

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Principal Bench, New Delhi

O.A. NO 829/2019

In The Matter of:-

Lt.Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi

Applicant

Vs.

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent

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(A. Sudhakar)

Scientist 'E'

Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
Delhi- 110032

Dated: - 10.09.2020

Place: - Delhi

ACTION TAKEN REPORT SUBMITTED IN COMPLIANCE TO HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (NGT) ORDER DATE OF HEARING 22.06.2020 (DATE OF UPLOADING OF ORDER 29.06.2020) IN OA NO 829/2019 IN THE MATTER OF LT. COL. SARVADAMAN SINGH OBEROI VS UNION OF INDIA & ORS

1. Background

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors passed an order date of hearing 22.06.2020 (Date of Uploading of Order 29.06.2020). Directions of Hon'ble NGT relevant to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is reproduced below:

"Point 9: Accordingly, let the SPCBs and PCCs of the States/UTs and Chief Secretaries of the concerned coastal States/UTs take further remedial action and furnish an action taken report to the CPCB. CPCB may file a consolidated report in the matter before the next by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in" (preferably in the form of searchable/OCR PDF and not image PDF).

A copy of the Hon'ble NGT order is attached as **Annexure- I**.

2. Actions taken by CPCB

In pursuance to Hon'ble NGT order date of hearing 22.06.2020 (Date of Uploading of Order 29.06.2020) remedial actions taken and action taken reports have not been received from any of the 13 coastal States & Union Territories.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, CPCB issued directions to 13 Coastal SPCBs/PCCs (viz., Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Daman, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Puducherry) for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner vide letter dated 31/8/2020 as detailed below:

A. That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal States/UTs within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.

- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the coastal SPCBs/PCCs under consent mechanism prescribed under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.
- v. For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- vi. To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of the directions dated 31/8/2020.

B. Directed all the 13 Coastal SPCBs/PCCs shall:

- i. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal States/UTs by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- ii. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal States/UTs and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other

Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- iii. Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the coastal States/UTs up to 5 km from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.
- iv. Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with the respective Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in States/UTs, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25th November 2020.

Copies of the directions issued under section 18(1) of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to 13 coastal States/UTs is Annexed (**Annexure-II to Annexure XIV**). Copies of the above directions were also communicated to all the concerned Ministries [(i.e., Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) & Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoH&UA)] as well as concerned divisions in CPCB for information.

Since, SPCBs/PCCs have been given time to submit time bound comprehensive action plans for control of marine/ coastal pollution in the concerned 13 coastal States/UTs, within three months i.e., on or before 25/11/2020, therefore, upon receipt of comprehensive action plans, CPCB shall submit the consolidated report to the Tribunal thereafter.

Above status of action taken report, is submitted for kind information. CPCB would be abide by any order passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi.

Court No. 1

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

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 829/2019
With
Report of CPCP dated 11.03.2020

Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 22.06.2020
Date of uploading of order: 29.06.2020

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

For Respondent(s) Mr. Balendu Shekhar, Advocate for CPCB

ORDER

1. The issue for consideration is the remedial action to restore sea water quality along the Indian Coastal areas.
2. According to the Applicant, certain coastal areas are critically polluted on account of dumping of sewerage and waste. Over 80% of marine pollution is from land based sources - industrial, agricultural and urban. Municipal sewage is the main source of pollution. Aquaculture Authority, Government of India has issued guidelines that Aquafarms having area of five hectares and above should have Effluent Treatment System (ETS). Discharge of untreated sewage and effluents in sea is continuing in large scale. Pollution of marine coastline is on gradual increase in the same way as 351 polluted river stretches in the country.

Directions of this Tribunal in O.A. No.673/2018 dealing with 351 polluted river stretches should be extended to the polluted coastal stretches, doing so can result in reclaiming of substantial water. National Coastal Zone Management Authority (MCZMA) has been constituted on 09.10.2017 but the problem of marine pollution remains untackled which calls for intervention by this Tribunal.

3. The Tribunal called for a report from Central Pollution Control Board ("CPCB") on the subject and considered the same vide order dated 03.12.2019 as follows :-

"5. Before we issue further directions, we may note the relevant data in this regard based on study reports in public domain. India has a coastline of about 7,555 km, of which about 5,400 km belong to peninsular India and the remaining to the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Island. With less than 0.25% of the world coastline, India houses 63 million people, approximately 11% of global population living in low lying coastal areas. The coast also includes 77 cities, including some of the largest and most dense urban agglomerations – Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kochi and Visakhapatnam. India's coastal zone is endowed with a wide range of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grasses, salt marshes, sand dunes, estuaries, lagoons, and unique marine and terrestrial wildlife. The abundant coastal and offshore marine ecosystems include 6,740 km of mangrove belts, including part of the Sundarban (West Bengal) and the Bhitarkanika (Orissa), which are among the largest mangroves in the world.¹ Andaman and Nicobar Islands have world famous and unique coral bio-diversity which is getting increasingly threatened due to tourism more than the carrying capacity.

*6. Further, there are reports that **indiscriminate releases of untreated or partially treated wastes without considering the assimilative capacity of the waste receiving water body have resulted in pockets of polluted environs with depleted coastal resources, public health risks and loss of biodiversity.** Coastal and marine water pollution has increased throughout the world, mainly due to direct discharges from rivers, increased surface runoff and drainage from expanding port areas, oil spills and other contaminants from shipping, and domestic and industrial effluents. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are semi volatile organic compounds of special concern because of their toxicity, persistence, long-range transport and bioaccumulation potential. They are present in the marine environment, notably in coastal areas affected by municipal sewage, agricultural and aquaculture effluents, industry and shipping traffic. Rapid urban-industrialization,*

¹https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236852954_Persistent_Organic_Pollutant_Residues_in_the_Sediments_and_Biota_in_Coastal_Environment_of_India

maritime transport, marine fishing, tourism, coastal and sea bed mining, offshore oil and natural gas production and aquaculture cause severe environmental degradation. **A significant ecological change is pronounced in this coastal region due to contamination of inorganic and organic pollutants originated from huge discharge of domestic and industrial effluents carried by the rivers, disposal of contaminated mud from harbor dredging, intense shipping activities, agricultural runoffs, oil spills, deforestation, ill-planned river basin developments as well as atmospheric depositions. Tamil Nadu contributed 41% of total cases of cholera in India in 2002. It is interesting to note that around 77% of total cases of cholera occurred in the coastal states on India (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal).**

7. The matter of degradation of environment in coastal areas has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Supreme Court inter-alia in **Indian Council for Environment-Legal Action Vs Union of India (UOI) and Ors. (1996) 5 SCC 281**. While considering the issue, it was observed:

"5. With a view to protect the ecological balance in the coastal areas, the then Prime Minister is stated to have written a letter in November, 1981 to the Chief Ministers of coastal States in which she stated as under:

The degradation and misutilization of beaches in the coastal States is worrying as the beaches have aesthetic and environmental value as well as other values. They have to be kept clear of all activities at least upto 500 metres from the water at the maximum high tide. If the area is vulnerable to erosion, suitable trees and plants have to be planted on the beaches without marring their beauty. Beaches must be kept free from all kinds of artificial development. Pollution from industrial and town wastes must also be avoided totally."

