

**REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT,  
U.P, LUCKNOW**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-**

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606/2018**

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

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**REPORT OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER OF HON'BLE  
NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PASSED IN O.A. NO. 606/2018 IN THE MATTER OF  
"COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016"**

**(Updated Compliance Report in continuation of earlier report dated 11.12.2020)**

**I. Background of the Case**

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 10.01.2020 in OA 606/2018 reviewed the Compliance of *Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016* in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The review of compliance was in terms of the following-

- Compliance to Solid Waste Rules including Legacy Waste
- Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Rules
- Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste
- Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules
- Compliance to E-Waste Rules
- 351 Polluted river stretches in the country
- 122 Non-attainment cities
- 100 industrial clusters
- Status of STPs and re-use of treated water
- Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance
- Ground water extraction/ contamination and re-charge
- Air Pollution including noise pollution
- Illegal sand mining
- Rejuvenation of water bodies
- Compliance to Plastic Waste Management Rules

The issue for consideration in **OA No. 606/2018** is non-compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other important environmental issues for protection of public health and the environment. The issues of solid as well as liquid waste management are being monitored as per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 02.09.2014 in *Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel vs. Union of India & Ors.*, (with regard to solid waste management)

and order reported in (2017) 5 SCC 326, *Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India* relating to liquid waste management. Other related issues include pollution of 351 river stretches, 122 non-attainment cities in terms of air quality, 100 polluted industrial clusters, illegal sand mining etc. The matter has been dealt with by several orders passed by the Hon'ble NGT in the last more than three years including orders dated 16.01.2019, 26.04.2019, 17.05.2019, 18.07.2019, 12.09.2019, 07.01.2020, 10.01.2020, 17.01.2020, 24.01.2020, 02.07.2020 and 14.12.2020.

## **II. Orders Of The Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 606 of 2018**

1. **Vide order dated 16.01.2019**, after noticing that statutory timelines provided under Rule 22 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for various steps had expired and failure of the same was a punishable criminal offence under the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act as well as under the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (NGT Act), the Tribunal required the presence of Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs. The timelines provided in the aforesaid Rule were as follows:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time limit from the date of notification of rules</b>
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 stand-alone 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 bio degradable, 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 populations.	3 years
9.	Setting up common or stand-alone sanitary landfills by or for all Local Bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules.	3 years
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by 3 years all Local Bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules.	3 years
11.	Bio-remediation or capping of old And abandoned dumpsites.	5 years

2. Hon'ble NGT **vide order dated 26.04.2019** directed the Chief Secretaries to file compliance reports on the following aspects:

*"a. Status of compliance of SWM Rule, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in their respective areas.*

*b. Status of functioning of Committees constituted by this order.*

*c. Status of the Action Plan in compliance vide order dated 20.09.2018 in the News Item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB (Original Application No. 673/2018).*

*d. Status of functioning of Committees constituted in News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018.(O.A. No.681/2018).*

*e. Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A. No. 1038/2018, News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018.*

*f. Status of the work in compliance of the directions passed in O.A. No. 173 of 2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal &Ors. Order dated 04.09.2018.*

*g. Total amount collected from erring industries on the basis of 'Polluter Pays' principle, 'Precautionary principle' and details of utilization of funds collected.*

*h. Status of the identification and development of Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the State."*

3. **Vide order dated 26.04.2019**, Hon'ble NGT in an elaborate way dealt with the issues and settled key parameters required to be fulfilled for the compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The critical issues as well as indicators considered for compliance are presented in **Table- 1**.

**Table-1: Parameters for Performance audit to be conducted for 500 ULBs with population of 1 lakh and above as per MoHUA suggestions**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Key Parameters/ Indicators</b>	<b>Description of Parameters/Indicators for physical evaluation</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Door to Door Collection</b>	Door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. Transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities
<b>2</b>	<b>Source Segregation</b>	Segregation of waste by households into Biodegradable, non-biodegradable, domestic hazardous.
<b>3</b>	<b>Litter Bins &amp; Waste Storage Bins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of Twin-bin/ segregated litter bins in commercial &amp; public areas at every 50-100 meters.</li> <li>• Installation of Waste storage bins in strategic locations across the city, as per requirement (Unless Binless)</li> <li>• Elimination of Garbage Vulnerable Points.</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Transfer Stations</b>	Installation of Transfer Stations instead of secondary storage bins in cities with population above 5 lakhs.
<b>5</b>	<b>Separate transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compartmentalization of vehicles for the collection of different fractions of waste.</li> <li>• Use of GPS in collection and transportation vehicles to be made mandatory at least in cities with population above 5 lakh along with the publication of route map.</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	<b>Public Sweeping</b>	All public and commercial areas to have twice daily sweeping, including night sweeping and residential areas to have daily sweeping.
<b>7</b>	<b>Waste Processing -Wet Waste -Dry Waste -MRF Facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste to be demarcated</li> <li>• Establishing systems for home/decentralised and centralised composting</li> <li>• Setting up of MRF Facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	<b>Scientific Landfill</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Systems for the treatment of legacy waste to be established.</li> </ul>
9	<b>C&amp;D Waste</b>	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.
10	<b>Plastic Waste</b>	Implementation of ban on plastics below <50 microns thickness and single use plastics.
11	<b>Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs)</b>	Bulk waste generators to set up decentralized waste processing facilities as per SWM Rules, 2016.
12	<b>RDF</b>	Mandatory arrangements have to be made by cement plants to collect and use RDF, from the RDF plants, located within 200 kms.
13	<b>Preventing solid waste from entering into water bodies</b>	Installation of suitable mechanisms such as screen mesh, grill, nets, etc. in water bodies such as nallahs, drains, to arrest solid waste from entering into water bodies.
14	<b>User Fees</b>	Waste Generators paying user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.
15	<b>Penalty provision</b>	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 byelaws framed.
16	<b>Notification of By Laws</b>	Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of MSW Rules, 2016 and ensuring timely implementation.
17	<b>Citizen Grievance Redressal</b>	Resolution of complaints on <b>Swachhata App</b> within SLA.
18	<b>Monitoring mechanism</b>	States/ULBs to update month wise targets/action plans on the online MIS.

4. **Vide order dated 12.09.2019 in OA No. 606/2018**, Hon'ble NGT had directed that the work in following thematic areas to be personally ensured by the concerned Chief Secretaries of the States and to file the current status:

- Compliance of Solid Waste Rules including Legacy Waste **(Thematic Area- 1)**
- Compliance of Bio-medical Waste Rules **(Thematic Area- 2)**
- Compliance of Construction & Demolition Waste **(Thematic Area- 3)**
- Compliance of Hazardous Waste Rules **(Thematic Area- 4)**
- Compliance of E-Waste Rules **(Thematic Area- 5)**

- 351 Polluted River Stretches in the country (12 Polluted River Stretches in Uttar Pradesh) **(Thematic Area- 6)**
- 122 Non-attainment cities (15 Non-attainment cities in U. P.) **(Thematic Area- 7)**
- 100 industrial clusters (13 Polluted Industrial Areas in Uttar Pradesh) **(Thematic Area- 8)**
- Status of STPs and re-use of treated water **(Thematic Area- 9)**
- Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance **(Thematic Area- 10)**
- Ground water extraction/ contamination and re-charge **(Thematic Area- 11)**
- Air Pollution including noise pollution **(Thematic Area- 12)**
- Illegal sand mining **(Thematic Area- 13)**
- Rejuvenation of water bodies **(Thematic Area- 14)**
- Compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules **(Thematic Area- 15)**

The State Government was also directed to give compliance report regarding the following issues-

- a) Status of functioning of Committees
- b) Status of Action Plans with regard to all thematic areas
- c) Status of work in Compliance of the directions
- d) Total amount collected from erring industries on the basis of 'Polluter Pay' principle, 'Precautionary Principle' and details of utilization of funds collected.
- e) Status of the identification and development of The Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the state.

5. The status report dated 27.12.2019 with reference to the above thematic areas was considered on 07.01.2020 and it was observed that-

*"The reports give information about States who have given some information but the nature and extent of information which was required has not been furnished. Available information with regard to sewage generation and treatment shows huge gap. Grading made by the CPCB into 'good', 'average', 'poor' and 'no information' is not based on any qualitative analysis but extent of information furnished.*

*Instead, what is least expected is information on:*

- i. *Solid waste management, including remediation of legacy waste in terms of earlier orders of this Tribunal,*
- ii. *Sewage treatment and restoration of 351 polluted river stretches and*
- iii. *Air quality management in 102 (122) non-attainment cities.*

*With respect to serial no. (i), the information is required with regard to the quantity of MSW generated, segregated and treated; gaps in the waste processing in terms of generation and treatment and enforcement of statutory timelines and orders of this Tribunal for bridging the gap; number of sites, and quantity of legacy waste therein and timelines for its remediation.*

*With respect to serial no. (ii), quantity of sewage generated and treated in the State, gap in the sewage treatment and timelines to bridge the gap including strategy for use of treated water for secondary purpose. Further, with regard to restoration of 351 polluted river stretches, the States need to furnish information about the compliance of directions including in-situ and ex-situ remediation by way of phyto-remediation/artificial wetlands, bio- diversity parks or any other appropriate measure to supplement load reduction on recipient river systems.*

*With respect to serial no. (iii), the Chief Secretaries need to monitor and compile information on the subject of execution of action plans for containment of air pollution in terms of orders of this Tribunal and furnish the quantifiable progress/achievement to the CPCB. The regime of compensation in terms of earlier directions will be considered after interaction with the Chief Secretaries.”*

**6. Vide order dated 10.01.2020**, Hon’ble NGT reviewed the progress and implementation of the directions. It was further directed that compliance reports be furnished by the States/UTs to CPCB. In addition, the directions with reference to the cases related with O.A.606/2018 are enclosed in **Annexure- I**.

**A. Solid Waste Management:** Vide Order dated 20.08.2018 after referring to earlier proceedings and a chamber meeting with all the concerned stakeholders, the Tribunal considered the following questions:

*“i. Whether State-wise Action Plan with timelines and budgetary support/provision for management of MSW has been prepared?*

- ii. *Whether each city/town/urban local body is covered under the said Plan and individual Action Plan has timelines with budgetary provisions?*
- iii. *What time has been fixed to completely comply with the provisions of the Rules, 2016?*
- iv. *What are the main constraints of non-compliance of Rules, 2016?"*

It was directed that action plans be finalized latest by 31.10.2018 and executed latest by 31.12.2019 which was to be overseen by the Principal Secretaries of Urban/Rural Development Departments of States/UTs.

***Compensation scale is hereby laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the Rules requires taking of several steps mentioned in Rule 22 from Serial No. 1 to 10 (mentioned in para 12 above). Any such continued failure will result in liability of every Local Body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body from 01.04.2020 till compliance.***

***Continued failure of every Local Body on the subject of commencing the work of legacy waste sites remediation from 01.04.2020 till compliance will result in liability to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body.***

*"Further, with regard to thematic areas listed above in para 20, steps be ensured by the Chief Secretaries in terms of directions of this Tribunal especially w.r.t. plastic waste, bio-medical waste, construction and demolition waste which are linked with solid waste treatment and disposal. Action may also be ensured by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs with respect to remaining thematic areas viz. hazardous waste, e-waste, polluted industrial clusters, reuse of treated water, performance of CETPs/ETPs, groundwater extraction, groundwater recharge, restoration of water bodies, noise pollution and illegal sand mining."*

**B. Sewage Management:** The Tribunal also dealt with the issue of sewage management in pursuance of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India*

requiring proper treatment of sewage to prevent untreated sewage and other effluents being discharged into water bodies.

On 28.08.2019, it was directed that 100% sewage treatment must be ensured by all local bodies. Further, vide order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018, Hon'ble NGT directed that for failure to commence in-situ remediation, compensation will be payable at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain after 31.03.2020 and for failure to commence setting up of STPs after 31.03.2020 compensation is to be paid at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP. Moreover, for failure to complete the project, compensation has to be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per STP per month after 31.03.2021.

