

Letter No.- NGT-674/81-7-2023-44(Writ)/2016

From,

Devendra Singh Chauhan,
Under Secretary,
Environment, Forest and
Climate Change Department,
Government of Uttar Pradesh.

To,

The Registrar,
Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.

Environment, Forest and

Climate Change , Section-7

Lucknow : Dated : 15 December, 2023

Sub:- Compliance Report of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal order dated 17-08-2023 and 10-11-2023 passed in O.A. No. 593/2017 Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs Union of India & Ors.

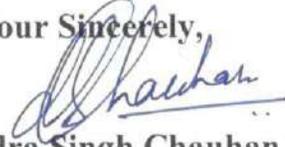
Sir,

In compliance of order dated 17-08-2023 and 10-11-2023 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 593/2017 Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs Union of India & Ors., the Compliance Report on behalf of State of Uttar Pradesh is being annexed herewith.

It is requested that the said report may be presented before the Hon'ble Tribunal for kind consideration.

Encl:- As above.

Your Sincerely,


(Devendra Singh Chauhan)
Under Secretary.

copy to:- Ms. Priyanka Swami, Advocate, Standing Counsel of State of Uttar Pradesh for N.G.T.

Compliance Report on behalf of State of Uttar Pradesh in compliance of Order Dated 17.08.2023 and 10.11.2023 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No. 593/2017 Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs UOI & Ors.

1. That Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as "NGT") on dated 17.08.2023 has passed the order in O.A. No. 593/2017. The operative portion for the same is reproduced hereunder:

"7. Accordingly, the State of UP/Secretary, Environment/State PCB are directed to submit the report with regard to any reform required in the monitoring mechanism in the Committee or induction of any new technical/administrative member or change of members and till the decision is taken by this Tribunal, the Monitoring Committee as quoted above headed by Justice S.V.S. Rathore will continue to work in accordance with the order quoted above. The State may recommend the manner and method of mechanism to take the stock of performance of the STPs in the State of UP. In the meantime, the present Committee headed by Justice S.V.S. Rathore is directed to submit the compliance report in the light of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 20.03.2023 and to continue to function till further order

8. Learned Counsel appearing for the State sought a short time to submit the report. Since the matter pertains to PAN India, thus, for compliance of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors, quoted above, notice is required to be sent to all the State PCBs/PCCs to submit the compliance report within two months by e-mail at judicialngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. CPCB is directed to call and compile the report and submit with its recommendations before this Tribunal....."

2. That the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its final Order dt. 22.02.2017 in W.P. (Civil) No. 375 of 2012 had inter alia, directed that any industry without a primary ETP would not be allowed to operate; and that the respective governments should set up Common Effluent Treatment Plants ('CETPs). The

timelines for such CETPs to be set up were provided in paras 8 and 10, which are reproduced below:

"8. In view of the fact that the financial position has been taken care of, as has been expressed above, we are of the view, that the setting up of "common effluent treatment plants", should be taken up as an urgent mission. With reference to common effluent treatment plants, which are already under implementation, we hope and expect that they would be completed within the timelines already postulated. With reference to common effluent treatment plants, which are yet to be set up, we consider it just and appropriate to direct the State Governments concerned (including the Union Territories concerned) to complete the same within a period of three years, from today. We are also of the view that while acquiring land for the "common effluent treatment plants" the State Governments concerned (including the Union Territories concerned, a will acquire such additional land, as may be required for setting up "zero liquid discharge plants", if and when required in the future."

"10. ...The norms for generating funds for setting up and/or operating the "common effluent treatment plant" shall be finalised on or before 31-3-2017, so as to be implemented with effect from the next financial year. In case, such norms are not in place, before the commencement of the next financial year, the State Governments (or the Union Territories) concerned, shall cater to the financial requirements, of running the "common effluent treatment plants", which are presently dysfunctional, from their own financial resources."

3. That therefore, a deadline of 31.03.2020 was granted to set up such CETPS. At the same time this Hon'ble Supreme Court, in para 12 also directed that Sewage Treatment Plants ('STPs'), dealing with treatment of municipal/domestic sewage, be set up within the same timeline. Para 12 is reproduced below:



"12. We are of the view that in the manner suggested above, the malady of sewer treatment, should also be dealt with simultaneously. **We, therefore, hereby direct that "sewage treatment plants" shall also be set up and made functional, within the timelines and the format expressed hereinabove.**"

4. That the State govt has approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court for extension of timeline, detailed order dated 20.03.2023 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No.1** . State was represented by Chief Secretary in O.A. no. 606/2018 in the matter of Compliance of Solid waste management and other environmental issues, wherein a detailed submission were made through a power point presentation by the Chief Secretary before Hon'ble Tribunal. The copy of the presentation is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No.2.** The Hon'ble Tribunal took the report on record and passed order dated 23.03.2023. Order dated 23.03.2023 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No.3.**
5. **Current Status of Sewage Treatment:** That at present the total sewage generation in the state is 5,500 MLD, against which the treatment capacity of 4,110 MLD is installed. However, since STP infrastructure is normally planned considering 15 years projected sewage for which STPs need to be installed in the state would be 8,250 MLD. Thus for the next 15 year period, the state would be required to establish additional treatment infrastructure of 4,140 MLD to address 100% sewage treatment. Against this plan, the State is already planned to establish 3,280 MLD of additional treatment capacity by 2025 only. The State's plan for sewage treatment is summarized below :

Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	STP Installed			Gap (MLD)	STP Under Construction /Under Tendering	Time Line	STP Proposed (Future Plan)	Time Line
	Number	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized Capacity (MLD)					
5,500	133	4,110	3,296	1,390	903 MLD (45 STPs)	March 2025	1,435 MLD (310 STPs)	Dec. 2025
					942 MLD (19 STPs)	June 2025		
Total					1,845 MLD (64 STPs)		1,435 MLD (310 STPs)	

To meet the current gap of 1,390 MLD the State of Uttar Pradesh has taken up construction of 64 STPs with cumulative treatment capacity of 1,845 MLD which are scheduled to be completed by June, 2025. Out of new 64 STPs, 45 STPs with treatment capacity of 903 MLD are under construction and rest 19 STPs are under tendering stage. The Status of these 64 STPs is given below:

S.No.	Number of STPs	Progress (Percentage)	Time Line
1.	16	80 % to 100%	August, 2024
2.	10	50 % to 80 %	December, 2024
3.	19	Below 50 %	March, 2025
4.	19	Under tendering	June, 2025
Total-	64	--	June, 2025

Detailed progress report of 45 under construction STPs is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 4**. List of 19 STPs is being enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 5**.

Further, the State of Uttar Pradesh has also proposed to install 310 new STPs with treatment capacity of 1,435 MLD as future plan. List of 310 STPs is being enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 6**.

Thus, the State shall have the capacity for 100% treatment of used water by June, 2025, all the projects to meet the gap are already grounded and funds for under construction projects are ring fenced in respective project account.

6. **Re utilisation of treated sewage:** That the State has made provision for use of treated water in secondary purposes such as irrigation, reuse in industrial purposes etc. At present 8 MLD treated water from trans-Yamuna-I and II STPs at Mathura is being supplied to Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL),



Mathura. Apart from this 346 MLD treated sewage is used for irrigation as per the details enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 7**.

There are 06 projects in Pipeline for re-utilization of 205 MLD treated water for industrial purpose. The details of these projects along with the timelines are given below:

RE-UTILISATION OF TREATED SEWAGE	TIME LINE
Treated Water From Bingawan STP (210) MLD To Panki Thermal Power Panki (Approx 40 MLD)	Dec, 2023
20 MLD Treated Water From Trans-Yamuna-I And II STPS At Mathura Is To Be Supplied To Ioel, Mathura.	Dec.,2023
Treated Water From Shahjahanpur STP (45 MLD) to Rosa TPS(Approx.40 MLD)	June, 2025
Treated Water From Aligarh STP (45 MLD) to Harduaganj TPS(Approx.30 MLD)	July,2025
Treated Water From Naini, Prayagraj STP (80 MLD) To Bara TPS(Approx.55 MLD)	Dec.,2025
Treated Water From Bulandshahar STP(40 MLD) To Rosa TPS (Approx.20 MLD)	July,2025

7. That Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) is regularly monitoring the quality of treated sewage from STP. The performance of Sewage Treatment Plants on the basis of monitoring done by UPPCB in the month of November, 2023 is summarised below :

S. No.	Detail	Number
1	Total Installed STP	133
2	Operational STP	120



S. No.	Detail		Number
	i	STP Achieving norms	88
	ii	STP Not Achieving norms	32
3	STP Not In Operation		6
4	Under Trial		7

The monitoring report of STPs done by UPPCB for the month of November, 2023 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 8 & 9.**

8. That 34 STPs were found to be defaulting and not achieving norms in the year 2022-23, UPPCB has imposed Environmental Compensation of ₹ 5.3 Cr. against these 34 defaulting STPs. List of 34 Defaulting STPs is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 10.**
9. That there are 07 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) with cumulative treatment capacity of 58.55 MLD. The details of existing CETP in the State is given below :

S.N	Regional Office	Name and Address of the CETPs	Operated by	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized Capacity (MLD)	Nature of Member Units
1	Ghaziabad	CETP, HPDA, Pilkhaun, Hapur	HPDA	2.10	1.10	Textile
2	Ghaziabad	Apparel Park Tronica City CETP, Phase-I (for textile units), Ghaziabad	UPSIDC	6.00	6.00	Textile
3	Kanpur	CETP, UPSIDC Textile Complex, Rooma, Kanpur (for textile units)	UPSIDC/ Rooma Pollution Control Association	1.50	1.50	Textile
4	Kanpur	CETP Jajmau, Kanpur	U.P. Jal Nigam	36.00	36.00	Tannery

S.N	Regional Office	Name and Address of the CETPs	Operated by	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized Capacity (MLD)	Nature of Member Units
5	Mathura	CETP, Industrial Area, Site-A, Mathura	Industrial Association	6.25	6.25	Textile
6	Unnao	Banther Industrial Pollution Control Co. CETP, Banther, Unnao	Banther Industrial Pollution Control Co.	4.50	4.50	Tannery
7	Unnao	Unnao Tanneries Pollution Control Company (CETP) Site-II, Unnao	Unnao Tanneries Pollution Control Company	2.15	2.15	Tannery

That the State has proposed to install 02 more CETPs with cumulative capacity of 27 MLD by July, 2026. Details of proposed CETPs with progress are given below:

S. No.	Name of District	Capacity (MLD)	Agency/ Project	Progress (Percentage)	Timeline/ Date of Commissioning	Remark
1	Jajmau, Kanpur Nagar	20	JATETA	90%	April, 2024	-
2	GIDA, Gorakhpur	7	Namami Gange & Urban Development	Work not started	July, 2026	ToR for Environmental Clearance issued by SIEAA. EIA Study being done by the PP.

10. That U.P. Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the quality of treated effluent from CETP and on the basis of monitoring done by U.P. Pollution Control Board in the month of November, 2023 the performance of Common Effluent Treatment Plants is summarised as below :

S. No.	CETP in Uttar Pradesh	Number
1	Total Installed CETP	7
2	Operational CETP	6
	CETP Achieving Norms	6

S. No.	CETP in Uttar Pradesh	Number
	CETP Not Achieving Norms	0
3	Not in Operation	1

Chart showing the quality of treated effluent above mentioned CETPs is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 11.**

11. That during monitoring of CETPs in the year 2022-23 UPPCB vide letter dated 23-06-2023 has imposed Environmental Compensation of ₹ 14.1 Lakh against CETP at Banthar- 4.5 MLD and vide letter dated 23-06-2023 against Site 2 Unnao-2.15 MLD of ₹ 9.9Lakh. Copies of letters dated 23-06-2023 are enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 12 & 13** respectively.

12. That based on the inventory of U.P. Pollution Control Board there are 1644 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of these 1644 units 1234 units have installed Effluent Treatment Plant, 410 units are self closed. All the operational units are having arrangements of treatment of industrial effluent and have installed ETP.

The inspection and monitoring of industries and there ETPs are conducted by UPPCB on regular basis. Besides this, Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi has authorized reputed technical institutions such as IITs, CPPRI etc. for third party monitoring of GPIs in the State.

As per inspection conducted during the year 2022-23 by UPPCB and third party institution authorized by CPCB, 220 GPI units are found non-complying. Based on the report of above inspections, UPPCB has issued Show Cause Notice under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended against 165 defaulter units and also issued closure directions against 55 GPI units. Summery status of GPI units is given below:

Total GPIs	1644
Complied	1014
Non-Complied	220 (SCN issued 165) (Closure order issued 55)
Self- Closed	410

13. That the State of Uttar Pradesh has developed a fully functionalized comprehensive three tier monitoring mechanism with well defined monitoring protocol, in which regular monitoring is being done from district level to state level. Three separate monitoring committee i.e. Waste Management Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Urban Development; Air Quality Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest & Climate Change; and River rejuvenation Committee the chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner; at the State Level and District Level Environment Committee under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate has been constituted.

14. That the State of Uttar Pradesh has issued an Office Memorandum which was also notified on 08-09-2023 by which an accountable committee has been constituted for both Sewage Treatment Plant/Common Effluent Treatment Plant. The said accountable committee is completely competent enough to take appropriate measures in the Environmental issues of the State. The copy of said office memorandum dated 08-09-2023 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 14**. The Committee evaluated and take stock of the various ongoing non-complaint STPs, non-operational STPs, delayed STPs, under construction/non-operation CETPs and fix the responsibilities for lapses. That regular meetings have been conducted by the Committee. The minutes of meeting of the Committee dated 18.10.2023 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 15**.

15. That Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 10-11-2023 in M.A. No. 62/2023 in O.A. No. 670/2018 Atul Singh Chauhan Vs. MoEF&CC has considered the three tier monitoring mechanism developed by State of Uttar Pradesh and directed that the three-tier mechanism, the Committees set up therein as also the Accountability Committee set up by the State of UP will be responsible for compliance of various directions of the Tribunal and the Courts and implementation of projects, unless otherwise directed in any particular matter. Copy of order dated 10-11-2023 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure No. 16.**
16. That Ganga Action Plan-1 was launched in the year 1986 under which, in 6 class-1 towns of UP 13 STPs of total 375 MLD capacity were created. Thereafter Ganga Action Plan-2 (GAP-2) was launched in the year 2011 under which I & D and treatment of domestic sewage in Ganga river and its tributaries were undertaken, under which 400 MLD capacity was created. Under Yamuna Action Plan-1 and Gomti Action Plan in Uttar Pradesh, additional treatment capacity of 54 MLD and 47 MLD were created respectively. Further under Gomti Action Plan-2, treatment capacity of 345 MLD was created. Treatment capacity of 35 MLD was added in Ganga Action Plan-2 till 2014.
17. That under the Namami Gange and other schemes of Govt. of India or the State, a total of 133 sewage treatment plants with a combined capacity of 4110 MLD have already been set up in the State, which have significantly reduced the sewage discharges in the holy Ganga and other rivers and water bodies. The State has thus allocated huge funds towards tackling and taking concrete steps for remedying water pollution in the entire State.
18. That under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) creation of treatment capacity of 333 MLD was established in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Later on, balance works were taken up under the Namami Gange Programme.



19. That thereafter, AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) was launched in the year 2015 to improve domestic sewage management in 500 selected towns by 2021, out of which works were undertaken in 60 towns of Uttar Pradesh. Under AMRUT 2.0 for the above 60 cities the universal coverage for sewerage/ septage management is targeted by 2027.
20. That GoI has launched, the Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 in 2021 with the aim to provide funds for solid waste management and basic minimum used water treatment facilities, in remaining cities having population less 1 lakh (as per census 2011), for the works related to interception and diversion, de-sludging vehicles, collection and transportation arrangement for faecal sludge, setting up STPs with co-treatment facilities of septage, with the target to implement by the year 2027.
21. That State of Uttar Pradesh is one of the leading States in the implementation of AMRUT Yojana. AMRUT is a step towards Aatma Nirbhar Bharat with the aim of making cities water secure and providing functional water tap connections to all households of urban areas. This will be achieved through circulars economy based on major 3 outcomes explained hereunder:
- i. Providing universal piped water supply with household water tap connection (water source improvement and augmentation in the city, fresh water treatment, water distribution system in uncovered areas, augmentation of the existing water distribution system, sustainability of quality and quantity of water supply, reuse of used water, provision of 24x7 water supply along with the smart solution like SCADA).
 - ii. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management and promoting circular economy of water (Sewerage network, Interception & Diversion (I & D) infrastructure, STPs tertiary treatment with end to end



reuse plan, faecal sludge and septage management with co treatment and collection mechanism, rehabilitation sewerage system, tapping of used water for recycling, identifying the bulk users of recycled water and facilitating sale of used water to potential user)

- iii. Rejuvenation of water bodies to enhance amenity value and development of green spaces (rejuvenation of wetlands, water bodies, strengthening the embankments, diverting the polluting drains to treatment plant, harvesting the rain water through storm water drains into water body which excludes the sewage/effluent, rejuvenation of the aquifers, provision of STP for the treatment of drains falling into water bodies, development of community green spaces linked to a clean water body).

22. That in view of the above-mentioned activities, the mission also targets providing 100% sewage/septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. The mission has a reform agenda focused on financial sustainability and water security of ULBs. Meeting 20% of water demand through recycled water, reducing non-revenue water to less than 20% and rejuvenation of water bodies are major water related reforms.

23. That out of 279 total sanctioned water related projects under AMRUT in UP, the State has completed 211 projects worth ₹5,288 crore, of these, 140 projects are related to water supply, which cost ₹2,034 crore. This apart, 71 sewage-related projects were completed at a cost of ₹3,254 crores. Thus, it is clear that the state government is committed to fulfilling and ensuring that the problem of water pollution is being tackled comprehensively and efficiently within the available financial and technical resources of the state.

24. That taking into account only interception and diversion (I&D) and STP works for the projected 4,140 MLD deficit, an estimated amount of ₹ 11,000 Cr. is required by the state to establish STP infrastructure. Further, for proper

pollution abatement, additional infrastructure is required for used water management, by installing sewerage infrastructure (sewer network, house connections etc), which would require an additional budget of ₹ 60,000 Cr. As a result, state will require a total budget of ₹ 71,000 Cr. for completely eliminate the pollution due to domestic sewage.

25. That the chart below shows the overall budget of the Urban Development Department, and the corresponding share of sanitation works for last 6 years. The share of AMRUT mission for the corresponding years in the sewerage sanitation works is also mentioned.

S. No.	Financial Year	Total Budget of Urban Development (In ₹ Cr.)	Total fund released under State Sector for Sewerage related works (In ₹ Cr.)	Total fund released under AMRUT Scheme (In ₹ Cr.)	Proportionate fund (65%) calculated under AMRUT scheme for Sewerage Projects (In ₹ Cr.) *
1	2022-23	154,25.04	34.65	1,122.58	
2	2021-22	134,88.19	75.86	2,549.09	
3	2020-21	125,56.68	38.70	1,854.15	
4	2019-20	141,03.83	81.26	777.29	
5	2018-19	122,38.92	46.26	900.68	
6	2017-18	102,20.87	30.00	601.19	
Total		780,33.53	306.73	7,804.98	5,073.24

*65 % of the total AMRUT project cost is for Sewerage projects. Thus, it is assumed that 65% of the total fund released would be for sewerage sector, which may include interception & diversion / Sewerage Network or related projects.

26. That the Table below shows the budgetary provisions under various programs of the State and Government of India for Sewerage Network and related works:

S. No	Program Name	Mission Validity	Proposed available funds for Sewerage Network and Treatment (In ₹ Crores) (Approximate)
1	AMRUT	Till March'23	2,859 (7,932 Total allocation — 5,073 already spent)
2	AMRUT 2.0	Till Oct'26	13,230**
3	State Sector	Till Oct'26	300
4	SBM2.0	Till Oct'26	4,234
5	Namami Gange (projected)	Till Oct'26	2,394 ***
Total			23,017

** Based on 41% of the mission proportion for AMRUT 2.0 for sewerage/septage management in AMRUT cities.

*** 32 No of DPRs/PFRs (₹ 6,285 Crores) have been sent to NMCG, New Delhi by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural) which includes Capex and O&M for 15 years One third (1/3) cost has been considered as Capex for calculation purpose

27. That it is evident that current available funds are ₹ 23,353 Crores; however, required funds are ₹ 71,000 crores. Thus there is a shortfall of ₹ 47,647 crores at present to completely eliminate pollution due to domestic sewage.
28. That the State of Uttar Pradesh has taken steps for sewage management at war footing level but the timeline for implementation of new STPs delayed on account of following circumstances and ground realities :

A-Constraints related to Waste Water Treatment Project implementation:

- a- It is submitted that STP (Sewerage Treatment Plant) is usually a huge structure (typically few MLDs – Million liters per day of discharge) and is established to treat the domestic sewage generated by masses. STPs are typically set up by the Government and hence the typical time-consuming procurement process of tendering needs to be followed. Further, since these structures are big and usually constructed on populated public land, additional factors such as availability of land, environmental clearances and funds availability need to be taken into consideration, which usually takes 3-5 years' time to make it completely operational.
- b- It is humbly submitted that the formulation of project and tying up the technical and financial requirement for the construction of STPs is a long-drawn-out process and it is impractical to complete these projects for all the drains in a State like UP within the time frame prescribed. The implementation of such projects on the large scale, from the initial conception of the projects based on needs assessment and surveys, finalisation of DPR, Administrative and financial approval, project allocation, tendering & bid process management, work allocation is a tedious and process driven which are as follows :

- i. **Pre-Construction Phase:** Step-1 Conceiving the project



- Project Approvals
 - DPR Preparation
 - Administrative & Financial Approval
 - Fund Allocation
 - Bid Process Management
 - Work Allocation
- ii. **Construction Phase: Step-2**
- The whole project construction period is 24-36 Months.
- iii. **Post Construction: Step-3**
- Testing & Commissioning of the project to make it fully functional on designed capacity takes minimum 3-6 Months.
- c- There are constraints imposed by the land availability on account of inadequacy, disputes, court cases and local resistance. Detailed action needs to be taken step-by-step starting with developing the institutional capabilities at State and District/ ULB level, online submission of the project on the portal, State plan approval from the State, approval from GOI of State plan, identifying the suitable land (if available for acquisition then 2-4 months otherwise the process may take 6 months to 12 months), preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) (1-2 Months), technical and financial approval from SLTC and SHPSC (1-2 Months), Financial approval of the DPR through EFC/ PFAD/ issuing of G.O. (2-4 Months), Bidding Process (around 3 months), Evaluation of Bids (up to 1 Month), Selection of Bidders / Approval from Bid committee (up to 1 month), Award of contract/ Agreement signing (up to 1 Month), Mobilization Period (2-3 Months), Start of the work and completion of work (20-24 Months). The above-mentioned timelines are represented in the form of



Gantt Chart indicating both minimum and maximum time, which a project can be implemented successfully.

B. Effect of Covid Pandemic :

That after the order dated 22.02.2017, the covid pandemic hit the world in early 2020, resulting in projects being halted for long periods of time, as well as diversion of budget to coping with the pandemic. This limited the availability of financial resources required for initiation and completion of various projects related to STPs and MSW plants. There was a limitation of the availability of financial resources due to the emerging more competitive priorities related to social welfare, food and civil supplies and medical and health services etc on account of the pandemic which continues till date, particularly in light of other orders passed by this Hon'ble Court in relation to the pandemic and the state's financial liabilities related thereto.

C. Budgetary requirement to achieve 100% treatment of sewage discharge

That most importantly, it is submitted, that given the size and requirements of the state outlined above, the budgetary requirements for 100% treatment of sewage discharge in the state were impossible to meet within the timelines stipulated in the order dated 22.02.2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

29. That therefore, for the facts, reasons and circumstances stated above, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal to be pleased to allow the State more time to install and operationalise 100% STP coverage in the State of U.P. in the interest of justice and pass any such further order as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Lucknow

Dated : 15 December, 2023


(Devendra Singh Chauhan)
Under Secretary

MA 356/2023

1

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**

Miscellaneous Application No 356 of 2023

In

Writ Petition (Civil) No 375 of 2012

Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti

Petitioner

Versus

Union of India and Others

Respondents

ORDER

- 1 The judgment of this Court in ***Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and Another vs Union of India and Others***¹ laid down mandatory time lines for the setting up of *Common Effluent Treatment Plants*² and *Sewage Treatment Plants*³. The judgment which was pronounced on 22 February 2017 envisages that CETPs and STPs shall be set up within a period of three years. Paragraph 16 of the order indicates thus:

“It however needs to be clarified that the instant directions and time lines shall not in any way dilute any time lines and

1 (2017) 5 SCC 326
2 “CETPs”
3 “STPs”

directions issued by courts or Benches of the National Green Tribunal, hitherto before, wherein the postulated time lines would expire before the ones expressed through the directions recorded above. It is clarified that the time lines expressed hereinabove will be relevant, only in situations where there are no prevalent time line(s), and also, where a longer period has been provided for.”

- 2 The State of Uttar Pradesh has instituted the present miscellaneous application seeking the following directions:

“Allow the present Application and allow the State more time to install and operationalise 100% STP coverage in the State of U.P. in terms of directions in para 12 of final order dt. 22.02.2117.”

- 3 The State of Uttar Pradesh has in support of its application purported to submit that the time lines which were provided in the judgment of this Court dated 22 February 2017 “are impractical and artificial and impossible to implement in the time frame, given present funding and institutional capacities and other competitive priorities of the State”. The State has also averred that “STPs are typically set up by the government and hence the typical time consuming procurement process of tendering needs to be followed”. Moreover, it has been submitted that the judgment of this Court does not take into account aspects such as the steps required in the pre-construction phase and the post-construction phase.
- 4 It has been stated in the application that the State of Uttar Pradesh has one of the highest population densities in the country of 828 per square

kilometer whereas the national average is 464 per square kilometer. Hence, the laying of sewerage networks and acquisition of land poses a challenging task. The State has further submitted that the Million Litres per Day⁴ of waste generation of Uttar Pradesh is much higher than other States requiring a larger installation of STPs. The State has also referred to the implementation of various other administrative schemes, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the budgetary requirements for 100 per cent treatment of sewage discharge.

- 5 Another reason for moving the miscellaneous application, it is stated, is that the National Green Tribunal has imposed penalties on diverse States which have not complied with the time lines imposed by this Court and that this may delay the projects.
- 6 Mr Maninder Singh, senior counsel appearing on behalf of the applicants with Ms Garima Prashad, Additional Advocate General for the State of Uttar Pradesh and Ms Ruchira Goyal, Standing Counsel has tendered a note on Sewage Management in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The present status which has been indicated in the note tendered before this Court is in the following terms:

“Brief Note on Sewage Management

- Total Sewage Generated in the State is 5500 MLD.
- 122 STPs with treatment capacity of 3860 MLD are

4

“MLD”

operational. **List of 122 STPs is annexed as Annexure no-1**

Time line for the Way Ahead

- There are 52 STPs with treatment capacity 1004 MLD under construction to be commissioned by Dec, 2024. **(Annexure 2)**
- 15 STPs with treatment capacity 854 MLD are under tendering process, and shall be commissioned by June 2025. (Annexure 3).
- **State shall have treatment capacity of 5718 MLD by June 2025 and gap shall be zero in between Sewage generation and treatment.**

Future plan

- 317 STPs with treatment capacity of 1593 MLD are proposed to be installed by Dec.2025. **List of 317 STPs is annexed as Annexure 4.**
- State shall have a total treatment capacity of 7311 MLD by Dec.2025.
- **100% treatment of sewage by June 2025.**
- **Projects to meet the MLD Gap have already been grounded.**
- **Funds have been tied up for the same in the respective project accounts”**

7 The above statement indicates that the total sewage generated in Uttar Pradesh is 5500 MLD. 122 STPs with a treatment capacity of 3860 MLD are stated to be operational. 52 STPs with a treatment capacity of 1004 MLD are under construction and are to be commissioned by December 2024. 15 STPs with a treatment capacity of 854 MLD are under ‘tendering’ and are

proposed to be commissioned by June 2025. Moreover, it has been submitted that 317 STPs with a treatment capacity of 1593 MLD would be installed by December 2025. In sum and substance, it has been submitted that 100 per cent treatment of sewage would be envisaged by June 2025.

- 8 The above statement which has been tendered before this Court would require factual verification. Moreover, this Court had categorically set up time lines in its judgment for the setting up of CETPs and STPs as the case may be. Whether there has been *bona fide* compliance with the judgment of this Court is also a matter which warrants consideration.
- 9 Apart from the above, the mere setting up of STPs is not enough. The maintenance of the STPs and their performance and capacity to deal with sewage which is generated is another matter which has to be duly scrutinized and monitored. The treatment of sewage which is generated in the villages, towns and cities is a matter of utmost concern. Untreated sewage waste is discharged into rivers and naalas polluting the very sources of water upon which the survival of the population and bio diversity depends.
- 10 While this Court had in its judgment laid down time lines for the construction of STPs and CETPs, of equal importance is the need to ensure that:
 - (i) The CETPs with the requisite technology and capacity are duly commissioned;

- (ii) After the commissioning of the CETPs/STPs, they continue to remain operational;
- (iii) The CETPs/STPs are duly maintained and upgraded as the need may arise;
- (iv) There is due monitoring at the administrative level on a real time basis of the performance of the CETPs, the deficiencies which may arise in the course of functioning and work of repair and maintenance; and
- (v) Entrustment to an authority which would be accountable for the due performance of the CETPs.

11 The above aspects are necessary to be borne in mind to supplement the directions of this Court. It is only if all other consequential steps are taken as adverted to above that the object and purpose of the order of this Court would be duly met.

12 We accordingly permit the applicant to move the National Green Tribunal with an application in that regard. The National Green Tribunal shall duly monitor compliance with the directions including the time-lines which have been spelt out in the order of this Court. It would be open to the applicant to place on the record of the Tribunal all material to indicate the *bona fide* steps which were taken to comply with the order of this Court and, if there were any genuine hindrances in doing so, the nature of the hindrances. The

Tribunal would be at liberty in the exercise of its discretion to consider any request for a further extension of time.

- 13 The National Green Tribunal is authorized in terms of the present order to suitably extend time should it be satisfied that all necessary steps have been pursued with a sufficient degree of alacrity. The Tribunal shall also take stock of the issues which have been set out above in relation to due monitoring of the performance of the STPs and steps for ensuring up-gradation and maintenance. The Tribunal shall also ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh to take stock of the performance of the STPs, providing for adequate funds for up-gradation and maintenance as required and for attending to all other administrative issues and problems.
- 14 The Miscellaneous Application shall stand disposed of in the above terms.

.....CJI.
[Dr Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud]

.....J.
[Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha]

.....J.
[J B Pardiwala]

New Delhi;
March 20, 2023
CKB

MA 356/2023

8

ITEM NO.16

COURT NO.1

SECTION PIL-W

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

Miscellaneous Application No.356/2023 in W.P.(C) No.375/2012

PARYAVARAN SURAKSHA SAMITI

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

Respondent(s)

(With IA No.45621/2023-EXTENSION OF TIME)

Date : 20-03-2023 This petition was called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PAMIDIGHANTAM SRI NARASIMHA
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J.B. PARDIWALA

For Petitioner(s)

Mr. Maninder Singh, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Garima Prashad, Sr. A.A.G.
Ms. Ruchira Goel, AOR
Mr. Shantanu Singh, Adv.
Ms. Priyanka Swami, Adv.
Mr. Adit Jayeshbhai Shah, Adv.

Ms. Jyoti Mendiratta, AOR

Mr. Rohit Saini, Adv.
Mr. Satya Mitra, AOR

For Respondent(s)

Mr. Parijat Sinha, AOR

Ms. Sunita Sharma, AOR

Mr. C. K. Sasi, AOR
Mr. Abdulla Naseeh V T, Adv.
Ms. Meena K Poullose, Adv.

Mr. B. Balaji, AOR
Mr. M. R. Shamshad, AOR
Mr. Mishra Saurabh, AOR
Mr. Rahul Kaushik, AOR

Mr. Mohit Kumar Shah, AOR

Mr. Krishnayan Sen, AOR

Ms. Ruchi Kohli, AOR

Mr. V. N. Raghupathy, AOR
Mr. Manendra Pal Gupta, Adv.
Mr. Dhanesh Ieshdhan, Adv.
Mr. Varun Varma, Adv.

Ms. Hemantika Wahi, AOR

Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, A.S.G.
Mr. Gurmeet Singh Makker, AOR
Dr. Arun Kumar Yadav, Adv.
Mr. Kush Chaturvedi, Adv.
Mr. Balendu Shekhar, Adv.
Mr. Divyansh H Rathi, Adv.

Mr. Varinder Kumar Sharma, AOR

Mr. Rahul Khurana, Adv.
Ms. Himani Bhatnagar, Adv.
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Visen, AOR

Mr. Gopal Singh, AOR
Mr. Guntur Prabhakar, AOR
Mr. S. Udaya Kumar Sagar, AOR

MA 356/2023

10

**UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R**

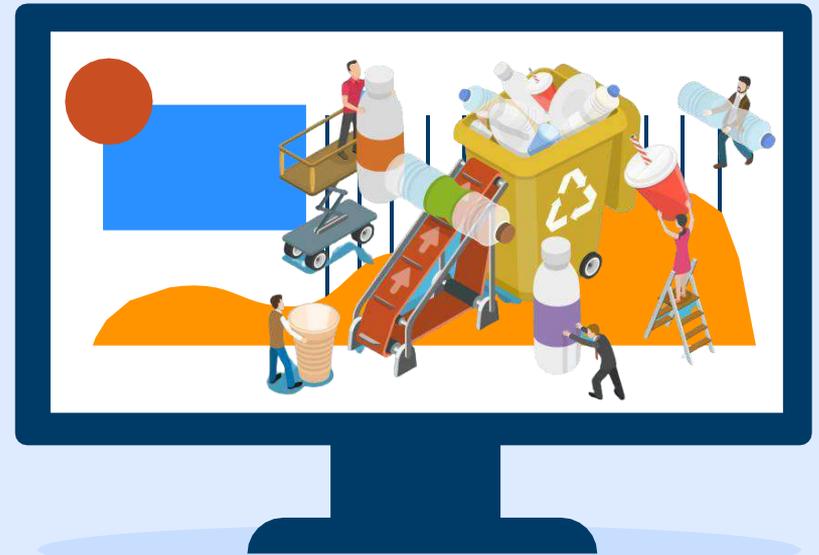
- 1 The Miscellaneous Application is disposed of in terms of the signed order.