7.1 Reference was to environmental guidelines for beaches as follows:

*"The traditional use of sea water as a dump site from our land-derived wastes have increased the pollution loads of sea and reduced its development potentials including the economic support it provides to people living nearby. **Degradation and misutilization of beaches are affecting the aesthetic and environmental loss.** These could be avoided through prudent coastal development and management based on assessment of ecological values and potential damages from coastal developments."*

7.2 The Hon'ble Supreme Court referred to the status of compliance of Environmental Management Plans in coastal areas and found large scale non-compliance. It was observed:

"26....Violation of anti-pollution laws not only adversely affects the existing quality of life but the non enforcement of

the legal provisions often results in ecological imbalance and degradation of environment, the adverse effect of which will have to be borne by the future generations.”

7.3 Accordingly, it was suggested that “the Central Government should consider setting up under Section 3 of the Act. State Coastal Management Authorities in each State or zone and also a National Coastal Management Authority.”

8. **It is necessary to ensure that coastal water at beach remains fit for bathing and survival of aquatic life, fishing and contact sports in accordance with Sea Water Criteria in terms of directions of CPCB dated 15.12.2016 under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.**

9. **The report of CPCB is incomplete about the status of compliance with regard to norms of pollution laws in all the coastal areas in the country, particularly with regard to discharge of untreated and industrial and municipal effluents and solid waste. Accordingly, we direct CPCB to submit a comprehensive status report which regard to coastal pollution by way of classification of coastal areas in priority-I to V as has been done for 351 polluted stretches within three months positively.**

10. **As already directed in Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti (supra), in pursuance of order of Hon’ble Supreme Court dated 22.02.2017 in Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs. Union of India², the local bodies and States are liable to pay compensation for discharge of any untreated sewage into the water bodies after 01.04.2020.³ We may also note that local bodies have been held to be liable to be prosecuted for violation of provisions of the Water Act by a recent judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court dated 26.11.2019 in Criminal Appeal No. 1734 of 2019 in Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Vs B. Heera Naik.**

11. **Accordingly, we direct that all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/ UTs may give the relevant information to CPCB within one month from today failing which defaulting Status/UTs will be liable to pay Rs. 10 lakhs per month till compliance.”**

4. Accordingly, report dated 11.03.2020 has been filed by the CPCB on the subject of coastal pollution in pursuance of order dated 03.12.2019.

²(2017) 5 SCC 326

³ Vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti &Anr. v. UOI, ¶21(iii).

5. Summary status of compliance is as follows:-

Table -2: Summary-status of compliance for criteria parameters of SW-II (Bathing, Contact Water Sports and Commercial Fishing) notified under E (P) Rules, 1986 for the year 2018

S No.	State	No. of locations monitored under NWMP	No. of Monitored Locations not complying to the marine primary water quality criteria parameters notified under E(P) Rules, 1986.					Compliance Status w.r.t the marine primary water quality criteria parameters
			pH	BOD	DO	FC	Turbidity	
1.	Goa	11	-	7	-	11	7	All the locations not complying
2.	Gujarat	03	1	3	2	3	2	All the locations not complying
3.	Maharashtra	34	3	33	30	30	-	One location viz Karambavane creek at Chiplun, Village-Karambavane, District-Ratnagiri is complying for all the parameters
4.	Odisha	04	-	1	1	4	1	All the locations not complying
	Total	52	4	44	33	48	10	

Table -3: Summary-status of compliance for criteria parameters of SW-II (Bathing, Contact Water Sports and Commercial Fishing) notified under E (P) Rules, 1986 for the year 2019

S No.	State	No. of locations monitored under NWMP	No. of Monitored Locations not complying to the marine primary water quality criteria parameters notified under E(P) Rules, 1986.					Compliance Status w.r.t the marine primary water quality criteria parameters
			pH	BOD	DO	FC	Turbidity	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	01	07	04	-	-	Sea Water Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach Road, Kakinada; Sea Water, Bay of Bengal, Kothapatnam Beach and Sea Water, Bay Of Bengal, Manginapudi Beach,

								Machilipatnam are complying with the criteria parameters
2.	Goa	11	05	03	-	11	04	All the locations not complying
3.	Gujarat	03		02	02	01	02	All the locations not complying
4.	Maharashtra	34	06	34	30	25	06	All the locations not complying
5.	Odisha	04		01		03	02	Paradeep location is complying
	Total	63	12	47	36	40	14	

6. The views of CPCB have been given as under:

“Views of CPCB on control of marine pollution

Based on the information received from the 13 States/UTs, following observations are made: -

- *The coastal areas of different States/UTs except Andaman & Nicobar and Odisha are categorized into different zones such as SW-I, SW-II, SW-III, SW-IV and SW-V.*
- *Total of 121 numbers of major cities/towns present in the Coastal States/ UTs except Lakshadweep. There are 214 major drains present in the coastal States/UTs except Lakshadweep which outfall into creeks/estuaries/ sea water. **Most of the generated sewage both treated or untreated sewage and industrial effluents are disposed of through 171 major drain outfalls in the coastal areas.***
- *As per the received information, total sewage generation in the coastal areas (13 States/UTs) is about 6065 MLD from 121 major towns or cities. There are 298 STPs (total Installed Capacity of about 5304 MLD) at present in operation in the coastal areas, among them 203 STPs have obtained Consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, **while 95 STPs have not obtained Consent. Actual sewage treatment in 203 STPs is about 40999 MLD, leaving a gap of 685.37 MLD in sewage treatment plants installed capacity. Only 100 out of 298 STPs located in coastal areas are complying with the discharge norms. At present, 60 STPs presently under construction in 08 States and 2 UTs to meet the gap in generated sewage treatment in coastal areas of the States/UTs. Most of the States/UTs are involved in discharge of both***

treated and untreated sewage leading to marine water pollution and thereby making marine water unfit for bathing and other designated best uses.

