर, अतिरिक्त प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
8. श्री उज्जवल राठौर, निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग, जयपुर।
9. डॉ. विजय सिंघल, सदस्य सचिव, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मण्डल, जयपुर।
10. डॉ. एस.के. जैन, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड, जयपुर।
11. श्री एच.एन. तिवारी, वैज्ञानिक "डी", केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड, जयपुर।
12. श्री एम. एल. चौधरी, मुख्य अभियन्ता(मुख्यालय), नगरीय विकास विभाग, जयपुर।
13. श्री अशिम मार्कण्डेय, मुख्य अभियन्ता, जल संसाधन विभाग, जयपुर।
14. श्री एम. एल. चौधरी, मुख्य अभियन्ता, मुख्यालय, नगरीय विकास विभाग, जयपुर।
15. श्री विजय गजराज, क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक, रीको, जयपुर।
16. श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह, प्रबन्धक, रीको, जयपुर।
17. डॉ. राजकुमार सोनी, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, जयपुर।
18. श्री आर.के. आमेरिया, अतिरिक्त निदेशक, उद्योग विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
19. श्री अभय श्रीवास्तव, पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञ, आर.यू.आई.डी.पी., जयपुर।
20. श्री मूपेन्द्र माथुर, मुख्य अभियन्ता, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग, जयपुर।

जनसंख्या आयोगिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र बिरागा जालौर

क्रमांक/2020/254

दिनांक 20/10/2020

जीएमएल एंड एचएस निष्पत्ती अंतिमकारी
कीस 6/10/2020

विषय :- जल पीने वाले की PUC बिरागा में गरीबों की सूचना को

अज्ञेय उपरोक्त विषयसंबंधित PUC बिरागा में गरीबों की सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :-

क्र.सं.	बीमारी का प्रकार	वर्ष 2018.	वर्ष 2019	वर्ष 2020 (सितंबर 2020 तक)
1	कैंसर	Null.	Null.	Null.
2	चर्म रोग	213	258	196
3	Trachoma (Eyo. Injection)	36	54	48.
4	Diarrhoea	178	194	152.
5.	अन्य	3521	5239	3580

Note :- ए/एलएल सेक्टर PUC बिरागा में आता है

डॉ. चिकित्सा अधिकारी प्रभारी
जनसंख्या स्वास्थ्य केंद्र, बिरागा (नाथोच)

Sampling Locations

ANNEXURE_9

OA No. 89 of 2020 (Hanuman Ram vs. State of Rajasthan & Ors.) Hon'ble NGT Order dated 06.10.2020



Legend

- 1 Artificial Pond where untreated effluents discharged
- 3 Tube well on applicant Sh. Hanuman Ram land
- 5 Tube well on Sh. Hukma Ram Land (Villager)
- 4 Tube well on Sh. Kripal Singh Land (Villager)
- 2 Tube Well Sh. Ishwar Singh

1 kPage 33 of 73

Google Earth



Item No. 05

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 739/2018

Residents of Gram Panchayat Varahiya

Applicant(s)

Versus

State of M.P.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 21.02.2019

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

For Applicant(s):

For Respondent (s):

ORDER

1. The issue for consideration is the dust pollution by stone crusher in District Satna, Madhya Pradesh. It is alleged that the stone crushers are operating illegally within the distance of 5 to 10 meters from National Highway which is against the siting policy.
2. Vide order dated 19.11.2018, a Joint Committee of representatives of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and the District Magistrate, Satna was directed to furnish a report in the matter. SPCB is the nodal agency for coordination.
3. Accordingly, report dated 02.01.2019 has been received to the effect that a joint inspection was carried out on 19.12.2018 and five stone crushers were found to be in the prohibited distance, as shown in the following table:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aerial distance from NH-7</i>	<i>First Consent to Operate granted by MMPCB on</i>
1.	<i>M/s S N S Minerals Ltd, Vill. Reusa, (SNS-1)</i>	<i>50 meters</i>	<i>22.08.2009</i>
2.	<i>M/s K C Aggregate, Village Reusa</i>	<i>70 meters</i>	<i>16.06.2003</i>
3.	<i>M/s Subhash Construction. Village Reusa</i>	<i>63 meters</i>	<i>17.10.1998</i>
4.	<i>M/s Taaran Taran Stone Crusher, Vill. Reusa</i>	<i>75 meters</i>	<i>17.10.2000</i>
5.	<i>M/s Star Minerals, Village Reusa</i>	<i>21 meters</i>	<i>21.12.2004</i>

The prohibited distance is 100 meters from the highway.

4. The status of pollution control measures was also examined. Recommendations were made to close the stone crushers, including their captive mines in violation of siting criteria. Show cause notices have been recommended against 14 stone crushers for not implementing pollution control measures which have been set up, including their captive mines. The stone crushers to be closed are:

1. *M/s S N S Minerals Ltd, Vill. Reusa, (SNS-1)*
2. *M/s K C Aggregate, Village Reusa*
3. *M/s Subhash Construction. Village Reusa*
4. *M/s Taaran Taran Stone Crusher, Vill. Reusa*
5. *M/s Star Minerals, Village Reusa*

5. The stone crushers to whom notices have been recommended are:

1. *M/s S N S Minerals Ltd, Vill. Reusa, Satna (SNS-2)*
2. *M/s Balaji Minerals & Stone Crusher, Village Reusa (SNS-3)*
3. *M/s S N S Minerals Ltd, Village Reusa, Satna (SNS-4)*
4. *M/s Piyush & Company, Village Reusa, Satna*
5. *M/s Navin Stone Crusher. Village Reusa, Satna*
6. *M/s Neelam Stone Crusher, Village Reusa*
7. *M/s Jai Bajrang Stone Crusher, Tilaura, Satna*
8. *M/s Neha Stone Crusher, Village Bheda*
9. *M/s Vindh Vahani Stone Crusher, Bathida Village*
10. *M/s Sai Stone Crusher, Bathida Village*
11. *M/s Swami Neelkanth Crusher (1), Bathida Village*

12. *M/s Swami Neelkanth Crusher (2), Bathida Village*
13. *M/s Mahadev Infra (Modernized stone crusher), Satna*
14. *M/s L&T Crusher, Sirmili Village”*

6. An action taken report has also been filed stating that closure order dated 26.12.2018 has been passed against the five stone crushers operating in violation of siting criteria and show cause notices have been issued against the stone crushers for not implementing pollution control measures.

7. From the above, it is clear that inspite of fact that the stone crushers have been found to be operating illegally, no compensation has been assessed and recovered for causing damage to the environment by illegally activities. As laid down by this Tribunal repeatedly¹, the Regulatory Authorities are not only required to prohibit illegal polluting activities but they are also required to recover compensation for the damage caused apart from prosecution or other steps so as to render polluting activities to be unprofitable. Failure to do so may call for action against the regulatory authorities themselves.