Further, in reference to O.A. 593/2017 the Tribunal directed *"100% treatment of sewage may be ensured by 31.03.2020 at least to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs.5 lakhs per month per drain for default in in- situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP"*. Moreover, the Tribunal stated that the *"timeline for completing all steps of action plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP."*

**C. Other Issues:** Hon'ble NGT had given directions regarding other significant environmental issues in separate proceedings. Such issues include 351 polluted river stretches, 122 non-attainment cities, 100 polluted industrial clusters, illegal sand mining, reuse of treated water, restoration of water bodies, compliance of Plastic Waste, Bio-medical waste etc., carrying capacity study, remediation of legacy waste sites, preparation of District Environment Plans, Hazardous Waste Management Rules, depletion of ground water in over-exploited, critical and

semi-critical areas. However, as per order dated 07.01.2020 in O.A. 606/2018, primary focus areas were:

- (i) Solid waste management including legacy waste
- (ii) Sewage management and 351 polluted river stretches
- (iii) Air quality management in 122 non-attainment cities

7. **Vide order dated 02.07.2020**, Hon'ble NGT reviewed the progress and implementation/directions. Furthermore, the report of NITI Aayog dated 25.06.2020 was considered. The Report of the NITI Aayog is stated below:

i. Vide order 18.10.2019, Hon'ble NGT suggested NITI Aayog to standardize technologies and costs. Operative part of the said order is as follows:

***“There is need to standardize necessary technologies with cost breakups for operation and maintenance, including procurement. Besides this, the service provides need to be identified and empanelled. This exercise may also require the concerned authority to explore business models”. It had also stated in paragraph 2 that -"development of business models for privatization of (a) sewage collection, treatment and disposal, including utilization of treated water and sludge; (b) remediation of legacy waste dumpsites; and (c) other such activities relating to collection, treatment and processing and utilization of wastes and provision of services such as setting up of rainwater harvesting system may have to be considered.”***

ii. Accordingly, the NITI Aayog has filed its report 25.06.2020, inter alia as follows:

***“Subsequently, first meeting of the Committee under the chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog was held on 19.11.2019 wherein it was decided that CEO, NITI Aayog will be the nominee of the Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog to chair the committee constituted by the Hon'ble Tribunal. Thereafter, CEO, NITI Aayog convened a meeting in which a sub-group was formed under the chairmanship of Director General, NMCG, which included Additional 9 Director-General, NMCG, Additional CEO, GeM Portal, Joint Adviser, Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) of MoHUA, Adviser (Housing & Urban Affairs), NITI Aayog and Adviser (Water Resources &***

*Land Resources), NITI Aayog. It was directed during the meeting that this sub-group will take a decision regarding the documents and business models that should be uploaded on GeM Portal for easy adoption by states to undertake solid and liquid waste management in India.*

*The Committee held three meetings: on 19.11.2019, 20.11.2019 and 17.03.2020. Pursuant to the decisions taken during these meetings, NITI Aayog has formulated the Model Concession Agreements (MCAs) and Model Request for Proposals documents (RFPs) for Integrated Solid Waste Management (including Bioremediation of Legacy Waste) and Integrated Liquid Waste Management (including Faecal Sludge Management) on Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) of Public-Private Partnership (PPP).*

*MoHUA has provided Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) Contract for Legacy Waste Dumpsite Remediation and several other documents relating to legacy waste dumpsite remediation and integrated solid waste management activities such as collection, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.*

*NMCG has also provided documents for setting up of sewage treatment plants and other guiding documents for improved liquid waste management in the country.*

*Now the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have the following options for solid waste management and liquid waste management under PPP:*

**For Solid Waste Management:**

- (i) To undertake only legacy waste remediation: existing method of tendering EPC contract which is entirely financed by the government be taken up (it is a successful model as indicated by MoHUA).*
- (ii) To undertake only solid waste management system collection transportation processing & disposal) (Non-HAM): the existing method of tendering Design, Build, Finance, Operate & Transfer (DBFOT) contracts which is either not funded or only partly funded by the government be taken up. The drafts of such agreements, model RFP, list*

*of necessary clauses of such agreements, and guidelines for drafting of concession 10 agreements have been made available through Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), MoHUA, and the World Bank.*

- (iii) To undertake both legacy waste remediation as well as solid waste management system: the MCA of NITI Aayog under HAM may be taken up.*
- (iv) To undertake only solid waste management system (collection, transportation, processing & disposal) Myth only the parts of the NITI Aayog MCA pertaining to Bio-Remediation of Legacy Waste may accordingly be removed by the ULB and remaining agreement may be taken up.*

**For Liquid Waste Management:**

- (i) To undertake only sewage treatment (Non-HAM): existing method of tendering EPC contract or DBFOT contract for setting up sewage treatment plants under state or central government funding schemes, may be taken up.*
- (ii) To undertake only sewage treatment (under HAM): model bidding documents prepared by NMCG may be taken up.*
- (iii) To undertake both sewage treatment as well as faecal sludge management system: the MCA of NIT1 Aayog under HAM may be taken up.*

Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 606/2018 Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 dated 02.07.2020 has passed following directions:

**“Appearance of the Chief Secretaries in third round is rescheduled as follows:**

<b>STATES/UTs</b>	<b>DATE OF HEARING</b>
Uttar Pradesh	07.07.2021

- The state appearing on the respective dates shall submit a quarterly report to NGT and CPCB, 15 days in advance to their appearance.
- In case the physical presence of the Chief Secretaries is not found viable, they can seek to appear online by way of video conferencing but they may not delegate this responsibility to any other officer. All the State/UTs may take further steps for compliance of environmental norms in terms of directions already issued including

taking coercive measures for non-compliance against the polluters as well as erring officers and recovering compensation.

- Quarterly report may continue to file with a copy to CPCB. CPCB may file consolidated reports quarterly. There may be a separate column showing compliance of direction for model compliant cities, towns and villages in every State. The Chief Secretaries may have this as one of the focus areas in their presentation also.

Moreover, it was observed that the issue of solid and liquid waste is a matter of serious concern. Legacy waste remediation has not even commenced at most of the sites. Before assessing the progress it is necessary to state the directions given by Hon'ble NGT with respect to identified thematic areas as per orders passed earlier.

**8. Vide order dated 14.12.2020**, Hon'ble NGT reviewed the progress and implementation of the directions. It was further directed that compliance reports be furnished by the States/UTs to CPCB. Hon'ble NGT also directed Chief Secretaries of the States to submit the quarterly compliance reports filed by 30.06.2021 which may be put up for consideration on 28.07.2021. Hon'ble NGT also directed that by order dated 16.01.2019 and further orders passed that the Chief Secretaries are directed to give a consolidated report on the subject of waste management as well as remedial action for rejuvenation of 351 polluted river stretches, 122 non-attainment cities, 100 polluted industrial clusters, sand mining, etc., henceforth the present matter will primarily deal with the issues of solid waste management only, other issues being subject matter of separate proceedings.

**In view of the above mentioned direction of the Hon'ble NGT, this committee has dealt only with the Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules including Legacy waste, other issues shall be dealt with separately.**

In terms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the statutory authorities for various actions have been specified.

**Under Rule 5**, a Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) is to be constituted headed by the Secretary, MoEF&CC with representation from Ministries of Urban Development, Rural

Development, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Agriculture, CPCB, State PCBs/PCCs, Urban and Rural Development Departments, Urban Local Bodies and Towns from the of the States, FICCI, CII and subject experts. The CMC is to meet once in a year.

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

**Under Rule 7**, the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers have to provide market development assistance for compost and promote marketing of such compost.

**Under Rule 8**, Ministry of Agriculture has to evolve mechanism for utilization of compost.

**Under Rule 9**, Ministry of Power has to decide compulsory purchase and tariff issues.

**Under Rule 10**, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources has to facilitate infrastructure creation and provide for subsidy.

**Under Rule 11**, the concerned Secretaries of Urban Development have to prepare State Policy and Management strategies and the Town Planning Department has to ensure setting up waste processing and disposal facilities and take other enumerated actions.

**Under Rule 12**, the District Magistrates have to identify suitable lands and review performance of local bodies.

**Under Rule 13**, the Secretaries of Panchayats have also to perform similar duties.

**Under Rule 14**, CPCB is to coordinate with State PCBs and formulate standards of ground water, ambient air quality, noise, etc.

**Under rule 15**, local authorities have to prepare solid waste management plans, collection of waste and coordination with the other stakeholders for enumerated steps.

**Under Rule 16**, the SPCBs/PCCs have to enforce the rules and monitor compliances.

**Under Rule 17**, there are duties of private bodies, including the manufacturers to be monitored by the State Bodies. **The timelines are provided in Rule 22** for various steps. The last timeline of 5 years provided by the Rules expired on 07.04.2021.

There is also provision for auditing and submission of annual report **under Rule 24**. Since there has been large scale non-compliances of the said rules, all the concerned authorities need to review the progress and perform their responsibility in accordance with law. The MoEF&CC has to finally monitor compliance, as already mentioned. We hope all the authorities will now take necessary steps for meaningful compliances for protection of environment and public health.

**III. Compliance Status of Solid Waste Rules including Legacy Waste as per the Directions Given By Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 14.12.2020 In O.A. No. 606/2018**

The Oversight committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT held meeting with concerned administrative officials on **05.12.2019, 17.01.2020, 29.01.2020, 11.05.2020, 09.06.2020, 22.07.2020, 21.12.2020 and 15.01.2021**. Various issues as pointed out in the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal were discussed and status of the action taken by the concerned authorities was reviewed. The minutes of the meeting dated 09.06.2020, **22.07.2020, 21.12.2020 and 15.01.2021** are enclosed as **Annexure-II**.

Based on the above, present status of the State of Uttar Pradesh is as follows (**Refer Annexure-III**):

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Issue/point</b>	<b>Compliance Status</b>	<b>Present status/ Reasons for Non-Compliance</b>
1.	<b>Monitoring Mechanisms</b>	<b>Partially Complied</b>	<p>The details of the Monitoring Mechanism developed by State in order to ensure strict compliance of various orders of Hon'ble NGT besides effective enforcement of various pollution control laws is attached in <b>Annexure-III</b>.</p> <p>Every ULB had to make action plan, implementation of which was to be made by 31.12.2019. Either there is no action plan, or if at all it is there, its implementation has not been ensured so far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UP Solid Waste Management Policy framed.</li> <li>• State Level Advisory Body constituted.</li> <li>• Monitoring done by the District Environment Committee (DEC) under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate in every district in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of every month.</li> <li>• State Level Waste Management and Monitoring Committee (SLWMMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Urban Development, U.P. vide O.M. dated 14-06-2019. Meetings of the said committee were held on 06.12.2019, 06.06.2020 and 28.08.2020.</li> <li>• Sewage Treatment Facility (STFs) constituted in every District.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Report for the year 2019-20 sent to CPCB.</li> </ul> <p>Meetings of the above said committee were held as per the Schedule of monitoring.</p>
2.	<b>Notification of Bye laws</b>	<b>Not Complied</b>	The State authorities decided that they would centrally prepare model bye-laws, which will be adopted by all ULBs. At present, Model Bye-laws has been circulated for inviting objection from the Public. Simultaneously, the views from other departments have also been invited for framing the final draft to be presented to the Cabinet of the State Government.
3.	<b>Litter Bins &amp; Waste Storage Bins</b>	<b>Complied</b>	Litter-bins/waste litter bins in commercial & public areas at every 50-100 meters. In this regard, the Funds (Rs. 57.82 Cr.) for installation of twin bins (110300 bins in total) in commercial and public areas at every 50-100 meters has been sanctioned to all the urban local bodies.
4..	<b>Transfer Stations</b>	<b>Partially Complied</b>	Installation of Transfer Stations instead of secondary storage bins in cities with population above 5 lakhs. Transfer stations in the ULBs having waste generation more than 300 TPD are planned to be installed which are targeted to be completed by December, 2022.
5.	<b>Separate transportation</b>	<b>Partially Complied</b>	Compartmentalization of vehicles for the collection of different fractions of waste. Use of GPS in collection and transportation vehicles to be made mandatory at least in cities with population above 5 lakhs along with the publication of route map. In this regard, all the motorized vehicle deputed for the collection and transportation in 17 Municipal Corporations are using the GPS/VTS Technology. The new vehicles being purchased in all the ULBs of State are procuring the Vehicles having minimum 2 compartments for separate collection and their transportation of dry and wet waste
6.	<b>Public Sweeping</b>	<b>Not Complied</b>	The concerned department has not yet ensured sweeping twice daily in all public and commercial areas including night sweeping and residential areas to have daily sweeping.
7.	<b>Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs)</b>	<b>Not Complied</b>	Bulk waste generators and decentralized waste processing facilities to be set up as per SWM Rules, 2016.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Registered Recycling Capacity: 105000 TPA</li> <li>• Bid / EOI invited for 40 TPD Waste to Oil Plant in Lucknow.</li> </ul>
8.	Preventing solid waste from entering into water bodies	Partially Complied but still a long way to go to ensure full compliance	Every drain should have screen mesh, grill, nets, etc. to prevent solid waste entering into water bodies. No progress report received in this regard.
9.	User Fees	Partially Complied	User charges will have to be borne by waste generators for solid waste management, as specified in the bye- laws of the local bodies. After the notification of State level Bye-Laws, the same will be enforced in all Urban Local Bodies.
10.	Penalty provision	Partially Complied (Under Process)	Criteria are prescribed for levy of spot fine for persons who litter or fail to comply with the provisions of SWM Rules. Powers be delegated to officers of local bodies to levy spot fines as per the by-laws framed. Model bye-laws are under the process of approval of the State Government.
11.	Citizen Grievance Redressal	Partially Complied	Nagar Palikas should develop Swachhata App to redress the grievance of public: No progress reported so far.
12.	Realization of EC Imposed	Partially Complied	In compliance of the directions passed by Hon'ble NGT dated 10-01-2020, a UPPCB has issued Show Cause Notice dated 07-07-2020 under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to a Director, Local Bodies, Uttar Pradesh- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for imposition of Environmental Compensation (EC) on ULBs due to default of Rule 22 SWM Rules, 2016.</li> <li>• for imposition of Environmental Compensation on Urban Local Bodies for not initiating the disposal of Legacy Waste by Remediation.</li> </ul> The final outcome is yet to be known.
13.	Standardization of procurement process of Equipments through Gem Portal of	Not Complied	There is need that the process of procurement of equipments is rationalized and expedited. The Urban Development department has issued standard model specifications regarding various components of SWM like collection and transportation of vehicles/MRF standard design