**(CHETAN KUMAR)
A.R. -cum-P.S.**

**(SAROJ KUMARI GAUR)
Assistant Registrar
(Signed order is placed on the file)**



O.A. 606/2018
Compliance
of
Municipal Solid Waste
Management Rules 2016 And
Other Environmental Issues



Solid Waste Management

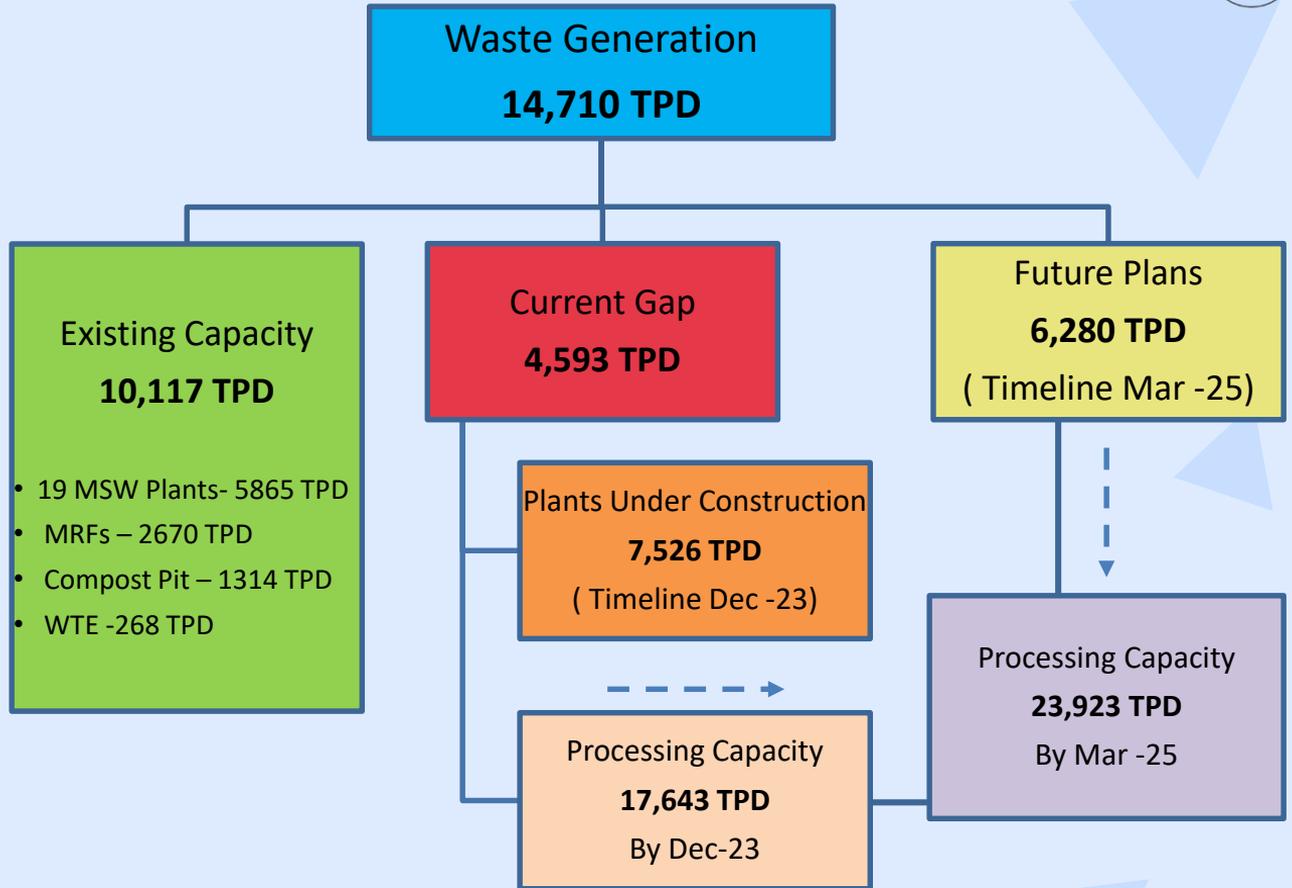


Solid Waste Management (Urban)

3812



- 100% Processing of MSW by Dec -23
- Projects to meet Gap already grounded.
- Funds ring-fenced in respective project accounts



3813 Solid Waste Management



Status of solid waste management in Urban Area

ULBs	Total Waste Generated (TPD)	Door to Door Collection (TPD)	Segregation (TPD)	Total Waste processed (TPD)	GAP (TPD)	Facilities Under construction (TPD)	Timelines
734	14,710	14,710	12,504	<u>10,117</u>	4,593	<u>7,526</u>	Dec, 2023
						Total 17,643 TPD (Gap shall be zero by Dec, 2023)	
						Facilities Proposed	Timeline
						1,180 TPD	Dec, 2024
						5,100 TPD (05 Bio-CNG, 03 WTE)	March, 2025
Total <u>6,280 TPD</u>	March, 2025						
						Grand Total 23,923 TPD (March, 2025)	

- 100% Processing of MSW by Dec -23
- Projects to meet Gap already grounded.
- Funds ring-fenced in respective project accounts

Progress since 2020



- In 2020 out of 14,468 TPD of total waste generation, 5,395 TPD is processed
- In 2022 out of 14,710 TPD of total waste generation, 10,117 TPD is processed

Entity	2020	2022														
Integrated MSW processing facility	5,395 TPD (15 plants)	5,865 (19 plants)														
Material Recovery facility	-	2,670(534 MRF)														
Compost Pits	-	850 (1,314 TPD)														
Segregation	-	85%														
Collection	98%	100%														
Under Construction	4,305 TPD (36 Plants)	7,526 TPD (699 Plants including MRFs)														
Proposed	-	6280 (27 plants)														
Waste to energy plant	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Plants -03 • Waste Processing Capacity-268 TPD <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Facility</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Qty of waste (TPD)</th> <th>Power generation</th> <th>Timeline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bio CNG</td> <td>5</td> <td>1,300</td> <td>33 MTD gas</td> <td rowspan="2">Mar -25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WtE</td> <td>3</td> <td>3,800</td> <td>90MW</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Facility	Number	Qty of waste (TPD)	Power generation	Timeline	Bio CNG	5	1,300	33 MTD gas	Mar -25	WtE	3	3,800	90MW
Facility	Number	Qty of waste (TPD)	Power generation	Timeline												
Bio CNG	5	1,300	33 MTD gas	Mar -25												
WtE	3	3,800	90MW													

Legacy Waste Management

3815



Legacy Waste
91 Lakhs Ton

Remediated Legacy Waste
58 Lakhs Ton

Remediation Ongoing
33 Lakhs Ton
(Timeline Mar -24)

Remediated
91 Lakhs ton
By Mar -24

33



- 100% Remediation of Legacy waste by Mar-24
- Projects to meet Gap already grounded.
- Funds ring-fenced in respective project accounts



3816

Status of remediation of legacy waste

Details	No. of Dump sites	Area in acres	Estimated Quantity in Lakh Tons	Remediated Waste Lakh Tons	Ongoing work (Lakh Ton)	Timeline for remediation of all sites
75 districts	75	627	<u>91</u>	58	33	March 2024

Name of ULB- Anupshahar (NPP)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 38220 Ton



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- Mahoba (NPP)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated-10000 Ton



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- Barabanki (NPP)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 8322 Ton



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- Shahjahanpur (M.Corp)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 60000 Ton

NAGAR NIGAM SHAHJAHANPUR
KAKRA KALAN LEGACY WASTE BEFORE AND AFTER



Before



After



Name of ULB- Meerut (W. Corp)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 300000Ton



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- Mirzapur (NPP)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 8803 Ton



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- **Pilibhit (NPP)**

Legacy waste quantity Remediated- **38645 Ton**



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- **Raibareilly (NPP)**

Legacy waste quantity Remediated- **62770 Ton**



Before Remediation



After Remediation

3821
Name of ULB- Ghazizabad (M.corp)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 650000Ton



Before Remediation

After Remediation

Name of ULB- Barhar (NPP)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 88725 Ton



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- Agra (M.Corp)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 940000 Ton

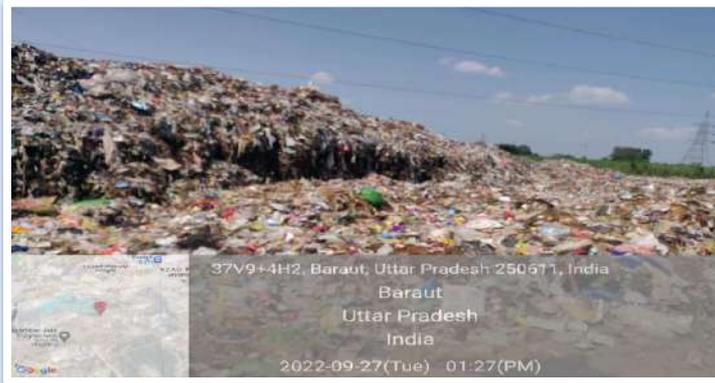


Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- Baraut (NPP)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 12000 Ton



Before Remediation



After Remediation

Name of ULB- Ghazipur (NPP)
Legacy waste quantity Remediated- 4500 Ton



Before Remediation

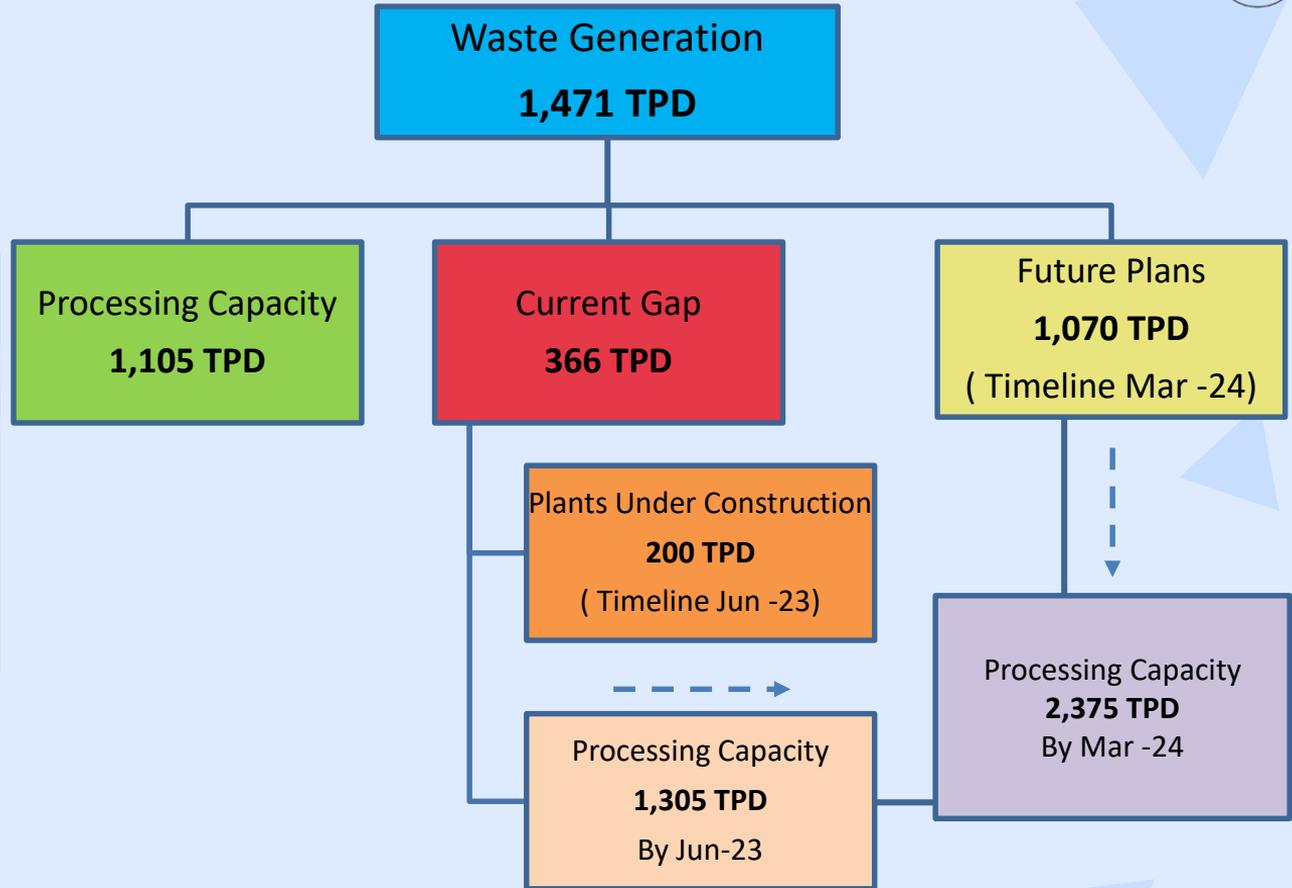


After Remediation

Construction & Demolition Waste



3824



- 100% Processing of C&D waste by Mar-24
- Projects to meet Gap already grounded.
- Funds are tied-up for current gap as well as future plans.

3825 Construction & Demolition Waste

- The major demolition waste is soil, sand and gravel accounting for bricks (26%) & masonry (32%), Concretes (28%), metal (6%), wood (3%) others (5%). Bricks, tiles, woods and iron metal are sold for reuse / recycling (Source: Building Materials & Technology Production Council, GOI).
- Quantity of C&D Waste: 1,471 TPD
- Processing Capacity: – 1,105 TPD

C&D Waste Processing Facilities

- [Operational- 5 \(1,105 Ton Per Day\)](#)
- [Under Construction- 2 \(200 Ton Per Day\)](#) by June-2023
- [Proposed- 11 \(1,070 Ton Per Day\)](#) will be completed till March 2024
- Products made after processing: Bricks, Tiles and interlocking blocks



3826 Construction & Demolition Waste

Agra M.Corp

C&D Waste Plant (Capacity 05 TPD)



Noida

C&D Waste Plant (Capacity 300 TPD)



Ghaziabad 3827 Corp C&D Waste Plant (Capacity 400TPD)



Prayagraj M.Corp C&D Waste Plant (Capacity 100TPD)



Success Story About Garbage Vulnerable Points in Urban Areas

3828



Introduction :- Garbage Vulnerable Points are those areas where the garbage gets piled up because of the constant dumping of garbage by the local residents, travelers, or passerby.

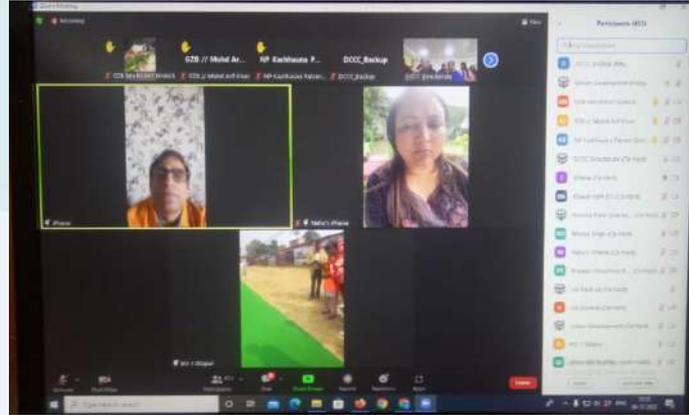
- ❖ To remove all the GVPs, State introduced a drive to remove Garbage Vulnerable Point from all 75 districts in 75 hours.
Drive was conducted between 1st December to 3rd December 2022.

Objectives :- Vision of “garbage free” Urban areas , All GVPs remediated and converted into selfie points, parks , etc. Clean public areas with 100% scientific processing, Mass mobilization and IEC activities.

Achievements

Achievements	Number
Total GVP remediated	~3,000
Total Waste Collected	~5,000 Ton
Total Citizen Participated	~ 8,00,000
Total No. of Vehicles Deployed	~ 6,000
Total Manpower Deployed	~30,000
Total Public representative Participated	~15,000
Participation through Social Media	~ 8,00,000

Events	Number
Number of GVP Transformed Into Park/Plantation	~1500
Number of GVP Transformed Into Place For Cultural Event	~ 300
Number of GVP Transformed Into Vending Zone/Food Court	~ 100
Number of GVP Transformed Into Wall Painting	~500
Number of GVP Transformed Into Neki Ki Deewar	~ 200
Number of GVP Transformed Into Selfie Spot	~400



Monitoring 24x7 through DCCC



Selfie Points near GVP spots



IEC activities 2022 near GVP spots

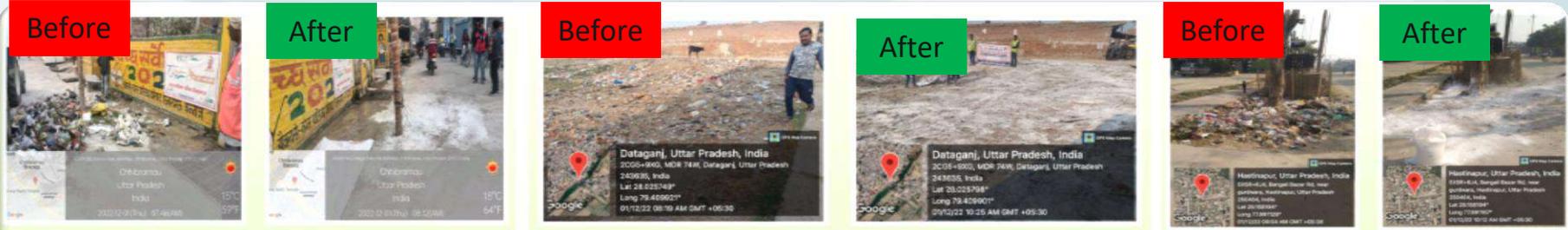


IEC activities near GVP spots



Before and After Images

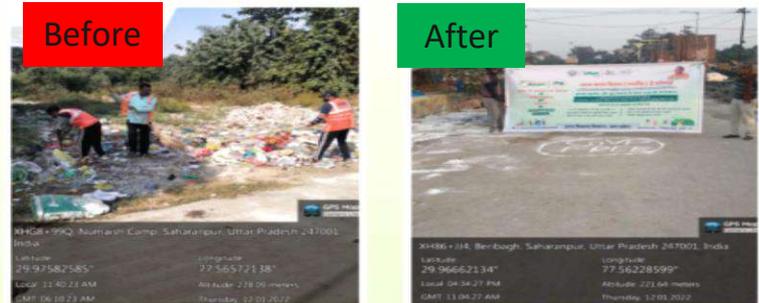
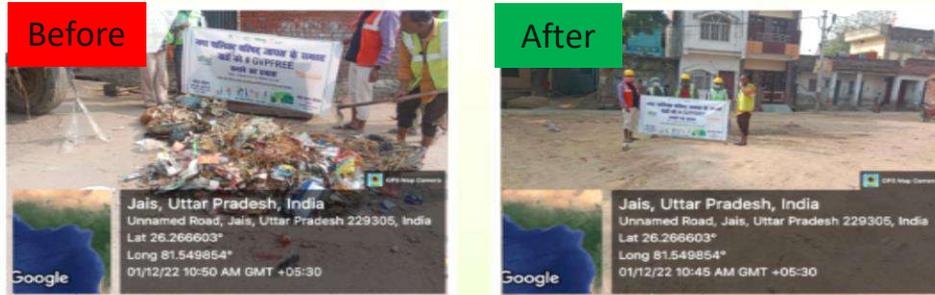
Before & After Images after GVP removal



१ छिवरामऊ

१ दातागंज

१ हस्तिनापुर



१ जायस

१ सहारनपुर

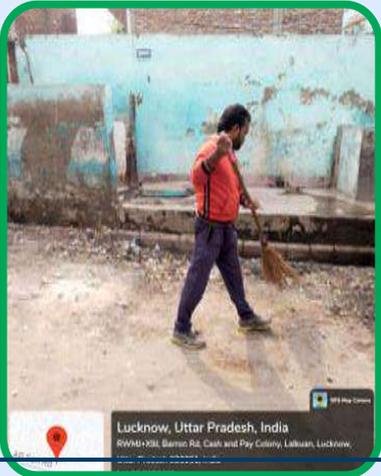
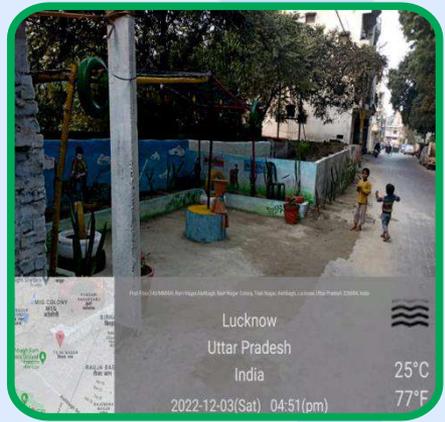
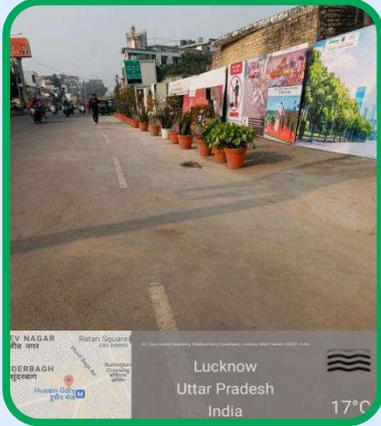
Before

After

3835

Before

After



3836

Before



After



Before



After



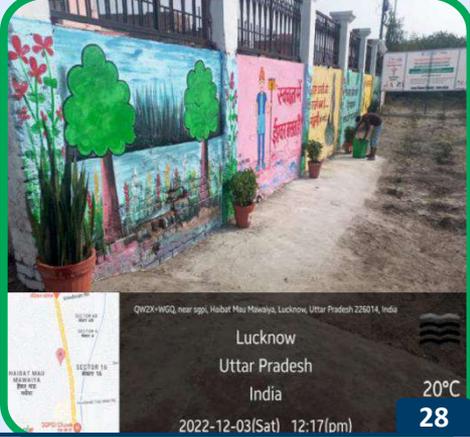
3837

Before

After

Before

After



55

Glimpse of Swachh Change



Before



After



Before

3839

After



57

Before

3840

After



58

Before

3841

After



Before

3842

After



60

Before

3843

After



Before

3844

After



Before

3845

After



Glimpse of Functional MRF In UP (Urban)



Firozabad (M.Corp.)



Shikohabad (NPP)



Sirsaganj (NPP)



Kishni (NP)

3848



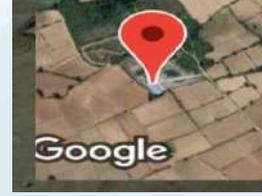

JHFF+J9M, Chaumuhan Rural, Uttar Pradesh 281406, India

Chaumuhan Rural
Uttar Pradesh
India

22°C
72°F

2023-02-28(Tue) 10:22(am)

Chaumuhan (NP)

GPS Map Camera

Kherat, Uttar Pradesh, India
Unnamed Road, Kherat, Uttar Pradesh
281122, India

Lat 27.363465°
Long 77.762382°
28/02/23 12:27 PM GMT +05:30

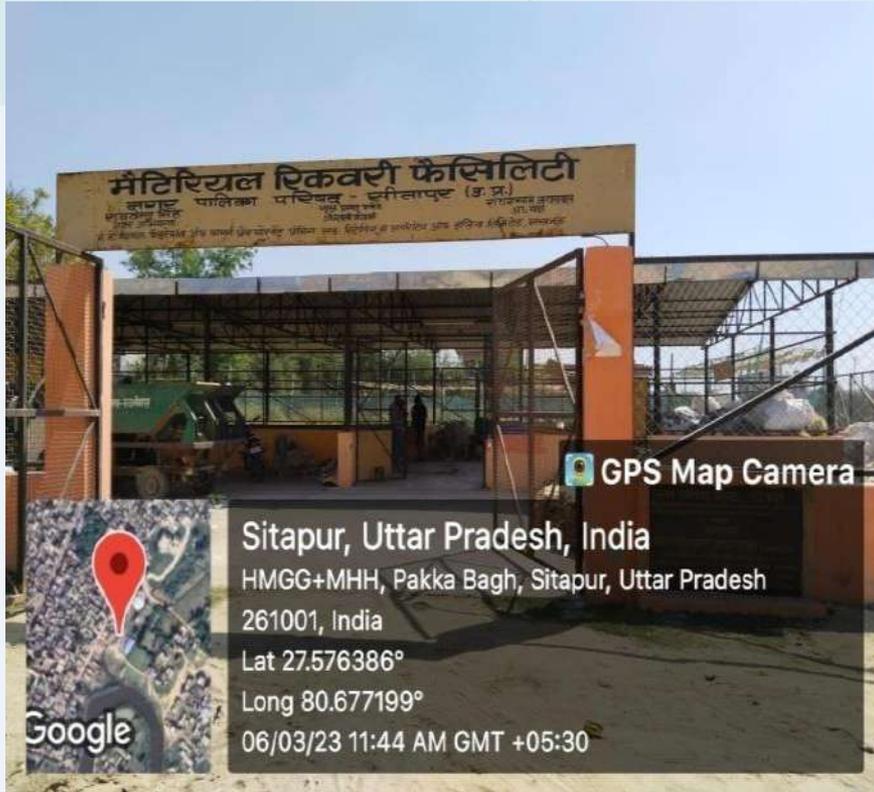
Farah(NP)



Mathura – Vrindavan (M.Corp.)



Dayalbagh (NPP)



Sitapur (NPP)



Tambaur (NP)



Shahabad (NPP)



Ugu (NP)

3852 Plastic Waste Management

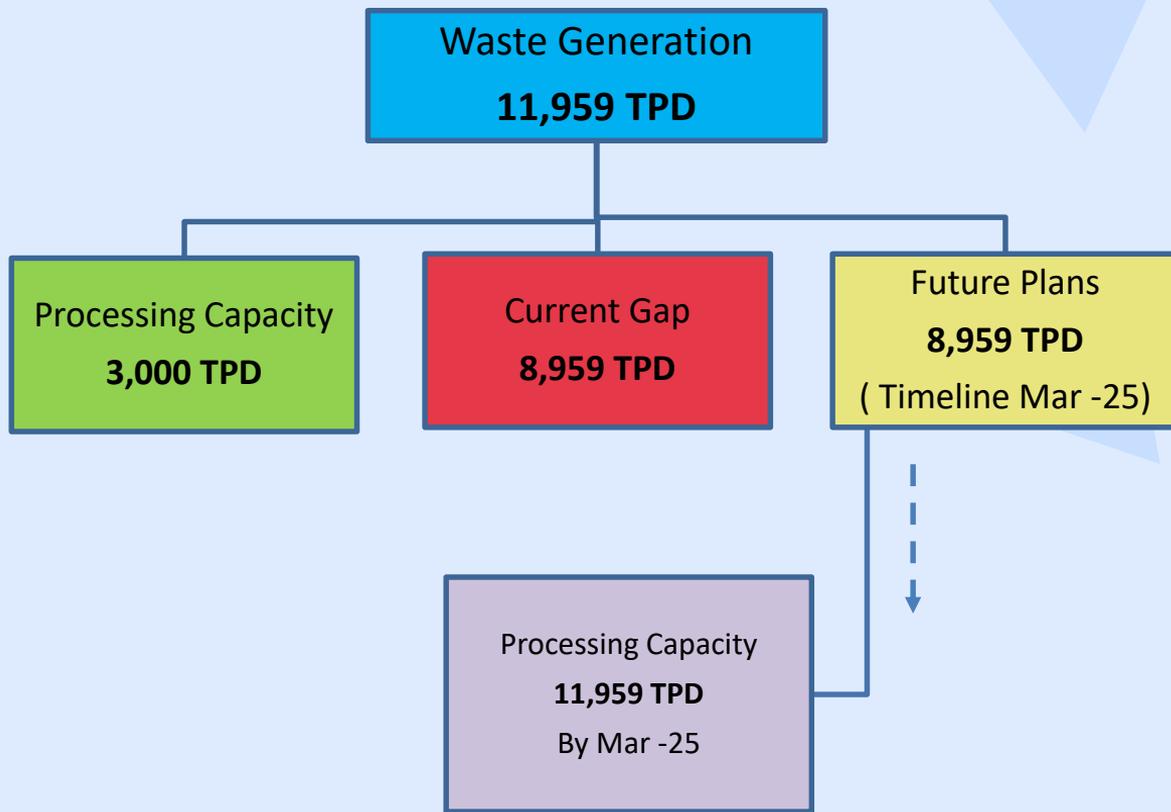
- Plastic Waste Generation – 1,030 TPD
- Uttar Pradesh has the potential for disposal of plastic waste of 2,360 TPD.

Mode of Disposal	Disposal Capacity
Recycling Facilities (82 Number)	1,908.5 TPD
Co-Processing Facilities -01 (M/s Ultratech Cement, Sonbhadra)	150 TPD
Waste to Oil – 03	33.1 TPD
Waste to Energy - 03	268.97 TPD
Total recycling & disposal infrastructure in UP – 2,360.06 TPD	



Solid Waste Management (Rural)

3853



- Target for 100% Processing of MSW by Mar-25
- All financial assistance is to be fulfilled by SBM 2.0 (GRAMIN) & 15th Financial Commission



3854 Solid Waste Management in Rural areas

- ❖ Total Gram Panchayat (GPs) - **57,785**
- ❖ Total Revenue Villages - **95,829**
- ❖ Total Rural Population - **15.53 Cr.**
- ❖ Total reported solid waste generated- **11,959 TPD**
- ❖ Waste Treated in 6000 Villages - **3,000 TPD**
- ❖ Compost pit prepared - **40,558 (for 4.86 Crore population)**
- ❖ Community bio gas plant operational - **30 (in 18 districts)**
- ❖ Waste Collection Vehicles : - **18,559**
- ❖ Community Bins installed for segregation of organic and in organic waste - **9,098**

Solid Waste Management in Rural areas

Action Plan for SWM in Rural Areas :

Target for ODF+ for all GPs as per SBM (GRAMIN) 2.0- **2024-25**

Total GPs 57,785-

Target Year for ODF+	GPs	Villages	Fund (₹ Cr.)
2022-23	4,656	6,000	562
2023-24	25,145	43,000	330
2024-25	27,984	46,829	379
Total	57,785	95,829	

- **100% Coverage of MSW generated – Mar-25**
- **Plants are on-ground to meet the Gap .**
- **Financial grant issued from the fund SBM 2.0 (Gramin) and 15th Financial Commission**

Solid Waste Management (Rural)

3856



E-Rickshaw Door to Door Collection



Community bin



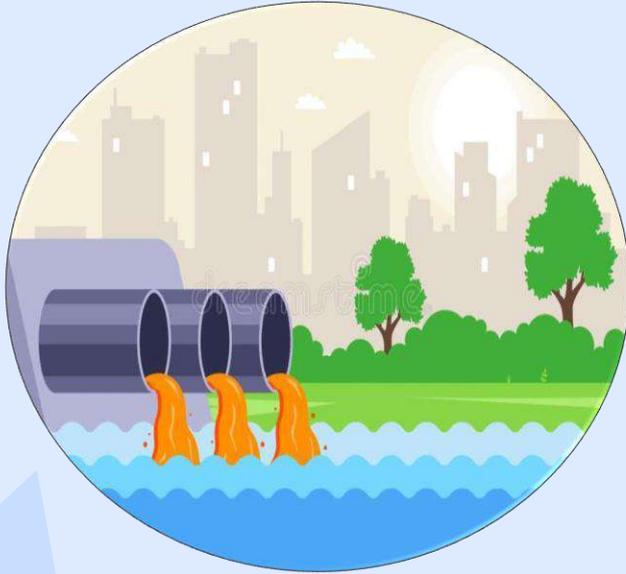
Community bio-gas plant



Vermi Composting



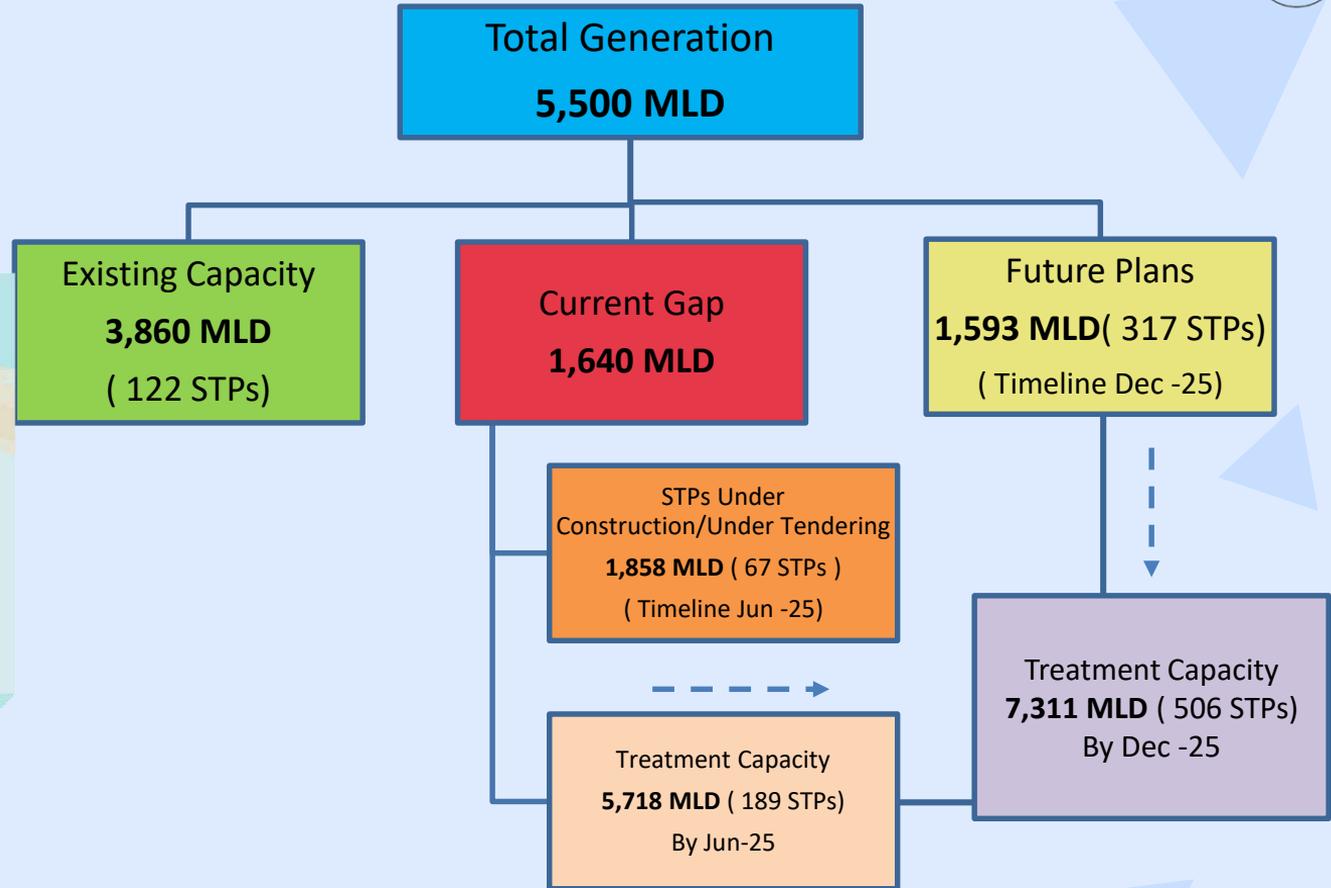
Resource Recovery Center with Composting



Used Water Management

Used Water Management

3858





- 100% Treatment capacity of used water by Jun -25
- Projects to meet Gap already grounded.
- Funds ring-fenced in respective project accounts

Status of Used Water Management



Total Generation (MLD)	STP Installed		Gap (MLD)	STP Under Construction/ Under Tendering	Timeline	STP Proposed (Future Plan)	Timeline
	Number	Installed Capacity (MLD)					
5,500	<u>122</u>	3,860	1,640	<u>1,004 MLD</u> (52 STPs)	Dec, 2024	<u>1,593 MLD</u> (317 STPs)	Dec-25
				<u>854 MLD</u> (15 STPs)	June, 2025		
				Total 1,858 MLD (67 STPs)- June 2025			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Treatment capacity of used water by Jun -25 Projects to meet Gap already grounded. Funds ring-fenced in respective project accounts 				<p>By June 2025 Gap shall be Zero. Total Treatment Capacity shall be 5,718 MLD</p>		<p>Total Treatment Capacity shall be 7,311 MLD by Dec, 2025</p>	

3860 Progress since 2020



Treatment Facilities	2020	2022
STPs	79	122
Treatment Capacity	1,956.18 MLD	3,860 MLD
Under Construction	43	67 (1,858 MLD)
Proposed		317(1,593 MLD)
Total		506 (7,311MLD) (December 2025)

3861 Re-utilization of treated sewage

- 8 MLD treated water from Trans - Yamuna –I and II STPs at Mathura is supplied to IOCL, Mathura.

Future Plan:-

Re-utilization of treated sewage	Timeline
Treated water from Bingawan STP (210 MLD) to Panki Thermal Power Plant (approx. 40 MLD)	June , 2023
20 MLD treated water from Trans - Yamuna –I and II STPs at Mathura is to be supplied to IOCL, Mathura	December,2023
Treated water from Shahjahanpur STP (45 MLD) to Rosa TPS (approx. 40 MLD)	June,2025
Treated water from Aligarh STP (45 MLD) to Harduaganj TPS (approx. 30 MLD)	July,2025
Treated water from Naini, Prayagraj STP (80 MLD) to Bara TPS (approx. 55 MLD)	December, 2025
Treated water from Bulandshahar STP (40 MLD) to Rosa TPS (approx. 20 MLD)	July,2025



Thanks

Item No. 01

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 606/2018

(In respect of State of Uttar Pradesh)

In re: **Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other environmental issues**

Date of hearing: 23.03.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE PROF. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Present: Mr. D.S. Mishra, Chief Secretary, Government of U.P.
Mr. Ashish Tiwari, Secretary, Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of U.P.
Mr. Anil Dhingra, Managing Director, Jal Nigam (Urban), Govt. of U.P.
Mr. Balkar Singh, Managing Director, Jal Nigam (Rural), Govt. of U.P.
Ms. Neha Sharma, Director, ULB/Urban, Govt. of U.P.
Mr. Anil Kumar Sagar, Principal Secretary, Industrial Development, Government of U.P.
Mr. P.K. Upadhyay, Director-Panchayati Raj, Government of U.P.
with Ms. Garima Prasad, Senior Advocate, AAG UP and Ms. Priyanka Swami, Advocate for the State of U.P.

ORDER

The Issue – Monitoring of compliance of waste in terms of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 02.09.2014 and 22.02.2017

1. The issues of solid as well as liquid waste management are being monitored by this Tribunal as per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 02.09.2014 in *Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel vs. Union of India & Ors.*, with regard to solid waste management and order dated 22.02.2017 in W.P. No. 375/2012, reported in (2017) 5 SCC 326, *Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India*, with regard to liquid waste management. Other related issues include pollution of 351 river stretches,

124 non-attainment cities in terms of air quality, 100 polluted industrial clusters, illegal sand mining etc. have also been dealt with separately. We propose to limit the proceedings in the present matter to **two issues of solid waste and sewage management.**

ORDERS OF THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT TRANSFERRING THE ISSUE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT TO THIS TRIBUNAL:

Solid Waste Management

2. While transferring the issue of solid waste management vide Order dated 02.09.2014 in *Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India & Ors.*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed **“handling of solid municipal waste is a perennial challenge and would require constant efforts and monitoring with a view to making the municipal authorities concerned accountable, taking note of dereliction, if any, issuing suitable directions consistent with the said Rules and direction incidental to the purpose underlying the Rules such as upgradation of technology wherever possible. All these matters can, in our opinion, be best left to be handled by the National Green Tribunal established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The Tribunal, it is common ground, is not only equipped with the necessary expertise to examine and deal with the environment related issues but is also competent to issue in appropriate cases directions considered necessary for enforcing the statutory provisions.”**

3. Before transferring the said proceedings, matter was monitored by Hon'ble Supreme Court for about eighteen years and orders passed include *(2000) 2 SCC 679* and *(2004) 13 SCC 538*, directing scientific disposal of waste by setting up of compost plants/processing plants, preventing water percolation through heaps of garbage, creating focused **‘solid waste**

management cells' in all States and complying with the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 (now replaced by SWM Rules, 2016). **It was observed that the local authorities constituted for providing services to the citizens are lethargic and insufficient in their functioning which is impermissible. Non-accountability has led to lack of effort on the part of the employees.** Domestic garbage and sewage along with poor drainage system in an unplanned manner contribute heavily to the problem of solid waste. The number of slums has multiplied significantly occupying large areas of public land. Promise of free land attracts more land grabbers. **Instead of "slum clearance" there is "slum creation" in cities which is further aggravating the problem of domestic waste being strewn in the open.** Accordingly, the Court directed that provisions pertaining to sanitation and public health be complied with, streets and public premises be cleaned daily, **statutory authorities levy and recover charges from any person violating laws and ensure scientific disposal of waste**, landfill sites be identified keeping in mind requirement of the city for next 20 years and environmental considerations, sites be identified for setting up of compost plants, steps be taken to prevent fresh encroachments and compliance report be submitted within eight weeks. Further observations in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court¹are:

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

"1. As a result of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders on 26-7-2004, in Maharashtra the number of authorisations granted for solid waste management (SWM) has increased from 32% to 98%, in Gujarat from 58% to 92%

¹ (2004) 13 SCC 538

and in M.P. from NIL to 34%. No affidavits at all have been received from the 24 other States/UTs for which CPCB reported NIL or less than 3% authorisations in February 2004. All these States and their SPCBs can study and learn from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat's successes.

