

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION No.125 of 2024

IN THE MATTER BETWEEN

Harish Tholar

.....Applicant

v.

State of Karnataka v. 56 Others

.....Respondents

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Signed at 03rd October 2024

Mr. Ramasamy

Counsel for Respondent 39

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE BENCH AT CHENNAI

OA 125 of 2024

(Under Sections 14 & 15(1)(b) & (c)(2) r/w Section 18(1) & (2) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)

IN THE MATTER OF

Harish Tholar

...Applicant

v.

State of Karnataka v. 56 Others

...Respondent

REPLY AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT No. 39

Most Respectfully Showeth:

1. At the outset, all and singular allegations, statements, averments, grounds and contentions in the Application, which are contrary to or inconsistent with what has been stated hereafter, are denied, as if the same were specifically set out herein and traversed. The allegations that there is encroachment on the riverbed by the Respondents is denied and the Applicant is put to strict proof of the same. No part of this instant petition, not specifically traversed



[Signature]
Shivasamakrishna Bhat
(Chitrameola Vasathigraha)
No. 11/128.

NO. OF CONNECTIONS.....11/128.....ONLINE

in this Reply ought to be deemed to be an admission, under any circumstances whatsoever. Each of the submissions made hereinafter are in the alternative and without prejudice to each other. The Answering Respondent herein is not in occupation of any encroached area and that they have perfectly valid title and katha to the lands under their occupation and that the hotel and lodges were constructed with valid approvals and in conformity with the permits duly granted by the Departments of the Government.

2. Before going into the averments made in this instant application, it is crucial to point out the events that resulted in the existing sewage treatment plant.
3. The "Agnitheertha" is seasonal tributary that flows through the heart of Kollur Village. It originates from "Mudadiamman-Kane" and flows for approximately 2 kilometers before merging with the "Sowparnika" River on the outskirts of Kollur. The "Agnitheertha" has an average width of 12.675 meters, ranging from 10 to 15



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 NO. OF CORRECTIONS... *nil* ONLY

meters and covering an area of 6 acres and 26 cents according to government revenue records. The total area, calculated based on the varying length and width, amounts to approximately 25,350 square meters or 6 acres and 26 cents. The diverse biosphere of Kollur, the nearby hill and the forest region make it a sensitive ecological region that need to be protected.

4. The National Environment Policy (2006) defined the Eco-Sensitive Zones "as areas/zones with identified environmental resources having incomparable values which require special attention for their conservation" because of its landscape, wildlife, biodiversity, historical and natural values. Kollur is part of a such an Eco-Sensitive Zone.
5. The Sri Mookambika Temple is centrally located in Kollur Village, on the banks of "Agnitheertha," surrounded by village residents.

This is a small hamlet, only 1 km in length and less than 1 square km in total area. The main road, now designated as NH 766c, was originally a car street used for processions of Sri Devi



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 NO. OF CORRECTIONS..... ONLY

Mookambika. Additionally, a sub-main road, about 300 meters long, deviates from the main NH road to reach the Sri Mookambika Temple. The "Agnitheertha" flows from east to west, passing in front of the temple before joining the "Sowparnika" River at the outskirts of the village, where it meets "Kashitheertha" at a confluence point. From this point, the Sowparnika River continues to flow along the outskirts of the village, encircling half of its boundary. There are two bathing ghats along this stretch, with one featuring a Ganapathi Temple and the other housing a Naga Guha at the confluence.

6. Kollur has a transient population and is visited by lakhs of pilgrims and tourists during festivals and during March and April. It is important to note that the local permanent residents are minimal, in area comprising approximately 600 buildings within one sq. Km. The village consists of both residential and commercial establishments, forming a tiny township.



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NO. OF CORRECTIONS..... 2/1 ONLY

7. The Respondent hoteliers, Mutts and Dharamshalas, mutts and dharamshalas, namely Respondents 8 to 55 and 57 in this instant application had their own means of discharging the dirty drainage prior to the establishment of the Underground Drainage System (UGM). Prior to 2015, all the aforesaid Respondents lodges and restaurants had septic tanks on their premises. Respondents 8 to 55 and 57 reiterate that none of their lodges discharge effluents into the "Agnitheertha" tributary. Following the Swachh Bharat Mission and the allocation of grants to the panchayat for garbage disposal trucks, there has been a significant improvement in cleanliness. This led the lodge and restaurant owners to petition the Karnataka State Government in 2014. Subsequent follow-ups on several occasions during State Ministers' visits resulted in the sanctioning and implementation of the Underground Drainage System(UGD), Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP), and Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for Kollur.



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NO. OF CORRECTIONS..... *Nil* ONLY

8. Subsequently based upon the collective efforts undertaken by all the stakeholders herein an Underground Drainage System (UGD) was implemented in Kollur village. In 2015, proposals for construction of the UGD along with drinking water project for a sum of nearly 64 crores was proposed to the said government. Relevant newspaper articles on the proposals, sanctions and the meeting held pertaining to the UGD system are enclosed herewith as Annexure – 1.

9. It is also pertinent to note that the UGD was constructed on deemed forest land but within the precincts of the Panchayat and within the perimeter of the village. To this effect the Executive Officer of Mookambiga Temple in July 2016 had sought an RTI from the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Mangaluru (hereinafter KUWS&D or the Board). The Board had replied that Kollur town is surrounded by Sowparnikaholé, Agnithirthaholé and forest. That for establishment of sewage treatment plant there is no other suitable alternative land available




NO. OF CORRECTIONS... 0/1 ONLY

and the land selected at present is better suitable. It was also stated that the type of STP proposed is aerated lagoon and treated effluent will be let-out as per KSPCB norm. A copy of the reply issued by the Board is available online and copy of the same is enclosed herewith as **Annexure 2**.

10. It is submitted that the District Environmental Plan for the Udupi District, Karnataka State, reflects that biogas plants for central bio-methanation and composing of wet waste are in construction stages. A copy of the DEP is enclosed herewith as **Annexure 3**

11. Since 2021, after the establishment and operation of an Underground Drainage (UGD) System, a Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) with a wet well, and a drinking water treatment plant in Kollur, all the answering respondents have connected their properties to the UGD and STP system. This is supported by the Pollution Control Board's Pollution Controlling Officer of Udupi, as referenced in Annexure - 14 of the applicants' application.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'J. Shetty', written over a horizontal line.

NO. OF CORRECTIONS... 12/1 ONLY

Confirmation letter for connection into the STP for some establishments and the newspaper article dated 22.04.22 by The Hindu, which records the meeting held between the Deputy Commissioner, Kollur Panchayat and other stakeholders, wherein it has been stated that nearly 334 buildings have been given UGD connection is enclosed herewith as **Annexure 4**.

12. It is beyond dispute that the Respondent hoteliers, Mutts and Dharamshalas, mutts and dharamshalas, in collaboration with the Executive Committee of the Sri Mookambika Temple and the Kollur Panchayat, have consistently been actively involved in the establishment and successful implementation of the UGD system. This commitment is evident throughout the various stages of the project's development, underscoring their genuine dedication to environmental protection and the well-being of the community.

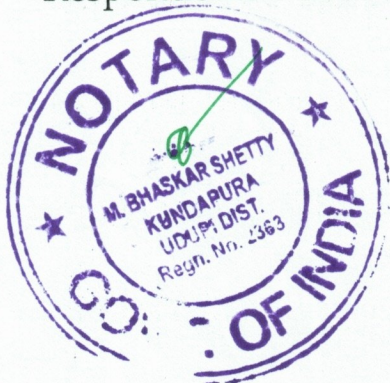
The applicant's petition to the NGT, however, appears to be a deliberate misrepresentation of facts, intentionally ignoring the



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 NO. OF CORRECTIONS *11/9*

significant progress made in environmental protection in Kollur. The petition's vague and misleading references suggests a targeted and biased attempt to unfairly involve Respondents 8 to 55 and 57. It is concerning that the applicant's political aspirations seem to have clouded the entire application, leading to a distorted and biased narrative. It is necessary to point out that the Petitioner is housed in a premises not identified with revenue documents and is not duly connected to the UGD.

13. The Respondents however are grateful for this opportunity to present a comprehensive and transparent account of their involvement in the UGD project under the aegis of this Hon'ble Tribunal. The Respondents are committed to working with the Tribunal to ensure the successful implementation and long-term maintenance of the UGD system, which is crucial for the continued environmental well-being of the Kollur community. The Respondents stand ready to provide any necessary documentation



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 No. OF CORRECTIONS..... *nil*

and evidence to support their position and demonstrate their unwavering commitment to responsible environmental practices.

14. It is submitted that the photographs of the UGD and the STP are enclosed herewith as Annexure 5. The current issued in the UGD are enumerated hereinbelow based on the photographs,
- a. The entire design of the plant is unconventional, which requires the pumping of the sewage water to the treatment plant. The treatment plant is located at the higher altitude point in the village and the pipes transmitting the sewage water bend at a 90° in some locations. Thus there is a requirement for pumping the sewage water upwards into the treatment plant. It is pertinent to note that the Government of Karnataka had invited a bid for providing Suitable HP Submersible Sewage Pumpsets Along With Allied Accessories For Pumping Sewage from Wet-well To STP At Kollur Under Dc Work, Kollur-Karnataka, with the last date of bid as 09.09.2024. The status of the tender has to




NO. OF CORRECTIONS... 0 ONLY

be updated by the Board. A copy of the Corrigendum for the tender bid is enclosed herewith as **Annexure 6**.

- b. The entire plant has poor maintenance. Most of the plant as seen from the pictures are covered in algae and has minor damages despite the same being new. Proper maintenance has to be undertaken. In this regard it is pointed out that there is toll outside the village where no fee is being charged as on date. A minimal fee (Rs.10) at the toll, or a minimal charge from the pilgrims (Rs.10) who stay the night or an allocation of funds from the government, shall go a long way in financially aiding the maintenance of the Treatment plants.
- c. From the photographs enclosed it is evident that in one particular area the wall dividing the sewage water from the river is undersized and close to the ground. Due to this there might be seeping during heavy flow in the UGD. Thus the dividing wall or structure must be increased in height and thickness to ensure that there is no seepage into the river.



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 No. OF CORRECTIONS nil ONLY

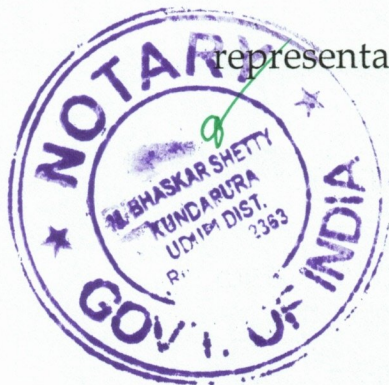
15. It is submitted that these are independent observations in the absence of any report from the Board. We confirm our commitment to the successful implementation and long-term maintenance of the UGD system, in any way possible to ensure the project's effectiveness and longevity. They stand ready to provide any documentation or evidence to support their position and demonstrate their dedication to responsible environmental practices. A committee with the members of the Board, representatives of the stakeholders (Hoteliers, Mutts and Dharamshalas), representative of the Kollur Panchayat, any expert or any other member deemed fit by this Hon'ble Tribunal in overseeing the maintenance of the Board, may enable the longevity and effectiveness of the UGD.

16. Document sand records with the Panchayat and Pollution Control authorities will reflect that the Respondent 8 to 55 and 57 have all paid their applicable fee/taxes regularly to the local authorities and



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 NO. OF CORRECTIONS... *nil* ONLY

have connected their effluent/sewer to the UGD. The concern arises with the maintenance and management of the UGD. In larger context everyone, the village residences, the dharmachatrams/chattels run by the impleaded Respondent No. 59, the Sri Mookambika Temple and all other residential and commercial establishments should be connected to the UGD. In addition, the waste/garbage collected in the village should be managed better to ensure that none is dispersed into the streams or the rivers. For an efficient monitoring of the entire operation of the management of the UGD, the Water Supply and the Solid Waste Management, a committee with stakeholders and experts needs to be appointed. This is because, unlike a municipality or a corporation the village Panchayat does not have the wherewithal and the resources. The answering Respondents suggest that a committee comprising of a member of the village panchayat, the KUWS&D, The Pollution Control board, a representative of the Sri Mookambika Temple, a representative of among the Hoteliers, Mutts and Dharamshalas, a

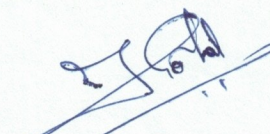


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 NO. OF CORRECTIONS... *01* ONLY

representative from the village, a technical qualified person or persons with regards to the UGD, Solid Waste Management, and Water Supply should be made a member of the committee for periodical monitoring, effective functioning and maintenance of the systems.

17. It is reiterated that the averments of the Applicant are each denied individually and in toto. The Applicant's statements on the answering Respondent violating the environmental norms is contrary to the fact since all are connected to the UGD system. None of the answering Respondents are encroachers and all have necessary revenue records to prove the same. They have also been making necessary payments to the panchayat as and when required in addition to the taxes and fees applicable. The Respondents have not encroached into the riverbed. All the answering Respondents are in conformity of necessary approvals, permits, licenses, certificates, and other laws of the land. The




No. OF CORRECTIONS..... 01 ONLY

answering Respondents have valid title, katha (patta), revenue record entries, for their respective lands.

18. The answering Respondents are also given to understand that funding the project and revamping the existing infrastructure is of concern. The State government through the KUWS&D, the PCB, the village Panchayat and with some support from the Sri Mookambika Temple should provide the initial capital required for the infrastructure. Towards the maintenance of the systems, all beneficiaries including the pilgrims/tourists should be made to contribute by way of a toll or a levy/tax/cess for visits and overnight stay. This should ensure successful and sustainable implementation of the systems.

In light of the aforesaid, it is therefore prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to issue appropriate directs for the structuration of and the maintenance of the UGD or pass any other Order or Orders it may deem fit in the interest of justice.



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 No. OF CORRECTIONS..... *nl* ONLY

RESPONDENT No. - 39

Solemnly affirmed on this () BEFORE ME
 the 03rd of October 2024 ()
 at Kollur, Kundapura ()
 ADVOCATE

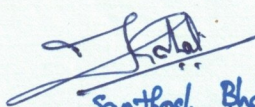
COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT

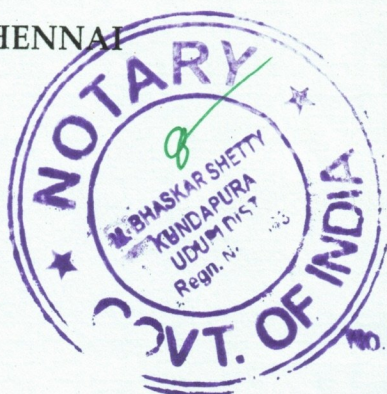
VERIFICATION

I, Mr. Santhosh Bhatt, aged about 43, Hindu residing at Kollur Kundapura, Udupi, 576220 and the solo proprietor and authorised representative of Chitramoola Vasathigraha, Respondent No. 39, do hereby verify that the contents in the above paragraphs are true to the best of my knowledge and based on legal advice and that We have not suppressed any material fact.

DATE: 03.10.2024

PLACE: CHENNAI


Santhosh Bhatt
 (Chitramoola Vasathigraha)
 SIGNATURE OF THE APPLICANTS



No. OF CORRECTIONS... 0 ONLY

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL
GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE BENCH AT CHENNAI
OA125of 2024

Harish Tholar

..Applicant

v.

State of Karnataka v. 56 Others

...Respondent

Reply Affidavit on Behalf of Respondent

39

Ramaswamy Meyyappan [MS1894/206]

Rohit Rajershi [BR 1168/2015]

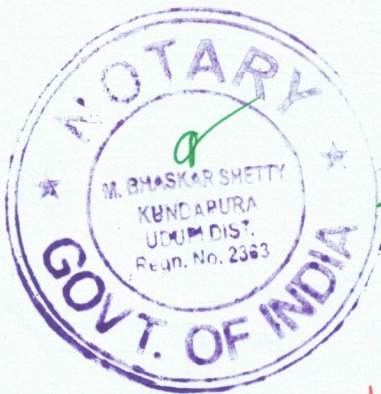
DhanyaDheekshitha KH [MS6214/2022]

AKR & Associates

Ph: 9940188325

Email:ram@akrandassociates.in

Counselors for Respondent 32-54& 56



NOTARY
KUNDAPURA

Solemnly affirmed and the Contents at this
affidavit having been read over to the
deponent and admitted by him to be true
and Correct and signed before me.

This 4th day of Oct 2024
at Kundapura

No. OF CORRECTIONS Nil ONLY

[Signature]
[Fingerprint]

NOTARIAL REGISTER

St. No. 1308 Dt. 04/10/24

Wednesday, October 02



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Rs.70 crore update for Kollur on the cards

Mangalore Today News Network

Udupi, June 18, 2015: The main and major problem faced by the Kollur Sri Mookambika Temple surroundings is the poor UGD - underground drainage system, which accumulates filth and effluents all over even the riverbank. River Souparnika is highly polluted as the discharge of effluents by all drains is channeled to the river.



Several lodges/hotels, Yatri Nivas and restaurants discharge sewage in to the river.

The district administration has come up with plans to introduce elaborate drainage system in the area ensuring pollution free surroundings. Apart from UGD, district administration has taken steps to ensure development initiatives in the temple area and Kollur village.

Udupi DC Dr R Vishal told media that plans have been chalked out to implement a better system in the area. A Rs 70-crore project is envisioned, the preliminary works of Rs 4-5 crore will complete in three months. The balance works of Rs 65 crore may need two years for completion.

The integrated sewage treatment plant with Underground Drainage and Sewage Treatment Plant is planned at a cost of Rs 24 crore. The project is to cover the entire village. The proposal has received the clearance from Endowment Commissioner and is pending before the Cabinet for approval. Besides, integrated water supply scheme for the temple as well as the village is to be taken up.

The project cost is Rs 19.62 crore. The detailed project report (DPR) is prepared with five lakh litre per day capacity. The DC said DPR is submitted to Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewage Board. The plans are approved by Endowment Commissioner. Currently the proposal is before the Cabinet, he added.

The temple will now have spacious kitchen-cum-dining hall with 65,000 sq mt length and width area. The estimated cost is Rs 21 crore and DPR has been approved by Housing Board Empowerment Committee.

The project will be a reality in another 18 months. The temple village will comprise of ring road covering 'bathing ghat' on the banks of river Souparnika. The proposal taken up as part of beautification of the region will also comprise retaining wall for the river, bridge and road built at the cost of Rs 2.4 crore.

The plan proposal is approved by PWD chief engineer and the work is entrusted to Nirmiti Kendra. In addition, a concrete road is planned from Shankaracharya Park to the main road at the temple. The project cost is Rs 54 lakh. A highly structured parking area is set up at temple premises at the cost of Rs 18 lakh. The work is on. Schools in the area and hostels are built at a cost of Rs 1.38 crore.

The DC said there are no issues with land acquisition for introduction of integrated water supply scheme and integrated sewage treatment plant. Though, there is short of 30 cents of land to set off UGD project, land owners are contacted for acquisition. Asphalt is planned in the temple area as there are advantages. He said methodical plan is introduced and chartered accountant appointed for proper accounting.

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Rs. 65.64 crore worth proposals for works in Kollur sent to govt.

The three proposals are expected to be cleared in the next Cabinet meeting: DC

Updated - June 05, 2015 05:45 am IST - Udupi:

GANESH PRABHU

The district administration has sent three proposals, amounting to Rs. 65.64 crore, to the State government for providing an underground drainage system, a drinking water project and constructing a dining hall complex at Kollur, which houses the Sri Mookambika Temple.

The temple, established by Adi Shankaracharya on the bank of the Souparnika, attracts devotees from across the country. Of the Rs. 65.65 crore, Rs. 24.87 crore is for drinking water, Rs. 19.67 crore for the drainage system and Rs. 21 crore for the dining hall.

According to R. Vishal, Deputy Commissioner, these proposals are expected to be cleared in the next Cabinet meeting. "These proposals provide basic infrastructure in Kollur and enhanced amenities to pilgrims," he said.

The lack of an underground drainage system has been a major problem in Kollur and the Kodachadri Samrakshana Parisara Trust has held several demonstrations protesting against the pollution of the Souparnika.

"Many lodges and other establishments are discharging sewage into the Souparnika. Hence, a proper and permanent underground drainage system is urgently required," said K.K. Sabu, president of Kodachadri Parisara Samrakshana Trust.

