

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee

Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex || Silk Factory Road
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006 || Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008

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The Consultant (Judicial)
Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (P.B)
New Delhi.

No. JKPCC/NGT/152/ 3225-26

Dt. 20-05-2024.

Sub: - Compliance Report in Hon'ble NGT order dated 13-03-2024 in OA No. 239/2024 titled "What Challenges are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing".

Ref.: Hon'ble National Green Tribunal email dated 13-03-2024.

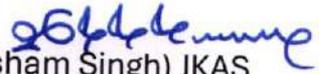
Sir,

In compliance to **Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Order dated 13-03-2024 in OA No. 239/2024 titled "What Challenges are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing"**, kindly find enclosed the Compliance Report of J&K Pollution Control Committee.

It is requested that the Compliance Report may kindly be taken on record and place before the Hon'ble NGT for consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: (As above).


(Ghansham Singh) JKAS
Member Secretary 20/5/24
J&K PCC Jammu.

Copy to the: -

1. Sh. Parth Awasthi, Standing Counsel for J&K Govt. in Hon'ble NGT matters in New Delhi, for information and necessary action. This is in reference to Govt. of J&K Order No. 8495-JK(LD) of 2022 Dated 12-10-2022.

**Before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal
Principal Bench, New Delhi**

Original Application No. 239 of 2024

IN THE MATTER OF

“What Challenges Are Kashmir Wetlands Facing?”.

Compliance Report on behalf of Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee pursuant to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Order dated 13-03-2024 passed in OA No. 239/2024 titled “What Challenges Are Kashmir Wetlands Facing?”.

Background:

That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated **13-03-2024** in **OA No. 239 of 2024** issued following directions:-

“The reports as directed above be filed by all the concerned authorities at least one week before the next date of hearing 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”.

In compliance to the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble NGT, Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir was directed to submit 1) **latest Water Quality Monitoring Reports of Wetlands** viz. Dal Lake, Wular Lake, Manasbal Lake, Haigam Rakh, Hokersar, Anchar and Shalbugh w.e.f January to April 2024 and 2) submit **factual report w.r.t Solid Waste dumping and other illegal activities leading to the deposition of sediments in these wetlands.**

Accordingly, Regional Director, J&K Pollution Control Committee, Kashmir have furnished a detailed status of 1) **Water Quality Monitoring of Wetlands w.e.f**



1st January 2024 to 30 April 2024 and 2) Report w.r.t Solid Waste dumping. The report of 1 Water Quality in respect of 11 water bodies is appended as Annexure 'A'.

With regard to the status of solid waste dumping, The Regional Director, J&K Pollution Control Committee has reported that:

- 1) ***Dumping of unsegregated solid waste seen at different unfenced collection centres before being transported to Achan landfill site at Srinagar District.***
- 2) ***Solid waste dumps / carces were seen deposited in the Hokersar wetlands which comes from adjoining residential areas in district Budgam, in which no cleaning are removal of retained solid waste has been witnesses.***
- 3) ***Dumping of unsegregated and untreated solid waste att Kohistan colony Safapora District Budgam by the concerned Municipal Committee, (MC Ganderbal) has been witnessed which is about approximately 1 km from the Manasbal Lake.***
- 4) ***Dumping of unsegregated and untreated Solid Waste by MC Bandipora has been witnessed on the bank of Wular Lake at Nasoo Zalban District Bandipora.***
- 5) ***However, no solid waste dump and illegal activities were reported in the wetlands of district Baramulla.***

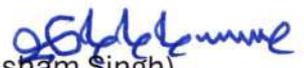
The J&K Pollution Control Committee has taken the cognizance of the reports furnished by the Regional Director, J&K Pollution Control Committee, Kashmir and issued directions to 1) Vice Chairman, J&K Lake and Conservation and management Authority (J&KLCMA) 2) Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Srinagar 3) Chief Executive Officer, Wular Conservation & Management Authority (WUCMA), 4) Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Budgam, 5) Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Bandipora, 6) Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Ganderbal, 7) Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Sumbal and 8) Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Hajam, for preparation of Action Plan and ensuring compliance under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Waste Management Rules and submission of response by or before **10th June 2024**. The details of the

directions issued to the concerned local authorities are enclosed herewith Annexure B to I as per the details given in the table below:-

#	Name of the local authority to which directions issued.	No and date	Annexure
1)	Vice Chairman, J&K Lake Conservation and Management Authority, Srinagar.	JKPCC/NGT/3290-98 dated 18-05-2024	B
2)	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Srinagar.	JKPCC/NGT/3264-72 dated 18-05-2024	C
3)	Chief Executive Officer, Wular Conservation & Management Authority	JKPCC/NGT/3313-21 dated 18-05-2024	D
4)	Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Budgam	JKPCC/NGT/3288-80 dated 18-05-2024	E
5)	Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Bandipora	JKPCC/NGT/3273-81 dated 18-05-2024	F
6)	Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Ganderbal	JKPCC/NGT/3281-89 dated 18-05-2024	G
7)	Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Sumbal	JKPCC/NGT/3246-53 dated 18-05-2024	H
8)	Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Hajin	JKPCC/NGT/3254-63 dated 18-05-2024	I

Prayer:

In the premises, it is therefore respectfully prayed that the report may kindly be taken on record before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for consideration.


 (Ghansham Singh)
 Member Secretary
 J&K PCC

20/5/24



J & K Pollution Control Committee
Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Regional Director,
J&K Pollution Control Committee,
Kashmir.

NO:- PCC/ROK//W.Lab / 24-25/ 13

Dated:- 30/04/2024

Subject: - Hon'ble NGT direction dt: 13/03/2024 in Suo Motu matter in re: News items appearing in Kashmir Life dated : 02/02/2024 Entitled "What challenges are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing"
Ref. no JKPC/SC/OA-239/2024/899-901 dated 30/03/2024

Sir,

With regard to the matter captioned in the subject kindly find attached herewith Analysis reports of various Lakes/wetlands of Kashmir division. The water quality status of these wetlands in respect of various Physio-chemical parameters is as under:-

S.no	Name of Water Body	No. of Monitoring locations	Status of water Quality in terms of Class,B (Organized outdoor Bathing)water quality criteria CPCB
1	Wular Lake Bandipora	11	The test analysis reports for the months of March and April 2024 reveal that out of 11 monitoring locations two locations viz ,Garoor and Zalwan do not qualify class B water quality criteria .
2.	Anchar Lake Srinagar ✓	05	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that out of 05 monitoring locations three locations do not qualify class B water quality criteria
3.	Dal lake Srinagar ✓	24	The test analysis reports for the months of March and April 2024 reveal that out of 24 monitoring locations none of the location qualify class B water quality criteria
4.	Hokarsar wetland Srinagar/Budgam	03	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that out of 03 monitoring locations 2 locations do not qualify class B water quality criteria
5.	Manasbal lake Ganderbal	03	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that all monitoring locations qualify class B water quality criteria
6.	Shalibugh wetland Ganderbal	03	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that out of 03 monitoring locations 2 locations do not qualify class B water quality criteria
7.	Hygam wetland Pampore Pulwama	03	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that all monitoring locations qualify class B water quality criteria
8.	Freshkooi Pampore Pulwama	02	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that none of the locations qualify class B water quality criteria
9.	Kranchoo Pampore Pulwama	03	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that none of the locations qualify class B water quality criteria
10	Chatlam Pampore Pulwama	03	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that out of 03 monitoring locations 2 locations do not qualify class B water quality criteria
11.	Manibugh Pampore Pulwama	02	The test analysis reports for the months of April 2024 reveal that none of the locations qualify class B water quality criteria

Submitted for favour of information and further necessary action please.