2. **All States/UTs and their SPCBs/PCCs have totally ignored the improvement of existing open dumps, due by 31-12-2001**, let alone identifying and monitoring the existing sites. Simple steps can be taken immediately at almost no cost by every single ULB to prevent monsoon water percolation through the heaps, which produces highly polluting black run-off (leachate). Waste heaps can be made convex to eliminate standing water, upslope diversion drains can prevent water inflow, downslope diversion drains can capture leachate for recirculation onto the heaps, and disused heaps can be given soil cover for vegetative healing.
3. **Lack of funds is no excuse for inaction. Smaller towns in every State should go and learn from Suryapet in A.P. (population 103,000) and Namakkal in T.N. (population 53,000) which have both seen dustbin-free 'zero garbage towns' complying with the MSW Rules since 2003 with no financial input from the State or the Centre, just good management and a sense of commitment.**
4. **States seem to use the Rules as an excuse to milk funds from the Centre, by making that a precondition for action and inflating waste processing costs 2-3 fold.** The Supreme Court Committee recommended 1/3 contribution each from the city, State and Centre. Before seeking 70-80% Centre's contribution, every State should first ensure that each city first spends its own share to immediately make its wastes non-polluting by simple sanitising/stabilising, which is always the first step in composting viz. inoculate the waste with cow dung solution or bio culture and placing it in windrows (long heaps) which are turned at least once or twice over a period of 45 to 60 days.
5. Unless each State creates a focussed '**solid waste management cell**' and rewards its cities for good performance, both of which Maharashtra has done, compliance with the MSW Rules seems to be an illusion.
6. **The admitted position is that the MSW Rules have not been complied with even after four years.** None of the functionaries have bothered or discharged their duties to ensure compliance. **Even existing dumps have not been improved.** Thus deeper thought and urgent and immediate action is necessary to ensure compliance in future."

4. In this regard, reference may also be made to orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Municipal Council, Ratlam vs. Vardhichand*² and *B.L. Wadhera v. Union of India and Ors.*³ laying down that **clean environment is fundamental right of citizens under Article 21** and it is for the local bodies as well as the State to ensure that public health is preserved by taking all possible steps. **For doing so, financial inability cannot be pleaded.** We note that even after 26 years of monitoring, 18 years by Hon'ble Supreme Court and eight years by this Tribunal, ground situation remains unsatisfactory.

Liquid Waste Management

5. Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India*⁴ required this Tribunal to monitor directions for proper treatment of sewage to prevent untreated sewage and other effluents being discharged in water bodies by directing "We are of the view that mere directions are inconsequential, unless a rigid implementation mechanism is laid down. We, therefore, hereby provide that the directions pertaining to continuation of industrial activity only when there is in place a functional "primary effluent treatment plants", and the setting up of functional "common effluent treatment plants" within the timelines, expressed above, shall be enforced by the Member Secretaries of the Pollution Control Boards concerned. The Secretary of the Department of Environment, of the State Government concerned (and the Union Territory concerned), shall be answerable in case of default. **The Secretaries to the Government concerned shall be responsible for monitoring the progress and issuing necessary directions to the Pollution Control Board**

² (1980) 4 SCC 162

³ (1996) 2 SCC 594

⁴ (2017) 5 SCC 326

concerned, as may be required, for the implementation of the above directions. They shall be also responsible for collecting and maintaining records of data, in respect of the directions contained in this order. The said data shall be furnished to the Central Ground Water Authority, which shall evaluate the data and shall furnish the same to the Bench of the jurisdictional National Green Tribunal. To supervise complaints of non-implementation of the instant directions, the Benches concerned of the National Green Tribunal, will maintain running and numbered case files, by dividing the jurisdictional area into units. The abovementioned case files will be listed periodically. The Pollution Control Board concerned is also hereby directed to initiate such civil or criminal action, as may be permissible in law, against all or any of the defaulters.”

6. Extracts from the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs. Union of India* are as follows:

“8. In view of the fact that the financial position has been taken care of, as has been expressed above, we are of the view, that the **setting up of “common effluent treatment plants”, should be taken up as an urgent mission.** With reference to common effluent treatment plants, which are already under implementation, we hope and expect that they would be completed within the timelines already postulated. **With reference to common effluent treatment plants, which are yet to be set up, we consider it just and appropriate to direct the State Governments concerned (including the Union Territories concerned) to complete the same within a period of three years, from today.**

10. **The process of evolving the above norms, shall be supervised by the State Government (Union Territory) concerned, through the Secretaries, Urban Development and Local Bodies, respectively (depending on the location of the respective common effluent treatment plant). The norms for generating funds for setting up and/or operating the “common effluent treatment plant” shall be finalised, on or before 31-3-2017, so as to be implemented with effect from the next financial year.** In case, such norms are not in place, before the commencement of the next financial year, **the State Governments (or the Union Territories) concerned, shall cater to the financial**

requirements, of running the “common effluent treatment plants”, which are presently dysfunctional, from their own financial resources.

13. We are of the view that **mere directions are inconsequential, unless a rigid implementation mechanism is laid down.** We, therefore, hereby provide that the directions pertaining to continuation of industrial activity only when there is in place a functional “primary effluent treatment plants”, and the **setting up of functional “common effluent treatment plants” within the timelines, expressed above, shall be of the Member Secretaries of the Pollution Control Boards concerned. The Secretary of the Department of Environment, of the State Government concerned (and the Union Territory concerned), shall be answerable in case of default.** The Secretaries to the Government concerned shall be responsible for monitoring the progress and issuing necessary directions to the Pollution Control Board concerned, as may be required, for the implementation of the above directions. They shall be also responsible for collecting and maintaining records of data, in respect of the directions contained in this order. **The said data shall be furnished to the Central Ground Water Authority, which shall evaluate the data and shall furnish the same to the Bench of the jurisdictional National Green Tribunal”**

7. Expression “Common Effluent Treatment Plants” may infact refer to the STPs, as the context shows.

8. On this subject, inspite of deadline of 31.3.2018 fixed by Hon’ble Supreme Court for finalizing funding arrangements and February 2020 for all arrangements for preventing discharge of pollutants and rigorous monitoring by this Tribunal for the last five years, ground situation remains unsatisfactory.

Procedural History of present proceedings before this Tribunal

9. In the light of above, the Tribunal has considered the matter in the last eight years as far as solid waste management is concerned and more than five years as far as liquid waste management is concerned. Main orders on the subject include orders dated 22.12.2016, 31.08.2018, 16.01.2019, 28.8.2019, 12.09.2019, 6.12.2019, 07.01.2020, 28.02.2020,

02.07.2020, 14.12.2020, 22.2.2021, 30.11.2021, 14.12.2020 and 31.05.2022. First two orders - dated 22.12.2016 and 31.08.2018 deal only with solid waste management. Orders dated 28.8.2019, 6.12.2019 and 22.2.2021 deal with only liquid waste management while the remaining orders deal with solid waste as well as liquid waste management. Issue of liquid waste has also been separately dealt with in OA No. 593/2017 which was finally disposed of on 22.02.2021 with direction that further monitoring be undertaken by Central Monitoring Committee constituted by the said order. It was held that monitoring by the Tribunal cannot be for indefinite time and State authorities are primarily responsible for such monitoring after adequate monitoring by the Tribunal. By the same order, the Tribunal also dealt with the issue of 351 identified polluted river stretches in OA 673/2018. This is apart from individual cases dealing with solid and liquid waste management. A brief reference of these orders will be made hereafter.

Orders dated 22.12.2016 and 31.08.2018

10. Vide order dated 22.12.2016, (2016) SCC Online NGT 2981, the issue of Solid Waste Management was disposed of requiring strict compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by all the States/UTs making it clear that if violations continue, the State will be liable to pay compensation. Later, matter was taken up to ascertain compliance status and finding that all the States/UTs were still non-compliant in the matter, the matter was again taken up and fresh directions issued for monitoring by the Tribunal constituted Monitoring Committees vide order dated 31.08.2018. Later, continuance of the committees was left to discretion of the States, depending on their own monitoring mechanism.

Order dated 16.01.2019 requiring personal presence of Chief Secretaries of all States and UTs to explore remedial action after interaction with them and further orders

11. In view of continuing non-compliances, vide order dated 16.01.2019, the Tribunal directed personal presence of Chief Secretaries of all States and UTs for interaction to ensure compliance. The Tribunal held that large scale non-compliance of environmental norms was resulting in deaths and diseases and irreversible damage to the environment, without accountability for such failures. Though violation of the Rules as well as orders of this Tribunal is criminal offence, still there was rampant violation by State authorities practically with no accountability and for which unhappy situation was required to be remedied by involvement of highest functionaries of the State in the interest of public health and to uphold rule of law.

12. In terms of order dated 16.1.2019, the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs appeared on different dates till 18.07.2019 and the Tribunal, after reviewing the status of noncompliance on most of the issues, directed further effective steps to be taken for compliance of the Rules and the environmental norms. The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh appeared on 26.04.2019 and following directions were issued:

“48. In view of above, after discussion with the Chief Secretary, following further directions are issued:

- i. Apart from cities and towns declared as model cities and towns, at least three Villages in every District of the State may be identified within two weeks and made fully compliant in respect of environmental norms within six months. Remaining State may be made fully compliant within one year.*
- ii. A quarterly report be furnished by the Chief Secretary, every three months. First such report shall be furnished by July 30, 2019.*
- iii. The Chief Secretary may personally monitor the progress, atleast once in a month, with all the District Magistrates.*

Focus of monitoring may include serious issues affecting environment including scientific capping of legacy waste dumping sites and adherence to Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in terms of Schedule- I (J), proper management of bio-medical waste and adherence to Bio Waste Management Rules, 2016, proper inventorisation and disposal of plastic waste and usage of plastic in road construction and cement kilns, inventorisation and proper handling of hazardous waste, effective management of ETPs and CETPs and independent assessment of their functioning, strengthening of STP network, adherence to Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, of new infrastructure being created in the State.

- iv. The District Magistrates may monitor the status of compliance of environmental norms, atleast once in two weeks.*
- v. The District Magistrates or other Officers may be imparted requisite training.*
- vi. Estimate of value of environmental degradation and cost of restoration be prepared and compensation be planned and recovered from polluters for environmental restoration and restitution on that basis.*
- vii. Performance audit of functioning of all regulatory bodies may be got conducted and remedial measures be taken, within six months.*
- viii. Consider introduction of a policy of giving ranking, based on performance on the subject of environment and giving of rewards or other incentives on that basis to individual areas, localities, institutions or individuals. This may also include encouraging students or other citizens significantly contributing to the cause of environment. The best practices may be evolved, if necessary, in the light of experiences on the subject. This may help in educating and involving public at large which may help in enhancing of environmental laws. ix. The Chief Secretary may remain present in person before the Tribunal with the status of compliance in respect of various issues mentioned in para 22 as well as any other issues discussed in the above order on 13.11.2019. It is made clear that Chief Secretary may not delegate the above function and the further requirement of appearance before this Tribunal to anyone else. However, it will be open to him to change the date, by advance intimation by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com to adjust their convenience.”*

13. In short, the Tribunal expected three model cities, towns and villages to be made compliant in six months and the remaining State with one year. It was this target for the State by setting up of

environmental cells directly under the Chief Secretaries, regular periodical monitoring by the Chief Secretaries at the State level and by the District Magistrates at the District level. Further direction also was to take action for non-compliance by recovery of compensation and recording adverse ACRs against erring officers. The Tribunal also directed filing of quarterly reports by the Chief Secretaries. Based on such reports, CPCB was to file consolidated status reports. The Chief Secretaries were to appear again after six months with updated status of compliance.

14. The Tribunal has been receiving progress reports from States as well as monitoring Committees wherever functioning which have been considered by further orders.

Further Review after completing round of interaction with all Chief Secretaries by order dated 12.9.2019

15. The matter was then reviewed on 12.09.2019 in the light of report of the CPCB dated 09.09.2019 **showing wide gaps in compliance of solid waste, plastic waste, bio-medical waste management, rejuvenation of identified polluted river stretches, polluted industrial clusters and non-attainment cities.** A fresh schedule for appearance of the Chief Secretaries was issued. Vide order dated 07.01.2020, the Tribunal directed CPCB to ascertain Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in terms of MSW generated, segregated and treated, gaps in the waste processing, enforcement of statutory timelines and orders of this Tribunal, number of sites remediated, and quantity of legacy waste therein and timelines for completing remediation. It was further directed that on the subject of sewage treatment, CPCB has to ascertain quantity of sewage generated and treated in the State, gap in the sewage treatment and timelines to bridge the gap, including strategy for use of treated water for

secondary purpose. CPCB was accordingly directed to redesign its formats for securing relevant quantifiable information.

Order dated 28.02.2020

16. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of 18 States/UTs appeared and filed updated status reports. Since there still existed huge gaps in compliance, further directions were issued by way of different orders. Last such order is of 28.2.2020. Other orders are on same pattern. The direction part of the said order is reproduced below:

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

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

- b. Legacy waste remediation was to ‘commence’ from 01.11.2019 in terms of order of this Tribunal dated 17.07.2019 in O.A. No. 519/2019 para 28⁵ even though statutory timeline for ‘completing’ the said step is till 07.04.2021 (as per serial no. 11 in Rule 22), which direction remains unexecuted at most of the places and delay in clearing legacy waste is causing huge damage to environment in monetary terms as noted in para 33 above, pending assessment and recovery of such damage by the concerned State PCB within four months from today, continued failure of every Local Body on the subject of commencing the work of legacy waste sites remediation from 01.04.2020 till compliance will result in liability to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal. Final compensation may be assessed and recovered by the State PCBs/PCCs in the light of Para 33 above within six months from today.**
- c. Further, with regard to thematic areas listed above in para 20, steps be ensured by the Chief Secretaries in terms of directions of this Tribunal especially w.r.t. plastic waste, bio-medical waste, construction and demolition waste which are linked with solid waste treatment and disposal. Action may also be ensured by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs with respect to remaining thematic areas viz. hazardous waste, e-waste, polluted industrial clusters, reuse of treated water, performance of CETPs/ETPs, groundwater extraction, groundwater recharge, restoration of water bodies, noise pollution and illegal sand mining.
- d. The compensation regime already laid down for failure of the Local Bodies and/or Department of Irrigation and

⁵ The Chief Secretaries may ensure allocation of funds for processing of legacy waste and its disposal and in their respective next reports, give the progress relating to management of all the legacy waste dumpsites. Remediation work on all other dumpsites may commence from 01.11.2019 and completed preferably within six months and in no case beyond one year. Substantial progress be made within six months. We are conscious that the SWM Rules provide for a maximum period of upto five years for the purpose, however there is no reason why the same should not happen earlier, in view of serious implications on the environment and public health.

Public Health/In-charge Department to take action for treatment of sewage in terms of observations in Para 36 above will result in liability to pay compensation as already noted above which are reproduced for ready reference:

- i. **Interim measures for phytoremediation/ bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.**
 - ii. **Commencement of setting up of STPs – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.**
 - iii. **Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.**
- e. Compensation in above terms may be deposited with the CPCB for being spent on restoration of environment which may be ensured by the Chief Secretaries' of the States/UTs.
 - f. An 'Environment Monitoring Cell' may be set up in the office of Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs within one month from today, if not already done for coordination and compliance of above directions which will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs.
 - g. Compliance reports in respect of significant environmental issues may be furnished in terms of order dated 07.01.2020 quarterly with a copy to CPCB."

17. Timelines under the Rules referred to in sub para (a) above are :

“22. Time frame for implementation:- Necessary infrastructure for implementation of these rules shall be created by the local bodies and

other concerned authorities, as the case may be, on their own, by directly or engaging agencies within the time frame specified below:

Sl. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
1.	<i>Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities.</i>	<i>1 year</i>
2.	<i>Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or stand alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more.</i>	<i>1 year</i>
3.	<i>Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.</i>	<i>2 years</i>
4.	<i>Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source.</i>	<i>2 years</i>
5.	<i>Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.</i>	<i>2 years</i>
6.	<i>ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.</i>	<i>2 years</i>
7.	<i>setting up solid waste processing facilities by all Local Bodies having 100000 or more population.</i>	<i>2 years</i>
8.	<i>Setting up solid waste processing facilities by Local Bodies and census towns below 100000 population.</i>	<i>3 years</i>
9.	<i>setting up common or stand alone sanitary landfills by or for all Local Bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules.</i>	<i>3 years</i>
10.	<i>setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by 3 years all Local Bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules.</i>	<i>3 years</i>
11.	<i>bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites.</i>	<i>5 years</i>

Order dated 02.07.2020

18. The matter was then considered on 02.07.2020. Having regard to the pandemic, appearance of remaining Chief Secretaries was deferred.

Order dated 14.12.2020

19. The matter was further considered on 14.12.2020 for review of progress. Scheduled appearance of remaining Chief Secretaries was dispensed with but it was directed that monitoring at the level of Chief Secretaries may continue and quarterly status reports be filed with CPCB so that CPCB may file a consolidated report every six months before the Tribunal. It was further directed that compensation in terms of earlier orders be recovered and credited to a separate account with the Environment Department of concerned State to be used for restoration of environment. It was also observed that in these proceedings Solid Waste Management also will be monitored, other issues being considered in separate proceedings.

Further review on 30.11.2021 – huge gaps still found and hence, another round of interaction with Chief Secretaries proposed

20. The matter was thereafter taken up on 30.11.2021 to consider the report of CPCB dated 25.10.2020 giving compliance status in 32 States/UTs as follows:-

“3.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STATUS

xxxxxx.....xxx

Table:1 Overview of quarterly report on SWM submitted by 29 States/UTs

Sl. No.	ITEM	Status	Remarks
1	xxx	xxx	xxx
2	Over all waste management status in Arunachal Pradesh		

2(a)	Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Quantity of MSW generated: 150858.951 TPD • Maximum waste generation is in five (7) States/UTs (>10000 TPD)- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maharashtra ➤ Uttar Pradesh ➤ West Bengal ➤ Tamil Nadu ➤ Karnataka ➤ Delhi ➤ Telangana
2(b)	Xxx	xxx	xxx
2I	Xxx	xxx	xxx
2(d)	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total quantity of MSW processed: 94435.318 TPD • 100% MSW is processing reported in two (2) States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chhattisgarh ➤ Himachal Pradesh
2I	Xxx	xxx	xxx
2(f)	Gap in Solid Waste Management UTs (TPD) [2(a)- 2(d)- 2(e)]	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap in Solid Waste Management: 44651.1792 TPD
xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx
6	Legacy Waste management		
6(a)	Number of dumpsites (No.)	Information provided by 28 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) Information not provided by 1 State/UTs: (Chandigarh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Number of dumpsites: 2129 • Max in MP: 378

6(b)	Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons)	<p><u>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 2 State/UTs:</u> (Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons): 185558287.3 Tons • Max in Maharashtra – 41683186 Tonnes
6I	Number of dumpsites cleared (No.)	<p><u>Information provided by 25 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 4 State/UTs:</u> (Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of dumpsites cleared (No.): 498 Chhattisgarh- 160 Maharashtra- 134 Uttarakhand – 60 M.P.-50 Tamil Nadu – 27 H.P-17 Gujarat- 16
6(d)	Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.)	<p><u>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</u> (Chandigarh, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.): 496 Tamil Nadu – 117 Maharashtra-76 M.P-73 West Bengal – 64 Telangana – 52 T.N-117 Rajasthan – 23 Haryana – 16 Karnataka – 15 Uttarakhand – 12 HP – 10
6I	Time frame for clearing all dumpsites	<p><u>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 5 State/UT:</u> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Telangana)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline exceeding December, 2022 in following States/UTs: Delhi, Goa, J&K, Karnataka, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu

xxx.....xxx.....xxx

Solid Waste Management

4.0 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

a. Total No. of ULBs in 29 States/UTs is 4186.

- b. As per information provided by 29 States/UTs – total waste generated is 150858.951 TPD of which 94435.318 TPD is processed, which is 62.6% of the total waste generated in these States/UT. 11772.4538 TPD (7.8%) of the waste is landfilled and the gap in Solid waste management in 29 States is 45071.771 TPD which is 29.8% of the waste generated in these States/UTs.**
- c. Information on MRF has been provided for 28 States/UTs covering 77% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- d. Information on Recycling facilities have been provided for 22 States/UTs covering 39% of ULBs in these States/UTs
- e. Information on Composting facilities has been provided for all 29 States/UTs covering 70% of ULBs in these States/UTs
- f. Information on WtE has been provided for 25 out of 29 States/UTs covering 1.9% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- g. Information on RDF has been provided for 24 out of 29 States/UTs covering 12.4% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- h. Information on Bio-methanation has been provided for 27 out of 29 States/UTs covering 7.1% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- i. Information on Landfills has been provided in 24 out of 29 States/UTs covering 18.9% of ULBs in the States.**
- j. 498 of 2111 (23%) dumpsites in 25 States/UTs have been cleared and Remediation has been initiated in 23% (496) of the dumpsites.
- k. Model Town/ Cities have been identified in 25 States/UTs.
- l. 16 States /UTs have established environmental cells.
- m. 15 States /UTs have standardized rates for procurement of services/equipment required for solid waste management.**
- n. In view of above, States/UTs need to develop of ULB wise action plan for collection, segregation, transportation and processing of waste and lay down an appropriate governance framework at state and district levels.”

12. xxxxxx.....xxx

13. Based on above data, the State-wise and city-wise summary is as follows:-

“State-wise summary

Sl. No.	States	Number of ULBs	Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	Quantity of MSW Processed (TPD)	Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)	GAP in SWM UTs (TPD)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124	6898	6830	2180	257.5	4460.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	67	61	8	55	04
3.	Assam	96	1178	1070	389	0	790
4.	Bihar	142	2240.20	2240.20	681	1559.2	0
5.	Chandigarh	01	512.6	512.6	104.5	442.3	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	166	1650	1650	1650	0	0
7.	Delhi	5	11038.335	11038.335	5262.335	400	5776
8.	Goa	14/ 191(RLBs)	226.67/ 317(RLBs)	218.67/ 258(RLBs)	196.67/ 258(RLBs)	NIL	30/ 59(RLBs)
9.	Gujarat	164	9567	9567	8514.63	1052.37	0
10.	Haryana	89	5523	5287 approx.	2696 approx.	30	2797
11.	Himachal Pradesh	54	370	370	370	0	0
12.	J&K	78	1389.1	1303.52	244	923.7	221.4
13.	Karnataka	316	11085	10198	6817	1250	3018
14.	Kerala	93	3472	1261	2502	Nil	970
15.	Lakshadweep	0 (10 Panchayats are existing)	35	10.48	10.48	Nil	24.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	378	7980	7193	6431	762	787
17.	Maharashtra	396 ULBs + 07 CBs = 403	24410	23234	20319	1626	2465
18.	Meghalaya	7	229.18	191.19	9.64	50.96	168.58
19.	Nagaland	39	331.49	258.49	163.9	8	159.59
20.	Odisha	114	1951	1951	1569	-	382
21.	Puducherry	5	345	345	71	22.5	262
22.	Rajasthan	196	6523	6450	2718	GAP	3805
23.	Sikkim	7	74.7	74.6	12.56	62.032	0

24.	Tamil Nadu	664	13593	13185	9787	0	3806
25.	Telangana	142	10403	10403	7968	1001	1434
26.	Tripura	20	333.906	317.685	214.063	12.8918	106.951
27.	Uttar Pradesh	651	14468	14468	9705	1095	3668
28.	Uttarakhand	91	1255.77	1255.77	645.54	Landfill functional in Dehradun and Haridwar only	310.23
29.	West Bengal	125	13709	13356	2896	1187	9626

21. The data of sewage as per report dated 12.02.2021 filed by the Central Monitoring Committee, headed by Secretary Jal Shakti, Government of India, titled '**3rd QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL MONITORING COMMITTEE (CMC) IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED 21.09.2020**' in O.A. No. 593/2017, *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors.* noted in order dated 22.02.2021 is reproduced below:

“Existing Sewage Infrastructure

48,004 MLD of sewage (from urban settlements) is being generated in 31 States/ UTs and 30,001 MLD capacity of STPs (1249 nos.) is existing which approximates to about 62% of sewage generation. Against the existing capacity, only 56% of the capacity is being utilized for treatment of municipal sewage. This leaves a gap of 17,027 MLD in treatment capacity. The details of sewage generation, existing sewage treatment capacity, its utilization and gap thereof is presented in Table-1.

Table-1: Details of Existing Sewage Infrastructure in the 31 States/ UTs

No.	State	Sewage Generation (in MLD)	Existing STP (capacity in MLD and No.)	Capacity Utilization (In MLD)	Gap in Treatment at present (in MLD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1463.20	515.85 (43 STPs)	473.77 (91%)	947.35
2	Assam	435.53	0	0	435.53
3	Bihar	651.5	230 (6 STPs)	100 (44%)	421.5

4	Chhattisgarh	600	73.1 (3 STPs)	6 (8%)	526.9
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	21.2	17.21 (2 STPs)	6.1 (35%)	3.9
6	Delhi	3273	2715 (35 STPs)	2432 (90%)	558
7	Goa	112.53	78.35 (9 STPs)	29 (37%)	34.18
8	Gujarat	4003	3485 (73 STPs)	2739 (78%)	518
9	Haryana	1267	1892 (155 STPs)	1189 (62%)	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	163.5	120.5 (65 STPs)	76.8 (64%)	43
11	Jammu & Kashmir	523	139 (15 STPs)	82.9 (60%)	383.08
12	Jharkhand	452	108 (14 STPs)	83%	343.8
13	Karnataka	3356.5	2242 (125 STPs)	1513.5 (67%)	1114
14	Kerala	317	124.15 (13 STPs)	91.12 (73%)	192
15	Madhya Pradesh	2183.65	618.23 (23 STPs)	472.6 (76%)	1565.4
16	Maharashtra	9758	7747 (142 STPs)	4207 (54%)	2011
17	Manipur	115	27 (1 STP)	9 (33%)	88
18	Meghalaya	75	1.85 (8 STPs)	1.82 (98%)	73
19	Mizoram	68	10 (1 STP)	0	58
20	Nagaland	44.3	25.4 (1 STP)	0	18.9
21	Odisha	367	91 (5 STPs)	70 (76%)	276
22	Puducherry	88	56 (5 STPs)	35 (62%)	32
23	Punjab	2111	1628.5 (116 STP)	80%	482.5
24	Rajasthan	1551	999 (80 STPs)	694.5 (69%)	552
25	Sikkim	47.68	19.5 (7 STPs)	60%	28
26	Tamil Nadu	3673.3	1616 (66 STPs)	919 (56%)	1320
27	Telangana	2613	888 (31 STPs)	735.8 (82%)	1724.45
28	Tripura	82.5	8 (1 STP)	3 (37%)	74.5
29	Uttarakhand	329.3	379 (63 STPs)	232.9 (61%)	-
30	Uttar Pradesh	5500	3370 (106 STPs)	2630.6 (78%)	2130

31	West Bengal	2758	776.32 (47 STPs) + 910 MLD addl treatment through EKW	289.89 (37%)	1071.68
Total		48,003.69	30,000.96 (1261 STPs)	55.9%	17,026.58

22. From the above, it is seen that there was gap in generation and processing of solid waste to the extent of about 56400 TPD (about 60,000 TPD) and legacy waste figure was mentioned at 18.55 crore tones. On the issue of liquid waste management, the gap shown was 17,026 (above 20,000). The data was however found to be not conclusive requiring further verification. The Tribunal in its order dated 30.11.2021 observed:-

“1to14....xxx.....xxx.....xxx

15. We also find that the report does not capture the entire data and correctness of data is not free from doubt. The same needs to be cross-checked. In particular, data for States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and UT of Chandigarh, showing zero gap needs verification. The information is not available for all the million plus and State capital cities, as was required in terms of earlier orders. Information needs to be verified particularly with regard to Aizawl, Kalyan Dombivali, Nagpur, Nasik, Navi Mumbai and Pune where the gap is shown to be zero, which does not prima facie appear to be correct.

16 & 17. Xxx.....xxx.....xxx

18. We are of the view that hence forthwith proceedings in this matter need to cover Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management, these issues being crucial and required to be monitored by this Tribunal by the Hon’ble Supreme Court. Absence of management of waste results in adding to air and water pollution in a big way. All the legacy waste dump sites in the country need to be remediated to reduce methane gas, foul smell and leachate and also to release valuable land occupied by such sites which can be used for waste management/plantation or raising funds. Waste collected must be scientifically processed and disposed at the earliest in the interest of hygiene and public health. It needs to be ensured that instead of remediating the legacy waste sites, the garbage is not shifted to new sites which is not a solution to the problem. It only results in shifting the problem from one place to the other without any advancement of environment protection. What is necessary is that the garbage must be finally disposed of and land reclaimed. The authorities must

move towards zero garbage at the end of the day by ensuring that instead of garbage being collected and dumped, it is taken to destination where it is finally processed scientifically and appropriately, except for reused/recycling of such residues as is possible. This is also the mandate of Swachh Bharat Mission, initiated by the Central Government. Similarly, sewage has to be scientifically treated to give effect to the mandate of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in the interest of availability of clean water in rivers and other waterbodies. Central Governments programmes also provide for initiatives on these subjects. On both aspects, compensation regime has been laid down which is necessary to enforce the rule of law and for protection of environment and public health. The compensation laid down has to be duly collected and utilized for restoration of environment, by being kept in a separate account. Accountability for the failures needs to be fixed by way of ACRs and departmental action as such failures result in crimes under the law of land and damage to public health. Such failure is also breach of Constitutional obligation to uphold the Right to Life. The country is committed to Sustainable Development Goals of providing clean air and safe drinking water.

19. In view of above, continued failure of Rule of Law must be remedied in terms of mandate of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India & Ors. and Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India,⁶ followed by orders of this Tribunal. It is necessary that Chief Secretaries continue the monitoring and interact with this Tribunal periodically by video conferencing. Accordingly, we lay down following further schedule for personal appearance of the Chief Secretaries, by Video Conferencing, with the status of compliance in respect of each of the States/UTs on the subject of Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management. The data to be furnished should cover all categories of areas in the State – big cities, towns and villages.

20. The hearing on each of above dates will commence at 10:30 a.m. sharp. The Chief Secretaries may not delegate the responsibility. As far as possible, they may adjust other work for which long advance notice is being given. In case adjustment is found difficult for any unforeseen reason, request for change of date may be mailed by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in.

21. All the States/CPCB may undertake process of verification of data after having interaction on video conferencing with the concerned States/UTs within one month. The Secretaries, Environment, Urban Development Department and Irrigation Department may also coordinate with the Member Secretaries of State Legal Services Authorities in all State/UTs in the light of background mentioned in paras 3 and 4 above for the awareness programmes on the subject.”

⁶ (2017) 5 SCC 326

Separate orders dated 28.8.2019, 12.9.2019, 6.12.2019 and 22.02.2021 on the subject of Liquid Waste Management

23. Issue of liquid waste management was separately dealt with in OA 593/2017 on directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and in *suo motu* proceedings for restoration of 351 identified polluted river stretches in OA 673/2018. Vide order dated 28.08.2019, the Tribunal directed that 100% sewage treatment must be ensured by all local bodies. Vide further order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018⁷, the Tribunal directed that for failure to commence in-situ remediation, compensation will be payable at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain after 31.03.2020 and for failure to commence setting up of STPs after 31.03.2020 compensation is to be paid at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP. For failure to complete the project, compensation has to be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per STP per month after 31.03.2021. Relevant part of the order is quoted below:

***“47. (i) 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 atleast to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.*”**

ii. Timeline for completing all steps of action plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. **Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.”**

⁷ News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB"

24. Both the matters were disposed of vide order dated 22.02.2021 with a direction that further monitoring be continued at the level of the Chief Secretaries in States and Central Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti at the national level.

Today's hearing in the presence of Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh to ascertain compliance status and way forward

Compliance status in Uttar Pradesh presented

25. The presentation filed by the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh on 21.03.2023 shows following data:

SUMMARY OF STATUS

A: Solid Waste Management			
Quantity of waste generation in the State (in TPD)	Waste Processed (in TPD)	Gap in generation and Processing (in TPD)	Quantity of Legacy waste in the State (Tones)
14,710 (734 ULBs)	Capacity: 10,117	4593 (based on capacity only)	33.0 lakh MT plus 40 lakh in last 3 years as unprocessed waste (2020-2022)
Rural: 11,959 TPD	Rural: 3,000 TPD	Rural: 8,959 TPD	

B): Sewage Management					
Quantity of sewage generation in the State (in MLD)	Capacity (in MLD)	Current Gap in treatment (in MLD)	Utilization of treated sewage in		
			Agriculture/ Horticulture purpose	Industrial purpose	Any other purpose
5,500	Capacity: 3860	1640 (based on capacity and not actually utilized)	- Thermal Power Plants -		

Our analysis, findings and Directions

26. We may at the outset observe that there appears to be discrepancies in the data. With regard to sewage management, gap in sewage generation and treatment is worked out with reference to installed capacity which is not the functional capacity. Data in the report of the Oversight Committee dated 20.03.2023 filed separately shows that utilization is to the extent of 2951.125 MLD out of 3860 MLD capacity. Further, data given by Oversight Committee covers only 651 out of 734 ULBs. CPCB report dated 25.10.2020 quoted in Para 20 above shows that on that date there were 651 ULBs and waste generation was 14468 TPD while presentation shows generation to be 14,710 TPD for 734 ULBs even after addition of 83 ULBs. Thus, the data may need to be cross-checked. Gap in sewage management appears to be more than 2500 MLD.

27. Above analysis is in tune with the data and recommendations of the Oversight Committee in report dated 20.03.2023, which is based on record of the State. The recommendations in the said report are as follows:

“RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Since last report of the OSC dated 26.11.2021 integrated municipal solid waste processing capacity including of material recovery facility, compost pits and waste to energy has increased by 827 TPD. Similarly, liquid **waste treatment capacity has increased by 571 MLD, but the water quality of river Ganga has not shown any sign of perceptible improvement.** Out of 32 automatic monitoring centres of water quality of river Ganga, it has been found in ‘D’ category at 15 places, in ‘C’ category at 13 places and in ‘B’ at 02 places. At no place it is found in category ‘A’. Even now **at least 4593 TPD of solid waste in urban area and 8959 TPD solid waste in rural areas and 2549 MLD of liquid waste remain to be scientifically processed.** The State Government has given a time-line for bridging this gap. Having regard to the past experience, **the State Government may be directed to grant financial and administrative sanction for the remaining projects in next six months so that the gap is bridged in the time-schedule promised by it. For this purpose, the Chief Secretary may be directed to submit within a month a six-month schedule for allocation/release of funds for all the projects in six***

months thereafter and monitor its execution on monthly basis.

2. **It has been observed that quite a few STPs and CETPs are either non-functional or they are not achieving the norms. An important reason for the units to remain non-functional is the lack of sewage waste collection network. The Principal Secretary, Urban Development UP and the Principal Secretary, Jal Shakti Department may be directed to ensure that all the completed STPs and CETPs are made functional at the earliest and all STPs to be constructed in future must include sewage collection network in the projects. Clear and specific provision should be made in respect of delays in making the project functional by holding the persons/agencies/departments accountable for their slackness in execution as well as supervision.**
3. **Although it has been reported that the District Environment Committee (DEC) has been constituted for monthly waste management related issues, but it has been observed that 02 districts have not held any meeting till now and 10 districts have not discussed this matter at all in these meetings. In 39 districts, the chairperson has given general directions for compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 but compliance of the directions has not been monitored in subsequent meetings. Only 24 of the total 75 Districts have taken up this issue in a purposeful manner. The Chief Secretary UP may be directed to create a mechanism to advise and guide the District Magistrates to use the forum of DEC or Special Task Force for effective management of solid, liquid and other wastes affecting the environment adversely.**
4. **In its several orders, the Hon'ble NGT has held that failure of Governments and local bodies to comply with the provisions of Rule 22 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 is a punishable criminal offence under the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 as well as the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. In its order dated 10.01.2020, it has directed the Regulatory Authorities that if the local bodies continue not to comply with the SWM Rules after 31.03.2020, it shall be made to pay a compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh/ month/local body for population of above 10 lakhs; Rs. 5 lakhs/ month/local body for population between 5-10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh/month/local body for population below 5 lakh from 01.04.2020 till compliance. Regarding liquid waste management also, it has directed that 100% sewage treatment must be ensured by all local bodies for failure to complete the STP projects. For any such failure, compensation has to be paid at the rate of Rs.10 lakh/STP/month after 31.03.2021. It has also directed that in cases of failure to commence in-situ remediation, compensation may be payable at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh/month/drain after 31.03.2020. It seems that**

although notices were issued sometime back to the defaulting bodies but no final decision has been taken and the default continues. The UPPCB needs to be directed to initiate/finalise action in this regard in a time bound manner and also push for the recovery of the EC on priority basis. A quarterly progress report in this regard may be submitted to the Hon'ble NGT and the Oversight Committee.

5. *The Urban Development Department may be directed to ensure that the Model Byelaws notified by it, is adopted by the ULBs at the earliest.*
 6. *A web portal www.upecp.in (UPECP) has been created for monitoring the compliances of the directions of the Hon'ble NGT, but it does not have the case-wise or theme-wise compliance details. Having regard to the unexplained delays in execution of the projects within the targeted time-frame, about which the Hon'ble NGT has expressed concerned on several occasions; it will be useful to upload these details in the UPECP portal. At present, it is not accessible to the public. As environment related issues affect the life of the people at large, "Social Auditing" of the projects being implemented for the protection of environment would be a useful and more effective mechanism. As the opacity in sharing information about the implementation of the projects has resulted in inordinate delays, this may be a worth-trying proposition. Therefore, the State Government may be directed to make this portal accessible to the public and invite their suggestions/observations/complaints about the implementation.*
 7. *Normally, when a new ULB is created, it does not get the desired attention of the Urban Development Department for allocation of funds etc. On the contrary, it loses rural development funds immediately. Recently, 83 new ULBs have been created. Therefore, the Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department may be directed to ensure that these ULBs receive adequate funds for becoming compliant with Environmental laws in every respect."*
28. **After interaction with the officers present, we are satisfied that the recommendations of the OSC need to be accepted and concerned authorities need to take steps accordingly. The Chief Secretary, UP may ensure compliance.**

Timelines under the SWM Rules and SC Judgment in Paryavaran Suraksha are mandatory and any violation is actionable

29. Needless to say that statutory timelines under SWM Rules under the EP Act are binding and mandatory as section 15 of the EP Act makes violation thereof criminal offence. Further, vide judgement of this Tribunal dated 22.12.2016 referred to in para 10 above, read with the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Almitra Patel, quoted in para 2 earlier, there are already directions for strict adherence to the timelines. The judgment has attained finality and has thus to be strictly followed. Any overshooting of timelines is actionable in terms of criminal prosecution and compensation on polluter pays principle on account of serious consequences on environment and public health. Similarly, timelines for sewage treatment plant laid down in Supreme Court judgment in Paryavaran Suraksha, supra, quoted earlier in paras 5 and 6 are binding as far as this Tribunal is concerned and any overshooting thereof is actionable. We hope the State will go by rule of law and not take liberty of shifting timelines at will on any untenable grounds without extension of such timeline by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or in the law of the land. The Chief Secretary, UP may evolve mechanism for fixing accountability of the erring officers, following due process of law.