Since the number of devotees visiting Kollur is increasing, it has become incumbent to provide clean drinking water to them.

As per the proposal, a vented dam would be constructed across the Souparnika and water would be pumped, purified and then supplied to Kollur.

“Both the underground drainage system and water supply project have been designed taking into the needs of Kollur till 2040. The temple, all houses and commercial establishments will be given both water and UGD connections,” Dr. Vishal said.

The existing dinning hall at the temple is inadequate and there are long queues for lunch.

Hence, the proposed dinning hall complex will have four floors and its design provides for lifts, solar steam facility, segregation of used plates and leaves, water recycling, and a modern kitchen with high level of hygiene.

The proposals amount to Rs. 65.65 crore

Rs. 24.87 crore is for drinking water, Rs. 19.67 crore for UGD and Rs. 21 crore for the dining hall

Published – June 05, 2015 12:00 am IST

Kollur to get modern drinking water project, underground drainage system

This pilgrim centre has a floating population ranging from 3,000 to 10,000 persons a day

Published - October 24, 2017 01:04 am IST - UDUPI

GANESH PRABHU



The work on the underground drainage system in progress at Kollur in Udupi district.

With an increase in the number of devotees visiting the pilgrim centre of Kollur in Udupi district, where the exponent of Advaita philosophy, Adi Shankaracharya, established the Sri Mookambika Temple, steps are being taken to provide a modern underground drainage (UGD) system and drinking water supply to the village.

The construction of the drinking water project and UGD work have already been taken up by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB). There are about 375 houses in Kollur village. Its population is about 3,000.

According to H. Krishnamurthy, Assistant Executive Officer, Mookambika Temple, the pilgrim centre receives between 3,000 to 5,000 persons per day. This number goes up to about 10,000 per day during important festivals such as Maha Navaratri, he said.

Hence, the government is supplementing a drinking water project at a cost of ₹24.67 crore and an underground drainage system at a cost of ₹19.97 crore. Under the drinking water project, a vented dam will come up at Kashi Hole, about a km from Kollur, where a jackwell plant too will be set up. The water will be lifted from here to the Water Purification Plant at Kalyani Gudde about 2 km from Kashi Hole.

According to Prakash D.K., engineer at the temple, the capacity of the drinking water project is 2.5 million litres per day (MLD). The project includes an overhead tank and an underground water tank. The temple and its guesthouses alone require about three lakh litres of water per day.

“The vented dam is awaiting clearance from the Department of Forests. We expect it to be completed by November, 2018,” Priyanka Mary Francis, Deputy Commissioner, told *The Hindu*.

The UGD project includes the construction of a sewage treatment plant, a wetwell and about 400 manholes. About 9.5 km of drainage pipelines were being laid as part of the project. The sewage treatment plant is expected to come up near the junior college hostel in Kollur. The UGD work would be completed by March, 2018.

The implementation of the underground drainage system will also put an end to the pollution of the Souparnika that flows in front of the temple. The pollution of the river had even led to the ‘Save Souparnika’ campaign a couple of years ago.

“Many business establishments are releasing their sewage into the Souparnika. These establishments would get connected to UGD network putting an end to the pollution,” said Mr. Krishnamurthy.

Published – October 24, 2017 01:04 am IST



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ನಗರ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ

KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರ ಕಛೇರಿ,

ಕ.ನ.ನೀ.ಸ. ಮತ್ತು ಒ.ಚ. ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು-575002.

ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 0824 2221257

KWB/EE/TEC/Kollur-UGD/AE-4/ 938 2016-17 Dtd: 22-07-2016

To,

Executive Officer
Sri Mookambika Temple
Kollur.

Sir,

Sub: Diversion of 1.214ha of deemed forest land in Sy.No.56/P (1.093 ha) & Sy. No..57/P (0.121ha) of Kollur village for construction of Sewage treatment plant-reg

Ref: Your Office Letter Dt:14.07.2016

With reference to the above subject, under providing UGD scheme to Kollur temple and town for establishment of STP regarding land you are requested to give the information sought by the forest department for the following point and the information is as followes.

Sl. No.	Observation	Justification
1	The proposed sewage treatment plant is situated at the junction of river bank of kollur halla & Sowparnika hall /River	Kollur town is surrounded by Sowparnika hole, Agnithirtha hole and forest. For establishment of sewage treatment plant there is no other suitable alternative land available and the land selected at present is better suitable. The type of STP proposed is aerated lagoon. Treated effluent will be let-out as per KSPCB norms.

Hence it is hear with submitted for further necessary action and requested to hand over the land early to complete the project in time.

Yours faithfully,

Executive Engineer,

KUWS & D Board, division.,

Mangaluru

DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN FOR UDUPI DISTRICT

KARNATAKA STATE



Office of the Deputy Commissioner,

Udupi District,

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1.0 DISTRICT PROFILE:

History:

“Udupi” is derived from the word “Udupa” which means Moon in Sanskrit and is associated with the establishment of the ancient Chandramouleshwara temple. Geographically the region is separated from the rest of south interior peninsula by the towering heights of the Western Ghats. The district Udupi was carved out from the erstwhile Dakshina Kannada district during 1997. Headquarter of the district is Udupi and the district is named after its headquarter. The place where Udupa (Chandra or Moon) performed penance to ward off the curse by Daksha Prajapati and obtained grace is known as “Udupi”. Udupi is famous for its temple enshrining Lord Krishna. The district is located at the foot of Western Ghats running along the west coast of Karnataka. Apart from Udupi Sri Krishna temple, the other important temples in the district are Kollur Mookambika, Hattiyangadi Ganapathi, etc. Dravidian form of worship of the Cobra, spirits and trees are prevalent in the district. Jainism spread from its spiritual centers at Shravanabelagola to Karkala. Its principles of Ahimsa and of spiritual self-reliance had a special appeal. The world famous Gomateshwara statue, which is 41½ feet high and other Jain temples are at Karkal in Udupi district.

Physical Features:

Udupi district lies in the coastal region and is situated at the foot of Western Ghats running along the West Coast of Karnataka. Udupi is located at the southwest corner of the Karnataka State. It has the greatest extent of 98 km. from north to south and 66 km. from east to west covering a total geographical area of 3,582 sq.km. The most conspicuous areas of very high and very low area of the district are located at 100 and 500 meters of contour lines above the mean sea level respectively.

1. Location and Size

Situated on the western coastal side, the district lies between North Latitude 13⁰ 8' and 14⁰ and East longitude 74⁰ 30' and 75⁰ 13'. Udupi district is bound on the north by Uttara Kannada, on the east by Shimoga and Chikamagalur, on the south by Dakshina Kannada districts and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The district has a coastal line, which is nearly 100 km. in length with rich marine output with beautiful beaches, verdant Western Ghats, abundant religious and spiritual centers.

2. Physiography

The district comprises a long and narrow strip of territory running north to south and is about 100 km. It has a coastline of about the same length. The breadth varies between 10 km. at the narrowest northern most tips and is about 40-45 km at the broadest portion. This small district seems to consist of six natural divisions. The coastline, which is lone and sandy, is indented by numerous bays and creeks, which have been formed by river estuaries. The landscape forms a broken lone plateau spreading out from the foot of the Western Ghats towards the Arabian Sea and is characterized by several watercourses and numerous valleys containing rich alluvial soils. In the north, particularly in the Kundapura taluk, the Western Ghats are nowhere more than 40 km. from the sea and at one point there is an extent of only about 10 km. of plain land and it is here that the northern boundary of this district and the southern boundary of the Uttara Kannada district meet. The scarp- edge of the Western Ghats, the peaks of which vary in altitude from 910 to 1830 meters Mean Sea Level (MSL), forms the eastern boundary of the district. In the northern portion of the mountainous range there are steep cliffs whereas in the southern portion there are parallel ridges intersected by deep valleys. The most important mountains of this district is the peak of Kodachadri, about 27 km. from Kundapura, which is 1,341 meters (4,400 feet) high.

a. Drainage

The main drainage of the district is westwards. As the Western Ghats are located on the eastern part of the district, the rivers and streams of this district necessarily flow from east to west. The rainfall of the southwest monsoon which is very heavy and the broken nature of the area are responsible for the rise of a number of rivers and streams and also the great volume of water in them at monsoon times. During monsoon, the current in these rivers is rapid rendering them unfavorable as a means of communications. In the dry weather, the rocky character of the riverbeds is exposed and they are not usually navigable for any length above the reach of tidal influence. Varahi, Sitanadi, Sowparnika and the Swarna are the important rivers. In the monsoon season all the rivers and streams become swollen due to heavy rains and some of them overflow their banks, inundating the surrounding areas. But they do not last long, for they retrieve to their normal positions within a short period.

b. Winds

Generally, winds are strong and are mainly westerly or south-westerly during the southwest monsoon months. In the rest of the year, winds are mainly from the directions between north and east in the forenoons and westerly or north westerly in the afternoons. The district experiences a special weather condition during the period April to June where thunderstorms occur for about three to six days in a month and during post monsoon months of October and November, storms with heavy thunders prolong for five to seven days in a month. During this period the district receives heavy rainfall with high squally winds along the coastal belt.

c. Rainfall pattern

The district falls under coastal agro-climatic zones of the state. The district has a good network of registered rain gauge stations, 14 in Kundapura taluk, 9 in Karkal taluk and 5 in Udupi taluk. The main rainy season is from June to September. The rainfall increases from the coast towards the Western Ghats on the eastern border of the district. In the coastal strip in the northern part of the district, in the Bhatkal-Baindoor region, the rainfall is heavier than in the southern coastal strip. More than 85 percent of the annual rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon season; July being the month with the heaviest rainfall. On an average, on 121 days in a year, the district gets rainfall. However the amount of rainfall as also the number of rainy days varies considerably within the district. The weather conditions of the district are well suited for the cultivation of paddy in the fields and for raising plantation crops like Areca nut, Coconut and Banana on the slopes of hills and in the valleys.

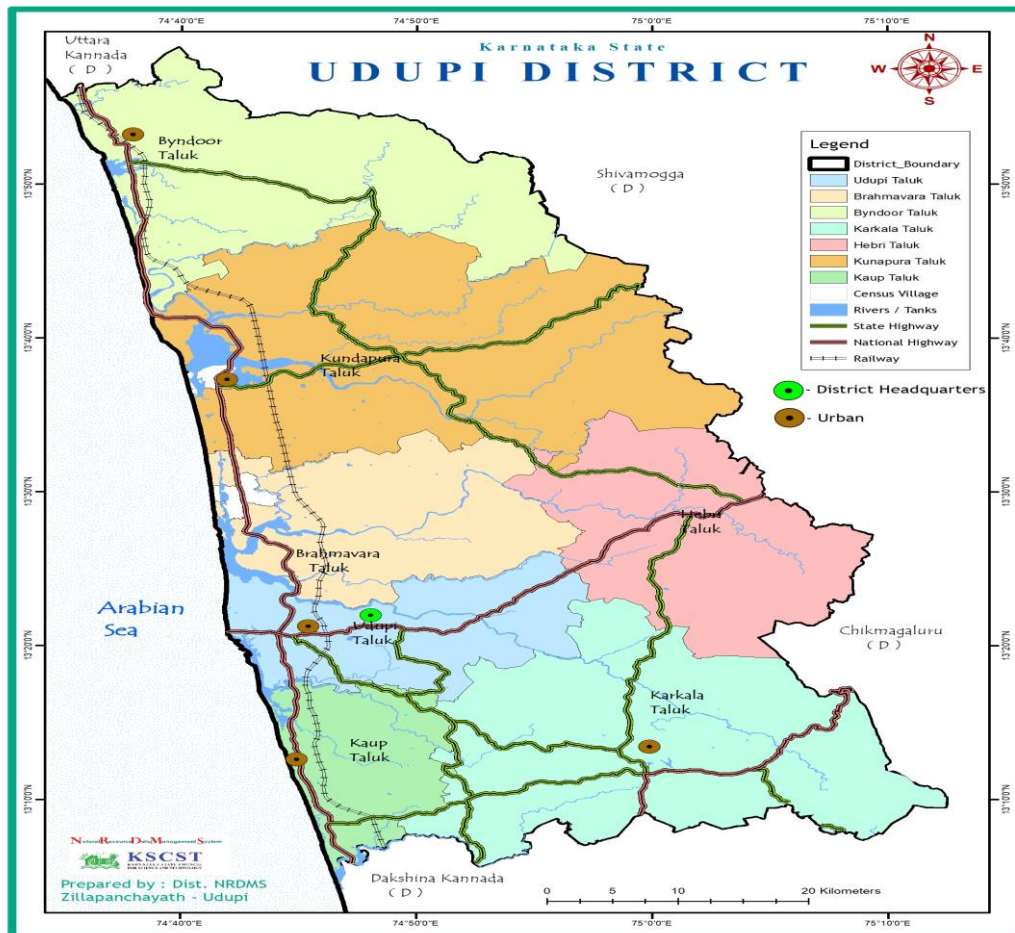
The average rainfall in the district ranges from 3941 mm in Udupi taluk to 4766 mm in Karkala Taluk. Among the taluks in the district the pre-monsoon rainfall contributes 5 to 7 per cent of the annual rainfall, south west monsoon contributes 86 to 88 per cent and northeast monsoon contributes 6 to 9 per cent of the annual rainfall. The co-efficient of variation ranges from 67 to 85 per cent for pre monsoon season, the highest variability (85 per cent) being in Kundapur Taluk. The co-efficient of variation for south- west monsoon ranges from 17 to 19 per cent, the highest being in Karkala taluk. The co- efficient of variation for north east monsoon ranges from 43 to 55 per cent, the highest being in Udupi taluk. The co-

efficient of variation for annual rainfall ranges from 16 to 17 per cent. Karkala taluk experiences high variability of rainfall.

a. District Administrative Set-up

The district comprises of seven taluks namely Udupi, Kundapura, Karkala, Brahmavara, Byndoor, Kaup and Hebri. The district is having one revenue subdivision and the District headquarter is at Udupi.

The Deputy Commissioner is head of the District administration. The Collectorate consists of various branches headed by Tahasildars, Shirashtedars or Managers who are responsible for supervision, guidance and overall management of work in their branch. Every branch consists of First Division Assistants and Second Division Assistants among whom all work of the branch is divided. There are various officials both at the District level and at the taluk levels to assist the Deputy Commissioner. They include the Assistant Commissioner's (Sub-Divisional Magistrate), Tahsildars, Shirastedars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants.



Taluk	Hoblies	Urban Local Bodies	Taluka Panchayths	Grama Panchayats	Villages
Udupi	1	1	1	16	33
Kaup	1	1		16	30
Bhramavara	2	1		27	52
Kundapura	2	1	1	47	71
Byndoor	1	1		13	26
Karkala	1	1	1	27	39
Hebri	1	0		9	16

b. Local institutions

Urban local bodies:

The statutory urban local bodies are the Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils. These urban local bodies elect Councilors / Corporators from each ward and the tenure of the Councilors/Corporators would be for five years. The President or Vice-President of the Municipal Council and the Mayor/Deputy Mayor of the Corporation whose tenure will be for a period of one year are elected from among the elected Councilors/Corporators. The Chairman of various committees are also elected from among the elected Councilors for a term of one year. The Chief Officer in Municipal Council and the Commissioner in a City Corporation are responsible for day to-day administration and the executive authority is vested with them.

There are 6 Urban Local Bodies in Udupi district, which are; City Municipal Council Udupi, Town Municipal Council Kundapura, Karkala, & Kaup and Town Panchayath Saligrama & Byndoor.

Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat:

To promote the development of institution and secure greater measure of participation by the people in the local and Governmental affairs by decentralization of power and functions for the purpose of development, planning and implementation of various programs thereof, Zilla Panchayats have been constituted in the State. The jurisdiction of Zilla Panchayat is coterminous with that

of the corresponding district but excludes the statutory towns. Accordingly, Zilla Panchayat has been constituted for Udupi district and its jurisdiction extends over the Taluk Panchayats of the district. The jurisdiction of each Taluk Panchayat is coterminous with that of the taluk of the same name but excludes the area incorporated in the statutory towns or cities, if any. The Zilla Panchayat elects its Presidents and Vice President and Chairman of its committees from amongst the elected members. The term of these elected representatives will be for five years. An IAS Officer is posted by the State Government as Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat. Various departments assist the Zilla Panchayat.

There are 3 Taluk Panchayaths in Udupi District, which are; Udupi Taluk Panchayath, Kundapura Taluk Panchayath and Karkala Taluk Panchayath.

Grama Panchayats:

The Government of Karnataka enacted the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 on 30.4.1993 replacing its previous enactment in this regard for the formation of Gram Panchayat. The Grama Panchayat is authorized to function on the items listed in Schedule I of the Act namely, preparation of annual plans for the development of Panchayat area, Preparation of annual budget, providing reliefs in natural calamities, removal of encroachments on public properties, organising voluntary labour and contribution for community works, maintenance of essential statistics of the village, in addition to matters relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Social and Farm Forestry, Khadi, Village and cottage Industries, Rural Housing, Drinking water, Roads, etc., Rural Electrification, Non-conventional energy sources, Poverty Alleviation Programs, Markets and Fairs, Rural Sanitation, Public Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Social Welfare, Welfare of Weaker Sections, Public Distribution System, Maintenance of Community assets, Construction and Maintenance of Dharmashalas, Chatras, Cattle Sheds, Ponds, Cart Stands, Slaughter Houses, Public Parks, Play Grounds, etc., regulation of manure pits in public places and establishment and control of shandies, such other functions as may be entrusted. The Grama Panchayat is also empowered to make provisions for carrying out within its area any other work or measure which is likely to promote the health, safety, education, comfort, convenience or social or economic well-being of the inhabitants of the Panchayat

area.

There are about 155 Gram Panchayaths and 267 Villages in Udupi district.

c. Natural Resources

▪ **Water bodies**

There are about 15 rivers flows in Udupi District. All the rivers flow towards west and join Arabian sea. The major river is Swarna, Seetha, Varahi, Chakra and Sowparnika river. The rivers and its length are as follows:

1. Shambhavi - 50.165 k.m,
2. Kamini- 10.45 K.m,
3. Pangala- 25.74 K.m,
4. Udyavara- 53.90K.m,
5. Swarna- 78.40 K.m,
6. Madisalu- 55.00K.m,
7. Seetha Rivar-83.66 K.m,
- 8 Varahi- 101.36K.m,
9. Kubja Rivar- 53.10 Km.
10. Chakra Rivar-86.89 K.m,
11. Sowparnika (Kolluru)-62.75 K.m,
- 12.Yadamavina hole- 32.18 K.m,
13. Byndoor Hole- 25.74 K.m,
14. Sankadagundi Hole-24.94K.m,
- 15.Devithal Hole-16.09 K.m

There are about 495 lakes with total area of 1181.03 hectares available in Udupi District. Most of the rivers/rivulets are dry during summer season.

▪ **Availability of water resources**

There are various sources of water supply and its storage system in the town.

1. **Service Reservoir:**

A service reservoir is a water storage container that holds clean water after it has been treated in a water treatment plant and before it is piped to the end users. These containers are covered and are designed to keep the water safe from contamination. Their main purpose is to provide a buffer within the water supply system so that water supplies can be maintained across periods of varying demand.

2. **River Infiltration Gallery:**

Infiltration Galleries are capable of supplying large quantities of water and are used where wells are unable to supply water needs, i.e., where an impermeable rock barrier affects well efficiency or where surface water sources are too shallow for intake screens. Infiltration galleries are one or more horizontal screens placed adjacent to on-shore or directly underneath (bed-mounted) a surface water source.

3. **Bore Well Pumping System:**

A bore well is a well of 6" to depth of a bore well can vary from 50 feet to 3000 feet. Water is pumped out to surface through electricity/generator.

4. **Pressure Tank:**

Tank that is used to ensure consistent water pressure and for storage of water. Usually located in basement of house but sometimes (in older settings) located in well pit.