Enclosure:- 10 sheets

Yours Faithfully

I/C Water lab
Srinagar



J&K Pollution Control committee
Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir

Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of Wular Lake for the Month of March, 2024

Date of Sampling:-05/03/2024

S/ N O	Sampling spots	Air Temp	Water Temp	pH	Condu ctivity	TDS	D O	COD	BOD	Phosph ate	Amm Nitroge n	Sulphat e	Hardnes s	Calcium	Magnesi um	T Alkalinit y	Chloride	Turbidit y
1	Saderkot: 4048	10.0	9.5	8.11	196	104	9.8	34.7	3.0	0.119	0.708	21.51	150.0	26.45	20.41	60.0	28.0	8.0
2	Banwari	18.0	10.0	7.86	171	90	10.0	27.8	2.5	0.075	0.504	5.75	150.0	36.07	14.58	74.0	20.0	6.0
3	Nadihal(Erin Nallah): 3266	18.0	12.1	7.16	104	55	10.0	27.8	2.5	0.112	0.558	11.66	146.0	26.65	5.83	46.0	22.0	11.0
4	Zalwan: 4049	12.5	11.8	7.71	179	126	9.5	36.5	3.7	0.146	0.402	13.18	140.0	41.68	8.74	96.0	24.0	6.0
5	Ashtingoo Kanibath:	15	12.9	7.84	139	98	10	33.0	2.8	0.126	0.498	20.30	120.0	33.66	8.74	80.0	24.0	7.0
6	3265	13	10	7.84	142	100	9.9	33.0	2.9	0.102	0.918	21.36	140.0	40.88	9.23	56.0	26.0	6.0
7	Watlab: 3264	12.6	9	8.1	196	138	10.0	29.56	2.5	0.102	0.588	27.87	184.0	50.50	14.09	88.0	26.0	5.0
8	Ningli: 3263	13.1	11.2	8.15	223	159	9.8	26.0	2.4	0.113	0.504	31.81	170.0	45.69	13.60	92.0	24.0	5.0
9	Garrora	19.5	8	7.50	273	145	9.4	38.25	4.0	0.143	0.498	39.84	152.0	48.09	7.77	74.0	32.0	8.0
#	Hathlangoo	11.8	9.7	8.10	212	142	9.2	26.0	2.5	0.123	0.642	22.57	230.0	48.09	26.73	98.0	24.0	12.0
#	Tulbagh	13.6	11.0	7.75	174	123	8.9	27.8	3.0	0.146	0.816	32.72	206.0	46.49	21.87	80.0	24.0	6.0
Primary water quality criteria for Bathing (class B)		-	-	6.5-8.5	-	-	>5mg/l	-	<3mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected by officials of Wular Development Authority

Analyzed by

Amir
I/C Water lab

Amir
Amir



J&K Pollution Control committee
Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir
 Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir
Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of Wular Lake for the Month of April, 2024

Date of Sampling:-22/04/2024

S/NO	Sampling spots	Air Temp	Water Temp	pH	Condu ctivity	TDS	D O	COD	BOD	Phosph ate	Amm Nit	Sulphat e	Hardnes s	Calcium	Magnesi um	T Alkalinit y	Chloride	Turbidit y
1	Saderkot: 4048	21.0	20	8.44	205.0	108.0	9.0	26.1	2.2	0.119	0.66	27.87	110	34.46	5.83	80.0	22.0	13.0
2	Banwari	20	18	8.35	191.0	101.0	7.7	28.03	2.4	0.074	1.152	5.3	140	10.08	9.72	100.0	18.0	10.0
3	Nadihal(Erin Nallah): 3266	18.2	19.5	8.08	72.0	40.0	10.0	16.84	1.5	0.068	0.726	6.96	84	20.04	8.26	46.0	16.0	22.0
4	Zalwan: 4049	25.5	21.5	10.49	118.0	60.0	8.7	20.55	2.2	0.100	0.69	11.66	102	26.45	8.74	52.0	10.0	7.0
5	Ashtingoo	25	20	7.8	143.0	76.0	10.1	18.69	2.0	0.093	0.834	9.69	88	28.85	3.88	78.0	16.0	6.0
6	Kanibath: 3265	25	23	8.1	170.0	90.0	10.3	26.16	3.0	0.209	0.768	13.63	100	32.86	4.37	96.0	14.0	8.0
7	Watlab: 3264	22.1	16.9	8.07	172.0	91.0	9.0	18.69	2.0	0.119	0.768	15.45	144	40.88	2.91	84.0	16.0	6.0
8	Ningli: 3263	20	17.6	8.02	202.0	106.0	7.5	16.82	1.5	0.12	0.621	19.08	110	36.07	4.86	96.0	12.0	4.0
9	Garrora	19	17.5	8.50	202.0	106.0	9.5	24.29	2.6	0.09	0.66	28.33	120	35.27	7.77	84.0	20.0	9.0
#	Hathlangoo	23.1	19.2	8.11	170.0	90.0	8.9	16.82	2.0	0.015	0.864	17.72	120	40.08	4.86	86.0	12.0	10.0
#	Tulbagh	25.0	20.0	8.11	204.0	107.0	7.3	20.55	2.1	0.157	1.104	18.02	132	41.68	6.8	94.0	12.0	8.0
Primary water quality criteria for Bathing (class B)		-	-	6.5 -8.5	-	-	>5mg/l	-	<3mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, ,turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected by officials of Wular Development Authority

Analyzed by

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I/C Water lab



J&K Pollution Control committee
Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir
 Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir
Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of Anchar Lake for the Month of April, 2024

Date of Sampling:-06/04/2024

S/NO	Sampling spots	Air Temp	Water Temp	pH	Condu ctivity	TDS	D O	COD	BOD	Phosph ate	Amm Nit	Sulphate	Hardne ss	Calcium	Magne sium	T Alkalini ty	Chlori de	Turbid ity
1	Anchar lake: Near Sangam: 4045	20.1	19.4	7.52	340	186.0	4.1	40.0	3.4	0.201	1.89	27.87	208	56.11	16.52	124.0	40.0	6.0
2	Anchar lake: Central Anchar: 4044	20	19.5	7.71	361	201.0	7.5	32.0	2.5	0.229	1.722	40.45	220	61.72	17.49	146.0	42.0	7.0
3	Anchar lake: Sindh Entry: 4043	19.8	17.5	8.06	372	210.0	8.3	24.00	2.5	0.070	0.642	39.84	258	56.91	28.18	162.0	20.0	3.0
4	Anchar lake: Near Jenab Sahab: 4047	20	19.3	7.60	349	197.0	4.8	64.0	7.5	0.234	2.00	35.45	262	57.71	28.67	112.0	42.0	4.0
5	Anchar lake: Near SKIMS Soura: 4046	20.1	19.4	7.56	338	188.0	3.2	64.0	6.5	0.231	1.09	29.39	198	60.92	11.17	120.0	48.0	3.0
	Primary water quality criteria for Bathing (class B)	-	-	6.5-8.5	-	-	>5mg/l	-	<3mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, ,turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected by

Signature

Analyzed by

Signature

Signature
I/C Water lab



J&K Pollution Control committee
Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir

Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of Dal Lake for the Month of March, 2024

