BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 681/2018

IN THE MATTER OF:-

NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED IN 'THE TIMES OF INDIA' AUTHORED BY SHRI. VISHWA MOHAN TITLED

"NCAP WITH MULTIPLE TIMELINES TO CLEAR AIR IN 102 CITIES TO BE RELEASED AROUND AUGUST 15"

INDEX

(V.K. SHUKLA)
SCIENTIST -E
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PARIVESH BHAWAN, EAST ARJUN NAGAR,
DELHI-110032

PLACE: DELHI
DATED: 06.03.2020

COMPLIANCE REPORT BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

O.A. NO 681 OF 2018

Compliance Report before The National Green Tribunal
Principal Bench, New Delhi

Original Application No 681 of 2018

IN THE MATTER OF

News Item Published In 'The Times of India' Authored by Shri. Vishwa Mohan Titled

"NCAP with Multiple Timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15"

The Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi in OA No. 681 of 2018 issued an order dated October 08, 2018, wherein, all the States and Union Territories with non-attainment cities must prepare appropriate action plans within two months aimed at bringing the standards of air quality within the prescribed norms within six months from date of finalization of the action plans and approved by state level six member Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) and final approval by Chairman, CPCB on the recommendations of three member Committee comprising of Dr. Prashant Gargava, Member Secretary, CPCB, Prof. Mukesh Khare, Professor, IIT Delhi, and Prof. Mukesh Sharma, Professor, IIT Kanpur.

In compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated October 08, 2018, Central Pollution Control Board filed a compliance report on February 15, 2019.

Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi in OA No. 681 of 2018 issued an order dated March 15, 2019, wherein Hon'ble NGT directed, if action plans are not executed within the specified timeline mentioned above, the defaulting States will be required to pay Environmental Compensation and may also be required to furnish performance guarantee for execution of plans in extended timeline as per recommendations received from CPCB. The CPCB may make its recommendation in the matter before the next date. Also, CPCB was directed that, if on parameters applied, there are other cities, not included in list of 102, such cities may be also included.

In compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated March 15, 2019, Central Pollution Control Board filed a compliance report on July 15, 2019.

The Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi in OA No. 681 of 2018 issued an order dated August 06, 2019, wherein CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs need to ensure assessment and installation of the requisite number of real time Online Continuous AAQMS within six months, The Expert Team of CPCB to design a model/SOP for source apportionment and carrying capacity assessment, SPCBs/PCCs need to develop interactive public grievance redressal portals on

the pattern of CPCB portal "Sameer", Action Plans need to be prepared by States for the additional 20 NACs on the pattern of 102 NACs, CPCB may finalize the pending action plans, micro planning may be reduced from six months, preferably to four months, CPCB must forthwith come out with a compensation regime, evaluate existing air quality monitoring mechanism of all States and UTs, CPCB and States may have robust Emergency Response System and preparedness by way of mock drills and measures to be taken in the scenario when air pollution levels become severe plus and severe, SPCBs and PCCs to submit details of 'consent' funds to CPCB and this Tribunal alongwith Action Plans on the basis of template provided by CPCB

In compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated August 06, 2019, Central Pollution Control Board filed a compliance report on November 14, 2019.

Further, The Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi in OA No. 681 of 2018 issued an order dated November 20, 2019. Directions of the Hon'ble NGT and its **Compliance Status** are given below:

i. ***Let assessed number of stations be installed within one year and quarterly progress reports furnished to CPCB by all the SPCBs/PCCs. First such report may be furnished by 01.04.2020. All such stations should be connected to the server of the CPCB and data displayed at the national portal on online real-time basis with AQI in public domain. CPCB may have its own stations at such critical locations as considered necessary. All the 12 notified parameters should be duly monitored by the CAAQMS. In default of compliance, SPCB/PCCs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 Lakh per month starting from 01.01.2021. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. Procurement of such equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/specifications and accredited/reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter.***

As on date, CPCB along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) and Pollution Control Committees (PCC) are monitoring ambient air quality manually at 793 locations covering 344 cities/towns in 28 States and 7 Union Territories (UT) across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and through real time stations in 219 stations covering 123 cities in 18 states and 2 UTs under Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring. Further, The SPCBs / PCCs are also monitoring ambient air quality manually at 126 locations covering 86 cities/towns in 13 states under State Air Quality Monitoring Programme (SAMP).

Air quality monitoring network in city should capture data for all 12 parameters. This may be achieved by installing adequate number of monitoring stations comprising blend of real time (CAAQMS) and manual stations (NAMP) and selection of appropriate parameters at monitoring locations.

Twelve Air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Particulate Matter - PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, Carbon monoxide (CO), Ammonia (NH_3), Lead (Pb), Ozone (O_3), Benzene (C_6H_6), Benzo(a)pyrene {B(a)P}, Arsenic (As) and Nickel (Ni) are being monitored at selected locations in the NAMP network.

Eight Air quality parameters can be monitored in Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) on real time basis - Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O_3), Ammonia (NH_3), Benzene, Particulate Matter - PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$.

Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Particulate Matter - PM_{10}, PM2.5, Carbon monoxide (CO), Ammonia (NH_3), Ozone (O_3) and Benzene (C_6H_6) can be monitored through manual and real time monitoring stations and 04 pollutants (Pb, As, Ni and BaP can only be monitored manually.

CPCB has already provided technical specifications for CAAQMS stations on its website. A communication is made to CEO, GeM, by CPCB to take necessary action on the direction of Hon'ble NGT, enclosing technical specifications for CAAQM Stations (real time) with a list of reputed vendors for creation of category of CAAQMS on GeM portal facilitate procurement of items through GeM. Since, no information received from GeM, Reminder to GEM was also issued. **(ANNEXURE – I)**

ii. ***Let SA and CC be completed within three months by the SPCBs/PCCs utilizing available data, based on which MoEF&CC may take further follow up action in terms of direction para II of order dated 06.08.2019 quoted above. SPCBs/PCCs may furnish action taken report to CPCB so that CPCB can file an appropriate report before this Tribunal. For any default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ of Rs. 5 lakh per month after 01.04.2020. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. MoEF&CC may file compliance report before the next date.***

The draft framework for Source Apportionment (SA) was shared with air experts and based on the inputs received from experts (IITs, NEERI, TERI etc.), framework for Source Apportionment study was finalized and circulated to all SPCBs/PCCs on October 10, 2019 through E-Samiksha (**ANNEXURE - II).**

As per information provided by states, Source Apportionment study is awarded/completed in 45 cities and study is in MOU/proposal stage in 35 cities. Methodology for assessment of Environmental Carrying Capacity (CC) was shared with concerned SPCBs/PCCs on December 16, 2019. 05 States (Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Telangana) have provided details of Carrying Capacity. The detail status is enclosed at **ANNEXURE –III.**

Few of the states (Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra & Rajasthan), requested CPCB for extension of timeline for completion of Source Apportionment & Carrying capacity study of non-attainment cities. It was communicated that SPCBs may carryout SA & CC assessment based on available data and in case of extension in timelines, SPCBs may make their submission to Hon'ble NGT.

iii. ***The review of master plans may now be carried out in the light of the studies within six months from the date of such studies in above terms. Mechanism for shifting industrial units from residential areas may be evolved immediately. Let both these aspects be complied by the all the States/UTs and reports furnished to the CPCB. The Chief Secretaries concerned may monitor compliance. In default, the concerned States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month after the stipulated timeline already mentioned. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments. The CPCB may prepare a comprehensive report and furnish the same before the next date.***

As per the direction of Hon'ble NGT, review of master plans is to be carried out in the light of the Source Apportionment & Carrying Capacity within six months from the date of such studies. The detail status of SA and CC is enclosed at **ANNEXURE – III**

Status for shifting of industrial units from residential areas is provided by 05 states (Bihar, Assam, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Gujarat). 05 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Punjab, Telangana and Nagaland) have provided action point regarding shifting of polluting industries in city action plans. Also as per city action plans for Madhya Pradesh shifting of polluting industries are not required as highly polluting industrial units are not situated inside municipal area. 12 states have not provided any information (Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).

iv. ***PGRPs may be developed for the remaining NACs and report furnished by the SPCBs/PCCs to CPCB within two months. In default, SPCBs/PCCs concerned will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. CPCB may file a compliance report. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs.***

The Public Grievance Redressal Portal on the pattern of Sameer app is developed by 09 States (Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & Delhi) & the same is under development in 2 States (Chandigarh & Gujarat). Dedicated helpline numbers/web portal to address grievances are provided by 12 States (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Telangana, West Bengal & Bihar). The details are enclosed at **ANNEXURE – IV.**

v. ***Compliance may also be ensured for the remaining cities and report furnished to CPCB by the States/UTs by 31.01.2020. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ Rs. 10 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the Heads of the Departments concerned.***

The city action plans for all 20 addition non-attainment cities received to CPCB before 31.01.2020. All 20 city plans, reviewed by the three member committee.

vi. ***Let the approved action plans be executed accordingly in terms of the timeline provided therein and compliance report furnished by Chief Secretaries of the concerned States/UTs to CPCB on quarterly basis starting from 01.04.2020. CPCB may file compliance report before this Tribunal. Failure on this regard may be visited with adverse consequences.***

Chief Secretaries to file compliance report on quarterly basis starting from 01.04.2020. CPCB shall file compliance report to Hon'ble NGT accordingly.

vii. ***Let the States/UTs ensure compliance of directions with regard to the remaining cities in terms of observations in Para 18 within by 30.06.2020. In default, the States/UTs will be liable to pay @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments.***

Micro-planning of action plans to be submitted by States/UTs by 30.06.2020. CPCB shall file compliance report to Hon'ble NGT accordingly.

viii. ***Let the NCAP be revisited in terms of observations in Para 20 before the next date, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.***

Information to be submitted by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change.

ix. ***Let the directions for control of noise pollution be complied with in terms of observations in Para 21 and report furnished to CPCB by 31.03.2020. CPCB may furnish a comprehensive report to this Tribunal. If the said direction is not complied with, the defaulting States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month which may be collected by the CPCB and recovered from the salary of the concerned Heads of the Departments. Procurement of requisite equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/specifications and accredited/reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter.***

Compliance to be submitted by states/ UTs by 31.03.2020. CPCB shall file compliance report to Hon'ble NGT accordingly.

x. ***Let the evaluation of monitoring stations be done positively by 31.12.2019 in terms of observations in Para 22 and a compliance report filed before the next date. As already directed, the evaluation should not only be sound in terms of scientific and technical capacity but also effectiveness of the outreach programme.***

An Internal Committee was constituted for Evaluation of existing air quality monitoring mechanism of all States and UTs in terms of capacity of its scientific and technical personnel both in terms of number of personnel and skill/competence.

A format was designed to collect information from States & PCCs, the compiled information was sent to respective Regional Directorates (RDs) of CPCB for verification and further evaluation. Detailed formats for SPCBs/PCCs and RDs for evaluation of ambient air quality monitoring station & manpower are provided at **ANNEXURE-V and ANNEXURE – VI** respectively.

The number of scientific and technical personnel and skill/competence under manual stations (National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme – NAMP) and real time stations (Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme – CAAQMS) along with outreach programmes on public awareness and suggestions for improvement is compiled.

As per criteria, laid down by CPCB, for operation of NAMP 1 Scientific Assistant and 3 Field Assistants are required for every 3 stations in a city. With respect to both Scientific Assistant and Field Assistant, 30 States / UTs are equipped with adequate number of staff and 5 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim) marginally do not meet the criteria for number of staff.

As per criteria, laid down by CPCB for operation of CAAQMS, 1 Technical Supervisor and 2 Technicians are required for every 3 stations in a city. With respect to Technical Supervisor, all states & UTs with CAAQMS are with adequate number of staff. With respect to Technician, 19 states / UTs are with adequate number of staff. Gujarat marginally fall short in meeting the criteria of number of Technicians.

31 states & UTs deployed with regular/ project staff, have adequate skills and qualification. 25 States & UTs have deployed additional outsource staff, having adequate skills and qualification. 4 States (Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Gujarat and Maharashtra) have only outsourced staff. 10 States have only regular staff and no outsourced staff. The staff of all 35 States and UTs are trained for the assigned job. State-wise details for above components is provided at **ANNEXURE - VII**

For strengthening the existing network, a criteria was finalized by CPCB in consultation with SPCBs, and state wise Manual Monitoring Stations (NAMP) and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) required to be

installed was worked out and submitted to Hon'ble NGT on November 14, 2019. SPCBs and PCCs may workout the manpower requirement for further expansion of network.

Ambient air quality data is displayed on website by all States and UTs.

Ambient air quality data for real time monitoring stations (CAAQMS) is displayed through display board at stations or other sites in 20 States and UTs. 16 States and UTs have no real time monitoring stations (CAAQMS).

The Public Grievance Redressal Portal on the pattern of Sameer app is developed by 09 States (Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & Delhi) & the same is under development in 2 States (Chandigarh & Gujarat) and dedicated helpline numbers/web portal to address grievances are provided by 12 States (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Telangana, West Bengal & Bihar). The details are enclosed at **ANNEXURE – IV.**

In compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 06.08.2019, status of monitoring network of States and UTs have been analyzed and the suggestion for improvement are as below:

- Adequate infrastructure in terms of instruments and staffs may be ensured by each Pollution Control Boards & Pollution Control Committees. Manpower requirement for further expansion of network also to be worked out.
- Mechanism should be developed by every State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees for induction & service period trainings for staffs involved in sampling and analysis.
- At least central laboratory in each state/UT should be accredited on priority, for those which are yet to be accredited.
- CPCB guidelines for sampling and analysis should be followed with proper quality control.
- Data dissemination to public including website, mobile aap, and display board at various places for mass awareness may be strengthened.

xi. ***Let the steps for ERS be taken as per observations in Para 23 and compliance report filed before the next date. The States have not given their response which may now positively be done within one month, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.***

The Emergency Response System (ERS) - GRAP is developed/part of action plan by 11 states (Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Odisha, Nagaland and Telangana) and development is under process in 07 states (Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh). As per the information received from Chhattisgarh

SPCB, ERS including GRAP is not required by the Board and as informed by Karnataka SPCB, GRAP is not applicable for the state. 03 States (Jharkhand, Meghalaya & Uttarakhand) have not prepared ERS. Few cities of Uttar Pradesh have developed GRAP. The details are enclosed at **ANNEXURE -VIII.**

It is submitted that in addition to points given in ERS, a suitable mechanism similar to Task Force under GRAP for Delhi- NCR may also be put in place to advice action needed under emergency air quality situations.

xii. ***The Chhattisgarh State PCB is directed to take remedial steps and modify its action plan on the subject of EC and Consent funds in terms of instructions of CPCB and direction of this Tribunal. Fresh action plan may be furnished to CPCB by 31.01.2020. We also disapprove the inaction by other SPCBs/PCCs in not complying with the directions. All other SPCBs/PCCs may give their action plans latest by 31.01.2020. In default, the erring SPCBs/PCCs will be liable to pay environmental compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance of the directions which may be liable to be recovered from the concerned Chairmen and Member Secretaries. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. CPCB may file a consolidated report on the subject before the next date.***

As per the direction of Hon'ble NGT, Chhattisgarh state submitted its revised plan for consent fund utilization before 31.01.2020.

12 states (West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Manipur), submitted its plan for consent fund utilization before 31.01.2020, and West Bengal and Mizoram submitted its details on 04.02.2020 and 05/3/2020 respectively. Other SPCBs/PCCs (not submitted its details and action plan till date).

14 plans, received till 04/02/2020 were reviewed by the internal committee, constituted by CPCB. Committee noted that states have merely submitted activities along with budget details and not the detailed action plan along with execution timelines. Committee has recommended that all the states/PCCs shall include – priority areas for the respective state; objective & expected outcome of the scheme; budgetary requirement for executing the scheme; and expected timeline not exceeding beyond one year after approval of plans to achieve the outcome.

xiii. ***It needs to be explored by the MoEF&CC and concerned States/UTs whether a part of CAMPA funds can be utilized for special afforestation drive in 122 NACs. If so, further necessary action be taken and a report furnished to this Tribunal by the MoEF&CC before the next date.***

Information to be submitted by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change.

xiv. ***Apart from other steps, focused attention may be required to ensure bio-remediation of legacy waste dump sites for which this Tribunal has already issued exhaustive directions in O.A. No. 519/2019 as already noted in para 9 above.***

- CPCB compiled latest data on the dumpsites as per the information provided by State PCBs/PCCs and same is available on **ANNEXURE - IX.**
- CPCB officials inspected dumpsites w.r.t. bio remediation in Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu during September - October, 2019. During inspection many shortcomings in the procedures adopted by different municipal corporations were observed.
- CPCB convened a meeting with various Municipal Corporations including South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) on 18th Nov, 2019 to highlight the issues observed during the CPCB inspection.
- The concerned Municipal Corporations were informed to follow CPCB Guidelines on disposal of legacy waste specifically with reference to- stabilization of waste, proper screening of waste, action plan to include proposed destination for utilization of different fractions, leachate management system and testing of bio-earth etc.
- In compliance of Hon'ble NGT's Order dated 19-11-2019 in OA 519/2019, CPCB officials inspected Bhalswa, Ghazipur and Okhla dumpsites during January 2019. An overview of the observations made during the inspection is given in **ANNEXURE - X.**

xv. ***With regard to finalization of Emergency Response System (ERS), we are of view that the State Disaster Management Authorities in coordination with the SPCBs/PCCs and State Units of Meteorological Departments may include emergency as a part of disaster management and develop ERS accordingly which may be placed in public domain.***

Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram are coordinating with State Disaster Management Authorities and Meteorological Departments which may include emergency as a part of disaster management and develop ERS accordingly. Under Multi hazard risk assessment project J&K has established State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOCs) for the purpose.

----X----X----

ANNEXURE - I

Speed Post

F.No C-45015/misc/2019-20/mat 12304 dated 6-4-2020

To,

The CEO,
Government-e-Marketing(GeM)
Jeevan Tara Building,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi- 110001

Sub:- Creation of category of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring(CAAQM) on GeM portal

Ref:- Hon'ble NGT order dt 20-11-2019 in the matter of Dr. Gautam Ghosh Vs State of West Bengal & ors in OA No. 681/2018 with OA No. 10/2019

Sir,

With reference to the above mentioned order of Hon'ble Court of NGT wherein the Hon'ble Court has directed CPCB to procure the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring(CAAQM) equipments through Government E-marketing (GEM) with standard specificaton and accrediated/ reputed vendors notified on the said portal and CEO GeM may also take necessary steps in the matter. in this regard, please find enclosed herewith the Technical Specificatons for CAAQM Stations (Real time) with the list of reputed vendors for creation of category of CAAQM on GeM portal to facilitate the proucrement of items through GeM

We will appreciate if you please provide suitable time for meeting in this regard to CPCB for disscussion in the matter with you.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

06/02/2020

(Ashok Kashyap)
Admn. Officer (M)

Encl:

(1) Hob'ble Court NGT order dt 20-11-2019
(2) Technical specificaton of CAAQM
(3) List of reputed vendors

Copy to;

1. Division head Air lab, for information pl
2. PS to MS
3. DH- AQM
4. DH- Law Division

d/c

Speed Post

F.No C-45015/misc/2019-20/mat 12540 dated 4-3-2020

To,

The CEO,
Government-e-Marketing(GeM)
Jeevan Tara Building,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi- 110001

Sub:- Creation of category of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring(CAAQM) on GeM portal

Ref:- Hon'ble NGT order dt 20-11-2019 in the matter of Dr. Gautam Ghosh Vs State of West Bengal & ors in OA No. 681/2018 with OA No. 10/2019

Sir,

With reference to letter No F.No C-45015/misc/2019-20/mat dated 6-2-2020 on the above cited subject (copy enclosed), CPCB has not received any response from your office so far.