	<b>procurement process of equipments through GeM Portal.</b>		but as far as fixing rate to do away with tendering process, it has been submitted that such mechanism could not be established due to existing financial rules. It's pertinent that Hon'ble NGT has issued direction in O.A. No: 606/2018, vide its order dated 18.10.2019 constituting a committee for the standardization of rates for procurement of services/ equipment and the same to be uploaded on the GeM portal. The department is awaiting the decision of the committee and procurement method to be uploaded on the GeM Portal. Once it is done, the department will also follow that.
<b>14.</b>	<b>Bio-diversity Park</b>	<b>Not Complied</b>	A project of Rupees 245 crores for Bio-diversity Park has been sent to the NMCG. The Approval is awaited.

**CURRENT STATUS OF THE COMPLIANCE OF SOLID WASTE RULES INCLUDING LEGACY WASTE**

<b>Issues to be covered in Information on Thematic Area</b>						
<b>Current Status</b>	<b>1. Total Number of ULBs in the State- 651</b> <b>2. Over all Waste Management status in the States:</b> a) Total Solid Waste Generation in U.P.: 14468 TPD. b) Quantity of MSW collected: 14468 TPD c) Total no. of wards is 12022. d) Door to Door collection is done in 12022 wards in the State. e) Quantity of MSW segregated & transported: 4340 TPD f) Quantity of MSW processed: 9860 TPD (4340 + 5520= 9860 TPD) g) Quantity of MSW disposal in secured landfill site: 1104 TPD h) Gap in SWM (14468-9860-1104): 3504 TPD i) There are 17 MSW processing facilities functional with cumulative treatment capacity of 5520 TPD.					
	Prayagraj 600 TPD	Barabanki 30 MLD	Etawah 75 MLD	Kannauj 25 MLD	Mainpuri 30 MLD	Pikhua 45 MLD
	Muzaffar Nagar 120 TPD	Raebareli 70 MLD	Aligarh 220 MLD	Lucknow 1300 MLD	Varanasi 600 MLD	Kanpur 1500 MLD
	Agra 300 TPD	Mathura 180 TPD	Moradabad 300 TPD	Jaunpur 80 TPD	Mubarakpur 45 TPD	-
	<b>3. Out of 651 ULBs (Nagar Nigam-17; Nagar Palika Parishad- 198; Nagar Panchayat-436), at present, 582 ULBs have identified &amp; allotted lands for setting</b>					

- up of processing and disposal facilities for Solid Waste Management.
4. For effective monitoring and use of IT application, all the 17 Nagar Nigams have the Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) installed and GPS enabled vehicles are being used.
  5. State rank in Swachh Sarvekshan 2018: **18**
  6. State rank in Swachh Sarvekshan 2019: **10**
  7. State rank in Swachh Sarvekshan 2020: **07**

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Refer Annexure- IV)**

**A. WASTE COLLECTION**

S. No.	Waste Collection	Existing	Target	Gap	Timeframe
i.	ULBs in which waste door to door collection is implemented	651	651	0	Complied
ii.	ULBs in which segregation of waste is implemented	651	651	0	Complied
iii.	ULBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented	651	651	0	Complied

8. **Quantity of MSW processed:** 9860 TPD (The studies have shown that the per capita/day generation of MSW in Uttar Pradesh is on an average 350 gm having composition of Biodegradable-47.43%, Paper-8.13%, Plastic/ Rubber-9.22%, Metal-0.50%, Glass-1.01%, Rags- 4.49%, Others - 4.01%, Inert-25.16% (CPHEO Manual-2016). The silt which is becoming part of the municipal waste is actually no waste and it does not need any treatment or processing but an enabling proper collection and disposal mechanism. The recyclables like plastic, paper, rubber, cloth, metal etc. which are 27.36% are being recycled to the extent of 95%. So, the municipal waste left for processing is basically the biodegradables which are 47.43%. In many towns, these are being supplied by the bulk generators to the piggery and other such units. So, in reality at ULB level, the MSW available for processing and disposal is approximately 50% of what is often estimated as total generation of waste along with proper integration of informal sector which plays major role in collection and disposal of recyclable waste. The gap in processing of waste is prepared to be achieved by March, 2022. As per proven studies and CPHEEO Manual approximately there are windrows based centralized plant set up in 17 places that process approximately 5520 TPD and approximately 4340 TPD is being recycled through informal mechanism.

<b>B. WASTE PROCESSING (Refer Annexure- IV)</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Waste Processing</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Gap</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF):</b> Last year, amount of Rs. 627 crore was released from the State budget and Rupees 227 crore was sanctioned out of the total for setting up one MRF for each ULB and Rs. 400 crore for strengthening transportation/collection of SW in ULBs.				
<b>i.</b>	<b>Total Capacity (in TPD)</b>	945	3260	2315	March, 2022
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Number</b>	189	651	462	March, 2022
<b>iii.</b>	<b>Number of ULBs covered</b>	651	651	0	
<b>2.</b>	<b>RECYCLING</b>				
<b>i.</b>	<b>Total Capacity (TPD)</b>	693	697	4	Studies shows that approximately 30% of Municipal Waste is a Dry Waste which is being recycled through the informal sector. Approximately 697 TPD of Dry Waste is estimated to be generated for the recycling of which there exists a capacity of 693 TPD in the State. In addition, the Urban Development Department with the help of the UPPCB is working to promote EPR for recycling of waste plastic.

						Approximately 35 industries at present have submitted their EPR plan for recycling.
ii.	Number	23				These Recycling units are registered with UPPCB in the State. <b>(Refer Annexure- V)</b>
iii.	Number of ULBs covered	-	-	-		Plastic Waste is being generated in all the ULBs and are recycled in the 23 units mentioned above. <b>(Refer Annexure- V)</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>COMPOSTING</b>					
i.	Total Capacity (TPD)	5520	10128	4608		
ii.	Number	17	69	52		
iii.	Number of ULBs covered	17 (Consisting only centralized plants as 60% of the waste is being generated in 17 Municipal Corporations and 85% in the cities having population >1 lakh).	651 (Centralized + Decentralized)- it is important that the State has maximum number of ULBs (more than 50%) which are having waste generation less than 10 tons and processing can be provisioned within the premise of the			The gap in processing of waste is planning to be achieved by <b>March, 2022.</b>

			MRF funded for such ULBs.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>BIO-METHANATION</b>				
<b>i.</b>	<b>Total Capacity (TPD)</b>	<b>15</b>			
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>iii.</b>	<b>Number of ULBs covered</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>5.</b>	<b>RDF</b>				
<b>i.</b>	<b>Total Capacity (TPD)</b>	<b>0</b>			Mandatory arrangements have to be made by cement plants to collect and use RDF, from the RDF plants, located within 200 kms.
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>iii.</b>	<b>Number of ULBs covered</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>6.</b>	<b>WASTE TO ENERGY PLANTS</b>				
<b>i.</b>	<b>Total Capacity (TPD)</b>	<b>95</b>			WTE Plant is proposed in Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh and Varanasi.
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>iii.</b>	<b>Number of ULBs covered</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>C. WASTE DISPOSAL</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Technique</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Gap</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>LANDFILL</b>				
<b>i.</b>	<b>Total Capacity (Tons)</b>	20.14 Lakh MT Landfill	36.96 Lakh MT	16.82 Lakh MT	The Municipalities are instructed to restrict waste disposal to landfills to the
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Number</b>	17	69	52	

iii.	Number of ULBs covered	17	69	52	minimum possible extent after processing of MSW. Also, the capacity is proposed to be developed taking into account approximately 20% of MSW being sent to landfill as residue waste/reject waste after processing. The capacity is designed to be developed for minimum 05 years in initial phase. The target to fill the gap is by June, 2022.
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**D. Legacy Waste Management:**

i.	Number of Dumpsites in U.P.	72
ii.	Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (in Tons)	84.5 Lakh
iii.	Number of Dumpsites cleared	04
iv.	Number of Dumpsites in which biomining has commenced	06
v.	Timeframe for clearing all dumpsites	All the ULBs have been instructed to do survey, estimation of quantity and immediate stabilization/reduction of volume by windrows formation and following other SOPs as per the CPCB Guidelines for remediation of legacy waste. By the end of the year 2022, the dumpsite with larger quantity of legacy waste lying in the bigger cities are proposed to be done in initial phase.