30. The Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh submits that there is improved governance on the subject and further initiatives are planned which will soon result in bridging the existing gaps in solid and liquid waste management. He submits that projects required to meet the gaps have been grounded and funds ring-fenced in respective project accounts. Without commenting of promised improvement in future, on the pattern of compensation awarded in respect of other States, compensation of Rs. 5000 crores may be liable to be levied for the past violations for discharge

of untreated sewage but it has been stated by the Chief Secretary that the State has already ring fenced more amount than Rs. 5000 crore. We take the statement on record.

31. If necessary, the State may lay down mechanism for raising funds such as by way of user charges by households/contribution of corporate, business sectors, commercial establishments and the tourists who contribute to waste. Further steps have to be taken in a mission mode to comply with MSW Rules without further delay.

Solid Waste Management

32. Apart from collection, segregation and transportation of waste, scientifically handling of waste (processing and disposal) as per SWM Rules 2016 is required. Thus, while addressing the issue of bridging the gap in management of MSW, segregation of the solid waste at source and its earliest processing nearest to the point of generation with defined destination is imperative. In particular, adequate composting/vermicomposting/bio-methanation centers need to be set up and upgraded nearest to the source of generation of wet solid waste, listing people's involvement. This may also require establishing de-centralized and centralized waste processing facilities. Waste generators can themselves be required to process the waste under guidance and handholding by the Administration, with the assistance of identified empaneled service providers and such details may be posted on State's/Center's GeM portal. This may perhaps reduce planned expenditure.

33. Though as per above data solid waste generated in urban areas is being processed through integrated MSW processing facilities with Composting Facilities (CFs) and Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), however, end-users of the compost and the rejects are not given. If

adequate waste processing facilities exist, one can expect that no further deposition of fresh waste will take place in any ULB site in the State.

34. We note that three Waste to Energy Plants with processing capacity of 268 TPD are in operation and five Bio-CNG plants and three new WTE plants are under plan/construction for which date of completion is March 2025. Corporations and other Municipalities need to provide required waste processing and utilization facilities with proper recycling/reuse of rejects to remedy the situation.

35. In case of rural waste, management of waste has to be ensured for all villages. Community compost pits prepared numbering 40558 need to be properly maintained and compost produced as per standards and fully utilized. It would be appropriate that standardized designs for compost pits and bio-gas plants are set up in villages involving Gram Panchayats and service providing extension/facilitation centers provided at District and Tehsil level.

36. Legacy waste sites must be maintained free from fires and other hazards till remediation. Safety of workers engaged should be ensured. Such sites may be fenced with row of trees or wall, as may be viable, for aesthetics, preventing foul smell and safety. Provisions of Schedule-I of the SWM Rules, 2016 may be strictly followed. Water quality in the vicinity of legacy waste dump sites may be periodically monitored. If any contamination is found, remedial action may be taken. Environmental safety aspects associated with legacy waste dump sites be complied with as specified in Schedule I of MSW Rules, 2016.

37. Dump sites in operation as well as the legacy waste dump sites occupy huge area of valuable public lands. They remain source of air, water

and land pollution resulting in damage to environment and public health. They emit intolerable smell and cause hazardous and unsafe environment for inhabitants in the vicinity. Their life is hell which is denial of their constitutional and human rights. In terms of money also, huge loss is caused to public health and environment. This situation is not acceptable in a civilized society governed by rule of law. For victims of situation, there is no governance. In recent order of the Tribunal dated 18.08.2022 in RA No. 21/2022 in OA No. 286/2022, two scientific studies on the subject of extent of environmental damage have been referred to. These are reproduced below:

“7. ...Legacy waste dumpsites are serious threat to public health and also source of generation of greenhouse gases. The Tribunal considered the issue of quantification of loss to environment by legacy waste dump sites inter alia in OA 514/2018 and OA 519/2019. Orders passed show that as per expert studies, loss for such failure, due to release of pollutants in air atmosphere, release of leachate into ground / surface water and soil, due to pollution from the landfill site, damage cost associated with climate change due to carbon di-oxide and methane, damage caused due to aesthetics loss, price depreciation due to disamenity cost etc., is huge running in hundreds of crores. Some of the orders showing this are quoted below:

Order dated 23.03.2020 in O.A. No. 519/2019

“xxxx.....xxx.....xxx

18. *We may observe that non-compliance of rules relating to waste disposal results in damage to the environment and public health. Any failure needs to be visited with assessment and recovery of compensation for such damage from the persons responsible for such failure. **A study was recently got conducted by CPCB, under orders of this Tribunal requiring such a study by a joint Committee comprising CPCB, NEERI and IIT, Delhi about the monetary cost of damage caused to the environment on account of existence of legacy waste dump site at Gurgaon (Bandhewadi) vide order dated 05.03.2019 in O.A. No. 514/2018. The report of the CPCB filed on 13.02.2020 is that damage on account of the said legacy waste dump site was Rs. 148.46 crore, on account of damage to the air quality, soil and water quality, climate change and disamenity (aesthetic). The damage has been assessed in terms of impact on health due to release of pollutants in air atmosphere, release of***

leachate into ground /surface water and soil, due to pollution from the landfill site, damage cost associated with climate change due to carbon di-oxide and methane, damage caused due to aesthetics loss, price depreciation due to disamenity cost etc.

19. Thus, monetary cost of every legacy dump site is expected to be huge depending upon the location, quantity and quality of waste and area covered, its proximity to water body/ stream and human habitation etc. Needless to say that there is huge cost for non-compliance of provisions relating to waste management – Solid as well as Liquid. Loss to the environment and public health is taking place not only on account of delay in clearing legacy waste but also for not complying with other provisions of the Rules resulting in huge gap in generation and processing of waste. It may be necessary to determine such cost for delay in clearing legacy waste at every dump site as well as for delay in complying with other rules and failure to treat sewage and recover the same from the persons responsible for action in the matter. **Let the Committee comprising CPCB, NEERI & IIT Delhi carry out similar study as mentioned in Para 18 above to assess the amount of damage to environment on account of dump sites in Delhi within two months.”**

Order dated 29.01.2021 in O.A. No. 519/2019

“6. Accordingly, status report dated 28.01.2021 has been filed by the CPCB as follows:-

“2.0 Action Taken :-

In compliance of Para 19 of aforesaid Hon'ble NGT's Order, Joint committee comprising of following members has been formed:

- Dr. S. K. Goyal, Chief Scientist and Head, NEERI Delhi Zonal Center
- Dr. G .V .Ramanna, Professor, Department. of Civil Engg., IIT-Delhi
- Ms D. Sinha, DH- UPC-II, CPCB
- Mr. P. Agarwal, Scientist-E, CPCB

Report on "**Assessment of amount of damage to environment on account of dumpsites in Delhi**" as prepared by Joint committee is placed at **Annexure-A**. Amount of Damage to Environment due to three dumpsites of Delhi to be levied on Municipal Corporations of Delhi is given in the following table:

S. No.	Name of Municipal Corporation	Name of Dumpsite	Damage Cost assessed, (Rupees)

1.	NDMC (North Delhi Municipal Corp.)	Bhalswa	155.9 Crore
2.	EDMC (East Delhi Municipal Corp.)	Ghazipur	142.5 Crore
3.	SDMC (South Delhi Municipal Corp.)	Okhla	151.1 Crore

xxx.....xxx.....xxx

7. Report of inspection conducted by the joint Committee comprising of the CPCB, NEERI and IIT Delhi is filed with following summary and conclusion:

“5.0 SUMMARY & CONCLUSION :

- i. Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 519/2019 constituted a Committee comprising of CPCB, NEERI & IIT Delhi to assessment of damage to environment due of dump sites in Delhi within two months.
- ii. Baseline information was collected by Committee through Questionnaire sent to three concerned Municipal Corporations (MCs). As per the information provided by the MCs, bio mining is being carried out at all three sites. **However, about 6% of waste has been bio-remediated at the three sites.** Further, fresh waste is being dumped at all three dumpsites.
- iii. Potential sources of air pollution at the sites include handling of fresh waste, Bio mining of legacy waste, Methane and other Green House gases from the Dumpsite, transportation of fresh waste & screened fractions, Odour & Fire accidents. Potential sources of water pollution at the sites includes Leachate which is being generated at all the three dumpsites
- iv. Air Pollution control measures taken at site includes mainly includes sprinkling of water. It has been informed by the authorities that smog guns are being procured for control of air pollution. **No concrete measures for leachate collection and treatment have being taken at the three dumpsites. Leachate is partially being recirculated for stabilization of waste and the remaining is being discharged into nearby surface water drains. Actual details regarding quantity of leachate**

used/ discharged not provided by the concerned authorities

- v. Concentration of TDS, TSS, COD & BOD in leachate exceeds the stipulated norms at all the three dumpsites. Concentration of Heavy metals is within the stipulated norms with the exception of lead which has marginally exceeded the permissible limits at Ghazipur. Assessment of Ambient Air, Surface & Ground Water quality is based on monitoring data of CPCB for the past three years. Zone of impact has been considered to be 5 km and information related to monitored stations located within and beyond this radius has been compiled and analysed. In addition, information provided by Delhi Pollution Control Committee regarding ground water monitoring has been taken into consideration.
- vii. **As per air quality monitoring data, PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} concentrations exceeded the prescribed values at all monitored stations upto 5 km distance & beyond from the Dumpsite sites. SO₂ & NH₃ concentrations are within the prescribed values at all monitored stations. Benzene has exceeded the stipulated limited at one station and NO_x has exceeded the permissible limit at 7 monitored stations.**
- viii. **As per the water quality monitoring data, concentration value of Arsenic, Chromium, Copper, Chloride, TDS, Fluoride, Cadmium and Iron exceeded the permissible limits at specified locations of Surface & Ground Water locations. Besides COD was detected at several stations monitored. As heavy metals (except iron) concentration in leachate was within specified norms and Chloride and TDS were within the permissible drinking water limits (BIS 10500) at most stations monitored, further analysis was done in terms of COD & Fe concentration levels and following are the observations:**
- **High level of COD & Fe reported in Ground water at all three sites in Ground water which may be due to leachate from the dumpsite**
 - **Very High level of COD, Chloride, TDS, TSS, Turbidity reported in surface water body (Bhalswa lake)**

- located within a radius of 0-1 km from Bhalswa site, which may be due to leachate from the dumpsite*
- *High COD values reported in surface water body (Sanjay Lake) located at a distance of 3-5 km from Ghazipur site. Owing to the distance from the site, actual impact due to dumpsite can be confirmed based on the hydrogeology of the region and contaminant transport modelling*
 - *Fluctuating trend in Iron & COD concentration in ground water observed within 5 km radius at the three sites. Overall increase in Iron and COD levels observed with increase in distance from the dumpsites, indicating, marginal impact on ground water quality due to dumpsite within 5 km distance from dumpsite*
 - *Ground water outside 5 km radius have reported higher value of COD & Fe than stations located within 5 km radius, indicating minimal impact of dumpsite on ground water quality. Local factors are contributing in deterioration in water quality at these stations*
 - *As several sources of water pollution including open drains observed in these regions, actual impact of the local sources as well as that of the dumpsite can be confirmed based on the hydrogeology of the region and contaminant transport modelling*
- ix. *There are currently 37 Continuous Air Quality monitoring locations in Delhi, of which 10 are located within a distance of 5 km from the dumpsites.*
- x. *Range in variation in PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀, NO_x & Benzene concentration levels within 5 km overlaps the range observed for stations located at distance greater than 5 km from dumpsites. Fluctuating trend is observed in NO_x /Benzene concentration levels vis-a-vis distance from the dumpsite.*
- xi. *Several local factors such as drains, road dust, vehicular pollution, C&D waste etc. also contribute towards air & water pollution in the region.*

As per analysis of air and water quality carried out, deterioration in environmental quality cannot be attributed directly to the various activities happening at the dumpsites. **As further detailed investigations are required to assess actual impact of the dumpsite related activities on the environment (air, water & soil quality), interim cost of damage to environment is based on the Environmental Compensation to be levied for violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Cost of damage to environment has been calculated based on the Environmental Compensation to be levied for violation of Solid Waste Management Rules and has been assessed as Rs.155.9 Crore (for Bhalswa), Rs. 142.5 Crore (for Ghazipur) and Rs. 151.1 Crore (for Okhla).**

- xii. Source apportionment studies are required to assess the actual impact of air pollution sources at dumpsite on air quality in the region.
- xiii. Detailed hydrogeological investigations and containment transport modelling is required to assess the impact of dumpsites on surface / ground water.”

8. As shown above, in O.A. No. 514/2018, damage to the environment was assessed at Rs. 148.46 crores for Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Climatic (GHG emissions) and Aesthetics has been taken into consideration in the report and damage cost to environment is estimated at Rs 148.46 crores. The report has following conclusions:-

“7. Results & Conclusion

The report focuses on identifying and estimating monetary losses (in 2019 Rupees) on the environment due to the operation of Bandhwari municipal dumpsite. The damage was assessed with a consideration that there is no major polluting industries existing in nearby vicinity other than the dumpsite. The study estimates a total incurred damage of about ₹ 148.46 Crore due to externalities from Bandhwari dumpsite. The breakup is shown in Table 22. The cost for damages includes drivers of externalities like greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and aesthetic loss.

Table 22: Break Up of Monetary Estimation of Damages (reported in 2019 values)

Environment	Estimated Damage Cost in Lakhs, INR
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<i>Air</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Water</i>	<i>2900</i>
<i>Soil</i>	<i>31*</i>
<i>Climatic (for last 5 years)</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Aesthetic</i>	<i>4,946</i>
Total	14,846

**Soil value is not considered in total, to avoid double-counting, as it based on total quantum of heavy metal from leachate which is considered in water as well.*

The valuation of damages is done for greenhouse gas emissions using social cost of carbon approach recommended by USEPA. The social cost of carbon is indirect measure of loss in economy due to emission of CO₂ and is contributing by 73% of total damage due to Bandhwari municipal dumpsite. Air pollution damages are not valued as the emissions hardly breach the limits and the area in which emissions are higher, no population exposure is there. Further, the leachate contaminated groundwater and soil damages are valued using cost transfer method and Extern report valuations. Groundwater sample analysis shows lead and nickel exceeding the BIS standards at sampling locations near the dumpsite. Groundwater beneath the dumpsite showed high contamination due to heavy metals such as Cr, Cu, Pb & Ni. Physiochemical characteristics such as BOD, COD, SS, N, P of the treated leachate showed higher concentration and have contributed to half of the total damage cost in water environment. The leachate is valued for the damages which it can cause due to contamination of soil and water. The damages to water are considered as overall damages. The total quantum of heavy metals due to leachate is fixed and is used for valuation for both soil and water, however, higher damages are seen for water and hence considered in total. Aesthetic losses due to dumpsite are valued using hedonic pricing method. GHG emissions are a part and parcel of any dumpsite. If proper control systems are kept in place these emissions can be controlled and may be utilized as well and hence maximum damages can be averted. Leachate also should be controlled and treated scientifically.”

Use of reclaimed land occupied by legacy waste sites

38. As already mentioned earlier, legacy waste dump sites have resulted in huge damage to the environment and population in the vicinity of such dump sites who have suffered in safety, health and comfort. For

compensating them for such damage, one third of land occupied by legacy dump sites (on reclamation) needs to be reserved for dense forest and in the process of afforestation, Campa Funds can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority Act, 2016 (CAMPA Act). One third of reclaimed land out of the said dump site needs to be reserved for integrated waste management facilities. Remaining one third can be used for any other purpose, consistent with the above purposes, including a part of it being utilized for monetizing, if funding is required for tackling the legacy waste. Legacy waste clearance has to be in minimum further time as laid down statutory timelines have already expired and serious damage is taking place. It may be noted that remediation of legacy sites may be one time affair and such situations should not arise in future. Bio-remediation followed by bio-mining has to be executed in accordance with the Guidelines/SoP laid down by CPCB⁸ and the residues/rejects arising out of such processes are to be properly utilized and managed with well-defined destinations. Having regard to the fact that significant quantity of rejects is generated out of biomining processes, **CPCB in consultation with other concerned agencies, including some of the States PCBs and Municipal Corporations may work out environmentally safe methods/options for their use.** It may elaborate para 4.3 of its guidelines and issue operative directions particularly for such cities having significant quantities of legacy waste. Once remediation is done at one site, repeated tendering may be avoided and instead standardized rates be worked out for the execution of similar remediation to same time or such execution be done Departmentally. Remediation works done at Baruasagar, Shahjahanpur,

⁸ <https://mpcb.mizoram.gov.in/uploads/attachments/6e7c1548449702807cb534c7cf89aafe/pages-207-guidelines-for-disposal-of-legacy-waste.pdf>

Anoopshahar, Mahoba, Meerut, Mirzapur, Pilibhit, Raebareli, Etah, Agra, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, etc may be brought into knowledge of other ULBs replicated without further delay. Use for land to be reclaimed be declared in advance so that further steps can be taken in that direction. This is in line with order of this Tribunal dated 11.10.2022 in OA No. 300/2022, *In re: News item published in News 18 dated 26.04.2022 titled "Delhi: Massive Fire at Bhalswa Dump Yard, Fourth This Year; 13 Fire Tenders on Spot"*. Relevant part thereof is quoted below:-

“xxxxxx.....xxx

37. Restoration measures will include scientific disposal of the accumulated garbage as per statutory Rules and environmental norms, fire control and mitigation measures, construction of boundary wall/ bio-fencing by trees and shrubs/ afforestation, plantation, leachate treatment facility. Course of action planned and executed at other places⁹ where legacy waste dumpsites are reported to have been remediated may also be studied. Ground Water Authority may examine the extent of leachate flow into the ground water on which remedial action may be taken.

38. It is to be ensured that current waste is not added to legacy waste dumpsites. After collection, the same be taken to the destination such as Integrated Waste Management Facility or stand alone Waste Management Facilities such as Composting Centres, C&D Waste Centres and RDF Units, Waste to Energy Units, Cement Factories, Road Construction and filling up identified low lying areas, as per norms. This requires careful planning and execution with the involvement of senior level officers instead of leaving the task to junior officers as appears to be currently happening. Precautions in light of report of the Committee headed by Justice S.P. Garg, retired Judge, Delhi High Court need to be taken forthwith. To control foul smell and improve aesthetics, turfing of landfill sites must be done forthwith either in the form of a boundary walls with necessary entry and exit gates or fencing by plantations of at least three rows of native fast growing and tall native trees requiring minimum water in the periphery of landfill sites as well as complying with other criteria for development of facilities at such sites following the provisions under the Schedule I of MSW Rules, 2016. A clear action plan with defined course of action needs to be drawn up after brain storming and studying the remediation processes adopted at other places. Consequences of overshooting timeline against identified officers/ service providers may be specified and enforced. The Committee may consider undertaking visits to appropriate sites.

39. One of the crucial links in management of remediation work based on bio-mining and bio-remediation is the utilization and disposal of

⁹ such as Indore and Ahmedabad

rejects like inert, RDF, stabilized bio-earth. Segregated fractions and components which are in high quantity be safely utilized and disposed. Bulk users of RDF, three waste to energy projects should utilize the RDF and if required enhance their capacity without compromising environmental norms and public safety.

40. To compensate the affected citizens of the area, the authorities are under obligation to develop dense forest in at least on one third of the land occupied by the dumpsite, after the sites are cleared. One third can be utilized for setting up Integrated Waste Management Facilities or other like infrastructure. The remaining one-third can be utilized for any other purpose, including raising of funds consistent with environment concerns without affecting the use of the two-third, as earlier mentioned. The authorities may explore setting up a tourism and recreational centre with the involvement of an appropriate agency on PPP or Hybrid Annuity Model or other mechanism so that investment is made which is allowed to be recovered from the tourists visiting such centres. Creation of an appropriate water body may be considered as part of such recreational centre. Possibility of setting up an Interpretation Centres at all the three sites to facilitate study for creating awareness for the citizens may also be considered.

41. Community involvement including the Welfare Associations, Educational Institutions, Volunteers, corporates, charitable and other social organisations and individuals may be explored. Such involvement may be explored for plantation drives also. There is also need to strengthen the Control Room and set up Grievance Redressal Mechanism accessible to the citizens to extend immediate help in emergencies within a month.”

39. Thus, execution plan relating to management of municipal solid waste for both Urban and Rural areas may include setting up of new facilities and augmentation of existing waste processing plants (centralized and decentralized) for un-processed waste. Bio-remediation/bio-mining process need to be executed as per CPCB guidelines and the stabilized organic waste from biomining as well as from compost plants need to comply with laid down specifications. Other material recovered during such processes be put to use through authorized dealers/handlers /users instead of unorganized disposal. Further, instead of creating more dumping sites for waste generated on day-to-day basis, waste processing plants already set up be fully utilized so that no further legacy waste is generated. Simultaneously, **plastic waste and construction and demolition waste processing plants be also set up ensuring that bio-**

medical, hazardous and E-waste are not co-mingled and treated with solid waste. It may be worthwhile to take into consideration guidelines on the subject issued by the Ministry of Urban Development, GoI titled “Waste to Wealth” on 2.10.2017 under Swachh Bharat Mission.¹⁰

Sewage Management

40. Gap in generation and treatment of sewage needs to be addressed as observed earlier. Appropriate treatment of such waste has to be undertaken ensuring that no fecal contaminants are discharged into water streams/ponds/rivers or in coastal or estuarine areas. The STPs set up so far need to be properly operated and to remain compliant with the standards. Treated sewage needs to be utilized for secondary purposes. Immediate efforts need to be made for ensuring connectivity with STPs.

41. Compliance status of laid down standards at the outlets of STPs has to be ensured. Timeline for the establishing requisite treatment systems in terms of judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court in *Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India*, supra has long expired, speedy further action has to be ensured.

42. As already noted and also observed in the judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in *Paryavaran Surakhsha*, supra, quoted earlier, the matter falls in 11th and 12th Schedules to the Constitution. It is constitutional responsibility of the State and the Local Bodies to provide pollution free environment and to arrange necessary funds from contributors or others. Being part of right to life, which is also basic human right and absolute liability of the State, lack of funds or other resources such as land (sites for waste management) cannot be plea to deny such

¹⁰ <http://cpheeo.gov.in/upload/5abc86de40012WastetoWealth2Oct.pdf>

right. Such resources have to be found by the State by its policies and according due priority to the subject. Further, while there may be no objection to any central funds being availed, the State cannot avoid its responsibility or delay its discharge on that pretext. Free ship or other policies involving State resources cannot take priority over basic need for hygiene and pollution free environment.

43. Sewage can be processed by cost-effective methods at least at several identified locations with least expenses. Decentralized and the prefabricated/modular treatment plants can be explored, apart from imposing condition of ZLD on industries, Group Housing Societies etc. Reduced load can be processed partly with the help of water using commercial establishments requiring water for their processes enforcing consent conditions in CTEs and CTOs whereby State's financial burden can be reduced.

44. In this context, the draft Notification of MoEF&CC dated 25.02.2022¹¹ etc. and the relevant part of the draft Notification in context of sewage and solid waste management is reproduced below:

“xxxxxx.....xxx
C. Management of sewage/waste water, Reuse and recycle of treated wastewater by dual plumbing system

10. Dual Plumbing System shall be implemented - one for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc. and another for supply of treated water for flushing.

11. Only treated water shall be used for flushing.

12. In no case, sewage or untreated waste water generated within the project area shall be discharged through storm water drains or otherwise into water bodies nor discharged/injected into the ground water by any mode.

¹¹<http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/Building%20Construction%20Environment%20Regulations%202022.pdf>

13. Subject to Clause (3) of this notification, the project authority may opt or avail to common off-site treatment facility, as feasible, for treatment with reuse & recycle of corresponding quantity of treated water through the dual plumbing system for flushing and other non-potable use.

A. For projects with built up area of 5,000 sq. mtrs. to 20,000 sq. mtrs. –

i. In areas where there is no municipal sewage network,

a. Either Onsite Sewage Treatment Systems with capacity to treat 100% waste water may be installed with appropriate tertiary treatment system with disinfection for black & grey water. Such treated water should be used with dual plumbing system for flushing and other non-potable use;

OR

b. In case of usage of septic tank, only black water shall be discharged in the septic tank. Grey water may be treated through natural treatment systems or other secondary treatment as feasible. Such treated water should be used with dual plumbing system for flushing and other non-potable use;

The excess treated water should conform to the general discharge norms of CPCB/MoEF&CC.

ii. In areas where there is municipal sewage network

a. Either Onsite Sewage Treatment Systems with capacity to treat 100% waste water may be installed with appropriate tertiary treatment system with disinfection for black & grey water. Such treated water should be used with dual plumbing system for flushing and other non-potable use;

OR

b. The project authority may opt to discharge only black water in such municipal sewage network subject to availability of trunk sewer line. For this purpose, two separate pipeline network– one for black water discharge and other for collection of grey water shall be installed. Grey water may be

treated through natural treatment systems or other secondary treatment as feasible. Such treated water should be used with dual plumbing system for flushing and other non-potable use;

B. For projects involving built-up area of 20,000 sq. mts. or more –

14. Subject to Clause (3) of this notification, Onsite Sewage Treatment Plant with capacity to treat 100% waste water generated within the project area through tertiary treatment shall be installed. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, HVAC, fire-fighting, and other end-uses.

15. The adequacy of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the authorized agency.

16. Discharge of excess treated wastewater outside the premises, after treatment in STP, should meet the discharge standards as notified by CPCB/MoEF&CC from time to time.

17. Wastewater and treated water quantification system through metering/sub-metering shall be installed.

18. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems.

19. Where Common Sewage Treatment Plan facility has been availed, it shall be ensured that treated waste water is recycled back to respective building for reuse.

D. Solid Waste Management

20. Subject to Clause (3) of this notification, onsite solid waste management facility should be developed and a formal contractual arrangement shall be ensured with authorized recyclers/concerned municipal agency for disposal of all non-biodegradable waste.

21. Subject to Clause (3) of this notification, where there is no alternate arrangement for disposal of biodegradable waste, Organic waste composter/Vermiculture pit with a minimum capacity of 1.0 kg/150 sqm. of built-up area/day shall be installed & operated.”

Maintaining sources of clean water (rivers, storm water drains and water bodies – lakes, wetlands etc.) free from treated or untreated sewage, channelizing treated sewage for non potable purposes

45. We also find that sanctity and significance of natural storm water drains needs to be maintained. Storm water drains, if left unpolluted, can be source of drinking water for humans, birds, animals or aquatic life and discharge of sewage or even treated water which is not of standard of drinking water, seriously affects such drinking water resource adversely affecting their health. They are not to serve as sewage carrier. The Tribunal has comprehensively dealt with this issue on 03.08.2022 in OA No. 1002/2018, *Abhisht Kusum Gupta vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.* Thus, in the State, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes should be maintained for their pristine quality.

46. The Tribunal has found in several of its orders that long time has been taken in setting up of STPs. Even in small towns, high cost STPs are being planned. By way of illustration, reference is made to following matters:

S. NO.	MATTERS DETAILS	ISSUE
1	OA No. 840/2022, Dr. Sanjay Kulshresthra vs. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh & Ors., order dated 25.11.2022	Relates to sewage treatment at Agra . Against the sewage generation of 306 MLD, treatment capacity provided is 220 MLD and utilization is 175 MLD and 131 MLD is being discharged into Yamuna.
2.	OA 859/2022, Abhisht Kusum Gupta vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors., order dated 17.03.2023	Relates to pollution of river Hindon . Against 844 MLD of sewage generation in seven districts, treatment capacity is only 799 MLD and huge gap is existing at Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, Meerut. Further, three STPs at Ghaziabad are non-compliant.
3.	OA 773/2022, Rajesh Pareek vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, order dated 19.10.2022	Relating to sewage management at Mathura, Vrindavan where 75 MLD of treated waste water is being discharged into drains and river Yamuna.
4.	OA 170/2021, Noorul Sehar Lari vs. State of U. P. & Ors., order dated 09.02.2023	Relating to sewage management at Lar (district Deoria) where no decision has been taken for last 20 months to set up sewage treatment facility for waste water less than 04 MLD.

5.	MA No. 50/2021 in OA 41/2020, Pushpendra Kumar vs. Nagarpanchayat, Kadaura & Ors., order dated 04.08.2021	Relates to discharge of sewage in a pond. No action has been taken to provide low cost sewage management facility.
6.	OA 490/2019, T. S. Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, order dated 14.09.2022	Relates to pollution of river Sai and no tangible progress with respect to Pratapgarh, Raebareli and Jaunpur.
7.	OA 200/2014, M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India, order dated 22.07.2022	Relating to prevention, control and abatement of pollution of river Ganga indicating discharging sewage (treated/untreated)

Working of UP Jal Nigam needs to be directly supervised and regulated by the Chief Secretary, UP to effectuate the mandate of this order with regard to speedy setting up of systems, meeting standards, enhancing functional capacity and proper utilization of treated sewage.

47. Efforts are also required on utilization of treated sewage such as by establishments like malls, industrial estates, automobile establishments, power plants, playgrounds, railways, bus stands, local bodies, universities etc. to save potable water for drinking. The treated sewage can be utilized for industrial/agricultural/other non-drinking uses like washing railway wagons/yards, buses, roads, water sprinkling and several such models reportedly exist¹². The State may contemplate with prospective plan to

¹² <https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2019/jul/31/chennai-industries-to-now-use-treated-sewage-water-2011837.html>
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/surat/surat-water-reuse-model-goes-global/articleshow/85668103.cms>
<https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/surat-generating-massive-revenue-by-selling-treated-water-to-industries20201217051127/>
<https://swachhindia.ndtv.com/surat-generating-massive-revenue-by-selling-treated-water-of-river-tapi-to-industries-54411/>
https://m.timesofindia.com/city/ahmedabad/amc-offers-rs43/kl-treated-wastewater-for-industries/amp_articleshow/87169850.cms <https://theprint.in/india/governance/nagpur-to-become-the-first-indian-city-to-treat-and-reuse-90-of-its-sewage/180493/>
https://www.business-standard.com/content/press-releases-ani/india-s-1st-and-largest-ppp-on-waste-water-reuse-completed-in-record-time-during-pandemic-bags-ficci-water-award-2020-121022500841_1.html
https://mpcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/focus-area-reports-documents/NMC_%26_KTPS_success_story_28052019.pdf
<https://cpcb.nic.in/success-stories/upload/1501156301.pdf>
http://cpheeo.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/engineering_chapter7.pdf

utilize treated sewage extensively rather than discharging into natural water courses which are very precious.

48. In particular, we may refer to the Government of India (Ministry of Power) Notification dated 4.3.2020 requiring Thermal Power Plants to utilise treated sewage:

“Mandatory use of treated sewage water by the Thermal Power Plants as per the provisions of the Tariff Policy 2016-regarding.

The Tariff policy 2016 issued by Ministry of Power (copy enclosed) under the clause 6.2 (5) has mandated that the thermal power plant(s) including the existing plants located within 50 km radius of sewage treatment plant of a Municipality/local bodies/similar organization, shall in the order of their closeness to the sewage treatment plant, mandatorily use treated sewage water produced by these bodies and the associated cost on this account be allowed as a pass through in the tariff.

2. To facilitate use of treated sewage water by the power plants, a draft MOU (copy enclosed) between ULB and power plants was placed on CEA website addressed to all the power utilities. This document provided the flexibility to the ULBs to build the STP, and deliver the required water quality to the power plants after tertiary treatment. The power plants also had choice to construct their own tertiary treatment plant and associated transportation pipelines.

2.1 As per the present arrangements the cost of the STP is borne by the urban Local Body, and the cost of tertiary treatment, the pipeline for transport of water and the pumping system for this purpose is to be borne by the Thermal Power Plant.

Thus; in the draft MoU:-

Part-A - which includes the raw sewage supply system from sources to STP, Sewage Treatment Plant (Primary and secondary-STP), supply of secondary treated sewage water from STP to inlet of TTP (Tertiary Treatment Plant) is the responsibility of the Urban Local Body; while

Part-B - which includes the Tertiary Treatment Plant, the Treated Sewage Water pumping station, the pipe line conveying the water upto point of delivery at power plant, is the responsibility of the thermal power plant.

3. It was clarified that irrespective of mode of investment explained above no payment would be made by power utility towards supply of secondary treated water from STP secondary treatment plant which acts as input water for the Tertiary Treatment Plant (TTP).

3.1 As regards the setting up of the system of Part B - the tertiary treatment plant, the pipeline and the pumping system is concerned, two options were given. One option was that the ULB will set it up and

realize the cost thereof from the thermal power plant by levying a charge per Kilo Liter of water. The second option given was the thermal power plant may set up the system of Part B itself. It has been seen that where the first option was followed - the Municipal Body setting up the system of Part B and recovering the cost thereof by a tariff per KL of water, there were disputes regarding the rates at which charges were levied.

3.2 Considering this and the delays caused by this; the arrangement of treated water supply between STPs and power plants has been reviewed and to promote the use of treated sewage water by the Thermal Power Plants as per the provisions of the Tariff Policy 2016, it has been decided as under:

a) The treated sewage water transportation system may be constructed by the power plants and the cost of transportation of treated sewage water up to the power plant shall be borne by the end use power plant.

b) The Urban local bodies (ULBs) shall facilitate the power plants in obtaining the Right of way etc, for laying the water transportation pipeline by the power plant.

c) The tertiary treatment plant may be constructed by the power plants and consequently the cost of tertiary treatment plant may be borne by the end use power plant.”

49. The State Authorities may accordingly coordinate with the concerned power plants.

50. As already observed, there is need for planning to prevent sewage (treated or untreated) entering the potable water resources. Instead, the same is to be suitably treated and channelized for non-potable purposes – agriculture, industrial or others. By way of illustration, we may refer to certain models which can be considered at appropriate locations. The same have been mentioned in order of this Tribunal dated 11.10.2022 in M.A. No. 43/2022 in OA No. 41/2020, *Pushpendra Kumar vs. Nagarpanchayat, Kadaura & Ors.*, as follows:

“5. In this regard, we have drawn their attention to Seechewal Model¹³, Karnal Technology of sewage treatment and zero discharge and manual on sewerage and sewage treatment systems- 2013 (chapter7), issued by the Central Public Health & Environmental

¹³ <https://www.civildaily.com/news/seechewal-model-of-wastewater-management/>

Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Ministry of Urban Development, GoI, which provide for inexpensive and simple methods of treatment of waste water, its utilization for irrigation and other secondary purposes. The said models are briefly described as follows:-

Seechewal Model

- *Provides for use of treated waste water for irrigation in order to conserve precious surface fresh water and ground water. The process involves passing waste water through four well for cleaning the waste water and thereafter use of such treated water for irrigation. The process can be undertaken by communities through collective approach.*

Karnal Technology Of Sewage Treatment & Zero Discharge.

- *Involves growing trees/plants on ridges with one meter wide and 50 cm height and irrigated by treated effluent in furrow. The technique utilizes entire bio mass present in waste water and provides nutrient to soil and plants. By this method forest plants/trees can be grown which can be used for firewood and timber. By this technique no chance of pathogen, heavy metals or organic compounds enter the food chain. Tree species like Eucalyptus, Leucaena can be grown.*

Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO)

Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems – 2013 (Chapter 7)

- *Provides various case studies of utilization of treated sewage and its reuse as cooling water in power plant, in airport, in petroleum refinery, fish culture (like at Mudiali, Kolkata), road washings, ground cooling, boilers and also in agriculture. In agriculture the suitability of treated sewage is dependent upon soil, salt tolerance of the crop, intake of minerals and climate conditions. Sewage conforming to specified norms can be applied to selected species of food crops into soil by strip, basin or furrow irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation could be used with treated sewage. During rainy and non irrigating seasons, the treated sewage can be held in lagoons or undertaking irrigation in additional land/waste land including resorting to artificial recharge of ground water.”*

We have also come across and low cost options for sewage/sullage treatment for less population at village Sultanpur and Village, Kurak Jagir in District Karnal. These grey water management projects based on waste

stabilization and system have been executed under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin and MG NREGA. These systems are designed for intake of waste water less than 100 KLD allowing waste to stable and using wet flow of ponds for irrigation. Such models may help for medium and small towns and the Rural areas as substitute for high cost technology. Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs dealt with the matter in its instructions titled “Municipal Used Water Treatment Technology for Medium and Small Towns”¹⁴ in September 2022.

51. Restoration measures with respect to sewage management need to include identification of sites for setting up of sewage treatment and utilization systems, upgrading systems/operations of existing sewage treatment facilities to ensure utilization of their full capacities, ensuring compliance of standards, including those of fecal coliform and setting up of proper fecal sewage and sludge management in rural areas. STPs need to have co-treatment facilities of septage rather than having isolated FSTPs. Guidelines of SBM - U 2.0 may be referred to in this respect. For urban areas, SBM-U 2.0 provides co-treatment of fecal sludge at STPs with sewage for which exclusive funding provisions are made under ringfenced accounts.

It would be appropriate that State dovetails its ongoing execution plan with the cities and towns according to population and corresponding waste generation. For example, small towns having population less than 1 lac may opt for oxidation pond or other cost effective method for sewage management rather than setting up of such STPs requiring time and O&M issues.

¹⁴ <https://sbmurban.org/storage/app/media/rr-final-signed.pdf>

Utilisation of already set up STPs

52. Available treatment capacity should be fully utilised. **STPs be made compliant with the prescribed standards. This aspect needs to be looked into on continuous basis by a centralised mechanism which may be set up within a month.**

53. Sewage treatment facilities adopted in terms of septic tank/soak pit/FSTP particularly for rural areas and villages may be reviewed in view of health, hygiene and the guidelines of MoUD.