As per order issued by NGT in above referred case, CPCB has to file the status in ongoing matter before NGT, you are therefore, requested to exepedite the matter on priority and inform CPCB the status before filing reply in the Hon'ble Court of NGT.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Ashok Kashyap)
Admn. Officer (M)

Encl: as above

Copy to

1. I/c Air lab - for information pl.
2. PS to MS - for information pl.

d/c
NS(ng)/4
04/03/20

Model framework for conducting source apportionment studies

Ambient air quality monitoring carried out at various cities/towns in the country, provide air quality information that form the basis for identifying areas with high air pollution levels and subsequently, for planning the strategies for control and abatement of air pollution. Data generated over the years reveal that Particulate Matter (PM) exceed permissible levels at many locations, particularly in urban areas. Air pollution problem becomes complex due to multiplicity and complexity of air polluting source mix (e.g. industries, automobiles, generator sets, domestic fuel burning, road side dusts, construction activities, etc.). A cost-effective approach for improving air quality in polluted areas involves (i) identification of emission sources; (ii) assessment of extent of contribution of these sources to ambient air; (iii) prioritization of sources that need to be addressed; (iv) evaluation of various options for controlling the sources with regard to feasibility and economic viability; and (v) formulation and implementation of appropriate action plans. Source apportionment (SA) study, which is primarily based on measurements and tracking down the sources through dispersion and chemical mass balance models can help in identifying the sources and extent of their contribution to ambient air pollution.

As per the directions of Hon'ble NGT dated October 08, 2018 in the matter of O.A No 681 of 2018, all non-attainment cities are in process of firming up city-specific action plans targeting air polluting sources with defined timelines and responsible agencies to implement these plans. While current knowledge and available scientific evidence on the urban sources provide a basis to initiate action in different sectors, city-specific source apportionment studies are needed to refine air quality management plans for the city. National Clean air Programme (NCAP) also aims to carry out Source Apportionment studies for all 102 non-attainment cities.

Suggested framework to carry Source Apportionment study is given below:

Methodology & Scope of Work

- Central Pollution Control Board has already evolved a methodology for conducting SA studies, which is available at (https://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=c291cmNlYXBwb3J0aW9ubWVudHN0dWRpZXMucGRm) and the same may be followed. However, considering overall objectives of source contribution assessment, action planning and also available technical expertise and resources, revision in existing methodology is suggested, particularly with regard to detailed emission inventory; air quality monitoring - methodology, days, locations & seasons; and utilization of updated data sets for emission Factors (EF) and Source Profiles (SP).

Emission Inventory

- Development of detailed land-use map on a GIS platform and an updated (2 km x 2 km resolution) gridded GIS-based emission inventory for air pollutants (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, CO, NOx, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and poly-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) or any other pollutants specific to the city should be prepared duly accounting seasonal variations.

- Appropriate, updated Emission Factors may be used for developing Emission Inventory. Specific efforts should be made to identify and quantify non-point fugitive sources including unauthorized activities in non-conforming areas.

- Emission inventory of industrial and other sources shall be prepared though primary surveys including data collected using Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems.

- Emission inventory should be periodically reviewed and validated using appropriate techniques such as, mass balance technique as far as possible.

Monitoring

- Monitoring of air pollutants, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2, Benzene, Toluene, and Xylene. Analyse collected PM10 and PM2.5 mass for elemental composition, ions, elemental carbon, organic carbon, PAHs (Benzo[a]pyrene, Fluorene, Acenaphthene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Chrysene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Dibenz(a,h)antracene, Indeno (1,2,3-c d) pyrene, and Benzo(ghi)perylene) and other source-specific molecular markers.

- Updated methodology with respect to selection of sampling equipment and measurement methods for the present study is enclosed as **Annexure I**.

- The ambient air quality monitoring should be carried out for pollutants specified in scope of work over a period covering **two critical seasons** (summer and winter) in a year, to get representative data on seasonal variations in meteorology as well as activities that have bearing on the air quality. The purpose of ambient air quality monitoring is not compliance verification.

- Air monitoring stations shall be installed at locations such as kerbside, residential, industrial and background. Minimum 05 locations for million plus cities and 04 locations for other cities. However, the number of monitoring stations can be increased depending upon the activity profile of a particular city.

- In order to capture the diurnal variations of sources as well as the typical meteorological changes, one should conduct monitoring using standard monitoring protocol spread over 60 - 100 sampling days (all sampling sites combined) of a season to cover the all days of week and get fair representation of the seasons. The number of days of sampling at each site for each season should be 15-20 days for million plus and 15 days for other cities. In case recepetor modelling is carried out using PMF than moitoring of minimum 30 days at each site may be ensured.

- Monitoring of meteorological parameters should be carried out simultaneously preferably at each station or minimum at one location. Additional meteorological data for the study period shall be procured from IMD or other agencies or validated meteorological models.

- Appropriate, updated Source Profiles may be used. For a suitable model performance internationally developed profiles can also be used. Development of city specific $PM_{2.5}$ source profiles for other sources and molecular markers should be taken wherever required.

- With regard to dispersion modeling and intervention analysis, a suitable dispersion model and refined city-level emission inventory shall be used. All efforts should be made to validate the dispersion models against measured data.

- On completion of data collection, validation and interpretation of the assimilated information, a detailed road map shall be drawn considering all possible measures for air quality improvement. These measures shall be classified into short and long-term with due priority to low cost measures that give maximum benefits. Emission from sources in neighboring districts may also be considered during formulation of action plan to lower pollution levels.

- In view of limited source profiles and technical expertise for carrying out receptor modelling, source apportionment studies may be carried out in phases starting with detailed emission inventory and dispersion modelling. Subsequently, receptor modelling may be carried out in order to validate the dispersion modelling results.

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SAFAR, 2018, SAFAR High Resolution Emission Inventory for Mega City Delhi, India, System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR).

TERI ARAI, 2018, Source Apportionment of PM2.5 & PM10 of Delhi NCR for Identification of Major Sources. The Energy and Resources Institute & The Automotive Research Association of India.

Modifications to Conceptual Guidelines and Common Methodology for Air Quality Monitoring, Emission Inventory Source Apportionment Studies for Indian Cities

CHAPTER – II

Guidelines for Ambient Air Monitoring Site Selection and Selection of Sampler

5.0 Options for Selection of Sampling Equipment in present study

As the target is to characterize both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ at same location simultaneously, each size class shall be collected in both PTFE and Quartz filter matrix. The ideal selection would be a four channel samplers accommodating two PM_{10} channels and two $PM_{2.5}$ channels. 37 mm or 47 mm two PTFE (for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ channel) and two tissue quartz filters (for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ channel) shall be used. Flow rates for PTFE channel is preferably set to 16.7 lpm and quartz channel may be set at 10 – 16.7 lpm.

Alternatively, either four low volume Airmetrics make samplers (two with PM_{10} head and two with $PM_{2.5}$ head) holding PTFE and Quartz filters for different size classes may be used

As a third alternative four low volume FRM samplers (two with PM_{10} down tube and two with $PM_{2.5}$ impactor or cyclone) holding PTFE and Quartz filters for different size classes may be used. The flow rates would be 16.7 lpm in this case. Use of four FRM samplers would be a costly proposal.

CHAPTER – III

General Guidelines on Ambient Air Quality Monitoring & QA/QC Field Sampling

Table 3 (b): Guidelines on Analytical Support/ Procedure for Gaseous Pollutants

Pollutants	Methods
SO_2	Spectrophotometric measurement, Improved West & Gaeke Method
NO_2	Spectrophotometric measurement, Jacobs & Hochheiser Method
CO	Automatic Analyser, NDIR Method
O_3	Automatic Analyser, UV Photometric Method
Benzene	By Online BTEX Analyser or Active sampling in adsorption Tube, USEPA Method TO-1 or TO-2 GC-ATD Method
Alkanes	Selected alkanes, Alkenes, Aromatic / Cyclic Hydrocarbons more volatile than Ethane but less Volatile than C20 following USEPA Method TO–17, GC - ATD – FID Methods are recommended

Table 3 (c): Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality Sampling/ Analysis Methodology for Target Pollutants

Particulars	Pollutants								
	PM10	**PM 2.5**	**NOX**	**SO2**	**CO**	**OC/ EC**	**Ions**	**VOC**	**O3**
Sampling Instrument	Multichannel Sampler Or Two PM_{10} FRM sampler stationed at same location Or two low flow (5 lpm) Air Matrics Samplers	Multichannel Sampler Or Two FRM (PM2.5) sampler Or two low flow (5 lpm) Air Matrics Samplers	Impingers attached to HVS or RDS Or Handy sampler at 1 lpm	Impingers attached to HVS or RDS Or Handy sampler at 1 lpm	Automatic analyser	PM10 Sampler Particulate collected on Quartz filter	PM10 Sampler Particulate collected on Quartz filter	Low volume sampling pump connected to Adsorption Tube / Tedlar bags Or Pressurised canister sampling	Automatic analyser
Sampling Principle	Filtration of aerodynamic sizes with a size cut by impaction	Filtration of aerodynamic sizes with a size cut by impaction followed by cyclone separation	Chemical absorption in suitable media	Chemical absorption in suitable media	Suction by Pump As per instrument specification	Filtration of aerodynamic sizes with a size cut by impaction	Filtration of aerodynamic sizes with a size cut by impaction	Active pressurised sampling / Adsorption	Suction by Pump Or Chemical Absorption
Flow rate	16.7 LPM Or 5 lpm (for low flow samplers) Or as per manufacturers manual	16.7 LPM Or 5 lpm (for low flow samplers) Or as per manufacturers manual	1.0 lpm	1.0 LPM	0.1 lpm	As per selected samplers	As per selected samplers	5 -200 ml per Minute	As per instrument specification
Sampling Period	24 hourly	24 hourly	24 Hourly (4 hourly composite)	24 Hourly (4 hourly composite)	1 / 8 / 24 hourly	24 hourly	24 hourly	Grab	8/24 hourly
Sampling frequency	20 Days in Month for three season	Once in week	20 Days in Month for three season	20 Days in Month for three season	Twice a week	20 Days in Month for three season	20 Days in Month for three season	Once in Month 8 hourly staggered sampling	Twice a week
Analytical instrument	Electronic Micro Balance	Electronic Micro Balance	Spectrophoto- meter	Spectrophoto- meter	Automatic CO analyser	OC/EC Analyser	Ion Chromatogr aph	GC-ATD-FID/MS Or GC-FID/MS	Automatic analyser
Analytical method	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	Colorimetric Improved West & Gaeke Method	Colorimetric Jacobs & Hochheiser Modified method	NDIR	TOR/TOT Method NIOSH 5040	Ion Chromatogr aphy	USEPA method TO-1/TO-2 /TO- 4 / TO-10 / TO-14	UV-Photometry Or Colorimetri c
Minimum Reportable value	5 $\mu g/m^3$	5 $\mu g/m^3$	9 $\mu g/m^3$	4 $\mu g/m^3$		0.2 µg/ 0.5 cm^2 punch		0.1 ppb	2 ppb Or 10 $\mu g/m^3$

Notes: 1. Benzene and 1,3 Butadiene and alkanes in Volatile phase are included in VOCs

2. Methodology for molecular marker has been provided separately

ANNEXURE – III

Source Apportionment (SA) & Carrying Capacity Studies in Non-Attainment cities of India

State	S.No.	City	SA studies
Delhi	1.	Delhi*	SA studies done in 2010, 2016,& 2018
Gujarat	2.	Surat	SA Ongoing with TERI & CC under proposal stage
	3.	Ahmedabad	SA Ongoing with GEMI & CC under proposal stage
Karnataka	4.	Bangalore	Work assigned to CSTEP SA studies done in 2010
	5.	Gulburga	Study is in proposal stage
	6.	Hubli-Dharwad	
	7.	Devanagere	
Maharashtra	8.	Mumbai	Ongoing with NEERI & IIT Bombay
	9.	Pune	SA studies done in 2010
	10.	Solapur	Ongoing with NEERI and IIT Bombay
	11.	Nashik	
	12.	Badlapur	
	13.	Navi Mumbai	
	14.	Akola	
	15.	Amravati	
	16.	Aurangabad	
	17.	Chandarpur	
	18.	Jalgaon	
	19.	Jalna	
	20.	Kolhapur	
	21.	Latur	
	22.	Ulhasnagar	
	23.	Sangli	
	24.	Nagpur	
Punjab	25.	Ludhiana	Ongoing with PSCST & TERI
	26.	Amritsar	Ongoing with PSCST & TERI SA done in 2012-13
	27.	Jalandhar	MOU signed with IIT Delhi
	28.	Mandi Gobindgarh	
	29.	Khanna	
	30.	Patiala	
	31.	Dera Bassi	
	32.	Naya Nangal	
	33.	Dera Baba Nanak	
Rajasthan	34.	Jaipur	Study completed by IIT Kanpur

Telangana	35.	Hyderabad	SA & CC Work assigned to NEERI & EPTRI jointly (under review by the committee) SA done in 2005-06
Uttar Pradesh	36.	Agra	Ongoing with IITK
	37.	Ghaziabad	Ongoing with IIT Delhi
	38.	Kanpur	Ongoing with IITK SA done in 2010
	39.	Prayagraj	Work awarded to IIT Kanpur
	40.	Varanasi	
West Bengal	41.	Kolkata	Ongoing with NEERI
Assam	42.	Guwahati	MOU signed with IIT Guwahati
	43.	Nagaon	
	44.	Nalbari	
	45.	Sibsagar	
	46.	Silchar	
Himachal Pradesh	47.	Baddi	Ongoing with IITK, also committee constituted for Carrying capacity of 7-NA cities
	48.	Damtal	
	49.	Kala Amb	
	50.	Nalagarh	
	51.	Paonta Sahib	
	52.	Parwanoo	
	53.	Sunder Nagar	
Chhattisgarh	54.	Bhilai	Work assigned to IIT Kanpur
	55.	Korba	As informed by Board Carrying capacity study has been completed. Fresh study for carryout Carrying Capacity and SA under proposal stage.
	56.	Raipur	
Jharkhand	57.	Dhanbad	Work assigned to NEERI Nagpur
Madhya Pradesh	58.	Bhopal	Work assigned to ARAI Pune
	59.	Gwalior	MOU under process with IIT Kanpur
Bihar	60.	Gaya	Ongoing with ADRI, CSTEP, and Urban Emission
	61.	Patna	
	62.	Muzaffarpur	
Meghalaya	63.	Byrnihat	Proposal received from Meghalaya SPCB forwarded to MoEF&CC
Chandigarh	64.	Chandigarh	CPCC has been called EOI and 7 parties submitted.
Jammu & Kashmir	65.	Jammu	The process has been initiated for SA and CC
	66.	Srinagar	

Andhra Pradesh	67.	Guntur	The board is in process to take up study for Vijayawada city with the help of IIT-Tirupati and same will be adopted for remaining cities
	68.	Kurnool	
	69.	Nellore	
	70.	Vijayawada	
	71.	Vishakhapatnam	
Odisha	72.	Angul	Study is in proposal stage
	73.	Talcher	
	74.	Rourkela	
	75.	Cuttack	
	76.	Balasore	
	77.	Bhubaneswar	
Tamilnadu	78.	Thoothukudi	Short period SA study was conducted in 2019. It has been proposed to conduct longer duration SA study under severally polluted city scheme
Uttarakahnd	79.	Rishikeh	EOI has been floated. This will be carried out in time.
	80.	Kashipur	

***In 2016 and 2018 Source Apportionment studies for Delhi and NCR**

Note: Nagaland SPCB had carried out Emission Inventory in both the non-attainment cities (Dimapur & Kohima)

State Pollution Control Boards are advised to refer the Hon'ble NGT directions and carry out assessment based on available data.

ANNEXURE – IV

Status of Public Complaint Redressal Mechanisms in Non-attainment Cities

State	S.No.	City	Status	Information Received
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur	APPCB has developed Public Grievance Portal, which is an online web application for redressal of public grievances. Also, APPCB started receiving public grievances through Whatsapp, Twitter, voice calls and Facebook	03.03.2020
	2.	Kurnool		
	3.	Nellore		
	4.	Vijayawada		
	5.	Vishakhapatnam		
Assam	6.	Guwahati	Currently PCBAs web portal is working for public complaints.	29.01.2020
	7.	Nagaon		
	8.	Nalbari		
	9.	Sibsagar		
	10.	Silchar		
Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh	CPCC has developed a Grievance Redressal System which is under trial run	26.02.2020
Chhattisgarh	12.	Bhilai	Web portal developed and uploaded on CECB website	04.02.2020
	13.	Korba		
	14.	Raipur		
Delhi	15.	Delhi	Developed (Sameer app)	-
Gujarat	16.	Surat	Development of PGRP like Sameer is in under process	12.02.2020
	17.	Ahmedabad		
Himachal Pradesh	18.	Baddi	Developed Sameer like app (e-samadhan)	30.01.2020
	19.	Damtal		
	20.	Kala Amb		
	21.	Nalagarh		
	22.	Paonta Sahib		
	23.	Parwanoo		
	24.	Sunder Nagar		
Jammu & Kashmir	25.	Jammu	Developed Sameer like app (JKAir), Also, establish a separate section to oversee the compliances to address the public grievances	05.03.2020
	26.	Srinagar		
Jharkhand	27.	Dhanbad	As informed in plan helpline already working	Available in action plan
Karnataka	28.	Bangalore	Developed web portal and available at (http://210.212.204.93/kspcb-complaint/complaint-form-kspcb.php)	18.11.2019
	29.	Devanagere		
	30.	Gulburga		
	31.	Hubli-Dharwad		
Madhya Pradesh	32.	Bhopal	Developed Sameer like app (EnvAlert)	11.10.2019
	33.	Dewas		
	34.	Indore		
	35.	Sagar		
	36.	Ujjain		
	37.	Gwalior		
Maharashtra	38.	Akola	Currently Public Grievance addressed with Aaple Sarkar	25.02.2020
	39.	Amravati		

	40.	Aurangabad	Portal. Development of CPCB SAMEER like portal is in progress.	
	41.	Badlapur		
	42.	Chandrapur		
	43.	Jalgaon		
	44.	Jalna		
	45.	Kolhapur		
	46.	Latur		
	47.	Mumbai		
	48.	Nagpur		
	49.	Nashik		
	50.	Navi Mumbai		
	51.	Pune		
	52.	Sangli		
	53.	Solapur		
	54.	Ulhasnagar		
Meghalaya	55.	Byrnihat	Complaint cell established in the Head office of MSPCB and app developed like Sameer app which is available on board's website (MegSPCB Environment)	25.02.2020
Nagaland	56.	Dimapur	As informed in plan helpline already working	Available in action plan
	57.	Kohima		
Orissa	58.	Angul	As informed in plan web portal already working	Available in action plan
	59.	Balasore		
	60.	Bhubaneswar		
	61.	Cuttack		
	62.	Rourkela		
	63.	Talcher		
Punjab	64.	Dera Bassi	Developed (call centre established, toll free no: 1800-1203-667, and Whatsapp no.: 9914498899) Awarded the work of development of web based PGRP to NIC, project will be completed within 2 months	29.01.2020
	65.	Gobindgarh		
	66.	Jalandhar		
	67.	Khanna		
	68.	Ludhiana		
	69.	Naya Nangal		
	70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba		
	71.	Patiala		
	72.	Amritsar		
Rajasthan	73.	Alwar	Incorporated a mechanism for redressal of public Grievances. Under which any person may register on the website and centrally it is monitored through the Chief Minister Office. Further message are also sent to the applicant about the progress.	28.02.2020
	74.	Jaipur		
	75.	Jodhpur		
	76.	Kota		
	77.	Udaipur		
Tamilnadu	78.	Thoothukudi	TNPCB has online complaint redressal system in TNPCB website for public complaints apart from CM cell and Amma call centre. The complaint received through the above are immediately attended and replies were	24.02.2020

			furnished to the complainant.	
Telangana	79.	Hyderabad	As informed in plan web portal already working	Available in action plan
	80.	Patancheru		
	81.	Nalgonda		
Uttar Pradesh	82.	Agra	Developed app (Swaccha Vayu) and complaint cell for complaint redressal.	04.03.2020
	83.	Allahabad		
	84.	Anpara		
	85.	Bareily		
	86.	Firozabad		
	87.	Gajraula		
	88.	Ghaziabad		
	89.	Jhansi		
	90.	Kanpur		
	91.	Khurja		
	92.	Lucknow		
	93.	Moradabad		
	94.	Noida		
	95.	Raebareli		
	96.	Varanasi		
Uttarakhand	97.	Kashipur	Android base App is prepared "NCAP Uttarakhand" To be launched in March 2020.	26.02.2020
	98.	Rishikesh		
West Bengal	99.	Kolkata	Citizens may provide complain in WhatsAPP DG (IT)	Available in action plan
Bihar	100.	Patna	Web portal developed & available on website	30.01.2020
	101.	Gaya		
	102.	Muzaffarpur		

ANNEXURE V

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATION & MANPOWER EVALUATION
STATE SUMMARY
(Manual-NAMP & Real time-CAAQMS)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">State</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total districts in the State</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">STATION DETAILS IN THE STATE:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Total AAQMS in the state</td><td colspan="5">Manual AAQMS</td><td rowspan="2">Total</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Under NAMP</td><td colspan="2">Under State Board (SAMP)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">a. Urban :
b. Rural :</td><td colspan="2">a. Urban :
b. Rural :</td><td>[Annex list of stations]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Real time AAQMS</td><td rowspan="2">Total</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Funded by Central Scheme</td><td colspan="2">Under State Fund</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="2"></td><td>[Annex list of stations]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">MANPOWER DETAILS IN THE STATE:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Total no. of officials in the state involved in</td><td colspan="6">Manual AAQMS</td><td rowspan="3">Total</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Under NAMP</td><td colspan="3">Under State Board (SAMP)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supervision</td><td>Analysis</td><td>Sampling</td><td>Supervision</td><td>Analysis</td><td>Sampling</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Real time AAQMS</td><td rowspan="3">Total</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Funded by Central Scheme</td><td colspan="3">Under State Fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supervision</td><td>Data processing</td><td>Operation & maintenance of the station</td><td>Supervision</td><td>Data processing</td><td>Operation & maintenance of the station</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">GENERAL DETAILS IN THE STATE:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expansion plan for monitoring network</td><td colspan="5">a. Manual
- Urban
- Rural
b. Real time</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Data dissemination &
Public Awareness</td><td colspan="5">a. Ambient air quality data displayed on the website? (Weblink)
b. Air Quality Index displayed? (Display board & Weblink)
c. Any online public complaint management system / grievance registration and redressal system?
d. Technical reports displayed on the website? (Weblink)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Any other information / suggestion for improvement of monitoring network</td><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
</table>

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATION & MANPOWER EVALUATION (Manual)
DISTRICT SUMMARY

STATION DETAILS IN THE DISTRICT:			
1.	District		
2.	Cities / town covered		
3.	No. of Air Quality Monitoring stations (Manual)	- Under NAMP - Under SAMP - Others (Satellite, low cost monitors etc.)	
4.	Monitoring conducted by	- SPCB / PCC - Outsourced (Name of agency)	
5.	Parameters monitored		
6.	Laboratory	a. Yes / No (If Yes, No. of labs.) b. Is it recognized by MoEF&CC under E(P)Act 1986 c. Does it have valid NABL accreditation for NAAQS parameters	
7.	Expansion plan for monitoring network	c. Manual - Urban - Rural	

MANPOWER DETAILS IN THE DISTRICT:

Minimum no. of manpower for 3 stations in a city: Scientific Assistant (1 Nos.) & Field Assistant (3 Nos.)