- As regards industrial effluent management, 48188 industries (in 10 coastal States/UTs) are present generating total industrial effluent at about 5279 MLD. Only 5891 out of 48188 industries are having captive ETPs, out of which 5550 captive ETPs are operated by the industries are complying with effluent discharge norms. There are 21 CETPs (having total installed capacity of 210.62 MLD) at present and 7127 industries are having membership of 21 CETPs. Details of remaining 35170 industries are not provided by the respective SPCBs/PCCs. Total quantity of treated industrial effluent discharged in coastal areas is about 5133 MLD. 717 industries have installed OCEMS, while 45 industries yet to install OCEMS. **As the treated industrial effluent is also discharged into the marine waters through river system, there is a possibility of accumulation of heavy metals in fish tissues and may likely affect human health through food chain system.** All the concerned States/UTs have to take action against the industries which are in operation without captive effluent treatment plant facilities. This matter is also being taken separately with the respective coastal SPCBs/PCCs by CPCB.
- **Hazardous waste generation in the coastal States/UTs is about 20633 MTA.** At present, Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities in the States/UTs viz., A.P (1 Integrated TSDF), Gujarat (4 Integrated TSDFs with both common incinerator and common SLF, 2 TSDFs only with common Incinerators and 3 TSDFs only with common secured landfills (SLFs)), Karnataka (6 TSDFs only with common Incinerators and 2 TSDFs with common SLFs), Kerala (1 TSDF with common SLF), Maharashtra (3 Integrated TSDFs with both common incinerator and common SLF and 1 TSDF only with common SLF), Odisha (1 TSDF only with common SLF), Tamil Nadu (1 Integrated TSDF with both common incinerator and common SLF and 1 TSDF only with common SLF) and West Bengal (1 Integrated TSDF with both common incinerator and common SLF) and Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1 Integrated TSDF with both common incinerator and common SLF).
- Bio medical waste generation in the coastal areas of the States/UTs is about 16105 TPA. **Daman & Diu UT, Goa State, and Lakshadweep UT are not having Common Bio-medical waste Treatment Facilities,** However, generated biomedical waste is disposed of in deep burial after chemical disinfection. In Daman & Diu, all the generated biomedical waste disposed through M/s Enclear Biomedical Waste Pvt. LTD., Surat. The biomedical waste generated in Goa is partly disposed in the incinerator facility of Goa Medical College and by

individual HCFs by encapsulation/deep burial after autoclaving and disinfection as applicable.

- Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic waste, E-Waste as well as C & D waste generated in the coastal States /UTs is about 13,59,155 MTA, 2,60,812 MTA, 195840 MTA and 14,93,690 MTA, respectively. **There are no adequate facilities for treatment and disposal of these wastes in most of the coastal States/UTs.**
- Presently, marine or sea water quality is monitored by CPCB in association with the States/UTs only at 63 locations in 5 States including creeks (as on 31.01.2020). **Most of the States/UTs are not having adequate infrastructure for sampling of sea water specially 5 KM from shore. CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs are not having adequate infrastructure for sea water monitoring and coastal water quality data available with CPCB is limited.**

National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences is having adequate infrastructure for sampling of sea water including deep sea waters and also working on indices for sea waters in association with Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. NCCR, Chennai has expertise and adequate infrastructure, may be assigned the task of classification of coastal areas in Priority-I to V considering the toxic nature of the effluent being discharged into the sea waters by the States/UTs.

Also, Clause 4 of the CRZ Notification, 1991, under the sub heading "Procedure for monitoring and enforcement", stated: "The Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Government of State or Union Territory and such other authorities at the State or Union Territory levels, as maybe designated for this purpose, shall be responsible for monitoring and enforcement of the provisions of this notification within their respective Jurisdictions.". National and State Coastal Zone Management Authority shall have the power to take measures for protection and improving the quality of the coastal environment and preventing, abating and controlling environment pollution in coastal areas.

Further, The National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India is set up for better protection, conservation, rehabilitation, management and policy design for the coast. It would promote integrated and sustainable management of coastal and marine areas in India and advise the Union and States/Union Territory Government and other associated stakeholders on policy and scientific matters relating to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

Considering coastal length of country about 7,516.6 km and the present scenario with regard to the coastal or

marine pollution and with a view to have an implementable approach for Integrated Coastal Management plans in the country, expert organization such as NCSCM under MoEF&CC, Central and State Coastal Zone Management Authorities may be assigned the task of integrated coastal management including preservation and maintenance of sea water quality designed in each coastal Zone.”

7. From the above, it is clear that there is huge pollution being discharged into the sea in all the coastal regions. The pollution includes untreated sewage and industrial effluents. Remedial action needs to be taken by the statutory regulators under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (“Water Act, 1974”) as well as by the local bodies, concerned Departments of the State Governments and overseen by the Chief Secretaries of the States and other concerned authorities in the State/Central Government. There is need for compliance of law and the judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in *Paryavaran Suraksha case, (2017) 5 SCC 326* and orders of this Tribunal, including the order dated 01.05.2020 in O.A. No. 593/2017, *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr.v. UOI & Ors.* as follows:-

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

24. Accordingly, we direct that States which have not addressed all the action points may do so promptly latest before 30.06.2020, reducing the time lines in the action plans. The timelines must coincide with the timelines for setting up of STPs since both the issues are interconnected. All the States may take steps accordingly. The CPCB may compile further information on the subject. The compliance for action plans will be the responsibility of the Secretaries of Urban Development/other concerned, including Irrigation & Public Health, Local Bodies, Rural Development Departments of all the States/UTs and to be overseen by the Chief Secretaries. The Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India may also monitor and coordinate the situation appropriately in the interest of water qualities of rivers, lakes, water bodies and protection of groundwater.

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

26. Summary of directions:

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

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

Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs may facilitate States/UT's for ensuring that water quality of rivers, lakes, water bodies and ground water is maintained. Your text here 1

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

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

reducing the time lines in the action plans. The timelines must coincide with the timelines for setting up of STPs since both the issues are interconnected. The CPCB may compile further information on the subject accordingly.