54. Following points may also be duly considered with regard to establishment and operation of STPs:

“A. Pipelines Networks & Related Engineering Structures:

1. Estimation of quantity of Sewage generation (present and at the end of design period).
2. Topographical Survey of the area for which Sewage System is being designed (Contour, L-Section and cross section of Nallah/Drain to be intercepted.).
3. Details of out falls to be Tapped (both major and minor Pipelines) leading to River/Nala/Lakes/Ponds/Open Areas.
 - All Household connections to be made to branch Sewers
 - All Branch Sewers should be connected to main/trunk Sewer
 - Main/trunk Sewer line conveying Sewage to STP.
4. **Sewage Network:**
 - Length, (Kilometers)
 - Pipelines, (diameter), both major and minor (millimeter),
 - Total number of Wards to be covered.
5. **Details of Sewage Pumping Station:**
 - Number of Pumping Stations, if required
 - Capacity (MLD)
 - Power/Electricity requirements for pumping sewage through electric supply or DG Sets
6. Scheme for Geo-tagging of outfalls and its marking on GIS based Map with Unique Code

7. Details of Public Toilets and Urinal (Ward Wise) to be constructed and maintained by Municipal Corporation/Council/ PHE/ Jal Nigam/ other agency/through outsourcing
8. Details of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Pipelines, Pumping Stations and other Engineering structures being developed for transportation of Sewage to STP for Final Treatment
9. Budget provisions for implementation of various activities as listed under point No.1-8.

B. Treatment of Sewage at STP:

1. Details of Biological and Engineering Measures for the Sewage Treatment.
2. Scheme for the use of Treated Water in Irrigation, Park/Garden, construction activities, other purposes etc.

Need to consider change in approach for administrative processes

55. We have suggested change in approach in realizing that remedial action cannot wait for indefinite period nor loose ended time lines without accountability can be a solution. Responsibility of the State is to have comprehensive time bound plan with tied up resources to control pollution which is its absolute liability. If there is deficit in budgetary allocations, it is for the State alone to have suitable planning by reducing cost or augmenting resources. People must be involved in the problem by appropriate awareness and strategies to encourage public participation and contribution. At the cost of repetition, health issues cannot be deferred to long future. Long future dates breach of which has taken place frequently in the past without accountability is not a convincing solution. It is poor substitute for compliance within laid down timelines for long past. This approach may project lack of concern or not realizing the grim ground situation crying for emergent remedial measures on priority. There is no time for leisure, reflected in timelines proposed for bridging the acknowledged gaps.

56. It is the mindset and determination to act in a mission mode which can produce results.

57. **Thus, it may be necessary to brain storm with available experts and other stake holders in the State at different levels, evolve models for both solid and sewage management which can be fast replicated, initiate special campaigns with community/media involvement in the larger interest of protecting environment and public health with determination for prompt action.** Such brain storming sessions may enable capacity enhancement of the regulators and the processes. Campaigns and community involvement may result in reducing the financial and administrative load on the administration. The Chief Secretary may also entrust responsibility to Senior Secretaries to monitor waste management for establishments governed by non-municipal entities-

58. Compliance of environmental norms on the subject of waste management has to be on high on priority. It is high time that the State realizes its duty to law and to citizens and adopts further monitoring at its own level.

59. While reviewing the progress in formulation and implementation of District Environment Plan (DEP), as per Articles 243 W and other provisions of the Constitution read with 11th and 12th Schedule, vide order dated 17.01.2023 in O.A No. 360/2018, *Shree Nath Sharma vs. Union of India & Ors.*, the Tribunal noted that in the State of Uttar Pradesh District Environment Plans have been prepared which are to be duly implemented by the District Magistrates through District Level Committees. Waste management is major component of the said plans for all the towns and villages. The operative part of the order is reproduced below:-

*“13. We have considered the reports. We are satisfied that further action needs to be taken by the concerned States/UTs in the light of observations and recommendations in the above report. **It is well known that there is urgent need for upgrading environmental standards in the country – air, water and land in the interest of public health and in the light of Constitutional goal and mandate. This is not possible without planning. Planning should be at all levels – Districts, States as well as national. This has to be part of ongoing exercise for discharge of State’s Constitutional obligation for providing pollution free environment and protection of natural environmental resources under public trust doctrine in the light of applicable statutory regime and earlier orders of the Tribunal. The District Environment plans must contain all relevant data on different thematic subjects, covering each city, town and village, with identified gaps in compliances and set out plan for remedial action in measurable terms with requisite budgetary support to meet estimated cost. It must provide for grievance redressal mechanism with review at higher levels. This can be basis for planning at higher level and also enable monitoring and measurement of progress with reference to baseline data. On that basis there can be further policy making and planning. One of the steps is to identify vulnerable districts with respect to specific environmental issues like sand mining, industrial pollution, stone crushers/brick kilns and mining, ground water depletion etc. so as to give due attention to monitor them. The plans may provide for awarding appreciation to best/ model districts/areas which may be then replicated at other places. Plans may also provide for taking on board civil society and creating awareness through educational, social and charitable institutions, including in coordination with Legal Services Authorities. The District Plans as on 31st December of the year must be finalized with respect to remaining 98 districts expeditiously, preferably within three months. CPCB may follow up with concerned States. Progress in implementation of the plan be placed on website by 31st January every year. Likewise, State Environment Plan, taking into account District Environment Plans or any other relevant data may be finalized by 28th February every year and placed on respective State websites. The CPCB may thereafter in coordination with any other Ministry or authority prepare a consolidated plan based on State Environmental Plans by 31st March every year and place the same on its website. Consolidated national plan may also be filed with the Registrar General of this Tribunal by April 30 every year. If found necessary, the same be placed for consideration before the Bench. Let District, State and National Environmental plans be prepared and updated accordingly on continuous basis annually. Subject to such plans being considered as and when necessary and any grievance being separately considered, the application is disposed of.”***

60. In order to facilitate expeditious execution of sewage and solid waste management projects, the **Chief Secretary may consider suitable**

orientation/interaction programmes for District Magistrates or other concerned officers to improve environmental governance. The plans grounded for sewage and solid waste management be monitored rigorously at district and Tehsil level.

Adhering to the timelines

61. Since the issue has been pending since long and there are adverse effects of continuing delay on environment and public health, it cannot be a matter of satisfaction that some steps are taken till the entirety of the problem is tackled on war footing. Planning has to be to resolve the problem without any further delay, in shortest possible time. Whatever timeline is laid down, it should not be breached. If breached, adverse consequences for such failures must follow on the designated accountable officers instead of loose-ended processes.

Community involvement

62. Another important subject is community involvement not only for IEC activities but also for planning and execution of waste management activities. Welfare associations, corporates, religious, educational and charitable institutions can play their role. The District Environment Plans must have authentic and updated database which can be helpful for policy making and execution of projects. Regularly monitor of bridging of gaps in sewage and solid waste management in districts is required by the Chief Secretary through a suitable nodal officer, preferably of the rank of Additional Chief Secretary. Status of sewage and solid waste management with respect to each city, town and village be placed on State's portal and be made part of District environment Plan. This may be done in next two months.

Further observations to explore implementation mechanism

63. In the light of above observations, it appears that there is need for paradigm shift in handling of the situation. The nagging problem of waste management stares the administration in the face and remains unresolved to the detriment of environment and public health. First change required is to set up a **centralized single window mechanism for planning, capacity building and monitoring of waste management at the State level**. Of course, local authorities have to do their duty and stocktaking at the district levels may continue but subject to supervision and control of such mechanism. **It should be headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Chief Secretary with representation from concerned departments – Urban Development, Rural Development, Environment and Forest, Agriculture, Water Resources, Fisheries and Industries**. The mechanism should be working on fulltime basis. Its functions should include preparing a comprehensive blue print, periodic review of progress in bridging the gaps in sewage and solid waste management and establishing, continuous interaction with the stakeholders, including experts and institutions, concerned departments, community members and all other stakeholders. There must be a continuous training programme for those involved in execution of waste management projects. In this regard reference is made to recent order of the Tribunal dated 23.01.2023 in M.A. No. 98/2022 in OA No. 180/2021, *Mukul Kumar vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors*. It was held that training must be planned for probationers and in service officers, particularly those who have to serve as District Magistrates to implement DEPs including sewage and solid waste management. The operative part of the order is reproduced below:

“17. The Tribunal noted that while DEPs have been prepared and uploaded on websites in about 640 out of 738 districts (about 90%), execution thereof remains a challenge. There are huge gaps in compliance of environmental norms to the detriment of environment

and public health. District Magistrates have to provide leadership on the subject at grassroot level. We are not sure whether the subject is part of training imparted in academies for probationers and in-house officers such as LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, IIPA, New Delhi and other State Academies. It may be desirable that need for such training is considered. National Judicial Academy at Bhopal has included the subject as part of its training to judicial officers. On that pattern, with such further modifications as found necessary, syllabus of Administrative Training Institutes may need to include the subject. We request the Secretary, DoPT, GoI and Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to consider this aspect in coordination with the Directors of the Academies in question. Such training programs may include not only academic discussion but also undertaking field visits to places where successful environmental compliance models exist. Infact such training may be required in Police Academies/Public Prosecutors also. In the first instance, training may be imparted to all existing District Magistrates and thereafter to others who may have potential to work as District Magistrates or other positions where they may have to deal with such issues.

18. Let the Secretary, DoPT, GoI and Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs consider the issue and file their respective action taken reports with the Tribunal within two months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. CMC may continue its monitoring and file its further report of compliance status as on 31.03.2023 by April 15, 2023 by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.”

Service Providers

64. Best practices be evolved and followed for selecting service providers and simplifying procedures for fixing terms of engagement. Mechanism be considered to engage service providers by due diligent process who may execute work relating to solid and sewage management simultaneously throughout the State – all districts, cities and towns. Selection of service providers may be done taking into account of his past performance and number of projects and capacity to handle successfully. There is also need for evolving key indicators and its monitoring by independent Social/Environmental Agencies about functioning of STP and solid waste management programs.

65. “Integrated Solid Waste Management for local Governments a practical guide”¹⁵ brought out by Asian Development Bank published in 2017 details out solid waste management, planning and segregation of waste categories, waste collection methods, waste processing, waste to energy and diversion land fill development, operation and its management of landfill and also including contract issues by involving public private partnership. The document has been prepared based on the experience and the practices followed in several Asian Countries. The State of Uttar Pradesh may look into and consider this report to handle solid waste generated, particularly the cost effective technologies mentioned in the report.

Need for compliance of statutory duties by specified authorities under SWM Rules and monitoring by NMCG and MoUD for centrally assisted/sponsored schemes

66. Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, statutory authorities for various actions have been specified. **Under Rule 5**, a Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) is to be constituted headed by the Secretary, MoEF&CC with representation from Ministries of Urban Development, Rural Development, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Agriculture, CPCB, State PCBs/PCCs, Urban and Rural Development Departments, Urban Local Bodies and Towns from the of the States, FICCI, CII and subject experts. The CMC is to meet once in a year.

The Ministry of Urban Development has to coordinate with the States/UTs **under Rule 6** for periodic review and formulation of National Policy and strategies and taking other measures. **Under Rule 7**, the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers have to

¹⁵ <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/324101/tool-kit-solid-waste-management.pdf>

provide market development assistance for compost and promote marketing of such compost. **Under Rule 8**, Ministry of Agriculture has to evolve mechanism for utilization of compost. **Under Rule 9**, Ministry of Power has to decide compulsory purchase and tariff issues. **Under Rule 10**, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources has to facilitate infrastructure creation and provide for subsidy. **Under Rule 11**, the concerned Secretaries of Urban Development have to prepare State Policy and Management strategies and the Town Planning Department has to ensure setting up waste processing and disposal facilities and take other enumerated actions. **Under Rule 12**, the District Magistrates have to identify suitable lands and review performance of local bodies. **Under Rule 13**, the Secretaries of Panchayats have also to perform similar duties. **Under Rule 14**, CPCB is to coordinate with State PCBs and formulate standards of ground water, ambient air quality, noise, etc. **Under rule 15**, local authorities have to prepare solid waste management plans, collection of waste and coordination with the other stakeholders for enumerated steps. **Under Rule 16**, the SPCBs/PCCs have to enforce the rules and monitor compliances. **Under Rule 17**, there are duties of private bodies, including the manufacturers to be monitored by the State Bodies. **The timelines are provided in Rule 22** for various steps. Last timeline of 5 years from the Rules expires on 7.4.2021. There is also provision for audit and submitting of annual report **under Rule 24**. Since there has been large scale non-compliances of the said rules, all the concerned authorities need to review the progress and perform their responsibility in accordance with law. The MoEF&CC has to finally monitor compliance, as already mentioned.

67. Based on interaction with States/UTs extensively on the issue of solid and sewage waste management, we are of the view that Central

Ministries and Departments need to facilitate States/UTs to effectively execute centrally sponsored projects. This will include utilization of waste for defined purposes involving components of central funding. Some such aspects include (i) utilisation of installed STPs are fully utilized remaining unutilised due to lack of connectivity which can be overseen by MoUD. Utilization for treated sewage should be taken as an integral part of the sewage treatment planning with STPs. (ii) looking into applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974. This can be done by MoUD, MoEF&CC and CPCB under the coordination of MoUD; (iii) maximizing use of treated sewage and the compost made out of municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer and ultimately reviewing subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer (iv) process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE). We have already cleared that such projects may be kept out of the scope of environmental clearances but taking due care based on siting and preventing human health damages (v) specific directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping by CPCB and MoEF&CC.

68. In view of continuing huge gap in solid and liquid waste generation and treatment, it is high time that Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MoUD) and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) who

have programmes like Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM – Urban 2.0)¹⁶, AMRUT 2.0¹⁷, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)¹⁸ and River Cleaning, appropriately monitor compliance of waste management norms by concerned States/UTs and take remedial action on their part. Central Funding and State budgetary provisions need to be adequately allocated and apportioned keeping in view of environment compensation which is based on the restoration work estimate. While granting/disbursing funds to States/UTs, execution mechanism for centralized tendering at the State level to overcome delays at each city/town level may be considered. This may facilitate timely utilization of funds. MoEF&CC and CPCB may continue monitoring as per MSW Rules and the Water Act. MoUD and NMCG may also note the gaps reported by the States and UTs in solid and liquid waste management. MoUD may further consider to render proper financial and technical support to States and UTs and also keeping in view of Environment Compensation (EC) either directed by the Tribunal or States having given statements to ringfenced EC at their own level.

Conclusion

69. We hope in the light of interaction with the Chief Secretary, the State of Uttar Pradesh will take further measures in the matter by innovative approach and stringent monitoring, ensuring that legacy waste as well as unprocessed waste and liquid waste generation and treatment are bridged at the earliest, shortening the proposed timelines, adopting alternative/interim measures to the extent and wherever found viable. Restoration plans need to be executed at the earliest simultaneously in all districts/cities/ towns/ villages in a time

¹⁶ <https://sbmurban.org/storage/app/media/pdf/swachh-bharat-2.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/AMRUT-Operational-Guidelines.pdf>

¹⁸ https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/sbm-ph-II-Guidelines_updated_0.pdf

bound manner without further delay with well laid monitoring mechanism at State and District level. District Magistrates must take ownership for monitoring of sewage and solid waste management and regularly providing report to Chief Secretary on monthly basis and overall compliance be ensured by Chief Secretary for which regular meetings be conducted.

70. As already observed, it will also be open to the State to plan raising of requisite funds from generators/contributors of waste or by any other legal means.

71. In our recent order dated 01.09.2022 in O.A No. 606/2018 (in respect of State of West Bengal), considering scale of compensation adopted in earlier cases including in OA No. 1002/2018, *Abhisht Kusum Gupta vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.*, compensation was determined @ Rs. 2 Crore per MLD for untreated liquid waste and in OA No. 286/2022 for unprocessed legacy waste compensation was fixed @ Rs. 300 per MT to be utilized for restoration measures, including preventing discharge of untreated sewage and solid waste treatment/processing facilities, as per appropriate mechanism for planning and execution that may be evolved, within three months. Operative part of the said order is reproduced below:-

“Conclusion about quantum of compensation

*49. In the light of above and considering damage to the recipient environment, we hold that apart from ensuring compliance at the earliest, compensation has to be paid by the State for past violations. The amount of compensation is fixed @ Rs. 2 crore per MLD (at which rate compensation has been levied against Noida and DJB in OA No. 1002/2018, *Abhisht Kusum Gupta vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors*, referred to in para 48 above for detailed reasons mentioned therein). As noted earlier, **gap in generation and treatment in West Bengal, as per data furnished is 1490 MLD. Thus, under this head, liability of the State of West Bengal is to pay compensation of Rs. 2980 crores, rounded off to Rs. 3000 crore in view of continuing damage. For failure to process solid waste, unprocessed legacy waste being 1.20 crore MT, compensation is assessed @ Rs. 300 per MT (at which approximate rate compensation has been***

awarded in OA No. 286/2022 against Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana, for the reasons given therein). This works out to Rs. 366 crore but adding 134 crore for continuing addition of unprocessed waste @ 13469.19 TPD, the total amount is rounded off to Rs. 500 crore. Thus, final amount of compensation under the two heads (solid and liquid waste) is assessed at Rs. 3500 crores which may be deposited by the State of West Bengal in a separate ring-fenced account within two months, to be operated as per directions of the Chief Secretary and utilised for restoration measures, including preventing discharge of untreated sewage and solid waste treatment/processing facilities, as per appropriate mechanism for planning and execution that may be evolved, within three months. If violations continue, liability to pay additional compensation may have to be considered. Compliance will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretary.”

Directions for further follow up

72. We sum up our directions as under:

- i. The Chief Secretary, UP may take further remedial measures to ensure compliance of SWM Rules considering the statutory timelines to be sacrosanct as already directed by this Tribunal vide judgment dated 22.12.2016¹⁹ (para 10). Similarly, the timelines for ensuring setting up of necessary sewage management systems have to be accepted as rigid timelines in view of judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22.02.2017²⁰ (para 6)
- ii. Accountability of erring officers be fixed for delay beyond the binding timelines within six months, following due process of law (para 29).
- iii. Recommendations of the Oversight Committee quoted in para 27 above may be implemented forthwith (para 28).
- iv. Ring-fenced amount of atleast Rs. 5,000/- crores be set apart in terms of statement of the Chief Secretary, UP which has been taken on record. There is no bar to allocation of more amount as it has been stated that more amount has already been allocated by the State (para 30).
- v. Community compost pits be properly maintained, ensuring that compost produced is fully utilized and standardized designs be executed at town and village level. (para 35).
- vi. CPCB in consultation with some of the States PCBs and Municipal Corporations may work out environmentally safe methods/options for their use within one month (para 38).

¹⁹ (2016) SCC Online NGT 2981

²⁰ (2017) 5 SCC 326

- vii. Plastic waste and construction and demolition waste processing plants be set up ensuring that bio-medical, hazardous and E-waste are not co-mingled and treated with solid waste (para 39).
- viii. Immediate efforts be made for ensuring connectivity with STPs having present treatment capacity of 3860 MLD and proposed STPs (para 40).
- ix. Working of UP Jal Nigam needs to be directly supervised and regulated by the Chief Secretary, UP to effectuate the mandate of this order with regard to speedy setting up of systems, meeting standards, enhancing functional capacity and proper utilization of treated sewage. First review meeting be held within one month (para 46).
- x. Chief Secretary may, in particular, look into continuing violations pointed out in some of the orders (para 46).
- xi. The issues relating to compliance of STPs with standards and utilization of treated sewage be monitored and looked into by centralised mechanism at State level instead of high costed STPs in small population towns/villages, oxidation ponds and other low cost options be preferred (para 52).
- xii. Chief Secretary may immediately set up orientation programme on regular basis at appropriate institutional level to deal with environmental issues at district level(para 60).
- xiii. MoUD may review utilisation of capacities of STPs established and utilisation of treated sewage (para 68).
- xiv. MoUD with MoEF&CC and CPCB may look into applicability of standards for STPs based on mode of disposal (para 68).
- xv. MoUD with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer may maximize use of treated sewage and the compost and reviewing subsidy policy (para 68).
- xvi. Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE) may hasten the process of setting up of waste to energy projects and lay down rolling plan (para 68).
- xvii. CPCB and MoEF&CC may specifically issue directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping (para 68).
- xviii. Chief Secretary may set up a centralized single window mechanism for planning, capacity building and monitoring of waste management at the State level and District level (para 69) and;
- xix. State level Monitoring Mechanism be set up under Chief Secretary and District level Monitoring Mechanism under District Magistrate for monthly review starting from 1st March, 2023 (para 69).

73. Further, six monthly progress reports with verifiable progress may be filed by the Chief Secretary with a copy to the Registrar General of this Tribunal by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. Copies thereof may be furnished to the NMCG, MoUD, CPHEEO (MoUD) and CPCB and also be placed on the website of the State Government.

A copy of this order be forwarded for compliance to the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, MoEF&CC, GoI, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy, National Mission for Clean Ganga, CPCB, Secretary, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, GoI, Ministry of Agriculture, GoI, CPHEEO of MoUD, GoI by e-mail.

On report being filed with the Registrar General of this Tribunal, the same may be placed before the Bench, if found necessary.

If any grievance survives, it will be open to the aggrieved parties to take further remedies as per law.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Prof. A. Senthil Vel, EM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

March 23, 2023
Original Application No. 606/2018

STPs - Under Construction

Annexure-4

Nov-23

Sl.	Name Of Town/District	No. of STP	Capacity (MLD)	Constructing Agency	Present Progress	Completion Timeline
1	Mirzapur	2	17	UPJN (Rural)	79.00%	Jan-24
2	Ghazipur	1	21	UPJN (Rural)	83.00%	Jan-24
3	Kanpur Pankha	1	30	UPJN (Rural)	98.00%	STP has been commissioned. Rehabilitation work of Jajmau STP is in progress which is targeted to be completed by Dec-23.
4	Unnao	1	15	UPJN (Rural)	95.50%	Work of STP has been completed and is under Trail run through by pass arrangement. Targeted to complete desilting of gravity main by Jan-24.
5	Shuklaganj	1	5	UPJN (Rural)	78.00%	Jan-24
6	Moradabad	1	25	UPJN (Rural)	30.00%	Jan-25
7	Sultanpur	3	17	UPJN (Rural)	99.55%	Upgradation of 5 MLD STP Hathia nala from 5 MLD to 10 MLD is completed and under trail run. Work of 5 MLD and 2 MLD STP is also completed.
8	Muzaffarnagar	2	54.5	UPJN (Rural)	89.68%	22 MLD - Work of Sahawali STP is Completed 32.5 STP – Work of Kidwai nagar is in progress. Targeted to be completed by Jan-24
9	Budhana	1	10	UPJN (Rural)	99.67%	Work of STP has been completed. Land Scapping work in STP campus is in progress targeted to be completed by Dec-23.
10	Daulatganj & Barikala, Lucknow	2	42.5	UPJN (Rural)	62.05	Mar-24
11	Fatehgarh - Farrukhabad	2	47.7	UPJN (Rural)	76.50%	Jun-24
12	Bareilly	3	63	UPJN (Rural)	86.50%	Aug-24
13	Kairana	1	15	UPJN (Rural)	82.90%	Jan-24
14	Ayodhya	1	33	UPJN (Rural)	60.53%	Dec-24
15	Agra	13	177.6	UPJN (Rural)	25.00%	Dec-24
16	Lucknow	1	120	UPJN (Urban)	88.00%	Dec-23
17	Azamgarh	1	8	UPJN (Urban)	75.00%	Jan-24
18	Gorakhpur	1	10	UPJN (Urban)	95.00%	Dec-23
19	Balrampur	1	8.5	UPJN (Urban)	65.00%	Mar-24
20	Gorakhpur	1	10	UPJN (Urban)	2.00%	Sep-24
21	Gorakhpur	1	30	UPJN (Urban)	13.00%	Mar-25
22	Gorakhpur	1	38	UPJN (Urban)	11.00%	Mar-25
23	Jhansi	1	26	Nagar Nigam Jhansi	90.00%	Dec-23
24	Ghaziabad	1	21.5	Awas Vikas Parishad	100.00%	Applied for Power connection for STP
25	Ghaziabad	1	68	UPJN (Urban)	0.00%	Jun-25
26	Ballia	1	20	UPJN (Urban)	0.00%	Mar-25
	Total	45	903.3			

U.P. Pollution Control Board	
STP - Under Tendering	Nov -2023

Sl.	Location	No. of STPs	Capacity of STP	Status of Project	Executing Agency
			proposed		
			(MLD)		
1	Meerut	1	220	LOA issued to (JV) M/s GA Infra Private Ltd, Rajasthan and, M/s SSG Infratech Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi on 27.05.2023. Concessionaire agreement signed is signed on 05.09.23. Financial closure is under progress.	UPJN (Rural)
2	Mathura	1	60	LOA issued to JV M/s Enviro Infra engineer Limited, Dehli and M/s Micro Transmission System , greater Noida. on 27.09.23	UPJN (Rural)
3	Saharanpur	1	135	Technical bids were opened on 23.03.2023. 6 bids were received which have been evaluated. Observations were received from NMCG over the TBER. Revised TBEC report sent to NMCG on 02.08.23 .After the approval from NMCG, financial bids will be opened.	UPJN (Rural)
4	Varanasi	1	55	LOA issued to field to issue LOA to M/s Enviro Infra Engineers Ltd. and Micro Transmission System (JV) on 02.11.23.	UPJN (Rural)
5	Kosi Kalan	1	12	Technical bids were opened on 26.06.2023. 9 bids were received. Technical bid evaluation report sent to NMCG on 14.08.2023. Financial bid is opened on 17.10.23 which is under evaluation.	UPJN (Rural)
6	Chhata	1	6	Technical bids were opened on 26.06.2023. 2 bids were received. Technical bid evaluation report sent to NMCG on 14.08.2023. NOC received from NMCG for re-tendering of project on 12.10.23. Re-bid is invited on 12.12.2023.	UPJN (Rural)
7	Vrindavan	1	13	Technical bids were opened on 26.06.2023. 6 bids were received. Technical bid evaluation report sent to NMCG on 14.08.2023. NOC for opening of financial bid received from NMCG on 29.09.23. Financial bid is opened on 03.10.2023 which is under evaluation.	UPJN (Rural)

3932

8	Hathras	1	24	Technical bids were opened on 26.06.2023. 7 bids were received. Technical bid evaluation report sent to NMCG on 14.08.2023. NOC received from NMCG for opening of Financial bid on 03.11.23. Financial bid is opened on 04.11.23 which is under evaluation..	UPJN (Rural)
9	Prayagraj (Distt. D)	1	90	Technical bids were opened on 08.06.2023. 8 bids have been received. Technical bid evaluation report sent to NMCG on 10.08.2023. NOC received from NMCG for opening of Financial bid on 01.11.23. Financial bid is opened on 06.11.23 which is under evaluation..	UPJN (Rural)
10	Lucknow	1	50	Technical bids were opened on 22.06.2023. 8 bids were received. Technical bid evaluation report sent to NMCG on 04.08.23.	UPJN (Rural)
11	Prayagraj (Distt. C)	1	43	NIT has been issued on 17.05.2023. Last date for submission of bids is 17.07.2023. 10 bids received which are under evaluation. NOC received from NMCG for opening of Financial bid on 06.11.23. Financial bid is opened on 07.11.23 which is under evaluation..	UPJN (Rural)
12	Shamli Town	1	40	Technical bid opened on 09.08.23. 13 bids received which is under evaluation.	UPJN (Rural)
13	Banat Town, distt. Shamli	1	5	Technical bid opened on 09.08.23. 04 bids received which is under evaluation.	UPJN (Rural)
14	Thanabhawan town, distt. Shamli	1	10	Technical bid opened on 09.08.23. 05 bids received which is under evaluation.	UPJN (Rural)
15	Babri-Bantikhera, disttShamli	1	5	Technical bid opened on 09.08.23. 04 bids received which is under evaluation.	UPJN (Rural)
16	Lucknow (Phase-2 , Part-2) -HAM -PPP	1	100	Last date of bid submission is 11.01.24	UPJN (Rural)
17	Hapur	1	6	Last date of bid submission is 11.01.24	UPJN (Rural)
18	Prayagraj (Naini).	1	50	Last date of bid submission is 06.01.24.	UPJN (Rural)
19	Fatehpur	1	18	Under Tendering	UPJN (Urban)
	Total	19	942		

Proposed STP in the State

A Details of DPR submitted/to be submitted to NMCG for approval UPJN(Rural)

Sl.	Location/Town	No. of STPs	Capacity of STP proposed (MLD)	Remarks
1	Chandauli	1	37	DPR is under TPA.
2	Dalmou, Raebareilly	-	0.006	DPR is under TPA.
3	Varanasi (Durga drain)	1	55	DPR is under TPA.
4	Lucknow Phase-III	1	75	DPR is under TPA.
5	Gulaothi, Bulandshahar	1	10	DPR is under TPA.
6	Manikpur	1	2.4	Revised DPR is under preparation at UPJN (Rural) for FSTP.
7	Deoband	1	20	DPR is under review at NMCG.
8	I & D and STP works at Barhalganj NP, Distt. Gorakhpur	1	6	DPR is under review at NMCG.
0.9	I&D & STP works for 8 drains falling in River Rapti at Distt. Gorakhpur	1	44	Revised DPR is under preparation by UPJN (Rural)
10	I & D and STP works at Tanda Distt. Ambedkar nagar	1	15	DPR is under review at NMCG.
11	I & D of remaining 7 drains falling in river Ganga of Kanpur city	-	-	DPR is under review at NMCG.

3934

12	I & D and STP works of Aligarh Drain at Distt. Aligarh	2	113	DPR is under review at NMCG.
13	I & D and STP works of drains falling in Ghaghara at NPP, Dohrighat, Distt. Mau	1	3.5	Revised DPR is under preparation by UPJN (Rural) for FSTP.
14	DPR for I & D and STP works at Distt. Moradabad (Zone - 3 & Zone 4)	2	80	DPR is under review at SMCG.
15	DPR for I&D and STP works at Bhadohi	2	23.5	DPR is under review at NMCG.
16	DPR of 06 drains in Sewerage Distt.G & F at Prayagraj	-	-	To be included in variation under on-going Namami Gange Project. Proposal for variation is sent to NMCG on 03.05.2023
	Total – 16 DPRs	16	484.4	

B. List of approved CSAP prepared by UPJN (Urban) under SBM 2.0

Sl.	District	Name of ULB	Date of Approval SLTC/SHPC	Current Status
1	Aligarh	Atruli	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
2	Ambedkar nagar	Iltifatganj Bazar	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
3	Amethi	Gauriganj (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
4	Auraiya	Acchalda (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation

5	Auraiya	Auraiya	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
6	Auraiya	Bidhuna (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
7	Ayodhya	Gosaiganj (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
8	Ayodhya	Rudauli (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
9	Azamgarh	Mubarakpur (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
10	Balrampur	Tulsipur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
11	Balrampur	Utraula (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
12	Bareilly	Aonla	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
13	Bareilly	Faridpur	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
14	Bijnor	Kiratpur	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
15	Bijnor	Najibaabad	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
16	Bijnor	Nagina	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
17	Bijnor	Chandpur	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
18	Bijnor	Sherkot	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
19	Bijnor	Dhampur	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
20	Bulandshahr	Aurangabad (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
21	Bulandshahr	Sikandrabad (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
22	Bulandshahr	B.B. Nagar (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
23	Bulandshahr	Gulaothi (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
24	Bulandshahr	Debai (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation

25	Bulandshahr	Siana (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
26	Bulandshahr	Chhatari (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
27	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
28	Bulandshahr	Jahangirabad (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
29	Chitrakoot	Chitrakoot Dham Karwi (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
30	Chitrakoot	Rajapur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and under observation
31	Deoria	Bariyarpur(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
32	Deoria	Lar	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
33	Deoria	Gaura Barhaj	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
34	Etawah	Bakewar (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
35	Etawah	Jasawantnagar (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
36	Farrukhabad	Shamshabad	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
37	Farrukhabad	Kampil	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
38	G B Nagar	Dadri (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
39	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
40	Ghaziabad	Niwari (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
41	Ghaziabad	Faridnagar (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
42	Ghaziabad	Patala (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
43	Ghaziabad	Dasna (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
44	Hapur	Pilkhuwa(NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited

45	Hardoi	Shahabad	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
46	Jalaun	Jalaun	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
47	Jalaun	Kalpi	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
48	Jalaun	Konch	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
49	Jaunpur	kerakat(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
50	Jaunpur	Shahganj(NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
51	Jaunpur	Badlapur(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
52	Jaunpur	Zafrabad(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
53	Jaunpur	Gaurabadshahpur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
54	Jaunpur	Kajgaon(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
55	Jaunpur	Kheta sarai (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
56	Jaunpur	Mugrabadshahpur (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and under observation
57	Jaunpur	Machhlishahr(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
58	Jaunpur	Mariahu(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
59	Jaunpur	Rampur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
60	Kannauj	Chhibramau	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
61	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
62	Kaushambi	Manjhanpur	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
63	Kushinagar	Chhitauni(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
64	Kushinagar	Dudahi(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation

65	Kushinagar	Khadda(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
66	Kushinagar	Ramkola(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
67	Lakhimpur	Gola Gokarnnath	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
68	Lucknow	Kakori (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
69	Lucknow	Malihabad (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
70	Maharajganj	Maharajganj(NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
71	Maharajganj	Nichlaur(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
72	Maharajganj	Nautanwa (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
73	Maharajganj	Sonauli (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
74	Mathura	Gokul (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
75	Mathura	Goverdhan (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
76	Mathura	Mahavan (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
77	Meerut	Sardhana (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
78	Moradabad	Bilari (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
79	Moradabad	Kanth (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
80	Moradabad	Umrikalan (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
81	Moradabad	Kundarki (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
82	Muzaffarnagar	Purkazi (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
83	Muzaffarnagar	Miranpur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
84	Muzaffarnagar	Jansath (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited

85	Muzaffarnagar	Shahpur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
86	Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
87	Pratapgarh	Bela Pratapgarh (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
88	Pratapgarh	Lalganj	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
89	Prayagraj	Bharatganj (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
90	Prayagraj	Phulpur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
91	Prayagraj	Mau Aima (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
92	Prayagraj	Sirsa (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
93	Raebareilly	Salon	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
94	Rampur	Kemri(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
95	Rampur	Tanda(NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
96	Rampur	Dariyal(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
97	Rampur	Suar(NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
98	Rampur	Bilaspur(NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
99	Rampur	Maswasi(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
100	Rampur	Milak(NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
101	Rampur	Narpat Nagar(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
102	Rampur	Shahabad(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
103	Rampur	Saifni(NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
104	Saharanpur	Ambetha (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and under observation

105	Saharanpur	Chhutmalpur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
106	Saharanpur	Chilkana Sultanpur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
107	Saharanpur	Gangho (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
108	Saharanpur	Nakur (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
109	Saharanpur	Nanauta (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
110	Saharanpur	Rampur Maniharan (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
111	Saharanpur	Sarsawa (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
112	Saharanpur	Titron (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
113	Saharanpur	Behat (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
114	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Maghar	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
115	Sant Kabir Nagar	Bakhira (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
116	Sant Kabir Nagar	Belharkala (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
117	Sant Kabir Nagar	Mehandawal (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
118	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
119	Sant Kabir Nagar	Khalilabad	05.09.22 / 20.09.22	DPR under preparation
120	Sitapur	Biswan (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
121	Sitapur	Mahmudabad (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
122	Sitapur	Maholi (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
123	Sitapur	Hargaon (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited

124	Sitapur	Khairabad (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
125	Sitapur	Sidhauri (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
126	Sonbhadra	Obra (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
127	Sonebhadra	Anpara (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
128	Sonebhadra	Robertsganj (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
129	Srawasti	Bhinga (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
130	Srawasti	Ikauna (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
131	Unnao	Bangermau (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
132	Unnao	Gangaghat (NPP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and under observation
133	Unnao	Nawabganj (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and under observation
134	Unnao	Safipur (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR prepared and approval awaited
135	Unnao	Ganj muradabad (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
136	Unnao	Auras (NP)	01.11.22 / 02.11.22	DPR under preparation
137	Ambedkar nagar	Jalalpur (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
138	Ambedkar nagar	Ashrafpur Kicchoucha (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
139	Amethi	Jais (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
140	Amroha	Bachhraun (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
141	Amroha	Hasanpur (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
142	Amroha	Joya (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
143	Amroha	Naugawan Sadat (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
144	Amroha	Said Nagli (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
145	Amroha	Ujhari (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
146	Amroha	Dhanaura (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
147	Amroha	Gajraula (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation

148	Azamgarh	Atrauliya (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
149	Azamgarh	Jiyanpur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
150	Ballia	Chitbaragoan (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
151	Balrampur	Balrampur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
152	Bareilly	Baheri (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
153	Bhadohi	Gyanpur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
154	Budaun	Faizganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
155	Budaun	Bisauli (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
156	Budaun	Kuwargaon (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
157	Budaun	Ujhani (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
158	Budaun	Saidpur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
159	Budaun	Wazirganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
160	Budaun	Dataganj (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
161	Budaun	Gulariya (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
162	Budaun	Alapur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
163	Budaun	Sakhanu (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
164	Budaun	Usawan (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
165	Chandauli	Chakia (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
166	Chandauli	Chandauli (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
167	Chandauli	Saiyad raja (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
168	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
169	Farrukhabad	Mahommadabad (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
170	Fatehpur	Bindki (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
171	Fatehpur	Khaga (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
172	Fatehpur	Kora Jahanabad (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
173	FIROZABAD	Sirsaganj (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
174	FIROZABAD	Jasrana (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
175	FIROZABAD	Fariha (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
176	FIROZABAD	Eka (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
177	Ghazipur	Saidpur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
178	GORAKHPUR	Gola (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
179	GORAKHPUR	Mundera Bazar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
180	GORAKHPUR	Unwal (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
181	GORAKHPUR	Bansgaon (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
182	GORAKHPUR	Sahjanwa (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation

183	GORAKHPUR	Campierganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
184	GORAKHPUR	Pipiganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
185	GORAKHPUR	Pipraich (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
186	Hamirpur	Hamirpur (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
187	Hamirpur	Rath (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
188	Jalaun	Madhogarh (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
189	Jalaun	Nadigaon (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
190	Jalaun	Umri (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
191	Jalaun	Kotra (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
192	Jalaun	Rampura (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
193	Jalaun	Kadaura (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
194	Jalaun	Ait (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
195	Jhansi	Baragaon (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
196	Jhansi	Barua Sagar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
197	Jhansi	Ranipur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
198	Jhansi	Mauranipur (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
199	Jhansi	Chirgaon(NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
200	Kannauj	Gursahayganj (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
201	Kannauj	Tirwaganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
202	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
203	Kannauj	Talgram (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
204	Kannauj	Samdhan (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
205	Kannauj	Sikandarpur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
206	Kanpur Dehat	Pukhrayan (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
207	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
208	Kanpur Dehat	Rajpur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
209	Kanpur Dehat	Raniya (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
210	Kanpur Dehat	Shivli (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
211	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
212	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
213	Kanpur Dehat	Rasulabad (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
214	Kanpur Dehat	Jhinjhak (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
215	Kanpur Dehat	Kanchausi (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation

216	Kanpur Dehat	Musanagar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
217	Kanpur Dehat	Rura (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
218	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
219	Kaushambi	Purab pashchim sharira (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
220	Kaushambi	Charwa (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
221	Kaushambi	Daranagar Kada dham (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
222	Lakhimpur	Mailani (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
223	Lakhimpur	Barwar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
224	Lakhimpur	Nighasan (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
225	Lakhimpur	Oel Dakhwa (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
226	Lakhimpur	Sighahi Bhiraure (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
227	Lakhimpur	Kheri (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
228	Lakhimpur	Mohamdi (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
229	Lakhimpur	Dhaurahra (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
230	Lakhimpur	Paliya Kalan (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
231	Lalitpur	Talbehat (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
232	Mahoba	Mahoba (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
233	Mau	Adari (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
234	MAU	Ghosi (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
235	MAU	Kopaganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
236	MAU	Mohammadabad Gohna (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
237	Meerut	Daurala (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
238	Meerut	Harra (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
239	Meerut	Hastinapur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
240	Meerut	Karnawal (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
241	Meerut	Khiwai (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
242	Meerut	Lawad (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
243	Meerut	Mawana (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
244	Mirzapur	Chunar (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
245	Mirzapur	Ahraura (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation

246	Mirzapur	Kachhawa (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
247	Pilibhit	Bisalpur (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
248	Pilibhit	Bilsabda (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
249	Pilibhit	Jahanabad (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
250	Pratapgarh	Antu (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
251	Pratapgarh	Dhakawaa (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
252	Pratapgarh	Katra Medniganj	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
253	Pratapgarh	Kohdaur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
254	Pratapgarh	Kunda (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
255	Pratapgarh	Manikpur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
256	Pratapgarh	Patti (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
257	Pratapgarh	Prithviganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
258	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh city (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
259	Pratapgarh	Ramganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
260	Pratapgarh	Raniganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
261	Pratapgarh	Suvansha bazar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
262	Prayagraj	Lalgopal ganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
263	Prayagraj	Handia(NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
264	Raebareli	Unchahar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
265	Raebareli	Maharajganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
266	Raebareli	Bachhrawan (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
267	Raebareli	Naseerabad (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
268	Raebareli	Lalgang (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
269	Raebareli	Parsadepur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
270	Raebareli	Dalmau (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
271	Sambhal	Babrala (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
272	Sambhal	Bahjoi (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
273	Sambhal	Gawan (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
274	Sambhal	Gunnaur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
275	Sambhal	Narauli (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
276	Sambhal	Sirsi (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
277	Shahajahanpur	Tilhar (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
278	Shahajahanpur	Khudaganj (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation

279	Shahajahanpur	Katra (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
280	Shahajahanpur	Jalalabad (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
281	Shahajahanpur	Khutar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
282	Shahajahanpur	Banda (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
283	Shahajahanpur	Nigohi (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
284	Sitapur	Laharpur (NPP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
285	Sitapur	Paitepur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
286	Sitapur	Tambour- Ahmdabad (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
287	Sonbhadra	Pipari (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
288	Sonbhadra	Dala Bazar (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
289	Sonbhadra	Ghorawal (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
290	Sonbhadra	Renukot (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
291	Sonbhadra	Churk-Ghurma (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
292	Sonbhadra	Chopan (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
293	Sonbhadra	Duddhi (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
294	Varanasi	Gangapur (NP)	06.03.23	DPR under preparation
Total (294 STPs)				

Annexure-7

Re-utilization of Treated wastewater in agriculture purpose

S.No.	City/ Town / District	Name of STP	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Quantity of treated Water used in irrigation (MLD)
1	Mathura	30 MLD Masani Mathura	30	6
2	Mathura	16 MLD Trans Yamuna, Laxmi Nagar, Mathura	16	4.8
3	Mathura	14.5 MLD Trans-yamuna, Jamunapar, Mathura	14.5	12.3
4	Mathura	6.8 MLD Masani Mathura	6.8	1.36
5	Kasganj	15 MLD STP, Bakaner	15	1.5
6	Vridavan	4 MLD STP Pagal baba	4	0.6
7	Bulansahar	2.25 MLD Narora Atomic power Station Narora	2.25	2.25
8	Bulandhsahar	1.5 MLD Anoopshahar Zone A (NGRBA)	1.5	1
9	Bulandhsahar	1.0 MLD Anoopshahar Zone B (NGRBA)	1	0.5
10	Bulandhsahar	0.805 MLD Ahara Road, Zone-A, Anoopshahar	0.805	0.4
11	Kanpur	5 MLD, Jajmau Kanpur	5	5
12	Kanpur	43 MLD Jajmau, Kanpur	43	35
13	Kanpur	130 MLD Jajmau, Kanpur	130	110
14	Prayagraj	20 MLD STP Naini	80	30
15	Prayagraj	60 MLD STP Naini		
16	Agra	78 MLD Dhandupura	78	62.136
17	Agra	24 MLD Dhandupura	24	14.144
18	Agra	40 MLD Bichpuri	40	26.06
19	Agra	14 MLD Jaganpur	14	14.6
20	Agra	12 MLD Devri Road	12	9.05
21	Agra	10 MLD Pilakhar	10	10.04
			527.855	346.74
Total (21 STPs)				(66% Treated Water Used in Irrigation)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of STP	Year of Commissioning	City/ Town / District	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized Capacity (MLD)	Rural/ Urban/ Other	Technology/ process STP based	Hotel/Ashram/ Authority/Local Urban body/other institutions responsible for O&M of STP	Date	pH	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	TSS (mg/l)	TC (MPN/100ml)	FC (MPN/100ml)	Achieving/ Not Achieving (As per MOEFCC notification dated 13.10.2017)	Mode of disposal of treated sewage and sludge	Name of treated sewage receiving water body Drain/Sub-Tributary/River Ganga	Name of river catchment in which STP is located (tributary of river Ganga/river Ganga)	Ganga Phase
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21
1	10.445 MLD STP near Tixi Tempel (Karanpur)	2001	Etawah	10.445	8	R	WSP	Yamuna Pollution Control Unit, UP Jal Nigam, Agra	16.11.2023	7.80	26.0	160.0	41.0	24000	680	Achieving	----	Jharana Nala	River Yamuna	Phase-II
2	Etawah 21 MLD	2022	Etawah	21	21	R	SBR	UP Jal Nigam	16.11.2023	7.50	9.0	50.0	8.0	21000	370	Achieving	Disposed in river Yamuna	----	River Yamuna	Phase-II
3	13.5 MLD STP at Mauja Umrain	2013	Etawah	13.5	8.0	R	WSP	UP Jal Nigam	16.11.2023	7.70	21.0	160.0	38.0	24000	610	Achieving	On Land Sludge-In Agriculture	On Land	River Yamuna	Phase-II
4	67 MLD Mohammadpur, Biharipur	2020	Firozabad	67	52	U	ASP+ extended aeration	U.P. Jal Nigam	16.11.2023	7.50	11.0	50.0	11.0	24000	680	Achieving	----	----	River Yamuna	Phase-II
5	23 MLD STP at Mauja Odenya, Padaria	2014	Mainpuri	23.0	11.0	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.70	28.0	220.0	58.0	24000	910	Achieving	Through Drain	Kharja Drain	Ishan River / River Ganga	Phase-II
6	26 MLD Jhansi Laxmi Taal	2021	Jhansi	26	22	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	06.11.2023	7.40	7.0	20.0	15.0	810	600	Achieving	----	----	----	----
7	42 MLD, Sajari Kanpur	2016-17	Kanpur	42	21	R	ASP	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.86	21.0	120.0	52.0	430	350	Achieving	Disposal Channel	River Pandu	Tributary of River Ganga	Phase-I
8	50 MLD STP Numayadahi	2013	Prayagraj	50	50	R	Bio-tower	Ganga Pollution control unit, U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.40	20.0	32.0	24.0	17000	680	Achieving	Disposed to river Yamuna through drain. Dried sludge is used as organic manure / Landfill.	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
9	10 MLD STP Ponghat	2013	Prayagraj	10	10	R	Bio-tower	Ganga Pollution control unit, U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.42	18.0	28.0	20.0	7900	400	Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
10	25 MLD STP Kodra	2013	Prayagraj	25	25	R	Bio-tower	Ganga Pollution control unit, U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.35	22.0	36.0	20.0	13000	450	Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
11	60 MLD STP Rajapur	2013	Prayagraj	60	60	R	UASB	Ganga Pollution control unit, U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.27	26.0	60.0	46.0	28000	680	Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
12	29 MLD STP Salori-1	2007	Prayagraj	29	29	R	FAB	Ganga Pollution control unit, U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.39	25.0	48.0	29.0	35000	920	Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
13	14 MLD STP Salori-2 Expansion	2016	Prayagraj	14	14	U	SBR	Ganga Pollution control unit, U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.11	10.0	18.0	10.0	8400	400	Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
14	20 MLD STP Naini	2013	Prayagraj	80	80 (60+20)	R	ASP	Ganga Pollution control unit,	14.11.2023	7.36	22.0	52.0	38.0	22000	680	Achieving	Partially used for Irrigation. Disposed to River Yamuna through drain. Dried	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II

15	60 MLD STP Naini	1999						U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	3949	22.0	52.0	38.0	22000	680	Achieving	sludge is used as organic manure / Landfill.	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
16	42 MLD STP Naini	2023	Prayagraj	42	36	R	FCR	U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.28	20.0	24.0	20.0	9400	400	Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	
17	14 MLD STP Phaphamau	2023	Prayagraj	14	14	R	FCR	U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.24	18.0	24.0	18.0	11000	450	Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	
18	80 MLD Dinapur STP	1994	Varanasi	80	67.77	U	ASP	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.52	29.0	160.0	94.0	280	170	Achieving	Disposal to Ganga/ Manure	River Varuna	River Ganga	Phase-II
19	10 MLD Ramnagar	15.03.21	Varanasi	10	9.5	R	Anaerobic Anoxic Oxid	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.59	8.0	44.0	9.0	280	170	Achieving	----	----	River Ganga	Phase-II
20	9.8 MLD Bhagwanpur STP	1989	Varanasi	9.8	9.8	R	ASP	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.52	29.0	126.0	76.0	220	110	Achieving	----	River Ganga	River Ganga/Assi	Phase-II
21	140 MLD Dinapur STP	11.11.2018	Varanasi	140	99.5	U	ASP	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.62	18.0	44.0	19.0	280	170	Achieving	----	River Varuna	River Ganga/Varuna	Phase-II
22	120 MLD Goithaha STP	19.02.2019	Varanasi	120	40	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.63	9.0	44.0	8.0	350	170	Achieving	Irrigation / Landfill	Chandpur irrigation canal	River Varuna	Phase-II
23	50 MLD Ramana	31.03.21	Varanasi	50	50	R	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.59	7.0	38.0	7.0	240	130	Achieving	----	River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
24	30 MLD STP Pachhahatiya Jaunpur	2023	Varanasi	30	30	R	A2O	U.P. Jal Nigam	24.11.2023	7.60	8.8	46.0	16.0	350	170	Achieving	----	River Gomti	River Gomti	Phase-II
25	07 MLD Vindyachal Mirzapur	2022	Mirzapur	7	3.23	U	SBR	M/s Ayyappa Infrotech Pvt. Ltd under UPJN	28.11.2023	7.62	9.0	44.0	8.0	430	130	Achieving	Drain	River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
26	15 MLD S.T.P. Jharkhandi, Maherwa ki Bari	01.06.2015	Gorakhpur	15	11.89	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.45	8.5	32.0	30.0	2000	920	Achieving	--	Ramgarh Taal	Ramgarh Taal	--
27	5 MLD S.T.P. Jharkhandi, Maherwa ki Bari	2023	Gorakhpur	5	4.5	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.45	8.5	32.0	30.0	2000	920	Achieving	--	Ramgarh Taal	Ramgarh Taal	--
28	30 MLD S.T.P. Opp. Manyavar Kanshiram Shahri Garib Awasi Yojna, Deoria bypass Road	01.02.2015	Gorakhpur	30	19.83	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.57	7.0	28.0	26.0	1700	780	Achieving	--	Ramgarh Taal	Ramgarh Taal	--
29	38 MLD STP, Mahilpur Road	1998	Saharanpur	38	38	U	UASB	UPJN	21.11.2023	7.40	25.0	180.0	40.0	690	430	Achieving	Treated Sewage discharge in to Dhamola river sludge sale to farmers	Dhomala river	Hindon river to Yamuna river	Phase-II
30	6.5 MLD Awasi vikas Parishad STP	2018	Lucknow	6.5	6.5	O	SBR	Jal Kal	21.11.2023	7.36	15.0	87.6	39.4	3900	780	Achieving	Public drain	River Gomti	River Gomti	Phase-II
31	37.5 MLD Awasi vikas Parishad STP	2017	Lucknow	37.5	37.5	O	SBR	U.P. Awasi vikas Parishad	21.11.2023	7.61	15.4	89.2	41.8	3400	680	Achieving	Public drain	River Gomti	River Gomti	Phase-II
32	56 MLD STP, Daulatganj	2002	Lucknow	56	42+14	U	FAB	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.52	16.6	96.4	45.8	3200	610	Achieving		River Gomti	River Gomti	Phase-II
33		2011							21.11.2023	7.42	16.6	96.4	45.8	3200	610	Achieving				

34	30 MLD, Sadullabad (Loni), Ghaziabad	2012	Ghaziabad	30	20	U	MBBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	08.11.2023	7.18	6.0	45.0	7.0	2000	920	Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
35	74 MLD S.B.R., Indirapuram, Ghaziabad	2013	Ghaziabad	74	74	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	09.11.2023	7.12	6.0	40.0	8.0	1400	450	Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
36	56 MLD S.B.R., Bapudham, Ghaziabad	2014	Ghaziabad	56	2	O	SBR	GDA	08.11.2023	7.42	8.0	42.0	12.0	1700	130	Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
37	6 MLD STP Garh Zone, Garhmukeshwar Hapur	2011	Hapur / Garhmukteswar	6	3.5	R	UASB followed by extended aeration	U.P. Jal Nigam (NGRBA)	07.11.2023	7.33	8.0	35.0	9.0	1200	400	Achieving	----	Garh Sub-distibutaory of River Ganga	Garh Catchment Area	Phase-I
38	3 MLD STP Brijghat Zone, Garhmukeshwar Hapur	2011	Hapur / Garhmukteswar	3	2	R	UASB followed by extended aeration	U.P. Jal Nigam (NGRBA)	07.11.2023	7.42	5.0	33.0	6.0	2100	780	Achieving	----	Brijghat Sub-distibutaory of River Ganga	River Ganga (Brijghat Area)	Phase-I
39	56 MLD, Indirapuram, (GDA), Ghaziabad	2012	Ghaziabad	56	56	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	09.11.2023	7.48	7.0	48.0	12.0	2100	790	Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
40	56 MLD S.B.R., Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad	2013	Ghaziabad	56	56	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	08.11.2023	7.36	8.0	38.0	9.0	1200	680	Achieving	Dasna drain	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
41	3 MLD Pilkhaun	2015	Ghaziabad	3	3	U	MBBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.14	20.0	71.0	38.0	1300	450	Achieving	----	Kadrabad drain	River kali/ River Ganga	Phase-II
42	5 MLD Trans Delhi Signature City (Tronica City), Loni	17.12.2019	Ghaziabad	5	3.5	O	MBBR	UPSIDC	16.11.2023	7.20	12.0	64.0	22.0	3900	920	Achieving	----	Green belt development		Phase-II
43	56 MLD S.B.R. Govindpuram, Ghaziabad	2014	Ghaziabad	56	14	O	SBR	GDA	08.11.2023	7.36	8.0	44.0	9.0	1100	790	Achieving	Dasna drain	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
44	20 MLD Modinagar	2023	Modinagar, Ghaziabad	20	12	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	16.11.2023	7.22	22.0	78.0	47.0	1600	220	Achieving	Kadrabad Drain	Kali (East)	River Ganga	
45	56 MLD S.B.R., Morty, Ghaziabad	2018	Ghaziabad	56	25	O	SBR	GDA	09.11.2023	7.30	13.0	42.0	16.0	1600	540	Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
46	30 MLD Hapur	2022	Hapur, Ghaziabad	30	7	U	SBR	UPJN	07.11.2023	7.24	7.0	52.0	14.0	1700	790	Achieving	Hapur Drain	Kali (East)	River Ganga	----
47	78 MLD Dhadhupura, Agra	2013	Agra	78	78	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.60	28.0	152.0	48.0	2400	930	Achieving	Agriculture (on land)	On Land	Onland	Phase-II
48	2.25 MLD Budi ka Nagla, Agra	2000	Agra	2.25	2.25	U	WSP	U.P. Jal Nigam	18.11.2023	7.90	27.0	152.0	42.0	3200	920	Achieving	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Irrigation/ River Yamuna	Phase-II
49	10 MLD Peelakhar, Agra	2000	Agra	10	10	U	WSP	U.P. Jal Nigam	18.11.2023	8.00	28.0	144.0	46.0	3800	820	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	Irrigation/ River Yamuna	Phase-II
50	12 MLD Devri Road, (Bhimnagri), Agra	2011	Agra	12	8	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	18.11.2023	7.81	24.0	128.0	42.0	2100	780	Achieving	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
51	14 MLD Jaganpur, Sikandarpur, Agra	2011	Agra	14	14	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	18.11.2023	7.99	26.0	136.0	40.0	3800	820	Achieving	Agriculture (on land)	On Land	Onland	Phase-II
52	40 MLD Sadarban, Bichpuri, Agra	2013	Agra	40	28.5	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	18.11.2023	7.61	25.0	136.0	46.0	2400	930	Achieving	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
53	36 MLD Sadarwan (Bichpuri) New	2018	Agra	36	36	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	18.11.2023	7.70	28.0	152.0	48.0	3200	920	Achieving	Land/ Agra canal		Land/ Agra canal	Phase-II
54	24 MLD Dhadhupura (New), Agra	2014	Agra	24	15	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.50	26.0	136.0	46.0	3800	820	Achieving	Agriculture (on land)	On Land	Onland	Phase-II

55	4.50 MLD Kalindi Vihar, Agra	2014	Agra	4.5	4.5	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	18.11.2023	7.90	27.0	144.0	42.0	2100	780	Achieving	Karwan River	Karwan River	River Yamuna	Phase-II
56	5 MLD Modipuram Tiraha	2016	Meerut	5	4.9	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.63	17.0	152.0	47.0	930	680	Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
57	72 MLD Garh road (Jagruti vihar) Kamalpur	2018	Meerut	72	72	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	20.11.2023	7.47	8.0	68.0	8.0	810	600	Achieving	Treated sewage by conduit and sludge to pit	River Kali (East)	River Ganga	Phase-I
58	10 MLD Ganga Nagar, Meerut	2011	Meerut	10	3.8	O	SBR	MDA	20.11.2023	7.45	14.0	132.0	40.0	830	610	Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
59	06 MLD Shradhapuri-Phase-2, Meerut	2012	Meerut	6	5.6	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.57	17.0	148.0	64.0	810	680	Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
60	14 MLD Baghpat, Meerut	2021	Baghpat, Meerut	14	7.8	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	04.11.2023	7.39	15	124	42	930	680	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-I
61	04 MLD Vrindavan Near Pagal Baba Mandir, Mathura	2007	Mathura	4.0	4.0	R	Oxidation Pond	U.P. Jal Nigam	28.11.2023	7.80	23.0	244.0	61.0	2700	830	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
62	08 MLD STP Near 100 Bed Hospital Vrindavan, Manth road	2015	Mathura	8.0	8.0	U	UASB Reacter	U.P. Jal Nigam	28.11.2023	7.70	22.0	152.0	56.0	2200	820	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
63	30 MLD Masani Mathura	2020	Mathura	30	30	R	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	28.11.2023	7.90	25.0	168.0	51.0	2400	830	Achieving	Agriculture	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
64	16 MLD Trans Yamuna, Laxmi Nagar, Mathura	2015	Mathura	16	14.45	R	UASB Reacter	U.P. Jal Nigam	28.11.2023	8.10	24.0	160.0	48.0	2400	830	Achieving	Agriculture	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
65	33 MLD Sector-54, Noida	2011	Noida	33	33	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	7.41	11.8	77.6	31.0	-	-	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
66	25 MLD Sector-50, Noida	2015	Noida	25	25	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	7.59	14.4	121.6	56.0	-	-	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
67	35 MLD Sector-123, Noida	2011	Noida	35	35	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	7.16	11.2	84.0	34.0	-	-	Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
68	50 MLD Sector-168, Noida	2015	Noida	50	50	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	7.29	12.0	104.0	46.0	-	-	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
69	2.0 MLD Greater Noida Authority STP, Vill-Badalpur	2015	Greater Noida	2	1.5	O	SBR	GNIDA	28.11.2023	7.08	9.0	45.0	12.0	1200	400	Achieving	Drain	For Irrigation	For Irrigation	Phase-II
70	15 MLD ECO tech -2	2018	Greater Noida	15	8	O	SBR	GNIDA	28.11.2023	7.18	8.0	36.0	15.0	1600	540	Achieving	Drain	Hawaliya Drain	River Yamuna through River Hindon	Phase-II
71	20 MLD ECO tech -3	2018	Greater Noida	20	10	O	SBR	GNIDA	28.11.2023	7.27	10.0	42.0	18.0	2400	780	Achieving	Drain	Hawaliya Drain	River Yamuna through River Hindon	Phase-II
72	137 MLD Kasana, GreaterNoida	2015	Greater Noida	137	50	O	SBR	GNIDA	28.11.2023	7.32	7.0	34.0	10.0	1100	ND	Achieving	Drain	Hawaliya Drain	River Yamuna through River Hindon	Phase-II
73	34 MLD Sector -50 Noida	2012	Noida	34	34	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	7.33	13.6	116.0	48.0	-	-	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
74	54 MLD Sector-54, Noida	2012	Noida	54	54	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	7.56	12.4	97.6	43.0	-	-	Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
75	100 MLD Sector-168, Noida	2023	Noida	100	38	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	7.48	8.0	44.0	13.0	-	-	Achieving	----	Kundli drain	River Yamuna	-
76	80 MLD Sector-123, Noida	2023	Noida	80	40	O	SBR	Noida Authority	22.11.2023	8.06	12.2	109.6	49.0	-	-	Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	

77	04 MLD Narora (NGRBA)	2015	Bulandhsahar	4	3.89	R	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	20.11.2023	7.75	16.0	104.0	77.0	1400	790	Achieving		For Irrigation	For Irrigation	Phase-I
78	2.25 MLD Narora Atomic power Station Narora Township	2000	Bulandhsahar	2.25	2.25	O	ASP	Narora Atomic power Station	20.11.2023	7.47	12.0	60.0	66.0	1600	540	Achieving		For Irrigation		Phase-I
79	1.5 MLD Anoopshahar Zone A (NGRBA)	2016	Bulandhsahar	1.5	1.4	R	MBBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	20.11.2023	7.61	18.0	184.0	78.0	1600	920	Achieving	Treated Sewage- For Irrigation	For Irrigation	River Ganga	Phase-I
80	01 MLD STP Zone-B Anoopshahar	2016	Bulandhsahar	1.0	1.0	R	MBBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	20.11.2023	7.68	22.0	208.0	88.0	920	350	Achieving	Treated Sewage- Ganga River	River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-I
81	40 MLD STP	2023	Bulandhsahar	40	15	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	20.11.2023	7.57	14.0	56.0	63.0	540	240	Achieving		For Irrigation	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
82	24 MLD Bijnor	2018	Bijnor	24	21.41	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.84	10.0	40.0	23.0	1700	110	Achieving	---	Hemraj Drain	River Ganga	Phase-I
83	58 MLD Moradabad	2018	Moradabad	58	24	R	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.15	8.6	78.0	15.0	930	84	Achieving	NA	Ramganga River	Ramganga River	Phase-I
84	14 MLD Benzirpur	2016	Rampur	14	-	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.26	24.0	94.0	34.0	1700	920	Achieving	----	Ramganga River	Ramganga River	Phase-I
85	5 MLD Rampur	2016	Rampur	5	-	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.79	9.2	92.0	9.0	910	61	Achieving	----	Ramganga River	Ramganga River	Phase-I
86	15 MLD Kasganj	31.12.2022	Aligarh	15	12	R	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.42	22.0	126.0	80.0	--	--	Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	----
87	24 MLD Manpur Etah	01.09.2023	Aligarh	24	7.42	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.56	20.0	108.0	74.0	--	--	Achieving	----	Bhadon Nala to Ishar River	For Irrigation	----
88	8.95 MLD Pratapgarh	2023	Pratapgarh	8.95	6	-	FAB	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.63	22.0	128.0	52.0	3400	930	Achieving	----	----	Sai River	----

U.P. Pollution Control Board

STP- Not Achieving Norms

Annexure No. 9

November -2023

3953

Sl. No.	Name and Address of STP	Year of Commissioning	City/ Town / District	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized Capacity (MLD)	Rural/ Urban/ Other	Technology/ process STP based	Hotel/Ashram/ Authority/Local Urban body/other institutions responsible for O&M of STP	Date	pH	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	TSS (mg/l)	TC (MPN/100ml)	FC (MPN/100ml)	Achieving/ Not Achieving (As per MOEFCC notification dated 13.10.2017)	Mode of disposal of treated sewage and sludge	Name of treated sewage receiving water body Drain/Sub-Tributary/River Ganga	Name of river catchment in which STP is located (tributary of river Ganga/river Ganga)	Ganga Phase
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21
1	03 MLD STP Firozabad	2014	Firozabad	3	3	O	UASB	Jal Kal	16.11.2023	7.70	28.0	210.0	65.0	35000	1000	Not Achieving	----	As per Jal Kal Vibhag nagar nigam infromation approx - 3MLD treated sewage is used by horiculture department for irrigation of Plantation/ trees		Phase-II
2	1.65 MLD Saifai (Paramedicals)	2013	Etawah	1.65	0.9	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.60	29.0	220.0	69.0	35000	1000	Not Achieving	River Sengar	Treated sewage is used for plantation		Phase-II
3	3.42 MLD Near Divyang kendra	2000	Chitrakoot	3.42	3.42	O	Oxidation Pond	Nagar Palika Parishad	02.11.2023	7.60	28.0	192.0	86.0	2100	1300	Not Achieving	----	Lowland area	Lowland area to River Mandakini	Phase-II
4	210 MLD, Bingawan Kanpur	2015-16	Kanpur	210	135	R	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.78	48.0	220.0	68.0	170000	110000	Not Achieving	Disposal Channel	River Pandu	Tributary of River Ganga	Phase-I
5	5 MLD, Jajmau Kanpur	1989-90	Kanpur	5	5	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.84	39.0	160.0	64.0	120000	94000	Not Achieving	Irrigation	Irrigation Channel	River Ganga	Phase-I
6	43 MLD Jajmau, Kanpur	2020	Kanpur	43	37	R	ASP	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.92	18.0	120.0	44.0	53000	46000	Not Achieving	Irrigation	Irrigation Channel	River Ganga	Phase-I
7	130 MLD Jajmau, Kanpur	1998-99	Kanpur	130	120	R	ASP	U.P. Jal Nigam	17.11.2023	7.88	24.0	120.0	46.0	84000	63000	Not Achieving	Irrigation	Irrigation Channel	River Ganga	Phase-I
8	2.7 MLD Fatehgarh STP	1992-93	Farrukhabad	2.7	U	2.35	WSP	U.P. Jal Nigam	22.11.2023	8.04	24.0	120.0	44.0	79000	46000	Not Achieving	-	Irrigation/river ganga	River Ganga	Phase-I
9	13 MLD Jalalpur, Amrapur, Kannauj	2017	Kanpur Dehat	13	13	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	16.11.2023	7.50	25.5	140.0	53.0	16000	7800	Not Achieving	Disposal Channel	River Kali (East)	Tributary of River Ganga	Phase-I
10	12 MLD BLW STP	06.04.1989	Varanasi	12	12	O	ASP	BLW	21.11.2023	7.36	72.0	276.0	144.0	200000	140000	Not Achieving	Irrigation (Lohata Form)	----	River Varuna	Phase-II
11	14 MLD Pakka Pokhra	1994	Mirzapur	14	14	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	28.11.2023	7.48	30.0	172.0	98.0	38000	22000	Not Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-II
12	345 MLD STP, Bharwara	2011	Lucknow	345	345	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.48	15.8	94.8	40.0	39000	6100	Not Achieving	Gomti River Fertilizer	River Gomti	River Gomti	Phase-II
13	56 MLD Trans Hindon (Indirapuram), Ghaziabad	2000	Ghaziabad	56	56	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	09.11.2023	7.33	24.0	82.0	44.0	3300000	260000	Not Achieving	----	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
14	70 MLD U.A.S.B.R. Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad	2000	Ghaziabad	70	70	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	08.11.2023	7.48	28.0	83.0	46.0	3100000	2100000	Not Achieving	Dasna drain	River Hindon	River Hindon	Phase-II
15	03 MLD Pandav Nagar, Meerut	2013	Meerut	3	2.7	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.58	17.0	160.0	72.0	4800	3400	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
16	07 MLD Pallavpuram-1, Meerut	2012	Meerut	7	6.5	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.39	15.0	144.0	44.0	4600	3800	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
17	7 MLD Pallavpuram-2, Meerut	2008	Meerut	11	7	O	MBBR	MDA	20.11.2023	7.34	16.0	156.0	56.0	4800	4000	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I

171

18	06 MLD Rakshapuram, Meerut	2011	Meerut	6	4.4	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.65	18.0	164.0	70.0	5800	4300	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
19	10 MLD Lohiya Nagar, Meerut	2010	Meerut	10	2	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.63	22.0	172.0	66.0	5800	4900	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
20	15 MLD Shatabdinagar, Meerut	2010	Meerut	15	4.8	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.58	18.0	168.0	60.0	4600	3900	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
21	15 MLD Vedvyaspuri Meerut	2010	Meerut	15	4.5	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.61	15.0	136.0	52.0	4100	3400	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
22	06 MLD Shradhapuri-1, Meerut	2010	Meerut	6	5.5	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.45	14.0	140.0	48.0	3800	3100	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
23	06 MLD Sainik Vihar	2017	Meerut	6	5.95	O	UASB	MDA	20.11.2023	7.53	16.0	148.0	50.0	4400	3100	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
24	07 MLD Sports Goods Complex, Meerut	2012	Meerut	7	4	O	ASP	MDA	20.11.2023	7.61	16.0	160.0	67.0	4000	3300	Not Achieving	----	River Kali (East)	River Kali (East)	Phase-I
25	32.5 MLD Nagar Palika Parishad, Kidwai nagar	2002	Muzaffar Nagar	32.5	30.6	U	Oxidation Pond	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	7.40	26.0	104.0	42.0	170000	110000	Not Achieving	----	River Kali West	River Hindon	Phase-II
26	12 MLD Ayodhya	2014	Ayodhya	12	12	U	UASB	U.P. Jal Nigam	21.11.2023	8.17	26.0	108.0	24.0	70000	33000	Not Achieving	----	Through Pond	River Saryu	Phase-II
27	6 MLD Ayodhya	2023	Ayodhya	6	4	U	SBR	U.P. Jal Nigam	14.11.2023	7.22	11.4	76.8	20.0	34000	6800	Not Achieving	----	Sutiya drain	River Saryu (Downstream of river)	Phase-II
28	6.8 MLD, Masani, Mathura	2007	Mathura	6.8	6.8	R	WSP	Nagar Palika Parishad	28.11.2023	8.20	34.0	224.0	92.0	3300	930	Not Achieving	----	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
29	14.5 MLD Trans-yamuna, Jamunapar, Mathura	2007	Mathura	14.5	14.5	R	Oxidation Pond	U.P. Jal Nigam	28.11.2023	8.30	36.0	240.0	94.0	3100	920	Not Achieving	Agriculture	River Yamuna	River Yamuna	Phase-II
30	2.76 MLD Goverdhan STP	2011	Mathura	2.76	2.76	O	WSP	Nagar Palika Parishad	28.11.2023	8.00	40.0	272.0	126.0	210000	32000	Not Achieving	Drain		River Yamuna	Phase-II
31	0.805 MLD Ahara Road, Zone-A, Anoopshahar	2003	Bulandhsahar	0.805	0.4	U	WSP	U.P. Jal Nigam	20.11.2023	7.56	28.0	168.0	89.0	5800000	3100000	Not Achieving	Treated Sewage - For Irrigation & Sludge- as Manure in Agricultural Field	For Irrigation	River Ganga	Phase-I
32	1.75 MLD Ahara Road, (Shivanand Ashram) Zone-B, Anoopshahar	2003	Bulandhsahar	1.75	0.9	U	WSP	U.P. Jal Nigam	20.11.2023	7.42	24.0	176.0	84.0	4900000	3300000	Not Achieving		River Ganga	River Ganga	Phase-I

Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

3955

Annexure No. 10

क्र० सं०	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	जनपद का नाम	उद्योग/इकाई/संस्थान का नाम व पता जिसके विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गई है	अधिरोपित पर्या० क्षतिपूर्ति का दिनांक	अधिरोपित पर्या० क्षतिपूर्ति की धनराशि (रूपये में)	
1			56 MLD Indirapuram Ghaziabad	M/s Va-Tech Wabag Ltd, Shakti Khand -4, Indirapuram,	11.05.2023	262500
					30.05.2023	225000
2	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	70 MLD U.A.S.B.R. Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad	Executive Engineer, Nirmaan Khand (First), UP Jal Nigam (Urban), C-9, Sector - 1, RDC, Rajnagar, Ghaziabad	01.03.2023	262500
3	Banda	Chitrakoot	3.42 MLD Near Divyang kendra, Chitrakoot	Executive Engineer, Chitrakoot Dham Mandal, Jal Sansthan, Karvi, Chitrakoot	01.02.2023	330000
					10.03.2023	140000
					05.04.2023	710000
					25.04.2023	200000
					20.07.2023	340000
4		Kanpur	130 MLD Jajmau, Kanpur	M/s Kanpur River Management Pvt. Ltd., (Sapoorji Palanji & Company Pvt. Ltd.) 3/83, Vishnupuri, Flat No. -101, 1st Floor, Kanpur Nagar	29.12.2022	825000
					06.01.2023	1050000
					01.02.2023	637500
					01.03.2023	1200000
					10.03.2023	375000
					05.04.2023	675000
					18.04.2023	787500
					25.04.2023	225000
					03.05.2023	412500
					11.05.2023	412500
					30.05.2023	637500
					19.06.2023	675000
5	Kanpur	Kanpur	210 MLD, Bingawan Kanpur	M/s Kanpur River Management Pvt. Ltd., (Sapoorji Palanji & Company Pvt. Ltd.) 3/83, Vishnupuri, Flat No. -101, 1st Floor, Kanpur Nagar	19.07.2023	337500
					09.12.2022	900000
					29.12.2022	975000
					06.01.2023	1050000
					01.02.2023	750000
					01.03.2023	1087500
					10.03.2023	450000
					05.04.2023	600000
					13.04.2023	787500
					25.04.2023	225000
					03.05.2023	300000
					11.05.2023	450000
					30.05.2023	712500
					19.06.2023	675000
					19.07.2023	937500
					20.07.2023	262500
					02.08.2023	262500
					16.08.2023	637500
28.08.2023	675000					
11.09.2023	487500					
22.09.2023	300000					
05.10.2023	562500					
26.10.2023	487500					

क्र० सं०	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	जनपद का नाम	उद्योग/इकाई/संस्थान का नाम/संपत्ति जिसके विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गई है		अधिरोपित पर्या० क्षतिपूर्ति का दिनांक	अधिरोपित पर्या० क्षतिपूर्ति की धनराशि (रूपये में)
6	Kanpur	Kanpur	43 MLD Jajmau, Kanpur	M/s Kanpur River Management Pvt. Ltd., (Sapoorji Palanji & Company Pvt. Ltd.) 3/83, Vishnupuri, Flat No. -101, 1st Floor, Kanpur Nagar	29.12.2022	825000
					06.01.2023	1050000
					01.02.2023	637500
					01.03.2023	1200000
					10.03.2023	375000
					05.04.2023	675000
					13.04.2023	787500
					25.04.2023	225000
					03.05.2023	412500
					11.05.2023	412500
					30.05.2023	637500
					19.06.2023	675000
19.07.2023	487500					
7	Kanpur	Kanpur	5 MLD, Jajmau, Kanpur	Project Manager, Ganga Pollution Control Unit, UP Jal Nigam (Urban), Kanpur	29.12.2022	275000
					06.01.2023	350000
					01.02.2023	212500
					01.03.2023	400000
					10.03.2023	125000
					05.04.2023	225000
					13.04.2023	262500
					25.04.2023	75000
					03.05.2023	137500
					11.05.2023	137500
					30.05.2023	212500
					19.06.2023	225000
					19.07.2023	300000
					20.07.2023	87500
					02.08.2023	87500
					16.08.2023	225000
					28.08.2023	212500
					11.09.2023	175000
22.09.2023	100000					
05.10.2023	162500					
26.10.2023	187500					
8		Farrukhabad	2.7 MLD Fatehgarh	Project Manager, Ganga Pollution Control Unit, UP Jal Nigam (Urban), Farrukhabad	02.06.2023	60000
9	Kanpur Dehat	Kannauj	13 MLD Jalalpur, Amrapur, Kannauj	Executive Engineer, UP Jal Nigam (Urban), Urban Collectrate Tiraha, Farrukhabad	19.07.2023	660000
					20.07.2023	160000
					02.08.2023	260000
					28.08.2023	440000
					11.09.2023	260000
10			25 MLD Kodra Prayagraj	M/s Adani Water Ltd, Ganga Pollution Control Unit, Naini, Mirzapur Rd, Prayagraj	20.03.2023	25000