8. In view of above, before we consider any action, we expect the SPCB to furnish a further report in the matter within one month by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com.

9. The assessment of damages may be made by the same Joint Committee and further action may be taken by the SPCB, in exercise of its

¹ Order dated 04.01.2019 in Threat to life arising out of coal mining in south garo hills district v. State of Meghalaya & Ors., OA No. 110(THC)/2012, Order dated 11.01.2019 in Aryavrat Foundation Vs. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors., O.A. No. 95/2018, Order dated 16.01.2019 in Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, OA No. 606/2018, Order dated 24.01.2019 in Mayank Manohar & Paras Singh, Reporter Times of India v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors., OA No. 601/2018.

statutory powers, after following due procedure. The Joint Committee will be at liberty to co-opt a mining expert.

10. The Joint Committee may verify whether the polluting activities have been now stopped in terms of the recommendations.

List for consideration of the report on 03.05.2019.

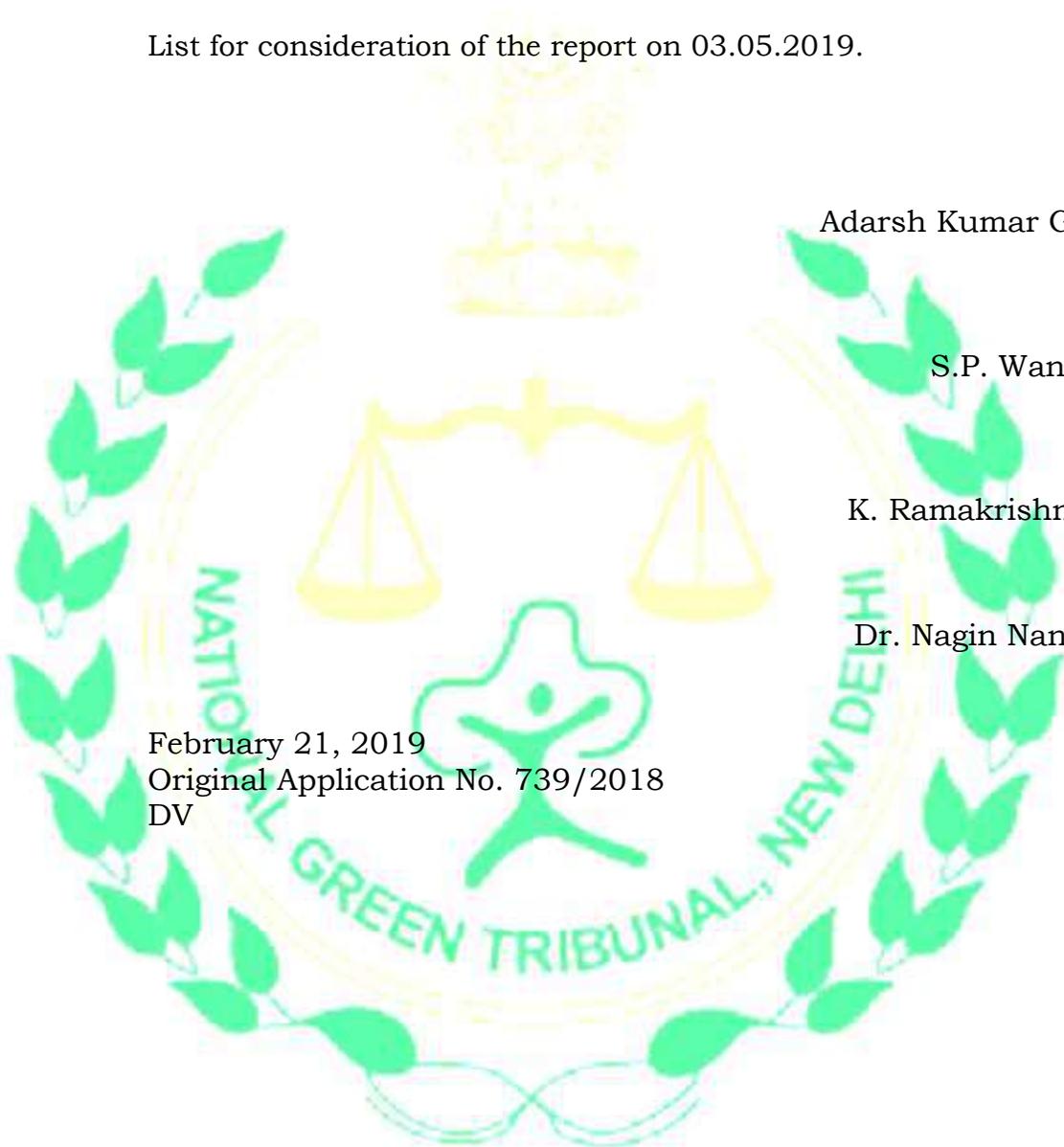
Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P. Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

February 21, 2019
Original Application No. 739/2018
DV



**Report of the CPCB In-house Committee on
Methodology for Assessing Environmental
Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund**



CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
"Parivesh Bhawan", East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032

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Abstract

Environmental compensation is a policy instrument for the protection of the environment which works on the Polluter Pay Principal. Environmental compensation has already been implemented in various countries, although limited in scope. Experiences from these implementations are mixed and tend to stress the importance of certain principles in order to achieve the overall objective of protection of the environment.

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal through its various judgments has empowered the Central Pollution Control Board to lay down the methodology to assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and utilize such amount in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment.

An attempt has been made by the CPCB in-house Committee to develop a methodology for assessing environmental compensation to be levied on concerned industry, authority, individual etc. for the protection of environment. Expert institutions/ NGOs like The Energy and Resources Institute, Centre for Science and Environment-India, Institute of Economic Growth etc. were also consulted to finalize the report. Overall objective is to develop self-sense of responsibility towards the environment and to make defaulters realize their mistake by imposing compensation, which will be utilized for the protection/restoration of the environment.

Although, this is the first attempt in India towards development of methodology for assessing environmental compensation, however, efforts have been made to simplifying the process so that regulatory institutions can easily adopt the methodology for implementation.

Chapter-I: Environment Compensation to be levied on Industrial Units

1.1 Background

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench in the matter of OA No. 593/2017 (WP (CIVIL) No. 375/2012, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that:

"The CPCB may take penal action for failure, if any, against those accountable for setting up and maintaining STPs, CETPs and ETPs. CPCB may also assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and said fund may be kept in a separate account and utilized in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment. Such action plan may be prepared by the CPCB within three months" (Annexure-I).