▪ **Forest coverage**

Geographically the region is separated from the rest of south interior peninsula by the towering heights of the Western Ghats. The slopes of the Western Ghats are clothed with dense forests containing valuable timber species. The heavy rainfall in this area stimulates the growth of the forests, which sometimes, begin with a few kilometers of the seacoast. Generally, dense forest begins about 30 to 40 km. from the coast. Six types of forests are found in the State. Of these, the district is naturally blessed with evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist forests. As per the statistics provided by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, out of the 358200 hectares of the total geographical area, 100102 hectares are covered under forest forming about 27.9 per cent of total geographical area. Dense forest areas are more in Kundapura and Karkala Taluks.

d. Geography & Demography:

Demographic Label	
Area	3,582 Sq.Km
Sub Divisions	1
No. of Taluks	7
No. of Hoblies	9
No. of Gram Panchayats	158
No. of Villages	267
Total Population	11,77,361

e. Land-use pattern

SI.No	Particulars	Statistics
1	Geographical Area (Sq.Km)	3582
2	Area Under Forest (ha)	100102
3	Net Area Sown (ha)	97452
4	Grossed Cropped Area (ha)	107829
5	Net irrigated area (ha)	28973
6	Percent of total cropped area to net area sown (%)	90.37%
7	Percentage of Net area Irrigated to net area sown (%)	29.73%

f. Climate

The climate of this district is marked by heavy rainfall, high humidity and oppressive weather in the hot seasons. The year may be divided into four seasons. The hot season from March to May is followed by the Southwest monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the retreating monsoon or post-monsoon season. December to February may be called the northeast monsoon, although the rains associated with the northeast monsoon cease after December and the rest of the season is generally dry. May is the hottest month during which the maximum temperature would be around 40⁰ C and the minimum stays around 22⁰ C.

g. Tourist Places:

1. Sri Krishna Temple:

Considered to be one of the most famous pilgrimage sites in South India, the Krishna Temple or the Udupi Sri Krishna Matha is one of the most auspicious temples dedicated to Lord Krishna. The idol of Krishna is adorned with jewels and a golden chariot. What makes the temple unique, is its worshipping pattern. The prayers and process of the whole worship take place only through a silver-plated window with nine holes called the Navagraha Kitiki.

2. Pajaka Kshethra:

Pajaka Kshetra is the birthplace of a renowned philosopher, Shree Madhavacharya. The place is believed to be highly sacred and has been mentioned in a biographical poem named Sampraday Paddhati written by Shree Hrushiksha, a disciple of Shree Madhavacharya. Several facts and monuments associated with Madhavacharya have been maintained in the kshetra that devotees and tourists can explore.

3. Kollur Mookambika Temple:

Mookambika Temple is dedicated to Aadiprakashakti who is believed to embody the powers of three goddesses, Goddess Saraswati, Goddess Mahakali and Maha Lakshmi. The sanctum sanctorum houses a Linga represents Purusha as well as Shakti and is called the Udbhavlinga.

4. Chandramouleshwara Temple:

Devoted to Lord Shiva, this temple must be visited by all devotees before visiting the Krishna Temple as it is also located right next to it. The history of this temple dates back to over 900 years and is older than the Krishna Mutt. It is said to be extremely peaceful inside.

5. Anantheshwara Temple:

Dedicated to Lord Shiva, Ananteshwar Temple is an ancient 8th-century temple believed to be the oldest in the region. The temple complex also houses Chandramouleshwara and Krishna Temples. The main shrine is made of stone and has a recently installed silver door frame. A Hindu philosopher, Madhavacharya, trained and taught his disciples in the temple complex.

6. Brahmi Durgaparameshwari Temple, Kamalashile:

Sri Brahmi Durga Parameshwari Temple is dedicated to Goddess Durga Parameshwari who is worshipped in the form of Linga. The Linga is also believed to be the convergence of Maha Lakshmi, Goddess Saraswati and Mahakali. The temple has an evening mangalarti, called the Salaam Mangalarti, dedicated to Tipu Sultan to commemorate his visit to the shrine.

7. Varanga:

Located 39 kms away from Udupi, the village of Varanga is a popular pilgrim centre with a rich Jain heritage. The village is known for its Jain temples and local architecture. Pilgrims of the Jain flock to the centuries old temples, also known as Basadis in the village. The Kere Basadi, located in the middle of the lake is the main attraction while Neminatha Temple with its sculptures and Chandranatha Temple with its rich history help visitors understand the local culture. The stunning architecture of the village houses make for some great pictures and a truly unique experience.

8. Malpe Beach:

On the top of the list of exquisite unexplored beaches in India is the Malpe beach. It is located at a distance of 66 kilometres from Mangalore and 6 kilometres from Udupi in Karnataka. The pristine white sand, pleasant weather, and the delectable food shacks here and the sea walk make Malpe Beach an ideal spot for a quick escape.

9. St. Mary's Island:

Located just 4 miles off the coast of Karnataka in the Arabian Sea, St. Mary's Island is a geological treasure and hosts some of the most beautiful beaches in the country. It is a group of four individual islands namely Coconut Island, North Island, South Island and Daryabahadurgarh Island. One can find a shoreline made up full of crystalline rocks which were created at the time Madagascar Island got separated from India.

10. Kaup Beach:

Located between Mangalore and the town Udupi, Kaup (Kapu) beach is another pristine and relatively untouched beach. There is a lighthouse here, constructed in 1901, which is open every day for an hour from 5:30 AM. The beach is lined

There are many beautiful Airbnb's around the beach which makes for the perfect quiet getaway. The panoramic view of the sea from the top of the lighthouse is phenomenal.

11. Delta (Kodi-Bengre) Beach:

Surrounded by water on three sides, Kodi Bengre Beach is a perfect attraction for beach lovers. With the Suvarna River draining into the Arabian Sea, it forms a delta and hence it gets its name as Delta Beach and is also known as a 'sangama' point. It has a small port for fisheries and is famous for toddy and freshly prepared seafood. Tourists can also take boat trips into the nearby mangroves or just enjoy an afternoon of fresh seafood followed by a stunning sunset

12. Maravanthe Beach:

Maravanthe wears the look of a fairyland with the pictures Kodachadri Hills forming a backdrop to the Sowparnika River on one side and miles of unspoiled white sand on the other. Maravanthe is a uniquely positioned beach in Coastal Karnataka with Arabian Sea on one side and Sowparnika river on the other. This unique combination of sea and river on each side of a highway is hard to find elsewhere and is said to be the only one in India. The golden sand, clear blue sky, swaying palm trees, and the endless shore makes Maravanthe an undoubtedly attractive tourist destination.

13. Byndoor Beach:

Ottinene beach is a scenic beach in coastal Karnataka, popular because of an elevated cliff that offers captivating views of the beach below. The beach and backwaters are a scenic beach where the Byndoor river enters Arabian sea. The shallow beach area, with hills in one corner is safe, scenic and photogenic. Sunset view is worth waiting for. Someshwara Temple: a small but popular Shiva temple right next to Ottinene beach.

14. Jomlu Theertha:

Located in the Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, Jomlu Teerth is a waterfall formed by the mesmerising River Sita. The fall cascades down a rocky terrain from a height of 20 feet in the middle of the dense natural reserve. The music

made by the gushing water body and the birds singing their hearts away is sure to captivate one and all.

15. Koodlu Falls:

Also known as Sita Falls, Kudlu Falls is famous for its picturesque beauty. The waterfall cascades down the Western Ghats from a height of 150 feet in the midst of a dense green cover of the hilly terrain. It requires a moderate level of trekking through the green zone to reach the enchanting waterfall. The attraction is, thus, a favorite amongst trekkers and nature lovers.

16. Coin Museum:

Coin Museum Corp Bank, also known as Corporation Bank Heritage Museum has an extensive collection of coins belonging to various dynasties dating back to 400 BC. One can also get extensive knowledge about the history of banking in India since 1906. The Corporation Bank's founder's house was remodelled to establish the heritage museum as a 'Financial Temple'. The museum houses about 1400 coins with a current market value of over 4 million rupees.

17. Anejhari Butterfly Camp:

Anejari Butterfly Camp is an exciting little attraction in the midst of dense foliage of the Mookambila Wildlife Sanctuary. Nature lovers can spend an ample amount of time watching beautiful butterflies and birds in their natural habitat or go on soothing nature walks while adventure seekers can trek the enchanting trails through the reserve to reach the 10th highest peak in the state, the Kodachadri Peak.

18. Kemmannu Hanging Bridge:

Anejari Butterfly Camp is an exciting little attraction in the midst of dense foliage of the Mookambila Wildlife Sanctuary. Nature lovers can spend an ample amount of time watching beautiful butterflies and birds in their natural habitat or go on soothing nature walks while adventure seekers can trek the enchanting trails through the reserve to reach the 10th highest peak in the state, the Kodachadri Peak.

h. COASTAL REGULATION ZONE NOTIFICATION, 2011:

Preamble:

The Central Government, with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming, does hereby, declare the coastal stretches of the country and the water area up to its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands up to its territorial limit, as Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the CRZ) and restricts the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Handling, Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2009 in the aforesaid CRZ.

Declaration:

In exercise of powers also conferred by clause (d) and sub rule (3) of rule 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O. 114(E), dated the February, 1991 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby declares the following areas as CRZ and imposes with effect from the date of the notification the following restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations or processes and the like in the CRZ.

CRZ Areas:

- i.** The land area from high tide line (HTL) to 500 mts on the landward side along the sea fronts.

The land area between HTL to 100 mts or width of the creek whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance up to which development along such tidal influenced water

bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance up to which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of 5 parts per thousand (ppt) measured during the driest period of the year and distance up to which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Coastal Zone Management Plans.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this sub-paragraph the expression tidal influenced water bodies mean the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea, in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, ponds connected to the sea or creeks and the like.

The land area between HTL and Low Tide Line (LTL) which will be termed as the intertidal zone.

The water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

CRZ Area wrt sea and sea coast



CRZ Area w.r.t tidal influenced water bodies



CRZ Area up to 5 ppt salt concentration limits



Prohibited activities within CRZ:

- (i) Setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries except, -
 - a. those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities;
- Explanation: The expression "foreshore facilities" means those activities permissible under this notification and they require waterfront for their operations such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police

stations and the like.;

- b.** projects of Department of Atomic Energy;
- c.** facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and setting up of desalination plants in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(i) based on an impact assessment study including social impacts;
- d.** development of green field Airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai;
- e.** reconstruction, repair works of dwelling units of local communities especially fisher folk in accordance with local town and country planning regulations.

(ii) Manufacture or handling oil storage or disposal of hazardous substance as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated the 28th July 1989, S.O. N0.966(E), dated the 27th November, 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated the 5th December, 1989 except, -

- a.** transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa;
- b.** facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas (hereinafter referred to as the LNG) in the areas not classified as CRZ- I(A) subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by MoEF and subject to further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures in relation to environment as may be stipulated by in MoEF.

Provided that facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizers like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and the like, shall be permitted within the said zone in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(A).

(iii) Setting up and expansion of fish processing units including warehousing

except hatchery and natural fish drying in permitted areas:

- (iv) Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except those, -
 - a. required for setting up, construction or modernization or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbors, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges, seal ink, road on stilts, and such as meant for defense and security purpose and for other facilities that are essential for activities permissible under the notification; Provided that such roads shall not be taken as authorized for permitting development of landward side of such roads till existing high tide line.

Provided further that the use of reclaimed land may be permitted for roads, mass rapid or multimodal transit system, construction and installation on landward side of such roads of all necessary associated public utilities and infrastructure to operate such transit or transport system including those for electrical or electronic signal system, transit stopover of permitted design; except for any industrial operation, repair and maintenance.

 - b. measures for control of erosion, based on scientific including Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as the EIA) studies
 - c. maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies;
 - d. measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge based on carried out by any agency to be specified by MoEF.
- (v) Setting up and expansion of units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents except facilities required for, -
 - a. discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
 - b. storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping;

- c.** Treatment of waste and effluents arising from hotels, beach resorts and human settlements located in CRZ areas other than CRZ-I and disposal of treated wastes and effluents;
- (vi)** Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements. The concerned authorities shall implement schemes for phasing out existing discharge of this nature, if any, within a time period not exceeding two years from the date of issue of this notification.
- (vii)** Dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling and the like and the concerned authority shall implement schemes for phasing out any existing practice within a period of one year from date of commencement of this notification.
- Note:** -The MoEF will issue a separate to the State Governments and Union territory Administration in respect of preparation of Action Plans and their implementation as also monitoring including the time schedule thereof, in respect of paras (v), (vi) and (vii).
- (viii)** Port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast, except those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Government or the Union territory Administration.
- (ix)** Reclamation for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities except for construction of memorials/ monuments and allied facilities only in CRZ IV A areas in exceptional cases by the concerned state government on case-to-case basis.
- (x)** Mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials except, -
- a.** Mining of atomic minerals notified under part-B of the first schedule of the mining and minerals (development) act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals.
- b.** exploration and exploitation of Oil and Natural Gas.

- (xi) Drawl of groundwater and construction related thereto, within 200mts of HTL; except the following: -
- a. in the areas which are inhabited by the local communities and only for their use.
 - b. In the area between 200mts-500mts zone the drawl of groundwater shall be permitted only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries and where no other source of water is available.

Note: -Restrictions for such drawl may be imposed by the Authority designated by the State Government and Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion.

- (xii) Construction activities in CRZ-I except those specified in para 8 of this notification.
- (xiii) Dressing or altering the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purpose except utilizing the rocks/ hills/ natural features only in CRZ IV A areas for development of memorials/ monuments and allied facilities by the concerned state government.
- (xiv) Except facilities required for patrolling and vigilance activities of marine/coastal police stations.

Regulation of permissible activities in CRZ area:

- (i) (a) clearance shall be given for any activity within the CRZ only if it requires waterfront and foreshore facilities;
- (b) for those projects which are listed under this notification and also attract EIA notification, 2006 (S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006), for such projects clearance under EIA notification only shall be required subject to being recommended by the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority (hereinafter referred to as the CZMA).
- (c) Housing schemes in CRZ as specified in paragraph 8 of this notification;

- (d) Construction involving more than 20,000sq mts built-up area in CRZ-II shall be considered for approval in accordance with EIA notification, 2006 however for projects less than 20,000sq mts built-up area shall be approved by the concerned State or Union territory Planning authorities in accordance with this notification after obtaining recommendations from the concerned CZMA and prior recommendations of the concern CZMA shall be essential for considering the grant of environmental clearance under EIA notification, 2006 or grant of approval by the relevant planning authority.
- (e) MoEF may under a specific or general order specify projects which require prior public hearing of project affected people.
- (f) construction and operation for ports and harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, ship construction yards, breakwaters, groynes, erosion control measures and salt works;
- (g) construction of road by way of reclamation in CRZ area shall be only in exceptional cases, to be recommended by coastal zone management authority and approved by the MOEF; and in case the construction of such road is passing through mangroves or likely to damage the mangroves, three times the number of mangroves destroyed or cut during the construction process shall be replanted.
- (ii) the following activities shall require clearance from MoEF, after being recommended by the concerned CZMA, namely: -
- (a) those activities listed under category A in the EIA notification, 2006 and permissible under the notification.
- (b) construction activities relating to projects of Department of Atomic Energy or Defense requirements for which foreshore facilities are essential such as, slipways, jetties, wharves, quays; except for classified operational component of defence projects. Residential buildings, office buildings, hospital complexes, workshops of strategic and defence projects in terms of EIA notification, 2006.;
- (c) construction, operation of lighthouses;

- (d) laying of pipelines, conveying systems, transmission line;
- (e) exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;
- (f) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants. MoEF may specify for category of projects such as at (f), (g) and (h) of para 4;
- (g) Mining of atomic minerals notified under part-B of the first schedule of the mining and minerals (development) act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals.
- (h) Facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy resources, desalination plants and weather radars;
- (i) Demolition and reconstruction of (a) buildings of archaeological and historical importance, (b) heritage buildings; and buildings under public use which means buildings such as for the purposes of worship, education, medical care and cultural activities;
- (j) Construction of memorials/ monuments and allied facilities by the concerned state government in CRZ IV A areas in exceptional cases with adequate environmental safeguards subject to the following namely: -
 - a) The concerned state government shall submit justification for locating the project in CRZ area along with details of alternate sites considered and weightage matrix on various parameters including environmental parameters to state CZMA who will examine the project and make recommendation to the central government (MOEF) for grant of Terms of Reference (To Rs) for preparation of environmental impact assessment report by the state government;
 - b) On grant of To Rs by the central government, the concerned state government shall submit environmental impact assessment report (EIA) with environmental management plan (EMP), draft risk assessment report with disaster management plan (DMP) including on-site and off-site emergency plan and evaluation plan during emergency to the state pollution board for conduct of public hearing for the proposed project in accordance with the procedure laid down under the environment impact assessment notification;
 - c) The concerned state government shall submit final EIA, EMP, Risk Assessment and DMP after addressing the relevant issues raised by the public during the

public hearing to state CZMA for their examination and recommendation to MOEF.

Note: construction of memorials/ monuments would generally be discouraged in CRZ IV areas and same would be allowed only in exceptional cases with adequate environmental safeguards.

Procedure for clearance of permissible activities:

All projects attracting this notification shall be considered for CRZ clearance as per the following procedure, namely: -

i. The project proponents shall apply with the following documents seeking prior clearance under CRZ notification to the concerned State or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority, -

- a)** Form-I (Annexure-IV of the notification);
- b)** Rapid EIA Report including marine and terrestrial component except for construction projects listed under 4(c) and (d)
- c)** Comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration;
- d)** Disaster Management Report, Risk Assessment Report and Management Plan;
- e)** CRZ map indicating HTL and LTL demarcated by one of the authorized agencies (as indicated in para 2) in 1:4000 scale;
- f)** Project layout superimposed on the above map indicated at (e) above;
- g)** The CRZ map normally covering 7km radius around the project site.
- h)** The CRZ map indicating the CRZ-I, II, III and IV areas including other notified ecologically sensitive areas;
- i)** No Objection Certificate from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards or Union territory Pollution Control Committees for the projects involving discharge of effluents, solid wastes, sewage and the like.;
- ii.** The concerned CZMA shall examine the above documents in accordance with the approved CZMP and in compliance with CRZ notification and

make recommendations within a period of sixty days from date of receipt of complete application, -

- a) MoEF or State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as the SEIAA) as the case may be for the project attracting EIA notification, 2006;
 - b) MoEF for the projects not covered in the EIA notification, 2006 but attracting para 4(ii) of the CRZ notification;
 - c) SEIAA, for the projects specified under paragraph 4 (i) except with respect to item (d) thereof relating to building projects with less than 20,000 sq.mts of built-up area and for the projects not attracting EIA notification, 2006.
- iii.** MoEF or SEIAA shall consider such projects for clearance based on the recommendations of the concerned CZMA within a period of sixty days.
- iv.** In case CZMAs are not in operation due to their reconstitution or any other reasons, then it shall be responsibility of the department of environment in the state government or union territory administrations who are custodian of the coastal zone management plans of respective states or union territories to provide comments and recommend proposals in terms of provisions of the said notification to the MOEF.
- v.** The clearance accorded to the projects under this notification shall be valid for a period of seven years from the date of issue of the clearance:
 Provided that construction activities shall commence within a period of five years from the date of the issue of clearance and the construction be completed and the operations be commenced within even years from the date of issue of such clearance:

 Provided further that period of validity may be further extended for a maximum period of three years in case application is made to the concerned authority by the applicant within validity period, along with recommendation for extension of validity of the clearance by the concerned state/ union territory coastal zone management authority.
- vi.** For Post clearance monitoring:

a) it shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned CZMA.

b) the compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

vii. To maintain transparency in the working of the CZMAs it shall be the responsibility of the CZMA to create a dedicated website and post the agenda, minutes, decisions taken, clearance letters, violations, action taken on the violations and court matters including the Orders of the Hon'ble Court as also the approved CZMPs of the respective State Government or Union territory.