क्र० सं०	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	जनपद का नाम	उद्योग / इकाई / संस्थान का नाम तथा जिसके विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गई है		अधिरोपित पर्या० क्षतिपूर्ति का दिनांक	अधिरोपित पर्या० क्षतिपूर्ति की धनराशि (रूपये में)
11	Prayagraj	Prayagraj	10 MLD Ponghat, Prayagraj	M/s Adani Water Ltd, Ganga Pollution Control Unit, Naini, Mirzapur Rd, Prayagraj	20.03.2023	25000
12			80 MLD Naini Prayagraj	M/s Adani Water Ltd, Ganga Pollution Control Unit, Naini, Mirzapur Rd, Prayagraj	20.03.2023	37500
13	Meerut	Meerut	7 MLD Pallavpuram 1 Meerut	M/s RCC Developers Ltd, 109, City Centre,	05.04.2023	25000
					13.04.2023	125000
14			10 MLD Lohiya Nagar Meerut	M/s RCC Developers Ltd, 109, City Centre,	05.04.2023	25000
					13.04.2023	125000
15			15 MLD Shatabdinagar, Meerut	M/s RCC Developers Ltd, 109, City Centre,	05.04.2023	25000
					13.04.2023	125000
16			15 MLD Vedvyaspuri, Meerut	M/s RCC Developers Ltd, 109, City Centre,	05.04.2023	25000
					13.04.2023	125000
17	6 MLD Rakshapuram, Meerut	M/s RCC Developers Ltd, 109, City Centre,	05.04.2023	25000		
			13.04.2023	125000		
18	5 MLD Modipuram Tiraha Meerut	M/s RCC Developers Ltd, 109, City Centre,	05.04.2023	12500		
			13.04.2023	62500		
19	Agra	Agra	4.50 MLD Kalindi Vihar, Agra	Project Manager, Unit-35, C & DS, UPJN (Urban), Agra	22.09.2023	175000
20					36 MLD Sadarwan (Bichpuri) New , Agra	Project Manager, Unit-35, C & DS, UPJN (Urban), Agra
21	Firozabad	Firozabad	03 MLD Firozabad	Jal Kal Nagar Nigam, Firozabad	01.02.2023	150000
					01.03.2023	290000
					10.03.2023	50000
					05.04.2023	50000
22	Firozabad	Firozabad	67 MLD Mohammadpur, Biharipur, Firozabad	M/s Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd., A-44, Hozari Complex, Phase - II Extension, Noida	01.02.2023	390000
23	Firozabad	Etawah	1.65 MLD Saifai (Paramedicals), Etawah	M/s Chaudhary Engineering Works, 467/559, Sarai Shekh Tikonia, Etawah	29.12.2022	50000
					06.01.2023	70000
					01.02.2023	140000
					01.03.2023	270000
					10.03.2023	30000
					19.07.2023	80000
					02.08.2023	70000
					11.09.2023	80000
24	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	23 MLD STP at Mauja Odenya, Padaria, Mainpuri	Executive Engineer, UP Jal Nigam (Urban), Civil Lines, Firozabad	29.12.2022	340000
					06.01.2023	160000
					01.02.2023	340000
					01.03.2023	580000
					10.03.2023	200000
	05.04.2023	80000				
25			0.805 MLD Ahara Road, Zone-A, Anoopshahar	Executive Engineer, Nirmaan Khanp	29.12.2022	210000
					06.01.2023	140000

क्र० सं०	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	जनपद का नाम	उद्योग/इकाई/संस्थान का नाम/प्रकल्प जिसके विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गई है		अधिरोपित पर्याप्त क्षतिपूर्ति का दिनांक	अधिरोपित पर्याप्त क्षतिपूर्ति की धनराशि (रूपये में)
26	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	1.75 MLD Ahara Road, (Shivanand Ashram) Zone-B, Anoopshahar	M/s Va-Tech Wabag Ltd, Shakti Khand -4, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad	09.12.2022	150000
					29.12.2022	270000
					06.01.2023	150000
					01.02.2023	60000
27	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	1.5 MLD Anoopshahar Zone A (NGRBA)	M/s LC Infra Pvt Ltd, 1.5 MLD STP Near	05.10.2023	150000
26.10.2023					210000	
05.10.2023					70000	
28	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	01 MLD STP Zone-B Anoopshahar	M/s LC Infra Pvt Ltd, 1.0 MLD STP Near Sohamtau	26.10.2023	220000
26.10.2023					220000	
29	Aligarh	Etah	24 MLD Manpur Etah	Executive Engineer, UP Jal Nigam, Etah	09.12.2022	220000
30		Kasganj	15 MLD Kasganj, Aligarh	Executive Engineer, UP Jal Nigam, Kasganj, Aliganj	29.12.2022	100000
31	Lucknow	Lucknow	345 MLD STP, Bharwara, Lucknow	M/s Suez India Pvt. Ltd., Titanium Shalimaar Corporate Park, 704, 705-A &B, Pickup Building Rd, Vibhuti Khand,	09.12.2022	525000
					06.01.2023	525000
					01.02.2023	787500
					01.03.2023	487500
32	Lucknow	Lucknow	56 MLD STP, Daulatganj, Lucknow	M/s Suez India Pvt. Ltd., Titanium Shalimaar Corporate Park, 704, 705-A &B, Pickup Building Rd, Vibhuti Khand,	09.12.2022	525000
					06.01.2023	525000
					01.02.2023	787500
01.03.2023	487500					
33	Lucknow	Lucknow	37.5 MLD Awas vikas Parishad STP, Lucknow	M/s SN Envirotech Pvt. Ltd, F-90/32, Okhla Industrial Area Phase - 1, New Delhi	09.12.2022	937500
09.12.2022					700000	
29.12.2022					550000	
06.01.2023					700000	
34	Lucknow	Lucknow	6.5 MLD Awas vikas Parishad STP, Lucknow	M/s RCC Developers Ltd, 109, City Centre, Baccha Park, Meerut	01.02.2023	325000
					01.02.2023	325000
Total EC Imposed						53205000

Status of Existing CETPs November-2023									
S.N	Regional Office	Name and Address of the CETPs	Operated by	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized Capacity (MLD)	Nature of Member Units	Operational Status	Observed final effluent quality	Name of treated Effluent receiving water body Drain/Sub-Tributary/ River
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	14
1	Ghaziabad	CETP, HPDA, Pilkhaun, Hapur	HPDA	2.10	1.10	Textile	Operational	Achieving	River Ganga through River Kali East
2	Ghaziabad	Apparel Park Tronica City CETP, Phase-I (for textile units), Ghaziabad	UPSIDC	6.00	6.00	Textile	Operational	Not Achieving	River Yamuna Through Hindon River
3	Kanpur	CETP, UPSIDC Textile Complex, Rooma, Kanpur (for textile units)	UPSIDC/ Rooma Pollution Control Association	1.50	1.50	Textile	Operational	Achieving	Irrigation Channel
4	Kanpur	CETP Jajmau, Kanpur	U.P. Jal Nigam	36.00	36.00	Tannery	Operational	Achieving	Irrigation Channel
5	Mathura	CETP, Industrial Area, Site-A, Mathura	Industrial Association	6.25	6.25	Textile	Operational	Achieving	
6	Unnao	Banther Industrial Pollution Control Co. CETP, Banther, Unnao	Banther Industrial Pollution Control Co.	4.50	4.50	Tannery	Operational	Achieving	River Ganga
7	Unnao	Unnao Tanneries Pollution Control Company (CETP) Site-II, Unnao	Unnao Tanneries Pollution Control Company	2.15	2.15	Tannery	Not Operational	Not Operational	River Ganga



3960
उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Annexure No. 12

Ref. No.

149/254 / C-51V / जल-103/23

Dated 23-6-23
पंजीकृत

134

30-6-23

सेवा में,

मैसर्स बन्धर इण्डस्ट्रियल पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.),
यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., एल.टी.पी., बन्धर,
उन्नाव।

विषय: उद्योग मैसर्स बन्धर इण्डस्ट्रियल पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., एल.टी.पी., बन्धर, उन्नाव को जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस दिनांक 21.10.2022 को निक्षेपित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक बोर्ड मुख्यालय के पत्रांक-एच 83415/सी-5/सह0 जल-103/2022 दिनांक 21.10.2022 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने काष्ट करें। उक्त उद्योग का निरीक्षण केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, दिल्ली के प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा दिनांक 31.08.2022 को किया गया था। निरीक्षण के समय सी.ई.टी.पी. में स्थापित उत्प्रवाह शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र के आउटलेट के नमूने मानको के अनुरूप न पाये जाने के कारण उद्योग के विरुद्ध जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा-33'ए' सपटित धारा-27(2) के अन्तर्गत कारण बताओ नोटिस दिनांक 21.10.2022 जारी किया गया था।

उक्त के परिप्रेक्ष्य में क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उन्नाव के पत्र संख्या-185/सहमति-134/2023 दिनांक 12.06.2023 द्वारा अद्यतन आख्या प्रेषित की गयी है। आख्यानुसार क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 31.08.2022 के उपरान्त विभिन्न तिथियों में सी.ई.टी.पी. के आउटलेट से जल नमूने एकत्र किये गये, जिसके अनुक्रम में दिनांक 31.08.2022 से दिनांक 03.06.2023 के मध्य कुल 33 दिन डिफाल्टर अवधि पाये गये।

तत्कम में क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उन्नाव के पत्र संख्या-185/सहमति-134/2023 दिनांक 12.06.2023 द्वारा इकाई के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का आंकलन किये जाने हेतु मार्गदर्शिका दिनांक 08.02.2019 के अनुक्रम में दिनांक 31.08.2022 से दिनांक 03.06.2023 के मध्य कुल 33 दिन डिफाल्टर अवधि तक रुपये 30,000/- प्रतिदिन की दर से कुल रु रुपये 9,90,000/- (रुपये नौ लाख नब्बे हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

अतः उपरोक्त के दृष्टिगत क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उन्नाव के पत्र 12.06.2023 का संज्ञान लेते हुए सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदनोपरान्त उद्योग मैसर्स बन्धर इण्डस्ट्रियल पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., एल.टी.पी., बन्धर, उन्नाव को निम्न निर्देश जारी किया जाता है:-

मैसर्स मैसर्स बन्धर इण्डस्ट्रियल पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., एल.टी.पी., बन्धर, उन्नाव पर दिनांक 31.08.2022 से दिनांक 03.06.2023 के मध्य कुल 33 दिन डिफाल्टर अवधि तक रुपये 30,000/- प्रतिदिन की दर से रुपये 9,90,000/- (रुपये नौ लाख नब्बे हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की जाती है।

इकाई मैसर्स बन्धर इण्डस्ट्रियल पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., एल.टी.पी., बन्धर, उन्नाव द्वारा भविष्य में डिफाल्टर पाये जाने पर रुपये 30,000/- दिन की दर से सुधारात्मक उपाये होने तक पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित होती रहेगी।

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अतः उद्योग मैसर्स बन्थर इण्डस्ट्रियल पोल्यूशन कन्ट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., एल.टी.पी., बन्थर, उन्नाव पर अधिरोपित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की धनराशि रूपये 9,90,000/- (रूपये नौ लाख नब्बे हजार मात्र) को उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया, विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ स्थित बैंक के खाता संख्या-701502010002104 आई०एफ०एस० कोड-UBIN0570150 में 15 दिन के अन्दर जमा कर, जमा की गयी धनराशि का साक्ष्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय एवं बोर्ड मुख्यालय में प्रस्तुत करना सुनिश्चित करें। अन्यथा इकाई के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी जायेगी, जिसका सम्पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व इकाई एवं उसके उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों का होगा।

सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदनोपरान्त पत्र निर्गमन हेतु अधिकृत
भवदीय,

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-5)

प्रतिलिपि: क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, उन्नाव को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित कि इकाई के विरुद्ध अधिरोपित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की प्रति अपने स्तर से प्राप्त कराकर अनुपालन कराया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, (वृत्त-5)

Ref. No. 496253, c-5/0, जल-102/23

Dated 23/6/23

पंजीकृत

Regd

30.6.23

सेवा में,

मैसर्स उन्नाव टैनरीज पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.),
ए-7, यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., साइट-2,
उन्नाव।

विषय: उद्योग मैसर्स उन्नाव टैनरीज पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), ए-7, यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., साइट-2, उन्नाव को जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस दिनांक 21.10.2022 को निक्षेपित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक बोर्ड मुख्यालय के पत्रांक-एच 83417/सी-5/सह0 जल-102/2022 दिनांक 21.10.2022 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने काष्ट करें। उक्त उद्योग का निरीक्षण केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, दिल्ली के प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा दिनांक 02.08.2022 को किया गया था। निरीक्षण के समय सी.ई.टी.पी. में स्थापित उत्प्रवाह शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र के आउटलेट के नमूने मानको के अनुरूप न पाये जाने के कारण उद्योग के विरुद्ध जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा-33'ए' सपठित धारा-27(2) के अन्तर्गत कारण बताओ नोटिस दिनांक 21.10.2022 जारी किया गया था।

उक्त के परिप्रेक्ष्य में क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उन्नाव के पत्र संख्या-186/सहमति-550/2023 दिनांक 12.06.2023 द्वारा अद्यतन आख्या प्रेषित की गयी है। आख्यानुसार क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 02.08.2022 के उपरान्त विभिन्न तिथियों में सी.ई.टी.पी. के आउटलेट से जल नमूने एकत्र किये गये, जिसके अनुक्रम में दिनांक 02.08.2022 से दिनांक 03.06.2023 तक कुल 47 दिन डिफाल्टर अवधि पाये गये।

तत्कम में क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उन्नाव के पत्र संख्या-186/सहमति-550/2023 दिनांक 12.06.2023 द्वारा इकाई के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का आंकलन किये जाने हेतु मार्गदर्शिका दिनांक 08.02.2019 के अनुक्रम में दिनांक 02.08.2022 से दिनांक 03.06.2023 तक कुल 47 दिन डिफाल्टर अवधि तक रुपये 30,000/- प्रतिदिन की दर से कुल रुपये 14,10,000/- (रुपये चौदह लाख दस हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

अतः उपरोक्त के दृष्टिगत क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उन्नाव के पत्र 12.06.2023 का संज्ञान लेते हुए सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदनोपरान्त उद्योग मैसर्स उन्नाव टैनरीज पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), ए-7, यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., साइट-2, उन्नाव को निम्न निर्देश जारी किया जाता है:-

1. मैसर्स उन्नाव टैनरीज पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), ए-7, यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., साइट-2, उन्नाव पर दिनांक 02.08.2022 से दिनांक 03.06.2023 तक कुल 47 दिन डिफाल्टर अवधि तक रुपये 30,000/- प्रतिदिन की दर से रुपये 14,10,000/- (रुपये चौदह लाख दस हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की जाती है।
इकाई मैसर्स उन्नाव टैनरीज पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), ए-7, यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., साइट-2, उन्नाव द्वारा भविष्य में डिफाल्टर पाये जाने पर रुपये 30,000/- दिन की दर से सुधारात्मक उपाये होने तक पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित होती रहेगी।

अतः उद्योग मैसर्स उन्नाव टैनरीज पोल्यूशन कन्ट्रोल कं० (सी.ई.टी.पी.), ए-7, यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., साइट-2, उन्नाव पर अधिरोपित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की धनराशि रूपये 14,10,000/- (रूपये चौदह लाख दस हजार मात्र) को उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया, विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ स्थित बैंक के खाता संख्या-701502010002104 आई०एफ०एस० कोड-UBIN0570150 में 15 दिन के अन्दर जमा कर, जमा की गयी धनराशि का साक्ष्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय एवं बोर्ड मुख्यालय में प्रस्तुत करना सुनिश्चित करें। अन्यथा इकाई के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी जायेगी, जिसका सम्पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व इकाई एवं उसके उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों का होगा।

सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदनोपरान्त पत्र निर्गमन हेतु अधिकृत
भवदीय,

मुख्य पर्यावरण/अधिकारी (वृत्त-5)

प्रतिलिपि: क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, उन्नाव को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित कि इकाई के विरुद्ध अधिरोपित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की प्रति अपने स्तर से प्राप्त कराकर अनुपालन कराया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।


मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, (वृत्त-5)

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन
संख्या-N.G.T-4/4/81-7-2023-44(रिट)/2016
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग-7
लखनऊ : दिनांक : 08 सितम्बर, 2023

कार्यालय ज्ञाप

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग-7, उ०प्र० शासन के कार्यालय ज्ञाप संख्या-13/2019/एन०जी०टी०-257/55-पर्या०-2-2019-44(रिट)/2016, दिनांक 14 जून, 2019 द्वारा उ०प्र० राज्य में पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं प्रभावी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित कराये जाने तथा मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के निर्देशों के अनुपालन में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के अनुश्रवण हेतु एक त्रिस्तरीय अनुश्रवण तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है, जो कि वर्तमान में क्रियाशील है।

2. मा० सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा रिट पिटीशन (सिविल) संख्या-375/2022 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य के अंतर्गत उ०प्र० राज्य द्वारा दाखिल की गयी मिसलेनियस एप्लीकेशन संख्या-356/2023 में दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2023 को निम्नवत् आदेश पारित किये गये हैं :

".....12. We accordingly permit the applicant to move the National Green Tribunal with an application in that regard. The National Green Tribunal shall duly monitor compliance with the directions including the time-lines which have been spelt out in the order of this Court. It would be open to the applicant to place on the record of the Tribunal all material to indicate the bona fide steps which were taken to comply with the order of this Court and, if there were any genuine hindrances in doing so, the nature of the hindrances. The Tribunal would be at liberty in the exercise of its discretion to consider any request for a further extension of time.

13. The National Green Tribunal is authorized in terms of the present order to suitably extend time should it be satisfied that all necessary steps have been pursued with a sufficient degree of alacrity. The Tribunal shall also take stock of the issues which have been set out above in relation to due monitoring of the performance of the STPs and steps for ensuring up-gradation and maintenance. The Tribunal shall also ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh to take stock of the performance of the STPs, providing for adequate funds for up-gradation and maintenance as required and for attending to all other administrative issues and problems....."

3. मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० संख्या-593/2017 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा समिति एवं अन्य बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य के साथ ओ०ए० संख्या-670/2018 अतुल सिंह चौहान बनाम पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय एवं अन्य के अंतर्गत स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा दाखिल एम०ए० संख्या-62/2023 में दिनांक 17.08.2023 को निम्न आदेश पारित किये गये हैं :

".....6. Now, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed this Tribunal to ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh to monitor the compliances with regard to violation of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Since the State has constituted the Committee mentioned above, thus, the report and suggestions for better mechanisms is required for improvement of the existing Committee or to reconstitute by way of any addition of technical /administrative member. Further, the views of the Committee are also required to be sought.

7. Accordingly, the State of UP/Secretary, Environment/State PCB are directed to submit the report with regard to any reform required in the monitoring mechanism in the Committee or induction of any new technical/administrative member or change of members and till the decision is taken by this Tribunal, the Monitoring Committee as quoted above headed by Justice S.V.S. Rathore will continue to work in accordance with the order quoted above. The State may recommend the manner and method of mechanism to take the stock of performance of the STPs in the State of UP. In the meantime, the present Committee headed by Justice S.V.S. Rathore is directed to submit the compliance report in the light of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 20.03.2023 and to continue to function till further orders....."

4. मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के उक्त आदेश दिनांक 20.03.2023 तथा मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के उक्त आदेश दिनांक 17.08.2023 के अनुपालन में प्रदेश के अंतर्गत सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स, कॉमन एपलूएन्ट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन सुविधाओं की स्थापना, उच्च्यकरण तथा मानकों के अनुरूप संचालन हेतु उत्तरदायित्व का निर्धारण सुनिश्चित कराये जाने के उद्देश्य से उक्त अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत संबंधित विभागों/एजेंसियों के स्तर पर 'उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण' समितियों का निम्नवत् गठन करते हुए उनके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बिन्दु निम्नवत् निर्धारित किये जाते हैं :

(अ) सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स/कॉमन एपलूएन्ट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण समिति:

i.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, नमामि गंगे तथा ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन।	-	सदस्य
ii.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन।	-	सदस्य
iii.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, आवास एवं शहरी नियोजन/अवस्थापना एवं औद्योगिक विकास विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन द्वारा नामित सचिव अथवा विशेष सचिव से अनिम्न अधिकारी।	-	सदस्य
iv.	प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ0प्र0 जल निगम (ग्रामीण)।	-	संयोजक सदस्य
v.	प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ0प्र0 जल निगम (नगरीय)।	-	सदस्य
vi.	सदस्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।	-	सदस्य
vii.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, नमामि गंगे तथा ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन द्वारा नामित एस0टी0पी0/सी0ई0टी0पी0 से संबंधित तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ।	-	सदस्य

उक्त समिति के कार्यदायित्व निम्नवत् होंगे:

- समिति की अध्यक्षता नमामि गंगे तथा ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति विभाग/नगर विकास विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन के वरिष्ठतम अधिकारी (सदस्य) द्वारा की जायेगी।
- समिति द्वारा प्रदेश के अंतर्गत निर्माणाधीन एस0टी0पी0/सी0ई0टी0पी0 की परियोजनाओं तथा सीवेज एवं औद्योगिक उत्प्रवाह के शत-प्रतिशत शुद्धिकरण हेतु प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं की संबंधित विभागों द्वारा मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में दाखिल की गई टाइमलाइन का परीक्षण कर निर्धारित टाइमलाइन के अनुसार इण्टरमीडिएट माइलस्टोन तय किये जायेंगे।

- iii. समिति द्वारा उक्त इण्टरमीडिएट माइलस्टोन के आधार पर परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति की प्रत्येक त्रैमास में समीक्षा की जायेगी तथा परियोजनाओं की टाइमलाइन के उल्लंघन की दशा में उत्तरदायित्व का निर्धारण कर अपनी संस्तुति संबंधित विभागों को तथा रिवर रिजुविनेशन समिति को उसके नोडल ऑफिसर यथा सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के माध्यम से प्रेषित की जायेगी।
- iv. समिति द्वारा प्रदेश में स्थापित समस्त एस०टी०पी०/सी०ई०टी०पी० के मानकों के अनुरूप संचालन हेतु प्रत्येक त्रैमास में समीक्षा की जायेगी तथा उल्लंघन की दशा में उत्तरदायित्व का निर्धारण कर अपनी संस्तुति संबंधित विभागों को तथा रिवर रिजुविनेशन समिति को उसके नोडल ऑफिसर यथा सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के माध्यम से प्रेषित की जायेगी।
- v. समिति का सचिवालय उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रामीण) होगा।

(ब) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन सुविधा उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण समिति:

i.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।	-	अध्यक्ष
ii.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, आवास एवं शहरी नियोजन/अवस्थापना एवं औद्योगिक विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव से अनिम्न अधिकारी।	-	सदस्य
iii.	प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रामीण) द्वारा नामित संयुक्त प्रबन्ध निदेशक।	-	सदस्य
iv.	प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय) द्वारा नामित संयुक्त प्रबन्ध निदेशक।	-	सदस्य
v.	सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा नामित मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी।	-	सदस्य
vi.	निदेशक, सी० एण्ड डी०एस०, उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय) द्वारा नामित अधिकारी।	-	सदस्य
vii.	मिशन निदेशक, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) द्वारा नामित अधिकारी।	-	सदस्य
viii.	मिशन निदेशक, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (नगरीय) द्वारा नामित अधिकारी।	-	सदस्य
ix.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन द्वारा नामित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन विशेषज्ञ।	-	सदस्य
x.	निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ।	-	संयोजक सदस्य

उक्त समिति के कार्यदायित्व निम्नवत् होंगे:

- i. समिति द्वारा प्रदेश के अंतर्गत निर्माणाधीन ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन सुविधाओं की परियोजनाओं तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट के शत-प्रतिशत प्रबन्धन हेतु प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं की संबंधित विभागों द्वारा मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में दाखिल की गई टाइमलाइन का परीक्षण कर निर्धारित टाइमलाइन के अनुसार इण्टरमीडिएट माइलस्टोन तय किये जायेंगे।
- ii. समिति द्वारा उक्त इण्टरमीडिएट माइलस्टोन के आधार पर परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति की प्रत्येक त्रैमास में समीक्षा की जायेगी तथा परियोजनाओं की टाइमलाइन के उल्लंघन की दशा में उत्तरदायित्व का निर्धारण कर अपनी संस्तुति संबंधित विभागों को तथा राज्य स्तरीय अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन अनुश्रवण समिति को उसके समन्वयक यथा सचिव, नगर विकास

विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन के माध्यम से प्रेषित की जायेगी।

iii. समिति द्वारा प्रदेश में स्थापित समस्त अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन सुविधाओं के मानकों के अनुरूप संचालन हेतु प्रत्येक त्रैमास में समीक्षा की जायेगी तथा उल्लंघन की दशा में उत्तरदायित्व का निर्धारण कर अपनी संस्तुति संबंधित विभागों को तथा राज्य स्तरीय अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन अनुश्रवण समिति को उसके समन्वयक यथा सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन के माध्यम से प्रेषित की जायेगी।

iv. समिति का सचिवालय स्थानीय निकाय निदेशालय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ होगा।

5. उक्त समितियों द्वारा उत्तरदायित्व के निर्धारण के संबंध में की गयी संस्तुतियों के अनुसार संबंधित विभाग उत्तरदायी कार्मिक/फर्म/कॉन्ट्रैक्टर/वेंडर इत्यादि के विरुद्ध त्वरित यथोचित दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही यथा अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही, पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की वसूली आदि सुनिश्चित करेंगे ताकि मा० सर्वोच्च न्यायालय एवं मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के आदेशों का अक्षरशः अनुपालन सुनिश्चित हो सके। उत्तरदायित्व के निर्धारण के संबंध में संबंधित विभागों के द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाहियों का विवरण मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में समय-समय पर दाखिल की जाने वाली अनुपालन सूचनाओं के माध्यम से संबंधित विभागों द्वारा मा० अधिकरण के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

Signed by दुर्गा शंकर
मिश्र

Date: 07-09-2023 15:19:18

Reason: Approved

(दुर्गा शंकर मिश्र)
मुख्य सचिव।

संख्या एवं दिनांक तदेव।

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :

- 1- कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त, उ०प्र० शासन।
- 2- अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, नमामि गंगे तथा ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति, नगर विकास, अवरथापना एवं औद्योगिक विकास, आवास एवं शहरी नियोजन, पंचायती राज विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
- 3- प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रामीण/नगरीय), उ०प्र० लखनऊ।
- 4- निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय निदेशालय, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 5- निदेशक, सी० एण्ड डी०एस०, उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय), लखनऊ।
- 6- मिशन निदेशक, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण/नगरीय), उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 7- समस्त मण्डलायुक्त/जिलाधिकारी, उ०प्र०।
- 8- समस्त सदस्य संयोजक/प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, जिला पर्यावरण समिति, उ०प्र०।
- 9- सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।
- 10 गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से,

(मनोज सिंह)
अपर मुख्य सचिव।

दिनांक 18.10.2023 का अध्यक्ष, उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण समिति / प्रमुख सचिव नमामि गंगे एवं ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित बैठक का कार्यवृत्त

बैठक में उपस्थित प्रतिभागियों की सूचना संलग्न है।

उ0प्र0 में स्थापित एस.टी.पी./सी.ई.टी.पी. के क्रियाशील व कम्पलाएण्ट व निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की समीक्षा हेतु निम्न बिन्दुओं पर चर्चा हुई:-

- सर्वप्रथम संयोजक द्वारा समिति के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों व कार्यदायी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों को उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण समिति के कार्यों एवं उद्देश्यों से अवगत कराया गया। तदोपरान्त बैठक में विभिन्न विभागों/कार्यदायी संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रदेश में संचालित एसटीपी सीईटीपी तथा निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुतीकरण दिया गया।
- वर्तमान में प्रदेश में उ0प्र0 उपलब्ध सूची के आधार पर कुल 129 एस.टी.पी. स्थापित हैं जिनकी कुल शोधन क्षमता 4011 एम.एल.डी. है, जिनकी उपयोग क्षमता मात्र 3110.41 एम.एल.डी. ही है।
- संयोजक समिति द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि स्थापित एस.टी.पी. में से वर्तमान में 114 ही क्रियाशील हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ 81 ही मानकों को प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तथा 08 एस.टी.पी. अक्रियाशील अवस्था में हैं।
- प्रदेश में शोधन क्षमता बढ़ाये जाने के लिये विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों जैसे नमामि गंगे, अमृत आदि के अर्न्तगत 48 एस.टी.पी. निर्माणाधीन हैं तथा 18 एस.टी.पी. की योजनाएं निविदा प्रक्रिया में हैं।
- उ0 प्र0 जल निगम (ग्रा0) विभाग द्वारा 37 एस.टी.पी. संचालित किये जा रहे हैं जिनमें से 5 एस.टी.पी. नॉन-कम्पलाएण्ट व 2 एस.टी.पी. अक्रियाशील हैं। मुख्य अभियन्ता (गंगा) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि सुल्तानपुर व रमना वाराणसी के अक्रियाशील दोनों एस.टी.पी. को क्रियाशील कर लिया गया है व मिर्जापुर के नॉन-कम्पलाएण्ट एस.टी.पी. को नवम्बर-2023 तक क्रियाशील कर लिया जायेगा। शेष 03 नॉन-कम्पलाएण्ट एस.टी.पी. जाजमऊ व बिनगवां को नवम्बर-2023 तक कम्पलाएण्ट कर लिया जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी अवगत कराया गया कि कानपुर स्थित एस.टी.पी. के रख-रखाव व संचालन में लापरवाही बरतने व गंगा व पाण्डु नदी को प्रदूषित करने के लिये उत्तरदायी फर्म M/s KRMPPL के विरुद्ध पूर्व में प्राथमीकी, परिवाद भी दर्ज किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त एन.एम.सी.जी., एस.एम.सी.जी. व जल निगम (ग्रा0) द्वारा कारण बताओ नोटिस भी निर्गत किये जा चुके हैं। अब तक जल निगम (ग्रा0) द्वारा फर्म के विरुद्ध रू0 7.15 करोड़ व उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा रू0 1.16 करोड़ का अर्थदण्ड/पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की जा चुकी है। उ0 प्र0 जल निगम (ग्रा0) विभाग द्वारा 35 एस.टी.पी. निर्माण की 15 परियोजनाएं प्रगति में हैं जिनमें विलम्ब से चल रही परियोजनाओं को यथाशीघ्र पूर्ण किये जाने के लिये मुख्य अभियन्ता (गंगा) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि पनखा कानपुर, कैराना, उन्नाव, सुल्तानपुर परियोजना के कार्य अक्टूबर-2023 में तथा मुजफ्फरनगर, बुढ़ाना, शुक्लागंज एवं लखनऊ परियोजना के कार्य दिसम्बर-2023 में पूर्ण कर लिये जायेंगे। निर्धारित करी गई समय-सीमा तालिका में अंकित है। इसके अतिरिक्त सुल्तानपुर परियोजना में कार्य के विलम्ब होने की दशा में फर्म के विरुद्ध रू0 9.0 करोड़ की, कैराना-शामली में रू0 32.0 लाख की, उन्नाव में 55.91 लाख की, शुक्लागंज में रू0 38.72 लाख की liquidated damage अधिरोपित किया जा चुका है। इसके साथ ही विलम्ब में चल रही परियोजनाओं के लिये उ0प्र0 जल निगम (ग्रा0) के संबन्धित परियोजना प्रबंधक को भी स्पष्टीकरण जारी किया गया है।

- आवास एवं शहरी नियोजन द्वारा प्रदेश में कुल 23 एस.टी.पी. संचालित हैं जिनमें से मेरठ विकास प्राधीकरण द्वारा संचालित 13 एस.टी.पी. नॉन-कम्पलाएण्ट तथा मुरादाबाद व लखनऊ

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विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्थापित एक-एक एस.टी.पी. अक्रियाशील स्थिति में है। उपाध्यक्ष मेरठ विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि 13 एस.टी.पी. में से तीन एस.टी.पी. पर सी.सी.टी. की स्थापना का कार्य पूर्ण कर एस.टी.पी. को कम्पलाएण्ट कर लिया गया है एवं 5 एस.टी.पी. सी.सी.टी. की स्थापना का कार्य नवम्बर-2023 तक पूर्ण कर लिया जायेगा। शेष 2 एस.टी.पी. पर सी.सी.टी. की स्थापना हेतु जल निगम (न0) द्वारा खी.पी.आर. विरचन प्रक्रिया में है तथा 3 एस.टी.पी. पर सी.सी.टी. की स्थापना के लिये जगह की अनुपलब्धता है। उपाध्यक्ष मुरादाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि मुरादाबाद स्थित 20 एम.एल.डी. एस.टी.पी. को क्रियाशील व कम्पलाएण्ट किया जा चुका है।

- viii. उप मुख्य अभियन्ता, बनारस लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि बी.एल. डब्लू. द्वारा स्थापित 12 एम.एल.डी. एस.टी.पी. को क्रियाशील व कम्पलाएण्ट बनाये जाने के लिये एजेन्सी का चयन किया जा रहा है।
- ix. नगर विकास विभाग व उ0 प्र0 जल निगम (न0) के सक्षम प्रतिनिधि द्वारा प्रतिभाग नहीं किये जाने की वजह से उक्त विभाग द्वारा संचालित/निर्माणाधीन/प्रस्तावित योजनाओं की समीक्षा नहीं की जा सकी। उ0 प्र0 जल निगम (न0) द्वारा प्रस्तुत आख्या में अवगत कराया गया है कि उनके द्वारा संचालित 2 परियोजना विलम्ब से चल रही हैं गोरखपुर सीवरेज योजना जोन सी-2 पार्ट-1 के कार्यों में विलम्ब के कारण उत्तरदायी फर्म पर रू 22.62 करोड़ तथा जीएच कैनाल लखनऊ परियोजना पर रू 25.0 करोड़ का अर्थदण्ड अधिरोपित किया गया है।
- x. औद्योगिक उत्प्रवाह सम्बन्धी शोधन परियोजनाओं पर वरिष्ठ पर्यावरण अभियन्ता, राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन-उ0प्र0 द्वारा निम्नानुसार अवगत कराया गया:-
1. ट्रोनिका सिटी स्थित 6 एम.एल.डी. सीईटीपी. के संचालन के लिये गठित एस.पी.वी. को हैण्डओवर किया जा चुका है। एन.एम.सी.जी. द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के क्रम में उक्त प्लांट 50 प्रतिशत क्षमता पर ट्रायल रन में कमप्लाइंट है।
 2. 20 एम.एल.डी. सीईटीपी जाजमऊ में केस्को द्वारा अस्थाई विद्युत कनेक्शन दे दिया गया है एवं प्लान्ट में 10 एमएलडी एफ्ल्यूएण्ट के शोधन हेतु कमीशनिंग कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है।
 3. बन्धर-उन्नाव में सीईटीपी में निर्माण कार्य की भौतिक प्रगति 31 प्रतिशत है एवं यह कार्य सितम्बर 2024 में पूर्ण किया जाना लक्षित है। आगामी कुम्भ जनवरी-2025 के दृष्टिगत कार्य को निर्धारित समयान्तर्गत पूर्ण किया जाना आवश्यक है।
 4. उन्नाव 2.15 एमएलडी सीईटीपी में निर्माण कार्य हेतु दिनांक 07.09.2023 को एलओए जारी कर दिया गया है।
 5. गीडा गोरखपुर में सीईटीपी निर्माण हेतु निविदा प्रपत्र एनएमसीजी ने स्वीकृत कर दिये हैं एवं निविदा अपलोडिंग की कार्यवाही उ0प्र0 जल निगम (नगरीय) के स्तर पर लम्बित हैं।
 6. BIDA भदोही के मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी/जिलाधिकारी भदोही द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि भदोही औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण में निर्मित 01 एमएलडी सीईटीपी निर्माण उपरांत कभी चलाया नहीं गया, जिसकी वजह से यह निष्प्रयोज्य हो चुका है एवं यहां नया सीईटीपी बनाये जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।
 7. यूपीसीडा जैनपुर कानपुर देहात के क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि जैनपुर कानपुर देहात का प्लान्ट उत्प्रवाह न होने के कारण वर्षों से बंद पड़ा हुआ था किन्तु क्षेत्र में अब फैक्ट्रियां संचालित हो गई हैं एवं उत्प्रवाह के शोधन हेतु बंद पड़े सीईटीपी को यूपीसीडा फिर से संचालन हेतु उन्नयन का कार्य हेतु बजट आवंटित कर रहा है एवं जनवरी 2024 तक कार्य पूर्ण किया जाना लक्षित है।

Page No. 1-1375/8

अपर सारजलना निदेशक, राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन-उ०प्र० द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि उनका द्वारा दिनांक 17.10.2023 को एन.एम.सी.जी. नई दिल्ली से वाराणसी में वरुणा नदी के प्रदूषण के रोकथाम हेतु तैयार की गई डीपीआर की स्वीकृति के सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श किया गया जिसमें एन.एम.सी.जी. द्वारा पुनर्परीक्षण कर डीपीआर स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति व्यक्त की गई।

प्रस्तुतीकरण के उपरान्त अध्यक्ष, उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निम्न निर्देश दिये गये:-