DATE OF SAMPLING:- 18/03/2024

S/N	Sampling spots	Air Temp	Water Temp	pH	Conductivity	TDS	D O	COD	BOD	Phosphate	Amm Nit	Sulphate	Hardness	Calcium	Magnesium	T Alkalinity	Chloride	Turbidity
1	Dalgate:3251	19.8	14.1	8.13	229.0	135.0	7.0	56.0	6.3	0.086	0.69	12.27	230	52.90	23.81	130	20.0	8.0
2	Nehru park 1309	19.4	15.2	8.78	229.0	136.0	8.50	40.0	3.7	0.086	0.708	12.72	180	52.90	11.66	128	28.0	4.0
3	Grand Palace Ghat	19.5	15.5	8.90	222.0	134.0	7.5	64.0	5.9	0.074	0.672	12.72	190	52.90	14.09	P=8 M=134 T=142	20.0	5.0
4	Near Nishat STP: 3253	19.0	16.8	9.02	231.0	138.0	8.0	56.0	6.0	0.070	1.128	23.48	196	57.71	12.63	P=13 M=145 T=158	28.0	5.0
5	Nishat Water Intake: 3261	19.5	17	8.43	218.0	134.0	8.7	56.0	5.8	0.062	1.206	26.96	284	56.11	34.92	138	20.0	6.0
6	Telbal entry: 3256	19.5	21	7.71	269.0	167.0		112.0	18.8	1.08	1.752	64.23	260	58.51	27.70	130	16.0	34.0
7	Near STP Habak: 3257	19.8	21.2	7.65	254.0	161.0		120.0	23.5	0.132	1.668	63.78	286	78.95	22.84	135	24.0	20.0
8	Near STP Hazratbal: 3258	19.5	21	8.15	255.0	161.0		112.0	15.8	0.098	1.134	47.41	264	67.33	23.32	138	20.0	10.0
9	Dobighat: 3259	20.0	19.5	8.15	263.0	161.0		104.0	12.1	0.073	0.81	40.90	204	64.12	10.69	130	32.0	7.0
10	Charchinari: 3252	19.8	16.2	9.10	221.0	132.0	8.9	32.0	4.0	0.043	0.702	15.75	166	49.69	10.20	P=10 M=140 T=150	28.0	7.0
11	Abikarpora: 3254	19	16.5	9.01	222.0	130.0	9.0	56.0	4.8	0.046	0.69	18.02	198	56.11	14.09	P=12 M=146 T=158	20.0	11.0
12	Sonalank: 3260	20.5	19	8.52	255.0	157.0	7.9	56.0	5.0	0.085	0.888	43.93	210	60.92	14.09	140	20.0	9.0

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected by

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Analyzed by

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature
I/C Water Lab



J&K Pollution Control committee

Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir

Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of Dal Lake for the Month of March, 2024

DATE OF SAMPLING:- 18/03/2024

S/N	Sampling spots	Air Temp	Water Temp	pH	Conductivity	TDS	DO	COD	BOD	Phosphate	Amm Nit	Sulphate	Hardness	Calcium	Magnesium	T Alkalinity	Chloride	Turbidity
13	Nayadyar: 4041	21.7	19.3	8.10	295.0	188.0	3.0	112.0	16.5	0.147	2.25	54.54	210	49.69	20.89	210	68.0	12.0
14	Jogilankar: 4042	22	19.5	8.12	306.0	195.0	2.3	120.0	18.0	0.152	2.33	55.14	220	58.51	17.98	212	64.0	14.0
15	Golden Lake:0	19.7	14.8	8.54	228.0	134.0	7.5	40.0	4.1	0.062	0.75	12.12	220	51.30	22.35	140	24.0	9.0
16	SKICC Backside	19.5	16	8.81	234.0	141.0	7.4	48.0	5.0	0.097	0.672	18.78	240	62.52	20.41	P=6 M=132 Total=138	24.0	15.0
17	Makai Park Point	17.6	16.3	9.02	226.0	133.0	8.2	48.0	5.0	0.048	0.684	21.96	240	64.12	19.44	P=8 M=142 Total=150	36.0	8.0
18	Nishat Garden	18.5	17.0	8.86	246.0	148.0	8.4	56.0	6.2	0.063	0.774	48.17	260	46.49	34.99	P=4 M=140 T=144	28.0	5.0
19	Near Shalimar	18.8	17.5	8.32	260.0	157.0	9.0	56.0	5.8	0.076	0.702	47.87	276	54.50	34.02	158	28.0	6.0
20	Hazratbal Ablution point	21.0	19.8	8.47	259.0	159.0		80.0	9.1	0.073	1.07	43.02	280	65.73	28.18	130	28.0	8.0
21	Khonkhan Area IPS	20	15.0	7.55	246.0	145.0	6.2	64.0	6.6	0.200	0.798	13.02	180	48.09	14.58	140	28.0	5.0
22	Ashaibagh Bridge: 4040	21.5	18.0	8.98	257.0	162.0		72.0	7.6	0.047	1.16	41.96	192	52.10	15.06	P=4 M=146 Total=150	20.0	8.0
23	Nigeen: 3262	20.8	18.0	9.10	264.0	169.0		80.0	9.5	0.059	0.954	50.75	170	49.69	11.17	P=11 M=149 Total=160	22.0	8.0
24	Saderbal	20.0	19.0	8.42	268.0	174.0		96.0	12.1	0.140	1.362	55.75	250	64.12	21.87	142	28.0	11.0

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected by

UET

Analyzed by

Am
Am

Am
I/C Water lab



J&K Pollution Control committee
Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir
Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of Dal Lake for the Month of April, 2024

DATE OF SAMPLING:- 22/04/2024

N O	Sampling spots	Air Temp	Water Temp	pH	Condu ctivity	TDS	D O	COD	BOD	Phosp hate	Amm Nit	Sulpha te	Hardne ss	Calciu m	Magne sium	T Alkalini ty	Chlorid e	Turbidi ty
1	Dalgate:3251	24.2	22.7	8.13	266.0	143.0	8.6	41.67	4	0.024	0.744	23.48	200.0	52.10	17.01	160	22.0	7.3
2	Nehru park 1309	24.2	22.3	9.04	255.0	137.0	6.20	33.3	3.9	0.071	0.81	16.81	188.0	56.11	11.66	P=8 M=150 T=158	18.0	3.7
3	Grand Palace Ghat	24.5	22.5	9.01	258.0	138.0	9.2	58.3	5.3	0.068	0.726	19.99	180.0	48.89	14.09	P=6 M=125 T=134	24.0	6.1
4	Near Nishat STP: 3253	24.8	23.5	8.35	249.0	133.0	9.4	50.0	5.0	0.108	0.852	26.51	166.0	48.09	11.17	140	20.0	17.8
5	Nishat Water Intake: 3261	24.5	21.5	8.39	252.0	134.0	9.5	49.17	5.1	0.075	0.816	19.39	158.0	48.09	9.23	144	20.0	6.9
6	Telbal entry: 3256	23.8	21.5	9.39	208.0	110.0		108.0	13.7	0.094	0.954	17.54	150.0	41.68	11.17	P=16 M=130 T=146	16.0	7.0
7	Near STP Habak: 3257	24.2	21.0	9.15	198.0	104.0		100.0	12.1	0.093	0.816	15.9	124.0	36.07	8.26	P=6 M=130 T=136	16.0	5.0
8	Near STP Hazratbal: 3258	25.2	21.1	9.1	203.0	107.0		75.0	7.3	0.103	0.732	17.24	124.0	40.08	5.83	P=8 M=138 T=146	12.0	4.0
9	Dobighat: 3259	25.3	21.2	9.02	200.0	106.0		58.33	4.5	0.069	0.816	15.60	144.0	48.09	5.83	P=16 M=116 T=132	18.0	4.0
10	Charchinari: 3252	24.5	23.7	8.32	245.0	132.0	10.2	33.3	3.1	0.052	0.696	20.6	214.0	45.69	24.30	146	18.0	3.5
11	Abikarpora: 3254	24.7	23.4	9.03	238.0	127.0	9.6	25.0	3	0.065	0.648	23.63	154.0	39.27	13.6	P=12 M=116 T=128	20.0	3.2
12	Sonalank: 3260	25.3	21.9	8.69	211.0	112.0	10.6	41.67	4.2	0.081	0.654	13.18	146.0	48.09	6.31	120	22.0	5.8

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected by

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Analyzed by

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Handwritten signature
I/C Water lab



J&K Pollution Control committee
Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir

Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of Dal Lake for the Month of April, 2024