Classification of the CRZ:

For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely:

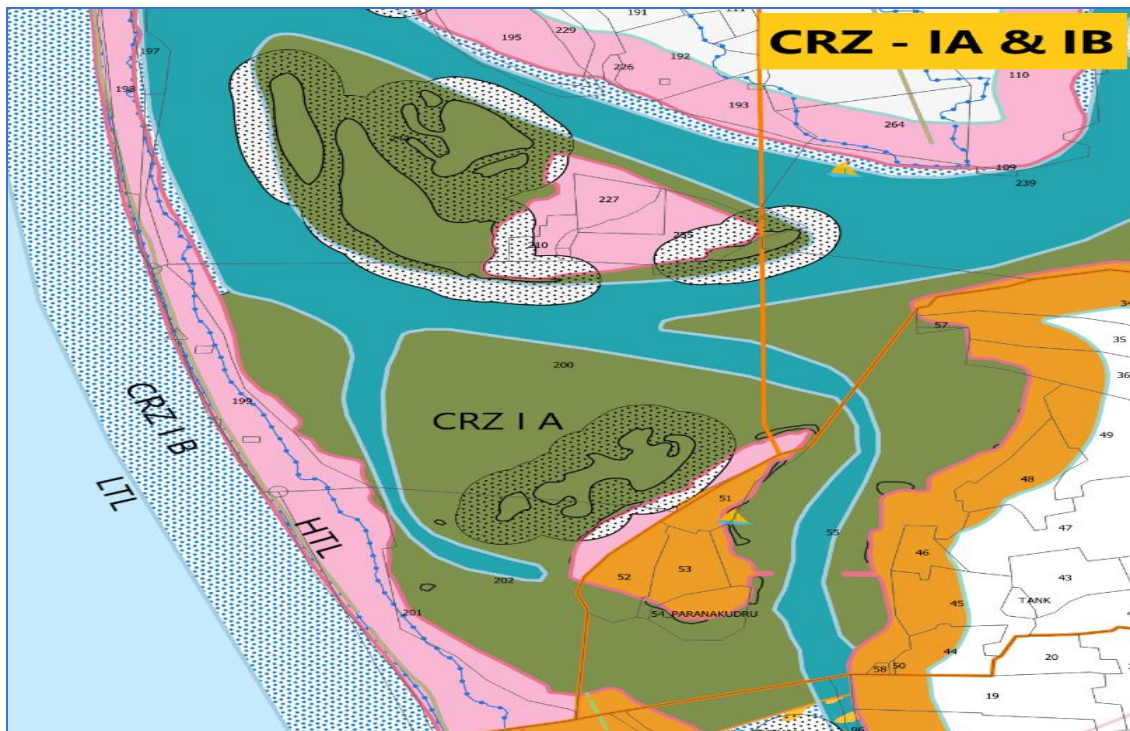
i. CRZ-I, -

A. The areas that are ecologically sensitive and the geomorphological features

which play a role in the maintaining the integrity of the coast, -

- a) Mangroves, in case mangrove area is more than 1000 sq mts, a buffer of 50meters along the mangroves shall be provided;
- b) Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity;
- c) Sand Dunes;
- d) Mudflats which are biologically active;
- e) National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); including Biosphere Reserves;

- f) Salt Marshes;
 - g) Turtle nesting grounds;
 - h) Horse shoe crabs habitats;
 - i) Sea grass beds;
 - j) Nesting grounds of birds;
 - k) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.
- B.** The area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line;



ii. CRZ-II, -

The areas that have been developed up to or close to the shoreline.

Explanation. - Expression "developed area" is referred to as that area within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas which are substantially built-up and has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains;

iii. CRZ-III, -

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those do not belong to either CRZ-I or II which include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and undeveloped) and also

areas within municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas, which are not substantially built up.

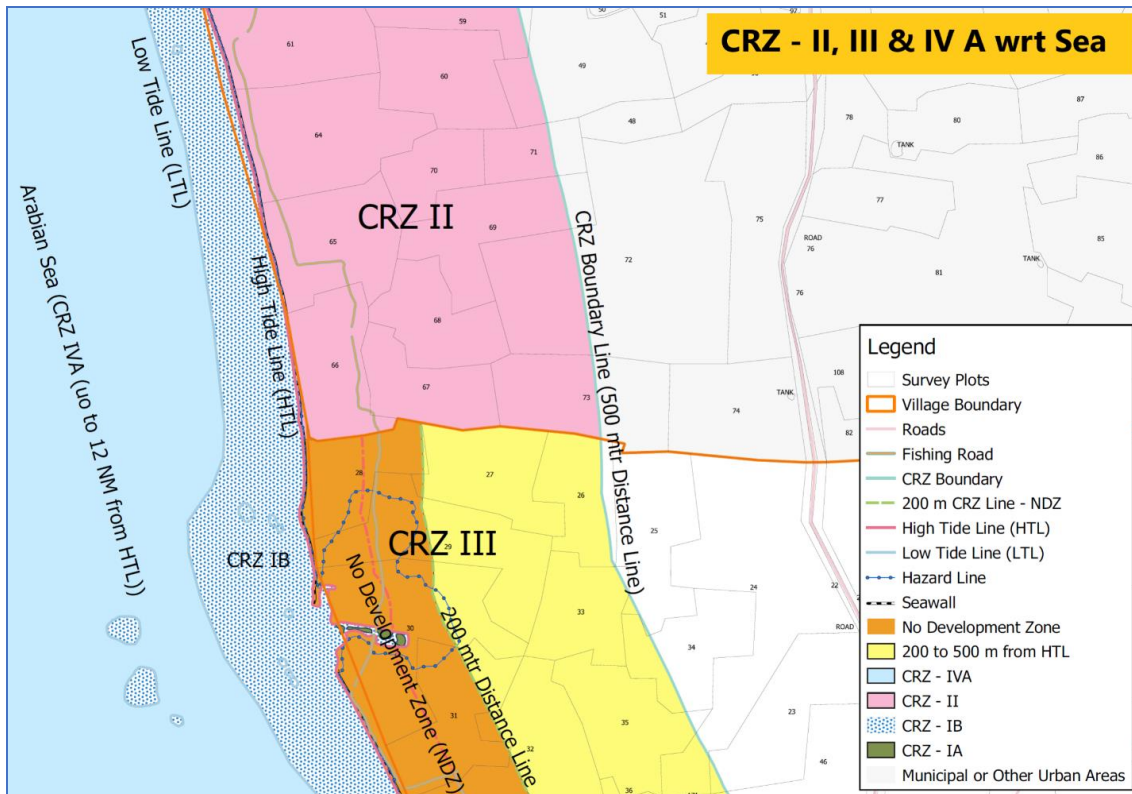
iv. CRZ-IV, -

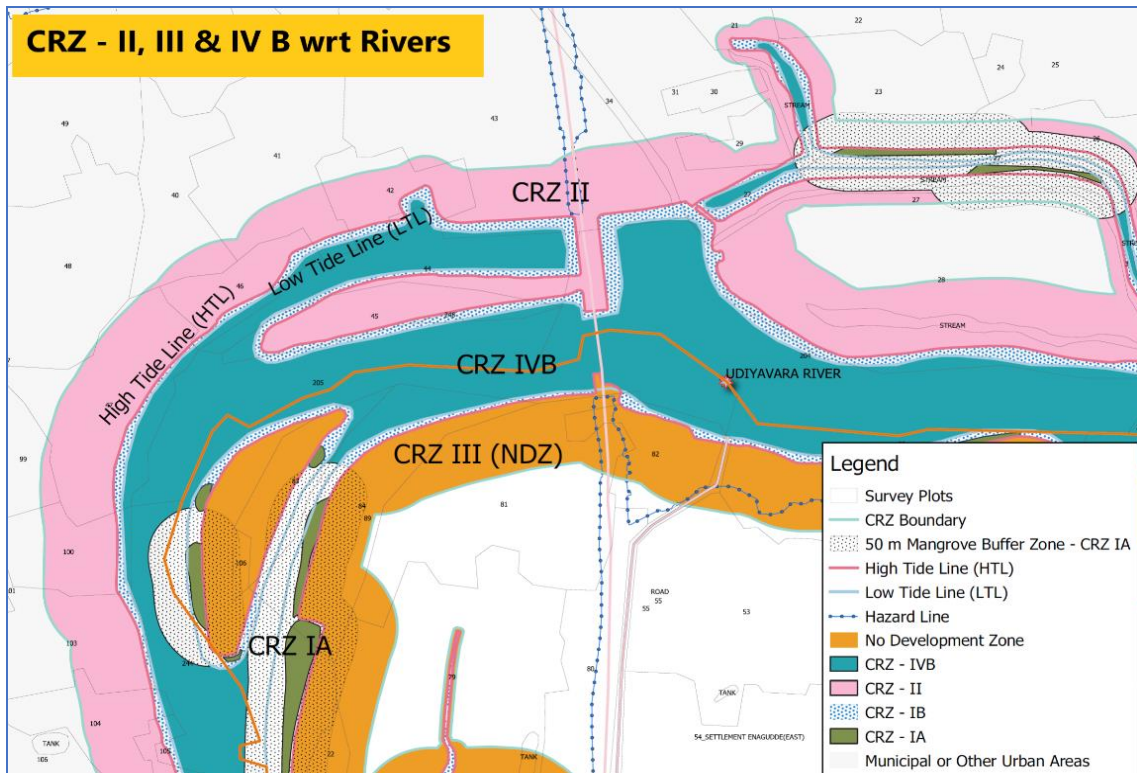
A. the water area from the Low Tide Line to twelve nautical miles on the seaward

side;

B. shall include the water area of the tidal influenced water body from the mouth

of the water body at the sea up to the influence of tide which is measured as five parts per thousand during the driest season of the year.





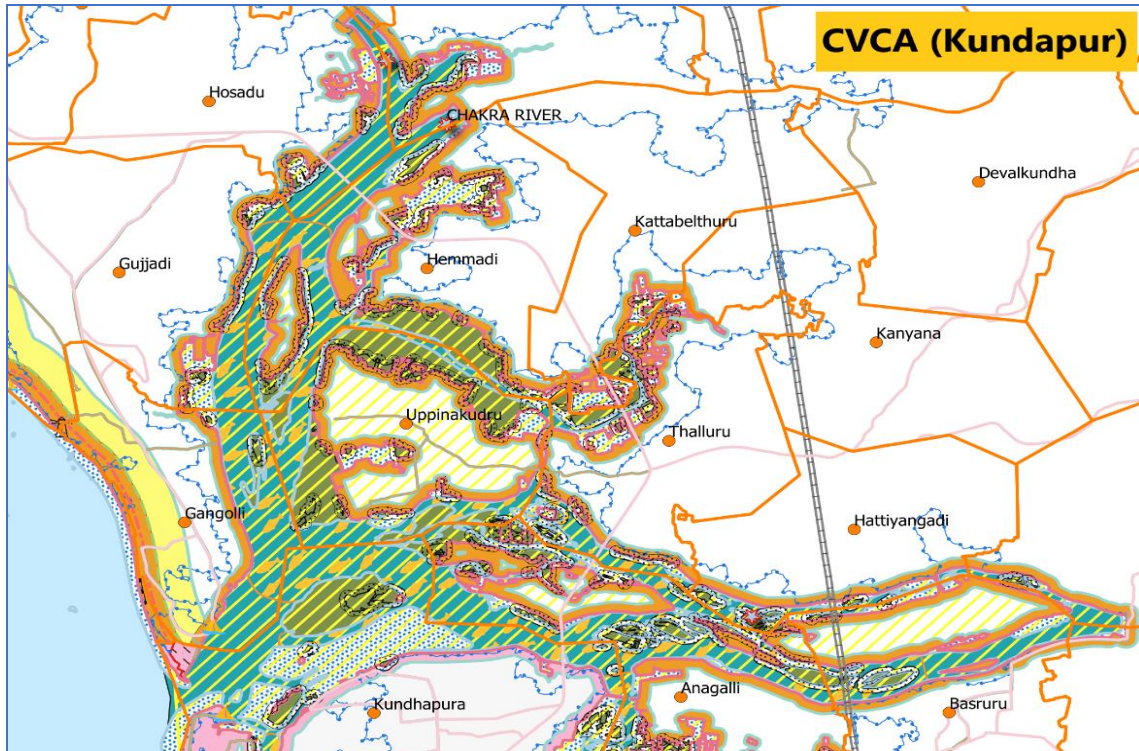
v. Areas requiring special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical

coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities,

- A.**
- (i) CRZ area falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai;
 - (ii) the CRZ areas of Kerala including the backwaters and backwater islands;
 - (iii) CRZ areas of Goa.

- B. Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) such as Sundarbans region of**

West Bengal and other ecologically sensitive areas identified as under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and managed with the involvement of coastal communities including fisherfolk.



Norms for regulation of activities permissible under this notification:

The development or construction activities in different categories of CRZ shall be regulated by the concerned CZMA in accordance with the following norms, namely: -

I. CRZ-I, -

- i.** No new construction shall be permitted in CRZ I except, -
 - (a)** projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
 - (b)** pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines;
 - (c)** facilities that are essential for activities permissible under CRZ-I;
 - (d)** installation of weather radar for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by Indian Meteorological Department;
 - (e)** construction of trans harbour sea link and without affecting the tidal flow of water, between LTL and HTL.
 - (f)** development of green field airport already approved at only Navi Mumbai;
 - (g)** projects relating to defence organizations which are of strategic requirement and national importance and cannot be located elsewhere, subject to strict

environmental safeguards.

ii. Areas between LTL and HTL which are not ecologically sensitive, necessary safety measures will be incorporated while permitting the following, namely:

-

- (a) exploration and extraction of natural gas;
- (b) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants living within the biosphere reserves after obtaining approval from concerned CZMA.
- (c) necessary safety measure shall be incorporated while permitting such developmental activities in the area falling in the hazard zone;
- (d) salt harvesting by solar evaporation of seawater;
- (e) desalination plants;
- (f) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain within notified ports;
- (g) construction of trans harbour sea links, roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water.
- (h) Manual mining of atomic minerals notified under part-B of first schedule of mining and minerals (development) act, 1957 occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals in the inter tidal zone by such agencies as authorized by the department of atomic energy as per mining plan approved by the department of atomic energy;

Provided that the manual mining operations are carried out only by deploying persons using baskets and hand spades for collection of ore or mineral within the intertidal zone and as per approved mining plan.

Explanation- For the purpose of this notification, manual mining shall mean the mining operations undertaken without deploying or using drilling and blasting or heavy earth moving machinery in the inter tidal zone.

II. CRZ-II, -

- i. buildings shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorized structures;

- ii. buildings permitted on the landward side of the existing and proposed roads or existing authorized structures shall be subject to the existing local town and country planning regulations as modified from time to time except the floor space index or floor space ratio which shall be as per 1991 level: Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road.
- iii. reconstruction of authorized building to be permitted subject with the existing Floor Space index or Floor Area Ratio Norms and without change in present use;
- iv. facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas subject to the conditions as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
- v. desalination plants and associated facilities;
- vi. storage of non-hazardous cargo, such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain in notified ports;
- vii. facilities for generating power by non-conventional power sources and associated facilities;

III. CRZ-III, -

A. Area up to 200mts from HTL on the landward side in case of seafront and 100mts along tidal influenced water bodies or width of the creek whichever is less is to be earmarked as "No Development Zone (NDZ)",

- i. the NDZ shall not be applicable in such area falling within any notified port limits;
- ii. No construction shall be permitted within NDZ except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorized structure not exceeding existing Floor Space Index, existing plinth area and existing density and for permissible activities under the notification including facilities essential for activities; Construction/reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities

including fisherfolk may be permitted between 100 and 200 metres from the HTL along the seafront in accordance with a comprehensive plan prepared by the State Government or the Union territory in consultation with the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk and incorporating the necessary disaster management provision, sanitation and recommended by the concerned State or the Union territory CZMA to NCZMA for approval by MoEF,

iii. however, the following activities may be permitted in NDZ-

- a)** agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, and forestry;
- b)** projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy,
- c)** Mining of atomic minerals notified under part-B of the first schedule of the mining and minerals (development) act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals.
- d)** salt manufacture from seawater;
- e)** facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- f)** facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas subject to conditions as mentioned in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
- g)** facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources;
- h)** Foreshore facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- i)** weather radars;
- j)** construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case-to-case basis by CZMA;
- k)** construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Board or Committee;

- l) facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like;
- m) development of green field airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai.

B. Area between 200mts to 500 mts, -

The following activities shall be permissible in the above areas;

- i. development of vacant plot in designated areas for construction of hotels or beach resorts for tourists or visitors subject to the conditions as specified in the guidelines at Annexure-III;
- ii. facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- iii. facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas subject to conditions as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
- iv. storage of non-hazardous cargo such as, edible oil, fertilizers, food grain in notified ports;
- v. foreshore facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- vi. facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources;
- vii. construction or reconstruction of dwelling units so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages and goathans. Building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to town and country planning rules with overall height of construction not exceeding 9mts with two floors (ground + one floor);
- viii. Construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, water supply drainage, sewerage, roads and bridges by C Z MA who may also permit construction of schools and dispensaries for local inhabitants of the area for those panchayats, the major part of which falls within CRZ if no other area is available for construction of such facilities;
- ix. reconstruction or alteration of existing authorized building subject to sub-paragraph (vii), (viii);

- x. development of green field airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai.
- xi. Mining of atomic minerals notified under part-B of the first schedule of the mining and minerals (development) act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals.

IV. CRZ-IV, -

The activities impinging on the sea and tidal influenced water bodies will be regulated except for traditional fishing and related activities undertaken by local communities as follows: -

- a) No untreated sewage, effluents, ballast water, ship washes, fly ash or solid waste from all activities including from aquaculture operations shall be let off or dumped. A comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the coastal towns and cities shall be formulated within a period of one year in consultation with stakeholders including traditional coastal communities, traditional fisherfolk and implemented;
- b) Pollution from oil and gas exploration and drilling, mining, boat house and shipping;
- c) There shall be no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.

V. Areas requiring special consideration:

4. (a) Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) which includes Sundarbans and other identified ecological sensitive areas which shall be managed with the involvement of the local coastal communities including the fisher folk;

(b) the entire Sundarbans mangrove area and other identified ecologically important areas such as Gulf of Khambhat and Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat, Malvan, Achra-Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, **Karwar and Coondapur in Karnataka**, Vembanad in Kerala, Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, Bhitarkanika in Orissa, Coringa, East Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh shall be declared as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) through a process of consultation with local fisher and other communities inhabiting the area and depend on its resources for their livelihood with the objective of promoting conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources and habitats;

(c) the process of identifying planning, notifying and implementing C VCA shall be detailed in the guideline which will be developed and notified by MoEF in consultations with the stakeholders like the State Government, local coastal communities and fisherfolk and the like inhabiting the area;

(d) the Integrated Management Plans (IMPS) prepared for such C VCA shall inter alia keep in view the conservation and management of mangroves, needs of local communities such as, dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage and the impact of sea level rise and other natural disasters and the IMPS will be prepared in line with the para 5 above for preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans;

(e) till such time the IMPS are approved and notified, construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelters, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants shall be permitted on a case-to-case basis, by the CZMA with due regards to the views of coastal communities including fisherfolk.

Conclusion:

The jurisdiction of CRZ Notification, 2011 spreads over a small portion of land mass, from high tideline up to 500 mts along main land sea coast and up to 100 mts along the banks of tidal influenced water bodies (up to 5 ppt salt concentration) including water and bed area (12 nautical miles seawards from LTL in case of sea), with an objective to protect and conserve the pristine environment, natural resources and bio-diversity against the natural calamities as well manmade adversaries therein, taking care of basic livelihood needs of local community especially fisher folk and aims to bring up a fine balance between natural resource conservation and development.