**Status of Legacy Waste Treatment:** The present status of 17 Nagar Nigams is enclosed as Annexure- VI.

**The details of Completed/Ongoing Bio-remediation Projects:**

S.N o.	Name of Municipal	No. of dumpsit	Dumpsite Details	Area	Legacy Waste	Remarks/Status
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	Corporation	es			Quantity (in tons)	
1	Agra	1	Kuberpur, Agra	Approx. 25 Acre	940000	600000 MT remediated till Dec., 2021. Remediation work is in progress.
2	Aligarh	1	Mathura-Sasni Road, Aligarh	Approx. 25 Acre	161632	Remediation work is under progress.
3	Ayodhya	2	i. Near Afeem Kothi ii. Near Dream Destination Site		77700	Under tendering process.
4	Bareilly	1	Bakharganj	Approx. 21 Acre	406975	Work allotted, which is to be commenced after Monsoon.
5	Firozabad	1	Kutubpur Chanaura Dumping Ground	28061.27 sq. m	135000 tons	Under tendering process. (Refer Annexure-VI)
6	Ghaziabad	2	Indirapuram		560000	60% work complete.
			Pratap Vihar	Approx. 14 Acre		Work is in progress.
7	Gorakhpur	1	Mahesra	-	0	All legacy waste has been treated and removed.
8	Jhansi	2	i. Masiha Ganj ii. Panchwat		800000	DPR under vetting.

			i				
	9	Kanpur	1	Panki Bhausing	Approx. 45 Acre	900000	Remediation work is under progress.
	10	Lucknow	1	Ghaila, IIM Road	Approx. 14 Acre	633911	Work of remediation is under progress.
	11	Mathura-Vrindavan	1	Laxmi Nagar, Nagla Kolhu, Mathura	Approx. 36548 Sq. m. (9 Acres)	1.8 lakh ton	Work of remediation has not started by the agency till date. <b>(Refer Annexure-VI)</b>
	12	Meerut	2	i. Gawri Masudpur	45 Acres	2.5 lakh ton	Site has been remediated almost complete (i.e., 95%). Only 2-3000 tons of sweeping waste is being processed and cleared now. <b>(Refer Annexure-VI)</b> Regarding Gawri, the inspection report dated 09.07.2021 is annexed as <b>Annexure-VII).</b>
				ii.Lohiya Nagar	16 Acres	7-8 lakh ton	The plant will run at a capacity of around 500-600 TPD. The

							trials have been started. The plant will start full operation immediately after rains. Remediation work to be started soon at Lohia Nagar site. <b>(Refer Annexure-VI)</b>
	<b>13</b>	<b>Moradabad</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Rampur Road near Deer Park</b>	21.67 Acres	280000 tons	Remediation started (28527.585 Tons remediated). <b>(Refer Annexure-VI)</b>
	<b>14</b>	<b>Prayagraj</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Baswar Plant</b>	Approx.. 35 Acre	1200000	Remediation work is under progress.
	<b>15</b>	<b>Saharanpur</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Janta Road</b>	1.5 hactare	0	All legacy waste has been treated and removed.
				<b>Kamela Colony</b>	3.0 hactare	120000 cubic meters	The work of 70000 cubic meters of waste has been completed, only 50000 cubic meters left. Remediation work is under progress. <b>Note- Sites</b>

							<b>under municipal area are NIL. (Refer Annexure-VI)</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Shahjahan pur</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Kakra Kalan</b>	Total land= 1.05 hac. Acquired Land=0.26 hactare	60000 ton	About 45000 tons of waste has been disposed of by the corporation. Work under progress. (Refer Annexure-VI)	
<b>17</b>	<b>Varanasi</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Ramanna</b>		0	All legacy waste has been treated and removed.	

It is targeted to complete the work of legacy waste remediation to be **December, 2022.**

#### **INSPECTION REPORTS**

- ❖ **Shivari Plant, Lucknow:** Considering the directions passed by Hon'ble NGT, the Oversight Committee monitored the status of Shivari Plant, Lucknow, an inspection report received from UPPCB regarding M/s Eco Green Energy Pvt.Ltd. Shivari, Mohan Road, Lucknow (**Annexure- VIII**). The Oversight Committee had been reviewing the compliance status as per Hon'ble NGT directions periodically. The compliance status is presented below:
- ✓ **Improper functioning of M/S Eco-green Ltd.:** Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow stated that he has also observed malpractices by the company. He has set Dec., 2020 as the deadline for the company to streamline their processes and ensure proper waste management in the city. In case of any delay, the contract shall be terminated. The Committee reiterated the direction given in meeting dated 26.06.2020 that in the light of the mentioned flaws in the Solid Waste Management by the M/s EcoGreen in Lucknow, penalty of 1 Crore on M/s Eco Green is recommended. The said amount be recovered from the company at earliest.
- ✓ **Condition of Shivari Plant, Lucknow:** As per the last inspection report dated 28.10.2020 received by the Committee. At the time of inspection, it was observed that waste processing plant at Shivari was non-operational. All the

machines viz. trommel, compost plant, leachate plant was found to be non-operational. It was also informed that the plant is not in working condition as the electricity connection is disrupted. Further, it was informed that 7.5 lakh MT waste is currently dumped at the site. The inspection team took a sample of the leachate and the same was sent to the laboratory for assessment. The sample analysis revealed that pH, BOD, COD, suspended solids, total coliform and faecal coliform all were above the permissible limits. This leachate was being into Nirwa Nala which ultimately meets Sai River near Bhadohi.

Further, a meeting was conducted by the Oversight Committee on 21.12.2020 regarding Gomti River Pollution in which the Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow informed that currently 02 trommel machines have been made operational and 05 machines will start operating by March, 2021. Further, he informed that waste to compost machine has been made operational at Shivari. Waste to energy plant could not be made functional because waste segregation is not taking place in the city. The Committee directed him to replicate successful waste management model of Indore. Furthermore, it was suggested that small waste to energy plant such as in Meerut can be set up in Lucknow.

❖ **Inspection Report of Shivari Plant at Lucknow, conducted by Hon'ble Chairman, Oversight Committee, NGT, UP to oversee the Compliance of SWM Rules, 2016:**

In order to review the Compliance of SWM Rules, 2016 and progress on site, Chairman, Oversight Committee, NGT, UP visited the legacy waste dump site at Shivari, Lucknow on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2021. During the visit, many officers were present at the site. It was found that the plant is an isolated place with no residences in the vicinity and spread in an area of 41 hectare including landfill site and its total covered area is about 09 hectares. Several complaints regarding the working of Shivari Plant were noticed by the Oversight Committee (as per the news article), therefore, it was made clear by the officers of EcoGreen that there were problems relating to payment of dues by Lucknow Nagar Nigam, due to which they were not in a position to bear the daily expenses of diesel to run the vehicles, their plant and also to pay wages to their daily workers. But, now the new Municipal Commissioner, Mr Ajay Dwivedi, the problem has been solved and dues have been cleared by the Lucknow Nagar Nigam.

During visit, it was found that though it was raining, the Plant was in operation. Several machines, segregators, compost plant etc. of the plant were functional. As per the information given by the officers of EcoGreen, at present, there is about 4 lac MT of waste lying on the site and receive about 1200 tons of waste daily and process 1600 tons waste as well as increase their processing capacity very soon and plan to clear the entire legacy waste positively within a period of one year including the present rainy season.

It was also informed that about 40000 tons of municipal waste is being transported to the site every month. During last three months, about 1.20 lac tons of unprocessed waste has been treated. During inspection, RDF was also

found lying on the site and the officers said that there is about 2 lac tons of RDF, which will be disposed of at the earliest.

As far as door-to-door collection of municipal waste is concerned, the officers of Lucknow Nagar Nigam informed that it is being done invariably. Roughly one vehicle is required for collection of municipal waste from 1000 residences. Since there are more than 6 lac residences in Lucknow, they require about 600 vehicles. About 450 vehicles have been deployed at present and about 150 vehicles are in pipe-line to enhance the capacity of door-to-door collection. Besides this, they have also deployed 160 manual rickshaws for door-to-door collection. The officers said that the vehicles deployed for door-to-door collection have separate containers, for different types of wastes. An awareness programmes are being organized to segregate the waste at source so the target of 100% door to door segregation and collection will be achieved. Regarding Lechate Treatment Plant (LTP) of 250 KLD, it was informed by the officers of EcoGreen that it is under price negotiation and assured that LTP construction work will be completed within a period of nine months. It was also assured to increase the capacity of Secured Landfill Facility (SLF) by constructing new SLF.

During inspection, Compost Unit of the Plant was found functional and was being filled in the printed bags. At present, they are sending about 500 tons of compost to fertilizer companies every month and it fetches about Rs 1600 per ton. They will soon increase the compost generation capacity from existing 250 MT/Day to 350 MT/Day.

It was also directed to the officers of EcoGreen that do plantation along the boundaries of the Plant as there is lot of land available near the Plant. In continuation, it was also directed to ensure that the legacy waste is positively cleared within the earliest possible time. The details of the inspection report with some photographs of the site during inspection depicting the present situation of the Plant are annexed as **Annexure- IX**.

**E. OTHER INFORMATION (Refer Annexure- IV)**

i.	<b>Information regarding development of model towns/cities/villages</b>	<b>06</b> (The details are listed below in Table-2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Model Cities:</b> Lucknow, Mathura, Varanasi</li> <li>• <b>Model Towns:</b> Niwari, Shikohabad and Budhana</li> </ul>
ii.	<b>Creation of Environment Cell</b>	The UPPCB/Environment Department have enabled institutional mechanism for monitoring of environmental laws and issues.

iii.	<b>Standardization of rates for procurement of services/equipment (to do away with the tendering process) required for solid waste management</b>	The Urban Development Department has issued standard model specifications regarding various components of SWM like collection and transportation vehicles/MRF standard design but as far as fixing rate to do away with tendering process it has been submitted that such mechanisms could not be established due to existing financial rules and its pertinent that Hon'ble NGT has issued direction in OA No. 606/2018, vide its letter dated 18.10.2019 constituting a committee regarding the standardization of rates for procurement of services/equipment to be uploaded on the GeM Portal. The department is awaiting the decision of the committee and procurement method to be uploaded on the GeM Portal. Once it is done, the department will follow that.
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The State had selected three Municipal Corporations (Lucknow, Mathura and Varanasi) and three smaller ULBs to be developed as Model Urban Towns/Cities. The progress is being made in these cities as desired to be a Model City/Town. The experience suggests that bigger cities (Lucknow, Mathura and Varanasi) had been severely constrained due to failure of agencies working in these cities and the department is trying to resolve the disputes between the ULB and the Private Concessionaire, select new agency and strengthen the infrastructure. Although infrastructure related to SWM Compliance has been developed in these cities including processing capacity, the work progress has been severely affected due to COVID. A progress made by these ULBs on key parameters are as follows:

**Table-2: Information regarding development of Model Town/Cities/Villages**

S.No.	Name of ULB	ODF Status	Total Wards	No. of wards with 100% daily collection	Remarks on the Progress and Constraints
1	<b>Mathura (Municipal Corporation)</b>	ODF++	70	70	Processing plant capacity of 180 MT has been established against total estimated generation of 175 TPD. The city also has established a plastic to fuel plant of 06 TPD capacity for processing of plastic waste.

						The city has remediated and cleared a legacy waste dumpsite successfully (11259 MT).
	<b>2</b>	<b>Niwari (Nagar Panchayat)</b>	ODF+	10	10	The town is very small and its waste generation is only 1.8 TPD. Proper source segregation, collection and processing of wet waste and dry waste recycling is being practiced.
	<b>3</b>	<b>Lucknow (Municipal Corporation)</b>	ODF++	110	110	The Lucknow Municipal Corporation has established plant with 1300 TPD i.e. sufficient for approximate 1100 TPD of waste i.e. sent for processing to the plant.
	<b>4</b>	<b>Shikohabad (Nagar Palika Parishad)</b>	ODF+	25	25	It is small ULB, where proper source segregation, collection and processing of wet waste and dry waste recycling is being practiced through engagement of decentralized model.
	<b>5</b>	<b>Budhana (Nagar Panchayat)</b>	ODF+	17	17	Budhana has adopted composting process and the waste is being processed in the ULB.
	<b>6</b>	<b>Varanasi (Municipal Corporation)</b>	ODF++	90	90	Varanasi has established a 600 TPD plant. 03 Bio-methanation plants for segregated organic waste have been established. Thus, the city has developed processing capacity for generated MSW. An agreement with a private developer has been signed to set up processing facility of C & D waste and work has started. To strengthen Door to door waste collection & transportation, the corporation has recently

					engaged an agency.
	<p><b>Action Taken against defaulters</b></p> <p>9. In compliance of the directions passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 10.01.2020, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has issued Show Cause Notice dated 07.07.2020 under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Director, Local Bodies Uttar Pradesh for imposition of Environmental Compensation on Urban Local Bodies due to default of Rule 22 Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.</p> <p>10. In compliance of the directions passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 10.01.2020, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has issued Show Cause Notice dated 07.07.2020 under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Director, Local Bodies Uttar Pradesh for imposition of Environmental Compensation on Urban Local Bodies for not initiating the disposal of Legacy Waste by Remediation.</p>				
<b>Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 100% waste segregation.</li> <li>➤ 100% collection of waste.</li> <li>➤ Solid Waste Management Facilities for all ULBs be setup and made operational.</li> <li>➤ All Solid Waste Management Facility to be complying with the Rules.</li> <li>➤ Legacy waste disposal in the State by April, 2022.</li> </ul>				
<b>Gap between current status and desired levels</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The establishment of decentralized composting and MRF plants in all 651 ULBs.</li> <li>➤ All plants to obtain Authorization from the UPPCB.</li> <li>➤ Model cities and villages have to be made fully compliant with environmental norms.</li> <li>➤ Legacy waste not yet fully disposed.</li> </ul>				
<b>Proposal of attending the gap with timelines</b>	<p><b>Action Plan for Solid Waste Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ It is targeted that all smaller ULBs (approx. 450) that generate less than 10 TPD of solid waste establish composting facility for processing by December, 2022. The timelines have been effected due to Pandemic situation in the country.</li> <li>➤ IT enabled architecture across the State by December, 2022.</li> <li>➤ <b>Waste to energy (WTE) Plants:</b> WTE Plant is proposed in Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh and Varanasi.</li> <li>➤ Rs. 408 Cr. released for purchase of vehicles and other equipment's for collection &amp; transportation of SW.</li> <li>➤ The smaller towns are being promoted for localized composting and recovery of recyclables at MRF. Rs. 219 Cr. released to all ULBs for setting up of MRFs. The MRFs are to be completed by December, 2022.</li> <li>➤ <b>Composting-</b> The gap in processing of waste is to be filled by December, 2022.</li> <li>➤ At present, the state has 17 MSW processing facilities with 5520 TPD capacity. The gap is to be completed as:</li> </ul>				