Minimum Qualification for:

- ***Supervisor / Incharge / Laboratory Incharge / equivalent (Involved in Supervision)- Master's Degree in Science or equivalent or Bachelors Degree in Engineering / Technology;***
- ***Scientific Assistant (Involved in Analysis) - Bachelor's Degree in Science or equivalent;***
- ***Field Assistant/equivalent (Involved in Sampling) - Intermediate (Science)***

Sl. No.	**Name of City**	**Officials involved in Supervision**		**Officials involved in Analysis**		**Officials involved in Sampling**	
		Total number of officials	**Number of officials fulfilling criteria**	**Total number of officials**	**Number of officials fulfilling criteria**	**Total number of officials**	**Number of officials fulfilling criteria**
i.							
ii.							
iii.							
1.	Training provided to staff	a. Yes / No b. Training components / criteria c. Frequency of training					

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATION & MANPOWER EVALUATION (Real Time)
DISTRICT SUMMARY

STATION DETAILS IN THE DISTRICT:			
1.	District		
2.	Cities / town covered		
3.	No. of Air Quality Monitoring stations (Real time)	- Funded by Central Scheme - Under State Fund - Others	
4.	No. of AAQMS connected to CPCB server	- Funded by Central Scheme - Under State Fund - Others	
5.	Monitoring conducted by	- SPCB / PCC - Outsourced (Name of agency)	
6.	Parameters monitored		
7.	Expansion plan for monitoring network		

MANPOWER DETAILS IN THE DISTRICT:

Minimum no. of manpower for 3 stations in a city: Technical Supervisor (1 Nos.) & Technician – O&M (2 Nos.)

Minimum Qualification for:

- ***Supervisor / Incharge / equivalent (Involved in Supervision)- Master's Degree in Science or equivalent or Bachelors Degree in Engineering / Technology;***
- ***Technical Supervisor (Involved in Data processing) - Bachelor's Degree in Engineering / Science;***
- ***Technician (Involved in Operation & maintenance of station) – Intermediate (Science) / Engineering Diploma***

Sl. No.	**Name of City**	**Officials involved in Supervision**		**Officials involved in Data processing**		**Officials involved in Operation & maintenance of station**	
		Total number of officials	**Number of officials fulfilling criteria**	**Total number of officials**	**No. of officials fulfilling criteria**	**Total number of officials**	**Number of officials fulfilling criteria**
i.							
ii.							
iii.							
1.	Training provided to staff	a. Yes / No b. Training components / criteria c. Frequency of training					

NB.AAQMS-Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations; NAMP-National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme; SAMP-State Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station; CAAQMS-Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station)

ANNEXURE VI

EVALUATION OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATION & MANPOWER - STATE SUMMARY

(Manual-NAMP & Real time-CAAQMS)

1. State / UT -

2. Manpower (NAMP & CAAQMS)

Manual AAQMS (Under NAMP & SAMP)						
	Supervisor (Overall Supervision)		Scientific Assistant (Analysis)		Field Assistant (Sampling)	
	Total Number	Number Fulfilling qualification criteria	Total Number	Number Fulfilling qualification criteria	Total Number	Number Fulfilling qualification criteria
Regular staff						
Project staff						
Outsource staff						
Total						

Is the Number of staff adequate for monitoring & analysis - Yes / No

Real time AAQMS (Funded by Central Scheme & State Fund)						
	Supervisor (Overall Supervision)		Technical supervisor (Data processing)		Technician (Operation & maintenance)	
	Total Number	Number Fulfilling qualification criteria	Total Number	Number Fulfilling qualification criteria	Total Number	Number Fulfilling qualification criteria
Regular staff						
Project staff						
Outsource staff						
Total						

Is the Number of staff adequate for monitoring & analysis - Yes / No

3. Training & experience

a. Staff trained for the assigned job Yes / No

b. Mechanism exist for training Yes / No
(If yes, details)

4. Laboratory & instrumentation

a. Laboratories recognized by MoEF&CC under E(P)Act 1986 or laboratories with valid NABL accreditation - Yes / No

b. Basic instruments available for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring - Yes / No

c. Quality Control programme in place

- Yes / No

5. Data dissemination

a. Data displayed on website - Yes / No

b. Data displayed at station / other sites in the cities - Yes / No

c. Any mobile applications (App) exist for public - Yes / No

6. Expansion plan for monitoring network (for both NAMP & CAAQMS) -

7. COMMENTS / OBSERVATIONS:

a. Competence of staff employed in monitoring & supervision -

b. Competence of outsource staff / agency -

c. Infrastructure available for monitoring other parameters ($PM_{2.5}$, CO, NH_3, Pb, O_3, C_6H_6, B(a)P, As & Ni) -

d. Quality control of data & Data dissemination -

e. Suggestion for improvement -

Signature

Date:

CRITERIA OF MANPOWER UNDER NAMP & CAAQMS

National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)
Minimum no. of manpower:
For 3 stations in a city: Scientific Assistant (1 Nos.) & Field Assistant (3 Nos.)
Minimum Qualification:

- Supervisor / Incharge / Laboratory Incharge / equivalent (Involved in Supervision)- Master's Degree in Science or equivalent or Bachelors Degree in Engineering / Technology;
- Scientific Assistant (Involved in Analysis) - Bachelor's Degree in Science or equivalent;
- Field Assistant/equivalent (Involved in Sampling) - Intermediate (Science)

Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (CAAQMS)
Minimum no. of manpower:
For 3 stations in a city: Technical Supervisor (1 Nos.) & Technician – O&M (2 Nos.)
Minimum Qualification:

- Supervisor / Incharge / equivalent (Involved in Supervision) - Master's Degree in Science or equivalent or Bachelors Degree in Engineering / Technology;
- Technical Supervisor (Involved in Data processing) - Bachelor's Degree in Engineering / Science;
- Technician (Involved in Operation & maintenance of station) – Intermediate (Science) / Engineering Diploma

ANNEXURE VII

State wise Details of evaluation of Ambient air Quality Monitoring Stations, Manpower and Data Disimination

(Report by Regional Directorates)

State / Union Territory	Adequacy in number of staff/manpower				Competency of staff		Method of Data Dissemination
	NAMP		CAAQMS		Both NAMP &CAAQMS		Both NAMP & CAAQMS
	Scientific assistant (1 per 3 stations/city)	Field assistant (3 per 3 stations/city)	Technical supervisor (1 per 3 stations/city)	Technician (2 per 3 stations/city)	Staff competence	Competence of outsource staff of State Board / outsourced agency	Data displayed on website
Andhra Pradesh	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Assam	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Bihar	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Chandigarh	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Chattisgarh	Inadequate	Inadequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Dadara & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	No regular. Only outsourced	Competent	Yes
	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	No regular. Only outsourced	Competent	Yes
Delhi	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Goa	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	Competent	Yes
Gujarat	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No regular. Only outsourced	Competent	Yes
Haryana	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Himachal Pradesh	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	Competent	Yes
Jammu & Kashmir	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	Competent	Yes
Jharkhand	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Karnataka	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Kerala	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Ladakh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakshadweep	Inadequate	Inadequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Maharashtra	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	No regular. Only outsourced	Competent	Yes
Manipur	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	Competent	Yes
Meghalaya	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Mizoram	Inadequate	Inadequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Nagaland	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Odisha	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Puducherry	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	Competent	Yes
Punjab	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Rajasthan	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Sikkim	Inadequate	Inadequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Tamilnadu	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Telangana	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Tripura	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
Uttar Pradesh	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes
Uttarakhand	Adequate	Adequate	No station	No station	Competent	No outsource	Yes
West Bengal	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Competent	Competent	Yes

NB. No ambient air quality monitoring stations in Andaman & nicobar islands & Ladakh. NA-Not applicable
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu has been merged to form a single Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu on 9th December, 2019 (The Gazette of India, Registered NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—19)

ANNEXURE - VIII

Information for Emergency response system (ERS)

S. No.	State	Status	Information Received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	GRAP is the part of action plan. Also, board has communicated to AP Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA) to prepare ERS in coordination with SPCB & State Meteorological Department.	22.01.2020
2.	Chandigarh	GRAP Prepared.	09.01.2020
3.	Chhattisgarh	As informed by State, Emergency Response system including GRAP not required in Chhattisgarh	31.12.2019
4.	Delhi	GRAP and HLTF already existing	-
5.	Gujarat	Draft GRAP submitted to State Disaster Management Authority and preparation is in process	12.02.2020
6.	Himachal Pradesh	The H.P State Disaster Management Authority has prepared/ Disaster Management Plan where emergency response system included.	26.02.2020
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Established State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOCs) for the purpose	05.03.2020
8.	Jharkhand	No information available	-
9.	Karnataka	As informed by state, GRAP is not applicable for the state	03.01.2020
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development under process	04.03.2020
11.	Maharashtra	Relevant departments including State Disaster Management, Meteorological Dept., Environment Dept. working collaboratively to refine existing emergency response system based on GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan)	25.02.2020
12.	Meghalaya	Not prepared	-
13.	Odisha	Air Pollution Emergency Plan prepared	17.02.2020
14.	Punjab	GRAP is part of Action plan. Coordinating with State Disaster Management Authorities and Meteorological Departments which may include emergency as a part of disaster management and develop ERS accordingly	-
15.	Rajasthan	Development under process	03.03.2020
16.	Telangana	GRAP prepared and included in the city action plan	29.01.2020
17.	Tamilnadu	GRAP prepared	24.02.2020
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Developed for few cities (Ghaziabad, Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Moradabad & Varanasi)	-
19.	Uttarakhand	Not prepared	-
20.	West Bengal	GRAP prepared	18.12.2019
21.	Bihar	GRAP is the part of city action plan	30.01.2020
22.	Assam	Draft GRAP prepared	03.02.2020
23.	Nagaland	GRAP is the part of city action plan	-

CPCB Remarks: Status of GRAP notification and framework for implementation need to be submitted by all SPCBs/PCCs

ANNEXURE-IX

Latest Data on Dumpsites

(As per reports submitted by States/Union Territories)

In compliance to Hon'ble NGT Order dated 17.07.2019
(Original Application No.519/2019)

August, 2019
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
DELHI

STATUS OF DUMPSITES AS PER INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES/UTs										
States	**Existing dump Sites**			**Dumpsites reclaimed/Capped**			**Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill**			**Additional information (As per Compliance Report submitted by State Govt. in NGT (OA No. 606/2018 and CPCB's Letter dated July 25.07.2019)**
	No.	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	
Andaman Nicobar	1	Brookshabad	NA	1	Brookshabad	NA	0	NA	NA	
Andhra Pradesh	110	NA	NA	1	Kadapa MC	NA	3	Greater Visakhapatnam MC, Tirupati & Ongole MC	NA	Work taken up in 6 out of 110 ULBs. Biocapping of dumpsite at Kadapa Municipal Corporation completed. Biomining taken up in Vishakapatnam, Vijaywada and Tirupathi Municipal Corporations. Work order issued in Machilipatnam and being finalised in Guntur Municipal Corporation
Arunachal Pradesh	31	Annexure - I	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	
Assam	76	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Bihar	156	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Will be carried out by December 2022
Chandigarh	1	Sector 38(W) Annexure-II	1.32	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	To be completed by December 2020
Chhattisgarh	8	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	Legacy waste remediation completed in 160 ULBs and to be completed by March 2021 by remaining 8 ULBs
Daman Diu	1	Dunetha Nani Daman	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Dumpsite waste 116800 MT ; Shall be converetd into scientific landfill site by December 2019 ; Work awarded; Dumpsite in Diu already cleaned

STATUS OF DUMPSITES AS PER INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES/UTs										
States	**Existing dump Sites**			**Dumpsites reclaimed/Capped**			**Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill**			**Additional information (As per Compliance Report submitted by State Govt. in NGT (OA No. 606/2018 and CPCB's Letter dated July 25.07.2019)**
	No.	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	
Delhi	3	Bhalaswa,Ghazipur, Okhla	280	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	Height of Dump site(App. In Mts) Bhalaswa-62,Ghazipur-65,Okhla-55
Goa	9	Mapusa, Curchorem-Cacora, Margao, Mormugao Panaji, Bhicolim, Pernem, Canacona & Cuncolim	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	1,57,721 tonnes legacy waste remediated till date and in process of 4,50,000 Tonnes approx.
Gujarat*	170	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	Ahemdabad MC started remediation of Pirana dumpsite; Surat MC capped legacy waste at Khajod and invited tender for Bhatar site. Vadodara MC started bioremediationand shall be completed by December 2019. 8 MCs 98 Lacs MT to be remediated in 36 months and 162 Nagar palika 19 Lacs MT to be remediated in 24 months

STATUS OF DUMPSITES AS PER INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES/UTs										
States	**Existing dump Sites**			**Dumpsites reclaimed/Capped**			**Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill**			**Additional information (As per Compliance Report submitted by State Govt. in NGT (OA No. 606/2018 and CPCB's Letter dated July 25.07.2019)**
	No.	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	
Haryana	65	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	only one has been reclaimed/capped. RFP prepared for five dumpsites
Himachal Pradesh	27	Annexure-III	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	
Meghalaya	6	Shillong, Baghmara, Jowai, Tura, Williamnagar, Resubelpura Municipal Boards	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	
Telangana	73	NA	NA	1	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	NA	1	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	NA	
Jharkhand	42	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	

STATUS OF DUMPSITES AS PER INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES/UTs										
States	**Existing dump Sites**			**Dumpsites reclaimed/Capped**			**Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill**			**Additional information (As per Compliance Report submitted by State Govt. in NGT (OA No. 606/2018 and CPCB's Letter dated July 25.07.2019)**
	No.	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	
Jammu & Kashmir	9	Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama, Shopian, Ganderbal, Baramulla, Bandipora, Kupwara, Budgam	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	
Karnataka	215	NA		2	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	Davangere and Mysore have partial bioremediation. Time sought for remaining ULBs
Kerala	52	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	Bioremediation work being taken up in 6 dumpsites. One of them is capped, three are expected to be completed within next 6 months and WTE plants are expected to be set up in the other two sites
Lakshadweep	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	

STATUS OF DUMPSITES AS PER INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES/UTs										
States	**Existing dump Sites**			**Dumpsites reclaimed/Capped**			**Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill**			**Additional information (As per Compliance Report submitted by State Govt. in NGT (OA No. 606/2018 and CPCB's Letter dated July 25.07.2019)**
	No.	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	
Madhya Pradesh	378	Annexure-IV	NA	10	Sailana,Nagada,Rampur,Naikin,Indore, Panna,Hatod,Rau,Khand,Umariya	NA	1	Ujjain	NA	Out of 378 Dumpsites, Remediation completed in Indore and under process in 32 ULBs. 187.9 acres of land has been reclaimed.Legacy waste has been removed from 45.7% of land reclaimed. The process of removing the legacy waste and reclaiming the land shall continue
Maharashtra	327	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	Biomining completed in 13 Cities and started in 195 cities. Clain
Manipur*	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shall be done in next three years
Mizoram	1	Aizawl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Meghalaya	6	Shillong, Baghmara, Jowai, Tura, Williamnagar, Resubelpura Municipal Boards	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	Shillong Municipal Board	NA	
Nagaland	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Immediate bioremediation on existing dumpsite;
Orissa	112	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		By July 2022
Punjab	150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Target date 7.4.21
Pondicherry	3	NA	NA	0	NA	NA		NA	NA	DPR under preparation; shall be done by 7/4/21

STATUS OF DUMPSITES AS PER INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES/UTs										
States	**Existing dump Sites**			**Dumpsites reclaimed/Capped**			**Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill**			**Additional information (As per Compliance Report submitted by State Govt. in NGT (OA No. 606/2018 and CPCB's Letter dated July 25.07.2019)**
	No.	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	**No.**	**Name**	**Capacity (LakhTons)**	
Rajasthan	195	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sikkim	2	Martam (East Sikkim) & SIPSU (West Sikkim)	NA	NA	NA	1	Martam	NA	NA	
Tamil Nadu	140	NA	NA	3	Kumbakonam, Sembakkam & Pammal	NA	3	NA	NA	Reclaimation under progress in 116 Sites (62 to be completed by 31.12.19; 26 by 31.3.2020, 23 by 30.6.2020, 5 by 31.12.21)
Tripura	17	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	One dumpsite under process of scientific closure with assistance from NEERI . To be completed within the stipulated timeline
Uttarakhand	42	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	Process initiated for Dehradun, Haridwar & Roorkee
Uttar Pradesh	609	Annexure-V	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	
West Bengal	88	Annexure-VI	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Bioremediation project at Dhapa nearing completion
TOTAL	**3159**									
*states which have not submitted data for 2018 -19 and old data has been taken										

Existing Dumpsite of Arunachal Pradesh

S.No.	Town	
1.	Hawai	1500 sq m.
2.	Anini	1 hectare
3.	Tezu	6000 sq m.
4.	Yinkiong	NA
5.	taang	NA
6.	Namasai	NA
7.	Seppa	1200 sqm
8.	Daporijo	NA
9.	Changlang	2000
10.	Pasighat	NA
11.	Lemmi	NA
12.	Mariyang	200 sqm
13.	Kimin	37100 sqm.
14.	sagalee	400 sqm
15.	Khonsa	600 sqm
16.	Jairampur	2500 sqm
17.	Longding	80 sqm
18.	Dumporijo	Town doesn't have dumpsite
19.	Boleng	500 sqm
20.	iao	NA
21.	Roing	5440 sqm
22.	Deoali	300 sqm
23.	Aalo	1000 sqm
24.	Dirang	NA
25.	Pangin	500 sqm
26.	Koloriang	9600 sqm
27.	Ziro	1000 sqm
28.	Pallin	2 hectare
29.	Raga	NA
30.	2 Dumpsites	50000 sqm
31.	Dionukh and Yupia	Doesn't have its own municipal corporation

Annexure-I

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION CHANDIGARH
(Medical officer of Health)

MOST-URGENT

To

The Addl Director & Incharge UPC-II,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,
Govt of India, Parivesh Bhawan
East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110032

Memo No MOH/2019/ 13747
Dated, Chandigarh 6/8/19

Subject: **Submission of solid waste dumpsites detail in state - regarding.**

Reference your office letter no F No B-11011/1/UPC-II/2019-20/4335 dated 25 07 2019 on the subject cited above

The detail of dumpsite (State - Chandigarh) has been prepared which is as under -

S.No	Information required	Information submitted
1		
2	Dumpsite location	The dumpsite is located near DMC in Sector 38(W) Chandigarh
3	Area Covered (M^2)	1,62,160 M^2
4	Height of Dumpsite	App 6 to 7 Meter from Ground level
5	Qty of waste at Dumpsite (TPA)	2017-18 - 140750.805 TPA 2018-19:- 132237.647 TPA January to July, 2019:- 71036.365 TPA
6	Date from since the Dumpsite is in operation.	From last 37 Years App
7	Is the waste still being disposed at Dumpsite (TPD)	Yes, as per the report of Municipal Solid Waste dumping ground weigh bridge MCC 299.724 MTPD waste has been disposed off at dumpsite in the month of June 2019. After 15th July, 2019 the garbage processing plant has received whole MSW supplied by the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh but they are not processing the whole MSW and heaps of garbage are lying in the premises of garbage processing plant
8	If '7' is Yes then quantity of waste being Dumped (TPD)	The Whole Municipal solid waste of the city first send to the Garbage Processing plant installed on BOOT basis by Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. As per MoU the Garbage processing plant have to take entire MSW of the city. Garbage Processing Plant is not accepting whole MSW of the city and 268.119 MTPD waste has been refused by the plant for the month of June, 2019 and the same has dumped at Dumping Ground
9	Ground Water Analysis report (Please annexure detailed report)	The Ground Water Analysis report dated 16.5.2019 is enclosed

DA: As above

Medical Officer of Health,
Municipal Corporation,
Chandigarh

Endst No MOH/2019/ 13748 Dated 6/8/19

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent Local Govt. for Principal Secretary Local Govt., Chandigarh Administration, Chandigarh w.r.t their letter no 1296-FII(9)-2019/12934 dated 01.08.2019 for information please

Medical Officer of Health,
Municipal Corporation,
Chandigarh

Annexure - III

Prescribed Form for dumpsite details of ULBs having/were having old dumped waste in H.P.