2.0 Indicative Gap Analysis and Action Plans for complying with Waste Management Rules

(i) Solid Waste Management

a. Current status related to Solid Waste Management:

	Urban Local bodies	No. of Wards	No. of House holds	Population as per 2011 census	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Municipalities(Nagar Palikas)	City Municipal Council Udupi- 35	37346	125306	71.5 TPD
3	Nagarpanchayats (Town area Councils)	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura-23	12817	30441	12.37 TPD
		Town Municipal Council, Karkala-23	8873	25877	10 TPD
		Town Municipal Council, Kaup -23	8094	25800	12.31 TPD
		Town Panchayath Saligrama-16	4425	15138	4.11 TPD
		Town Panchayath Bynduru-20	8500	26700 (Approximate)	SWM DPR under Preparation

	Local Bodies	No of Village panchayats / Blocks	No of House holds	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1.	Block/Taluk/ Mandal Tehsils	7	-	-	-
2.	Village/Gram Panchayats	155	2,41,000	8,43,300(rural)	210 tons

A. URBAN LOCAL BODIES:

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps				Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan																																								
1.	Segregation																																															
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Details of segregation at source practiced by households and other waste generators: <table border="1" data-bbox="456 555 1339 1321"> <thead> <tr> <th>SL No</th> <th>ULB's</th> <th>No. of wards</th> <th>No. of wards with 100% Source segregation</th> <th>Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>CMC,Udupi</td> <td>35</td> <td>35</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>TMC, Kundapura</td> <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>TMC, Karkala</td> <td>23</td> <td>17</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>TMC, Kaup</td> <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>TP, Saligrama</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>TP Bynduru</td> <td>20</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>140</td> <td>119</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				SL No	ULB's	No. of wards	No. of wards with 100% Source segregation	Gap Analysis	1	CMC,Udupi	35	35	0	2	TMC, Kundapura	23	23	0	3	TMC, Karkala	23	17	6	4	TMC, Kaup	23	23	0	5	TP, Saligrama	16	16	0	6	TP Bynduru	20	5	15		Total	140	119	21	1. ULB's shall ensure series of awareness programs to promote (i) 100% source segregation (ii) in-situ system for effective composting programs will be conducted in local languages every day through announcement regarding segregation of wastes at source. 2. Penalty / Fines shall be imposed to public if the source segregation is not practiced. 3. Promoting in-situ wet waste composting in the rural areas within	ULB's	June 2022
SL No	ULB's	No. of wards	No. of wards with 100% Source segregation	Gap Analysis																																												
1	CMC,Udupi	35	35	0																																												
2	TMC, Kundapura	23	23	0																																												
3	TMC, Karkala	23	17	6																																												
4	TMC, Kaup	23	23	0																																												
5	TP, Saligrama	16	16	0																																												
6	TP Bynduru	20	5	15																																												
	Total	140	119	21																																												

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
			<p>their premises. Promoting decentralized system of municipal solid waste management in each wards.</p> <p>4. Segregation at generation source of solid waste in proper color coded bins.</p> <p>5. Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under progress .</p>		
2	Sweeping				

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(i)	Manual Sweeping	(i). % or length of road not covered for regular sweeping					1. Complete utilization of manpower shall be made to achieve 100% sweeping. 2. The gap in man power will be covered within timeline of 6 month after getting approval from competitive authority. 3. Identification of sweeping workers and allocation of shifts for road stretches to be cleaned and to make 100% utilization of both tools and man power to achieve gap in cleaning. If required ULB's shall outsource the manpower. 4. ULB's shall ensure that all workers shall be	ULB's	Dec -2022
SL No	ULB's	Total length of the road	length of road covered for regular sweeping	Gap Analysis					
1	City Municipal Council Udupi	933 Km	170 Km	763 Km					
2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	84 Km	30 Km	54 Km					
3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	97 Km	35 Km	62Km					
4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	96 Km	45 Km	51 Km					
5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	66 km	25 Km	41 Km					
6	Town Panchayath Bynduru	250 km	5 Km	245 Km					
	Total	1526 KM	310 KM	1216 KM					

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Current Status		Gap Analysis			DPR shall be prepared to identify outsource agency to carry out the mechanical road sweeping and waste collection. The same will be implemented as per the DPR and time bound.	ULB's	Dec-2022
		Mechanical road sweeping is not carried out in the district only manual sweeping is practiced.		No Mechanical sweeping facility in the district					
3	Waste Collection								
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	SL. No	ULB's	No. of wards	No. of wards with 100% collection of solid waste	Gap Analysis	Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under progress.	ULB's	June-2022
		1	City Municipal Council Udupi	35	35	0			
		2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	23	23	0			
		3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	23	23	0			

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps				Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan	
		4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	23	23	0			
		5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	16	16	0			
		6	Town Panchayath Bynduru	20	8	12			
			Total	140	128	12			

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan	
(ii)	Arrangement for door-to-door collection	SL. No	ULB's	No. of wards	No. of wards having arrangement for door to door collection	% achieved	Gap Analysis	Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under progress.	ULB's	June-2022
1	City Municipal Council,Udupi	35	35	100%	0					
2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	23	23	100%	0					
3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	23	23	100%	0					
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys/ Auto Tippers (Primary Collection) with separate	SL. No	ULB's	Nos. Required	Nos. available	Gap Analysis	Kundapura TMC Procurement of remaining 02 auto tipper under tender Stage. In Town Municipal Council, Karkala, tender	ULB's	June-2022	
1	City Municipal Council Udupi	45	45	0						

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps				Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
	compartments	2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	9	7	2		
		3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	6	3	3		
		4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	7	1	6		
		5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	5	4	1		
		6	Town Panchayath Bynduru	SWM DPR Preparation under Progress				
			Total	72	60	12		
						to be called to procure remaining 3 Number of vehicles. In Town Municipal Council, Kaup tender to be called to procure remaining 6 Number of vehicles. In Town Panchayath Saligrama, tender to be called to procure remaining 2 number of vehicles. Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under progress .		

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan																																				
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="443 379 519 491">SL No</th> <th data-bbox="519 379 900 491">ULB's</th> <th data-bbox="900 379 1048 491">required</th> <th data-bbox="1048 379 1214 491">available</th> <th data-bbox="1214 379 1348 491">Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 491 519 577">1</td> <td data-bbox="519 491 900 577">City Municipal Council Udupi</td> <td data-bbox="900 491 1048 577">13</td> <td data-bbox="1048 491 1214 577">9</td> <td data-bbox="1214 491 1348 577">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 577 519 679">2</td> <td data-bbox="519 577 900 679">Town Municipal Council, Kundapura</td> <td data-bbox="900 577 1048 679">02</td> <td data-bbox="1048 577 1214 679">02</td> <td data-bbox="1214 577 1348 679">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 679 519 782">3</td> <td data-bbox="519 679 900 782">Town Municipal Council, Karkala</td> <td data-bbox="900 679 1048 782">3</td> <td data-bbox="1048 679 1214 782">02</td> <td data-bbox="1214 679 1348 782">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 782 519 868">4</td> <td data-bbox="519 782 900 868">Town Municipal Council, Kaup</td> <td data-bbox="900 782 1048 868">02</td> <td data-bbox="1048 782 1214 868">01</td> <td data-bbox="1214 782 1348 868">01</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 868 519 954">5</td> <td data-bbox="519 868 900 954">Town Panchayath Saligrama</td> <td data-bbox="900 868 1048 954">0</td> <td data-bbox="1048 868 1214 954">0</td> <td data-bbox="1214 868 1348 954">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 954 519 1056">6</td> <td data-bbox="519 954 900 1056">Town Panchayath Bynduru</td> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="900 954 1348 1056">SWM DPR Preparation under Progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="443 1056 900 1126">Total</td> <td data-bbox="900 1056 1048 1126">20</td> <td data-bbox="1048 1056 1214 1126">14</td> <td data-bbox="1214 1056 1348 1126">06</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SL No	ULB's	required	available	Gap Analysis	1	City Municipal Council Udupi	13	9	4	2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	02	02	0	3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	3	02	1	4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	02	01	01	5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	0	0	0	6	Town Panchayath Bynduru	SWM DPR Preparation under Progress			Total		20	14	06	<p>In City Municipal Council Udupi, tender to be called to procure remaining 4 Number of vehicles.</p> <p>In Town Municipal Council, Karkala, tender to be called to procure remaining 1 Number of vehicles.</p> <p>In Town Municipal Council, Kaup tender to be called to procure remaining 1 Number of vehicles.</p> <p>Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation is under progress.</p>	ULB's	June-2022
SL No	ULB's	required	available	Gap Analysis																																									
1	City Municipal Council Udupi	13	9	4																																									
2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	02	02	0																																									
3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	3	02	1																																									
4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	02	01	01																																									
5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	0	0	0																																									
6	Town Panchayath Bynduru	SWM DPR Preparation under Progress																																											
Total		20	14	06																																									

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan																				
(v)	Waste Deposition centres (for domestic hazardous wastes)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SL No</th> <th>ULB's</th> <th>Nos. Required</th> <th>Nos. available</th> <th>Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>City Municipal Council Udupi</td> <td colspan="3" rowspan="6">During day-to-day door to door waste collection, the source segregated domestic hazardous waste is collected and transported and stored separately.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Town Municipal Council, Kundapura</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Town Municipal Council, Karkala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Town Municipal Council, Kaup</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Town Panchayath Saligrama</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Town Panchayath</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SL No	ULB's	Nos. Required	Nos. available	Gap Analysis	1	City Municipal Council Udupi	During day-to-day door to door waste collection, the source segregated domestic hazardous waste is collected and transported and stored separately.			2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	6	Town Panchayath					1. Records on collection and disposal of domestic hazardous Wastes shall be maintained.	ULB's	Dec-2021
SL No	ULB's	Nos. Required	Nos. available	Gap Analysis																									
1	City Municipal Council Udupi	During day-to-day door to door waste collection, the source segregated domestic hazardous waste is collected and transported and stored separately.																											
2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura																												
3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala																												
4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup																												
5	Town Panchayath Saligrama																												
6	Town Panchayath																												
4.	Waste Transport																												
(i)	Review of existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SL. No</th> <th>ULB's</th> <th>Required</th> <th>available</th> <th>Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>City Municipal Council Udupi</td> <td>64</td> <td>59</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					SL. No	ULB's	Required	available	Gap Analysis	1	City Municipal Council Udupi	64	59	5	In City Municipal Council Udupi, tender to be called to procure remaining 5 Number of vehicles. Kundapura TMC Procurement of remaining 02 auto tipper under Tender Stage.	ULB's	June-2022										
SL. No	ULB's	Required	available	Gap Analysis																									
1	City Municipal Council Udupi	64	59	5																									

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
		2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	13	11	2	<p>In Town Municipal Council, Karkala, tender to be called to procure remaining 4 Number of vehicles.</p> <p>In Town Municipal Council, Kaup tender to be called to procure remaining 7 Number of vehicles.</p> <p>In Town Panchayath Saligrama, tender to be called to procure remaining 01 number of vehicles.</p> <p>Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under progress .</p>		
3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	12	8	4					
4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	12	5	7					
5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	5	4	1					
6	Town Panchayath Bynduru	SWM DPR Preparation under Progress							
	Total	106	87	19					

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps						Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan																																											
2(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SL. No</th> <th>ULB's</th> <th>Required</th> <th>available</th> <th>Gap Analysis</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>CMC,Udupi</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>TMC, Kundapura</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>TMC, Karkala</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>TMC, Kaup</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>TP, Saligrama</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>TP Bynduru</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SL. No	ULB's	Required	available	Gap Analysis	Remarks	1	CMC,Udupi	1	1	0	0	2	TMC, Kundapura	1	1	0	0	3	TMC, Karkala	1	1	0	0	4	TMC, Kaup	1	1	0	0	5	TP, Saligrama	0	0	0	0	6	TP Bynduru	0	0	0	0		Total	1	1	0	0	NA	ULB's	NA
SL. No	ULB's	Required	available	Gap Analysis	Remarks																																																
1	CMC,Udupi	1	1	0	0																																																
2	TMC, Kundapura	1	1	0	0																																																
3	TMC, Karkala	1	1	0	0																																																
4	TMC, Kaup	1	1	0	0																																																
5	TP, Saligrama	0	0	0	0																																																
6	TP Bynduru	0	0	0	0																																																
	Total	1	1	0	0																																																
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	There are no Waste Transfer points established by ULB's in the District as they are directly transporting the collected solid waste from the towns to the Solid waste management facility.						Not Applicable	ULB's	Not Applicable																																											
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal																																																				

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
		SL .No	ULB's	No. of Bulk waste generators	Status of onsite composting done	Gap Analysis			
(i)	Wet-waste Management : On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	1	CMC,Udupi	31	26	5	1) IEC activities, RWAs Meetings and trainings are conducting Continuously to promote onsite composting 2) ULB's shall ensure series of awareness programme to promote in-situ system for effective composting programme will be conducted in local languages every day through announcement regarding on site composting.	ULB's	Feb-2022
		2	TMC, Kundapura	2	2	0			
		3	TMC, Karkala	11	9	2			
		4	TMC, Kaup	7	7	0			
		5	TP, Saligrama	0	0	0			
		6	TP Bynduru	0	0	0			
			Total	51	44	7			

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps						Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan																																												
(ii)	Wet-waste Management : Facility(ies) for central Biomethanation / Composting of wets waste.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="450 379 551 491">SI. No</th> <th data-bbox="551 379 730 491">ULB's</th> <th data-bbox="730 379 880 491">Facility Existence</th> <th data-bbox="880 379 1032 491">Functional</th> <th data-bbox="1032 379 1205 491">Needs upgradation</th> <th data-bbox="1205 379 1346 491">Gap</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="450 491 551 587">1</td> <td data-bbox="551 491 730 587">CMC, Udupi</td> <td data-bbox="730 491 880 587">2</td> <td data-bbox="880 491 1032 587">2</td> <td data-bbox="1032 491 1205 587">0</td> <td data-bbox="1205 491 1346 587">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="450 587 551 683">2</td> <td data-bbox="551 587 730 683">TMC, Kundapura</td> <td data-bbox="730 587 880 683">2</td> <td data-bbox="880 587 1032 683">2</td> <td data-bbox="1032 587 1205 683">0</td> <td data-bbox="1205 587 1346 683">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="450 683 551 778">3</td> <td data-bbox="551 683 730 778">TMC, Karkala</td> <td data-bbox="730 683 880 778">2</td> <td data-bbox="880 683 1032 778">2</td> <td data-bbox="1032 683 1205 778">0</td> <td data-bbox="1205 683 1346 778">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="450 778 551 874">4</td> <td data-bbox="551 778 730 874">TMC, Kaup</td> <td data-bbox="730 778 880 874">1</td> <td data-bbox="880 778 1032 874">1</td> <td data-bbox="1032 778 1205 874">0</td> <td data-bbox="1205 778 1346 874">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="450 874 551 970">5</td> <td data-bbox="551 874 730 970">TP, Saligrama</td> <td data-bbox="730 874 880 970">1</td> <td data-bbox="880 874 1032 970">1</td> <td data-bbox="1032 874 1205 970">0</td> <td data-bbox="1205 874 1346 970">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="450 970 551 1177">6</td> <td data-bbox="551 970 730 1177">TP Bynduru</td> <td colspan="4" data-bbox="730 970 1346 1177">Bynduru Town Panchayth is recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation is under progress .</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="450 1177 551 1241"></td> <td data-bbox="551 1177 730 1241">Total</td> <td data-bbox="730 1177 880 1241">8</td> <td data-bbox="880 1177 1032 1241">8</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1177 1205 1241">0</td> <td data-bbox="1205 1177 1346 1241">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SI. No	ULB's	Facility Existence	Functional	Needs upgradation	Gap	1	CMC, Udupi	2	2	0	0	2	TMC, Kundapura	2	2	0	0	3	TMC, Karkala	2	2	0	0	4	TMC, Kaup	1	1	0	0	5	TP, Saligrama	1	1	0	0	6	TP Bynduru	Bynduru Town Panchayth is recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation is under progress .						Total	8	8	0	0	Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under progress .	ULB's	Dec-2021
SI. No	ULB's	Facility Existence	Functional	Needs upgradation	Gap																																																	
1	CMC, Udupi	2	2	0	0																																																	
2	TMC, Kundapura	2	2	0	0																																																	
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6	TP Bynduru	Bynduru Town Panchayth is recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation is under progress .																																																				
		Total	8	8	0	0																																																

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan																				
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="443 379 524 528">SL. No</th> <th data-bbox="524 379 689 528">ULB's</th> <th data-bbox="689 379 797 528">Facility Existence</th> <th data-bbox="797 379 949 528">Functional</th> <th data-bbox="949 379 1070 528">Needs upgradation</th> <th data-bbox="1070 379 1352 528">Gap</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 528 524 879">1</td> <td data-bbox="524 528 689 879">City Municipal Council Udupi</td> <td data-bbox="689 528 797 879">4</td> <td data-bbox="797 528 949 879">4</td> <td data-bbox="949 528 1070 879">0</td> <td data-bbox="1070 528 1352 879">At present ULB's is having 4 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and materials are segregated partially and remaining is dumped in landfill site.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 879 524 1214">2</td> <td data-bbox="524 879 689 1214">Town Municipal Council Kundapura</td> <td data-bbox="689 879 797 1214">1</td> <td data-bbox="797 879 949 1214">1</td> <td data-bbox="949 879 1070 1214">0</td> <td data-bbox="1070 879 1352 1214">At present ULB's is having 1 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and materials are segregated partially and remaining is dumped in landfill site.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 1214 524 1401">3</td> <td data-bbox="524 1214 689 1401">Town Municipal Council, Karkala</td> <td data-bbox="689 1214 797 1401">1</td> <td data-bbox="797 1214 949 1401">1</td> <td data-bbox="949 1214 1070 1401">0</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1214 1352 1401">At present ULB's is having 1 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SL. No	ULB's	Facility Existence	Functional	Needs upgradation	Gap	1	City Municipal Council Udupi	4	4	0	At present ULB's is having 4 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and materials are segregated partially and remaining is dumped in landfill site.	2	Town Municipal Council Kundapura	1	1	0	At present ULB's is having 1 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and materials are segregated partially and remaining is dumped in landfill site.	3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	1	1	0	At present ULB's is having 1 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorized recyclers shall be identified for recycling/re-processing of segregated dry waste generated in the District. 2. MOU shall be executed with KSPCB authorized recyclers/cement industries for co processing. 3. It shall be ensured that the segregated dry waste shall be channelized to respective recyclers/utilisers or for cement plants for co processing. 4. In Udupi CMC the the waste is further segregated to remove recyclables in 3 DWCC using conveyor belts and one more 10 TPD 	ULB's	31-12-2022
SL. No	ULB's	Facility Existence	Functional	Needs upgradation	Gap																								
1	City Municipal Council Udupi	4	4	0	At present ULB's is having 4 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and materials are segregated partially and remaining is dumped in landfill site.																								
2	Town Municipal Council Kundapura	1	1	0	At present ULB's is having 1 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and materials are segregated partially and remaining is dumped in landfill site.																								
3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	1	1	0	At present ULB's is having 1 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and																								

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps						Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
							materials are segregated partially and remaining is dumped in landfill site.	<p>MRF plant is under tender stage.</p> <p>5. In karkalla TMC the collected dry waste is further segregated to remove recyclable materials manually through SLRM method and it provides sufficient capacity to remove day to day recyclables.</p> <p>6. In Kaup TMC the collected dry waste is further segregated to remove recyclable materials manually through SLRM method and it provides sufficient capacity to remove day to day recyclables and separated combustibles are sent to cement factories for used as a fuel in cement kilns and</p>		
4	Town Municipal Council, Kaup	1	1	0	At present ULB is having 1 Nos. of SLRM centre to segregate recyclable waste and combustible waste fractions are bailed and sent to cement factory by these units and recyclable materials are sold to scrap dealers. Multi layered plastics are shredded and used in road construction through PPP model. Only below 5% of the inert waste is					

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps					Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan	
							land filled in sanitary landfill	<p>shredding of plastic is done ,to be used in asphalt road construction by private firm through PPP model.</p> <p>7. Bynduru Town Panchayath was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under process .</p>		
		5	Town Panchayat h Saligrama	1	1	0	At present ULB's is having 1 Nos. of Dry Waste collection centre and materials are segregated partially and remaining is sent to CMC Udupi Landfill.			
		6	Town Panchayath Bynduru	Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under progress .						
			Total	7	7	0	-			

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps						Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan																																											
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SL. No	ULB's	No. of existing Dumpsite	Required Nos. of SLF	Available No. of SLF	Gap Analysis																																																
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2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	0	1	1	0																																																
3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	1	1	1	0																																																
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SL No	ULB's	Required	Available	Gap Analysis																																													
1	CMC,Udupi	1	1	NA																																													
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6	TP Bynduru	-	0	NA																																													
	Total	-	1	-																																													
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<p>There are about 15 numbers of registered producers and no registered brand owners in Udupi District.</p> <p>KSPCB has issued notice to all the producers & brand owners to obtain registration under PWM Rules, 2016 with action plan as per rule (9) of PWM Rules, 2016.</p> <p>Gap Identified:</p> <p>Brand owners are not yet registered under PWM, Rules, 2016.</p>					<p>KSPCB shall conduct workshops and awareness programs for bringing all the producers and brand owners under the network of PWM, Rules.</p> <p>ULB shall undergo MOU with producers and brand owners with the cooperation of Regional pollution control board authority.</p>	ULB's/ KSPCB	Mar-2022																																								