DATE OF SAMPLING:- 22/04/2024

Sr No	Sampling spots	Air Temp	Water Temp	pH	Conductivity	TDS	DO	COD	BOD	Phosphate	Amm Nit	Sulphate	Hardness	Calcium	Magnesium	Alkalinity	Chloride	Turbidity
13	Nayadyar: 4041	24	19.5	7.26	277.0	144.0	4.0	66.67	7.0	0.162	1.61	17.11	170.0	54.5	8.26	134	18.0	5.0
14	Jogilankar: 4042	24	18.2	7.5	269.0	143.0	3.9	66.67	6.0	0.111	1.44	16.96	134.0	46.49	4.37	142	14.0	4.0
15	Golden Lake:0	24.3	22.5	8.87	246.0	137.0	9.9	58.3	4.8	0.31	1.01	16.36	208.0	48.09	21.38	P=6 M=172 T=178	12.0	6.6
16	SKICC Backside	24.7	23.4	8.46	249.0	132.0	10.8	50.00	5.3	0.059	0.792	30.9	164.0	44.88	12.63	146	20.0	6.2
17	Makai Park Point	24.6	23.3	8.49	248.0	131.0	10.3	33.3	3.6	0.065	0.804	27.42	216.0	46.49	24.3	150	16.0	7.3
18	Nishat Garden	24.1	21.8	8.48	245.0	130.0	9.7	4.67	4.1	0.102	0.738	17.72	156.0	49.69	7.77	138	18.0	8.0
19	Near Shalimar	23.9	21.8	8.1	233.0	123.0		58.33	5.5	0.087	0.81	18.63	194.0	46.49	18.95	120	19.0	16.0
20	Hazratbal Ablution point	23.8	22.5	9.25	182.0	97.0		66.67	7.7	0.082	0.78	14.08	126.0	40.88	5.83	P=18 M=104 T=122	18.0	5.0
21	Khonkhan Area IPS	24.1	18.1	7.55	269.0	140.0	4.8	41.67	4.3	0.594	1.152	14.54	164.0	52.1	8.2	150	22.0	3.0
22	Ashaiabagh Bridge: 4040	25.4	18.5	8.93	240.0	128.0		58.33	5.8	0.197	0.786	16.05	196.0	47.29	18.95	P=22 M=146 T=168	16.0	4.0
23	Nigeen: 3262	25.5	19.5	9.12	255.0	137.0		50.0	5.8	0.076	0.918	26.36	182.0	56.11	10.2	P=12 M=134 T=146	22.0	5.0
24	Saderbal	25.5	21.6	8.45	277.0	147.0		50.0	5.7	0.078	1.068	26.2	182.0	48.09	15.06	140	24.0	6.0

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected by

FBP

Analyzed by

[Signature]

[Signature]
I/C Water lab



J&K Pollution Control Committee

Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of various Wetlands of Kashmir Division

		Hokarsar Budgam			Manasbal Lake					Primary water quality criteria for outdoor Bathing(Organised) (class B)
LOCATION		Inlet	Centre	Outlet	Inlet	Centre	Outlet			
Date of Sampling:-		22-04-2024			22-04-2024					
S.no										
1	Air Temp. °C	26.0	31.0	30.0	19.1	24.0	20.0			-
2	Water Temp. °C	20.4	20.5	18.5	16.5	21	18.1			-
3	pH	8.16	8.08	8.26	8.38	8.4	8.19			6.5 - 8.5
4	Conductivity µs/cm	340.0	300.0	333.0	267.0	262.0	273.0			-
5	T.D.S	184.0	158.0	176.0	147.0	144.0	150.0			-
6	D.O	8.5	5.0	6.0	8.5	10.0	8.0			>5mg/l
7	C.O.D	37.00	26.40	33.94	14.95	13.08	13.08			-
8	B.O.D	4.00	2.6	3.20	1.40	1.00	1.00			< 3mg/l
9	Phosphate	0.712	0.131	0.168	0.009	0.096	0.051			-
10	Ammonical Nitrogen	3.26	1.450	0.876	0.384	0.444	0.714			-
11	Sulphate	27.57	15.46	11.21	22.42	24.08	33.33			-
12	Hardness	158.0	186.0	204.0	186.0	172.0	168.0			-
13	Calcium	43.28	47.29	52.10	42.48	39.27	34.46			-
14	Magnesium	12.15	16.52	17.98	19.44	17.98	19.92			-
15	Total Alkalinity	168.0	176.0	170.0	120.0	110.0	126.0			-
16	Chloride	24.0	24.0	26.0	20.0	14.0	16.0			-
17	Turbidity NTU	93.0	45.0	26.0	3.0	4.0	3.0			-

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, conductivity, Turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected and submitted for analysis by Wildlife wetland division

Analysis results are confined to the Samples Submitted for Analysis

Analyzed by

I/C Water Lab



J&K Pollution Control committee
Office of The Regional Director – Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of various Wetlands of Kashmir Division

LOCATION	Shallbugh Ganderbal			Hygam Baramulla			Freshkroori Pulwama			Primary water quality criteria for outdoor Bathing(Organised) (class B)
	Inlet	Centre	Outlet	Inlet	Centre	Outlet	Inlet	Centre		
Date of Sampling:-	22-04-2024			21-04-2024			23-04-2024			
1 Air Temp. °C	22.9	30.2	18.8	18.0	16.0	15.0	20.0	20.9		
2 Water Temp. °C	17.1	16.7	19.5	20.0	18.0	17.0	18.6	19.0		
3 pH	7.25	7.60	7.81	8.08	7.91	8.30	9.58	8.45		-
4 Conductivity µs/cm	324.0	392.0	326.0	236.0	216.0	231.0	501.0	607.0		6.5 - 8.5
5 T.D.S	173.0	207.0	172.0	130.3	120.0	127.8	282.0	331.0		-
6 D.O	2.9	3.1	5.0	6.9	5.1	9.0	2.0	3.8		-
7 C.O.D	72.00	48.00	32.00	26.16	18.69	24.29	96.00	104.00		>5mg/l
8 B.O.D	7.90	4.40	2.80	2.3	1.5	2.0	14.8	15.2		-
9 Phosphate	0.400	0.529	0.347	0.213	0.173	0.117	0.178	0.218		< 3mg/l
10 Ammonical Nitrogen	2.0	1.88	1.21	2.400	1.920	1.05	2.242	2.250		-
11 Sulphate	28.78	49.54	19.39	35.90	28.33	11.360	33.02	32.57		-
12 Hardness	210.0	240.0	186.0	134	114	138.00	216.0	266.0		-
13 Calcium	54.50	52.10	45.69	33.66	34.46	35.27	48.1	76.15		-
14 Magnesium	17.98	26.73	17.49	12.15	6.8	12.15	23.3	18.46		-
15 Total Alkalinity	202.0	210.0	180.0	122.0	126.0	138.0	P=8 M=232 Total=240	280.0		-
16 Chloride	24.0	46.0	26.0	30.0	28.0	24.0	80.0	84.0		-
17 Turbidity NTU	39.0	3.0	5.0	134.0	90.6	26.5	25.0	23.0		-

→All Values are in mg/l except pH, conductivity, Turbidity & Temperature.
Samples collected and submitted for analysis by WildLife wetland division
Analysis results are confined to the Samples Submitted for Analysis