Plants to be made operational	Fatehpur plant of 35 TPD is targeted to made functional by March, 2022
Plants to be made operational (Arbitration complete)	07 Plants with 860 TPD (Sambhal, Badaun, Mirzapur, Ballia, Rampur, Jhansi & Meerut) by March, 2022
Plants under land dispute to be resolved and commissioned	08 Plants with 930 TPD (Bareilly, Firozabad, Loni, Bhadohi, Basti, Nazibabad, Gorakhpur, Akbarpur) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Bareilly, Bhadohi, Firozabad, Loni-</b> The land has been Procured. The construction of plant is under progress (55%) in Loni. For Bareilly and Bhadohi, DPR (Detailed Project Report) are approved from SHPSC (State High Power Steering Committee). <b>Firozabad</b>, the DPR is planned to be presented before the committee by 2<sup>nd</sup> week of July, 2021.</li> <li>➤ For <b>Basti</b>, the land identified is not appropriate and under progress to make it suitable.</li> <li>➤ For <b>Gorakhpur</b>, the land has been identified. Soil testing and survey is done. DPR is under progress and likely to be completed in 1 week time. The same shall be presented before the SHPSC by 2<sup>nd</sup> week of July, 2021.</li> <li>➤ <b>Akbarpur</b> the Land has been identified.</li> </ul>
New plants sanctions to be completed by December, 2022	37 Plants with 3,170 TPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This will enable the state to have centralised mechanised plant with processing facility of approximately 10470 TPD by December, 2022. This is approximately 74.7% of total estimated waste generation in the State.</li> <li>➤ Approximately 30% of waste i.e., recycled though informal sector. Therefore, the addition of the above capacity will be adequate for the needs of the State for the time being.</li> </ul>	

#### **IV: Best Practices (Regarding Waste Management)**

1) A plastic to diesel conversion plant has been set up in Mathura. The Plant eliminates 5 Metric Tons of plastic waste every day, including non-valuable plastic of less than 50-micron thickness. A high amount of plastic waste exists in the municipal waste collected door to door by Municipal Corporation. Paterson Energy installed a plant which converts this plastic waste into

diesel. The converted diesel cannot be utilized in vehicles but can be used as an alternative fuel for diesel generators and factory set up. Furthermore, due to low sulphur content it is less polluting in nature<sup>1</sup>.

2) **Bijendra Energy and Research, Meerut** has developed an indigenous technology for waste to energy which appears to be viable and cost effective. The New Generation, Multi-Fuel Producer Gas Generator Plant developed by them can simultaneously use biomass waste, municipal solid waste and RDF fuel to produce gas/synthetic gas and further generate electricity. Conventional waste-to-energy plants that use mass-burn incineration usually on an average convert one ton of MSW to about 550 kilowatt-hours of electricity. With gasification technology, one ton of processed dry MSW Briquette (RDF) can be used to produce up to 1,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. Gasification technology is an economically and environmentally sustainable approach for waste management (**Refer Annexure- X**). This could pave way for decentralized municipal solid waste management where a number of such plants can co-exist in a city catering to a cluster of wards and converting municipal solid waste into energy.

3) Flower to Compost Plant (2 MTD) in Rajnagar Lohamandi, Agra is installed wherein flower waste from 205 temples/ mosques/gurudwaras /wedding sites is processed to produce compost. The compost is being sold to KRIBHCO at Rs.3/kg. Such simple yet innovative models of waste to wealth can be replicated in other parts of the country. Startups viz. Phool.co<sup>2</sup> which use flower waste to make biodegradable products can also be coordinated with.

4) Another successful model with reference to waste management is 24 Tonnes/day “Waste to Energy” plant established by NTPC at village Karsara, Varanasi and 3 (5 Tonne/day) such Plants set up by Indian Oil Corporation at Bhelupur, Paharia Mandi, Adampur, Varanasi. These Plants are presently operational and convert municipal organic waste into manure and electricity. The operation of the Plant is based on anaerobic digestion. The solid waste is segregated and the organic portion is taken up for further processing where it is reduced in size and fed into the digester. During the feeding, semi-digested material is mixed with the fresh feed to give a seeding effect. The material undergoes anaerobic digestion producing bio-gas which is tapped

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<sup>1</sup>Details about Paterson Energy are available on its website <http://patersonenergy.com>

<sup>2</sup> Details about Phool.co and its products are available on its website <https://phool.co/>

and filled up in balloons to be utilized either as fuel or to produce power through engines. The undigested material is disposed into a centrifuge which separates the solid fraction that can be used as compost (**Refer Annexure- XI**).

**5) Kochi Model of SWM:** A suitable technology was identified and approved by Clean Kerala Mission, Government of Kerala and the action on a trial basis started in 2007 in a few apartment complexes. Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (CREDAI) Kochi, implemented the initiative. The eco-friendly waste management technique uses the aerobic microbial composting system for solid waste management. The Clean City Movement had implemented the Bio-Bin system to process the bio-degradable waste using the naturally occurring microbes through a scientific process called Bio-trigger mechanism. After having achieved the target of processing the bio-degradable waste, the next target was addressing the plastic menace. A Plastic Shredding Unit at Ravipuram was constructed by the Corporation of Kochi and CREDAI Kochi. Plastic collected from the apartments are shredded and stored for using it along with bitumen for polymerized tarring of roads in the Corporation of Kochi. The plastic when used for tarring helps in enhancing the life of roads. Shredded plastic has been utilized for road tarring on Manappatti Parambu road, Kaloor and Manimala road, Edappally. Hon'ble NGT's Regional Monitoring Committee (South) on SWM has suggested that all Southern States replicate the decentralized waste management model implemented in apartment complexes in Kochi by the Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India (CREDAI) Clean City Movement.

**6) Alappuzha Model:** Kerala has a legacy of successfully practicing decentralized solid waste management for the last 4 years. Alappuzha has taken a step in the direction of liquid waste management by working towards mitigating pollution of canals. The aim of this project is to avoid flow of polluted water into the canal. The system includes individual toilet facility to each house and a centralized water treatment system.

**7) Plastic free Gandhinagar initiative:** Gandhinagar is the capital city of Gujarat and is among India's first & foremost architecturally integrated cities. Gandhinagar aims to be a zero-landfill city. Under the "Plastic Free Gandhinagar Initiative", Gandhinagar Municipal Corporation (GMC)

has taken several steps to reduce, reuse, recycle and safely dispose the plastic waste. Gandhinagar Municipal Corporation has implemented a massive “Plastic Free” drive on ground level. Project PcanV was launched on Sewa divas 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2019.

**9) Biomedical waste recycling approaches:** A research article published by Sunny (2018) entitled, “Use of Biomedical Plastic Waste in Bituminous Road Construction” mentioned the applicability of autoclaved medical plastic waste (like glucose bottles, syringes etc.) in road construction. On the basis of the experimental results, they found that mixes prepared with biomedical plastic waste has shown better properties compared to the conventional bituminous mixes. They further concluded that the biomedical plastic waste can be disposed of judiciously by incorporating it in bituminous mixes.

An experiment was conducted and published by Malavan and Manju (2017) entitled, “An Experimental Investigation on Biomedical Waste Concrete” determined the potential of partial replacement of cement with biomedical waste in concrete. The results of the study revealed that an optimum of 10% replacement of cement with biomedical waste ash resulted in good quality of concrete.

#### **10) Recent technologies for Plastic Waste Management:**

**Polymer Blended Bitumen Road:** The process of road laying using waste plastics is designed and the technique is being implemented successfully for the construction of flexible roads at various places.

A Scotland based company called MacRebur came up with a way to create roads using recycled plastic which are stronger and durable than roads built using asphalt. Asphalt-based roads crack during rains and don't last long. Plastic roads are 60% stronger and last around 10 times longer. Along with this it also solves the problem of growing plastic pollution. The roads are made with a material that MacRebur calls MR6.

India has built one lakh kilometres of roads in at least 11 states using discarded plastic. The revolution of plastic waste roads started brewing in 2015 when the Centre made it mandatory for all road developers in the country to use plastic waste for road construction after Padma Sri

Rajagopalan Vasudevan, a Professor from Madurai's Thiagarajar College of Engineering, laid out a process of building roads by recycling plastic waste.

***Co-processing of plastic waste as raw material:*** Co-processing refers to the utilization of waste materials in industry process such as cement, production of lime or steel and power stations or any other large combustion plants. Co-processing shows replacement of primary fuel and raw material by waste recovering industry and material from waste.

In Uganda, the plastic bottles are used in building houses. The construction of houses starts with the process of filling plastic bottles with soil. This not only reuses plastic bottles but also saves environment. These houses are cost effective too as the materials used are readily available.

***Co-processing of plastic waste in cement kilns:*** One of the most effective methods of recycling of plastics waste for recovery of energy is its use as an alternative fuel in cement kilns. Apart from recycling of plastic for making new products and saving energy, there are also projects which aim to turn plastic into new energy sources.

## **V: Recommendations**

1. There is an urgent need to augment the treatment capacity of Solid Waste in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 14468 TPD of Solid Waste collected, only 5520 TPD is being treated at present. Currently, only 17 MSW Treatment Plants. The State Government has a proposal to set up 53 Plants with 4995 TPD capacity at 53 sites in the State. Of these, 09 plants with treating capacity of over 900 TPD are under construction which will be operational by March, 2022. Remaining 44 Plants are at different stages of sanctions/approval. Lockdown due to Covid has also contributed to slowing down the progress in this regard. Also, the smaller ULBs have been trained to practice non-mechanized decentralized processing and MRF is being setup for dry waste recycling. The State Government needs to realize the urgency of the matter and make adequate funds available for bridging the gap in capacity in all the ULBs to ensure quality and dignified living for their inhabitants. Non-mechanized processing in small ULBs can be a short-term measure only. The State Government must prepare an action plan for each ULB and for

reviving the closed treatments plants and implement it in a time bound manner. The progress of it should be reported to the Hon'ble NGT on quarterly basis.