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

8. We have also considered the issue in the context of pollution of rivers by a separate order today in O.A. No. 673 of 2018, News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB. The observation relating to prevention of discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents or other pollution in violation of the Water Act, 1974 apply to the present case also. Remedial action by way of prosecution, recovery of compensation and stopping polluting activities needs to be taken with regard to the marine pollution in the same manner.

9. Accordingly, let the State PCBs and PCCs of the States/UTs and Chief Secretaries of the concerned coastal States/UTs take further remedial action and furnish an action taken report to the CPCB. CPCB may file a consolidated report in the matter before the next by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in (preferably in the form of searchable/OCR PDF and not image PDF).

A copy of this order be sent to the Chief Secretaries, PCBs/PCCs of coastal States and the CPCB by email. CPCB may also forward a copy of this order with any other agencies dealing with the coastal pollution.

List for further consideration on 21.09.2020.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Sheo Kumar Singh, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

June 29, 2020
O. A. No. 829/2019
A & DV



By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5562

31 /08/2020

To

The Chairman
Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board,
D. NO.33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital,
Pushpa Hotel Centre,
Chalamalavari Street, Kasturibaipet,
Vijayawada-520010, A.P.

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;

Page 1 of 7

3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh** is detailed below: -

- 1) There is a huge gap in sewage generation quantity (310.50 MLD) and sewage treatment capacity of 16 STPs (total actual treatment of 100 MLD). 210.50 MLD of untreated and 100 MLD of treated sewage is discharged into coastal water.
- 2) All existing 16 STPs are in operation without obtaining consent to operate from Andhra Pradesh PCB under Water Act, 1974.
- 3) There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage in non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.
- 4) 17 out of total 255 Highly Polluting Industries (HPIs) and Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) have provision of captive ETPs. 5 out of 171 captive ETPs are not complying with the notified effluent discharge norms.
- 5) There is no waste management facility available w.r.t MSW, Plastic waste, E-waste, C& D waste.

- 6) 09 Out of 40 nos. of NWMP water quality monitoring stations under NWMP, are complying with Primary Water Quality Criteria, in coastal area of Andhra Pradesh.
- 7) Andhra Pradesh PCB has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested vide CPCB's letter dated 13.12.2019.

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **Andhra Pradesh SPCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner: -

A. *That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -*

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Andhra Pradesh SPCB under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.

- v. For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- vi. To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.

B) That Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) shall

- i. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Andhra Pradesh State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- ii. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Andhra Pradesh State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- iii. Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Andhra Pradesh up to 5 km from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.
- iv. Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Andhra Pradesh State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Andhra Pradesh, State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.


(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN



Page 6 of 7

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003.
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011.
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013.
5. Regional Director, CPCB
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate,
1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan
A-Block, Thimmaiah Main Road
7th D Cross, Shivanagar,
Bengaluru –560 079.
6. DH, UPC-I Division, CPCB, Delhi
7. UPC-II Division, CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH, IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत... ११
दिनांक... ०२/०९/२०


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY



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By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020

5571

31/08/2020

To

The Chairman
Goa State Pollution Control Board
Nr. Pilerne Industrial Estate,
Opp. Saligao Seminary,
Saligao – Bardez, Goa – 403511

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;

3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules,

2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban*

area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.

- ii. SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.
- iii. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/>*. Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Goa** is detailed below: -

- 1) *There is a huge gap of sewage generation quantity (388 MLD) and sewage treatment capacity [installed 03 STPs (total actual treatment of 20 MLD)]*
- 2) *All the existing 03 STPs are in operation without obtaining valid Consent to Operate under Water Act, 1974 from GSPCB.*
- 3) *There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 4) *209 Out of total 5195 nos. of orange & red category industries have provision of captive ETPs.*

- 5) GSPCB has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested by CPCB vide letter dated 13.12 2019

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **Goa SPCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner: -

A. That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Goa within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

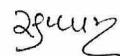
- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Goa SPCB under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.
- v. For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- vi. To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of

the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.

B) That Goa State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB) shall

- i. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Goa State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Goa State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Goa State up to 5 km from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.*
- i. Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Goa State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Goa, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*


(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN





Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawna, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (South),
1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan
A-Block, Thimmaiah Main Road
7th D Cross, Shivanagar,
Bengaluru –560 079
6. DH, UPC-I Division. CPCB, Delhi
7. DH, UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH, IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्माण
दिनांक 02/09/20

(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

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By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5572

31/08/2020

To

The Chairman
Gujarat Pollution Control Board
Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector-10A,
Gandhinagar-382010

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

Page 1 of 7

characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;

4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with them quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Gujarat** is detailed below:

- 1) *There is a huge gap of sewage generation quantity (338.62 MLD) and sewage treatment capacity (Installed capacity of 06 STPs- total actual treatment of sewage is 111.3 MLD)*
- 2) *111.3 MLD of treated and 227.32 MLD of untreated sewage is discharged into coastal water*
- 3) *Out of 06 STPs, 04 STPs have obtained valid Consent to Operate from Gujarat State Pollution Control Board.*
- 4) *There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage in non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 5) *Out of total 858 of industries, only 427 industries have provision of captive ETPs. Out of 427 industries, 423 captive ETPs are complying with the notified effluent discharge norms.*
- 6) *Gap between Municipal Solid Waste generation & management capacity is about 50076.15 MTA.*

- 7) Gap in generation and management of plastic waste is about 3754.385 MTA and in generation and management of C & D waste is about 4474.45 MTA. No information about E-waste generation and management is made available.
- 8) Development of adequate facility of proper management of MSW, Plastic Waste, E-waste and C&D waste generated in coastal area of Gujarat is required.
- 9) Out of 40 nos. of water quality monitoring station BOD values are not complying to SW-II criteria at some of the monitoring locations in coastal area of Gujarat.
- 10) GPCB has not provided all the information which was required to be submitted to CPCB in compliance to CPCB'S letter dated 13.12.2019.

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **Gujarat SPCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner: -

A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local/urban bodies/municipalities/authorities within the jurisdiction of the coastal areas of Gujarat within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Gujarat SPCB under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State.