Analyzed by

[Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]
I/C Water Lab



J&K Pollution Control Committee

Shiekh-ul-Alam Complex Rajbagh Kashmir

Analysis Report

Physico Chemical Characteristics of various Wetlands of Kashmir Division

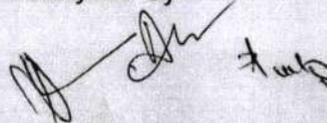
S.no	LOCATION	Kranchoo pampore			Chatlam Pampore			Manibugh Pulwama			Primary water quality criteria for outdoor Bathing(Organised) (class B)
		Inlet	Centre	Outlet	Inlet	Centre	Outlet	Inlet	Centre		
	Date of Sampling:-	23-04-2024			23-04-2024			23-04-2024			
1	Air Temp. °C	22.5	23.5	23.0	17.8	15.0	18.0	23.0	24.0		-
2	Water Temp. °C	21.0	21.5	19	15.6	14.5	16.3	19.5	20.5		-
3	pH	7.66	7.39	7.61	7.58	8.42	7.61	8.01	8.42		-
4	Conductivity µs/cm	570.0	443.0	561.0	416.0	814.0	445.0	940.0	780.0		6.5 - 8.5
5	T.D.S	312.0	245.0	307.0	220.0	435.0	245.0	514.0	433.0		-
6	D.O	5.8	4.0	3.4	4.8	5.6	5.0	4.5	6.7		-
7	C.O.D	67.29	31.78	28.04	39.24	65.42	28.00	42.98	39.24		>5mg/l
8	B.O.D	5.7	3.5	3.30	3.50	5.7	2.9	4.10	3.2		-
9	Phosphate	0.323	0.084	0.064	0.1000	0.109	0.089	1.14	1.06		< 3mg/l
10	Ammonical Nitrogen	1.572	1.056	0.684	0.504	1.030	0.468	1.14	1.060		-
11	Sulphate	13.33	5.45	4.84	7.57	13.48	8.33	3.480	5.450		-
12	Hardness	284.0	226.0	304.0	254.0	186.0	160.0	436.0	360.0		-
13	Calcium	48.89	50.50	72.14	50.50	48.09	32.06	122.64	96.19		-
14	Magnesium	39.36	30.61	30.13	31.10	16.0	19.44	31.57	29.16		-
15	Total Alkalinity	286.0	300.0	360.0	260.0	450.0	262.0	690.0	340.0		-
16	Chloride	22.0	20.0	34.0	30.0	70.0	28.0	48.0	38.0		-
17	Turbidity NTU	7.0	10.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	15.0	11.0		-

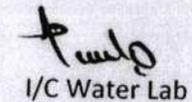
→All Values are in mg/l except pH, conductivity, Turbidity & Temperature.

Samples collected and submitted for analysis by WildLife wetland division

Analysis results are confined to the Samples Submitted for Analysis

Analyzed by




 I/C Water Lab

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee

Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex || Silk Factory Road
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006 || Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008

**Vice Chairman,
J&K Lake Conservation & Management Authority,
Srinagar.**

No: JKPCC/NGT/ 3290-98

Dt: 18-05-2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by J&K Lakes and Conservation Management Authority, Srinagar.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled ""What Challenges Are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas** disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007
2. **Whereas** section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.-

- (1) No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-
 - i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
 - ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
 - iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and

- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.
- (2) No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-
- (a) the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or
- (b) the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.
3. **Whereas**, Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee assessed the current status of Wetlands in different districts of Kashmir and ;
4. **Whereas**, J&K Lake Conservation and Management Authority is in breach of Waste Management Rules / Act referred to above. A Report received from Regional Director, J&KPCC, Kashmir is enclosed herewith.
5. **Whereas**, the matter of Kashmir Wetlands is being heard Suo-Motto by the Hon'ble NGT in OA 239/2024 titled "**What Challenges are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing?**" which appeared in a news item in Kashmir Life dated 02/02/2024. The next date of hearing in the case is on 22nd May 2024.
6. **Whereas**, the dumping of Bio-degradable or Non Bio-degradable Solid Waste, illegal encroachments, cultivation activities around the wetlands in Kashmir is in contravention of provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, Rules, orders and directions issued there under and is punishable under the said Act and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.
7. **Whereas**, 05 Common STPs installed at Nishat Laam, Habak, Hazaratbal, Nalla Amir Khan and Bari Nambal are operating without the mandatory Consent of J&K Pollution Control Committee, in violation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, despite serving of legal notices.
8. **Whereas**, it has been reported that Common STPs except 01 at Bari Nambal are discharging the effluent directly into the lake posing a threat to the water quality.

9. **Whereas**, discharge of treated water into the water bodies does not conform to the directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA 148/2016 dated 27-11-2018, regarding utilization of treated water as a resource for horticulture / floriculture etc.
10. **Whereas**, 910 houseboats (Source: J&K Tourism Department) are found discharging their untreated sewerage into the lake directly.
11. **Whereas**, houseboats stationed in Nigeen Lake are directing the sewage into sumps constructed. However, as per reports available, the houseboat owners often disconnect the floating pipes and discharge the sewage into the lake.
12. **Whereas**, the discharge of untreated domestic sewage into the back water channels of the Nigeen Lake from areas like Naydiyar, Jogilanker, Moti Mohalla and Lal Bazar near G.D. Goenka School is observed in violation of the specified acts and rules.
13. **Whereas**, fertilizers and pesticides are also being used in the floating gardens and land masses, used for growing vegetables.
14. **Whereas**, washing of clothes at Dhobi Ghat is continuing.
15. **Whereas**, 18 Service Stations and 13 Joinery units operational on both sides of Ashai Bagh-Sadakadal Road, are operational and effluents from these workshops is getting discharged on one side into Nigeen Lake and on the other side into the back channel of Dal Lake. The waste from Joinery units also finds its place into these channels.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued:

The Vice Chairman, Lakes and Conservation and Management, Srinagar shall:-

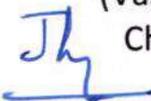
- i. Prepare an Action Plan for the management of Wetlands within 04 weeks.
- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments on

either side of wetlands finds its way into the wetlands, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.

- iii. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., into drains, water bodies as prescribed under these rules.
- iv. Status with regard to commissioning of Common STPs and discharge of effluent directly into the lake.
- v. Status of Consent to Operate of all the Common STPS from J&K PCC.
- vi. Status of On-line Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) for real-time monitoring, Digital meters, sludge handling system, SCADA system and associated components for operating the STPs in auto mode.
- vii. Action Plan regarding discharge of sewage from the houseboats.
- viii. Further, the Vice Chairman, Lakes and Conservation and Management, shall acknowledge the receipt of these directions within one week of their issuance.

The response of J&K Lakes and Conservation Management Authority must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.


18/5/24
(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman


Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt. Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Srinagar.

5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Wild Life Warden (Wetlands), Jammu & Kashmir.
7. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC.
8. Divisional Officer, PCC, Srinagar.

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee

Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex || Silk Factory Road
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006 || Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008

**Commissioner
Municipal Corporation,
Srinagar.**

No: JKPCC/NGT/ 3264-72

Dt: 18-05-2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by Srinagar Municipal Corporation.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled ""What Challenges Are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas**, disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007
2. **Whereas**, Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations which are reproduced below:
15. ***Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations. - The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-***
 - (a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
 - (b) arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

- (c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (e) frame byelaws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- (f) prescribe from time-to-time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed blue and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;
- (i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;

- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- (p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- (q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;
- (r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- (s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;

- (u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste, adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - i) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - ii) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns;
- (w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;
- (x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- (y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tonnes per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- (z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;

- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- (zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- (zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- (zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- (ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and
- (zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and
- (zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
 - (i) not to litter;
 - (ii) minimise generation of waste;
 - (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable

- wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
- (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
 - (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
 - (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- (zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalization of sanitary landfill is over;
 - (zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;
 - (zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and where so ever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
 - (zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.
 - (zl) collect and transport biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and domestic hazardous waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-story buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility.
3. **Whereas** rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the time frame for implementation of the said rules which is reproduced below:
- 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:

#	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2.	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 standalone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	1 year
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of biodegradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years

8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population	3 years
9	Setting up common or standalone 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	3 years
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years
11.	Bioremediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years

4. **Whereas** section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.- (1) *No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-*

- i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
- ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
- iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and
- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.