2. Out of 651 ULBs, at present, only 582 ULBs have identified & procured lands for the setting up of processing and disposal facilities for Solid Wastes. The State Government needs to ensure that 582 processing/disposal facilities are set up at the earliest in these ULBs. A workable timeline should be fixed and its strict adherence should be monitored regularly from the State level. As per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 10.01.2020, the UPPCB doesn't appear to have initiated action by way of imposition of EC of Rs. 10 lakh/ local body/ month against the defaulting ULBs. The UPPCB must initiate action in this regard and also push for the recovery of the EC on priority basis to all such defaulters. Quarterly Progress Report on initiation, imposition and realization of EC may be submitted to the Hon'ble NGT and the Oversight Committee for monitoring.
3. It was proposed to follow a decentralized approach for ULBs for material recovery and for composting of wet waste. In the financial year 2019-2020, an amount of Rs. 627 crores was released from the State Budget and Rs. 227 crores was sanctioned for providing one Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in every ULB and Rs. 400 crores for strengthening collection/transportation system of Solid Waste in all the ULBs. Work progress in this regard has not been forthcoming for information and the monitoring. The State Government needs to monitor the progress of expenditure closely and regularly to ensure that the requisite infrastructure become available for the use of the public thereby improving the quality of their life.
4. As per the status of legacy waste dumpsites of 17 Nagar Nigam (**Refer Annexure- VI**), the remediation of legacy waste has not been completed yet in most of the Nagar Nigams. Only 03 Nagar Nigams have treated and removed all the waste. Remediation work is going on in the remaining dumpsites. Agra Nagar Nigam has targeted to complete the work by December, 2021. For the remaining Nagar Nigams, the target date of completion is December, 2022. There is requirement of inspection/survey by the concerned authority with regard to the dumping sites in the State. The Committee recommends complete

survey for estimating legacy waste correctly in the entire State within three months and prepare a plan for their remediation as well as removal in a time bound manner. The Urban Development Department should monitor its implementation on a regular basis and submit a quarterly progress report to the Hon'ble NGT. The committee is of the view that unless the gap in the treating capacity is filled, this problem shall continue. When we ask to clear one legacy waste that is cleared and the fresh waste is dumped at another site. So, by the time old legacy waste is cleared a new dump site is created. Therefore, the State needs to expedite the process of enhancement of the treating capacity and to fill the existing gap.

5. At most of the places, door to door collection is done by traditional rag pickers and sweepers working in private sectors. This private sector needs to be integrated with the Municipal Corporation. In places where door to door collection of waste is being done by local operators difficulties in collecting charges from household is faced by them. In Agra, the Municipal Corporation has incorporated the collection charges into the house tax. This has ensured 100% realization of collection charges through the house tax. The Urban Development Department may direct other ULBs to replicate this model for providing satisfactory level of municipal services on sustainable basis.
6. The Committee observed that Legacy waste remediation in Agra has been undertaken at a good pace and low cost. Out of 940000 MT of estimated legacy waste at Kuberpur dumpsite, 600000 MT has been remediated and the remaining work will be completed till December, 2021. It is heartening to note that the cost of disposal/remediation of waste is Rs 273/MT which is relatively low as compared to cost in other cities/towns. It was informed to the Committee that in Delhi, the per ton cost of legacy waste remediation was Rs. 380. Likewise in Maharashtra, the average per ton cost ranges between Rs. 400-500. Thus, the Urban Development Department should share the success story of Agra with other ULBs for adapting and adopting this model for the disposal of legacy waste in their respective areas.
7. The Committee recommends use of covered transportation of waste, segregated litter bins, transfer stations in place of secondary storage in all the ULBs.

8. In the 17 MSW processing plants, there is problem of offtake. RDF offtake is minimal because the transportation cost to cement factories (located in Mirzapur or M.P.) is very high. Its use become prohibitive cost wise. As an alternative, setting up of Waste to Energy plants at the site itself needs to be considered seriously. . A decentralized Waste to Energy plant has been set up in Meerut which is working efficiently (**Refer Annexure- X**). Waste to Energy Plant is proposed in Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh and Varanasi. However, so far, not much progress has been made. The UPPCB must ensure that all the functional processing plants obtain due authorization from it in next 3 months. The State Govt. may consider giving incentives to persons who propose to establish such plants.
9. Another successful model with reference to waste management is 24 Tonnes/day “Waste to Energy” plant established by NTPC at village Karsara, Varanasi and 3 Plants of 5 Tonne/day capacity set up by the Indian Oil Corporation at Bhelupur, Paharia Mandi, Adampur, Varanasi (**Refer Annexure- XI**). These Plants are presently operational and convert municipal organic waste into manure and electricity. The operation of the Plant is based on anaerobic digestion. The solid waste is segregated and the organic portion is taken up for further processing where it is reduced in size and fed into the digester. During the feeding, semi-digested material is mixed with the fresh feed to give a seeding effect. The material undergoes anaerobic digestion producing bio-gas which is tapped and filled up in balloons to be utilized either as fuel or to produce power through engines. The undigested material is disposed into a centrifuge which separates the solid faction that can be used as compost. The Urban Development Department needs to guide and motivate the ULBs to adopt this model or any other successful model in the Country for converting local waste to energy.
10. As far as Compost from the MSW processing plants is concerned, at some places, there is problem of poor off-take primarily because of the poor quality and foul odour. The Committee recommends that the State Government should utilise the expertise of State Agricultural Universities for the improvement of compost quality. This would ensure ease in market selling as well as assured disposal of large bulk of solid waste.

- 11.** Municipal Wastes should be recognised as a resource and a formal recycling sector should be established from it thereby creating jobs for rag-pickers and integrating them into society with dignity. Alternative strategies such as use of plastic bottles and cans in constructions of roads must be encouraged as an effective waste management strategy.
- 12.** Educational Institutions may be encouraged to include the waste management in their curricula and to develop projects on waste management. Use of innovative technologies for converting waste into wealth like plastic-to-fuel and waste-to-energy etc. must be supported with special buyback options.
- 13.** Till date, the revised SWM Rules have not been incorporated in the Bye-laws of the ULBs. For the sake of uniformity, it has been decided by the State Government to have a Model Byelaws prepared at State level which will be adopted by all the ULBs thereafter. So far, this Model Byelaws has not been finalized. The Hon'ble NGT has directed penalty for non-compliance with the SWM Rules after 31.03.2020. The UPPCB needs to pursue and push the Urban Development Department for finalizing the Model Byelaws and the ULBs for timely adoption of model byelaw through the imposition of EC as per the directions of Hon'ble NGT.
- 14.** The Urban Development department has informed that it has issued standard model specification regarding various components of SWM like collection and transportation of vehicles/MRF standard design but as far as fixing rate to do away with tendering process is concern, such mechanism could not be established due to the existing financial rules. It is pertinent to note that the Hon'ble NGT has issued directions in O.A. No. 606/2018, vide its order dated 18.10.2019 to constitute a committee regarding the standardization of rates for procurement of services/ equipment to be uploaded on the GeM portal. The Department is awaiting the decision of the committee and procurement method to be uploaded on the GeM Portal. Once it is uploaded on the GeM portal, the Department and the ULBs will follow that. The Committee suggests that the State government must find

way to comply with the directions given by Hon'ble NGT and formulate a proper action plan to rationalize and expedite the process of procurement at the ULB level.

- 15.** In compliance of Hon'ble NGT orders, directions have been given to the Housing Department to ask the Development Authorities to make clear and adequate provisions in their Master Plans for dumping sites/waste processing plants. However, the level of compliance on the ground is not upto the expectation. The State Government should monitor this work and ensure that adequate land is made available for this purpose and inform the same to the Urban Development Department, the UPPCB and the Oversight Committee.
- 16.** The State had selected three Municipal Corporations (Lucknow, Mathura and Varanasi) and three smaller ULBs (Niwari, Shikohabad and Budhana) to be developed as Model Urban Towns/Cities. The progress of these cities is being monitored on the 18 parameters prescribed by the Central Government for a Model City. However, the implementation of action plans in these 03 cities have not progressed as per planning due to dispute with agencies working in these cities. The Urban Development Department is trying to resolve the disputes between the ULBs and the Private Concessionaires, select new agency and strengthen the infrastructure. Although infrastructure related to SWM Compliance has been developed in these cities & towns, its utilization has been severely affected due to COVID. Progress made by these ULBs on key parameters are enclosed in Table- 2 of this report. The department has also informed that 03 smaller towns would be developed into Model Towns in next 6 months and the bigger cities fully compliant as a Model City in next 6-9 months. It is recommended that the State Government must do a sewage gap analysis and ensure compliance as per Hon'ble NGT directions.
- 17.** Considering the slow progress on several important and critical parameters affecting the management of MSW, it had become imperative to monitor closely the implementation of action plan of the ULBs through the supervisory authorities. Therefore, the State Govt. under the direction of Hon'ble NGT has constituted committee at district, division and state levels for effective monitoring of the implementation of the ULB's action plan. They are

required to hold the monitoring meetings in the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> week of every month respectively. Besides, the Chief Secretary is also mandated to hold the State level coordination meeting with various departmental heads in the Govt. in the 4<sup>th</sup> week of every month. This arrangement needs to be implemented not only in its letter but in its true spirit, so that the environment related issues are attended on the priority that it deserves. The Committee further recommends that a direction should be given to the concerned authority to provide the copy of minutes of such monthly meeting wherein the compliance of the orders of Hon'ble NGT is monitored at Chief Secretary level.

- 18.** The progress of preparation of District Environment Management Plans (DEMP) is very slow. After more than six months of close follow up, out of 75 Districts in the State, only 49 Districts have prepared the DEMP. The action plans submitted by these districts to the UPPCB suffer from many deficiencies, eg. Incomplete information, absence of monitorable targets, showing vague and broad activities without specific targets etc. This is going to be the foundation of the environmental preservation works of the future. Therefore, the DEMP needs to be prepared with care and concern. The Chief Secretary, UPPCB may be directed to take stringent measures to ensure that all the district prepare the DEMPs within 3 month and also fix the responsibility of inaction so far on their part. He should review the progress in the monthly meetings held in every 4<sup>th</sup> week of the month and send its minutes to the Oversight Committee.
- 19.** Vide order dated 26.04.2019, the Hon'ble NGT had directed a Performance Audit of all the ULBs having population of more than 1 lakh on 18 parameters for compliance with MSW Rules. So far, no such audit has been done in the State. The UPPCB along with the Urban Development Department may ensure compliance of Hon'ble NGT's orders in this regard at the earliest without any further delay.
- 20.** According to a recent news article, the Waste Management Processing Plant in Lucknow has numerous faults. On 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2021, the Chairman, Oversight Committee, NGT, UP visited the legacy waste disposal site at Shivari, Lucknow, to assess compliance with the SWM Rules of 2016, as well as progress on site. The waste processing plant at Shiveri was

found to be fully operational during the inspection. The plant's machinery, segregators, compost plant, and other equipment were all functional. As per the information given by the officers of EcoGreen, at present, there is about 4 lac MT of waste lying on the site and receive about 1200 tons of waste daily and process 1600 tons waste as well as increase their processing capacity very soon. It was also informed that about 40000 tons of municipal waste is being transported to the site every month. During last three months, about 1.20 lac tons of unprocessed waste has been treated. The Committee recommends that direction should be issued to all concerned authority to take all steps to ensure that the legacy waste is positively cleared within the earliest possible time.

21. Strict supervision of the private agencies doing the work of solid waste collection and disposal has to be ensured. The committee has come across several negligence of such private agencies resulting in significant environmental damage.

The Member Secretary, UPPCB is directed to send this report to the Registrar General, National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi for placing the same before the Hon'ble Tribunal with a copy to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action. The report also be uploaded on the website of the Committee.

24-07-2021

24-07-2021

**X** Anant Kumar Singh

Sri Anant Kumar Singh  
Member, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: ANANT KUMAR SINGH

**X** SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore  
Chairman, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

July 24, 2021

Annexures: As above  
Please visit our website: [oscngt.upsdc.gov.in](http://oscngt.upsdc.gov.in) for more information.