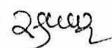
- v. *For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B) That Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Gujarat State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Gujarat State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Gujarat up to 5 KM from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Gujarat State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Gujarat State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*


(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN

o/c

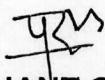


Page 6 of 7

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (West),
West Parivesh Bhawan, Opp
VMC Ward Office No 10, Subhanpura,
Vadodara-390023
6. DH, UPC-I Division. CPCB, Delhi
7. DH, UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्णय 118
दिनांक 02/09/20


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

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By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5567
 To

31/08/2020

The Chairman
 Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
 "Parisara Bhavan", 4th & 5th Floor, Church Street,
 Bengaluru-560001

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

Page 1 of 7

characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;

4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadhan Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/>. Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Karnataka** is detailed below: -

- 1) *There is a considerable gap of sewage generation quantity (95 MLD) and actual treatment of sewage [Installed 07STPs-44.5 MLD]*
- 2) *There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage in non-potable purposes such as industrial process. Railways & bus cleaning. Flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 3) *Out of total 21 industries, 18 industries have provision of captive ETPs Out of 18 industries, 14 captive ETPs are complying with the notified effluent discharge norms.*
- 4) *No information on Grossly polluting Industries (GPIs) present in coastal areas of Karnataka and Action taken status in respect of industries not having ETPs was made available to CPCB.*
- 5) *In Mangalore, gap in treatment and disposal of MSW is 131 TPD. At present no dedicated facility is available for C & D waste management in Karnataka.*

- 6) *There is a need for development of adequate facility of proper management of C & D waste generated in coastal area of Karnataka.*
- 7) *KSPCB has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested vide CPCB letter dated 13.12.2019.*

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **Karnataka SPCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner:

A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Karnataka within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. *To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.*
- ii. *To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Karnataka SPCB under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.*
- iii. *For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.*
- iv. *To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.*
- v. *For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*

- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B) That Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Karnataka State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Karnataka State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Karnataka State up to 5 km from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Karnataka State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*



(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN

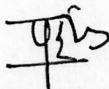
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Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (South),
1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan
A-Block, Thimmaiah Main Road
7th D Cross, Shivanagar,
Bengaluru –560 079
6. DH, UPC-I Division. CPCB, Delhi
7. UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi.

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत...
दिनांक 02/09/20

g/c


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

Page 7 of 7

By Speed PostF No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5569
To

31/08/2020

The Chairman
Kerala Pollution Control Board,
Pattom P.O,
Thiruvananthapuram-695 004.

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

Page 1 of 7

- characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
 5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
 6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
 7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste

(Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*
- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall*

provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.

- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> . Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Kerala** is detailed below: -

- 1) *There is huge gap of sewage generation quantity (81.91MLD) and actual treatment of sewage in installed 113 STPs (6.4133 MLD)*
- 2) *Only 35 out of 113 existing STPs are complying w.r.t notified sewage discharge norms.*
- 3) *There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 4) *320 out of total 495 of industries have provision of captive ETPs. All 302 captive ETPs are complying with the notified effluent discharge norms.*
- 5) *There is about 0.521 MLD gap between industrial effluent generation & treatment.*
- 6) *No information has been provided w.r.t. plastic waste. E-waste and C & D waste generation and management scenario in the coastal area of Kerala.*

- 7) Out of total 05 nos. of water quality monitoring stations, Faecal Coliform values are not complying to SW-II criteria at Kanhangad, Kumbala and Ernakulum beaches in coastal area of Kerala.
- 8) KPCB has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested by CPCB vide letter dated 13.12.2019

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **Kerala PCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner: -

A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Kerala within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i) To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction
- ii) To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Kerala PCB under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii) For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv) To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.
- v) For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- vi) To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of

the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.

B) That Kerala Pollution Control Board (KPCB) shall

- i. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Kerala State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Kerala State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Kerala State up to 5 KM from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.*
- iv. Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Kerala State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November, 2020.*



**(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN**

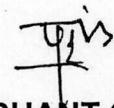
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Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (South),
1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan A-Block,
Thimmaiah Main Road 7th D Cross, Shivanagar,
Bengaluru –560 079
6. DH, UPC-I Division. CPCB Delhi
7. UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत.....
दिनांक..... 02/09/20

etc


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

Page 7 of 7

By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5563

31/08/2020

To

The Chairman
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board,
Kalpataru point, 3rd & 4th Floors,
Sion Matunga Scheme Road No.6,
Opp. Cine Planet Sion Circle, Sion (E),
Mumbai -400 022, Maharashtra

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES /UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water

resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;

4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Maharashtra** is detailed below : -

- 1) *There is a huge gap of sewage generation quantity (4133.99) MLD) and actual treatment of sewage (Installed capacity of 42 STPs is 3197.2 MLD)*
- 2) *There is on provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 3) *Out of 41455 industries, 4138 industries have provision of captive ETPs. Out of 4138 industries, 3852 captive ETPs are complying with the notified effluent discharge norms.*
- 4) *No information on Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) present in coastal areas of Maharashtra and Action taken status in respect of industries not having ETPs was made available to CPCB.*
- 5) *No information regarding functional ETPs and their compliance about RED category industries, provided by MPCB.*

- 6) Also detail regarding quantity of treated or untreated industrial effluent being discharge in coastal area of Maharashtra is not provided by MPCB.
- 7) Gap between generation and treatment & disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is 2279355.65 MTA, plastic waste is about 92432.35 MTA E-waste is about 191,023.6 MTA, C & D waste is about 13,50,338.285 MTA.
- 8) MPCB has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested by CPCB vide letter dated 13.12.2019

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **Maharashtra PCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner:

A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Maharashtra within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.

- v. *For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

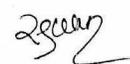
B) That Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Maharashtra State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Maharashtra State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra up to 5 KM from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Maharashtra State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Maharashtra State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*



(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN

o/c



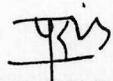
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Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Sh. Bharat Kumar
Regional Director, CPCB
Regional Directorate (Pune)
6. DH, UPC-I Division, CPCB, Delhi
7. UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत... 18
दिनांक... 02/09/20

/
g/c


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY



Page 7 of 7

By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5564

31/08/2020

To

The Chairman
 State Pollution Control Board, Odisha
 Paribesh Bhawan, A/118,
 Nilakantha Nagar, Unit – VIII,
 Bhubaneswar – 751012, Odisha

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

Page 1 of 7

- characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
 5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
 6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
 7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed off in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste

(Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*
- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall*

provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.