SL No	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(viii)	Authorization of Waste Pickers	There are no authorized waste pickers in the district.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of waste pickers in the district shall be made and register with the respective ULB's. 2. Issuance of ID cards for registered waste pickers 	ULB's	Dec 2021
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes. DMA has prepared State Level Bye law and the same is revised in 09-10-2019 and same is implemented in the district.	Not Applicable	ULB's	Not Applicable

B. Zilla Panchayath:

SL. No.	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Out of 155 panchayaths, 149 panchayath are practicing source segregation	Door to door Sanitation survey is in progress in the entire district alongside IEC activities and information booklet distribution.	ZP	Jan 26 2022

SL. No.	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	Main roads of city like panchayath are covered.	Day to day sweeping in town areas of city like panchayaths already exists.	ZP	-
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping& Collection	NA	NA	ZP	NA
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	50-60% achieved	Mini MRF proposals are in progress,full fledged operation of Nitte MRF. All panchayaths are instructed to cover more houses.	ZP	Jan 26,2022
(ii)	Arrangement for door-to-door collection	Auto tipper vehicles are provided to most of the panchayaths,50-60% households of all panchayaths are covered	100% door to door IEC programme is in progress in the district and annual IEC plan has been approved and iti is under progress.	ZP	Jan 26,2022
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys/ Auto Tippers (Primary Collection) with separate Compartments	95 panchayaths have own vehicle,rest 60 panchayths have rented vehicles or tied up with other panchayaths under multi panchayath MOU.	The panchayaths having rented vehicles will purchase own vehicle or tie up with a panchayath having this facility under the multi grama panchayath MOU.	ZP	Jan 26.2022
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	NA	NA	ZP	NA

SL. No.	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(v)	Waste Deposition centres (for domestic hazardous wastes)	62 panchayaths have own shed, 18 are under construction. Remaining 75 are operating in old sheds, building or tied with other panchayaths under multi panchayath MOU.	The dry waste segregated at household level is collected from panchayath vehicle and sent to Solid resource Management centre;where it is separated to different categories and sold to authorized waste dealers.	ZP	-
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review of existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	95 panchayaths have own vehicle,rest 60 panchayths have rented vehicles or tied up with other other panchayaths under multi panchayath MOU.	The panchayaths having rented vehicles will purchase own vehicle or tie up with a panchayath having this facility under the multi grama panchayath MOU..	ZP	-
2(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	NA	Since jurisdiction of panchayath is small, this is not required	ZP	NA
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	From households and shops to Solid Resource Management Centres	Household coverage should be increased	ULB's & ZP	Jan 26,2022
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-waste Management: On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide	Yes.	Bulk waste generators have been identified and instructed to dispose wet waste at their level. If they have no facility, panchayath will collect the fee and process it by collecting fee according to quantity. Pot	ZP	-

SL. No.	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
	on requirement as per Rules)		compost installed in flats, complexes. Kitchen garden and cattle feeding promoted.Pipe compost and kitchen garden practiced at household level		
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for central Bio methanation / Composting of wets waste.	4 biogas plants are in construction stages. Nitte panchayath,Vandse panchayath, Kolluru temple and Mandarthi temple.	-	ULB's	NA
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	MRF of 10 ton capacity exists in Nitte panchayath which is in trial run phase.	Action plan for use of dry segregated waste in MRF operation	ZP	-
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non-recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	Not disposed to sanitary landfill	35 load of nonrecyclable waste has been sent to Cement factory in Gulbarga.	ZP	-
(v)	Remediation of historic/ legacy dumpsite	NA	NA	ZP	-
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Saahas NGO,TIPS and Bharatiya Vikas Trust	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste campaign	ULB's	Dec-2021
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	Requirement of many producers/brand owners to get involved in these activities.	HCL technologies involved in IEC activities of MRF in Nitte.	ULB's/KSPCB	Mar-2022

SL. No.	Action points For villages /blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(viii)	Authorization of Waste Pickers	NA	NA	ULB's	Dec 2021
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes. Solid waste management byelaw 2020 under SWM rules 2016	If not prepared action plan for preparation of by-laws which	ULB's	Not Applicable

(ii) Plastic waste Management

(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management

	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day	
1	Municipal corporations(Nagar Nigama or Mahanagar Palika)	Nil	
2	Municipalities(Nagar Palikas)	CMC,Udupi	4.3 TPD
3	Nagar panchayats(Town area Councils)	TMC, Kundapura	1.7 TPD
		TMC, Karkala	2.6 TPD
		TMC, Kaup	2.8 TPD
		TP, Saligrama	0.65 TPD
		TP Bynduru	SWM DPR under Preparation
		Total	12.05 TPD

	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
2	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	-
3	Village/Gram Panchayats	84.3 tons

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan:

A. URBAN LOCAL BODIES:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification						Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
		SL.No	ULB's	No. of wards	100% door to door collection	Achieved	Gap Analysis			
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including							Town Panchayat Bynduru is newly formed ULB and DPR preparation is under progress, once DPR is Approved 100 % DTD collection of dry waste will be completed .	ULB's	June-2022
		1	City Municipal Council Udupi	35	35	100%	0			
		2	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	23	23	100%	0			
		3	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	23	23	100%	0			

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification						Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance				
		4	Town Municipal Council, Kaupu	23	23	100%	0							
		5	Town Panchayath Saligrama	16	16	100%	0							
		6	Town Panchayath	20	8	40%	60%							
			Total	120	112	91%	9%							
2.	Facilitate organized collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Present Status</th> <th>Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At present all ULB's are collecting the segregated plastic waste while doing door to door collection.</td> <td>In each ULBs plastic waste collection centers at DWCC will be established</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Present Status	Gap Analysis	At present all ULB's are collecting the segregated plastic waste while doing door to door collection.	In each ULBs plastic waste collection centers at DWCC will be established	<p>1.Establishment of collection centres for collection of plastic waste from identified DWCCor MRF .</p> <p>2. The waste from collected centre shall be handed over to recyclers for further processing and recycling.</p> <p>3. Records shall be maintained in digital as</p>	ULB's	Dec-2021
Present Status	Gap Analysis													
At present all ULB's are collecting the segregated plastic waste while doing door to door collection.	In each ULBs plastic waste collection centers at DWCC will be established													

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification		Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance						
3.	PW collection Centers	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="622 336 920 376">Present Status</th> <th data-bbox="920 336 1294 376">Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="622 376 920 660">At present all ULB's are collecting the segregated plastic waste while door to door collection effectively.</td> <td data-bbox="920 376 1294 660">Identification and establishment of plastic waste collection centers at each village panchayat/block /municipality/ Nagarpanchayat</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="622 660 920 871">Linkage with KSPCB authorized Plastic waste recyclers is not yet executed by ULB's.</td> <td data-bbox="920 660 1294 871">Linkage with PW recyclers must be executed by respective ULB's and ZP.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Present Status	Gap Analysis	At present all ULB's are collecting the segregated plastic waste while door to door collection effectively.	Identification and establishment of plastic waste collection centers at each village panchayat/block /municipality/ Nagarpanchayat	Linkage with KSPCB authorized Plastic waste recyclers is not yet executed by ULB's.	Linkage with PW recyclers must be executed by respective ULB's and ZP.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of adequate number of Plastic waste collection and collect the plastic waste generated in their jurisdiction. 2. Tourism Department shall establish adequate plastic waste collection centers at each tourist places and the collected waste shall be disposed through proper channel. 	ULB's,ZP & Tourism Dept	Jan-2022
Present Status	Gap Analysis											
At present all ULB's are collecting the segregated plastic waste while door to door collection effectively.	Identification and establishment of plastic waste collection centers at each village panchayat/block /municipality/ Nagarpanchayat											
Linkage with KSPCB authorized Plastic waste recyclers is not yet executed by ULB's.	Linkage with PW recyclers must be executed by respective ULB's and ZP.											

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	<p>ULB's are carrying out the awareness programmers in their jurisdiction about plastic waste management and not to use the banned plastic items in the District by street plays, announcements, in schools and among other departments.</p> <p>KSPCB too is conducting regular awareness programs in schools and colleges in coordination with Bharath Scout & Guides, Organizations, NGO's, regarding managing and safe disposal of the plastic wastes and also issuing directions to industries not to produce banned plastic items in the district as specified in GOK dated 11-3-2016.</p> <p><u>Gaps Identified:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of conducting regular awareness programs, there is still mismanagement of plastic waste observed. • Now, as Central Government has banned single use plastics and it is required to create mass awareness to implement the same from grass root level. • Producers and brand owners are not involved in plastic waste management. • Extended Producer Responsibility is yet to be implemented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ULB's shall organize series of mass awareness and education programs i1. 1. 1. their jurisdiction through mass media like TV programmers, through radio, by local announcement means once in 6 months. 2. ULB's shall maintain records of the awareness programmes 3. ULB's shall explore to establish a plastic recycling units in their respective jurisdiction for recycling of plastic waste. 4. KSPCB shall monitor the effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules in the District and also to carry out awareness programs in the District. 5. ULB's, Endowment Dept & ZP shall 	ULB's + ZP + KSPCB + Endowment Dept	July-2022

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			<p>implement the ban order on carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government</p> <p>6. ULB's & ZP's shall ensure that there is no open burning and littering.</p> <p>7. Recycling facilities must be developed at district levels by ULB's & ZP.</p> <p>8. Producers and brand owners shall be involved in plastic waste management. KSPCB to act on this.</p>		

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present there are 02 Plastic waste recyclers in the district. • Non- Recyclable Plastics collected at ULB level are sent to Cement Kilns. Remaining Segregated Recyclable fraction of dry waste is sold to local scrap dealers. • The ULB's are not made MOU with authorized Plastic waste recyclers to hand over the collected Plastic waste. • In Kaup TMC –plastic waste is shredded and used in road construction through PPP model. • In Udupi CMC and Kaup TMC sending combustible fractions of plastic waste to cement industries for disposal. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ULB's shall identify the availability of Plastic waste recyclers in the adjacent Districts. 2. MOU shall be executed with plastic waste recyclers to handover the plastic wastes that gets generated in the District. 3. ULB's shall explore to utilize the plastic wastes in road making in the District by linkage with PWD. 4. ULB's shall identify nearby cement industries for disposal of segregated plastic waste for co-processing. 5. ULB's shall submit the records of Plastic waste management carried out in the District to KSPCB for every 6 months. 	ULB's	Mar-2022

B. Zilla Panchayath:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification	Action Plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including	50-60% waste collected	Mini MRF proposals are in progress, full-fledged operation of Nitte MRF. All panchayaths are instructed to cover more houses.	ZP	-
2.	Facilitate organized collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	50-60% waste collected	Mini MRF proposals are in progress, full-fledged operation of Nitte MRF. All panchayaths are instructed to cover more houses.	ZP	-
3.	PW collection Centers	Mini MRF's need to be functional soon.	SLRM centres are collection, segregation and separation points for plastic wastes.	ZP	-
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	Review existing gaps in creating awareness among public for minimizing and recycling PW	Black spot identification, beautification. Door to door Sanitation survey is in progress in the entire district alongside IEC activities and information booklet distribution.	ZP	-
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Most panchayaths have access to plastic waste disposal	Mini MRF proposals are in progress, full fledged operation of Nitte MRF. All panchayaths are instructed to cover more houses. Non recyclable waste 35 loads sent to cement plants for processing;	ZP	Jan 26,2022

(iii) C & D Waste Management

- a. Current status related to C & D Waste

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status																	
Total C &D waste generation in MT per day(As per data from Municipal Corporations/Municipalities):	As per the information furnished by the ULB's <table border="1" data-bbox="674 419 1995 1061" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="674 419 1279 496">ULB's</th> <th data-bbox="1279 419 1995 496">Quantity of C&D waste generated in TPD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 496 1279 563">City Municipal Council Udupi</td> <td data-bbox="1279 496 1995 563">0.710</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 563 1279 663">Town Municipal Council, Kundapura</td> <td data-bbox="1279 563 1995 663">0.250</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 663 1279 750">Town Municipal Council, Karkala</td> <td data-bbox="1279 663 1995 750">0.400</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 750 1279 820">Town Municipal Council, Kaupu</td> <td data-bbox="1279 750 1995 820">0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 820 1279 895">Town Panchayath Saligrama</td> <td data-bbox="1279 820 1995 895">0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 895 1279 1008">Town Panchayath Bynduru</td> <td data-bbox="1279 895 1995 1008">Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded to ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under process .</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 1008 1279 1061">Total</td> <td data-bbox="1279 1008 1995 1061">2.06</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		ULB's	Quantity of C&D waste generated in TPD	City Municipal Council Udupi	0.710	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura	0.250	Town Municipal Council, Karkala	0.400	Town Municipal Council, Kaupu	0.4	Town Panchayath Saligrama	0.3	Town Panchayath Bynduru	Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded to ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under process .	Total	2.06
ULB's	Quantity of C&D waste generated in TPD																	
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Town Municipal Council, Karkala	0.400																	
Town Municipal Council, Kaupu	0.4																	
Town Panchayath Saligrama	0.3																	
Town Panchayath Bynduru	Bynduru Town Panchayth was recently upgraded to ULB and Solid Waste Management detailed Project report preparation under process .																	
Total	2.06																	
Does the District has access to C&D waste recycling facility?	No.																	

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

SL. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps			Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan									
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Existing Practice</th> <th>Required</th> <th>Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ULB's are currently collecting the C& D waste and dumping into Low lying areas and using as covering material for SLF site in the District</td> <td>Separate collection points of C &D</td> <td>Separate collection points of C &D waste must be established in each ULB's</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ULB's earmarked the area within the existing Solid Waste Management site for storage and deposition of C &D waste.</td> <td>A common C &D waste deposition points</td> <td>A common C &D waste deposition points needs to be identified in each ULB's.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Existing Practice	Required	Gap Analysis	ULB's are currently collecting the C& D waste and dumping into Low lying areas and using as covering material for SLF site in the District	Separate collection points of C &D	Separate collection points of C &D waste must be established in each ULB's	ULB's earmarked the area within the existing Solid Waste Management site for storage and deposition of C &D waste.	A common C &D waste deposition points	A common C &D waste deposition points needs to be identified in each ULB's.			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of bulk generators shall be carried out in the district. 2. Designated C & D waste collection points shall be established in each Taluk. 3. Designated deposition points for C & D waste shall be established in the District head quarters. 4. Approval of Waste Management Plan submitted by Waste Generators before Construction starts, records shall be maintained by ULBs. 5. Proper collection, transportation, processing and 	ULB's + District administration	Dec-2022
Existing Practice	Required	Gap Analysis														
ULB's are currently collecting the C& D waste and dumping into Low lying areas and using as covering material for SLF site in the District	Separate collection points of C &D	Separate collection points of C &D waste must be established in each ULB's														
ULB's earmarked the area within the existing Solid Waste Management site for storage and deposition of C &D waste.	A common C &D waste deposition points	A common C &D waste deposition points needs to be identified in each ULB's.														

SL. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
			<p>disposal of C&D Waste shall be ensured in the district.</p> <p>6. Adequate Air pollution control measures shall be taken as per the CPCB guidelines.</p> <p>7. Since generation of C&D waste is very minimal, establishing C&D waste recycling plant is not viable and generated wastes are being disposed by the producers in their premises itself. Only plastic and metal fractions of the C&D waste's are collected by the ULB.</p> <p>8. There is no separate collection of C&D waste is in practice. For setting up of C&D waste plant the land is not available.</p>		

SL. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps		Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan						
				So it is proposed to earmark one acre of land in the existing landfill site for storing of C&D waste. In this regard, a notification will be issued to the public wherein they can deposit the C&D waste on user fee payment basis.								
2.	<p>Whether local authority have fixed User fee on C&D waste and introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 ton as per project in a month?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="674 713 875 783">Existing Practice</th> <th data-bbox="880 713 1144 783">Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 786 875 1003">ULB's have no Local by-laws to pay user fee</td> <td data-bbox="880 786 1144 1003">Local by-laws to pay user fee needs to be framed and implemented in the District</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 1007 875 1233">ULB's have no permission system for bulk waste generators</td> <td data-bbox="880 1007 1144 1233">Permission system for bulk waste generators need to be framed and implemented in the District</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Existing Practice	Gap Analysis	ULB's have no Local by-laws to pay user fee	Local by-laws to pay user fee needs to be framed and implemented in the District	ULB's have no permission system for bulk waste generators	Permission system for bulk waste generators need to be framed and implemented in the District		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fix rates to be paid by Waste Generators for Collection, Storage & Transportation of Waste shall be incorporated in the building approval plan. 2. Public notices shall be issued that construction and demolition waste should only be disposed at pre-identified/notified sites and must be displayed in 	ULB's	Dec-2022
Existing Practice	Gap Analysis											
ULB's have no Local by-laws to pay user fee	Local by-laws to pay user fee needs to be framed and implemented in the District											
ULB's have no permission system for bulk waste generators	Permission system for bulk waste generators need to be framed and implemented in the District											

SL. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
			newspaper notification and same must be informed in the approval of plan to hand over the C &D waste.		
3.	C&D recycling Facility	There is no C & D Recycling facility in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land identification for setting up of common C &D waste recycling facility. 2. Installation of required infrastructure facility. 3. Adequate green belt development in the common C &D waste recycling plant 4. As per the guidelines of CPCB compliance needs to be done. 	ULB's +Districtadministration + Town Planning Department	June-2022

SL. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	There is no policy for usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layer area , road pavements, colony and rural roads.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District administration shall frame a Policy for management of C&D waste. 2. Provisions for using materials made by C&D Waste in Construction Activity like paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads etc by executing an agreement with PWD and industries engaged in manufacturing of cement blocks. 	ULB's + District administration+ PWD	June- 2022

SL. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
5.	IEC on C&D waste management	There is no sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programs shall be organized through KSPCB to ULBs once in 6 months. 2. Intensive mass awareness to public by local means viz., making hand outs/ Newspaper notifications/ through media advertisement and announcements through loudspeakers. 	ULB's + KSPCB	JUNE-2022

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management

a. Current Status related to biomedical waste

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	149
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	758
No. of HCFs authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	690

No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	1 CBMWTF M/s Ayush Enviro Tech Pvt Ltd located at Nandikoor Industrial Area, Udupi District.
Capacity of CBWTFs	Total Plant Capacity: 6000 Kg/day Incinerator capacity: 200 Kg/hr Autoclave capacity: 400 Lit/cycle Shredder- 150 Kg/hr
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	Practiced in remote areas.
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	1984 Kg/day
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	1984 Kg/day

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

SL. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory and Identification of Healthcare Facilities	As per the Bio medical Waste Management Annual Report 2020-21, the district is having following HCE's: i. Bedded hospitals and nursing homes (bedded) : 149 ii. Clinics, dispensaries: 597 iii. Veterinary institutions : 84 iv. Animal houses : 00 v. Pathological laboratories : 47 vi. Blood banks : 01 vii. Research institutions: 01 iii. AYUSH : 77	• DHO, Ayush and Veterinary Departments shall ensure that, all the HCE of the Dist. must be authorized by KSPCB. KSPCB shall ensure that, all HCE are having valid authorization and shall dispose the BMW through CBMWTF only.	KSPCB/DHO/Ayush/Veterinary	31.03.2022

SL. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no gap as all HCE are identified in the District. <p><u>Gaps Identified:</u> There are 956 Nos. of Health care establishments identified in the District. Out of which 690 Nos. of HCE are authorized and 266 HCE have not applied for renewal of the same for which notices is issued.</p>			
2	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	There is no gap between quantities of BMW generated and treated/disposed in the district.	Not applicable	KSPCB/DHO	Not applicable
3.	Tracking of BMW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMW generated in the district is disposed through following CBMWTF. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> M/s Ayush Envirotech Pvt Ltd located at Nandikoor Industrial Area, Udupi District. M/s Ramky Energy & Environment Ltd, Karnad Industrial Area, Mulki, Dakshina Kannada District. At present, bar code system implemented at 188 Nos. of HCF's of the District. <p><u>Gaps Identified:</u> About 650 number of HCF are linked with CBMWTF and in which about 188 HCF are covered under Bar code system. Remaining 462 HCF are yet to be brought under Bar code system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHO, Govt. Veterinary and Ayush hospital Heads shall instruct all HCF under their jurisdiction to go for bar code system for disposal of BMW to CBMWTF. CBMWTF shall be instructed to implement bar code system in HCFs under their network immediately and shall report the same to KSPCB every month. <p>KSPCB shall ensure that implementation of bar code system in</p>	KSPCB/DHO/Ayush/Veterinary	31.12.2022

SL. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
			all HCF are effectively done and make it a pre-requisite to issue authorization under BMW Rules, 2016.		
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular awareness program being conducted by KSPCB to HCF for effective implementation of BMW Management Rules, 2016. <p>All bedded hospitals are giving training to their nursing staff on segregation, collection and storage of BMW on a regular basis and KSPCB is ensuring the same during inspection and monitoring.</p>	Awareness programs/ training to HCE staff and ULB's staff on continuous basis to be taken up by Dept. of Health, Veterinary and Ayush in association with CBMWTF and KSPCB once in 6 months		
5.	Adequacy of Funds	Yes. Funds are allocated from State budget.	The health department shall take initiative from time to time for the release of the fund for BMW management.	DHO/Ayush/Veterinary	Not Applicable

SL. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	District level BMW Monitoring and Supervising Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner to monitor the compliance by Hospitals/HCFs in the district. Quarterly review meetings of the said committee are being held by Health department. With respect to Govt. Hospitals there is District Quality Assurance Unit to monitor the BMW management in the hospitals.	DHO shall ensure that meetings are conducted regularly.	DHO/KSPCB	Not applicable
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	District level BMW Monitoring and Supervising Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner to monitor the compliance by Hospitals/HCFs in the district. Quarterly review meetings of the said committee are being held by Health department.	DHO shall ensure that meetings are conducted regularly.	DHO/KSPCB	Not applicable
8.	Waste water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid BMW treatment facility is implemented in all bedded HCE, Blood bank and Laboratories. • The HCE having 30 beds and above are covered under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and condition is stipulated in consent order to treat the Liquid BMW as per 	DHO and KSPCB shall ensure that all HCE treat the Liquid infectious waste as per BMW Management Rules 2016.	KSPCB/DHO /Veterinary/Ayush	Not Applicable

SL. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		<p>BMW Management Rules 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the above 30 bedded HCE are having terminal STP to treat the domestic sewage generated from them. • In HCE with less than 30 beds, in-situ disinfection done using Sodium Hypochlorite before discharging into Under Ground Drainage system. In non severed area, disinfected liquid BMW is being discharged to percolation pit. 			