1.2 Constitution of the Committee

In this context, Chairman, CPCB constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar, I/c WQM-I with Shri A. K. Vidyarthi, I/c WQM-II, Shri P. K. Gupta, I/c IPC-VI, Shri Nazimuddin I/c IPC-II and Dr. S. K. Paliwal, Scientist 'D' as members. The Committee was asked to deliberate on this issue and come up with a draft formulation before 15.9.2018.

1.3 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation

The Committee discussed the issue on 4.9.2018, 13.9.2018, 17.9.2018 and 09.10.2018. A meeting was also held with Senior Officers of CPCB Head Office and Regional Directorates through video conferencing on 28.09.2018 to discuss the draft report and to seek comments/feedbacks. The comments/feedbacks received and deliberations of the Committee on the same are given in Annexure-II.

As per the Hon'ble NGT suggestion, CPCB has invited comments of 3 expert institution, namely, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) and The Energy Research Institute (TERI). CSE and IEG has provided their comments, however TERI has not provided any response.

A meeting to incorporate the comments of the expert institutions and to finalize the report, was held on 12/03/2019 under the chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar. The CPCB in-house committee on Environmental Compensation has deliberated on the comments and finalized the report accordingly. The Committee's deliberations are attached as Annexure-III.

It was deliberated for developing a formula for imposing environmental compensation on industrial units for violation of directions issued by regulatory bodies and this is the first attempt made. The committee discussed that environmental compensation should be based on "Polluter Pay Principle". The Committee decided to list the instances for taking cognizance of cases fit for violation and levy environmental compensation.

Cases considered for levying Environmental Compensation (EC):

- a) Discharges in violation of consent conditions, mainly prescribed standards / consent limits.
- b) Not complying with the directions issued, such as direction for closure due to non-installation of OCEMS, non-adherence to the action plans submitted etc.
- c) Intentional avoidance of data submission or data manipulation by tampering the Online Continuous Emission / Effluent Monitoring systems.
- d) Accidental discharges lasting for short durations resulting into damage to the environment.
- e) Intentional discharges to the environment -- land, water and air resulting into acute injury or damage to the environment.
- f) Injection of treated/partially treated/ untreated effluents to ground water.

1.3.1 In the instances as mentioned at a, b and c above, Pollution Index may be used as a basis to levy the Environmental Compensation. CPCB has published guidelines for categorization of industries into Red, Orange, Green and White based on concept of Pollution Index (PI). The Pollution Index is arrived after considering quantity & quality of emissions/ effluents generated, types of hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. Pollution Index of an industrial sector is a numerical number in the range of 0 to 100 and can be represented as follows:

$$PI = f(\text{Water Pollution Score}, \text{Air Pollution Score} \ \& \ \text{HW Generation Score})$$

40 40 20

Pollution Index is a number from 0 to 100 and increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution hazard from the industrial sector.

CPCB has issued directions to all SPCBs/PCCs on 07.03.2016 to adopt the methodology and follow guidelines prepared by CPCB for categorization of industrial sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White.

The concept of Pollution Index, which was deliberated widely with all stakeholders and agreed, shall be used for calculating Environmental Compensation. This may help in implementation of such provision throughout the country, a successful initiative in vital field of industrial pollution control.

After considering various factors including the policy implementation issues, Committee has come up with following formula for levying the Environmental Compensation in instances as

mentioned at a, b and c including non-compliance of the environmental standards / violation of directions.

The Environmental Compensation shall be based on the following formula:

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

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

The formula incorporates the anticipated severity of environmental pollution in terms of Pollution Index, duration of violation in terms of number of days, scale of operation in terms of micro & small/medium/large Industry and location in terms of proximity to the large habitations.

Note:

- a. The industrial sectors have been categorized into Red, Orange and Green, based on their Pollution Index in the range of 60 to 100, 41 to 59 and 21 to 40, respectively. It was suggested that the average pollution index of 80, 50 and 30 may be taken for calculating the Environmental Compensation for Red, Orange and Green categories of industries, respectively.
- b. N, number of days for which violation took place is the period between the day of violation observed/due date of direction's compliance and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.
- c. R is a factor in Rupees, which may be a minimum of 100 and maximum of 500. It is suggested to consider R as 250, as the Environmental Compensation in cases of violation.
- d. S could be based on small/medium/large industry categorization, which may be 0.5 for micro or small, 1.0 for medium and 1.5 for large units.
- e. LF, could be based on population of the city/town and location of the industrial unit. For the Industrial unit located within municipal boundary or up to 10 km distance from the municipal boundary of the city/town, following factors (LF) may be used:

Table No. 1.1: Location Factor Values

S. No.	Population* (million)	Location Factor [#] (LF)
1	1 to <5	1.25
2	5 to <10	1.5
3	10 and above	2.0

*Population of the city/town as per the latest Census of India

#LF will be 1.0 in case unit is located >10km from municipal boundary

LF is presumed as 1 for city/town having population less than one million.

For notified Ecologically Sensitive areas, for beginning, LF may be assumed as 2.0. However, for critically Polluted Areas, LF may be explored in future.

- f. In any case, minimum Environmental Compensation shall be ₹ 5000/day.
- g. In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, EC may be increased on exponential basis, i.e. by 2, 4, 8, 16.... times on each similar violation.

A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation is given at Table No. 1.2. It can be noticed that for all instances, EC for Red, Orange and Green category of industries varies from 3,750 to 60,000 ₹/day.

Table No. 1.2: A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation

Industrial Category	Red	Orange	Green
Pollution Index (PI)	60-100	41-59	21-40
Average PI	80	50	30
R-Factor	250		
S-Factor	0.5-1.5		
L-Factor	1.00-2.00		
Deterrent Factor	on exponential basis, i.e. by 2, 4, 8, 16.... times		
Environmental Compensation (₹/day)	10,000-60,000	6,250-37,500	5,000-22,500

1.3.2 In other instances i.e. d, e and f, the environmental compensation may contain two parts – one requires providing immediate relief and other long-term measures such as remediation. In all these cases, detailed investigations are required from expert institutions/organizations based on which environmental compensation will be decided. CPCB shall list the expert institutions for this purpose.

In such cases, comprehensive plan for remediation of environmental pollution may be prepared and executed under the supervision of a committee with representatives of SPCB, CPCB and expert institutions/organizations.

1.4 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

The Committee discussed about the utilization of funds, which will be received by imposing Environmental Compensation. The following Action Plan is proposed to utilize the fund for protection of the environment.

1.4.1. When Environmental Compensation is calculated through the Pollution Index:

The amount received by imposing the Environmental Compensation to the industries / organization non-complying with the environmental standards / violating any CPCB's directions shall be deposited in a separate bank account. The amount accumulated will be utilized for Protection of Environment. The following schemes were identified, which may be considered for utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund:

- a. Industrial Inspections for compliance verification
- b. Installation of Continuous water quality monitoring stations / Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations for strengthening of existing monitoring network
- c. Preparation of Comprehensive Industry Documents on Industrial Sectors / clean technology
- d. Investigations of environmental damages, preparation of DPRs
- e. Remediation of contaminated sites
- f. Infrastructure augmentation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) /capacity building of SPCBs/PCCs

The above proposed list may include other schemes also, depending upon the requirement.