(2) *No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-*

(a) *the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or*

(b) *the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.*

5. **Whereas**, Srinagar Municipal Corporation is in breach of Waste Management Rules / Act referred to above. A Report received from Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir is enclosed herewith.
6. **Whereas**, the matter of Kashmir Wetlands is being heard Suo-Motto by the Hon'ble NGT in OA 239/2024 titled "**What Challenges are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing?**" which appeared in a news item in Kashmir Life dated 02/02/2024. The next date of hearing in the case is on 22nd May 2024.
7. **Whereas**, transportation and dumping of un-segregated solid waste was observed at different un-fenced collection centres at the landfill site Achan, which is in contravention of provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Rules, orders and directions issued there under and is punishable under the said Act, and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.
8. **Whereas**, the leachate which is generated at the Achan Dumping Site is not being treated and the leachate plant was found defunct on inspection by J&K PCC.
9. **Whereas**, the drainage system for storm water around the dumping site is not properly built, resulting in mixing of leachate and rain water.
10. **Whereas**, the segregator and composting plant installed were found non operational.
11. **Whereas**, the STP was also not functioning properly.
12. **Whereas**, the Achan dumping site is operating without valid Consent and Authorization of J&KPCC.
13. **Whereas**, there are 3345 residential and 651 commercial establishments within 200 mts of Dal and Nigeen Lake, besides, 3786 Dal dwellers located within the notified area of Dal Lake, as per the joint survey carried out by J&K PCC and LAWDA in 2019.
14. **Whereas**, the quality of water at 24 stations of Dal Lake was monitored and none of the locations qualify for class B criteria.

15. **Whereas**, the quality of water at 05 stations of Anchar Lake was monitored and only 02 locations qualify for class B criteria.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers vested under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued to:

The Commissioner, Srinagar Municipal Corporation shall:-

- i. Ensure that solid waste is collected, processed, treated and disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments on either side of **Dal Lake** and **Anchar Lake** finds way into the Lakes in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- iii. Notify the waste collection schedule and method of collection for segregated bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste and collect waste in accordance with the schedule and method so notified.
- iv. Enforce performance of duties by the waste generators as prescribed under rule 4 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- v. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body.
- vi. Submit status of Consent and Authorization, under the specified Acts and Rules, for operation of the Achan Landfill site immediately and to submit a comprehensive report on the quantity of Solid Waste collected, segregated, treated and disposed per day. Submit the quantity of leachate generated and discharged per day.

- vii. Submit an action plan for ensuring implementation of the Rules as per the time frame prescribed under Rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- viii. Submit the Annual Report in Form IV as prescribed under Rules 24 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- ix. Submit a list of officials of Srinagar Municipal Corporation, who are responsible for continuous violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for their prosecution under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- x. Furnish quantity of solid waste generated in the Jurisdiction of Srinagar Municipal Corporation.
- xi. Furnish the quantity of solid waste processed daily in Srinagar Municipal Corporation and disposal thereof.

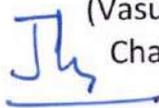
Further, the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Srinagar, shall acknowledge the receipt of these directions within one week of their issuance.

The response of Srinagar Municipal Corporation must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.



(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman



Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt. Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Srinagar.
5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Wild Life Warden Wetlands, Jammu & Kashmir.
7. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC.
8. Divisional Officer, PCC, Srinagar.

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee

Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex || Silk Factory Road
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006 || Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008

**Chief Executive Director,
Wular Conservation & Management Authority,
Srinagar.**

No: JKPCC/NGT/ 3313-21

Dt: 18-05-2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by Wular Conservation & Management Authority, Srinagar.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled "What Challenges Are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas** disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007
2. **Whereas** section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.-

(1) No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-

- i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
- ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
- iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and
- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.

- (2) No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-
- (a) the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or
 - (b) the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.
3. **Whereas**, Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee assessed the current status of Wetlands in different districts of Kashmir and ;
 4. **Whereas**, Wular Conservation and Management Authority is in breach of Waste Management Rules/ Act referred to above. A Report received from Regional Director, J&KPCC, Kashmir is enclosed herewith.
 5. **Whereas**, the matter of Kashmir Wetlands is being heard Suo-Moto by the Hon'ble NGT in OA 239/2024 titled "**What Challenges are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing?**" which appeared in a news item in Kashmir Life dated 02/02/2024. The next date of hearing in the case is on 22nd May 2024.
 6. **Whereas**, the dumping of Bio-degradable or Non Bio-degradable Solid Waste, illegal encroachments around the wetlands in Kashmir is in contravention of provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, Rules, orders and directions issued there under and is punishable under the said Act and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.
 7. **Whereas**, dumping of solid waste at Nussu Zalwan, near Wular Lake was found. The quality of water at 11 stations of Wullar Lake were monitored and 02 nos. of stations do not qualify for class B criteria.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued:

The Chief Executive Director, Wular Conservation and Management Authority, Srinagar shall:-

- i. Prepare an Action Plan for the management of Wetlands within 04 weeks.

- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments on either side of wetlands finds its way into the wetlands, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- iii. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., into drains, water bodies as prescribed under these rules.
- iv. Further, the Chief Executive Director, Wular Conservation and Management Authority, shall acknowledge the receipt of these directions within one week of their issuance.

The response of Chief Executive Director, Wular Conservation and Management Authority must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.

(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman

Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt. Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Bandipora.
5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Wild Life Warden (Wetlands), Jammu & Kashmir
7. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC.
8. Divisional Officer, PCC, Bandipora.

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Council



Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006 || Silk Factory Road
Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008



**The Chief Executive Officer
Municipal Council
Budgam.**

No: JKPCC/NGT/178/ 3282-80

Dt: 18 - 05 - 2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by Municipal Council Budgam.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled "What Challenges Are Kashmiri Wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas**, disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007

2. **Whereas**, Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations, which are reproduced below:

15. **Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.** - The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-
 - (a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
 - (b) arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

- (c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (e) frame byelaws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- (f) prescribe from time-to-time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed blue and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;
- (i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner

that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;

- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Council;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- (p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- (q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;
- (r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;

- (s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- (u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste, adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - i) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - ii) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns;
- (w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;
- (x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for

discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;

- (y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tonnes per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Council, as the case may be;
- (z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;
- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- (zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Council by the 31st May of every year;
- (zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- (zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- (ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and
- (zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of

these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and

- (zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
- (i) not to litter;
 - (ii) minimise generation of waste;
 - (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
 - (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
 - (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
 - (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- (zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;
- (zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

- (zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
- (zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.
- (zl) collect and transport biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and domestic hazardous waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-story buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility.
3. **Whereas**, Rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the time frame for implementation of the said rules which is reproduced below:
- 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:

#	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2.	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 standalone sanitary landfill	1 year

	facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of biodegradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population	3 years
9.	Setting up common or standalone 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	3 years
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years
11.	Bioremediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years

4. **Whereas**, section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir, Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.- (1) No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-

- i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
- ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
- iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and
- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.

(2) No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-

- (a) the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or
- (b) the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.

5. **Whereas**, the Municipal Council, Budgam has been in continuous breach of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Waste Management Rules, referred above. Report of concerned Divisional Officer Budgam along with photographs of unscientific dumping of solid waste observed in Hokarsar Wetland in this regard is enclosed and;
6. **Whereas**, the matter of pollution in Wetlands is also being heard by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA 239 / 2024 and the order passed on 13.03.2024 in the matter is enclosed and;

7. **Whereas**, contravention of provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, rules, orders and directions issued there under is punishable under the said Act and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued:

The Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council Budgam shall:-

- i. Ensure that solid waste is collected, processed, treated and disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments on either side of Hokarsar **Wetland** finds way into the Wetland, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- iii. Notify the waste collection schedule and method of collection for segregated bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste and collect waste in accordance with the schedule and method so notified.
- iv. Enforce performance of duties by the waste generators as prescribed under rule 4 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- v. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors, authorised by the local body.

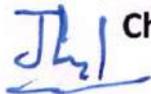
- vi. Submit a list of officials of Budgam Municipal Council, who are responsible for continuous violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, for their prosecution under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.
- vii. Submit the present status of Solid Waste & Plastic Waste observed in Hokarsar Wetland and action plan along with the timeline for its removal from the above mentioned area.
- viii. Furnish quantity of solid waste generated in Budgam Municipal Council Jurisdiction.
- ix. Furnish the quantity of solid waste processed daily in Budgam Municipal Council Jurisdiction and disposal thereof.
- x. Furnish the action plan and timeline regarding processing of legacy waste lying at Solid Waste dumping site, as reflected in the recent inspection report of J&K PCC dated 02-05-2024.