- iii. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Odisha** is detailed below:

- 1) There is a gap of sewage generation quantity (26.5 MLD) and actual treatment of sewage (Installed capacity of 04 STPs is 24 MLD)*
- 2) All 04 STP are in operation without obtaining Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 from SPCB, Odisha.*
- 3) There is on provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage for non-potable purpose such as industrial process, railway & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets though dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 4) 10 Out of total 16 industries have provision of captive ETPs. All 10 captive ETPs are complying with the notified industrial effluent discharge norms.*
- 5) No information on 06 industries w.r.t. management of generated industrial effluent and Action take status in respect of industries not having ETPs was made available by Odisha SPCB.*
- 6) Gaps in Hazardous Waste generation and treatment & disposal is 9397 TPA, for Municipal Solid Waste is about 582 TPA.*
- 7) At present no dedicated treatment & disposal facility is available for Plastic waste, E-waste and C & D waste in Odisha. There is need for development of*

adequate facility of proper management of Plastic waste, C & D waste generated in coastal area of Odisha.

- 8) PCB, Odisha has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested vide CPCB letter dated 13.12.2019.

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **SPCB, Odisha** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner: -

A. That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Odisha within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Odisha SPCB under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.
- v. For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- vi. *to submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B. That Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Odisha State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Odisha State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Odisha up to 5 KM from shore and to evolve strategies from protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State.*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Odisha State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of Coastal Pollution in Odisha State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*



(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN

o/c 

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (East),
South end Conclave, Block 502,
5th & 6th Floors 1582 Rajdanga Main Road,
Kolkata - 700 107 (W. B.)
6. DH, UPC-I Division CPCB Delhi
7. UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत.....
दिनांक..... 02/09/2020

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

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By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5566
To

31/08/2020

The Chairman
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
76 Mount Salai, Guindy
Chennai – 600032, Tamil Nadu

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

- characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
 5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
 6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
 7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the coastal areas of **Tamil Nadu** is detailed below: -

- 1) *There is a considerable gap of 47.52 MLD between sewage generation quantity (597.77 MLD) and actual treatment of sewage (Installed capacity of 15 STPs is 550.25 MLD)*
- 2) *Out of 15 STPs, 03 STPs are in operation without obtaining valid consent to operate under the Water, Act, 1974 from TNPCB.*
- 3) *47.52 MLD of untreated sewage and 20.25 MLD of treated sewage is discharged into coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Tamil Nadu.*
- 4) *Details regarding utilisation of treated sewage is not provided by TNPCB*
- 5) *There is no provision regarding utilisation of secondary treated sewage in non-potable purposes such as industrial purposes, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 6) *Total 493 industries have provision of captive ETPs. 465 captive ETPs operating by industrial units are complying with the notified effluent discharge norms.*
- 7) *No information on Action taken status in respect of industries not having ETPs was made available to CPCB.*

- 8) Gap in generation and treatment /disposal facility available for E-Waste is 01 MTA.
- 9) Details regarding capacity of present 30 Nos of MSW facilities, generation quantity of C&D waste and facilities available for treatment and disposal of E-Waste as well as for C&D waste and facilities available for treatment and disposal of E –Waste as well as for C&D waste are not provided by TNPCB.
- 10) TNPCB has not provided all the relevant information which as required to be submitted as requested vide CPCB letter dated 13.12.2019.

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **Tamil Nadu SPCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner:

A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the **Tamil Nadu PCB** under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.
- v. For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

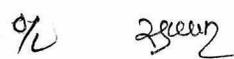
- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B). That Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Tamil Nadu State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Tamil Nadu State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Tamil Nadu up to 5 KM from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Tamil Nadu State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*



(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN



Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director, CPCB
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate
1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan
A-Block, Thimmaiah Main Road,
7th D Cross, Shivanagar,
Bengaluru –560 079
6. DH, UPC-I Division CPCB Delhi
7. UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत.....
दिनांक..... 02/09/20

/
g/c

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[Handwritten Signature]
(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

Page 7 of 7

By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5565
 To

31 /08/2020

The Chairman
 West Bengal Pollution Control Board
 Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L. A.,
 Sector III, Salt Lake City,
 Kolkatta - 700 106

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include: -

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

Page 1 of 7

- characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
 5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
 6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
 7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of West Bengal** is detailed below: -

- 1) *Total Sewage generation from one city/town is 2 MLD.*
- 2) *One STP with installed treatment capacity of 6.7 MLD which is more than the generated sewage quantity in the coastal areas of West Bengal however actual quantity of total sewage treated in this STP is 2 MLD and is complying w.r.t. notified discharge norms.*
- 3) *There is no gap between total sewage generation quantity and treatment facility available at coastal areas of West Bengal.*
- 4) *No industry is located in the coastal areas of West Bengal.*
- 5) *No hazardous waste, Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic waste, E-waste and C&D waste generation in the coastal areas of West Bengal.*
- 6) *Use of plastic carry bags is completely banned in Digha coastal area of West Bengal.*
- 7) *Bio-medical waste generation in coastal areas of West Bengal is 4.75 MTA which is collected and treated/disposed of through a Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility (CBWTDF) located at Haldia.*

- 8) *There is no water quality monitoring stations present in coastal areas of West Bengal.*
- 9) *There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage in non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 10) *West Bengal PCB has not provided desired information which was required to be submitted as requested vide CPCB's letter dated 13.12.2019.*

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to **West Bengal PCB** for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner:-

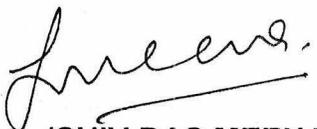
A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of West Bengal within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. *To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.,*
- ii. *To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the West Bengal PCB under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.*
- iii. *For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.*
- iv. *To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.*

- v. *For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B) That West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the West Bengal State by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the West Bengal State and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the West Bengal up to 5 KM from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the State*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with West Bengal State Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in West Bengal State, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*



(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN

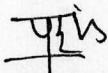
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Copy for information to:

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Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (East),
South end Conclave, Block 502,
5th & 6th Floors 1582 Rajdanga Main Road
Kolkata - 700 107 (W. B.)
6. DH, UPC-I Division CPCB Delhi
7. UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत... 118
दिनांक... 02/07/20

o/c


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

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By Speed Post

F.No.14011(OA.No.829)/1/WQM-I /2020 5560
To

31.08.2020

The Chairman
Andaman & Nicobar Pollution Control Committee
Department of Science & Technology
Dollygunj, Port Blair – 744103

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES/UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

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characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;

4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads /Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules,

2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions.