Considering the availability of accumulated funds, CPCB will finalize the scheme, keeping in mind the priority, to utilize the funds of Environmental Compensation.

1.4.2. When Environmental Compensation is assessed based on actual damage to the environment by Expert Organization/ Agency:

The amount of Environmental Compensation under this case will be remediation costs, measures requiring immediate and short-term actions, compensation towards loss of ecology, etc., and will be utilized exclusively for the purpose at specific site, based on the detailed investigations by the Expert Organizations/ agencies.

1.5 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, b and c), Environmental Compensation may be calculated based on the formula "EC = PI x N x R x S x LF", wherein, PI may be taken as 80, 50 and 30 for red, orange and green category of industries, respectively,

and R may be taken as 250. S and 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.

Chapter-II: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) In Delhi-NCR.

2.1 Amount for Environmental Compensation

The CPCB In-house Committee also discussed that the EC shall also be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi NCR. The implementing agencies for each activity have been identified and the EC will be levied on these agencies. These violations attract graded amounts of EC depending on the state of ambient air quality, which is given in table below:

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

2.2 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

EC levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi NCR will be deposited in the same fund and will be utilized in the same manner as mentioned in para 1.4.1 of Chapter-I of this report.

Chapter-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

3.1 Background

The Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 06.12.2018 (Annexure-III) in the matter of Court of its own motion v/s State of Karnataka (Original Application No. 125/2017 and M.A. No. 1337/2018) has given following directions:

"Since failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies (including lakes) and failure to implement solid and other waste management rules are too frequent and widespread, the CPCB must lay down specific guidelines to deal with the same, throughout India, including the scale of compensation to be recovered from different individuals/authorities, in addition to or as alternative to prosecution. The scale may have slabs, depending on extent of pollution caused, economic viability, etc. Deterrent effect for repeated wrongs may also be provided."

3.2 Ideology of Environmental Compensation Formula

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the Committee deliberated on the issue of environmental compensation to be recovered from individuals/authorities in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement solid and other waste management rules. The Committee has suggested that environmental compensation in these cases should be comprised of two components i.e.

1. Cost saved/benefits achieved by the concerned individual/authority by not having proper waste/sewage management system; and
2. Cost to the environment (environmental externality) due to untreated/partially treated waste/sewage because of insufficient capacity of waste/sewage management/treatment facility.

Cost saved/benefits achieved by not having proper waste/sewage management system includes the interest on capital cost of the waste/sewage management facility and daily operation and maintenance (O&M) cost associated with the facility.

The Committee suggested that annual interest rate as 10% on loan amount, borrowed by concerned individual/authority for setting-up waste/sewage management facility, may be assumed as Capital Cost Factor for calculation of environment compensation. Further, as whole O&M cost is saved by concerned individual/authority for not managing required waste/sewage management system, 100% of the O&M cost saved may be considered as O&M cost factor.

Therefore, generalized formula for Environmental Compensation may be described as:

$$EC = \text{Capital Cost Factor} \times \text{Marginal Average Capital Cost for Establishment of Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Facility} \times (\text{Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Capacity Gap})$$

+ O&M Cost Factor x Marginal Average O&M Cost x (Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Capacity Gap) x No. of Days for which facility was not available + Environmental Externality

Cost to the environment due to untreated/partially treated waste/sewage discharge by concerned individual/authority may be assumed as recommended by the committee, which is mentioned below:

Table No. 3.1: Environmental externality for untreated/partially treated sewage discharge

Sewage Treatment Capacity Gap (MLD)	Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality (Rs. per MLD/day)	Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)
Up to 200	75	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10
201-500	85	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35
501 and above	90	Min. 0.60 Max. 0.80

Table No. 3.2: Environmental externality for improper municipal solid waste management

Municipal Solid Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality (Rs. per ton per day)	Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)
Up to 200	15	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05
201-500	30	Min. 0.10 Max. 0.15
501-1000	35	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35
1001-2000	40	Min. 0.50 Max. 0.60
Above 2000		Max. 0.80

The Committee further decided to fix a cap for minimum and maximum cost for capital and O&M component for Environmental Compensation, which are given in below tables:

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
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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

The application of formula for calculation of EC may be further understood with the example of two typical cases.

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

BIS IS-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:

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

Alternatively;

$EC \text{ (Lacs Rs.)} = [17.5(\text{Total Sewage Generation} - \text{Installed Treatment Capacity}) + 55.5(\text{Total Sewage Generation} - \text{Operational Capacity})] + 0.2(\text{Sewage Generation} - \text{Operational Capacity}) \times \text{No. of Days for which facility was not available}$

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

Note: In order to include deterrent effect for continuous violations, component of O&M in EC formula may be increased on exponential basis by 2, 4, 8, 16.... times on every six-months, beyond the time prescribed by authority for ensuring complete treatment of sewage of the city/town.

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 (MLD)	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

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

It is known that estimated MSW generation is approximately 1.5 lakh MT/Day in India (MoHUA Report-2016). As per the principles of SWM Rules, 2016 and PWM Rules 2016, as amended in 2018, the total cost of Municipal Solid Waste management in a city/town includes cost for door to door collection, cost of segregation at source, cost for transportation in segregated manner, cost for processing of MSW and disposal through facility like composting, biomethanation, recycling, co-processing in cement kilns etc.

In view of above, it is estimated that the total cost of processing and treatment of MSW for a city having population size of 1 lakh and generating approximately 50 tons/day of MSW is Rs.15.5 Crores, including capital cost (one time) and O & M cost for one year. The expenditure for subsequent years would be only Rs. 3.5 crores/annum.

CPCB sponsored a survey to ascertain the status of municipal solid waste disposal in 59 cities/towns of India. The survey was conducted by the Environment Protection Training Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad. As per the survey, it is estimated that solid waste generated in small, medium and large cities and towns is about 0.1 kg (Class-III), 0.3-0.4 kg (Class-II) and 0.5 kg (Class-I) per capita per day respectively. The committee opined that 0.6 kg/day, 0.4 kg/day and 0.3 kg/day per capita waste generation may be assumed for mega-cities, million-plus UAs/towns and Class-I UA/Towns respectively for calculation of environmental compensation purposes. Based on these assumptions, 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)	1,63,49,931	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	0.4	0.3	0.3
Waste Generation (TPD)	9809.90	704.11	263.09	150.23
Waste Disposal as per Rules (TPD) (assumed as 25% of waste generation for sample calculation)	2452.47	176.03	65.77	37.56
Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	7357.42	528.09	197.32	112.67
Calculated EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs.	17657.82	1267.41	473.56	270.42
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	1267.41	473.56	270.42
Calculated EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	147.15	10.56	3.95	2.25
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

3.3 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules will be deposited in the same fund and will be utilized in the same manner as mentioned in para 1.4.1 of Chapter-I of this report.