The response of Municipal Council Budgam must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.



(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman



Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt; Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Budgam.
5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Director, Urban Local Bodies, Kashmir.
7. Wild Life Warden (Wetlands), Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC
9. Divisional Officer, PCC, Budgam.



Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee

Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex || Silk Factory Road
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006 || Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008



**The Chief Executive Officer
Municipal Council
Bandipora**

No: JKPCC/NGT/239-2024/ 3273-81

18
Dt:- 05- 2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by Municipal Council Bandipora.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled "What challenges are Kashmiri wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas**, disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007
2. **Whereas**, Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations, which are reproduced below:
15. **Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.** - The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-
 - (a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
 - (b) arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes,

malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

- (c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (e) frame byelaws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- (f) prescribe from time-to-time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed blue and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;
- (i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit

domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;

- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- (p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- (q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;

- (r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- (s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- (u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste, adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - i) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - ii) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns;
- (w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;

- (x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- (y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tonnes per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- (z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;
- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- (zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- (zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- (zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- (ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and

- (zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and
- (zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
 - (i) not to litter;
 - (ii) minimise generation of waste;
 - (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
 - (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
 - (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
 - (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- (zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;
- (zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

- (zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
- (zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.
- (zl) collect and transport biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and domestic hazardous waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-story buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility.
3. **Whereas**, Rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the time frame for implementation of the said rules which is reproduced below:

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:

#	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2.	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	1 year

	standalone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of biodegradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population	3 years
9.	Setting up common or standalone 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	3 years
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years

11.	Bioremediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years
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4. **Whereas**, section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir, Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.- (1) No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-

- i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
- ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
- iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and
- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.

(2) No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-

- (a) the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or
- (b) the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.

5. **Whereas**, the Municipal Council, Bandipora has been found to be in breach of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Waste Management Rules referred to above. Inspection Report of concerned Divisional Officer Bandipora along with photographs of unscientific dumping of solid waste observed at Nussu Zalwan in Wular Lake is enclosed and;
6. **Whereas**, the matter of pollution in wetlands is also being heard by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA 239 / 2024 and the order passed on 13.03.2024 in the matter is enclosed and;

7. **Whereas**, contravention of provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, rules, orders and directions issued there under is punishable under the said Act and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued:

The Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council Bandipora shall:-

- i. Ensure that solid waste is collected, processed, treated and disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments is dumped on the bank of Wular Lake, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- iii. Notify the waste collection schedule and method of collection for segregated bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste and collect waste in accordance with the schedule and method so notified.
- iv. Enforce performance of duties by the waste generators as prescribed under rule 4 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- v. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors, authorised by the local body.
- vi. Submit a list of officials of Bandipora Municipal Council, who are responsible for continuous violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, for their prosecution under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

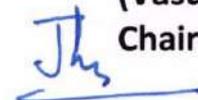
- vii. Submit the present status of Solid Waste observed near Wular Lake and action plan along with the timeline for its removal from the above mentioned area.
- viii. Furnish quantity of solid waste generated in Bandipora Municipal Council Jurisdiction.
- ix. Furnish the quantity of solid waste processed daily in Bandipora Municipal Council Jurisdiction and disposal thereof.
- x. Furnish the action plan and timeline regarding processing of legacy waste lying on the bank of Wular Lake, as reflected in the recent inspection report of J&K PCC dated 29-04-2024.

The response of Municipal Council Bandipora must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.



(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman



Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt; Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Bandipora.
5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Director, Urban Local Bodies, Kashmir.
7. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC
8. Divisional Officer, PCC, Bandipora.

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee



Arivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006

|| Silk Factory Road
|| Rajbagh, Srinagar, 19



**The Chief Executive Officer
Municipal Council
Ganderbal**

No: JKPC/NGT/239-2024/ 3281-89

18
Dt: - 05- 2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by Municipal Council Ganderbal.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled "What challenges are Kashmiri wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas,** disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007
2. **Whereas,** Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations, which are reproduced below:
15. **Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.** - The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-
 - (a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
 - (b) arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises.

From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

- (c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (e) frame byelaws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- (f) prescribe from time-to-time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed blue and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;

- (i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;
- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- (p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- (q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such

facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;

- (r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- (s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- (u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste, adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - i) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - ii) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns;

- (w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;
- (x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- (y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tonnes per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- (z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;
- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- (zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- (zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- (zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;

- (ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and
- (zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and
- (zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
 - (i) not to litter;
 - (ii) minimise generation of waste;
 - (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
 - (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
 - (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
 - (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- (zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;

- (zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;
- (zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
- (zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.
- (zl) collect and transport biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and domestic hazardous waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-story buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility.
3. **Whereas**, Rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the time frame for implementation of the said rules which is reproduced below:
- 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:

#	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)

1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2.	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 standalone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	1 year
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of biodegradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population	3 years
9	Setting up common or standalone 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	3 years

10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years
11.	Bioremediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years

4. **Whereas**, section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir, Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.- (1) No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-

- i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
- ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
- iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and
- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.

(2) No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-

(a) the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or

(b) the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.

5. **Whereas**, the Municipal Council, Ganderbal has been found to be in breach of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Waste Management Rules referred above. Inspection Report of concerned

Divisional Officer Ganderbal along with photographs of unscientific dumping of solid waste observed in Manasbal Lake in this regard is enclosed and;

6. **Whereas**, the matter of pollution in wetlands is also being heard by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA 239 / 2024 and the order passed on 13.03.2024 in the matter is enclosed and;
7. **Whereas**, contravention of provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, rules, orders and directions issued there under is punishable under the said Act and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued:

The Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Council Ganderbal shall:-

- i. Ensure that solid waste is collected, processed, treated and disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments is dumped at Kohistan Colony Safapora Jhoraka Park on the bank of Manasbal Lake, Rather Mohalla and along the Srinagar – Leh National highway near Beehama, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- iii. Notify the waste collection schedule and method of collection for segregated bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste and collect waste in accordance with the schedule and method so notified.
- iv. Enforce performance of duties by the waste generators as prescribed under rule 4 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- v. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water

bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors, authorised by the local body.

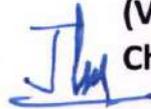
- vi. Submit a list of officials of Ganderbal Municipal Council, who are responsible for continuous violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, for their prosecution under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.
- vii. Submit the present status of Solid Waste observed near Manasbal Lake and National highway near Beehama and action plan along with the timeline for its removal from the above mentioned points.
- viii. Furnish quantity of solid waste generated in Ganderbal Municipal Council Jurisdiction.
- ix. Furnish the quantity of solid waste processed daily in Ganderbal Municipal Council Jurisdiction and disposal thereof.
- x. Furnish the action plan and timeline regarding processing of legacy waste lying at open dumping sites, as reflected in the inspection report of J&K PCC dated 30-04-2024.

The response of Municipal Council Ganderbal must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.



(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman



Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt; Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Ganderbal.
5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Director, Urban Local Bodies, Kashmir.
7. Wild Life Warden (Wetlands), Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC
9. Divisional Officer, PCC, Ganderbal.