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	44
Quantity of HW in the district	431.579 MT/Annum
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	27.56 MT/Annum
i) Quantity of land-fillable HW	26.129 MT/Annum
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	Recyclable: 200.42 MT/Annum Utilizable: 177.47 MT/Annum

No of captive/common TSDF	Nil
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	Nil

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	In the District there are 44 Hazardous Waste generating industries and all are authorized by KSPCB.	RO KSPCB shall monitor the HW generating industries in the District on a regular basis and ensure safe disposal of HW as per Rules.	KSPCB	Not Applicable

2.	Establishment of collection centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As on date there are no specific Hazardous waste collection centers in the District. Presently, the Hazardous waste collected from households is segregated in Dry waste collection centers established by ULB's. There is generation of waste engine oil from boats and ships anchored in Fishing Harbors. As of now, there is no collection mechanism for proper management of this waste engine oil from boats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the Rules and Annual inventory of HW guidelines of CPCB, the ULB's shall establish the collection centers in their respective jurisdiction. Accordingly, ULB's and ZP shall establish collection centers for separate collection of domestic hazardous waste. ULB's and ZP also shall have a linkage with authorized TSDF/Recycler/Incinerator for safe disposal of hazardous waste 	ULB's, ZP & Department of Port & Fisheries	FEB-2022
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			<p>so collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Port & Fisheries shall establish collection centers in each Fishing Harbor in the District and establish linkage with recycler/incinerator. 		
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	<p>There is one industry, by name, M/s Mahalakshmi Fertilizers and Chemicals, Shivally Industrial Area, Manipal, Udupi where in processing of HW is carried out where workers are given proper training to handle the HW.</p>	<p>KSPCB shall monitor the industry regularly.</p>	KSPCB	Not Applicable
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	<p>Hazardous wastes generated by the industries are disposed through authorized TSDF, incinerators and recyclers by executing MoU and KSPCB is monitoring regularly.</p> <p>The KSPCB has introduced the E-manifest system (first in India) for regulating, monitoring and accountability of the hazardous waste generation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal in scientific manner.</p>	<p><u>Action Plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSPCB shall monitor the hazardous waste generating industries regularly and ensure safe disposal of hazardous waste. • All hazardous waste generating industries shall be brought under the network of authorization under HWM Rules, 2016. • ULB's and ZP also shall have a linkage with authorized TSDF/Recycler/Incinerator for safe disposal of domestic hazardous waste so collected. 	KSPCB/ULB's & ZP	31.12.2022

5.	Contaminated Sites	There are no such sites where soils/ sediments/ground water contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes in the district	Not Applicable	KSPCB	Not Applicable
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E-Waste Management

c. Current Status related to E-Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste in MT/year	Yet to be quantified
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	01
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	There is one collection centre, namely, M/s Vivo Mobiles, located at Udupi Tq, Udupi Dist.
No of authorized E-Waste recyclers /Dismantler	Nil

d. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Inventory / Generation of E-Waste / Bulk-waste generators	Gap identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of E Waste is yet to be carried out in the district. E Waste generated at household level is minimal, but, not 	Action Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of E Waste and identification of bulk waste generators shall be carried out by KSPCB. 	ULB's/ZP & KSPCB	31/12/2022

		quantified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantification of E Waste generated at household level shall be carried out by ULB's and ZP. • Collection centers shall be established in ULB and ZP limits. 		
2	E-Waste collection points	<p>Current Status: There are 3 e-waste collection points are established in Udupi CMC for collection of E-waste. The quantity of E-waste generation in the other ULBs are minimal and at present the E- waste is collected separately during daily door to door collection activity from households and further segregated in Dry waste collection centers in remaining ULBs Since there is no Producer in the Jurisdiction of Udupi district to establish collection centre as per the Extended Producers Responsibility.</p> <p>Gap Identified: There are no E-waste collection points in the district established by ULBs except CMC, Udupi and ZP.</p>	<p>Action Plan: 1. Establishment of e-waste collection centers in the District shall be ensured through ULBs and ZP. 2. ULB's shall give paper notification or announcements regarding the establishment of E-waste collection centres in the district to create awareness among the public.</p>	ULB's & ZP	Feb-2022

3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	<p>Gap Identified:</p> <p>Some major Bulk waste generators are having linkage with authorized E Waste dismantlers/recyclers and they are disposing the E Waste through them.</p> <p>ULB's have not yet made any Linkage with e-waste dismantlers or Recyclers for channelization of e-waste collected in the district.</p> <p>There are no authorized E Waste recyclers in the district.</p> <p>There is no collection centres established by Producers/PRO's as there are no producers in the District.</p>	<p>1. ULB's and Zilla Panchayat shall develop the linkage with authorized E-Waste dismantler/recycler by executing MOU with them and dispose the collected household E waste through them.</p> <p>2. Inventorisation of all bulk E-waste generators have to be carried out by KSPCB and linkage to be established with authorized recyclers/dismantlers.</p>	KSPCB, ULB's & ZP	31/03/2022
4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling / dismantling	There are no records w.r.t illegal E-Waste recycling /dismantling activity carried out in the District.	<p>1. ULB's and ZP shall carry out inventory of trading activity or illegal recycling/dismantling of E Waste in the district and the information shall be reported to KSPCB.</p> <p>2. KSPCB shall take legal action upon such illegal activities.</p>	KSPCB, ULB's & ZP	31/12/2022
5	Integration of informal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no such mechanism existing for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection 	KSPCB, ULB's and ZP shall jointly carry out inventory of informal sector engaged in collection & recycling of E-Waste and shall bring them into main stream by guiding them to comply	KSPCB, ULB's & ZP	31/12/2022

		and recycling of E- Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no producers / PRO's in the district. 	with statutory requirements of E Waste Management Rules, 2016.		
6	Awareness and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSPCB is conducting regular awareness program in association with schools & colleges. Continuous awareness campaign required to reach the public to handle E waste at household levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ULB's Shall conduct more awareness programs on E-Waste management to reach public at household level. KSPCB shall conduct more campaign & workshop for bulk E waste generators and ensure safe disposal of E Waste. 	KSPCB, ULB's & ZP	31.03.2022

3.0 Air Quality Management

a. Current Status related to Air Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district. - Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Centralgovt./ PSU agency:	One CAAQM station has been established by KSPCB at Board High School, Udupi and it is working since 14/03/2018 and showing real time data of concentration of air pollutants such as, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NH3, CO, O3, Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylene (BTEX). The data is connected to both CPCB and SPCB servers. Proposal for additional CAAQM station has been sent as per Board directions.
- Operated by Industry:	There are 4 CAAQM stations established by M/s Udupi Power Corporation Limited at the industry premises. These stations are established by the industry in the year 2010-11. These stations are also showing real time data of concentration of air pollutants such as, PM10, PM2.5 and SO2, NOx and CO. The data is connected to both CPCB and SPCB servers.

<p>Number of manual monitoring Stations operated by SPCBs</p>	<p>There is one Manual Air Quality monitoring station operated by KSPCB, Regional Office located at the terrace of existing Office Building, RO, Udupi. The frequency of data monitored is once in a year during Deepavali. Parameters analysed are NO_x, SO₂, PM 2.5, PM 10 & NH₃.</p> <p>M/s Udupi Power Corporation Limited is having 9 numbers of Manual Air Quality monitoring stations at different location in the surroundings of the plant within 10 KM radius. Parameters analysed are PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, Ammonia, CO, Ozone, Benzene, Benzo pyrene, Arsenic, Nickel.</p>
<p>Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality standards</p>	<p>All town/cities of Udupi district are complying with National Ambient Air Quality standards.</p>
<p>Nor. of air polluting industries</p>	<p>169</p>
<p>Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)</p>	<p>Large Industry: Thermal Power Plant, Explosive Unit, Foundry Medium Industries: Fish Meal Industries, Small Industry: CNS Oil, Stone Crusher, M Sand, Stone cutting & carving, Cashew Kernels and rice mills Details of Industrial Estate: Shivalli Industrial Estate : 9.97 Acres Koteshwara Industrial Estate: 6.20 Acres Karkala Industrial Estate: 10.0 Acres Shivalli Industrial Area: 90 Acres Nandikoor Industrial Area: 86.64 Acres Belapu Industrial Area: 68 Acres Miyaru Industrial Area: 20.20 Acres</p> <p>Other prominent air polluting source is stone blasting or quarrying activity and unpaved roads. Apart from these, there are National High ways, state high ways and major district roads contributing to vehicular emissions. Open burning activities both leaf litter and solid waste is common since at rural levels, solid waste management plan is yet to be implemented.</p>

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?	The prominent air polluting sources in the Udupi District are industrial activities, mining related activities, vehicular emissions, burning of solid wastes and unpaved roads.	KSPCB/Traffic & RTO//Mines & geology/ ULB's & ZP/PWD	
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	The monitoring data of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations are available at CPCB and KSPCB website. Public can easily access the real time data through website.	KSPCB	
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSPCB has installed one CAAQM Station and one manual station in the district Head quarter at Udupi. • The Data is easily accessible in the KSPCB and CPCB website. 	KSPCB	

<p>4.</p>	<p>District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Mines & Geology shall monitor all mining related activities like sand, building stone, laterite, black granite, gray granite, ordinary clay and silica sand. • KSPCB shall undertake monitoring of all air polluting industries in the district regularly and initiate action on those who violate the norms • Forest shall take measures for adequate plantation along the road sides. • Mines & Geology shall take measures for green belt development in the surroundings of mining areas. • ULB's shall take measures for green belt development in public parks, schools, colleges & around the MSW processing sites. • PWD, PRED & ULB's shall take suitable measures to convert unpaved roads to paved roads in the district. • RTO shall take action to phasing out of 15 years old vehicles in the district. 	<p>District Administration/KSPCB/ULB's/RTO/Forest/PWD/ZP</p>	
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5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Forest fire mitigation action plan shall be prepared by Forest department.2. The Dust emissions from blasting operation in quarrying activity and stone crushing and m-sand unit shall be controlled and dust suppression measures shall be implemented. KSPCB & Mines & Geology Department shall ensure it.3. Adequate green belt development shall be developed by the major industries, stone crushing and m-sand units and by ULB's around SWM facilities.• 4. Prohibition of open burning of waste and stubble burning in the district shall be implemented effectively.		
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4.0 Water Quality Management

4.1 Water Quality Monitoring

a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shambhavi - 50.165 k.m, 3. Kamini- 10.45 K.m, 3. Pangala- 25.74 K.m, 4. Udyavara- 53.90K.m, 5. Swarna- 78.40 K.m, 6. Madisalu- 55.00K.m, 7. Seetha Rivar-83.66 K.m, 8. Varahi- 101.36K.m, 9. Kubja Rivar- 53.10 Km. 10. Chakra Rivar-86.89 K.m, 11. Sowparnika (Kolluru)-62.75 K.m,

	<p>12. Yadamavina hole- 32.18 K.m,</p> <p>13. Byndoor Hole- 25.74 K.m,</p> <p>14. Sankadagundi Hole-24.94K.m,</p> <p>15. Devithal Hole-16.09 K.m</p>
Length of Coastline (if any)	98 KM from Hejamadi to Shiroor
Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	<p>22 No's tributaries joining Main River</p> <p>Shambhavi-Adve Hole, Inna Hole,</p> <p>Pangala- Belapu thodu, Kuthyaru Hole, Udyavara- Marne Thodu, Bankarkatte,</p> <p>Swarna- Kappe Thodu, Annalu, Jarvathu, Seetha- Ballebailu, Naduru, Bannadi, Kodi, Nadpalu.</p> <p>Varahi- Dasankatta,</p> <p>Chakra- Rajadi, Nujadi, Chitthuru,</p> <p>Sowparnika - Jackal, Agnithirth, Kashi, Byndoor- Gantihole.</p>
Lakes / Ponds	<p>Lakes/Ponds:495</p> <p>Area: 1181.03 Hectares</p>

Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District

22.06 MLD

Sl No.	Town	Sewage generate in MLD	Installed capacity of STP in MLD	Gap utilization in MLD	Remarks
1)	Udupi	18.00	12.50	5.50	Existing STP
2)	Karkala	2.62	3.00	-	Work in progress
3)	Kaup	1.64	0.30	1.34	Proposed STP
4)	Kundapura	3.80	6.00	-	Proposed STP
5)	Saligrama	1.00	0.00	1.00	No UGD system
6)	Byndoor	0.50	0.00	0.50	No UGD system
Total in MLD		22.06	15.50	8.34	

Quantity of industrial wastewater

173.538 MLD

173.538 MLD industrial effluent generated from the operation of 184 numbers of industries and the same is treated in the existing ETP's operated within the premises of the unit and the treated effluent is disposal as per the terms and conditions of the Consent order either completely recycled or utilized for on land for irrigation within the premises. In case of thermal power plant and fish meal industries, the treated water is discharged to sea.

Percentage of untreated sewage	<p>75.06 %</p> <p>There are 6 Local bodies in the District namely, Udupi CMC, Karkala TMC, Kaup TMC, Kundapura TMC, Saligrama TP and Byndoor TP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In Udupi city the existing 12.50 MLD Facultative Aerated Lagoon type STP was constructed by KUIDFC and is being maintained by the CMC, Udupi. 2) In Karkala town, there is a 3.00 MLD capacity Oxidation Pond constructed by KUWSDB and is being maintained by the TMC, Karkala. However, based on the request of the ULB, a new 3.00 MLD capacity SBR type STP is proposed under Improvements to existing UGD system to Karkala town which is Administratively approved by the Govt. vide G.O No. UDD 17/2019 dated 18-06-2019. The STP construction work is in progress and about 80% is completed. 3) Providing UGD system to Kaup developed area and main road was Administratively approved by the Govt. vide G.O No. UDD 25/2015 dated 04-08-2015 under which, about 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed. It is proposed to construct 0.30MLD capacity SBR type STP. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land. Providing UGD system to Kaup developed area and main road was Administratively approved by the Govt. vide G.O No. UDD 25/2015 dated 04-08-2015 under which, about 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed. It is proposed to construct 0.30MLD capacity SBR type STP. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land. 4) Providing UGD system to Kundapur town under UIDSSMT was Administratively approved by the Govt. vide G.O No. UDD 85/2014 dated 14-05-2014 under which, about 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed. It is proposed to construct 3.00 MLD, 2.80 MLD, 0.135 MLD and 0.07 MLD capacity SBR type STPs. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land. 5) There is no UGD system is Saligrama town. 6) There is no UGD system is Byndoor town. <p>At present, in non-sewered area domestic sewage is being disposed through Septic Tank & Soak Pit at individual Household level.</p>
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Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	<p>Estimated number of bore-wells – 3042</p> <p>No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater -32 (permission given by Department of Minor Irrigation)</p> <p>As per Ground Water Authority; Borewell Drilling permission required only in the ground water over exploited taluks. Based on the Ground water Assessment report, this District comes under safe category. and NOC's issued for extracting groundwater is Nil.</p>
Groundwater polluted areas if any	Nil
Polluted river stretches if any	There is no polluted river stretch in Udupi district.

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		Present Status	Gaps	Action plan		
1.	Inventory of water bodies	<p>At present there is no Environmental Monitoring cell existing in the District to maintain data of all water bodies (rivers / canals /natural drains / creeks /estuaries / groundwater /ponds / lakes / etc.) in District including its water quality.</p>	<p>No Environmental Monitoring Cell</p>	<p>Environmental Monitoring cell shall be constituted involving all the stake holders by District administration.</p> <p>Inventorisation of the drains, canals, rivers, creeks, groundwater, pond, lakes need to be carried out by the concerned stake holders both at Rural and Urban area.</p>	<p>Irrigation (Major & Minor)/Revenue/GWA /Forest/ULB's & ZP/ Agriculture & Horticulture</p>	