3.4 Recommendations

1. The Committee recommended that to begin with, Environmental Compensation to be recovered from individuals/authorities in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement solid waste management rules may be calculated with the methodology described in the report.
2. If mixing of Bio-medical Waste and Hazardous Waste is found in Municipal Solid Waste than capital cost component of EC may be increased by a multiplication factor of 1.1 in case of Bio-medical Waste and by a multiplication factor of 1.25 in case of Hazardous Waste.
3. In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, component of O&M in EC formula may be increased on exponential basis by 2, 4, 8, 16.... times on every six-months, beyond the time prescribed by authority for ensuring complete treatment of sewage/waste of the city/town.

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

O.A. NO. 327 OF 2018

IN THE MATTER OF:

SHAILESH SINGH

...APPLICANT

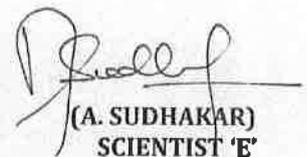
VERSUS

CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

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**(A. SUDHAKAR)
SCIENTIST 'E'**

**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PARIVESH BHAWAN, EAST ARJUN NAGAR
DELHI - 110032**

**PLACE: DELHI
DATED :- 28.06.2019**

REPORT ON

"ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION IN CASE OF ILLEGAL EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER"

(SUBMITTED IN COMPLIANCE TO HON'BLE NGT ORDER DATED 7/5/2019 IN
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 327/2018 IN THE MATTER OF SHAILESH SINGH Vs
CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD & ORS)



CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Parivesh Bhawan East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032

26 June, 2019

**“ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION IN CASE
OF ILLEGAL EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER”**

1. Background

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi passed order on 3/1/2019 in Original Application No. 327/2018 in the matter of Shailesh Singh v/s Central Ground Water Board & Ors directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in para 32 that:

“CPCB may constitute a mechanism to deal with individual cases of violation of norms, as existed prior to Notification of 12/12/2018, to determine the environment compensation to be recovered or other coercive measures to be taken, including prosecution, for past illegal extraction of ground water, as per law.”

In compliance to the Hon'ble NGT order dated 3/1/2019, CPCB submitted report on Environmental Compensation (EC) for illegal extraction of ground water to the Hon'ble NGT on 30/4/2019. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal reviewed the report and directed CPCB vide order dated 7/5/2019 in para 10 & 11 which are reproduced as follows:

Para 10: CPCB has, vide e-mail dated 30.04.2019, forwarded a report which deals with assessment of environmental compensation for illegal extraction of ground water. We do not find the report of the CPCB to be complete for the following reasons:

- (i) *The OCS areas which need regulation for conservation of ground water cannot be further treated separately as notified or non-notified. Conservation of ground water in the said areas is of equal necessity. Depletion of ground water in the said area affects the sub-terranean flow and results in contamination of ground water and also poses a potential danger for drying up of important natural resource in violation of established principle of “Intergenerational Equity”.*

- (ii) *The compensation to be recovered for illegal extraction has to be deterrent specially when it is for commercial or industrial purpose and linked to the quantum of ground water extracted and the period for which such extraction takes place.*
- (iii) *Scenario analysis with robust scientific logic is required for all the classes considered in comparable terms which have not been done in the present report.*

Para 11: Let the CPCB furnish a fresh report on or before 30.06.2019 by email at ngt.filing@gmail.com.

A copy of Hon'ble NGT order dated 7/5/2019 is enclosed as Annexure I .

2. Follow up action by CPCB

In compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 3/1/2019, CPCB constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar, DH, WQM-I Division with Shri P. K. Gupta, DH, IPC-VI Division, Shri Vishal Gandhi, Sc D, UPC-I Division and Smt. Suniti Parashar, Scientist B, WQM-I Division as members.

The Committee has deliberated on the issues and submitted its report to the Hon'ble NGT on 30/4/2019. Further, in compliance of NGT order dated 7/5/2019, same committee reviewed the report as directed by Hon'ble NGT. The compliance status of Hon'ble NGT direction and suggestions, highlights of the revised report are summarized below:

S.No.	Directions/Suggestions of Hon'ble NGT	Compliance Status/Highlights
1	Intergenerational Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is considered that incidence of illegal extraction of ground water, regardless of the category of area (notified or non-notified) will attract the environment compensation. ▪ EC is purely based on illegal extraction of ground water in OCS (Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical) and safe areas. ▪ The rate of environment compensation will

		increase as the criticality of ground water availability in the area increases or amount of ground water extraction increases.
2	Deterrent in terms of commercial/industrial purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Considering the water as a basic need of human, environmental compensation charges in case of domestic/household uses are kept low and higher rates of environmental compensation are prescribed for institutional, commercial, infrastructural and industrial purposes by the extraction of ground water. ▪ Environmental Compensation Rates (EC_{GW}) for illegal extraction of ground water also increase with increase in water consumption as well as water scarcity in the area. ▪ For drinking/domestic purposes, minimum EC suggested as Rs 10,000/- (for households) and Rs 50,000 (institutional activity, commercial complexes, townships etc). ▪ For industrial activity minimum EC is suggested as Rs 1,00,000/- ▪ Estimation made for illegal extraction In industrial cases shows deterrent EC for OCS areas in scenario analysis
3	Scenario Analysis	Case Studies in terms of scenario analysis for different classes have been done and incorporated in the report (<i>Annexure-II</i>).

3. Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation (EC)

The committee discussed the issue on 13/5/2019 and 7/6/2019. The committee deliberated in detail on the issue of Environmental Compensation to be recovered

from individuals/industries such as domestic, packaging units, mining & infrastructure projects and industrial units in case of illegal extraction of ground water. The Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for Ground Water Abstraction, 2015 were also discussed and based on this mechanism to levy Environmental Compensation has been evolved.

4. Ideology of Environmental Compensation w.r.t illegal extraction of ground water

Ground water is becoming an increasingly scarce resource because of its unabated and indiscriminate over-exploitation. Growth in ground water exploitation, however, has led to a steep fall in water table in several parts of the country. The falling water table is a matter of special concern since it tends to reduce the accessibility of the resource to small and marginal farmers due to increase in costs of extraction.