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee

Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006

|| Silk Factory Road
Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008



**The Executive Officer
Municipal Committee,
Sumbal**

No: JKPCC/NGT/239-2024/ 3246-53

18
Dt:- 05- 2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by Municipal Committee Sumbal.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled "What challenges are Kashmiri wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas,** disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007

2. **Whereas,** Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations, which are reproduced below:
 15. **Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.** - The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-
 - (a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
 - (b) arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes,

malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

- (c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (e) frame byelaws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- (f) prescribe from time-to-time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed blue and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;
- (i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit

domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;

- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- (p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- (q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;

- (r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- (s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- (u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste, adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - i) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - ii) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns;
- (w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;

- (x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- (y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tonnes per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- (z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;
- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- (zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- (zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- (zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- (ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and

- (zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and
- (zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
 - (i) not to litter;
 - (ii) minimise generation of waste;
 - (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
 - (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
 - (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
 - (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- (zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;
- (zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

- (zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
- (zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.
- (zl) collect and transport biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and domestic hazardous waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-story buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility.

3. **Whereas**, Rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the time frame for implementation of the said rules which is reproduced below:

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:

#	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2.	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	1 year

	standalone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of biodegradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population	3 years
9	Setting up common or standalone 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	3 years
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years

11.	Bioremediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years
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4. **Whereas**, section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir, Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.- (1) No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-

- i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
- ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
- iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and
- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.

(2) No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-

- (a) the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or
- (b) the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.

5. **Whereas**, the Municipal Committee, Sumbal has been found to be in breach of Waste Management Rules/ Act referred to above. Inspection Report of J&K PCC along with Photographs in this matter is also enclosed;
6. **Whereas**, the matter of pollution in wetlands is also being heard by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA 239 / 2024 and the order passed on 13.03.2024 in the matter is enclosed and;

7. **Whereas**, contravention of provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, rules, orders and directions issued there under is punishable under the said Act and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued:

The Executive Officer, Municipal Committee Sumbal shall:-

- i. Ensure that solid waste is collected, processed, treated and disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments is dumped on the bank of Wular Lake at Nussu Zalwan, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- iii. Notify the waste collection schedule and method of collection for segregated bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste and collect waste in accordance with the schedule and method so notified.
- iv. Enforce performance of duties by the waste generators as prescribed under rule 4 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- v. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors, authorised by the local body.
- vi. Submit a list of officials of Sumbal Municipal Committee, who are responsible for continuous violation of Solid Waste Management Rules for their prosecution under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

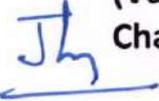
- vii. Submit the present status of Solid Waste observed near Wular Lake and action plan along with the timeline for its removal from the above mentioned area.
- viii. Furnish quantity of solid waste generated in Sumbal Municipal Committee Jurisdiction.
- ix. Furnish the quantity of solid waste processed daily in Sumbal Municipal Committee Jurisdiction and disposal thereof.
- x. Furnish the action plan and timeline regarding processing of legacy waste lying on the bank of Wular Lake at Nussu Zalwan, as reflected in the recent inspection report of J&K PCC dated 29-04-2024.

The response of Municipal Committee Sumbal must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.



(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman



Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt; Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Bandipora.
5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Director, Urban Local Bodies, Kashmir.
7. Wild Life Warden (Wetlands) Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC
9. Divisional Officer, PCC, Bandipora.

Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee

Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex || Silk Factory Road
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006 Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008



**The Executive Officer
Municipal Committee
Hajin**

No: JKPC/NGT/239-2024/ 3254-63

18
Dt:- 05- 2024

Subject: Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by Municipal Committee Hajin.

Ref: O.A No. 239 of 2024 titled "What challenges are Kashmiri wetlands Facing?" appearing in Kashmir Life dated 02.02.2024.

1. **Whereas,** disposal of Solid Waste is primarily regulated under the following Rules / Act:
 - a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
 - c. J&K Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007

2. **Whereas,** Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations, which are reproduced below:

15. **Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.** - The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-
 - (a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
 - (b) arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes,

- malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- (c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
 - (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
 - (e) frame byelaws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
 - (f) prescribe from time-to-time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
 - (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
 - (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed blue and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;
 - (i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit

domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;

- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- (p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- (q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;

- (r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- (s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- (u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste, adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - i) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - ii) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns;
- (w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;

- (x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- (y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tonnes per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- (z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;
- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- (zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- (zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- (zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- (ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and

- (zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and
- (zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
 - (i) not to litter;
 - (ii) minimise generation of waste;
 - (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
 - (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
 - (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
 - (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- (zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;
- (zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

- (zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
- (zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.
- (zl) collect and transport biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and domestic hazardous waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-story buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility.

3. **Whereas**, Rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes the time frame for implementation of the said rules which is reproduced below:

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:

#	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2.	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	1 year

	standalone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of biodegradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population	3 years
9	Setting up common or standalone 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	3 years
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years

11.	Bioremediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years
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4. **Whereas**, section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir, Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 provides as follows:

Section 9 – Prohibition to throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands.- (1) No person, by himself or through another, shall knowingly or otherwise, throw or cause to be thrown, in any drain, ventilation, shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, natural or manmade lakes, wetlands any non-biodegradable garbage or construction debris or any biodegradable garbage by placing in a non-biodegradable bag or container likely to-

- i. injure the drainage and sewage system;
- ii. interfere with the free flow or affect the treatment and disposal of drainage and sewage contents;
- iii. be dangerous or cause nuisance or be prejudicial to the public health; and
- iv. damage the lakes, rivers or wetlands.

(2) No person shall, knowingly or otherwise, place or permit to be placed, except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed, any biodegradable or non-biodegradable garbage in any public place open to public view unless-

- (a) the garbage is placed in any receptacle; or
- (b) the garbage is deposited in a location designated by local authority having jurisdiction in the area for the disposal of such garbage.

5. **Whereas**, the Municipal Committee, Hajin has been found to be in breach of Waste Management Rules/ Act referred to above. Inspection Report of J&K PCC along with Photographs in this matter is also enclosed;
6. **Whereas**, the matter of pollution in wetlands is also being heard by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA 239 / 2024 and the order passed on 13.03.2024 in the matter is enclosed and;

7. **Whereas**, contravention of provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, rules, orders and directions issued there under is punishable under the said Act and this includes contraventions by Government Departments as well.

Now therefore, in view of the above position of law, the deficiencies that persist in the implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and in exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the following directions are hereby issued:

The Executive Officer, Municipal Committee Hajin shall:-

- i. Ensure that solid waste is collected, processed, treated and disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- ii. Ensure that no waste, whether bio-degradable or non-biodegradable, from domestic or commercial establishments is dumped on the bank of Wular Lake at Nussu Zalwan, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 9 of the Jammu and Kashmir Non-biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007.
- iii. Notify the waste collection schedule and method of collection for segregated bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste and collect waste in accordance with the schedule and method so notified.
- iv. Enforce performance of duties by the waste generators as prescribed under rule 4 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- v. Direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, bottles, cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, water bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors, authorised by the local body.
- vi. Submit a list of officials of Hajin Municipal Committee, who are responsible for continuous violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, for their prosecution under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

- vii. Submit the present status of Solid Waste observed near Wular Lake and action plan along with the timeline for its removal from the above mentioned area.
- viii. Furnish quantity of solid waste generated in Hajin Municipal Committee Jurisdiction.
- ix. Furnish the quantity of solid waste processed daily in Hajin Municipal Committee Jurisdiction and disposal thereof.
- x. Furnish the action plan and timeline regarding processing of legacy waste lying on the bank of Wular Lake at Nussu Zalwan, as reflected in the recent inspection report of J&K PCC dated 02-05-2024.

The response of Municipal Committee Hajin must reach J&K Pollution Control Committee by or before 10th June 2024.

Encl: leaves.



(Vasu Yadav)
Chairman



Copy to:

1. Financial Commissioner (Addl. Chief Secretary), Forests, Ecology and Environment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
2. Commissioner/Secretary to Govt; Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu / Srinagar.
3. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.
4. Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate, Bandipora.
5. Regional Director, J&K PCC, Kashmir.
6. Director, Urban Local Bodies, Kashmir.
7. Wild Life Warden (Wetlands), Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Scientist 'B' In charge MSW, J&K PCC
9. Divisional Officer, PCC, Budgam.