S.No.	Name of ULB	Dumpsite location	Area covered	Height	Quantity (Tonnes)	Date since the dumpsite is in operation
1	Bilaspur	Kharian, Bilaspur	4000Sq.mtr.	2.5mtr.	6400	Nov, 1989
2	Talai	Ward No. -2	600 Sq.mtr.	1mtr.	Nil (350T cleared)	All old waste cleared & fresh waste is processed daily
3	Chamba	Kurah	120Sq.mtr.	3mtr.	80	2006
4	Hamirpur	SWM site at Dagneri	1600Sq.Mtr.	-	250	2005
5	Dharamshala	Near HRTC workshop	2890Sq.Mtr.	20mtr.	25990	2000
6	Jwalamukhi	Surani Road	9Sq.Mtr (Rest dumped waste cleared)	0.50 mtr.	3.60	2018
7	Kangra	Mission road Kangra	88.56Sq.mtr.	6mtr. (in slope)	425	2005
8	Palampur	Surad, Vill. Lohna	768 Sq.mtr.	2mtr.	20	Nov, 2014
9	Banjar	Near Khundan Bridge, Ward No.1	216Sq.mtr.	0.5mtr.	Nil (50T cleared)	All fresh waste processed regularly. No dumped waste
10	Kullu	Pirdi	10000 Sq.mtr.	4mtr.	40000	1996
11	Manali	Rangri, Tehsil Manali Distt. Kullu (HP)	1.5 Bighas	30mtr. (on slope)	4000	2003-04
12	Mandi	Bindravani	0.538 hectare	12mtr.	1,25,000	1998
13	Sundernagar	Chandpur	4bigha	3	9700	1984
14	Narkanda	Near Doza Road	30mtr.	3mtr.	180	2000
15	Kotkhai	Chhol	70Sq.mtr.	0.70mtr.	15	2018

16	Shimla	Bhariyal, Tara Devi	1400 Sq.mtr.	1mtr.	1000	2013
17	Nahan	5 Km. Away from Nahan Town at Nahan Kala Amb Road.	2000 Sq. Meter	1 feet	5	October 2003.
18	Paonta Sahib	Near Shamshan Ghat, Moja Paonta	6 bigha	0.30mtr.	46	2007-08
19	Nalagarh	Majholi	1600 Sq.mtr.	2.5mtr.	2500	2011
20	Baddi	Kenduwal	16000 Sq. mtr.	1mtr.	1500T left, rest cleared	2017
21	Parwanoo	Sector-5	3.5bigha	2.5mtr.	Nil (5000T cleared)	2004
22	Solan	Salogra	8 bigha	15mtr. (on slope)	30000	1998
23	Una	Village Rampur	2000Sq.mtr.	0.60mtr.	1200	2007
24	Santokhgarh	Near Swan river	4000Sq.mtr.	1mtr.	3200	1998
25	Gagret	SWM site, Hoshiarpur road	546Sq.mtr.	5.50mtr.	2700	2004
26	Daulatpur	Chhua Panga, Ward No.-4	249.90 Sq.mtr.	12mtr.	2700	2010
27	Tahliwal	Ward No.-1	800Sq.mtr.	0.4mtr.	15	June, 2018

Annexure - IV

List of ULBs of Madhya Pradesh

S.No	Name of ULBs
1	Bhopal
2	Gwalior
3	Indore
4	Jabalpur
5	Ujjain
6	Sehore
7	Hoshangabad
8	Itarsi
9	Vidisha
10	Betul
11	Dhar
12	Chhindwara
13	Dewas
14	Shivpuri
15	Guna
16	Datia
17	Morena
18	Bhind
19	Burhanpur
20	Khandwa
21	Khargone
22	Seoni
23	Katni(Murwara)
24	Pithampur
25	Rewa
26	Sagar
27	Damoh
28	Panna
29	Chhatarpur
30	Satna
31	Singrauli
32	Nagda
33	Neemuch
34	Ratlam
35	Mandsaur
36	Ashta

37	Mandideep
38	Harda
39	Pipariya
40	Ganj Basoda
41	Sironj
42	Sarni
43	Shajapur
44	Shujalpur
45	Biaora
46	Ashoknagar
47	Raghogarh-Vijaypur
48	Dabra
49	Ambah
50	Gohad
51	Sheopur kalan
52	Barwani
53	Sendhwa
54	Gadarwara
55	Narsinghpur
56	Balaghat
57	Mandla
58	Sidhi
59	Khurai
60	Bina-Etawa
61	Tikamgarh
62	Shadol
63	Javra
64	Berasia
65	Nasrullaganj
66	Seoni-Malwa
67	Sohagpur
68	Baraily
69	Begamganj
70	Raisen
71	Amla
72	Multai
73	Damua
74	Donger Parasia
75	Pandhurna
76	Sausar
77	Khategaon
78	Alirajpur
79	Dhamnod (Dhar)

80	Kukshi
81	Manawar
82	Jhabua
83	Rajgarh
84	Narsinghgarh
85	Pachore
86	Rajgarh
87	Sarangpur
88	Karera
89	Aron
90	Chanderi
91	Mungaoli
92	Bhander
93	Bamor
94	Joura
95	Kailras
96	Sabalgarh
97	Lahar
98	Porsa
99	Mhowgaon
100	Rau
101	Nepanagar
102	Sanawad
103	Anjad
104	Badwaha
105	Maheshwar
106	Sihora
107	Gotegaon
108	Kareli
109	Panagar
110	Malajkhand
111	Nainpur
112	Waraseoni
113	Mauganj
114	Banda
115	Deori
116	Garhakota
117	Rahatgarh
118	Rehil
119	Chitrakoot
120	Hatta
121	Khajuraho
122	Maharajpur

123	Niwari
124	Nowgong
125	Prithvipur
126	Maihar
127	Bijuri
128	Beohari
129	Dhanpuri
130	Kotma
131	Pasan
132	Umaria
133	Khachrodpop
134	Mahidpur
135	Badnagar
136	Agar
137	Manasa
138	A lot
139	Ichhawar
140	Kothri
141	Timarni
142	Obedullaganj
143	Babai
144	Budni
145	Khirkiya
146	Rehti
147	Bankhedi
148	Badi
149	Gairatganj
150	Kurwai
151	Lateri
152	Shamshabad
153	Silwani
154	Sultanpur
155	Udaipura
156	Athner
157	Betul-Bazar
158	Bhainsdehi
159	Chicholi
160	Amarwara
161	Badkuhi
162	Chand
163	Chandameta-Butaria
164	Chaurai Khas
165	Harrai

166	Junnardev Jamai
167	Lodhikheda
168	Mohgaon
169	Neuton Chikhli Kalan
170	Bagli
171	Bhaurasa
172	Hatpiplya
173	Kannod
174	Kantaphod
175	Karnawad
176	Maksi
177	Pipalrawan
178	Satwas
179	Sonkatch
180	Akodia
181	Polaykalan
182	Bhawra
183	Dharampuri
184	Jobat
185	Mandav
186	Meghnagar
187	Petlawad
188	Ranapur
189	Thandla
190	Badnawar
191	Boda
192	Jirapur
193	Khilchipur
194	Khujner
195	Kurawar
196	Machalpur
197	Suthaliya
198	Talen
199	Badarwas
200	Kolaras
201	Narwar
202	Pichhore
203	Chachaura-Binaganj
204	Isagarh
205	Kumbhraj
206	Shadora
207	Antari
208	Badoni

209	Bhitarwar
210	Bilaua
211	Indergarh
212	Pichhore
213	Jhundpura
214	Akoda
215	Alampur
216	Daboh
217	Gormi
218	Mau
219	Mehgaon
220	Mihona
221	Phuphkalan
222	Sewda
223	Badoda
224	Vijaypur
225	Betma
226	Depalpur
227	Hatod
228	Runji-Gautampura
229	Sawer
230	Bhikangaon
231	Chhanera
232	Mundi
233	Omkareshwar
234	Pandhana
235	Shahpur
236	Kasrawad
237	Khetia
238	Mandleshwar
239	Palsud
240	Pansemal
241	Rajpur
242	Barela
243	Chichali
244	Katangi
245	Majholi
246	Patan
247	Saikheda
248	Salichauka
249	Shahpura
250	Tendukheda
251	Baihar

252	Bamhani
253	Bichhiya
254	Katangi
255	Lanji
256	Barghat
257	Lakhnadon
258	Barhi
259	Kymore
260	Chakghat
261	Baikunthpur
262	Churhat
263	Govindgarh
264	Gurh
265	Hanumana
266	Majhauli
267	Mangawan
268	Naigarhi
269	Rampur Naikin
270	Semaria
271	Sirmour
272	Teonthar
273	Shahgarh
274	Shahpur
275	Mackronia
276	Hindoria
277	Patera
278	Patharia
279	Buxwaha
280	Tendukheda
281	Bada Malhera
282	Badagaon
283	Bijawar
284	AjayGarh
285	Amaganj
286	Devendra nagar
287	Pawai
288	Chandla
289	Garhi-Malhera
290	Dhuwara
291	Harpalpur
292	Jatara
293	Jeron Khalsa
294	Kari

295	Khargapur
296	Laundi(Lavlkush Nagar)
297	Lidhora Khas
298	Orchha
299	Palera
300	Rajnagar
301	Satai
302	Amarpatan
303	Birshinghpur
304	Jaitwara
305	Nagod
306	New Ramnagar
307	**Rampur Baghelan**
308	Unchahara
309	Dindori
310	Shahpura
311	Anuppur
312	Burhar
313	Chandia
314	Khand
315	Nowrozabad
316	Pali
317	Unhel
318	Makdon
319	Tarana
320	Badod
321	Kanad
322	Nalkheda
323	Soyatkalan
324	Susner
325	Bhanpura
326	Garoth
327	Shamgarh
328	Suwasara
329	Narayangarh
330	Piplya Mandi
331	Jawad
332	Jiran
333	Kukdeshwar
334	Rampura
335	Namli
336	Sailana
337	Tal

338	Sitamau
339	Jawar
340	Shahganj
341	Sanchi
342	Bichua
343	Piplanarayannwar
344	Loharda
345	Nemawar
346	Tonk Khurd
347	Pankhedi(Kalapipal)
348	Dahi
349	Sadarpur
350	Chhapiheda
351	Khaniyadhana
352	Bairad
353	Manpur
354	Karahi Padlya Khurd
355	Bhedaghat
356	Niwas
357	Vijayraghavgarh
358	Baldeogarh
359	Barigarh
360	Kakarhati
361	Tarichar Kalan
362	Kotar
363	Kothi
364	Amarkantak
365	Jaisinghnagar
366	Jaithari
367	Badagaon
368	Malhargarh
369	Singoli
370	Ratangarh
371	Diken
372	Athana
373	Nayagaon
374	Sarwania Maharaj
375	Badawada
376	Dhamnod (Ratlam)
377	Piploda
378	Nagri

Annexure-V

Total Number of existing dumpsites in U.P.