5. Formula for Environmental Compensation for illegal extraction of ground water

The committee recommended that the formula considering water consumption, no of days, rates for imposing Environmental Compensation based on the purpose for illegal abstraction of ground water as well as the deterrent factor detailed below:-

$$EC_{GW} = \text{Water consumption per day} \times \text{Environmental Compensation rate for illegal extraction of ground water (ECR}_{GW}) \times \text{No. of Days} \times \text{Deterrent Factor}$$

Where, water consumption is in m^3/day and ECR_{GW} in Rs/m^3

6. Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW})

- (i) 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.

(ii) Categorisation of the area shall be (safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited) based on the ground water resources estimation in the year 2009, 2011 and 2013 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.

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

6.1 EC_{GW} for Drinking & Domestic use (For household purposes)

The rate of Environmental Compensation for domestic and drinking purpose for individual household shall be charged at the rate Rs 100/- per day for OCS categories (Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-Critical Category). Similarly, for safe category, the EC rate shall be charged as Rs 50/- per day. Minimum environmental compensation for household shall be Rs 10,000/-

6.2 EC_{GW} for Drinking & Domestic use (For institutional activity, commercial complexes, townships etc)

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m^3/day)			
		<2	2 to <5	5 to <25	25 & above
Environmental Compensation Rate (EC_{GW}) in Rs./ m^3					
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

Note: -Minimum EC_{GW} shall not be less than Rs. 50,000/- (for institutional activity, commercial complexes, townships etc)

6.2 ECR_{GW} for Packaged Drinking Water Units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m ³ /day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR _{GW}) in Rs./m ³			
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

Note :-Minimum ECR_{GW} shall not be less than Rs 1,00,000/-

6.3 ECR_{GW} for Mining, Infrastructure and Dewatering Projects

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m ³ /day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		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

Note :-Minimum ECR_{GW} shall not be less than Rs 1,00,000/-

6.4 ECR_{GW} for Industrial Units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m ³ /day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR _{GW}) in Rs./m ³			
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 ECR_{GW}=Rs 1,00,000/-

6.5 Deterrent factors to compensate losses and environmental damage (for packaging drinking water units, mining, industrial and commercial purposes)

The activities such as packaging drinking water, mining, industrial and others draw ground water to add commercial value to the products manufactured. Hence, these activities attract stricter provisions of deterrence and intergenerational equity. It is proposed to levy following deterrent factors to compensate the losses and environmental damages as detailed in the following table:-

6.5 :- Deterrent Factor

S.No.	Water Consumption	Deterrent Factor		
		< 2 years	2-5 years	>5 years
1	<1000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.25
2	1000-5000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.50
3	>5000 KLD	1.00	1.25	2.00

Note: The industrial operations may be reviewed and only permitted, if it is safe to continue withdrawal of ground water at the rate permitted.

7. Relaxation

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) reserves the right to relax or interpret these mechanisms in case of any exigency or situation of National strategic importance, as per Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for Ground Water Abstraction, 2015.

8. Recommendations

The committee has given following recommendations:

1. In case of fixation of liability, it always lies with current owner of the premises where illegal extraction of groundwater is taking place.
2. Violation duration may be assumed as at least one year in case where no evidence for period of installation of borewell could be established.
3. For illegal industrial ground water abstraction, where metering system is not available, water consumption may be estimated as per consent conditions imposed by SPCB/PCC.

4. Water intensive industries should only be permitted in safe, semi-critical and critical area, and should not be allowed to establish new industries in over-exploited area.
5. Water in over-exploited area should be permitted only for drinking purposes and industries established in this area without prior consent or NOC from CGWA or another concerned department must be closed down with immediate effect . No expansion in existing industrial activity should be permitted, irrespective of additional water demand arises or not.
6. Present categorization of area (Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-Critical), as per CGWA shall be considered for calculation of EC, regardless of the area category when the period of violation started.
7. In case of all existing cases having more than 5000 KLD ground water demand, permission may be given only after examining scientific assessment of water availability and assessing intergenerational equity by CGWA.
8. The industrial units should be directed to adopt State of the Art technologies, use of surface water, treated waste water and reduce specific water consumption, thereby ground water demand is reduced by 10% over three years' period. The industries also be encouraged to create facilities for storage of excess storm water and adequate measures such as groundwater recharge as well as restoration of lakes /ponds in the vicinity of the industry.
9. In addition, all repeated violations will attract EC at 1.25 times the previous EC.
10. Authorities assigned for levy EC and taking penal action are listed below:

S. No.	Actions	Authority
1.	To seal illegal bore-well/tube-well to stop extraction of water and further closure of project	District Magistrate
2.	To levy EC _{GW} as per prescribed method	District Magistrate/ CGWA
3.	To levy EC on industries involved in illegal abstraction of Groundwater , as per the method prescribed in	CPCB/SPCB/PCC

	report of CPCB- "EC for industrial units"	
4.	Prosecution of Violator	CGWA under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (or) SPCB/PCC under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974

11. CGWA shall maintain a separate account for collection and utilization of environmental compensation levied for illegal extraction of ground water on the violators.
12. For easy understanding w.r.t levying of EC on violators as per the recommendation of CPCB, case studies given at **Annexure II** may please be referred.

References

1. CGWA. 2015. *Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for ground water abstraction*. New Delhi-Central Ground Water Authority, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India.
2. CGWB. 2017. *Categorisation of Assessment Units [Online]*. [Accessed 20 February 2019]. Available from: <http://cgwa-noc.gov.in/LandingPage/NotifiedAreas/>