## **Annexures**

***Annexure- I: Directions of the Hon'ble NGT in cases related to O.A. No. 606/2018***

***Annexure- II: The minutes of the meeting dated 09.06.2020; 22.07.2020; 21.12.2020 and 15.01.2021 in O.A. No. 606/2018***

***Annexure- III: Details of Monitoring Mechanism and 18 key parameters of SWM***

***Annexure- IV: Progress Report for the Month of July, 2021 submitted by UPPCB on 22.07.2021***

***Annexure- V: List of Plastic Recycler Units in U.P. submitted by UPPCB on 22.07.2021***

***Annexure- VI: Present Status of Legacy waste Dumpsites of 17 Nagar Nigams***

***Annexure- VII: An inspection report dated 09.07.2021 of Gawri, Meerut***

***Annexure- VIII: An inspection report received from UPPCB regarding M/s Eco Green Energy Pvt.Ltd. Shivari, Mohan Road, Lucknow***

***Annexure- IX: An inspection report dated 20.07.2021 of Shivari Plant at Lucknow, conducted by Hon'ble Chairman, Oversight Committee, NGT, UP to oversee the Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016***

***Annexure- X: Details of Waste to Energy Plant- Bijendra Energy and Research, Meerut***

***Annexure- XI: Details of Waste to Energy Plant in Varanasi***

*Contd....*

## News Articles:

Dainik Jagran- 17.07.2021

**स्वच्छ भारत मिशन** 27 जुलाई को तय हो जाएगा आमंत्रित कंपनी का नाम

# काशी में बनेगा कचरे से बिजली बनाने का प्लांट

जागरण संवाददाता, वाराणसी : एनटीपीसी विद्युत व्यापार निगम ने रमना में कचरे से ऊर्जा प्लांट लगाने के लिए कवायद शुरू कर दी है। ईपीसी (एनर्जी प्रोक्योरमेंट कंस्ट्रक्शन) पैकेज के लिए दो चरण की बोली के आधार पर आनलाइन निविदा आमंत्रित की है। 22 जून को शुरू हुई निविदा प्रक्रिया 27 जुलाई को समाप्त होगी। कचरे से बिजली बनाने का प्लांट 30 सितंबर, 2022 बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा।

निविदा प्रक्रिया के क्रम में शुक्रवार को एनटीपीसी ने टेक्निकल बिड को लेकर आमंत्रित कंपनियों की कार्य क्षमता का परीक्षण किया। परियोजना के तहत 600 टन प्रतिदिन कचरे की जरूरत होगी जो नगर निगम वाराणसी गीला व सूखा कचरा पृथक कर उपलब्ध कराएगा। कचरा को पृथक करने के लिए प्लांट में भी मशीन स्थापित की जाएगी। योजना को अलग-अलग उप-विधानसभा क्षेत्रों के संयोजन, परीक्षण, रख-रखाव और प्रतिस्थापन के लिए माइयूलर फैशन में डिजाइन किया जाएगा। यह प्लांट गंधहीन होगा। लागू उत्सर्जन मानदंडों के अनुरूप होगा। शोर सीमा मानक के अनुरूप प्लांट स्थापना की जाएगी। संयंत्र एक सुंदर वातावरण से घिरा होगा। साथ ही, यह हानिकारक पदार्थों के निर्वहन को रोकने के लिए कचरा लीचेट उपचार प्रणाली (जमीन में गड़ढा खोदकर निस्तारण करने की विधि) से गुजरेगा। मानव जोखिम सीमित रहेगा क्योंकि इसके संचालन और रखरखाव में स्थापित मशीनें स्वचालित होंगी।

एनटीपीसी ने दादरी चरण-1 में एक डेम्पो व पायलट टारफेक्शन प्लांट स्थापित किया है। रमना में नगर निगम की जमीन पर फिलहाल, कचरा डंप किया जाता रहा है। हालांकि, वर्तमान में ग्रामीणों के विरोध से कचरा नहीं फेंका जा रहा है। प्रस्ताव के मुताबिक, इस प्लांट के निर्माण में 300 करोड़ रुपये का आकलन किया गया है। रमना के कचरा डंपिंग क्षेत्र में प्लांट की स्थापना की जाएगी।

**10 छोटे प्लांट भी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव**

नगर के विभिन्न इलाकों में 10 छोटे प्लांटों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भी तैयार हुआ था। जो रसोई के कचरे से बिजली बनाने का प्लांट था। सीएसआर फंड से सभी की स्थापना होनी थी, लेकिन प्रस्तावित 10 प्लांट के सापेक्ष अब तक तीन प्लांट ही स्थापित हुए हैं। एक पहड़िया मंडी, दूसरा भवनिया पोखरी और तीसरा प्लांट आइडीएच कालोनी में है। यहां प्लांट तो स्थापित है, लेकिन वर्तमान में इनमें से किसी का संचालन नहीं हो रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान, 10.07.2021

### जिला पर्यावरण योजना अक्टूबर तक तैयार करें

नई दिल्ली। आदेश के बावजूद, देशभर में जिला पर्यावरण योजना (डीईपी) तैयार नहीं किए जाने पर नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल ने कड़ी नाराजगी जाहिर की। ट्रिब्यूनल ने सभी राज्यों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के मुख्य सचिवों को अक्टूबर 2021 तक जिला पर्यावरण योजना तैयार करने और इसे अपने वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करने का आदेश दिया है।

एनजीटी प्रमुख जस्टिस ए.के. गोयल की अगुवाई वाली पीठ ने कहा है कि 'हम इस बात को लेकर काफी असंतुष्ट हैं कि किसी भी राज्य व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों पर्यावरण के मुद्दों को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया।' पीठ ने राज्यों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के मुख्य सचिवों से डम्मीद जताई है कि वे जनहित और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा के मद्देनजर इन मुद्दों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, यह नागरिकों के मौलिक अधिकारों से जुड़ा है।

ट्रिब्यूनल ने कहा है कि लंबे समय से संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को लागू करने में विफलता के चलते जन स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हो रहा है। पीठ ने श्रीनाथ शर्मा की ओर से दाखिल याचिका पर यह आदेश दिया है।



### रास्ते पर कूड़ा-गंदगी

**कैसरबाग:** नया गांव पूर्व में उस्मानी कॉम्प्लेक्स के पास रोड पर ही कूड़ा बिखरा रहता है। यहां सफाई कर्मचारी हाथगाड़ी से कूड़ा मिराते हुए ले जाते हैं और दोबारा इसे उठाना नहीं जाता। ऐसे में जानवर दिनभर इस कूड़े के फैलाते रहते हैं।  
सिटीजन रिपोर्टर मिर्जा इशरत बेग



### पुलिस के सामने सड़क पर पार्किंग

**बिक्टोरिया स्ट्रीट:** लोग सड़क पर ही गाड़ी पार्क कर चले जाते हैं। इस कारण यहां रास्ता संकरा हो जाता है और दिनभर ट्रैफिक जाम की स्थिति रहती है। यहां कई जगह पुलिसकर्मी तैनात रहते हैं, लेकिन सड़क पर गाड़ी खड़ी करने वालों पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती।  
सिटीजन रिपोर्टर सिराज हैदर



### फ्लाईओवर के नीचे कूड़ा डंप

**निशातगंज:** निशातगंज फ्लाईओवर के नीचे नगर निगम के सफाई कर्मचारी ही कूड़ा डंप कर जाते हैं। यही नहीं, यहां कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी भी नहीं आती। इस कारण फ्लाईओवर के नीचे बड़े हिस्से में गंदगी और बदबू फैली रहती है।  
सिटीजन रिपोर्टर मिर्जा इशरत बेग



### महीनों से बदहाल रास्ता

**खदरा:** बड़ी फकरिया से सरवर मॉन्टेसरी स्कूल जाने वाली सड़क महीनों से बदहाल है। इस कारण इधर से गुजरने वाले वाहन चालक और राहगीर परेशान होते हैं। इस बारे में कई बार शिकायत के बाद भी सड़क की मरम्मत नहीं करवाई गई।  
सिटीजन रिपोर्टर साहाब बेग

# आज बनेगा पौधरोपण का नया रिकॉर्ड

## मिशन-30 करोड़ के तहत एक दिन में लगाए जाएंगे 25 करोड़ पौधे

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

लखनऊ। वन महोत्सव के तहत चार जुलाई को योगी सरकार पौधरोपण का नया रिकॉर्ड बनाएगी। इस एक दिन में 25 करोड़ पौधे लगाए जाएंगे। इस मौके पर राज्यपाल आनंदी बेन पटेल झांसी में और मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ सुल्तानपुर में पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेस-वे के किनारे पौधरोपण करेंगे। जिले के प्रभारी मंत्री और नोडल अधिकारी भी अपने-अपने प्रभार वाले जिलों में पौधरोपण करने के साथ इसकी भी निगरानी करेंगे।

मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ की मंशा पौधरोपण को जन-आंदोलन बनाने की है। इस बाबत इच्छुक लोगों को उनके कृषि जलवायु की अनुकूलता के अनुसार उनकी पसंद की प्रजातियों के पौधे निशुल्क उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। हर जिले के लिए अलग-अलग लक्ष्य तय किए गए हैं। अब तक लोग 17 करोड़ से



### झांसी में राज्यपाल और सुल्तानपुर में मुख्यमंत्री करेंगे पौधरोपण

अधिक पौधे ले जा चुके हैं। लोग अधिक से अधिक पौधे लगाएँ, इसके लिए सरकार ने 'पौधे लगाओ-इनाम पाओ' के नाम से एक प्रतियोगिता भी शुरू की है। इसके तहत पौध लगाने की फोटो वन विभाग की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करनी होगी। पौधरोपण वाली खास प्रविष्टियों की सरकार पुरस्कृत भी करेगी।

राज्यपाल आनंदी बेन पटेल झांसी में सिमरधा डैम पर स्मृति वाटिका की स्थापना करेंगी। इसके तहत वह

### योगी के कार्यकाल में सौ करोड़ नए पौधे

योगी सरकार के कार्यकाल में वन महोत्सव के दौरान अब तक अलग-अलग प्रजातियों के 60,24,46,551 पौधे लगाए जा चुके हैं। पर्यावरण दिवस और ऐसे ही अन्य अवसरों पर लगने वाले पौधों की संख्या इसके अतिरिक्त है। इस तरह इस साल मिशन 30 करोड़ के इन पौधों की संख्या को जोड़ दें, तो यह संख्या सौ करोड़ के करीब होगी। फरिस्ट सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया की वर्ष 2019 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में 2017 की तुलना में वनावरण में 127 किलोमीटर की वृद्धि हुई है। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, उत्तर प्रदेश का वृक्षावरण राष्ट्रीय औसत 2.89 फीसदी की तुलना में 3.05 फीसदी है।

वहां पर पौधक तत्वों और औषधीय गुणों से भरपूर पौधे लगाएंगी। स्मृति वाटिका में पौधों की कुल संख्या करीब पांच हजार होगी। स्मृति वाटिका झांसी से करीब 8 किमी दूर झांसी-ग्वालियर मार्ग पर पहुंच नदी के किनारे बने सिमरधा बंधे के पहुंच मार्ग पर है। इसके एक ओर पहुंच नदी का विशाल जलभराव वाला क्षेत्र है, तो दूसरी ओर हॉकी के आदुरार कहे जाने वाले ध्यानचंद की विशाल प्रतिमा।

पौधरोपण अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए पूरी तैयारी हो चुकी है। वन विभाग इसकी नोडल एजेंसी

है। 26 अन्य विभाग इसमें सहयोग कर रहे हैं। इन विभागों को कुल 19.20 करोड़ पौधरोपण का लक्ष्य दिया गया है। बाकी 10.80 करोड़ पौधे वन विभाग लगाएगा। कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्र के अनुसार हर जिले में लोगों की मांग के अनुसार समय से पौधे उपलब्ध हों, इसके लिए वन विभाग की 1813 पौधशालाओं में 42.17 करोड़ पौध तैयार हैं। रेशम और उद्यान विभाग की नर्सरियों में पौध तैयार की गई है। पारदर्शिता के लिए जो विभाग पौधे लगाएगा, वह उस जगह की जिओ टैगिंग भी कराएगा।

### आईएएस अफसरों को अभियान की कमान

सरकार ने रविवार को प्रदेश स्तर पर आयोजित वृहद पौधरोपण अभियान के लिए वरिष्ठ आईएएस अधिकारियों को जिलेवार नोडल अधिकारी नामित किया है। ये अधिकारी संबंधित जिलों को रवाना हो गए हैं। मुख्य सचिव राजेंद्र कुमार तिवारी ने इन अधिकारियों को अभियान में हिस्सा लेने तथा एक से दो साइटों का भीतिक सत्यापन करने के निर्देश दिए हैं। ये अफसर जिलों में स्मृति वाटिका की स्थापना की प्रगति के साथ पौधरोपण को जनान्दोलन का रूप देने के प्रयासों की समीक्षा करेंगे। इस निर्देश के तहत अपर मुख्य सचिव पंचायतीराज व ग्राम्य विकास मनोज कुमार सिंह को लखनऊ व सचिव अवस्थापना एवं औद्योगिक विकास विकास गौतमबाल को बाराबंकी की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है।