- कानपुर स्थित उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रा०) द्वारा स्थापित व M/s KRMPPL संचालित 210 एम.एल.डी. एस.टी.पी. के संचालन हेतु अन्य विकल्पों पर विचार किया जाये। साथ ही परियोजना प्रबंधक, उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रा०), कानपुर द्वारा इस संबंध में स्पष्टीकरण भी प्राप्त किया जाये। विलम्बित परियोजनाओं में उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारण के संबंध कृत कार्यवाही पर संतोष व्यक्त किया गया। **कार्यवाही:-उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रा०)**
- उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रा०) द्वारा विलम्ब से चल रही परियोजनाओं को समयान्तर्गत पूरा किये जाने के लिये बैठक में निर्धारित समय-सीमा का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाये। **कार्यवाही:-उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रा०)**
- मेरठ विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा संचालित एस.टी.पी. जहां क्लोरिनेशन हेतु जगह की कमी है, तकनीकी सलाहकार, एन.एम.सी.जी. द्वारा स्थलीय निरीक्षण कर वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव पर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाए। **(कार्यवाही:-एन.एम.सी.जी./एमडीए)**
- उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा नोएडा एवं ग्रेटर नोएडा में संचालित सभी एस.टी.पी. मासिक सूचना में निरन्तर कमप्लाइंट दर्शित किये जा रहे हैं जबकि तकनीकी सलाहकार, एन.एम.सी.जी. द्वारा माह जून एवं जुलाई-2023 में किये गये निरीक्षण में नोएडा में 2 नग एवं ग्रेटर नोएडा में 1 नग एस.टी.पी. नॉन-कमप्लाइंट पाये गये थे। अतः वस्तुस्थिति उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से प्राप्त की जाये। **(कार्यवाही:- उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड)**
- बी.एल.डब्लू. वाराणसी यथाशीघ्र एसटीपी को उच्चिकरण कराकर मानको के अनुरूप संचालन करने के लिये रोड-मैप 15 दिवस के भीतर प्रस्तुत करे। रोड-मैप प्रस्तुत न करने की दशा में अथवा प्रस्तुत करने के उपरान्त किया चरण पर अनावश्यक विलम्ब की दशा में उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड नोटिस निर्गत करते हुये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे व कृत कार्यवाही से समिति को अवगत कराये। **(कार्यवाही:-बी०एल०डब्लू. वाराणसी / उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड)**
- प्रदेश के सभी संचालित एस.टी.पी. एवं सी.ई.टी.पी. का राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन-उ०प्र० के स्तर से सघन निरीक्षण कराया जाए। **(कार्यवाही:-एन.एम.सी.जी.)**
- औद्योगिक विकास विभाग अवगत कराये कि जैनपुर कानपुर देहात में सीईटीपी के उन्नयन कार्य में हो रहे विलम्ब हेतु उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करते हुये प्रदेश में स्थित सभी अक्रियाशील सी.ई.टी.पी. को क्रियाशील करने हेतु आगामी कार्ययोजना पाक्षिक माइलस्टोन के साथ समिति को यथाशीघ्र प्रस्तुत करे। **(कार्यवाही:-एन.एम.सी.जी.)**
- भदोही में निष्प्रयोज्य सी.ई.टी.पी. के स्थान पर नये सी.ई.टी.पी. बनाये जाने हेतु कार्ययोजना यथाशीघ्र तैयार कराई जाये। **(कार्यवाही:-CEO, BIDA)**

- निर्माणाधीन आई एण्ड डी एवं एस.टी.पी. परियोजनाएं तथा औद्योगिक उत्प्रवाह के शोधन हेतु सी.ई.टी.पी. निर्माण की परियोजनाएं लक्षित समय से पूर्ण करायी जाएं।

अंत में सधन्यवाद बैठक समाप्त हुई।

संलग्नक-यथोक्त।

अनुराग श्रीवास्तव
प्रमुख सचिव, नमामि गंगे एवं ग्रामीण
जलापूर्ति विभाग/अध्यक्ष, उत्तरदायित्व
निर्धारण समिति

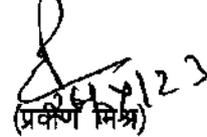
पत्र संख्या-124/783/SMCG/02

दिनांक 26.10.2023

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. मुख्य सचिव, उ०प्र० शासन।
2. कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त, उ०प्र० शासन।
3. प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
4. प्रमुख सचिव, आवास एवं शहरी नियोजन विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
5. प्रमुख सचिव, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
6. सचिव, वन पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
7. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० जल निगम (ग्रामीण) लखनऊ।
8. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० जल निगम (नगरीय), लखनऊ।
9. मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी, यू.पी.सी.डी./नोएडा/ग्रेटर नोएडा/भदोही औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण।
10. उपाध्यक्ष, मुरादाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण/मेरठ विकास प्राधिकरण।
11. सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।
12. मुख्य अभियन्ता, वाराणसी लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी।

आज्ञा से,


(प्रवीण मिश्र)

संयुक्त प्रबंध निदेशक, उ०प्र.
जल निगम (ग्रा०)

Annexure

Time-line decided for Non-compliant STPs						
S.No.	Name	Capacity (MLD)	Utilization Capacity (MLD)	Year/ Technology	Time-line	Action taken Penalty imposed (Cr.)
1	Jajmau, Kanpur	5	5	1990/UASB	Mar-2024	-
2	Fatehgarh	2.7	2.7	1992/WSP	Jun-2024	-
3	Jalalpur Kannauj	13	13	2017/SBR	Compliant	-
4	Bharwara Lucknow	345	345	2011/UASB	Oct-2023	-
5	Trans Hindon (Indirapuram), Gaziabad	56	56	2000/UASB	Oct-2023	-
6	Dudaihada, Gaziabad	70	70	2000/UASB	Oct-2023	-
7	Kidwai Nagar, Mujaffar nagar	32.5	30.6	2002/OP	Oct-2023	-
8	Ayodhya	12	12	2014/UASB	Compliant	-
9	Ahara Road+Zone-A, Anoopsahar	0.805	0.4	2003/WSP	Oct-2023	-
10	Ahara Road (Shivanand Ashram) Zone B	1.75	0.9	2003/WSP	Oct-2023	-
11	Modinagar Ghaziabad	20	12	2023/SBR	Compliant	-
12	Ayodhya	6	4	2023/SBR	Compliant	-
13	Jharkhandi Gorakhpur	15	11.9	2015/SBR	Compliant	-
14	Banda	4	4	1979/OP	-	-
15	Jajmau, Kanpur	43	37	2020/ASP	Nov-2023	3.02
16	Bingwan, Kanpur	210	135	2015/UASB	Nov-2023	4.09
17	Jajmau, Kanpur	130	120	1998/ASP	Nov-2023	0.35
18	Pakka Pokhra, Mirzapur	14	14	1994/UASB	Nov-2023	-
19	Pandav Nagar, MeDA	03	2.7	2013/ASP	-	-
20	Pallav puram-1, MeDA	07	6.5	2012/ASP	Nov-2023	-
21	Lohiya Nagar, MeDA	10	2	2010/ASP	Nov-2023	-
22	Shatabdi Nagar, MeDA	15	4.8	2010/ASP	Nov 2023	-
23	Pallav puram-2, MeDA	11	7	2008/MBBR	Jan-2024	-
24	Vedvyaspuri, MeDA	15	4.5	2010/ASP	Nov-2023	-
25	Rachapuram, MeDA	06	4.4	2011/ASP	Jan-2024	-
26	Shardapuri-1, MeDA	06	5.5	2010/ASP	-	-
27	Sainik Vihar, MeDA	06	5.95	2017/UASB	-	-
28	Modipuram Tiraha, MeDA	05	4.9	2016/ASP	Compliant	-
29	Sports Goods Complex, MeDA	07	4	2012/ASP	Nov-2023	-
30	Ganga Nagar, MeDA	10	3.8	2011/SBR	Compliant	-
31	Shardapuri Phase-2, MeDA	06	5.6	2012/ASP	Compliant	-
32	Firozabad	3	3	2014/OP	-	-

Time-line decided for Non-operational STPs						
S.No.	Name	Capacity (MLD)	Utilization Capacity (MLD)	Year/ Technology	Time-line	Action taken
1	Rampur	15	0	2015/UASB	-	-
2	Rampur	5	0	2016/SBR	Operational	-
3	Baniyapur	15	0	2018/SBR	Dec-2024	-
4	Sultanpur	05	0	2006/OP	Operational	-
5	Ramna	050	0	2021/SBR	Operational	-
6	Moradabad, MoDA	20	0	2017/SBR	Operational	-
7	Chitrakoot	3.42	3.42	2000/OP	-	-
8	Govardhan	2.76	2.76	2011/WSP	-	-
9	Varanasi Locomotive Work	12	0	1989/ASP	Consultant to be appointed by Dec-2023	-

Time-line decided for delayed STP Projects								
S.No.	Project	No of STP/ Capacity (MLD)	Date of start	Physical Progress (%)	Date of completion as per CB	Expected date of completion	Time-line	Action taken
1	Lucknow	120	Jul-2018	87	Mar-2020	Sep-2023	Dec-2023	75.0
2	Azamgarh	8	Jan-2022	60	Jan-2024	Jan-2024	Jan-2024	
3	Gorakhpur	10	Mar-2022	94	Mar-2023	Sep-2023	Oct-2023	22.62
4	Balrampur	8.5	May-2023	60	Nov-2023	Nov-2023	Nov-2023	-
5	Gorakhpur	10	Apr-2023	2	Sep-2024	Sep-2024	Sep-2024	-
6	Gorakhpur	30	Apr-2023	3	Mar-2025	Mar-2025	Mar-2025	-
7	Gorakhpur	38	Apr-2023	3	Mar-2025	Mar-2025	Mar-2025	-
8	Rehabilitation and O&M of Sewage Infrastructure at Kanpur and STP at Panka	30	Mar-2018	97.00	Oct - 2021	Oct - 2023	Nov-2023	0.32
9	I&D and STP works at Budhana town, Distt. Muzaffarnagar	10	Feb-2019	97.63	Jun - 2023	Jun - 2023	Jun-2023	-
10	I&D and STP works at Muzaffarnagar	54.50 (2 no.)	Jan-2019	88.75	Jun - 2023	Dec - 2023	Dec-2023	-
11	I&D and STP works at Kairana	15	Dec-2020	78.40	May-2023	Oct - 2023	Dec-2023	0.32
12	I&D and STP works at Unnao.	15	Jul-2017	95.00	Oct-2021	Jul - 2023	Oct-2023	0.56
13	I&D and STP works at Shuklaganj, Distt. Unnao	05	Jul-2017	76.50	Dec-2022	Oct - 2023	Dec-2023	0.39
14	I&D and STP works at Lucknow	42.5 (2 no.)	May-2020	49.02	Nov-2023	Nov-2023	Dec-2023	-

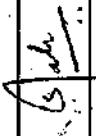
15	I&D and STP works at Sultanpur	17 (3 no.)	Dec - 2019	99.55	Nov-2021	Jul - 2023	Oct-2023	9.0
16	I&D and STP works at Mirzapur (HAM) including 15 years O&M.	17 (2 no.)	May-2020	74.00	Jan-2024	Jan-2024	Nov-2023	-
17	Sewerage works at Ghazipur (HAM) including 15 years O&M.	21	May-2020	73.50	Jan-2024	Jan-2024	Jan-2024	-
18	I&D and STP works at Fatehgarh - Farrukhabad (HAM) including 15 years O&M.	47.70 (2 no.)	Jan-2021	63.00	Jun-2024	Jun-2024	Jun-2024	-
19	I&D and STP works at Bareilly (HAM) including 15 years O&M.	63 (3 no.)	Jan-2019	83.50	Aug-2024	Aug-2024	Aug-2024	-
20	I&D and STP works at Morudubud (HAM) including 15 years O&M.	25	Jul-2018	26.00	Jan-2025	Jan-2025	Jan-2025	-
21	Rehabilitation/Revovation of Agra Sewerage Scheme (I&D works) (HAM) including 15 years O&M.	177.60 (13 no.)	May-2020	19.38	Apr-2025	Apr-2025	Apr-2025	-
22	I&D and STP works at Ayodhya (HAM) including 15 years O&M.	33	May-2021	50.59	Mar-2024	Mar-2024	Mar-2024	-
23	Ghaziabad	21.5 (1no.)		60	Aug-2023			
24	Jhansi	1/26		70	Jul-23			

Time-line decided for Under construction/non operational CETPs							
S.No.	Name	Capacity (MLD)	Executing Agency	Current status	Date of Sanction	Expected date of completion	Time-line
1	Jajmau	20	JTETA	83%	11.02.2019	Oct-2023	Apr-2024
2	Banthar, Unnao	4.5	BIPCC	31%	21.02.2020	Feb-2024	Sep-2024
3	Unnao	2.15	UTPCC	Non compliant	22.06.2020	LoA issued on 07.09.2023	-
4	Jainpur, Kanpur Dehat	2	UPSIDA	Non operational		Oct-2023	Jan-2024
5	GIDA, Gorakhpur	7.5	GIDA/UPJN(U)	-	11.01.2022	Jul-2024	
6	Bhadohi	1	BIDA	Non operational			New plant to be proposed
7	Moradabad	2.4	UPSIDA	Non operational			

Note: Show cause letters has been issued to the respective Project Managers, UPJN (R) responsible for delay in work completion/non compliance of STP at Sultanpur, Kanpur, Shamli, Garh project by UP Jal Nigam (Rural). Notices/complaints have also been served to the responsible firm other than imposing penalty/Environmental Compensation for not achieving KPIs in Kanpur, Sultanpur, Shamli etc.

Attendance sheet Dated 18.10.2023

Sl.no.	Name	Designation	Contact details	Signature
1	Anurag Sivalaxari	Principal Secretary	NGERUS, GOLF	
2	Dr. Bakker Singh	MD, UPJNCR)		
3	Praveen Mishra	JMD, UPJNCR)		
4				
5	Uday Shamy Tripathi	Spl. Sec. Mewasing	9915459400	
6	Sandeep Kumar	CE (camp) UPJN (Rural)	8399049993	
7	Anil Kumar Gupta	TA, SMCG-UP, LKO	9412182537	
8	Nursy Pandey	SEE, SMCG-UP, LKO	7251946993	
9				
10	Kam Gopal	CEO D-PVCR	70359891949	
11	Ati. Arunima Bagpa	ASO, UPPCR	7839891884	
12	Eni. Vinod Kumar	EE. UPPCB	7839891961	
13	DM Bhadoki			
14	Brijesh Kumar			
15	Amritesh Rajan Das			
16	Ve MeDA			
17	Radhakrishna Tampan	3MT	9451758000	

Sl.no.	Name	Designation	Contact details	Signature
18	Ajeet Kumar	EE LDA	9910001566	
19	Kiran Chauhan			
20	MDA Moredebad			
21	Saket	DCE BLW		
22	R S Yadav	DGM, UPSIDA		
23	Shafiq Sivasubramanian	Tronica city ES, SMCg	9956111902	
24				
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Item Nos. 04 & 05

Court No. 1

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

M.A. No. 62/2023

IN

Original Application No. 670/2018
(I.A. No. 752/2023)

Atul Singh Chauhan

Applicant

Versus

Ministry of Environment, Forests and
Climate Change & Ors.

Respondent(s)

State of Uttar Pradesh**Applicant in MA****WITH**

Review Application No. 31/2023

IN

Original Application No. 394/2022

Pushpendra Kumar

Applicant

Versus

Block Development Officer, Kadaura & Ors.

Respondent(s)

State of Uttar Pradesh**Review Applicant**

Date of completion of hearing and reserving of order: 01.11.2023

Date of Pronouncement of order: 10.11.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. Ranjan Kumar Rai, Adv. for Original Applicant in OA 394/2022

Respondent: Ms. Garima Prasad, AAG with Ms. Priyanka Swami & Mr. Gigi. G. George,
Adv. for the State of UP
Mr. Bhanwar Pal Singh Jadon, Adv. for Animal Husbandry Deptt., State
of Uttar Pradesh

ORDER

1. Review Application No. 31/2023 has been filed by the State of Uttar Pradesh for review of the order dated 20.07.2023 passed in OA No.

394/2022 seeking limited review to wind up of the Oversight Committee and permit monitoring of the environmental compliance and issues through the State Monitoring Mechanism

2. MA No. 62/2023 is an application filed on behalf of the State of UP to consider the report dated 21.07.2023 with the plea that the State of UP has now evolved the mechanism for looking into the environmental compliance and other issues, therefore, continuance of Oversight Committee will create difficulties in the smooth functioning of the administrative hierarchy.

3. Submission of learned Counsel appearing for the applicant in Review Application and in the MA is that since State of UP has now set up its own three-tier system along with necessary Committees, therefore, continuation of Oversight Committee appointed by the Tribunal is not necessary. She has submitted that the State is incurring unnecessary financial expenditure on functioning of Oversight Committee which is not needed in view of the three-tier system set up by the State.

4. Learned Counsel for the applicant in OA has submitted that he has no objection in granting the prayer but the Oversight Committee is also performing properly.

5. The Tribunal had considered the application for constitution of the Committee to oversee the compliance of the order of the Tribunal in OA No. 670/2018, while considering the issue of illegal sand mining in the riverbed of River Yamuna in Allahabad. Accordingly, the Tribunal on 21.10.2019 in OA No. 670/2018 considering the proposal of the State of UP had constituted the Oversight Committee by directing as under:

“9. On due consideration, we are of the view that the Oversight Committee as proposed by the State needs to be constituted by this Tribunal itself as such committee is to report to the Tribunal with reference to the compliance of orders of this Tribunal as follows:

- i. Justice S.K Singh, former Judge of the Allahabad High Court, Chairman*
- ii. Dr. Anup Chandra Pandey, former Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh, Member.*

10. The Committee may nominate a ‘technical’ member in consultation with the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh. The honorarium will be payable equal to last pay minus pension plus DA which will be payable by the State PCB out of Consent funds. UP State PCB will coordinate and provide necessary assistance to the Committee. Other logistic support to the committee will be as proposed in the application. Functions of the Committee shall not be limited to the proposal of the State Government but shall be governed by the earlier orders of this Tribunal in which such Committee was constituted and functional responsibility assigned in the said orders. The Committee may set up its own website for receiving and giving information. All authorities in the State may cooperate with the Committee. The Committee may give its periodical reports atleast once in two months to this Tribunal with a copy to the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh who may furnish comments thereon expeditiously but not beyond one month. Initially, Committee will be for six months but the term may be extended as per requirement. The Committee may initially take over the functions of monitoring solid waste management, compliance of orders of rejuvenation of Hindon River and associated directions and functions of Committee constituted in Original Application No. 116/2014, Meera Shukla v. Municipal Corporation, Gorakhpur & Ors. The first report of the Committee may be furnished preferably by 31.12.2019 with a copy to the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh. The comments of the Chief Secretary may be furnished by 31.01.2020. We also clarify that the Monitoring committee constituted by this Tribunal in O.A 06/2012 on 26.07.2018 for compliance of order of this Tribunal with regard to remedying the pollution of River Yamuna which covers a part of Uttar Pradesh will continue as before in coordination with the above Committee.”

6. The term of the Oversight Committee was initially fixed for six months. Thereafter, the tenure of the Oversight Committee was extended from time to time. By the order dated 18.03.2021 passed in OA No. 670/2018, the Committee was permitted to continue till further orders.

7. In the meanwhile, State of UP has developed its own three tier monitoring system for ensuring compliance of the various orders passed by the Tribunal. Under this three-tier system, the State has constituted

District Environment Committee at the District Level along with three thematic committees at the State level (i) Air Quality Monitoring Committee (ii) Waste Management Committee (iii) River Rejuvenation Committee. The Chief Secretary, UP is the monitoring authority.

8. The State has placed on record the communication dated 28.11.2022 sent by the Additional Chief Secretary, Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh to the Tribunal which discloses the three-tier system along with thematic committees set up by the State of UP. This also discloses that the Oversight Committee appointed by the NGT and the Staff recruited by it is putting an extra financial burden on the board. The relevant extract of the communication dated 28.11.2022 is as under:

“In the mean time the State of U.P. has developed its own three tier monitoring system for ensuring the compliance of various orders passed by Hon'ble NGT by constituting the District Environment Committees at the District level under the Chairmanship of District Magistrates along with three thematic committees at the State level namely Air Quality Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Waste Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Urban Development and River Rejuvenation Committee under the Chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner. These committees have started functioning and are continuously monitoring the implementation of the order of Hon'ble Tribunal regularly along with other environmental compliances in the State. The Chief Secretary, U.P. is also regularly monitoring important environment related matters and the order passed by Hon'ble NGT. The Three Tier Monitoring Mechanism is fully established in the State and is functioning effectively.

The U.P. Pollution Control Board has informed that the expenses of the Over Sight Committee, U.P. and the staff recruited by it, is putting an extra financial burden on the Board. Now in the light of above facts and present scenario when all the important matters related to environmental compliances are being monitored by a robust three tier monitoring mechanism, further extension of the tenure of Hon'ble Over Sight Committee, U.P does not seem necessary. The State is highly appreciative of the guidance provided by Hon'ble Over Sight Committee in implementing the orders of Hon'ble Tribunal.”

9. On 30.11.2022, the Tribunal had duly considered the application filed by the State of UP through Additional Chief Secretary, Environment seeking a direction to discontinue the Oversight Committee and had passed the order dated 30.11.2022 in MA No. 91/2022 in OA 670/2018. The Tribunal had taken note of the fact that the State had evolved its own mechanism to effectively monitor the compliance of all environmental issues and that the Oversight Committee appointed by NGT cannot be in perpetuity and accordingly permitted the Chief Secretary, UP to interact with the Oversight Committee to evolve the modalities to take over the work of the Oversight Committee by a suitable mechanism. The Tribunal in this regard on 30.11.2022 in MA No. 91/2022 in OA 670/2018 had passed the following order:

“4. Tenure of the Committee was initially for six months but the same was extended from time to time and lastly vide order dated 18.03.2021, it was directed that the Committee may continue till further orders.

5. It is now stated by the State that the Committee has monitored compliance of environmental issues in the last three years but in the changed situation, the State itself is in a position to effectively monitor compliance of all environmental issues by its own mechanism.

6. While stringent monitoring of compliance of environmental norms remains a challenge, Tribunal appointed Oversight Committee cannot be in perpetuity. Thus, while placing on record our appreciation for the work of the Oversight Committee, we can have no objection to the request of the State to evolve its own mechanism.

7. Accordingly, the Chief Secretary, UP may interact with the Committee for modalities to take over its work by a suitable mechanism, giving reasonable time to the Committee for the transition.

8. We may mention that the State must keep in mind the fact that stringent continuing monitoring at highest level by a credible mechanism is inevitable in view of serious non compliances of significant issues being monitored by this Tribunal, on directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court or otherwise, particularly those relating to solid and liquid waste management, pollution of rivers Ganga and Yamuna and some of other issues mentioned earlier.”

10. The State of UP in compliance of the order of the Tribunal dated 30.11.2022 had filed the compliance report dated 21.07.2023 before the Tribunal. In the said compliance report, the three-tier monitoring system evolved by the State of UP was disclosed as under:

“2. That State of U.P. has already developed and fully functionalized a comprehensive three tier Monitoring Mechanism with well-defined monitoring protocol, in which regular monitoring is being done at District level and at State level. The monitoring at State is being undertaken at the level of dedicated monitoring committees under the chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner/Principal Secretaries and subsequently by the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The structure of Monitoring Mechanism is as detailed below:

A- At State Level:

The State has developed monitoring mechanism taking into consideration the requirement of statutes and various directions passed by Hon'ble NGT. The details of various Monitoring Committees constituted by State of Uttar Pradesh is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	Chairperson	Work area
1	State Level Waste Management Monitoring Committee (WMC) O.M. No. 17/2019/NGT261/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Urban Development	Compliance of Waste Management Rules
2	Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) (Reconstitution of AQMC constituted earlier by Hon'ble NGT O.A. No. 681/2018, order dated 08-10-2018) O.M. No. 16/2019/NGT- 260/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Effective Air Pollution Control in the State and maintenance of Ambient Air Quality
3	River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) (Reconstitution of RRC constituted earlier by Hon'ble NGT O.A. No. 673/2018, order dated 20-09-2018) O.M. No. 14/2019/NGT258/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019	Agriculture Production Commissioner	Monitoring of various pollution sources and Conservation of all rivers in the State other than river Ganga

The Government Orders related to Monitoring Mechanism and Constitution of Committees at the State level are enclosed herewith and marked as Annexure-1,2& 3.

B. District and Commissioner Level:

(i) A District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of respective District Magistrates has been constituted by O.M. No. 13/2019/NGT-257/55-Parya-2-2019-4(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019 for monthly monitoring of all the Environmental issues and compliance of Environmental Laws. The Government Order related to Constitution of District Environmental Committee is enclosed herewith and marked as Annexure-4.

(ii) The District Level Committee has 28 Officers of all the concerned District Level Departments.

(iii) District Forest Officer is the convener of the Committee.”

11. In this regard, Counsel for the State of UP has also placed reliance upon the order dated 14.06.2019 issued by Govt. of UP.

12. In the report dated 21.07.2023, the State of UP had also disclosed modalities of transition of work of the Oversight Committee to the monitoring mechanism developed by the State as under:

“8. In compliance with the Hon'ble NGT order dated 30.11.2022, a meeting was held by Chief Secretary, Govt. of U.P. in his chamber with the Chairman and Member of Oversight Committee on 29.06.2023 for chalking out the modalities of transition of the work of the Committee to the Monitoring Mechanism developed by the State. After discussing about the reasonable time for transition, it was firmed up during the meeting that 45 days are adequate for the smooth transition. It will give adequate time to the Committee to wind up its activities and handover all heads to the Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. It will also give opportunity to State Pollution Control Board to lay off the outsource personnel and get hold of all the official assets. It was informed to the Committee during the meeting that in compliance of the direction of Hon'ble Tribunal dated 30.11.2022, and in view of the three tier Monitoring Mechanism was effectively working in the State, the State's Monitoring Mechanism will completely take over and look after all the work of Oversight Committee with effect from 01.09.2023. Chief Secretary directed the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh to receive official records along with office equipments, furniture's and building space etc. from the Committee within this time. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board was directed to serve appropriate notice to office staff of the Committee, if necessary, for discontinuing their services from 01.09.2023. The minutes of meeting dated 29.06.2023 are enclosed herewith and marked as Annexure-9.”

13. Thus, the Chief Secretary, Govt. of UP in consultation with the Members of Oversight Committee had finalized to the modalities for smooth transition and taking over of work of the Oversight Committee by State mechanism from 01.09.2023. Thus, the State Monitoring Mechanism was to completely takeover and look after all the work of the Oversight Committee w.e.f. 01.09.2023.

14. Upto this point, there was no hurdle in winding up the Oversight Committee and taking up of the responsibility by the State Monitoring Mechanism but, in the meanwhile, in OA No. 394/2022 in the matter of *Pushpendra Kumar vs. Block Development Officer, Kadaura & Ors.*, while considering the issue of compliance of guidelines for environmental management on Gaushalas/dairy farms, a request was made for entrusting the responsibility to the Oversight Committee to monitor compliance of directions. The Tribunal by order dated 20.07.2023 passed in OA 394/2022 authorised and permitted the Oversight Committee to monitor the compliance by directing as under:

“12. In the relief clause (F), it has been prayed that the matter of compliance of CPCB guidelines, prevention of Cruelty to Animals, transport of animal’s rules, prevention of cruelty to animals (slaughterhouse) rules, etc should be given to this Committee and the Committee will obtain and examine the report submitted by the authorities concerned and will submit the report to the Tribunal for consideration. Accordingly, the Committee headed by (presently Justice SVS Rathore), Oversight Committee, Lucknow is authorized and directed to examine and monitor the compliance of the order in coordination with the PCB and department concerned and to submit the report independently within three months. Committee to continue till further order.”

15. It appears that when the Tribunal passed order dated 20.07.2023 in OA No. 394/2022, the full facts relating to setting up of its own monitoring mechanism by the State of UP as also the orders passed by the Tribunal earlier on that issue were not brought to the notice of

Hon'ble Members of the Tribunal who were considering OA No. 394/2022 on 20.07.2023.

16. Meanwhile, the issue relating to relaxation of mandatory time lines for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti vs. Union of India & Ors.* reported in (2017) 5 SCC 326 again came up before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in MA No. 356/2023 filed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375/2012 at the instance of State of UP. Hon'ble Supreme Court by order dated 20.03.2023 took note of the issue of operation, maintenance, upgradation, etc. of CETPs and STPs and emphasised the need for entrusting it to an authority which would be accountable for due performance of CETPs by directing as under:

“10. While this Court had in its judgment laid down time lines for the construction of STPs and CETPs, of equal importance is the need to ensure that:

- (i) The CETPs with the requisite technology and capacity are duly commissioned;*
- (ii) After the commissioning of the CETPs/STPs, they continue to remain operational;*
- (iii) The CETPs/STPs are duly maintained and upgraded as the need may arise;*
- (iv) There is due monitoring at the administrative level on a real time basis of the performance of the CETPs, the deficiencies which may arise in the course of functioning and work of repair and maintenance; and*
- (v) Entrustment to an authority which would be accountable for the due performance of the CETPs.”*

17. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above order dated 20.03.2023 had also directed the NGT to ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of UP by directing as under:

“13. The National Green Tribunal is authorized in terms of the present order to suitably extend time should it be satisfied that all necessary steps have been pursued with a sufficient degree of alacrity. The Tribunal shall also take stock of the issues which have

been set out above in relation to due monitoring of the performance of the STPs and steps for ensuring up-gradation and maintenance. The Tribunal shall also ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh to take stock of the performance of the STPs, providing for adequate funds for up-gradation and maintenance as required and for attending to all other administrative issues and problems.”

18. Hence, in terms of the above direction the Tribunal has to ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of UP for compliance of the above direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

19. The above order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court came up for consideration before the Tribunal in OA No. 593/2017 with MA No. 62/2023 in OA 670/2018, when the Tribunal on 17.08.2023 had directed as under:

“6. Now, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India has directed this Tribunal to ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh to monitor the compliances with regard to violation of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Since the State has constituted the Committee mentioned above, thus, the report and suggestions for better mechanisms is required for improvement of the existing Committee or to reconstitute by way of any addition of technical/administrative member. Further, the views of the Committee are also required to be sought.

7. Accordingly, the State of UP/Secretary, Environment/State PCB are directed to submit the report with regard to any reform required in the monitoring mechanism in the Committee or induction of any new technical/administrative member or change of members and till the decision is taken by this Tribunal, the Monitoring Committee as quoted above headed by Justice S.V.S. Rathore will continue to work in accordance with the order quoted above. The State may recommend the manner and method of mechanism to take the stock of performance of the STPs in the State of UP. In the meantime, the present Committee headed by Justice S.V.S. Rathore is directed to submit the compliance report in the light of order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India dated 20.03.2023 and to continue to function till further orders.”

20. The Tribunal had observed about the better mechanism for improvement of the existing Committees or to reconstitute by way of any additional/technical administrative Member and further directed that till

the decision is taken by the Tribunal in this regard, the Oversight Committee constituted earlier will continue.

21. The State of UP after considering the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 20.03.2023 and the order of the Tribunal dated 17.08.2023 passed in OA No. 593/2017 and MA No. 62/2023 in OA 670/2018 has formed the Accountability Assessment Committees by order dated 08.09.2023. The English translation of relevant part of the order dated 08.09.2023 is as under:

4. Sewage treatment plants in the state in compliance with the order dated 20.03.2023 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the order dated 17.08.2023 of the National Green Tribunal, in order to ensure accountability for the establishment, upgradation and operation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants and Solid Waste Management facilities as per the standards, under the above monitoring system, accountability assessment committees are formed at the level of the concerned departments/agencies. The points of action to be taken by it are determined below.

(a) Sewage Treatment Plants / Common Effluent Treatment Plants Responsibility Determination Committee

i)	<i>Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Namami Gange and Rural Water Supply Department Uttar Pradesh Government- Member</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
ii)	<i>Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
iii)	<i>Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Housing and Urban Planning / Settlement and Industrial Development Department, Secretary nominated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh or officers not below the rank of Special Secretary</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
iv)	<i>Managing Director, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural)</i>	-	<i>Convening Member</i>
v)	<i>Managing Director, Uttar Pradesh Water Corporation (Urban)</i>	-	<i>Member</i>

vi)	Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow	-	Member
vii)	Nominated by Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Namami Gange and Rural Water Supply Department, Uttar Pradesh Government, Technical Expert related to STP/ CETP		

The responsibilities of the said committee will be as follows

- i) The committee will be headed by the senior most officer (member) of Namami Gange and Rural Water Supply Department / Urban Development Department, Uttar Pradesh Government.
 - ii) The committee will examine the timelines filed by the respective departments of the STP/CETP projects under construction in the state and the proposed projects for 100% purification of sewage and industrial effluents and will set intermediate milestones as per the prescribed timeline.
 - iii) The committee will review the progress of implementation of the projects on the basis of the above intermediate milestones every quarter and in case of violation of the timeline of the projects, after determining the responsibility, it will give its recommendations to the concerned departments and the River Rejuvenation Committee to its nodal officer such as Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
 - iv) The committee will review every quarter for the operation as per the standards of all the STPs/CETP established in the state and in case of violation, after determining the responsibility, it will give its recommendations to the concerned departments and the River Rejuvenation Committee to its nodal officer such as Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
- V. The Secretariat of the Committee shall be Uttar Pradesh Water Corporation (Rural).

b) Solid Waste Management Facility Responsibility Determination Committee

i)	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh	-	Chairman
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ii)	<i>Officer not interior to Special Secretary nominated by Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary Housing Planning/ Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department, Uttar Pradesh Government</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
iii)	<i>Joint Managing Director nominated by Managing Director, U.P. Jal Nigam (Rural)</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
iv)	<i>Joint Managing Director nominated by Managing Director, U.P. Jal Nigam (Urban)</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
v)	<i>Chief Environment Officer nominated by Member Secretary, UP Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
vi)	<i>Director, C&DS Officer nominated by UP Jal Nigam (Urban)</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
vii)	<i>Officer nominated by the Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural).</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
viii)	<i>Officer nominated by the Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
ix)	<i>Solid Waste Management Specialist nominated by Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Urban Development Department, Uttar Pradesh Government</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
x)	<i>Director, Local Body, Uttar Pradesh Lucknow.</i>	-	<i>Convening Member</i>

The responsibilities of the said committee will be as follows:

- i. *The committee will examine the timelines filed by the concerned departments of the projects of solid waste management facilities under construction in the state and the projects proposed for 100% management of solid waste in the National Green Tribunal and will set intermediate milestones as per the prescribed timeline.*
- ii. *The committee will review the progress of implementation of the projects on the basis of the above intermediate milestones every quarter and in case of violation of the timeline of the projects, after determining the responsibility, it will give its*

- recommendations to the concerned departments and the State Level Waste Management Monitoring Committee and its coordinator like Secretary, City Development*
- iii. *The committee will review the progress of implementation of the projects on the basis of the all Waste Management facilities and in case of violation, after determining the responsibility, it will give its recommendations to the concerned departments and the State Level Waste Management Monitoring Committee and its coordinator like Secretary, City Development*
 - v) *The Secretariat of Committee will be the Directorate of Local Bodies, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.*

5. *According to the recommendations made by the said committees regarding determination of responsibility, the concerned departments will ensure prompt appropriate punitive action like disciplinary action, recovery of environmental compensation etc. against the responsible personnel/firm/contractor/vendor etc. so that to ensure compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in letter and spirit. Details of the actions taken by the concerned departments in relation to determination of responsibility will be presented before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal by the concerned departments through the compliance notices filed from time to time."*

22. Thus, we find that State of UP has now set up three tier systems and accountability assessment committees for implementation of projects and compliance of directions.

23. We find that the Oversight Committee constituted by the order of the Tribunal cannot be made effectively accountable for the compliance of the directions but, it would be more appropriate to entrust the responsibility to the three tier Committees and the mechanism set up by the State.

24. It has been pointed out by learned Counsel for the State of UP that the Committees so constituted by the State of UP and three tier monitoring mechanism set up by the State have now become functional. The minutes of one of the meetings of the Accountability Committee have also been placed on record.

25. The above sequence of events clearly reveal that Oversight Committee was constituted by the Tribunal on the request of the State of UP. Now, the State has set up its own three tier monitoring mechanism by constituting the committees at different level and has also constituted the Accountability Committees, therefore, the proper monitoring mechanism at the instance of the State of UP has come into existence. The Oversight Committee constituted by the Tribunal cannot operate in perpetuity especially when as per the stand of UP the expenses of the Oversight Committee, UP and the Staff recruited by it, is putting an extra financial burden on the Board.

26. Hence, in the changed circumstances, it would not be proper to continue the Oversight Committee appointed by the Tribunal, whereas it would be more appropriate to entrust the responsibility of monitoring the directions issued by the Courts and the Tribunal to three-tier monitoring mechanism and accountability Committee set up by the State of UP.

27. On perusal of the material placed on record in respect of the three-tier mechanism, we find that no timeline has been specified for submitting the report by the District Level Committees to the State Level Committee and by the State Level Committees to the Chief Secretary, Government of UP who under the mechanism set up by the State, will be the final monitoring authority. Hence, it is directed that the District Level Committees will submit their monthly report by the last date of each month to the concerned State Level Committee and the State Level Committee will submit quarterly monitoring/compliance report to the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary will analyze and compile the reports within one month of their receipt in his office and will take requisite action to ensure full compliance. The Chief Secretary shall file the action taken report every six month before the Registrar General of the Tribunal.

28. The time limit of 01.09.2023 fixed for smooth transition of work of the Oversight Committee to the three-tier mechanism set up by the State of UP in the meeting of the Chief Secretary with the Chairman and Members of the Oversight Committee on 29.06.2023 is already over. Hence, we direct that henceforth, the three-tier mechanism, the Committees set up therein as also the Accountability Committee set up by the State of UP will be responsible for compliance of various directions of the Tribunal and the Courts and implementation of projects, unless otherwise directed in any particular matter. If any report is pending before the Oversight Committee, the same may be submitted to the concerned Courts/Tribunal by the Committee on or before 30.11.2023. Accordingly, the Oversight Committee is wound up and the Oversight Committee will transfer all the immovable and movables received by it from the State of UP/Board for its functioning to the State of UP/Board by 30.11.2023.

29. The earlier orders are accordingly reviewed/modified and Review Application No. 31/2023 and MA No. 62/2023 are accordingly disposed of.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

November 10, 2023
M.A. No. 62/2023
IN Original Application No. 670/2018
(I.A. No. 752/2023) with
Review Application No. 31/2023
IN Original Application No. 394/2022
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