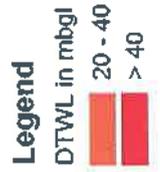
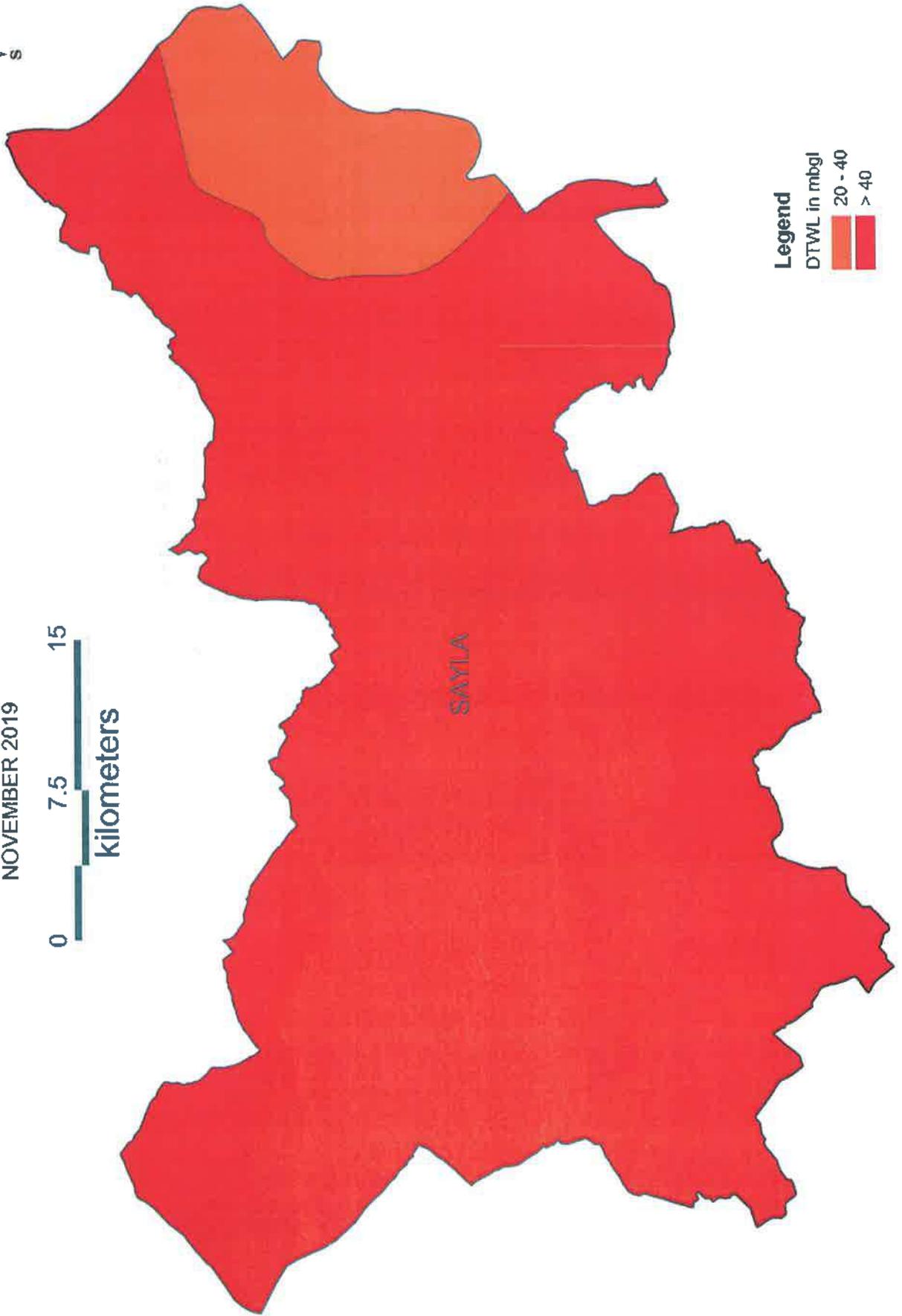
Ground water Resource Assessment (As on March 2017)
 Jalore Block.

GROUND WATER POTENTIAL OF JALORE DISTRICT AS ON 31.03.2017
 GROUND WATER RECHARGE, EXTRACTION & STAGE OF GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Block	Area of Block (ha.m)	Type of area	Water Bearing Formation	Potential Zone Area (ha)	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (ha.m)	Estimated Base Flow Restricted to ecological Flow Or 5-10% of Annual Ground Water Recharge (ha.m)	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource [(7) - (8)] (ha.m)	Current gross ground water extraction for 'Irrigation' (ha.m)	Current annual Gross Ground Water extraction for 'Dom. & Industrial Use' (ha.m)	Current annual gross ground water extraction for 'All Uses' (ha.m)	Annual ground water allocation for domestic water supply as on 2025. (ha.m)	Net annual ground water availability for 'Future Use' (ha.m)	Stage of ground water Extraction as a percentage	Does the water table during pre and post monsoon seasons show a significant falling trend	Quantity Categrisation for future ground water development (Safe/ Semi-Critical/ Over exploited)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AHORE																
	161377	NC	"ALO1a"	12812	1298.62	129.86	1168.76	1949.81	259.20	2209.01	349.92	-1130.97	189.00			
		NC	"ALO3a"	7187	646.35	64.64	581.72	642.56	100.80	743.36	136.06	-196.92	127.79			
		NC	"ALO3b"	11300	650.69	65.07	585.62	725.26	69.12	794.38	93.31	-232.95	135.65			
		NC	"ALO3c"	22225	2002.28	200.23	1802.06	474.94	51.84	526.78	69.98	1267.13	29.23			
		NC	"S/ALO3"	100600	7447.97	372.40	7075.57	618.29	71.04	689.33	95.90	6361.38	9.74			
				53524	4597.95	459.79	4138.15	3792.57	480.96	4273.53	649.30	0.00	103.27	YES	YES	OVER EXPLD.
BHINMAL																
	136561	NC	"ALO1a"	5625	433.28	43.33	389.95	623.90	64.80	688.70	87.48	-321.43	176.61			
		NC	"ALO1b (N)	6875	706.87	70.69	636.18	1721.41	93.60	1815.01	126.36	-1211.59	286.30			
		NC	"ALO1b (W)	6250	481.42	48.14	433.28	1140.08	103.68	1243.76	139.97	-846.78	287.06			
		NC	"ALO3b (W)"	14150	581.30	58.13	523.17	2398.18	248.40	2646.58	335.34	-2210.35	505.88			
		NC	"ALO3b (NW)"	26250	1748.72	174.87	1573.85	2623.10	155.52	2778.62	209.95	-1259.21	176.55			
		NC	"ALO3c (NE)"	10000	648.42	64.84	583.57	418.20	25.20	443.40	34.02	131.35	75.98			
		NC	"ALO3c (W)"	63125	2839.34	283.93	2555.40	5640.23	201.60	5841.83	272.16	-3356.99	226.61			
		NC	"S/ALO3"	3562	228.64	22.86	205.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	205.78	0.00			
				132275	7439.33	743.93	6695.39	14585.10	892.80	15487.90	1205.28	0.00	230.87	YES	YES	OVER EXPLD.
JALORE																
	104905	NC	"ALO1a (N)"	11250	1302.95	130.30	1172.65	1228.07	82.08	1310.15	110.81	-166.22	111.72			
		NC	"ALO1a (S)"	11250	2038.42	203.84	1834.56	3522.11	241.92	3764.03	326.59	-2014.11	205.17			
		NC	"ALO3b (E)"	44375	6185.35	618.54	5566.82	6173.96	6381.32	279.94	-887.08	114.63				
		NC	"ALO3c (S)"	16562	2195.24	109.76	2085.48	2135.67	43.68	2179.35	58.97	-109.16	104.50			
		NC	"S/ALO3"	14756	1315.17	131.52	1183.66	248.00	0.00	248.00	0.00	935.65	20.95			
				83437	11721.97	1062.43	10659.54	13059.80	575.04	13634.84	776.30	0.00	127.91	YES	YES	OVER EXPLD.
JASWANT-PURA																
	105842	NC	"ALO1a"	6250	803.69	80.37	723.32	1337.28	115.20	1452.48	155.52	-769.48	200.81			
		NC	"ALO3b"	43750	3177.13	317.71	2859.42	3034.84	147.60	3182.44	199.26	-374.68	111.30			
		NC	"GR2"	43237	2212.56	221.26	1991.31	2971.25	148.80	3120.05	200.88	-1180.82	156.68			
				93237	6193.39	619.34	5574.05	7343.37	411.60	7754.97	555.66	0.00	139.13	YES	YES	OVER EXPLD.
RANIWARA																
	100975	NC	"ALO1a"	28125	2374.56	237.46	2137.10	6027.42	233.28	6260.70	314.93	-4205.25	292.95			
		NC	"ALO1b"	7600	455.95	46.00	413.96	535.96	32.40	568.36	43.74	-165.74	137.30			
		NC	"ALO1a"	20312	1375.67	137.57	1238.10	3557.13	220.32	3777.45	297.43	-2616.46	305.10			
		NC	"ALO1c"	13750	857.13	85.71	771.42	925.65	86.40	1012.05	116.64	-270.87	131.19			
		NC	"GR2"	15000	762.05	76.20	685.84	1405.83	54.00	1459.83	72.90	-792.89	212.85			
		NC	"GR2" (Variable)	6875	201.31	20.13	181.18	174.59	12.60	187.19	17.01	-10.42	103.31			
				91862	6030.66	603.07	5427.60	12626.57	639.00	13265.57	862.65	0.00	244.41	YES	YES	OVER EXPLD.
SANCHORE																
	123712	NC	"ALO3b"	16875	237.06	23.71	213.35	721.25	95.04	816.29	128.30	-636.20	392.60			
		NC	"ALO1a"	11875	141.44	14.14	127.30	397.32	60.48	457.80	81.65	-351.67	359.63			
		C	"ALO3b"	94940	4039.42	403.94	3635.48	8470.25	276.48	8746.73	373.25	-3208.02	185.59			
				123690	4417.92	441.79	3976.12	7588.82	432.00	8020.82	583.20	0.00	201.72	YES	YES	OVER EXPLD.
CHITALWANA																
	181785	C	"ALO1a"	107560	5682.38	568.23	5114.05	3794.47	69.12	3863.59	93.31	1226.27	75.55			