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan												
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="517 260 748 336">Present Status</th> <th data-bbox="748 260 978 336">Gaps</th> <th data-bbox="978 260 1411 336">Action Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 336 748 647">Groundwater department is monitoring the Ground water quality from its observation wells in the District.</td> <td data-bbox="748 336 978 647">Monitoring frequency yearly twice.</td> <td data-bbox="978 336 1411 647">Ground water authorities shall fix the frequency of monitoring of bore wells as per the CPCB guidelines and furnish the reports to Ground water Authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 647 748 1042">KSPCB is monitoring the Swarna & Papanashini river. every month. No NWMP stations identified at the district.</td> <td data-bbox="748 647 978 1042">All major rivers are not monitored frequently. No NWMP stations identified at the district.</td> <td data-bbox="978 647 1411 1042">KSPCB shall identify the NWMP station and monitor the water body as per the scheme. KSPCB shall consider all major rivers for regular monitoring.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1042 748 1401">There is no details available in the District w.r.t Lake water quality</td> <td data-bbox="748 1042 978 1401">Lakes monitoring is not carried out. Monitoring frequency is not fixed.</td> <td data-bbox="978 1042 1411 1401">The owners (UlB's/ZP/Forest/Minor Irrigation) of the lakes shall carry out the monitoring of lake water quality as per the frequency mentioned in CPCB guidelines and furnish the report to District administration once in 3 months.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Present Status	Gaps	Action Plan	Groundwater department is monitoring the Ground water quality from its observation wells in the District.	Monitoring frequency yearly twice.	Ground water authorities shall fix the frequency of monitoring of bore wells as per the CPCB guidelines and furnish the reports to Ground water Authority.	KSPCB is monitoring the Swarna & Papanashini river. every month. No NWMP stations identified at the district.	All major rivers are not monitored frequently. No NWMP stations identified at the district.	KSPCB shall identify the NWMP station and monitor the water body as per the scheme. KSPCB shall consider all major rivers for regular monitoring.	There is no details available in the District w.r.t Lake water quality	Lakes monitoring is not carried out. Monitoring frequency is not fixed.	The owners (UlB's/ZP/Forest/Minor Irrigation) of the lakes shall carry out the monitoring of lake water quality as per the frequency mentioned in CPCB guidelines and furnish the report to District administration once in 3 months.	KSPCB/Irrigation (Major & Minor)//Revenue/GWA/Forest/ULB's & ZP/Agriculture & Horticulture	
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S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan						
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSPCB is monitoring the Swarna & Papanashini river every month. But, not found any hot spots of surface water contamination in the district. • As per the information provided by Ground water authority there are no hot spots of ground water contamination in the district. As per the prevailing norms the ground water quality is carried out by concerned stake holders. 	KSPCB/ZP/GWA/ULB's							
4.	Protection of river / lakewater front	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District has already implemented ODF scheme. • In the district out of 158 Gram Panchayath about 55 Gram Panchayaths have implemented Solid Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) program. But, solid waste management is not implemented in all panchayaths. • Temporary/artificial ponds/mobile immersion tanks arrangement are being made during Ganesha festival in the District. 	KSPCB/Irrigation/Revenue/GWA/Forest/ULB's & ZP/Agriculture & Horticulture							
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="510 874 875 914">Gaps</th> <th data-bbox="875 874 1438 914">Action plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="510 914 875 1118">The identification of drains flowing in the entire stretch of the rivers/lakes in the district needs to be carried out.</td> <td data-bbox="875 914 1438 1118">1. Executive officers of each taluk and ULB's shall identify the drains carrying domestic waste water into water bodies and take necessary action to plug the same.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="510 1118 875 1323">Identification of industrial waste water discharge into river/lakes or any other water bodies needs to be carried out.</td> <td data-bbox="875 1118 1438 1323">KSPCB shall ensure the adequacy of treatment facility for treating industrial effluents at all times.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gaps	Action plan	The identification of drains flowing in the entire stretch of the rivers/lakes in the district needs to be carried out.	1. Executive officers of each taluk and ULB's shall identify the drains carrying domestic waste water into water bodies and take necessary action to plug the same.	Identification of industrial waste water discharge into river/lakes or any other water bodies needs to be carried out.	KSPCB shall ensure the adequacy of treatment facility for treating industrial effluents at all times.	ULB's/ZP/KUWSSB/KSPCB	
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S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	<p>There is no district oil spill crisis management group existing in the district and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan is not yet prepared.</p> <p>However, oil spill in sea is managed by coastguard and oil spill at sea shore is managed by district administration.</p> <p>District administration to create oil spill crisis management group and prepare Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan.</p>	District Administration	
7.	Protection of flood plains	<p>District disaster management plan has been prepared and same is available.</p> <p>The forest, ULB's and revenue shall prepare separate action plan for protection of flood plain and prevention of encroachment.</p>	Revenue/Forest/ULB's	
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of recharge structure program is carried out by the District Ground Water Authority, Agriculture Department and Zilla Panchayath (SBM). • ULB's and ZP shall insist for mandatory rain water harvesting while approving building plans of apartments, commercial complexes and other multi storage buildings in selected areas. 	GWA/ULB's&ZP	

9.	Complaint's redressal system	<p>Check whether there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online should be available at district level</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="629 280 1570 948"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="629 280 920 331">Current status</th> <th data-bbox="920 280 1205 331">GAP</th> <th data-bbox="1205 280 1570 331">Action Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="629 331 920 683">There is Online Integrated Public Grievance Redressal System (iPGRS) operated by the District Administration to deal with the Public Grievances.</td> <td data-bbox="920 331 1205 683">NA</td> <td data-bbox="1205 331 1570 683">District Administration and all concerned departments down the line to take action the public complaints on priority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="629 683 920 948">KSPCB has developed Integrated Control & Command Centre for receipt of complaints from all over the state.</td> <td data-bbox="920 683 1205 948">NA</td> <td data-bbox="1205 683 1570 948"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current status	GAP	Action Plan	There is Online Integrated Public Grievance Redressal System (iPGRS) operated by the District Administration to deal with the Public Grievances.	NA	District Administration and all concerned departments down the line to take action the public complaints on priority.	KSPCB has developed Integrated Control & Command Centre for receipt of complaints from all over the state.	NA		RTO/KSPCB	
Current status	GAP	Action Plan											
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KSPCB has developed Integrated Control & Command Centre for receipt of complaints from all over the state.	NA												

4.2 Domestic Sewage

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

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	Nil

No of Class-I towns and above	1 City Municipal Council, Udupi																		
No of Towns STPs installed	2 Nos. <table border="1" data-bbox="878 316 1805 528"> <thead> <tr> <th>SI No.</th> <th>ULBs</th> <th>Existing capacity of STP in MLD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Udupi</td> <td>12.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Karkala</td> <td>3.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SI No.	ULBs	Existing capacity of STP in MLD	1	Udupi	12.50	2	Karkala	3.00									
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No of Towns needing STPs	5 Nos <table border="1" data-bbox="878 655 1805 1011"> <thead> <tr> <th>SI No.</th> <th>ULBs</th> <th>Needing STPs in MLD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td>Karkala</td> <td>3.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td>Kaup</td> <td>0.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td>Kundapura</td> <td>3.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4)</td> <td>Saligrama</td> <td>No UGD system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5)</td> <td>Byndoor</td> <td>No UGD system</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SI No.	ULBs	Needing STPs in MLD	1)	Karkala	3.00	2)	Kaup	0.30	3)	Kundapura	3.10	4)	Saligrama	No UGD system	5)	Byndoor	No UGD system
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1)	Karkala	3.00																	
2)	Kaup	0.30																	
3)	Kundapura	3.10																	
4)	Saligrama	No UGD system																	
5)	Byndoor	No UGD system																	

No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network

4Nos.

Sl No.	ULBs	Existing capacity of STP in MLD	Percent age of UGD area covered	Percentage of Gap in UGD area covered	Remarks
1)	CMC, Udupi	12.50	40%	60%	DPR for providing UGD scheme to Manipal and Santhekatte areas in Udupi has been prepared. Based on CMC's request, DPR for rejuvenation of existing UGD system to Udupi is under preparation.
2)	TMC, Karkala	3.00	15%	85%	Improvements to existing UGD system to Karkala town is in progress.
3)	TMC, Kaup	--	2%	98%	About 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed (In developed main road only). It is proposed to construct 0.30MLD capacity

					SBR type STP. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land.
	4)	TMC, Kundapura	--	55%	45%
No of towns not having sewerage network	05				
	ULB's			Status of Sewerage network and STP	
	Town Municipal Council, Kundapura			Laying of UGD sewerage network is under progress and no STP in the Town. Proposed 6.0 MLD STP.	
	Town Municipal Council, Karkala			UGD sewerage network is established. No terminal STP to treat the domestic sewage. Earlier oxidation ponds are not in operational condition. Proposed 3.0MLD STP.	
Town Municipal Council, Kaup			No UGD and STP in the Town. Proposed 0.3 MLD STP.		

	Town Panchayath, Saligrama	No UGD and STP in the Town	
	Town Panchayath, Byndoor	No UGD and STP in the Town	
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	18.00 MLD		
	Sl No	ULBs	Existing STP Capacity
	1	CMC, Udupi	12.50 MLD
			Total Quantity of sewage generated
			18.00 MLD
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	Not estimated Presently 5.5 MLD Sewage is treated and it is flowing into Storm water drain and finally joining sea.		
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	Not estimated In non sewerred area at present domestic sewage is being disposed through Septic Tank & Soak Pit at individual Household level and newly established apartments and commercial complexes are having their own STP.		
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	Not estimated As the individual households are practicing septic tank & soak pit for disposal of domestic sewage, chances of raw sewage flowing into lakes are nullified.		
Total available Treatment Capacity	CMC, Udupi – 12.5 MLD		

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

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan										
1	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	<p>Check whether existing capacity of STPs is adequate for treatment of sewage? If no, action plan for additional treatment capacity required should be prepared in association with ULBs /department of UD,</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="577 579 1693 1337"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="577 579 736 783">ULB's</th> <th data-bbox="736 579 880 783">Quantity of waste water generated in MLD</th> <th data-bbox="880 579 1032 783">Existing STP Capacity in MLD</th> <th data-bbox="1032 579 1200 783">Present Sewage in Flow rate in MLD</th> <th data-bbox="1200 579 1693 783">Gap Analysis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="577 783 736 1337">CMC, Udupi</td> <td data-bbox="736 783 880 1337">18.00</td> <td data-bbox="880 783 1032 1337">12.50</td> <td data-bbox="1032 783 1200 1337">5.5</td> <td data-bbox="1200 783 1693 1337"> <p>Due to incomplete UGD network connected to STP there is a missing links bypassing the STP. Thus, these missing links must be intercepted and diverted to existing STP for treatment and Disposal.</p> <p>DPR for providing UGD scheme to Manipal and Santhekatte areas in Udupi has been prepared. Based on CMC's request, DPR for rejuvenation of existing UGD system to Udupi is under preparation.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ULB's	Quantity of waste water generated in MLD	Existing STP Capacity in MLD	Present Sewage in Flow rate in MLD	Gap Analysis	CMC, Udupi	18.00	12.50	5.5	<p>Due to incomplete UGD network connected to STP there is a missing links bypassing the STP. Thus, these missing links must be intercepted and diverted to existing STP for treatment and Disposal.</p> <p>DPR for providing UGD scheme to Manipal and Santhekatte areas in Udupi has been prepared. Based on CMC's request, DPR for rejuvenation of existing UGD system to Udupi is under preparation.</p>		
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Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan					Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan		
		TMC, Karkala	2.62	3.00	2.00	<p>Improvements to existing UGD system to Karkala town is in progress (only existing network).</p> <p>FSSM facilities to Karkala town is proposed under State Govt. scheme of providing FSSM to 55 towns. The work is proposed to be implemented by ULBs.</p>				
		TMC, Kaup	1.64	0.30	1.00	<p>About 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed (In developed main road only). It is proposed to construct 0.30MLD capacity SBR type STP. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land.</p> <p>Since, land for construction of 0.30 MLD capacity STP is not yet finalized by ULB, the Deputy Commissioner, Udupi District, Udupi has instructed to close the contract and to verify the feasibility of providing FSSM facilities to Kaup town vide letter dated 24-01-2019.</p> <p>The land required for construction of FSTP under FSSM has to be identified by</p>				

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan					Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan	
							TMC, Kaup.		
			TMC, Kundapura	3.80	6.00	3.00	About 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed. It is proposed to construct 3.00 MLD, 2.80 MLD, 0.135 MLD and 0.07 MLD capacity SBR type STPs. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land.		
			TP, Saligrama	1.00	0.00		No UGD system.		
			TP, Byndoor	0.50	0.00		No UGD system.		
			Total	22.06	15.50	11.50			
2.	Underground sewerage network	ULB	status of sewerage network	% of sewerage network provided	% of sewerage network yet to be completed	Gap Analysis		KuwSSB/ULB's/ZP/KSPCB	
		1)	CMC, Udupi	40%	60%	DPR for providing UGD scheme to Manipal and Santhekatte areas in Udupi has been prepared. Based on CMC's request, DPR for rejuvenation of existing UGD system to Udupi is under preparation.			

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan				Responsibl eagency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		2)	TMC, Karkala	15%	85%	Improvements to existing UGD system to Karkala town is in progress.	
		3)	TMC, Kaup	2%	98%	About 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed (In developed main road only). It is proposed to construct 0.30MLD capacity SBR type STP. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land.	
		4)	TMC, Kundapura	55%	45%	About 55% of manhole chamber and sewer network is completed. It is proposed to construct 3.00 MLD, 2.80 MLD, 0.135 MLD and 0.07 MLD capacity SBR type STPs. However, the work could not be taken up for want of land.	
		5)	TP, Saligrama	NA	NA	Need to provide UGD system.	
		6)	TP, Byndoor	NA	NA	Need to provide UGD system.	
		Action Plan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Laying of Sewerage Network & Connection of households to the sewer line in order to utilize the installed capacity of existing STPs Treatment of waste water in Rural areas flowing into the river by Bio-remediation/Phyto- remediation/Oxidation Pond etc Tapping & diversion of the drains having high sewage load to STPs to be constructed on I&D model Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants of adequate capacity 					

5.0 Industrial wastewater management

a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	<p>Red Industries: 22</p> <p>Orange Industries: 435</p> <p>Green Industries: 448</p> <p>White Industries: 42</p>
No of Industries discharging Waste water	<p>17 Category Industry: 1</p> <p>Red Industries: 8</p> <p>Orange Industries: 133</p> <p>Green Industries: 36</p> <p>Total number of industries discharging effluents: 178</p>
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	<p>173.54 MLD</p> <p>17 Category Industry: 171580 KLD (power plant cooling water)</p> <p>Red Industries: 297.51 KLD</p> <p>Orange Industries: 1625.15 KLD</p> <p>Green Industries: 36.07 KLD</p> <p>Total: 173538.73 KLD</p>
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	<p>Treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers is 0.0452 MLD</p> <p>Sea Discharge - 171753 KLD, (mainly cooling water from M/s UPCL, Udupi, Raw water is also taken from sea, rest from fish meal units)</p> <p>River Discharge - 45.2 KLD (fish meal plants)</p> <p>Discharge to UGD- 7.45 KLD.</p> <p>Remaining quantity of treated waste water are being recycled, reused and utilized for gardening, plantations and on land for irrigation purpose.</p>

Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	Nil There are no CETP's in the district.
No of Industries meeting Standards	178
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	Nil As per the CPCB inspection policy the industries were inspected and sampling is carried out. If the samples are not confirming, the Show cause notice is served to rectify the deficiencies.

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Current Status		Gap Analysis	KSPCB	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional office Udupi, KSPCB is inspecting the industries as per the CPCB inspection policy. As per the CPCB frequency the sampling and monitoring of effluents are carried out by KSPCB Based on analysis result, the non-confirming industries are served with Show cause notices as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 to take suitable measures to set right the non-compliances. If Non-compliance still continued Closure directions are issued as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974. 		Nil		
2.	Complaint redressal system	Current Status	Gap Analysis	Action Plan	KSPCB	
		Presently, KSPCB has	Nil	Not		

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and ActionPlan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		<p>established online Integrated Command Centre at Head office to receive complaints from publics throughout the state and same is accessible through both mobile app and through online and some are directly received at Regional office.</p> <p>Complaints on industrial pollution received at District Administration are also redirected to Regional Office of KSPCB.</p>	Applicable	

6.0 Mining Activity Management plan

a. Current Status related to mining Activity Management

Details of requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of mining activity	Sand, Building Stone, Laterite, Black Granite, Grey Granite, Ordinary Clay, Silica Sand Mining
No. of licenced Mining operations in the District	134
% Area covered under mining in the District	361.98 Acers
Area of Sand Mining (Non CRZ)	No. of Leases = 2 Area = 17.60 Acres (0.07122467 Sq Km)
Area of Sand Bars (CRZ)	No. of Sand Bars approved by KCZMA = 23 Area = 225.36 Acers (911999.5634 Sq Km) No. Of TP issued by DMG = 145

b. Identification of gaps and action plan

S. No.	Action Points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Monitoring of mining activity	SEIAA & District pollution control board will be monitoring environmental aspects.	SEIAA & KSPCB	
2	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Govt. has constituted District Task force & delegation of power to defferent department. District Level Task Force (mines) Committee ordered for monitoring Quarries, illegal Mining/ Transportation/ Stock The Dept. of Mines and Geology has issued Taluk wise work order to taluk level officers. Daily Monitoring team constituted by Dept. of Mines & Geology 	Dept. of Mines & Geology and District Task force & District administration & Deligation of power issued by GOK to different department	1. Squad Order No: GA.BHU.I/HI.BHU (UDUPI) /CHALITHA DALA/ 2019-20, Dated:10.10.2019 2. Squad Order No: GA.BHU.I/HI.BHU (UDUPI) /THANIKA THANDA/ 2020-21, Dated:15.07.2020 3. Squad Order No: GA.BHU.I/HI.BHU (UDUPI) /KA.GA.GU/CRUSHER/ 2020-21, Dated:04.02.2021. 4. CI 21 MMN(2) 2014 Bangalore Dated: 21.01.2014 (Order copy is enclosed) 4. Squad Order No: GA.BHU.I/HI.BHU (UDUPI) /Task Force/JANTI THANDA/ 2021-22, Dated:29.11.2021.
3	Environment compliance by mining industry	SEIAA & District pollution control board will be monitoring the environmental conditions & collecting compliance report from project proponent	SEIAA & KSPCB	-

7.0 Noise Pollution Management Plan

a. Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies indistrict	<p>Name of agency: Regional Office - Udupi, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>No of analyzers available: Presently KSPCB is having 1 number of Noise Monitoring device. 1. S12 (SLM/Noise Dosimeter) with serial number SV10MM020221</p>

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters.	<p>Current Status</p> <p>In the District concerned agencies such as ULBs, Police, Traffic police has no noise measuring devices at present.</p> <p>Only KSPCB is having one Noise level meters</p>	<p>Gap Analysis</p> <p>Other than KSPCB no other agencies are having Portable Noise meter.</p>	<p>Action plan</p> <p>All ULBs, Police, Traffic police shall procure the Portable noise level meters.</p>	ULB's/KSPCB/Traffic Police/Police	31.12.2022
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	<p>Gap Analysis</p> <p>District has no Fixed Ambient Noise level Monitoring Stations.</p>	<p>Action plan</p> <p>ULB's and KSPCB may install or retrofit the Fixed Ambient Noise level Monitoring Stations with the existing CAAQM.</p>	ULB's/KSPCB/Police		

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		Current Status	Gap Analysis	Action plan		
3.	Signboards in Noise Zones	Traffic Police has installed adequate number of sign Boards in each silent zone in association with ULB's.	Nil	Not Applicable.	ULB's/Traffic Police	
4.	Complaint redressing system	<p>1. Complaints are received from public either directly to KSPCB/Police Department or through district administration.</p> <p>2. KSPCB has initiated an Integrated Command Control Centre in Head office Bangalore as a Complaint redressing system for whole state by online or mobile app.</p>	Not Applicable.	KSPCB and Police Department shall ensure that, public complaints on noise are addressed on priority.	ULB's/KSPCB/Traffic Police/Police	

Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate
Udupi District

(Sri Kurma Rao. M. IAS)



Ensure complete UGD coverage in Kollur: DC

M. Kurma Rao also asks Gram Panchayat and temple committee to make Kollur plastic-free

Published - April 26, 2022 11:11 pm IST - MANGALURU

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT



Udupi Deputy Commissioner M. Kurma Rao chairing the meeting of Sri Mookambika Temple Managing Committee at Kollur on Tuesday | Photo Credit: SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Udupi Deputy Commissioner M. Kurma Rao on Tuesday directed the managing committee of Kollur Sri Mookambika Temple to maintain hygiene in the town while asking executing agencies to provide underground drainage connections to buildings that were yet to get connections.

Chairing the managing committee meeting at Kollur, Mr. Rao said as many as 334 buildings were given connection under the UGD project in Kollur town. Those left out should also be connected to the UGD network so as not to let sewage into Souparnika River, he said.

The DC also asked the managing committee and the gram panchayat to ensure Kollur becomes plastic-free. The committee should train women's groups in cloth bag making and distribute the same in the town. He also said land has been identified for running a Go Shala by the temple and it would shortly be handed over to the committee. He asked the temple executive officer to take steps to get a tree park established by the forest department and a park-cum-museum by the temple.

Zilla Panchayat CEO Y. Naveen Bhat asked the panchayat to scientifically dispose off waste collected in its limits and take steps to set up a bio-gas unit using wet waste. The produced bio gas may be supplied to hostels in the town.

Mr. Rao asked the temple committee and the panchayat to ensure there was no drinking water shortage during the peak Summer and efficiently manage the drinking water unit constructed by the water supply and sewerage board. He said the administration has provided required land to construct a power substation to address power issues in the region.

Kollur Gram Panchayat President Santhosh Bhat listed out problems in the town. Kundapura Assistant Commissioner K. Raju, Byndoor Tahsildar Shobhalakshmi and others were present.

Published - April 26, 2022 11:11 pm IST










Corrigendum : Tender For Providing 2 Nos. Of Suitable Hp Submersible Sewage Pumpsets Along With Allied Accessories For Pumping Sewage From Wetwell To Stp At Kollur Under Dc Work, Kollur-Karnataka

Government Departments has published Corrigendum : Tender For Providing 2 Nos. Of Suitable Hp Submersible Sewage Pumpsets Along With Allied Accessories For Pumping Sewage From Wetwell To Stp At Kollur Under Dc Work. Submission Date for this Tender is 09-09-2024. Submersible Pump Tenders in Kollur Karnataka. Bidders can get complete Tender details and download the document.

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