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
1	Agra	Achhnera (NPP)	1
2	Agra	Agra (M Corp.)	1
3	Agra	Bah (NPP)	1
4	Agra	Dayalbagh (NP)	1
5	Agra	Etmadpur (NPP)	1
6	Agra	Fatehabad (NP)	1
7	Agra	Fatehpur Sikri (NPP)	1
8	Agra	Jagner (NP)	1
9	Agra	Kheragarh (NP)	1
10	Agra	Kiraoali (NP)	1
11	Agra	Pinahat (NP)	1
12	Agra	Shamsabad (NPP)	1
13	Agra	Swamibagh (NP)	1
14	Aligarh	Aligarh (M Corp.)	1
15	Aligarh	Atrauli (NPP)	1
16	Aligarh	Beswan (NP)	1
17	Aligarh	Chharra (NP)	1
18	Aligarh	Harduaganj (NP)	1
19	Aligarh	Iglas (NP)	1
20	Aligarh	Jalali (NP)	1
21	Aligarh	Jattari (NP)	1
22	Aligarh	Kauriaganj (NP)	1
23	Aligarh	Khair (NPP)	1
24	Aligarh	Pilkhana (NP)	1
25	Aligarh	Vijaigarh (NP)	1
26	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur (NPP)	1
27	Ambedkar Nagar	Iltifatganj (NP)	1
28	Ambedkar Nagar	Jalalpur (NPP)	1
29	Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda (NPP)	1
30	Amethi	Amethi (NP)	1
31	Amethi	Gauriganj (NPP)	1
32	Amethi	Jais (NPP)	1
33	Amethi	Musafirkhana (NP)	1
34	Amroha	Amroha (NPP)	1
35	Amroha	Bachhraon (NPP)	1
36	Amroha	Dhanaura (NPP)	1
37	Amroha	Gajraula (NPP)	1
38	Amroha	Joya (NP)	1
39	Amroha	Naugawan Sadat (NP)	1
40	Amroha	Ujhari (NP)	1
41	Auraiya	Achhalda (NP)	2
42	Auraiya	Atasu (NP)	1
43	Auraiya	Auraiya (NPP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
44	Auraiya	Babarpur Ajitmal (NP)	2
45	Auraiya	Bidhuna (NP)	1
46	Auraiya	Dibiyapur (NP)	1
47	Auraiya	Phaphund (NP)	1
48	Ayodhya	Ayodhya (M Corp.)	2
49	Ayodhya	Bhadarsa (NP)	1
50	Ayodhya	Bikapur (NP)	1
51	Ayodhya	Gosainganj (NP)	1
52	Ayodhya	Rudauli (NPP)	1
53	Azamgarh	Azamgarh (NPP)	1
54	Azamgarh	Azmatgarh (NP)	1
55	Azamgarh	Bilariaganj (NP)	1
56	Azamgarh	Jiyanpur (NP)	1
57	Azamgarh	Katghar Lalganj (NP)	1
58	Azamgarh	Mehnagar (NP)	1
59	Azamgarh	Nizamabad (NP)	1
60	Azamgarh	Sarai Mir (NP)	1
61	Badaun	Allapur (NP)	1
62	Badaun	Bilsi (NPP)	1
63	Badaun	Bisauli (NPP)	1
64	Badaun	Badaun (NPP)	2
65	Badaun	Dataganj (NPP)	1
66	Badaun	Faizganj (NP)	1
67	Badaun	Gulariya (NP)	1
68	Badaun	Islamnagar (NP)	1
69	Badaun	Kachhla (NP)	1
70	Badaun	Kakrala (NPP)	1
71	Badaun	Kunwargaon (NP)	1
72	Badaun	Mundiya (NP)	1
73	Badaun	Sahaswan (NPP)	1
74	Badaun	Saidpur (NP)	1
75	Badaun	Sakhanu (NP)	1
76	Badaun	Ujhani (NPP)	2
77	Badaun	Usawan (NP)	1
78	Badaun	Usehat (NP)	1
79	Badaun	Wazirganj (NP)	1
80	Bagpat	Agarwal Mandi (NP)	1
81	Bagpat	Aminagar Sarai (NP)	1
82	Bagpat	Baghpat (NPP)	1
83	Bagpat	Baraut (NPP)	1
84	Bagpat	Chhaprauli (NP)	1
85	Bagpat	Doghat (NP)	1
86	Bagpat	Khekada (NPP)	1
87	Bagpat	Tikri (NP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
88	Bahraich	Bahraich (NPP)	1
89	Bahraich	Jarwal (NP)	1
90	Bahraich	Nanpara (NPP)	1
91	Bahraich	Risiya (NP)	1
92	Ballia	Chitbara Gaon (NP)	2
93	Ballia	Maniyar (NP)	1
94	Ballia	Reoti (NP)	1
95	Balrampur	Balrampur (NPP)	1
96	Balrampur	Pachperwa (NP)	1
97	Balrampur	Tulsipur (NP)	1
98	Balrampur	Utraula (NPP)	1
99	Banda	Banda (NPP)	1
100	Banda	Atarra (NPP)	1
101	Banda	Bisanda Buzurg (NP)	1
102	Banda	Mataundh (NP)	1
103	Banda	Naraini (NP)	1
104	Banda	Oran (NP)	1
105	Banda	Tindwari (NP)	1
106	Barabanki	Banki (NP)	1
107	Barabanki	Belhara (NP)	1
108	Barabanki	Dariyabad (NP)	1
109	Barabanki	Dewa (NP)	1
110	Barabanki	Fatehpur (NP)	1
111	Barabanki	Haidergarh (NP)	1
112	Barabanki	Nawabganj (NPP)	1
113	Barabanki	Ramnagar (NP)	1
114	Barabanki	Satrikh (NP)	1
115	Barabanki	Siddhaur (NP)	1
116	Barabanki	Subeha (NP)	1
117	Barabanki	Tikait Nagar (NP)	1
118	Barabanki	Zaidpur (NP)	1
119	Bareilly	Aonla (NPP)	1
120	Bareilly	Baheri (NPP)	1
121	Bareilly	Bareilly (M Corp.)	1
122	Bareilly	Bisharatganj (NP)	1
123	Bareilly	Deoranian (NP)	1
124	Bareilly	Dhaura Tanda (NP)	1
125	Bareilly	Faridpur (NPP)	1
126	Bareilly	Fatehganj Pashchimi (NP)	1
127	Bareilly	Fatehganj Purvi (NP)	1
128	Bareilly	Nawabganj (NPP)	1
129	Bareilly	Richha (NP)	1
130	Bareilly	Rithora (NP)	1
131	Bareilly	Sainthal (NP)	1
132	Bareilly	Shahi (NP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
133	Bareilly	Shergarh (NP)	1
134	Bareilly	Shishgarh (NP)	1
135	Bareilly	Sirauli (NP)	2
136	Bareilly	Thiriya Nizawat Khan (NP)	1
137	Basti	Bankati (NP)	1
138	Basti	Basti (NPP)	1
139	Basti	Bhabnan Bazar (NP)	1
140	Basti	Harraiya (NP)	1
141	Basti	Rudhauli Bazar (NP)	1
142	Bhadohi	Bhadohi (NPP)	1
143	Bhadohi	Ghosia Bazar (NP)	1
144	Bhadohi	Gopiganj (NPP)	1
145	Bhadohi	Gyanpur (NP)	1
146	Bhadohi	Khamaria (NP)	1
147	Bhadohi	Nai Bazar (NP)	1
148	Bhadohi	Suriyawan (NP)	1
149	Bijnor	Afzalgarh (NPP)	1
150	Bijnor	Bijnore (NPP)	1
151	Bijnor	Chandpur (NPP)	1
152	Bijnor	Dhampur (NPP)	1
153	Bijnor	Haldaur (NPP)	1
154	Bijnor	Jalalabad (NP)	1
155	Bijnor	Jhalu (NP)	1
156	Bijnor	Kiratpur (NPP)	1
157	Bijnor	Mandawar (NP)	1
158	Bijnor	Nagina (NPP)	1
159	Bijnor	Najibabad (NPP)	1
160	Bijnor	Nehtaur (NPP)	1
161	Bijnor	Noorpur (NPP)	1
162	Bijnor	Sahanpur (NP)	1
163	Bijnor	Sahaspur (NP)	1
164	Bijnor	Seohara (NPP)	1
165	Bijnor	Sherkot (NPP)	2
166	Bijnor	Warhapur (NP)	1
167	Bulandsahar	Anupshahr (NPP)	1
168	Bulandsahar	Aurangabad (NP)	1
169	Bulandsahar	Bhawan Bahadurnagar (NP)	1
170	Bulandsahar	Bugrasi (NP)	1
171	Bulandsahar	Bulandshahr (NPP)	1
172	Bulandsahar	Chhatari (NP)	1
173	Bulandsahar	Dibai (NPP)	1
174	Bulandsahar	Gulaoti (NPP)	1
175	Bulandsahar	Jahangirabad (NPP)	1
176	Bulandsahar	Kakod (NP)	1
177	Bulandsahar	Khanpur (NP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
178	Bulandsahar	Khurja (NPP)	1
179	Bulandsahar	Naraura (NP)	1
180	Bulandsahar	Pahasu (NP)	1
181	Bulandsahar	Shikarpur (NPP)	1
182	Bulandsahar	Siana (NPP)	1
183	Bulandsahar	Sikandrabad (NPP)	1
184	Chandauli	Chakia (NP)	1
185	Chandauli	Chandauli (NP)	1
186	Chandauli	Saiyad Raza (NP)	1
187	Chitrakoot	Chitrakootdham Karwi (NPP)	1
188	Chitrakoot	Manikpur Sarhat (NP)	1
189	Deoria	Bariyarpur (NP)	1
190	Deoria	Gaura Barhaj (NPP)	2
191	Deoria	Gauri Bazar (NP)	1
192	Deoria	Lar (NP)	1
193	Deoria	Rampur Karkhana (NP)	2
194	Etah	Awagarh (NP)	1
195	Etah	Etah (NPP)	1
196	Etah	Jaithara (NP)	1
197	Etah	Jalesar (NPP)	1
198	Etah	Marehra (NPP)	1
199	Etah	Nidhauli Kalan (NP)	1
200	Etah	Raja Ka Rampur (NP)	1
201	Etawah	Bharthana (NPP)	1
202	Etawah	Jaswantnagar (NPP)	1
203	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad (NPP)	1
204	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj (NPP)	1
205	Farrukhabad	Mohammadabad (NP)	1
206	Farrukhabad	Shamsabad (NP)	1
207	Fatehpur	Bahuwa (NP)	2
208	Fatehpur	Hathgaam (NP)	1
209	Fatehpur	Khaga (NP)	1
210	Firozabad	Eka (NP)	1
211	Firozabad	Fariha (NP)	1
212	Firozabad	Firozabad (M Corp.)	1
213	Firozabad	Jasrana (NP)	1
214	Firozabad	Shikohabad (NPP)	1
215	Firozabad	Sirsaganj (NPP)	1
216	Firozabad	Tundla (NPP)	1
217	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Bilaspur (NP)	1
218	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Dadri (NPP)	1
219	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Dankaur (NP)	1
220	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Jahangirpur (NP)	1
221	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Jewar (NP)	1
222	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Rabupura (NP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
223	Ghaziabad	Dasna (NP)	1
224	Ghaziabad	Faridnagar (NP)	1
225	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	1
226	Ghaziabad	Khoda Makanpur (NPP)	1
227	Ghaziabad	Loni (NPP)	1
228	Ghaziabad	Modinagar (NPP)	1
229	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar (NPP)	1
230	Ghaziabad	Patala (NP)	1
231	Ghazipur	Bahadurganj (NP)	1
232	Ghazipur	Dildarnagar (NP)	1
233	Ghazipur	Ghazipur (NPP)	2
234	Ghazipur	Jangipur (NP)	2
235	Ghazipur	Mohammadabad (NPP)	1
236	Ghazipur	Sadat (NP)	1
237	Ghazipur	Saidpur (NP)	1
238	Ghazipur	Zamania (NPP)	1
239	Gonda	Colonelganj (NPP)	1
240	Gonda	Gonda (NPP)	1
241	Gonda	Katra (NP)	1
242	Gonda	Khargupur (NP)	1
243	Gonda	Mankapur (NP)	1
244	Gonda	Nawabganj (NPP)	1
245	Gonda	Paraspur (NP)	1
246	Gorakhpur	Bansgaon (NP)	1
247	Gorakhpur	Barhalganj (NP)	1
248	Gorakhpur	Gola Bazar (NP)	1
249	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur (M Corp.)	1
250	Gorakhpur	Mundera Bazar (NP)	1
251	Gorakhpur	Pipiganj (NP)	1
252	Gorakhpur	Pipraich (NP)	1
253	Gorakhpur	Sahjanwan (NP)	1
254	Gorakhpur	Unwal (NP)	1
255	Hamirpur	Gohand (NP)	2
256	Hamirpur	Hamirpur (NPP)	1
257	Hamirpur	Maudaha (NPP)	1
258	Hamirpur	Rath (NPP)	1
259	Hamirpur	Sarila (NP)	1
260	Hamirpur	Sumerpur (NP)	1
261	Hapur	Babugarh (NP)	1
262	Hapur	Garhmukhteshwar (NPP)	1
263	Hapur	Hapur (NPP)	1
264	Hapur	Pilkhuwa (NPP)	1
265	Hardoi	Beniganj (NP)	1
266	Hardoi	Bilgram (NPP)	4
267	Hardoi	Gopamau (NP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
268	Hardoi	Hardoi (NPP)	1
269	Hardoi	Kachhauna Patseni (NP)	1
270	Hardoi	Kursath (NP)	1
271	Hardoi	Madhoganj (NP)	1
272	Hardoi	Mallawan (NPP)	1
273	Hardoi	Pali (NP)	1
274	Hardoi	Pihani (NPP)	1
275	Hardoi	Sandi (NPP)	1
276	Hardoi	Sandila (NPP)	6
277	Hardoi	Shahabad (NPP)	1
278	Hathras	Hasayan (NP)	1
279	Hathras	Hathras (NPP)	1
280	Hathras	Mendu (NP)	1
281	Hathras	Mursan (NP)	1
282	Hathras	Purdilnagar (NP)	1
283	Hathras	Sadabad (NP)	1
284	Hathras	Sahpau (NP)	1
285	Hathras	Sasni (NP)	1
286	Hathras	Sikandrarao (NPP)	1
287	Jalaun	Kadaura (NP)	1
288	Jalaun	Konch (NPP)	1
289	Jalaun	Kotra (NP)	1
290	Jalaun	Nadigaon (NP)	1
291	Jalaun	Orai (NPP)	1
292	Jalaun	Rampura (NP)	1
293	Jaunpur	Badlapur (NP)	1
294	Jaunpur	Jafarabad (NP)	1
295	Jaunpur	Jaunpur (NPP)	1
296	Jaunpur	Kerakat (NP)	1
297	Jaunpur	Khetasarai (NP)	1
298	Jaunpur	Machhlishahr (NP)	1
299	Jaunpur	Mariahu (NP)	1
300	Jaunpur	Mogra Badshahpur (NPP)	1
301	Jaunpur	Shahganj (NPP)	1
302	Jhansi	Baragaon (NP)	1
303	Jhansi	Barua Sagar (NPP)	2
304	Jhansi	Chirgaon (NPP)	1
305	Jhansi	Garautha (NP)	1
306	Jhansi	Gursarai (NPP)	1
307	Jhansi	Jhansi (M Corp.)	1
308	Jhansi	Kathera (NP)	1
309	Jhansi	Mauranipur (NPP)	1
310	Jhansi	Moth (NP)	1
311	Jhansi	Ranipur (NP)	1
312	Jhansi	Samthar (NPP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
313	Jhansi	Tondi Fatehpur (NP)	1
314	Kannauj	Gursahaiganj (NPP)	1
315	Kannauj	Samdhan (NP)	2
316	Kannauj	Sikanderpur (NP)	1
317	Kanpur	Bilhaur (NPP)	1
318	Kanpur	Bithoor (NP)	1
319	Kanpur	Ghatampur (NPP)	1
320	Kanpur	Kanpur (M Corp.)	1
321	Kanpur	Shivrajpur (NP)	3
322	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur (NP)	1
323	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha (NP)	1
324	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur (NP)	1
325	Kanpur Dehat	Jhinjhak (NPP)	1
326	Kanpur Dehat	Pukhrayan (NPP)	1
327	Kanpur Dehat	Rasulabad (NP)	1
328	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra (NP)	1
329	Kasganj	Amapur (NP)	1
330	Kasganj	Bhargain (NP)	1
331	Kasganj	Bilram (NP)	1
332	Kasganj	Ganj Dundawara (NPP)	1
333	Kasganj	Kasganj (NPP)	1
334	Kasganj	Mohanpur (NP)	1
335	Kasganj	Patiyali (NP)	1
336	Kasganj	Sahawar (NP)	1
337	Kasganj	Sidhpura (NP)	1
338	Kasganj	Soron (NPP)	1
339	Kaushambi	Ajhuwa (NP)	1
340	Kaushambi	Bharwari (NPP)	1
341	Kaushambi	Chail (NP)	1
342	Kaushambi	Karari (NP)	1
343	Kaushambi	Manjhanpur (NP)	3
344	Kaushambi	Sarai Aquil (NP)	1
345	Kaushambi	Sirathu (NP)	1
346	Kheeri	Barwar (NP)	1
347	Kheeri	Dhaurehra (NP)	1
348	Kheeri	Gola Gokarannath (NPP)	1
349	Kheeri	Kheeri (NP)	1
350	Kheeri	Lakhimpur (NPP)	1
351	Kheeri	Mailani (NP)	1
352	Kheeri	Mohammadi (NPP)	1
353	Kheeri	Oel Dhakwa (NP)	1
354	Kheeri	Paliya Kalan (NPP)	1
355	Kheeri	Singahi Bhindaura (NP)	1
356	Kushinagar	Hata (NPP)	2
357	Kushinagar	Kaptanganj (NP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
358	Kushinagar	Khadda (NP)	1
359	Kushinagar	Kushinagar (NPP)	1
360	Kushinagar	Padrauna (NPP)	2
361	Kushinagar	Ramkola (NP)	1
362	Kushinagar	Sewarhi (NP)	1
363	Lucknow	Amethi (NP)	1
364	Lucknow	Bakshi Ka Talab (NP)	1
365	Lucknow	Gosainganj (NP)	1
366	Lucknow	Itaunja (NP)	1
367	Lucknow	Kakori (NP)	1
368	Lucknow	Lucknow (M Corp.)	1
369	Lucknow	Mahona (NP)	1
370	Lucknow	Malihabad (NP)	1
371	Lucknow	Nagram (NP)	1
372	Maharajganj	Anandnagar (NP)	1
373	Maharajganj	Ghughuli (NP)	1
374	Maharajganj	Maharajganj (NPP)	1
375	Maharajganj	Nautanwa (NPP)	2
376	Maharajganj	Nichlaul (NP)	1
377	Maharajganj	Siswa Bazar (NP)	1
378	Maharajganj	Sonauli (NP)	1
379	Mahoba	Charkhari (NPP)	1
380	Mahoba	Kabrai (NP)	2
381	Mahoba	Kharela (NP)	1
382	Mahoba	Kul Pahar (NP)	1
383	Mahoba	Mahoba (NPP)	1
384	Mainpuri	Bewar (NP)	1
385	Mainpuri	Jyoti Khuriya (NP)	1
386	Mainpuri	Kishni (NP)	1
387	Mathura	Kosi Kalan (NPP)	1
388	Mathura	Mahavan (NP)	1
389	Mau	Amila (NP)	1
390	Mau	Maunath Bhanjan (NPP)	1
391	Meerut	Bahsuma (NP)	2
392	Meerut	Daurala (NP)	2
393	Meerut	Harra (NP)	1
394	Meerut	Hastinapur (NP)	4
395	Meerut	Karnawal (NP)	1
396	Meerut	Kharkhauda (NP)	2
397	Meerut	Khiwai (NP)	1
398	Meerut	Kithaur (NP)	1
399	Meerut	Lawar (NP)	3
400	Meerut	Mawana (NPP)	2
401	Meerut	Meerut (M Corp.)	1
402	Meerut	Parikshitgarh (NP)	

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
403	Meerut	Phalauda (NP)	1
404	Meerut	Sardhana (NPP)	1
405	Meerut	Sewalkhas (NP)	4
406	Meerut	Shahjahanpur (NP)	2
407	Mirzapur	Ahraura (NPP)	1
408	Mirzapur	Chunar (NPP)	1
409	Mirzapur	Kachhwa (NP)	1
410	Mirzapur	Mirzapur (NPP)	1
411	Moradabad	Agwanpur (NP)	3
412	Moradabad	Bhojpur Dharampur (NP)	1
413	Moradabad	Bilari (NPP)	1
414	Moradabad	Kanth (NP)	1
415	Moradabad	Kundarki (NP)	1
416	Moradabad	Moradabad (M Corp.)	1
417	Moradabad	Pakbada (NP)	2
418	Moradabad	Thakurdwara (NPP)	1
419	Moradabad	Umri Kalan (NP)	1
420	Muzaffarnagar	Bhokarhedi (NP)	1
421	Muzaffarnagar	Charthawal (NP)	1
422	Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli (NPP)	1
423	Muzaffarnagar	Mirapur (NP)	1
424	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar (NPP)	1
425	Muzaffarnagar	Purquazi (NP)	1
426	Muzaffarnagar	Shahpur (NP)	1
427	Pilibhit	Barkhera (NP)	1
428	Pilibhit	Bisalpur (NPP)	1
429	Pilibhit	Gulariya Bhindara (NP)	1
430	Pilibhit	Jahanabad (NP)	1
431	Pilibhit	Kalinagar (NP)	1
432	Pilibhit	Nyoria Husainpur (NP)	6
433	Pilibhit	Pilibhit (NPP)	1
434	Pilibhit	Puranpur (NPP)	1
435	Pratapgarh	Antu (NP)	1
436	Pratapgarh	Bela Pratapgarh (NPP)	1
437	Pratapgarh	Kunda (NP)	1
438	Pratapgarh	Lalganj (NP)	1
439	Pratapgarh	Manikpur (NP)	1
440	Pratapgarh	Patti (NP)	1
441	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh City (NP)	1
442	Pratapgarh	Raniganj (NP)	1
443	Prayagraj	Pragraj (M Corp.)	1
444	Prayagraj	Handia (NP)	1
445	Prayagraj	Jhusi (NP)	1
446	Prayagraj	Koraon (NP)	1
447	Prayagraj	Lal Gopalganj (NP)	1

Sl No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
1	2	3	4
448	Prayagraj	Shankargarh (NP)	1
449	Prayagraj	Sirsa (NP)	2
450	Raebareilly	Bachhrawan (NP)	2
451	Raebareilly	Dalmau (NP)	1
452	Raebareilly	Lalganj (NP)	1
453	Raebareilly	Maharajganj (NP)	1
454	Raebareilly	Nasirabad (NP)	1
455	Raebareilly	Parsadepur (NP)	1
456	Raebareilly	Salon (NP)	1
457	Raebareilly	Unchahar (NP)	1
458	Rampur	Bilaspur (NPP)	1
459	Rampur	Kemri (NP)	1
460	Rampur	Maswasi (NP)	1
461	Rampur	Milak (NPP)	1
462	Rampur	Rampur (NPP)	1
463	Rampur	Swar (NPP)	4
464	Rampur	Tanda (NPP)	1
465	Saharanpur	Deoband (NPP)	1
466	Saharanpur	Gangoh (NPP)	1
467	Saharanpur	Nakur (NPP)	1
468	Saharanpur	Nanauta (NP)	1
469	Saharanpur	Rampur Maniharan (NP)	1
470	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (M Corp.)	1
471	Sambhal	Babrala (NP)	1
472	Sambhal	Bahjoi (NPP)	1
473	Sambhal	Chandausi (NPP)	1
474	Sambhal	Gawan (NP)	1
475	Sambhal	Narauli (NP)	1
476	Sambhal	Sumbhal (NPP)	1
477	Sambhal	Sirsi (NP)	1
478	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Hariharpur (NP)	1
479	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Khalilabad (NPP)	3
480	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Maghar (NP)	1
481	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Mehdawal (NP)	1
482	Shahjahanpur	Allahganj (NP)	1
483	Shahjahanpur	Jalalabad (NPP)	1
484	Shahjahanpur	Kanth (NP)	1
485	Shahjahanpur	Katra (NP)	1
486	Shahjahanpur	Khudaganj (NP)	1
487	Shahjahanpur	Khutar (NP)	1
488	Shahjahanpur	Powayan (NPP)	1
489	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur (M Corp.)	2
490	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar (NPP)	2
491	Shamli	Ailum (NP)	1
492	Shamli	Budat (NP)	1

S. No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
	2	3	4
483	Shamli	Garhi Pukhta (NP)	1
484	Shamli	Jalalabad (NP)	1
485	Shamli	Jhinjhana (NP)	1
486	Shamli	Kairana (NPP)	1
487	Shamli	Kandhla (NPP)	1
488	Shamli	Shamli (NPP)	1
489	Shamli	Thana Bhawan (NP)	1
490	Shamli	Un (NP)	1
491	Siddharth Nagar	Bansi (NPP)	1
492	Siddharth Nagar	Barhani Bazar (NP)	1
493	Siddharth Nagar	Domariyaganj (NP)	1
494	Siddharth Nagar	Shohratgarh (NP)	1
495	Siddharth Nagar	Siddharthnagar (NPP)	1
496	Siddharth Nagar	Uska Bazar (NP)	1
497	Sitapur	Biswan (NPP)	1
498	Sitapur	Hargaon (NP)	1
499	Sitapur	Khairabad (NPP)	1
500	Sitapur	Laharpur (NPP)	1
501	Sitapur	Mahmudabad (NPP)	1
502	Sitapur	Maholi (NP)	1
503	Sitapur	Misrikh-Naimish (NPP)	1
504	Sitapur	Painteper (NP)	1
505	Sitapur	Sidhauli (NP)	1
506	Sitapur	Sitapur (NPP)	1
507	Sitapur	Tambaur- Ahamdabad (NP)	1
508	Sonbhadra	Chopan (NP)	1
509	Sonbhadra	Churk Churma (NP)	1
510	Sonbhadra	Dudhi (NP)	1
511	Sonbhadra	Ghorawal (NP)	1
512	Sonbhadra	Obra(NP)	1
513	Sonbhadra	Pipri (NP)	1
514	Sonbhadra	Renukoot (NP)	1
515	Shravasti	Bhinga (NPP)	1
516	Shravasti	Ikauna (NP)	1
517	Sultanpur	Dostpur (NP)	1
518	Sultanpur	Kadipur (NP)	1
519	Sultanpur	Koeripur (NP)	1
520	Sultanpur	Sultanpur (NPP)	1
521	Unnao	Auras (NP)	1
522	Unnao	Bangarmau (NPP)	1
523	Unnao	Bhagwant Nagar (NP)	1
524	Unnao	Bighapur (NP)	1
525	Unnao	Fatehpur Chaurasi (NP)	1
526	Unnao	Ganj Muradabad (NP)	1
527	Unnao	Hyderabad (NP)	1