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban*

area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/>.* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is detailed below:

- 1) *Total estimated gap in sewage treatment in coastal areas of A & N is 12.475 MLD is being discharged into coastal waters without imparting any treatment.*
- 2) *22 out of 86 existing STPs have obtained Consent under Water Act, 1974 from the A& N PCC and rest 64 STPs are operation without valid Consent.*
- 3) *17 out of 491 industries have provision of captive ETPs and only 5 captive ETPs involved in treating of 153 KLD of industrial effluent and are complying w.r.t prescribed effluent discharge norms.*
- 4) *Adequate facilities do not exist for management of generated municipal solid waste (MSW), hazardous waste, plastic waste, E-Waste including C & D waste.*

- 5) *There is no water quality monitoring station in A& N and the water quality analysis done by third party data indicates high values of BOD during Ganesh Puja and Durga Puja.*
- 6) *Provision for utilization of secondary treated sewage for non-potable purposes (such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation) is yet to be made.*

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to Andaman & Nicobar PCC for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner:

A. That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of A & N Island, within 15 days from the date of issuance to these directions: -

- i. *To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.*
- ii. *To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the A & N Islands under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.*
- iii. *For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.,*
- iv. *To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.*
- v. *For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*

- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B. That A & N Pollution Control Committee shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the A & N Islands by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under Consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluent in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the A & N Islands and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the UT up to 5 km from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with the Coastal Zone Management Authority in the UT.*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with A & N Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal pollution in A & N UT, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e., by 25 November 2020.*


(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN



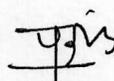


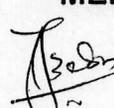
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Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
26, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (East),
South End Conclave, Block 502,
5th & 6th Floors, 1582, Rajdanga Main Road
Kolkata - 700 107 (W. B.)
6. DH, UPC-I. CPCB, Delhi.
7. DH, UPC-II Division, CPCB, Delhi.
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi.
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi.
10. DH, IT Division, CPCB, Delhi.

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत. 18
दिनांक 02/09/20


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

o/c 
Page 7 of 7

By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No.829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5561

31 /08/2020

The Chairman
 Daman, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee,
 Fort Area, Court Compound
 Moti Daman-396220

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions which, inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;

Page 1 of 7

4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing,

treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*
- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*

- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Daman & Diu** is detailed below: -

- 1) *There is a huge gap in sewage generation quantity (11 MLD) and sewage treatment capacity (actual treatment capacity of 1.5 MLD). Total 9.5 MLD (6 MLD from Daman & 3.5 Diu) of untreated sewage is being discharged in coastal water.*
- 2) *Installed STP (01) is in operation without obtaining Consent to Operate under water Act 1974 from Daman & Diu PCC.*
- 3) *There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 4) *97 Out of 3547 industries have provided captive ETPs, which are complying w.r.t. notified discharge standards and only 03 units have installed OCEMS.*
- 5) *There is no treatment facility is available for Bio-Medical Waste Management in Daman & Diu coastal Areas.*
- 6) *There is no water quality monitoring station for monitoring of coastal water quality in Daman & Diu jurisdiction.*

- 7) *Daman & Diu PCC has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested vide CPCB letter dated 13.12.2019*

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to Daman & Diu PCC for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner:

A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Daman & Diu PCC within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. *To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.*
- ii. *To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Daman & Diu PCC under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.*
- iii. *For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.*
- iv. *To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.*
- v. *For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*

- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B) That Daman & Diu Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Daman & Diu UT by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Daman & Diu UT and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Daman, Diu UT up to 5 km from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the UT.*
- i. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Daman & Diu Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of Coastal Pollution in Daman & Diu UT, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*



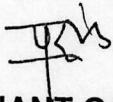
**(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN**

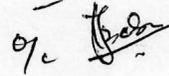
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Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
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4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (West),
West Parivesh Bhawan, Opp
VMC Ward Office No 10,
Subhanpura, Vadodara-390023
- 6 DH, UPC-I Division. CPCB, Delhi
- 7 UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
- 8 DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
- 9 DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
- 10 DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत
दिनांक 02/09/20


(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY



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By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No .829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5568
To

31/08/2020

The Chairman
Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee
Lakshadweep Administration, Department of Science & Technology
Kavarati -682555

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow

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- characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
 5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
 6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
 7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste

(Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*
- ii. SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall*

provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.

- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **Lakshadweep** is detailed below: -

- 1) *There is a huge gap of sewage generation quantity (07 MLD) and actual treatment of sewage is 0.008 MLD [installed 01 STP of 8 KLD capacity]*
- 2) *Details on utilization of treated sewage is not provided.*
- 3) *There is no Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage & Disposed Facility in Lakshadweep.*
- 4) *Installation of Municipal Solid Waste facilities in remaining Islands are under progress.*
- 5) *Inventory of E-waste generation and dedicated facility for treatment and disposal facilities yet to be set up.*
- 6) *Action taken report on the CPCB directions dated 15.12.2016 is not furnished by Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee (LPCC).*
- 7) *LPCC has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested by CPCB vide letter dated 13.12.2019.*

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to Lakshadweep PCC for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner: -

A) That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Lakshadweep within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment using conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Lakshadweep PCC under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.
- v. For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- vi. To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.

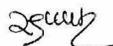
B) That Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Lakshadweep UT by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Lakshadweep UT and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Lakshadweep UT up to 5 km from shore and to evolve strategies for protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the UT.*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Lakshadweep UT Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of coastal Pollution in Lakshadweep UT, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*



**(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN**

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Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110 011.
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate (South),
1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan A-Block,
Thimmaiah Main Road 7th D Cross, Shivanagar,
Bengaluru –560 079
6. DH, UPC-I Division. CPCB, Delhi
7. UPC-II Division. CPCB, Delhi
8. DH, WM-I, CPCB, Delhi
9. DH, WM-II, CPCB, Delhi
10. DH IT Division, CPCB, Delhi

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
विषय: MS
दिनांक: 02/09/20

(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

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By Speed Post

F No 14011(OA No.829) /1/WQM-I /2020 5570
To

31/08/2020

The Chairman
Puducherry Pollution Control Committee,
Department of Science, Technology and Environment,
Housing Board Complex, IIIrd Floor, Anna Nagar,
Puducherry -600005

DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1986 IN THE MATTER OF CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION IN COASTAL STATES / UTs.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs;

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof and has been mandated with the following functions, which inter-alia include:

1. to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by the afore-said Act;
2. to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
3. to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water

- resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
4. to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
 5. to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
 6. to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
 7. to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from industrial units and CETPs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Central Government has notified general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants to any public sewer or inland surface water under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to stipulate stringent discharge standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries than those notified by the Central Governments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the domestic sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste generated should be channelized, treated and disposed off in an environmentally sound manner by the Local and Urban Bodies (local panchayats/municipalities/municipal corporations) /Zilla Parishads/Waste Generators in accordance with the sewage discharge norms, Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments made thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereof in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereof, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to improve collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste in an environmentally sound manner thereby reducing the bio medical wastes generation and its impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (herein referred to as HOWMTM Rules) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in supersession of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), 2008 for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous & other wastes; and

WHEREAS, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions dated 21.04.2015 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to direct local and urban bodies of States/UTs to provide infrastructure such as sewerage system and to set up sewage treatment plants of adequate capacities to bridge treatment gap as well as for ensuring utilisation of treated sewage; and

WHEREAS, then based on monitoring of water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 stations in the year 2015, the assessment of coastal waters indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100 ml and exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in view of not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus the entire wastewater fills into creeks/sea water/estuaries causing potential risk to coastal water contamination, CPCB has issued directions on 15.12.2016 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 directing the coastal SPCBs/PCCs to comply with the following directions :-

- i. *SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that local/urban bodies set up STPs of adequate capacity including provisions of sewerage system to cover the entire local urban area and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with standard.*

- ii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limit to coastal water. SPCBs/PCCs shall provide inventory of all commercial/industrial activity along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including the compliance status.*
- iii. *SPCBs/PCCs shall provide water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs or any other organization/laboratory.*

WHEREAS, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of seawater (marine/seawater/creek/coastal) at 63 locations in 5 States as on 31.01.2020 on monthly basis and the analysis results of coastal waters for the year 2019 indicated that (i) in Andhra Pradesh, 3 out of 11 monitoring locations, sea water of Bay Bengal, Uppada Beach, Kakinada, Kothapatnam Beach and Manginapudi Beach, Machilipatnam and in Odisha, 01 out 04 monitored locations are complying to criteria parameters whereas in Goa (03), Gujarat (03) and Maharashtra (34 locations) are not complying to the SW-II water criteria parameters notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No. 829/2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. passed order on 03.12.2019 directing *all the State PCBs/PCCs of coastal States/UTs to provide relevant information relating to coastal pollution to CPCB. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, consolidated status report has been filed before Hon'ble NGT and also uploaded on CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/oa-no-829-of-2019/> .* Observations on the marine pollution issues relating to the **coastal areas of Puducherry** is detailed below: -

- 1) *There is a considerable gap of sewage generation quantity (58 MLD) and actual treatment of sewage (Installed 03 STPs is 40 MLD).*
- 2) *No information on quantity of treated/untreated sewage being discharged into coastal water was made available to CPCB by PPCC.*
- 3) *There is no provision regarding utilization of secondary treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing o toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation.*
- 4) *04 out of total 05 industries have provision of captive ETPs.*
- 5) *There is 38% gap in Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal; Facilities in coastal areas of Puducherry.*

- 6) At present no dedicated treatment & disposal facility available for C& D waste in Puducherry. There in need for development of adequate facility of proper management of C & D waste generated in coastal area of Puducherry.
- 7) PPCC has not provided all the relevant information which was required to be submitted as requested by CPCB vide letter dated 13.12.2019.

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and to prevent further deterioration of water quality of coastal areas, and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, following directions are hereby issued to Puducherry PCC for ensuring compliance in a time bound manner:-

A. That the directions under Section 33 (A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 shall be issued to all the concerned local bodies /urban bodies/municipalities/authorities in the coastal areas of Puducherry within 15 days from the date of issuance of these directions: -

- i. To set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban coastal area within the respective jurisdiction.
- ii. To develop adequate capacity of sewage treatment suing conventional STPs or any other technology and ensure to comply with the discharge norms as prescribed by the Puducherry PCC under consent mechanism prescribed under Water Act, 1974.
- iii. For ensuring treatment and use of treated sewage for non-potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, construction activities, horticulture and irrigation etc.
- iv. To set up requisite facilities for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste generated as well as bio-mining of the existing legacy dumpsites in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the coastal areas within the respective jurisdiction of the State/UT.

- v. *For periodic cleaning and removal of plastic waste/solid waste in coastal areas to prevent marine pollution and for ensuring its safe disposal in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- vi. *To submit a time bound action plan for management of sewage, municipal solid waste, plastic waste, C & D waste generated in the respective jurisdiction of the local/urban bodies in coastal areas as mentioned in afore-said paras, within a period of two months from the date of issuance of these directions.*

B) That the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee (PPCC) shall

- i. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial effluent generated from water polluting industries located in the coastal areas of the Puducherry UT by ensuring installation of captive ETPs or disposal of industrial effluent through CETPs by prescribing PETP Standards under consent mechanism and for safe disposal or utilization of treated effluents in accordance with the disposal modes permitted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- ii. *Ensure proper treatment and disposal of industrial hazardous waste generated from hazardous waste generating industries located in the coastal areas of the Puducherry UT and to ensure requisite infrastructure for environmentally sound management of generated hazardous waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*
- iii. *Associate with National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and assessment of coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the Puducherry UT up to 5 KM from shore and to evolve strategies from protection of the coastal areas in association with Coastal Zone Management Authority in the UT.*
- iv. *Prepare time bound comprehensive action plans along with implementing agencies in consultation with Puducherry UT Coastal Zone Management Authority for control of Coastal Pollution in Puducherry UT, and submit to CPCB within three months from the date of issuance of these directions i.e. by 25 November 2020.*


(SHIV DAS MEENA)
CHAIRMAN

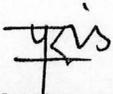
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28/11/20

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj Jorbagh Road
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Director, CPCB
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate
1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan
A-Block, Thimmaiah Main Road
7th D Cross, Shivanagar,
Bengaluru -560 079
6. DH, UPC-I Division. CPCB, Delhi
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केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत...
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(PRASHANT GARGAVA)
MEMBER SECRETARY

o/c 

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