SAYLA BLOCK DISTRICT JALORE
DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP

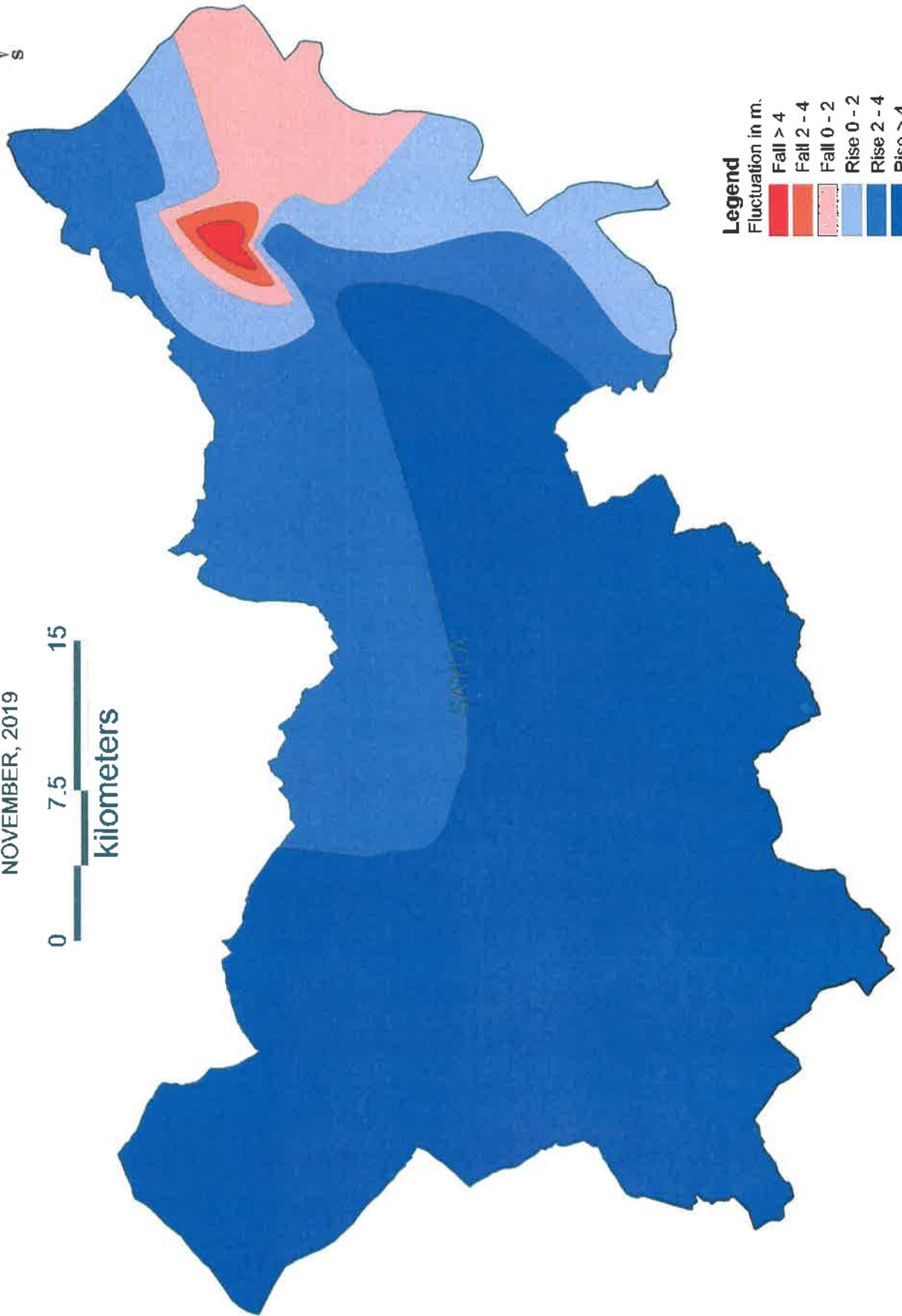
NOVEMBER 2019



SAYLA BLOCK DISTRICT JALORE

DECADAL FLUCTUATION OF GROUNDWATER

NOVEMBER, 2019



Site Photographs taken on 19.10.2020

(IN THE MATTER OF ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 89 OF 2020, HANUMAN RAM
VERSUS STATE OF RAJASTHAN & ORS.)



Storage tanks constructed at site for textile washing



Adan (Structure constructed for drying washed textiles)



Artificial Pond for discharge of untreated effluent



Joint committee members with applicant, Hanuman Ram and respondent no. 6, Ishwar Singh