S No	District	ULB	Total No. of existing dumpsites
	2	3	4
538	Unnao	Kursath (NP)	1
539	Unnao	Maurawan (NP)	1
540	Unnao	Mohan (NP)	1
541	Unnao	Nawabganj (NP)	1
542	Unnao	Nyoura (NP)	1
543	Unnao	Purwa (NP)	1
544	Unnao	Rasulabad (NP)	1
545	Unnao	Safipur (NP)	1
546	Unnao	Ugu (NP)	1
547	Unnao	Unnao (NPP)	1
548	Varanasi	Gangapur (NP)	1
549	Varanasi	Ramnagar (NPP)	1
Total			609

Annexure - VI

Solid Waste Dumpsite detail w.r.t. West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	ULB Name	Dumpsite Location [2]	Area Covered (m_2) [3]	Height of Dumpsite [4]	Quantity of waste at dumpsite(~TPA) [5]	Date from since the dumpsite is in operation [6]	Is the waste still being disposed at the dumpsite [7]	if '7' is yes- then quantity of waste being dumped (TPD) [8]	Ground water Analysis Report (Please Annexe Detailed Report) [9]
1	Alipurduar	Alipurduar	Not settled yet	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise
2	Bankura	Bankura	1 KM away from Keshra village Bankura 252 Assembly and 7 KM away from Main town Mouza-Keshra, JL No-51, Plot No-105, area-16.53	721337.19 Sq Mtr	Garbages are levelized time to time by the help of JCB.	730-750 (approx)	From 1979-80 (occasional) from 1990-91(Regular)	Yes	62 Approx	No such Analysis has done
3	Bankura	Bishnupur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bankura	Sonamukhi	ADRABBAZAR Beside of Rail Truck Mouza Patsol Plot No-167, J.L. No-68, P.O. Sonamukhi, Dist-Bankura	26223.63	3 Feet	2880 TPA	January, 2019	Yes	8 TPD	Nil
5	Birbhum	Bolpur	Sian, PO-Bolpur	3.33 Acre	Approx 15 Ft	Not Available	Since 1981	No		Not Available
6	Birbhum	Dubrajpur								
7	Birbhum	Nalhati	Low land site in mouza Jagadhari JL No:50, Ward No-15	130 sq Mtr	6Ft	25 MT Per Day	From Nov 2018	Yes	25 MT Per day	No analysis report is located as there is no such treatment or analysis point.
8	Birbhum	Rampurhat	mouza Kusumba JL n0-83, khatiyan no-3398	15580 Sq mtr	3.85 Mtr	17820 T	Since 1996	Yes	Near about 49.50 TPDA	Annexure Attached
9	Birbhum	Sainthia	Mouza-Muradihi, Plot no-03, JL No-97, ward No-14	1538.2 Sq mtr	2.5 mtr	4380	Near about 01.04.2011	Yes	12	NA

10	Birbhum	Suri								
11	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar								
12	Cooch Behar	Dinhata	Baranachina Ghat par Dinhata Coochbehar, West Bengal	3479.55 sq Mtr	MSL 36 Mtr	5629 MT per year	Since 03/07/1981	Yes	18.10 MT per day	No
13	Cooch Behar	Haldibari	Dakshin Bara Haldibari	168.74 Katha	76 Ft refference to sea bed level	4 MT	from 1994	yes	Approx 4MT	No infrastructure of geological survery.
14	Cooch Behar	Mathabhanga	Junction of ward no. 02 & 05	5000.00 m^2	0.50 m.	2184 TPA	1986	YES'	7 TPD	Not Available
15	Cooch Behar	Mekliganj	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Cooch Behar	Tufanganj	Old dumpsite	3.004 Acre	55 Mtr from sea level	13.950 TPD	since 1996 (old Dumpsite)	Yes	13.950 TPD	Generally water located in 3 Mtr depth from top of the ground in winter season and 1.5 - 2.0 mtr in depth from top of the ground surface in rainy season.
			southern side of railway underpass at kamatfulbari under nakkati gacch GP near dumpsite	5.405 Acre	70 Mtr from sea level	5091.75 TPA	Since 2019 (new dumpsite)			
17	Darjeeling	Darjeeling								
18	Darjeeling	Kurseong	China O.G beiow P.B. Road, ward n0-20	3 Acre	4000 FT from sea level	15000 TPA @8 PPD	2013	Yes	8 TPD	NA
19	Darjeeling	Mirik Notified Area	Far below Mahadev Tar	500Sq M	100 feet Sloping Land	1277.5 TPA	since 2007	Yes	3.5 TPD	Being a hill station water analysis is not conducted
20	Darjeeling	Siliguri MC	Ward no-42 beside eastern bypass	85145.859 Sq Mtr (21.04 Acre)	10 Mtr	Approx 2.13 Million Tons since inseptions	Since 1949	Yes	350 MTPD	NA
21	Hooghly	Arambagh	1. Pllishree ward no-6 1.3 acre 2. Paschim Haripur, Ward no-12, 9.3 Acre 3. Mandara Chandur, ward no-16, 1.90 Acre	2000 sq km, Dispute, New	Four feet, Vacant, Vacant	10800 TPA (approx)	From 2017-18	Yes	30Ton per day Mixed garbage	Testing report of ground water analysis of water supply under Arambag

										Municipality has been annexed.
22	Hooghly	Baidyabati	Centralized SLF at Dirghangi mouja, Baidyabati, Dist.- Hooghly. Beside NH-2.	Phase-I : Area :-41,800 m^2 ; Phase- II: Area :- 50,600 m^2	7.00 M (Up to Road level)	58403.055	July, 2015	Yes	216.91	Copy attached
23	Hooghly	Bansberia	Niranjan Pally, Ward no 22	7950 Sq Mtr	3 ft	5400 Ton per annum	1/7/2019	Yes	15 MT per Day	Nil
			Bhagar. Ward no- 8,18	33375 Sq Mtr	7 Ft	8640 Ton per annum	Last 12 Years	Yes	24 Ton per day	Nil
24	Hooghly	Bhadreswar	NS Road, bhadreswar, hooghly	1700 Sq Mtr	Approx 5 Mtr	22 MT per Day	from 19-09-2007 to 2012 5 Years	Yes	Approx 56210 MT (7 Years Cumulative)	Nil
25	Hooghly	Champdany	RWMC @ Baidyabati Delhi Road	Available with Baidyabati ULB	Available with Baidyabati ULB	Available with Baidyabati ULB	2014	Yes	Available with Baidyabati ULB	
26	Hooghly	Chandannagar MC								
27	Hooghly	Dankuni	Narna Gram Panchyet	9177.16 Sq Mtr	1.8 mtr	240 Tons per month	Oct-17	Yes	240 Tons Per Month	NA
28	Hooghly	Hooghly Chinsurah	Sukanta nagar, Rabindra nagar under Kodalia1 Gram Panchyet	6.5 acre(25292064 sq m)	15 Mtr	23725 MT	Since 70 Years ago	Yes	65 MT	Not Known
29	Hooghly	Konnagar								
30	Hooghly	Rishra	Dirghangi Munja at Baidyabati Municipality	3400 Sq Mtr	7 Mt	12480 MT	Jul-15	Yes	40 MT	As it is a cluster project so the report of Baidyabati Municipality is final.

31	Hooghly	Serampore	Centralized SLF at Dirghangi mouja, Baidyabati, Dist.- Hooghly. Beside NH-2.	Phase-I : Area :-41,800 m^2 ; Phase- II: Area :- 50,600 m^2	7.00 M (Up to Road level)	58403.055	July, 2015	Yes	216.91	Copy available to KMDA
32	Hooghly	Tarakeswar	Kadamtala, 13 no ward, Tarakeswar Municipality	1803.48	6.09	45625	January, 2004	Yes	12.5	Report not available
33	Hooghly	Uttarpara Kotrung	No as no such dump site in our municapahangi l area, a common sanitary landfill site under KSWMIP (JICA situated) at Dirghangi under Baidyabati Municipality)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Please specify format
34	Howrah	Howrah MC	Belgachia	17 Acre	150 to 200 Ft approx	245645 TPA	Before Independence	Yes	673 TPD	Previous analysis report not available now, after analysis within few days report to be submitted subsequently.
			Chandmari	5 Acre	50-75 Ft approx	55480 TPA	Around 1970	Yes	152 TPD	
35	Howrah	Uluberia	7 KM from ULB, Banitabla by NH6	13 BIGHA	20 FT	No Limit	1/1/1992	Yes	10-12 MT/DAY	___
36	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	WARD NO-16 DHUPGURI	303.85 Sq.mt	NA	NA	NOT IS IN OPERATION	NO	NIL	NA
37	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Balapara, jalpaiguri	2.19 Acre	3 Mtr	17520 MTPA	2013	Yes	48 MTPD	Not Available
38	Jalpaiguri	Mal								
39	Jhargram	Jhargram	Mouza- Jangalkhas, Jl No.- 395, R.S. Plot No.- 1253, L.R. Plot no- 2758, of Jhargram District.	48560.69 m2 (12.00 Acres)	1.50 Meter (Avg.)	13870.00 M.T.	01.03.2018	Yes	38.00 M.T.	N.A.
40	Kalimpong	Kalimpong	6.5 Km from town	2016	8.288 Mtr	57600 MT	03.03.2012	No		NA
41	Kolkata	Kolkata MC								

42	Malda	English Bazar	BahadurpurMouza, Malda	13217 sqmt	Nearly 1.5 mt	NA	03.06.19	Yes	190	Detailed report to be submitted after receiving report from SWID.
43	Malda	Old Malda								
44	Murshidabad	Beldanga	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45	Murshidabad	Berhampore								
46	Murshidabad	Dhulian								
47	Murshidabad	Domkal	Beside Sealmari Khal, at Ward no-11,12,13	12141 m2	2.5mt.	100 TPD	5/3/2018	YES	100 TPD	Ground water Analysis Report Not Yet Done.
48	Murshidabad	Jangipore	Near Gajirpur Balighata	161959 Mtr	5Ft	40250TPA	From the year 2016	Yes	35 to 38 TPD	NO
49	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj								
50	Murshidabad	Kandi								
51	Murshidabad	Murshidabad								
52	Nadia	Birnagar								
53	Nadia	Chakdah								
54	Nadia	Coopers' Camp NAA	No own dumpsite	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	NO	N.A	N.A
55	Nadia	Haringhata	No dumpsite under Haringhata Municipality	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	NA	NA
56	Nadia	Kalyani	Near ER-3 , Ward no-14	3 Acre	NA	NA	2008	No	NA	NA
			Near barrackpore express way, Ward no-17	6 Acre	NA	164250 MTon	2010	Yes	50 MT	NA
			Majher Char Ward no-6	6 Acre	NA	NA	In Progress for Preparation	No	NA	NA
57	Nadia	Krishnanagar	godadanga, ward no-5,(Krishnagar Municipal Trenching ground)	17 Acre	All most ground level (some of the part has 10 ft approx hight)	47450	Still inception	Yes	130 TPD	No analysis done till date.

58	Nadia	Nabadwip	Near Gabtala More, Ward No. 01, (Bablari Road)	6880	2.40 Mtr	2626.47	1952	No	NA	NA
59	Nadia	Ranaghat	Anulia	9.57 Acre	3-6 Mtr	28MT/Day	1964	Yes	28 MT/Day	Not available
60	Nadia	Santipur	Guptipara Ferry ghat at ward no-24	One, 1 Sq Meter	4 Fit	1 CFT	7th July-2019	Yes	Per day 1/2 CFT	Not available
61	Nadia	Taherpur NAA	Ward No -1 Road No- J/NCR	1338.289m2	4.6 m.	1277.5 MT/year	2007	Yes	3.5 MT	Nil
62	North 24 Pgs	Ashokenagar-Kalyangarh	W/No.22 By the road side of N.H. 34 Corridor	317977.68	4Ft.	720 TPD	13.2.1997	Yes	60 TPD	No Such Water Analysis is yet be done
63	North 24 Pgs	Baduria								
64	North 24 Pgs	Baranagar	Promod Nagar Dumping Ground	84984 sq mtr aprox	11.5 mtr	52925(~TPA) prox	1980	Yes	145 TPD(Aprox)	NA
65	North 24 Pgs	Barasat								
66	North 24 Pgs	Barrackpore	Muktapukur old Calcutta road, Ward no-17	21412.0 Sq Mtr	7.5 Mtr average	18250 MT	1916	Yes	50 MT	Not Available
67	North 24 Pgs	Basirhat								
68	North 24 Pgs	Bhatpara	Narayanpur Land near SSG Brick field Narayanpur in Ward No 34	10.33 Acre (Project under construction)	-	-	-	-	-	Report attached
			Madrail, Khudiram Colony in Ward No 32	10.52 Acre	-	-	-	-	-	
			Jilapi Math Temporary Dumpsite in Ward No 13	2 Acre	2M	205 MT	2year	Yes	205 MT/day	Report attached
69	North 24 Pgs	Bidhannagar								
70	North 24 Pgs	Bongaon	Municipality ward no-19	9074 Sq Mtr	2.10 Mtr	19055.4 CUM	15.12.1989	Yes	Showing in Annexture	
71	North 24 Pgs	Dum Dum	Promod Nagar	76282 Sq Mtr	Approx 10 Mtr	22630	30 Year	Yes	62	NA
72	North 24 Pgs	Garulia	Trenching ground road ward 11	20000 Sq Mtr	25 ft	7500TPA	Since inspection	Yes	25 TPD	Not available.
73	North 24 Pgs	Gayeshpur	Kataganj, Near Vibekananda Sangathan, Ward No-16, Nadia	8000.00 m^2	7.790 M	20 MT	1983	Yes	12 Mt	Nil
			Gayeshpur, Near SHG Training centre, Ward No-14, Nadia	6000.00 m^2	7.560 M	15 Mt	1997	Yes	10 Mt	Nil

74	North 24 Pgs	Gobardanga	Ward no-3	Total dump ground area 618*310 feet= Total 440 Decimal	03 feet deep or -1 mtr between	Ton per area (0.00505) square	Jun-18	Yes	8 to 9 TPD	NA
75	North 24 Pgs	Habra	Banipur, Ward No. 24, Habra, at the land of Social Welfare Department, Govt. of West Bengal	6076.62	5.2 m	31598.42 m3	From the year 2009	Yes	72	Ground Water Level 150 ft
76	North 24 Pgs	Halisahar	NS Sarani, Ward No-8, Nabanagar, Halisahar	1.05 Acre	6 Ft	16102 MT	30Years	NO	NA	Report not readily available,the report will be received shortly and then it will be send to you.
77	North 24 Pgs	Kamarhati	NEAR AGARPARA RAILWAY STATION WARD NO. 24	32,107 SQM	12 MTR		MORE THAN 80 YEARS	YES	150 - 160 MT PER DAY	
78	North 24 Pgs	Kanchrapara	Bidhan Pally, Ward no-12,13 Kanchrapara	14000Sq Mtr (approx)	1/4 area 03 Mtr (approx), rest of area is vacant	Yet to assess	20 Years	Yes	40-45 TPD	data not Available
79	North 24 Pgs	Khardah	Dangadigila, Iswarpur Mouza, Bandipur Panchyet area KOL-119	13 Bigha	Not Known	Not Known	Since 2008	Yes	64.5 Mtper day	Not Known
80	North 24 Pgs	Madhyamgram								
81	North 24 Pgs	Naihati	Chhaighat Ward no-6,13	12240 Mtr	4.5	0.00326 TPA	25 Years	Yes	40	Unknown
			Goalpara ghat, ward no-15		5	0.00392 TPA	20 Years	Yes	76 APPROX	UNKNOWN
82	North 24 Pgs	New Barrackpore	Pramod nagar	2 Acre	9.50 Mtr	16.4 MT(Kitchen waste)	2008	Yes	16.4 MT	NA
83	North 24 Pgs	North Barrackpore	1. Garulia Municipality Dumping Ground. 2. Koyrapur near Kalyani Express highwaY	3 Bigha	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Yes	47 MT/Day (approx)	Not Known
84	North 24 Pgs	North Dum Dum	Beside state highway (belghoria expressway)	5353 (part of the total dumpsite)	15 meter	Common landfill dumping ground at Promodnagar (cluster-I)		Yes	163 TPD (only in our ULB-NDDM)	Not applicable

						sharing with 5 other ULBs					
85	North 24 Pgs	Panihati									
86	North 24 Pgs	South Dum Dum	Promod Nagar Dumping Ground	7689 M (Approx)	10-12 M (Approx)	124830	since 1990	Yes	342 TPD	annexed herewith PDF copy
87	North 24 Pgs	Taki	Beside Kanak Sarkar Road, Ward no-05	6000 Sq mtr	2.5 M	2300TPA	Since from 1998	Yes	6.3 TPD	Yet to be prepared
88	North 24 Pgs	Titagarh	Under Titagarh Municipality, dumping ground is situated at ward no. 23 at eastern side of Ranaghat-Sealdah main line.	18025.3 Sq. M.	Average hight approx 7 meter.	44558.281 Ton	Since almost 40 years.	Yes	50 - 52 MT/day	Not available.
89	Paschim Burdwan	Asansol MC	Asansol (Kalipahari)	32103.84	9 Mtr.	75445.5	Data not available	Yes	206.7	Sample water will be sent for analysis shortly
			Burnpur (Hirapur)	18724.88	1 Mtr.	30057.75		Yes	82.35	
			Raniganj (Ronai)	30578.17	2 Mtr.	25294.5		Yes	69.3	
			Jamuria (6 No. by pass)	6685.43	1.22 Mtr.	16260.75		Yes	44.55	
			Kulti (Aldi)	44596.54	2 Mtr.	38982		Yes	106.8	
90	Paschim Burdwan	Durgapur MC	Shankarpur Dumping Ground	12 Acre	11.4 Mtr	137800 MT	Yes	Yes	192 TPD	Yes Annexture copy is enclosed
91	Paschim Medinipur	Chandrokona	Mouza - Raghunathgarh, JL NO.- 87, Plot No. - 363	3250 Sq Mtrs	5 Meters	91.25 Ton	From January 2009	Yes	0.25 Ton	Data is not Available. Ground Water Level - 40 Mtrs
92	Paschim Medinipur	Ghatal								
93	Paschim Medinipur	Kharagpur	Hiradihi	16187.4	0.8	24000	Oct-17	yes	80	Not yet done
94	Paschim Medinipur	Kharar								
95	Paschim Medinipur	Khirpai	Bhutadanga, ward no-7 under Khirpai Municipality	10000	3 Mtr	2 MT	1.09.2016	Yes	2 MT	Annexture attached.
96	Paschim Medinipur	Midnapore								
97	Paschim Medinipur	Ramjibanpore								
98	Purba Burdwan	Bardhaman	Nari Mouza, Kalna Road Burdwan	6.85 Acre	Average hight 10 to 15 Ft	NA		Yes	120-30 MT Per day	NA

99	Purba Burdwan	Dainhat	There is no Dumpsite	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Done Report enclosed.
100	Purba Burdwan	Guskara	Near Cattle Market, Ward no-4	1656 Sq mtr	2.80 mt	5202 Ton	01.03.1988	Yes	18 MT	PH-7.38, Iron-0.35, Hardness-200, Tarbidity-3.15, TC-2, FC-0
101	Purba Burdwan	Kalna	Municipality having no dumpsite/ searching for land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Report for ground water analysis is not available at present and will be submitted after obtaining report for PHE.
102	Purba Burdwan	Katwa								
103	Purba Burdwan	Memari	GT Road (Near Nudipur Bridge)	5670	8	3500	1.08.2017	Yes	10 TPD	No Ground water analysis Report
			Ichapur (Liquied Waste)	525	2		Facility started very soon	NA	NA	No Ground water analysis Report
104	Purba Medinipur	Contai								
105	Purba Medinipur	Egra								
106	Purba Medinipur	Haldia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
107	Purba Medinipur	Panskura								
108	Purba Medinipur	Tamluk	D.C Sankarara, Ward no-18	1980 Sq Mtr	60 FT	2500T	Oct-04	Yes	Everyday approx 15 T	Attached
109	Purulia	Jhaldah								
110	Purulia	Purulia								
111	Purulia	Raghunathpur	By the side of NH2, 7 KM from ULB, Mouza- Rangametiya, JL No-100, Plot no-1163	3.13 Acre, 12650 sq Mtr	Not yet inagurated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
112	South 24 Pgs	Baruipur								

113	South 24 Pgs	Budge-Budge								
114	South 24 Pgs	Diamond Harbour	Dalanghata 7 KM away from D.H. Municipality	1.5 ACRE	1.6 Mtr from ground level or road level	Approx 50 TPA	2001	Yes	8-10 TPD	Surface water 2.03 MGD
115	South 24 Pgs	Jainagar-Mazilpore								
116	South 24 Pgs	Maheshtala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
117	South 24 Pgs	Pujali								
118	South 24 Pgs	Rajpur Sonarpore	Trenching Ground road, Harinavi, ward no-15 (distance from both subhas gram railway station and NS Bose Road, a state highway is 1.5 KM Respectively	135 SQ Mtr	1 FT from road level	45000 TPA approx (including drainage sludge and debris which is usually used for fiolling of low land areas)	NA	Yes	125 TPD approx	NA
119	South Dinajpur	Balurghat								
120	South Dinajpur	Buniyadpur	PS-Banshihari, Mouza-Mokrampore. JL no-221,Plot no-228,229,230,231,232,233&234	19795 sq mtr,(4.89 Acre)	1 m	59384 m3	01/01/2019 (7 months)	Yes	21000m3	Distance from river Tangan 0.5 Km. No other water resource near the dumping site. Under ground water depth 11 meter.
121	South Dinajpur	Gangarampore	Kamalpur under Gangarampur MunicipalityIn Gangarampur Police Station	24281. 00 Sq.Mtr.	25Mtr. From Sea level	4015/TPA	2007	Yes	11.13/TPD	N.A
122	Uttar Dinajpur	Kaliaganj	Mahadevpur , ward no-17,Uttar Chirail para, ward no-16	16463 Sq Mtr	35.17 Mtr	6.70 TPA	2005-2006	Yes	53 TPD	Attached
123	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj	Bandar swashan, ward no-22	Areas 4 (Approx 16184 SQ Mtr)	4.84 Mtr	33580 MT approx	15-Jan-17	Yes	73.7	NA

124	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola	Plot no-(LR), 232,235,257 Mouza-Silonga, JL No-19, Ward no-11 Dalkhola Municipality	11011 Sq mtr	0.72 ft	3000 MT approx.	01.02.2018	Waste collected from the whole city and deposited on the dumping site		
125	Uttar Dinajpur	Islampore								

ANNEXURE- X

Table 1: **Overview of the CPCB observations made during inspection of three Dumpsites in Delhi**

S. No.	Name of the dumpsite	Status of legacy waste management	Quantity of legacy waste being processed (TPD)	Total quantity of legacy waste processed till 14-1-2020	No. of trommels operational	Compliance to CPCB guidelines
1	Ghazipur	Under progress	600	25000 MT	2	Not complying
2	Okhla	Under progress	250	19000 MT	1	Not complying
3	Bhalsawa	Under progress	2200	65000 MT	9	Not complying
Total			**3050 T**	**1,09,000 MT**	**12**	

i. **Stabilization of Waste: -**

Waste stabilization through bio-remediation is being practiced only at Okhla dumpsite but stabilization of waste is not complete . No waste stabilization is being practiced at Bhalsawa and Ghazipur dumpsite.

ii. **Screening of Waste**: -
The screening of waste is currently not as per the CPCB guidelines on "Disposal of Legacy Waste" in all the three dumpsites. Only one screen size (30 mm)is being used at these sites

iii. **Disposal of Different Fractions**: -
There is currently no plan for disposal of screened fractions at all the three dumpsites, which are currently being dumped onsite. Only RDF generated from Ghazipur dumpsite is being sent to Waste to Energy plant at Ghazipur.

iv. The records of generation & disposal of each fraction of materials recovered from the bio-mining process is not maintained.

v. Leachate was being generated, however, leachate treatment is not being carried out at any of these dumpsites.

vi. Work is being executed on piece meal basis and no comprehensive time bound action plan for bio-remediation, including timeframe for clearance of dumpsite, details of machinery to be set up, utilization of screened fractions has been prepared for bioremediation of the three dumpsites.

vii. No dust mitigation measures have been taken causing air pollution.

ANNEXURE - XI

Item Nos. 05 & 06 Court No. 1

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 681/2018
(I.A. No. 411/2019)
WITH
Original Application No.10/2019 (EZ)

News item published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan

Titled

"NCAP with multiple timelines to clean air in 102 cities to be released around August 15"

WITH

Dr. Gautam Ghosh Applicant(s)

Versus

State of West Bengal & Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 15.11.2019
Date of Order: 20.11.2019

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

ORDER

S. No.	CONTENT	PARA No.
I	The issue: Remedial Action for air pollution in 122 Non-Attainment Cities (NACs)	01
II	Order dated 08.10.2018	02 - 07
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IV	Order dated 16.01.2019	09
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VI	Report of the CPCB dated 14.11.2019 - consideration of status of compliance of directions I to XIV in order dated 06.08.2019	11
(a)	**Direction-I**: Installation of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AAQMS)	12
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I. The Issue: Remedial Action for air pollution in 122 Non-Attainment Cities (NACs)

1. This order is being passed in continuation of order dated 06.08.2019 on the subject of remedial measures to be adopted to enforce the Ambient Air Quality Standards with reference to the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (the Air Act) and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (the EPA Act) in cities classified as 'Non-Attainment Cities' (NACs)[1] based on monitoring of the ambient air quality. Further question is compliance of Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 (Noise Rules) framed under the provisions of the EPA Act.

II. Order dated 08.10.2018

2. Vide order dated 08.10.2018, this Tribunal noticed the newspaper report[2] to the effect that 102 cities were identified as NACs for not meeting the prescribed standards of air quality. The Air Act stipulates stopping of any activity violating norms of air quality and taking steps

[1] NAC has been defined as those "Cities which are exceeding annual average concentrations of any of the notified parameters with respect to National Ambient Air Quality Standards for consecutively five years".

[2] Dated 03.08.2019 in the Times of India under the heading "NCAP with multiple timelines to clean air in 102 cities to be released around August 15".

for prosecution or other regulatory measures[3] which have been read to include recovery of compensation on 'Polluter Pays' principle[4]. National Ambient Air Quality Standards are laid down under Section 16(2)(h) of the Air Act.[5] The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) compiled its report with reference to the said standards and published a list of 102 NACs[6]. The GoI prepared National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) proposing to reduce the pollution in next 10 years - 35% in next 3 years, 50% in next 5 years and 70-80% in next 10 years. It may be noted that as a result of such exercise, earlier in the year 2017 number of NACs was 95[7] which number increased to 102 in the year 2018 and has now reached 122. This shows that action taken so far is inadequate and does not match the increasing pollution. Apart from this, the real number might increase further if complete and accurate data is collected.

3. The Tribunal noted the concern arising from such large scale air pollution which grapples the country in spite of statutory mechanism under the Air Act, directions of the CPCB under section 18(1)(b), dated 29.12.2015 and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for control of **vehicular pollution[8], industrial and construction sector pollution[9], power sector pollution[10] and agricultural sector**

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[3] Section 22 read with Section 31A of the Air Act and

[4] Aryavart Foundation Vs. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Limited & Ors.O.A No. 95/2018, Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors. (1996) 3 SCC 212 Para 16, Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India & Ors. (1996)5SCC647 Para 12 to 18 - holding that 'Polluter Pay' principle is accepted principle and part of environmental law of the country, even without specific statute.

[5] Notification dated 12.11.2009 issued by the CPCB

[6] https://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Non-Attainment_Cities.pdf

[7] http://cpcbenvis.nic.in/airpollution/finding.htm. Based on ambient air quality data obtained (2008-2010) under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

[8] M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1985)2 SCC 431, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (2001) 3 SCC 756, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1998) 6 SCC 63, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (2002) 3 SCC 356, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1998) 6 SCC 60

[9] M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1997) 2 SCC 353, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India and Shriram Foods and Fertilizer Industries and Anr. (1986) 2 SCC 235, Rural Litigation and Entitlement Ken 'ra, Dehradun v. State of U.P. (1985) 2SCC 431, Mohd. Haroon Ansari v. District Collector (1998) 6 SCC 60, Union of India v. Union Carbide Co. (1989) 1 SCC 674, M.C. Mehta v. Union of

pollution[11] and orders of this Tribunal dealing with the said issues[12]. The Tribunal also referred to a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control for NCR prepared in pursuance of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 06.2.2017 by the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA) in consultation with the CPCB and DPCC on 05.04.2017[13] and Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) notified by the MoEF&CC on 12.01.2017 stipulating specific steps for different levels of air quality such **as improvement in emission and fuel quality and other measures for vehicles, strategies to reduce vehicle numbers, non-motorised transport network, parking policy, traffic management, closure of polluting power plants and industries including brick kilns, control of generator sets, open burning, open eateries, road dust, construction dust, etc.**[14]

4. Implementation of prescribed norms in the light of legal provisions and court directions remains a challenge. The consequence is that India is being ranked high in terms of level of pollution compared to many other countries with enormous adverse impact on public health. Most victims are children, senior citizens and the poor.[15]

India (1992) 4 SCC 256, Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd. etc. v. Union of India & Ors.(2013) 4SCC 575 , M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (2004) 6 SCC 588, M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (2000)6 SCC 213

[10] Consumer Education and Research Centre v. Union of India (1995)3 SCC 42, Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection group and Ors. v. Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Company Ltd. and Ors (1991) 2SCC 539

[11] Arjun Gopal and Ors v. Union of India and Ors (2017) 16 SCC 280, Dr. B.L Wadhera v. Union of India and Ors (1996) 2 SCC 594

[12] Vardhman Kaushik v. Union of India and Ors. O.A no. 21 of 2014, Vikrant Kumar Tongad v. Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority and Ors, O.A No. 118 of 2013, Satish Kumar v. Union of India and Ors, O.A. No. 56 (T_{HC}) OF 2013, Smt. Ganga Lalwani V. Union of India and Ors. O.A No. 451 of 2018

[13] Report No.71, EPCA-R/2-17/L-21, Comprehensive Action Plan for air pollution control with the objective to meet ambient air quality standards in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and National Capital Region, including states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

[14] S.O.118(E), Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

[15] https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/india-ranks-177-out-of-180-in-environmental-performance-index/article22513016.ece, https://www.ndtv.com/delhi-news/delhis-air-pollution-has-caused-of-death-of-15-000-people-study-1883022.

5. The GRAP categorises levels of pollution as severe plus, severe, very poor, moderate to poor. The action to be taken in such situations includes stopping entry of trucks, stopping construction activities, odd and even scheme of private vehicles, shutting of schools, closing of brick kilns, stone crushers, hot mix plants, power plants, intensifying public transport services, mechanised cleaning of road, and sprinkling of water, stopping the use of diesel generator sets, enhancing parking fees, etc.

6. The MoEF&CC has by various notifications put restriction on activities in Coastal areas, Flood plains, Taj corridor Eco-sensitive zones, etc. in view of ecological sensitivity and impact of such activities on environment if such activities are carried out in unregulated areas. This needs to be extended to the NACs in view of impact on public health and environment to give effect to the 'Precautionary' and 'Sustainable Development' principles.

7. The Tribunal, after consideration of the issue on 08.10.2018, directed as follows:

> " *i. All the States and Union Territories with non-attainment cities must prepare appropriate action plans within two months aimed at bringing the standards of air quality within the prescribed norms within six months from date of finalization of the action plans.*
> *ii. The Action Plans may be prepared by six-member committee comprising of Directors of Environment, Transport, Industries, Urban Development, Agriculture and Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board or Committee of the concerned State. The Committee may be called Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC). The AQMC will function under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory. This may be further supervised by the Chief Secretaries concerned or their counterparts in Union Territories by ensuring intra-sectoral co-ordination.*

iii. The Action Plans may take into account the GRAP, the CAP and the action plan prepared by CPCB as well as all other relevant factors. The Action Plans may be forwarded to the CPCB by 31.12.2018. The same may be placed before the Committee as directed in direction no. vi. The Action Plan will include components like identification of source and its apportionment considering sectors like vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, dust pollution, construction activities, garbage burning, agricultural pollution including pollution caused by burning of crop residue, residential and indoor pollution etc. The action plan shall also consider measures for strengthening of Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) monitoring and steps for public awareness including issuing of advisory to public for prevention and control of air pollution and involvement of schools, colleges and other academic institutions and awareness programmes.

iv. The Action Plan will indicate steps to be taken to check different sources of pollution having speedy, definite and specific timelines for execution.

v. The Action Plan should be consistent with the carrying capacity assessment of the non-attainment cities in terms of vehicular pollution, industrial emissions and population density, extent of construction and construction activities etc. The carrying capacity assessment shall also lay emphasis on agricultural and indoor pollution in rural areas. Depending upon assessed carrying capacity and source apportionment, the authorities may consider the need for regulating number of vehicles and their parking and plying, population density, extent of construction and construction activities etc. Guidelines may accordingly be framed to regulate vehicles and industries in non-attainment cities in terms of carrying capacity assessment and source apportionment.

vi. The Committee comprising of (a) Shri. Prashant Gargava, Member Secretary, CPCB, (b) Dr. Mukesh Khare, Professor, IIT Delhi, and (c) Dr. Mukesh Sharma, Professor, IIT Kanpur shall examine the Action Plans and on the recommendations of the said Committee, the Chairman, CPCB shall approve the same by 31.01.2019.

vii. The Chief Secretaries of the State and Administrators/ Advisors to Administrators of the Union Territories will be personally accountable for failure to formulate Action Plans, as directed.

viii. The CPCB, SPCBs and State Pollution Control Committees shall develop a public grievance redressal portal for redressal of public complaints on air pollution along with a supervisory mechanism for its disposal in a time bound manner. Any visible air pollution can be reported at such portal by email/ SMS.

ix. The CPCB and all the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees shall collectively workout and design a robust nationwide ambient air quality monitoring programme in a revised format by strengthening the existing monitoring network with respect to coverage of more cities/towns. The scope of monitoring should be expanded to include all twelve (12) notified parameters as per Notification No B-29016/20/90/PCI-L dated 18th November, 2009 of CPCB. The continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AAQMS) should be preferred in comparison to manual monitoring stations. The CPCB and States shall file a composite action plan with timelines for its execution which shall not be more than three months. It is expected that all such AAQMS shall be connected to central server of CPCB for reporting analysis of results in a form of Air Quality Bulletin for general public at regular intervals atleast on weekly basis and ambient air quality on continuous basis on e-portal. MoEF&CC will provide requisite funds for the purpose. MoEF&CC in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, MoRTH, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare or any other Ministry to lay down such guidelines as may be considered necessary for improvement of air quality in the country."

III. <u>Order dated 15.03.2019</u>

8. Thereafter, compliance of the above directions was reviewed on 15.03.2019 in the light of report submitted by the CPCB on 15.02.2019. The Tribunal observed:

"5. In pursuance to the above, the CPCB has filed compliance report vide e-mail dated 15.02.2019. An updated status report has been furnished during the hearing by the learned counsel for the CPCB which is as follows:-

"Action Plan received: 83 cities
Action plan not received: 19 cities
Action Plan approved by CCB: 46
Action Plan not approved by CCB: 11
Action Plan under Review: 26+3 (three revised plan of Telangana received)

Monitoring Network worked out in consultation with SPCBs".

6. *The question is the action to be taken for non-compliance by the States in not preparing action plans or incomplete plans and further directions for execution of plans.*

7. Non-compliance of order of this Tribunal is a criminal offence under Section 26 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 and in case of Government, Head of the Department is deemed to be guilty for such an offence. Punishment provided is sentence upto three years or fine upto Rs. 10 crores or both with additional fine for the every day's failure. Under Section 25 of the NGT Act, 2010, order of the Tribunal is decree of Civil Court to be executed as per Civil Procedure Code. Section 51 Civil Procedure Code provides civil imprisonment as a mode for enforcing the decree. Alternatively, such further order can be passed as may be necessary to secure compliance.

8. Vide order dated 16.01.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018, the Tribunal directed Chief Secretaries of all the States to appear in person and furnish compliance of various orders of this Tribunal, including the above order dated 08.10.2018 with regard to non-attainment cities. The Chief Secretaries of five States have already appeared and most of the States have are still non-compliant. They have been directed to take necessary steps with improved institutional mechanism and approach.

9. In view of non-compliance of orders of this Tribunal, on an important issue adversely affecting public health and lives of citizens, inspite of serious consequences statutorily provided by the Parliament, we direct Chief Secretaries of the States in respect of which action plans have not been filed i.e. Assam, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Nagaland to forthwith furnish such action plans. If such action plans are not furnished till 30.04.2019, the States will be liable to pay environment compensation of Rs. 1 crore each. The States, where action plans are found to be deficient and deficiencies are not removed till 30.04.2019, will be liable to pay Rs. 25 lacs each. The timeline for execution of the action plans is six months from the date of finalization of action plan. Budgetary provision must be made for execution of such plans.

10. If action plans are not executed within the specified timeline mentioned above, the defaulting States will be required to pay Environmental Compensation and may also be

required to furnish performance guarantee for execution of plans in extended timeline as per recommendations received from CPCB. The CPCB may make its recommendation in the matter before the next date.

11. The CPCB is directed to update the number of cities. If on parameters applied, there are other cities, not included in list of 102, such cities may be also included.

12. We also direct CPCB to prepare noise pollution map and identify hotspots and categorize the cities with specified hotspots and propose a remedial action plan. Such report may be furnished within three months by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com. We are informed that in 7 cities noise monitoring mechanism has already been established by the CPCB which is functioning on continuous basis and is connected to the server of CPCB. The CPCB may consider setting up such mechanism in all the cities which are found to be having noise level above approved the threshold."

IV. Order dated 16.01.2019

9. Apart from the above orders, it may be noted that vide order dated 16.01.2019 in *O.A No. 606/2018*[16] the Tribunal directed the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs to appear in person with their reports on significant environmental issues affecting the health of people, including the issue of NACs[17] dealt with in the present proceedings. On 23.04.2019, in O.A No. 606/2018[18], the Tribunal directed CPCB to explore preparation of Annual Environment Plan for the country giving status of compliance of environmental norms and gaps, if any. In the process, to undertake assessment of damage to the environment in monetary terms so that by applying the 'Polluter Pays' principle, the cost of damage is recovered from identified polluters. Further orders passed by the Tribunal which have direct bearing on air quality include **action for management of bio-**

[16] Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
[17] Para 40 of Order dated 16.01.2019
[18] Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (State of Tamil Nadu)

medical waste[19], plastic waste management[20], prohibiting polluting activity in polluted industrial areas[21] and remediation of legacy waste dump-sites in the country[22].

V. Order dated 06.08.2019

10. The matter was reviewed on 06.08.2019 in the light of the earlier proceedings and report dated 15.07.2019 filed by the CPCB. Following questions were framed for consideration:

> *" a. Whether a robust nationwide real time online continuous ambient air quality monitoring programme has been designed as admittedly there are shortcomings in the current air quality monitoring regime in view of area coverage and quality of data?*
> *b. Whether more cities have been identified as NACs and strategy to deal with the same has been prepared?*
> *c. Whether the States with NACs have prepared time bound and budgeted Action Plans for bringing the air quality of NACs in their States within the prescribed norms?*
> *d. Whether the components of such Action Plans are in conformity with the directions in order dated 08.10.2018[23]?*
>
> *e. Whether environmental compensation regime has been designed on 'Polluter Pays' principle?*
> *f. Whether CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs have developed a public grievance redressal portal?*
> *g. Further directions to deal with the situation."*

10.1 With reference to (a), it was found that number of 1500 real time Online Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (OCAAQMS) was inadequate. CPCB suggested following number of minimum such stations based on 2011 consensus:

Population	*Minimum No. of*	*Minimum no of*	*Total*

[19] O.A No. 710/2017
[20] Execution Application No. 13/2019
[21] O.A No. 1038/2018
[22] O.A No. 519/2019 and O.A No. 386/2019
[23] (I)Identification of source of pollution; (II) Determining source apportionment including sectors like vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, dust pollution, construction activities, garbage burning, agricultural pollution including pollution caused by burning of crop residue, residential and indoor pollution etc; (III) measures for strengthening of Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) monitoring and (IV) Steps for public awareness including issuing of advisory to public for prevention and control of air pollution and involvement of schools, colleges and other academic institutions and awareness programmes.

(Census 2011)	*manual station under NAMP*	*proposed CAAQMS*	
1,00,000- < 5,00,000	*1-Background 2-Residential/ Commercial*	*1-Residential*	*4*
5,00,000- <10,00,000	*1-Background 2-Residential/ Commercial*	*1-Residential 1- Traffic dominant area 1- Commercial*	*6*
10,00,000- <50,00,000	*1-Background 2-Residential/ Commercial*	*2-Residential 1- Traffic dominant area 1- Commercial 1-Industrial area*	*8*
>50,00,000	*1-Background in upwind direction 1-Background in down wind direction 2- Residential/ Commercial*	*4-Residential 3- Traffic dominant area 3- Commercial 2-Industrial area*	*16*

Direction was issued to assess optimal number of stations required and to install such stations linking them to the central server of CPCB. Environmental Compensation (EC) and Consent funds available with CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs could be utilized for the purpose. Details of such funds were required to be furnished along with action plans.

10.2 With regard to (b), it was noted that a portal "Sameer" has been developed by the CPCB and on that pattern all States/UTs could develop such stations.

10.3 With regard (c), it was observed that 20 additional NACs were identified. Action plans were required to be prepared for the said additional 20 NACs within three months and after approval by CPCB, time bound action plans for remediation was to be initiated within three months.

10.4 With regard to (d), action plans for the cities for which the same had not been finalized were required to be finalized within two months and for failure, compensation were liable to be paid in terms of order of this Tribunal already passed.

10.5 With regard to (e), it was observed that where action plans could not be enforced, provision for accountability, source apportionment (SA), carrying capacity (CC) assessment was necessary. The CPCB was to prepare a model/SOP on the pattern of models already developed with regard to Shimla, Kasuali and Mcleodganj. Report in respect of Delhi dated 22.04.2019 filed in O.A No. 568/2016[24] was to be looked into. Apart from PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, other elements of pollution were also to be factored in. The Tribunal noted that Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) prepared by the CPCB showing that 100 industrial clusters were polluted warranted immediate remediation. Timeline for review of action plans and for further micro planning was to be reduced.

10.6 With regard to (f), the Tribunal noted various estimates about death and diseases caused by air pollution and the necessity of reversing such trend for protection of environment and public health. The rule of law required guilty being punished and required to pay compensation for restoration of the environment and health. The enforcement regime was not commensurate to the problem as number of violations for large scale violation under the Air Act, which were criminal offences, was illusive. Similarly, compensation assessed and recovered did not match the violations.

10.7 With regard to (g), it was observed that proposal to reduce air pollution by 20%-30% by 2024 did not meet the Constitutional mandate of Right to breathe clean air. The targets were, thus, required to be increased and timeline required to be reduced.

[24] Ajay Khera Vs. M/S Container Corporations of India Limited & Ors. Report by the CPCB is in relation to Carrying Capacity for Air Quality for Delhi- NCR

Air pollution by DG sets was required to be part of action plans including retrofitting of emission-control devices on generators already being used which aspect was part of NCAP. Action was also required for action black carbon generators. It was further observed that unplanned industrial activities in residential areas were required to be closed/shifter as per mandate of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India, (2004) 6SCC 588.*

10.8 With regard to issue of noise pollution which was earlier dealt with on 15.03.2019, directing procurement of noise monitoring devices, training of staff for using such devices and protocol for fixing noise meters with data loggers of noise creating equipments, the CPCB was directed to lay down scale of compensation for violations. The Tribunal noted that States of West Bengal and Tripura had already notified the requirement of fixing limiters on noise equipments which order was followed by this Tribunal vide order dated 01.08.2019 in *O.A. No. 519/2016, Hardeep Singh & Ors. vs SDMC & Ors.* The said direction was extended to all the States/ UTs.

10.9 Finally, following directions were issued:

" I. *CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs need to ensure assessment and installation of the requisite number of real time Online Continuous AAQMS within six months from today and indicate progress in this regard before the next date.*

II. *The Expert Team of CPCB to design a model/SOP for source apportionment and carrying capacity assessment within two months which may be replicated for all the NACs. In the light of such study, further action may need to be considered by MoEF&CC within three months thereafter in terms of regulating the number of vehicles, action in terms of shift to e-vehicles and CNG vehicles, intensifying public transport system, mechanical cleaning of roads, enhancement of public parking facilities etc., improvement in fuel quality and traffic management, regulation of construction activities, strict adherence to siting guidelines with regard to stone crushers, mining, brick kilns, thermal*

power plants, coal handling, air polluting industries, hot mix plants, etc. Besides, activities like crop burning and burning of trash wood/leaves/debris for heating in winters to be strictly regulated and violations penalized as has been done by notifications for ESZ, CRZ, Ganga Flood plains etc.

III. *Concerned Town & Country Planning departments (with whatever be the name in the State) of all the States/UTs may ensure review of master plans specially for the NACs to be consistent with carrying capacity and source apportionment study reports within six months of such reports being available and furnish compliance reports to this Tribunal and CPCB.*

IV. *Concerned States may evolve enforcement mechanism for closing/shifting of industrial units other than household industries from residential/non conforming areas in the light of law laid down in M.C. Mehta vs Union of India, (2004) 6SCC 588.*

V. *SPCBs/PCCs need to develop interactive public grievance redressal portals on the pattern of CPCB portal "Sameer" within two months if not already done.*

VI. *Actions Plans need to be prepared by States for the additional 20 NACs on the pattern of 102 NACs within three months and after its approval by CPCB within two months, States must initiate time bound action on remediation within next three months.*

VII. *CPCB may finalize the pending action plans within two months. Environmental compensation may be deposited by the defaulting States in terms of our order dated 15.03.2019 with the CPCB.*

VIII. *Timeline prescribed for reviewing action plans with regard to its report dated 15.07.2019 by the CPCB for further micro planning may be reduced from six months, preferably to four months. CPCB may give appropriate directions to the SPCBs/PCCs accordingly.*

IX. *CPCB must forthwith come out with a compensation regime within two months for air as well as noise pollution to the extent such norms have not yet been laid down.*

X. *Having regard to adverse impact on public health and constitutional mandate that right to clean air is a fundamental right, the MoEF&CC may modify the NCAP by reducing the timelines and increasing the target for reduction of air pollution.*

XI. *Noise Limiters need to be installed on potential noise polluting devices, including retrofitting the existing devices. Appropriate directions be issued by the States/UTs within three months in the same manner as directed by this Tribunal for Delhi vide order dated 01.08.2019 in O.A. No. 519/2016, Hardeep Singh & Ors. vs SDMC & Ors.*

XII. *The CPCB may also evaluate existing air quality monitoring mechanism of all States and UTs and furnish a report to this Tribunal before the next date in terms of capacity of its scientific and technical personnel both in terms of number of personnel and skill/competence and outreach programmes on public awareness and suggestions for improvement.*

XIII. *The CPCB and States may have robust Emergency Response System and preparedness by way of mock drills and measures to be taken in the scenario when air pollution levels become severe plus and severe.*

XIV. *The SPCBs and PCCs to submit details of 'consent' funds to CPCB and this Tribunal within two months alongwith Action Plans on the basis of template provided by CPCB. CPCB may scrutinize and approve such action plans within two months in accordance to our order dated 22.01.2019 in O.A. No. 101/2019. Finally, the State PCBs and PCCs may execute their Action Plans within next one year thereafter.*

XV. *The Environmental Compensation levied by State Transport Departments may be divided in the ratio of 50:25:25 amongst the States, the SPCBs/PCCs and the CPCB."*

VI. Report of CPCB dated 14.11.2019 – consideration of status of compliance of directions I to XIV in order dated 06.08.2019

11 Accordingly, report dated 14.11.2019 has been filed by the CPCB. We have considered the report with the assistance of learned Counsel present. We proceed to consider the report and status of compliance with reference to each of the directions in the order dated 06.08.2019 as follows.

a) Direction – I:

Installation of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AAQMS)

12 With regard to direction No. (I), it is stated that criteria has been evolved based on population and area of the cities according to which 800 CAAQMS and 1250 Manual Stations are required in addition to the existing ones. At present, proposal is to install 202 CAAQMS in 114 cities out of which process to install 152 is underway. Let assessed number of stations be installed within one year and quarterly progress reports furnished to CPCB by all the SPCBs/PCCs.

First such report may be furnished by 01.04.2020. All such stations should be connected to the server of the CPCB and data displayed at the national portal on online real-time basis with AQI in public domain. CPCB may have its own stations at such critical locations as considered necessary. All the 12 notified parameters should be duly monitored by the CAAQMS. In default of compliance, SPCB/PCCs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 Lakh per month starting from 01.01.2021. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs.

Procurement of such equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/specifications and accredited/reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter.

b) Direction – II:

Model/SOP for Source Apportionment (SA) and Carrying Capacity (CC) of the NACs

13 With regard to direction No. (II), it is stated the methodology for Source Apportionment and Carrying Capacity study has been evolved which needs to be revised. Draft framework has already been shared with the expert and the SPCBs/PCCs on 10.10.2019. Let SA and CC be completed within three months by the SPCBs/PCCs utilizing available data, based on which MoEF&CC may take further follow up action in terms of direction para II of order dated 06.08.2019 quoted above. SPCBs/PCCs may furnish action taken report to CPCB so that CPCB can file an appropriate report before this Tribunal. For any default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ of Rs. 5 lakh per month after 01.04.2020. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of

the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. MoEF&CC may file compliance report before the next date.

c) Direction – III and IV:

Review of Master Plans consistent with SA and CC and action in the light of law laid down in the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta vs Union of India, (2004) 6 SCC 588 with regard to Delhi

14 With regard to direction No. (III) and (IV), requiring Town Country Planning Departments of all States/UTs to review master plans for NACs in accordance with the CC and SA studies and also evolving mechanism for closing/shifting industrial units from residential/non-conforming area, no report has been furnished. Review of master plans may require CC and SA studies, which have not yet been completed. The review of master plans may now be carried out in the light of the studies within six months from the date of such studies in above terms. Mechanism for shifting industrial units from residential areas may be evolved immediately. Let both these aspects be complied by the all the States/UTs and reports furnished to the CPCB. The Chief Secretaries concerned may monitor compliance. In default, the concerned States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month after the stipulated timeline already mentioned. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments. The CPCB may prepare a comprehensive report and furnish the same before the next date.

d) Direction – V:

Development of Public Grievance Redressal Portal (PGRP)

15 With regard to direction No. (V), it is stated that 38 cities have developed Public Grievance Redressal Portal (PGRP). PGRPs may be developed for the remaining NACs and report furnished by the SPCBs/PCCs to CPCB within two months. In default, SPCBs/PCCs concerned will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. CPCB may file a compliance report. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs.

e) Direction – VI:

Action Plans for additional 20 NACs

16 With regard to direction No. (VI), it is stated that there is partial compliance with regard to 10 out of 20 newly added cities. Compliance may also be ensured for the remaining cities and report furnished to CPCB by the States/UTs by 31.01.2020. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ Rs. 10 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the Heads of the Departments concerned.

f) Direction – VII:

Finalization of Action Plans for 102 NACs and EC regime

17 With regard to direction No. (VII), it is stated that direction has already been complied. Let the approved action plans be executed accordingly in terms of the timeline provided therein and compliance report furnished by Chief Secretaries of the concerned States/UTs to CPCB on quarterly basis starting from 01.04.2020. CPCB may file compliance report before this Tribunal. Failure on this regard may be visited with adverse consequences.

g) **Direction – VIII:**

Micro Planning of Action Plans

18 With regard to direction No. (VIII), there is compliance by 38 cities. Let the States/UTs ensure compliance with regard to the remaining cities within by 30.06.2020. In default, the States/UTs will be liable to pay @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments.

h) **Direction – IX:**

Compensation regime for Noise Pollution

19 With regard to direction No. (IX), EC graded is regime based on population. For noise pollution, EC regime has been prepared and furnished by CPCB in O.A. No. 519/2016.

i) **Direction – X:**

Revisiting of NCAP

20 With regard to direction No. (X), action was to be taken by the MoEF&CC but there is no report of compliance. Let the same be done before the next date, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.

j) **Direction – XI:**

Remedial action for control of noise pollution including procurement of monitoring devices and installation of Noise Limiters

21 With regard to direction No. (XI), the States/UTs have not furnished the compliance reports. Let the same be complied with and report furnished to CPCB by 31.03.2020. CPCB may furnish a comprehensive report to this Tribunal. If the said direction is not

complied with, the defaulting States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month which may be collected by the CPCB and recovered from the salary of the concerned Heads of the Departments.

Procurement of requisite equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/specifications and accredited/reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter.

k) Direction – XII:

Evaluation of existing Air Quality Monitoring Mechanism

22 With regard to direction No. (XII), the CPCB has sought time till 05.12.2019 to make its evaluation. Let the same be done positively by 31.12.2019 and a compliance report filed before the next date. As already directed, the evaluation should not only be sound in terms of scientific and technical capacity but also effectiveness of the outreach programme.

l) Direction – XIII:

Finalization of Emergency Response System (ERS)

23 With regard to direction No. (XIII), the CPCB has given particulars of its own system with regard to NCR but not with regard to rest of the country. Let the same be done now and compliance report filed before the next date. The States have not given their response which may now positively be done within one month, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.

m) Direction – XIV:

Status of Consent and EC Funds

24 With regard to direction No. (XIV), the CPCB has merely given a template for action plan but no further information has been furnished with regard to availability of EC and Consent funds with SPCBs/PCCs and their action plans except the one for the State of Chhattisgarh. Action plan furnished by the State of Chhattisgarh unfortunately has gone astray and against the order of this Tribunal. The direction in paragraph 12 of order dated 06.08.2019 was to utilize EC funds for installing the equipments and remediation/restitution of degraded environment. The Chhattisgarh plan is which as Annexure – (xiv) to the report of the CPCB mentions constructions of buildings, laboratories, offices, residential houses which are not purposes for which such amount can be spent. Doing so may call for prosecution of the concerned officers for mis-appropriation. The Chhattisgarh State PCB is directed to take remedial steps and modify its action plan in terms of instructions of CPCB and direction of this Tribunal. Fresh action plan may be furnished to CPCB by 31.01.2020. We also disapprove the inaction by other SPCBs/PCCs in not complying with the directions. All other SPCBs/PCCs may give their action plans latest by 31.01.2020. In default, the erring SPCBs/PCCs will be liable to pay environmental compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance of the directions which may be liable to be recovered from the concerned Chairmen and Member Secretaries. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. CPCB may file a consolidated report on the subject before the next date.

VII. Further observations

25 We may add that it is well known that afforestation is one of the mitigation measures against air pollution. It needs to be explored by the MoEF&CC and concerned States/UTs whether a part of CAMPA funds can be utilized for special afforestation drive in 122 NACs. If so further necessary action be taken and a report furnished to this Tribunal by the MoEF&CC before the next date.

26 As already noted in para 9, one of the major untackled problem is remediation of legacy waste dump sites in the country releasing emissions in the ambient air. Often there are incidents of fires in such dump sites further adding to air pollution. Apart from other steps, focused attention may be required to ensure bio-remediation of such dump sites for which this Tribunal has already issued exhaustive directions in O.A. No. 519/2019 as already noted in para 9 above.

27 With regard to finalization of Emergency Response System (ERS), we are of view that the State Disaster Management Authorities in coordination with the SPCBs/PCCs and State Units of Meteorological Departments may include emergency as a part of disaster management and develop ERS accordingly which may be placed in public domain.

28 The problem of air pollution remains unabated having its toll on environment and public health. The States/UTs which are able to successfully control air pollution in measurable terms in respect of 122 NACs may place their successful models and best practices on their respective websites for the benefit of others.

VIII. <u>Directions</u>

29 In view of above, we direct as follows:

i) Let assessed number of stations be installed within one year and quarterly progress reports furnished to CPCB by all the SPCBs/PCCs. First such report may be furnished by 01.04.2020. All such stations should be connected to the server of the CPCB and data displayed at the national portal on online real-time basis with AQI in public domain. CPCB may have its own stations at such critical locations as considered necessary. All the 12 notified parameters should be duly monitored by the CAAQMS. In default of compliance, SPCB/PCCs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 Lakh per month starting from 01.01.2021. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs.

Procurement of such equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/specifications and accredited/reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter.

ii) Let SA and CC be completed within three months by the SPCBs/PCCs utilizing available data, based on which MoEF&CC may take further follow up action in terms of direction para II of order dated 06.08.2019 quoted above. SPCBs/PCCs may furnish action taken report to CPCB so that CPCB can file an appropriate report before this Tribunal. For any default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ of Rs. 5 lakh per month after 01.04.2020. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member

Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. MoEF&CC may file compliance report before the next date.

iii) The review of master plans may now be carried out in the light of the studies within six months from the date of such studies in above terms. Mechanism for shifting industrial units from residential areas may be evolved immediately. Let both these aspects be complied by the all the States/UTs and reports furnished to the CPCB. The Chief Secretaries concerned may monitor compliance. In default, the concerned States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month after the stipulated timeline already mentioned. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments. The CPCB may prepare a comprehensive report and furnish the same before the next date.

iv) PGRPs may be developed for the remaining NACs and report furnished by the SPCBs/PCCs to CPCB within two months. In default, SPCBs/PCCs concerned will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. CPCB may file a compliance report. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs.

v) Compliance may also be ensured for the remaining cities and report furnished to CPCB by the States/UTs by 31.01.2020. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ Rs. 10 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries

may also be made in the ACRs of the Heads of the Departments concerned.

vi) Let the approved action plans be executed accordingly in terms of the timeline provided therein and compliance report furnished by Chief Secretaries of the concerned States/UTs to CPCB on quarterly basis starting from 01.04.2020. CPCB may file compliance report before this Tribunal. Failure on this regard may be visited with adverse consequences.

vii) Let the States/UTs ensure compliance of directions with regard to the remaining cities in terms of observations in Para 18 within by 30.06.2020. In default, the States/UTs will be liable to pay @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments.

viii) Let the NCAP be revisited in terms of observations in Para 20 before the next date, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.

ix) Let the directions for control of noise pollution be complied with in terms of observations in Para 21 and report furnished to CPCB by 31.03.2020. CPCB may furnish a comprehensive report to this Tribunal. If the said direction is not complied with, the defaulting States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month which may be collected by the CPCB and recovered from the salary of the concerned Heads of the Departments.

Procurement of requisite equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/specifications and accredited/reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter.

x) Let the evaluation of monitoring stations be done positively by 31.12.2019 in terms of observations in Para 22 and a compliance report filed before the next date. As already directed, the evaluation should not only be sound in terms of scientific and technical capacity but also effectiveness of the outreach programme.

xi) Let the steps for ERS be taken as per observations in Para 23 and compliance report filed before the next date. The States have not given their response which may now positively be done within one month, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.

xii) The Chhattisgarh State PCB is directed to take remedial steps and modify its action plan on the subject of EC and Consent funds in terms of instructions of CPCB and direction of this Tribunal. Fresh action plan may be furnished to CPCB by 31.01.2020. We also disapprove the inaction by other SPCBs/PCCs in not complying with the directions. All other SPCBs/PCCs may give their action plans latest by 31.01.2020. In default, the erring SPCBs/PCCs will be liable to pay environmental compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance of the directions which may be liable to be recovered from the concerned Chairmen and Member Secretaries. Failure

may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. CPCB may file a consolidated report on the subject before the next date.

xiii) It needs to be explored by the MoEF&CC and concerned States/UTs whether a part of CAMPA funds can be utilized for special afforestation drive in 122 NACs. If so, further necessary action be taken and a report furnished to this Tribunal by the MoEF&CC before the next date.

xiv) Apart from other steps, focused attention may be required to ensure bio-remediation of legacy waste dump sites for which this Tribunal has already issued exhaustive directions in O.A. No. 519/2019 as already noted in para 9 above.

xv) With regard to finalization of Emergency Response System (ERS), we are of view that the State Disaster Management Authorities in coordination with the SPCBs/PCCs and State Units of Meteorological Departments may include emergency as a part of disaster management and develop ERS accordingly which may be placed in public domain.

xvi) The States/UTs which are able to successfully control air pollution in measurable terms in respect of 122 NACs may place their successful models and best practices on their respective websites for the benefit of others.

Copies of this order be sent to MoEF&CC, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India, CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs, Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs, State Disaster Management Authorities of all States/UTs by e-mail.

List for further consideration on 08.03.2020.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

Saibal Dasgupta, EM

November 20, 2019
Original Application No. 681/2018
DV