अमर उजाला, 4 जुलाई 2021

# नगर निगम : 25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 900 पार्कों में बढ़ेगी हरियाली

माई सिटी रिपोर्ट

**लखनऊ।** राजधानी को हरा धरा और शुद्ध ऑक्सीजन अर्पित करना बनाने के लिए नगर निगम 25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर 900 पार्कों में हरियाली बढ़ाएगा। वहाँ एक पार्क इस तरह तैयार किया जाएगा, जिसमें अधिकतम ऑक्सीजन देने वाले पौधे ही लगाए जाएंगे। वहाँ नगर निगम को वायु प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए 10 एंटी स्मॉग गन खरीदने की भी मंजूरी मिल गई है।

बृहत्सौख्यता को मेयर संयुक्ता धारिया ने बताया कि मौजूदा हालात को देखते हुए पार्कों में हरियाली बढ़ाए जाने के अलावा उनको उपयोगी बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए बजट को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। पार्कों में कंपोस्ट पिट का इंतजाम भी रहेगा, जिससे पौधों को खाद मिल सके और वे हरे-भरे बने रहें। एक ऐसा पार्क भी बनाया जाएगा, जिसमें सिर्फ सबसे ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन देने वाले पौधे लगाए जाएंगे। यह एक प्राकृतिक ऑक्सीजन फैक्ट्री के रूप में कार्य करेगा। इसके सफल रहने पर दूसरे पार्कों में भी इस प्रयोग के अनुभव उपयोग किए जा सकेंगे।

मेयर की अध्यक्षता में हुई 15वें वित्त आयोग की बैठक में कार्मों को मंजूरी

ने बताया कि मौजूदा हालात को देखते हुए पार्कों में हरियाली बढ़ाए जाने के अलावा उनको उपयोगी बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए बजट को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। पार्कों में कंपोस्ट पिट का इंतजाम भी रहेगा, जिससे पौधों को खाद मिल सके और वे हरे-भरे बने रहें। एक ऐसा पार्क भी बनाया जाएगा, जिसमें सिर्फ सबसे ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन देने वाले पौधे लगाए जाएंगे। यह एक प्राकृतिक ऑक्सीजन फैक्ट्री के रूप में कार्य करेगा। इसके सफल रहने पर दूसरे पार्कों में भी इस प्रयोग के अनुभव उपयोग किए जा सकेंगे।

मेयर ने बताया कि वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सड़क किनारे और

हरित शवदाह गृह भी बनेंगे

शमशान घाटों में लकड़ी को खचत घटाने और प्रदूषण से बचने के लिए हरित शवदाह गृह और इलेक्ट्रिक शवदाह मशीन लगाने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई। आलमबाग, पिपराघाट, जानकीपुरम, वृन्दावन योजना स्थित शमशान घाटों में नए हरित शवदाह गृह बनाए जाएंगे।

डिवाइडर्स पर ग्रीन बरन जेन बनाए जाएंगे। इसके लिए अलग से 15 करोड़ रुपये बजट का इंतजाम किया गया है। वहाँ शहर की छोटी सड़कों, गलियों और ऐसे स्थल जहाँ आवागमन बहुत होता है, वहाँ मैकेनिकल स्वीपिंग के लिए वैक्यूम खोसल से सफाई करने के लिए महापौर ने मंजूरी दी। यह लखनऊ को स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने के लिए एक प्रभावी कदम होगा।

वायु प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए प्रयास शुरू

हवा को सुधारने के लिए एयर क्वॉलिटी स्टेशन का निर्माण किया जाएगा। इसके लिये मेयर संयुक्ता धारिया ने 20 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए। इस स्टेशन से वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार एवं नियंत्रण की निगरानी की जाएगी। 10 एंटी स्मॉग गन को खरीदने की भी मंजूरी दी गई है। निर्माण स्थलों पर प्रदूषण रोकने के लिये 50 मूविंग व्यू कटर खरीदने के लिए भी मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी गई है।

मलबे से बनाई जाएगी टाइल्स : 100 टोबीरो का एक सोरेंड्रो प्लांट लगाने को मंजूरी मिली। मलबा चोरे जेन स्तर के डिपो पर जाएगा। यहाँ से इसे रिसाइकिल कर टाइल्स का निर्माण किया जाएगा।



गोमती से जलकुंभी निकालने का काम तेज

**लखनऊ।** नगर निगम ने गोमती में जलकुंभी निकालने का काम तेज कर दिया है। नगर आयुक्त अजय द्विवेदी बृहत्सौख्यता को जलकुंभी हटाने के रूप में विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं। उनके साथ अरुण कुमार, मुख्य अधिकारी एवं नगरीय विद्युत तथा सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। अरुण कुमार ने गोमती में जलकुंभी हटाने के लिए 100 मीटर टन जलकुंभी हटा दी गई है। कुडिघाट के समान सफाई कार्य पूरा कर दिया गया है। (माई सिटी रिपोर्ट)

उमर उजाला, 28/05/2021

## पार्कों की हरियाली और सुंदरीकरण के लिए 25 करोड़

लखनऊ। मुख्य संवाददाता

कोरोना काल में हुई आक्सीजन किल्लत को देखते हुए शहर में स्थित पार्कों को विकसित किया जाएगा। ज्यादा आक्सीजन देने वाले पौधे लगाए जाएंगे। इसके लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग से 25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे। इसके अलावा वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए उपाय किए जाएंगे।

15वें वित्त आयोग की 74 करोड़ रुपये धनराशि से होने वाले कार्य पर गुरुवार को महापौर की अध्यक्षता में पहली बैठक हुई। जिलाधिकारी अभिषेक प्रकाश व नगर आयुक्त अजय कुमार द्विवेदी की मौजूदगी में बनाए गए प्रस्तावों पर मुहर लगाई गई। 15वें वित्त की धनराशि इस बार सिर्फ वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने व कूड़ा प्रबंधन पर ही खर्च होनी है। महापौर ने कहा कि आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए



ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन देने वाले पौधे लगाने पर जोर

- शहर की छोटी सड़कों, गलियों और ऐसे स्थलों जहाँ आवागमन अधिक है वहाँ पर मैकेनिकल स्वीपिंग कराई जाएगी। इसके लिए वैक्यूम लीटर वाहन से सफाई कराई जाएगी। इस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन को चार्ज करने के लिए प्रत्येक जोन में चार्जिंग स्टेशन भी बनाया जाएगा।
- हवा में बंद रहे धूल सहित अन्य छोटे कणों से निपटने के लिए 10 अत्याधुनिक एंटी स्मॉग गन को

ऑक्सीजन की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने बताया कि इस बजट से एक ऐसा पार्क बनाया जाएगा जहाँ से 24 घंटे प्राकृतिक ऑक्सीजन मिलती रहेगी। शहर के अविकसित और अर्धविकसित समस्त 900 से ज्यादा पार्कों का सुंदरीकरण करने के साथ हराभरा

- खरीदने की मंजूरी है।
- निर्माण स्थलों पर प्रदूषण को रोकने व आवागमन को व्यवस्थित बनाने के लिये 50 मूविंग व्यू कटर खरीदा जाएगा।
- शहर में हो रहे निर्माण कार्यों से होने वाले प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए प्लांट लगाया जाएगा। उससे टाइल्स बनाई जाएगी। हर जोन में कलेक्शन के लिए मलबा डिपो।
- टैफिक व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए पांच टोइंग मशीन खरीदी जाएगी।

बनाया जाएगा। ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन देने वाले पेड़ पौधे लगाए जाएंगे। इसके लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है।

**शमशान घाटों पर लगेगा हरित शवदाहगृह:** शहर के शमशान घाटों में लकड़ी को खचत घटाने और प्रदूषण से

ग्रीन बफर बनेगा

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों, प्रमुख बाजारों और वाहनों से निकलने वाले प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सड़कों के किनारे और डिवाइडर पर ग्रीन बफर बनेगा। 15 करोड़ मंजूर।

एयर क्वालिटी स्टेशन बनेंगे

एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स को सुधारने के लिए एयर क्वालिटी स्टेशन का निर्माण होगा। इन स्टेशनों पर वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार एवं नियंत्रण के लिए मानीटरिंग की जाएगी। 20 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर।

बचाने के लिए हरित शवदाह गृह और इलेक्ट्रिक शवदाह लगाने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई है। आलमबाग, पिपराघाट, जानकीपुरम, वृन्दावन योजना स्थित शमशान घाटों में नए हरित शवदाहगृह लगाए जाएंगे। इसिनैटर भी लगाया जाएगा।

हिन्दुस्तान, 28/05/2021

# 21 साल में कई प्रॉजेक्ट, बजट खत्म होते ही हालात जस के तस करोड़ों हुए खर्च, फिर भी बढ़ता गया कूड़े का 'मर्ज'

अभियंता मीरान, लखनऊ  
शहर में कूड़ा निचालने के बड़े-बड़े प्रॉजेक्टों के चलते लोटे-लोटे जगहों पर कूड़ा खड़ा हो रहा है। मिजली सड़कों की जगह से कूड़ा गिरा, कौनों कचरे के बंधन मुक्त किया जा रहा है। प्रॉजेक्ट या तो बंद हो गए या फिर ठीक ठीक कूड़े का खर्च नहीं हुआ। कई-कई सालों से 15वीं फ्लोर अपॉइंट की जगह से कूड़ा निचालने के 100 करोड़ के बड़े प्रॉजेक्ट और कूड़ा निचालने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च जारी हुआ है। ऐसे प्रॉजेक्टों के चलते लोटे-लोटे जगहों से कूड़ा गिरा और प्रॉजेक्ट जगह खाली रह गई है। इनसे बेहतर तरीके से कूड़ा खर्च से कूड़ा निचालना हो रहा है कि कूड़े में क्या की जा सकती है।

## सरकारी योजनाओं का हाल, करोड़ों डंप, बिजली बनी न खाद

वसंतपुरी में साल 2000 में कूड़े से बिजली बनाने का प्रॉजेक्ट चला। करीब 77 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। पूर्व विधान सभा विधायी कार्यवाही में सफलता मिली। एजेंसी ने कंडा और प्रवेश सरकार से सौंपी। सी, लेकिन आज तक कूड़े नहीं बन पाए।

साल 2008 में जवाहर लाल नेहरू अर्थन रेगुलेशन मिशन (जेएनएनआरएम) शुरू हुआ। शहर में कूड़ा निचालने की योजनाओं के लिए करीब 500 करोड़ खर्च किए गए, लेकिन आज तक कूड़े को सौंपी भी नयावर हो पाई।

साल 2016 में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत 1400 करोड़ के प्रॉजेक्ट चलाया गया। शहर का सिविल में खाद बनाने के लिए कूड़े से खाद बनाने की योजना आज तक पूरा नहीं हो सकी। वर्ष 2017 में शहर कूड़े से बिजली बनाने का प्रॉजेक्ट चला, लेकिन बिजली बनाने आज तक शुरू नहीं हो सकी।



लोगों की पहल का कमाल... मामूली खर्च में बना रहे खाद, आमदनी भी

विरासत के रहने वाले कौंसे सिंह ने साल 2008 में अपने घर के पास मुस्ताफा चोक में कंबोस्ट पिट बनाया। इसमें खाद 1.25 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। इससे पहले का जूहा और करीब 200 साल से विरासत का खाद तैयार किया जा रहा था। इससे कौंसे खाद पार्क के चौक में

विरासत के रहने वाले कौंसे सिंह ने साल 2008 में अपने घर के पास मुस्ताफा चोक में कंबोस्ट पिट बनाया। इसमें खाद 1.25 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। इससे पहले का जूहा और करीब 200 साल से विरासत का खाद तैयार किया जा रहा था। इससे कौंसे खाद पार्क के चौक में

घर के कचरे से भी बने खाद

जन्म के 20 दिनों, साल 2013 में शहर के 100 करोड़ के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे। इनसे पहले ही कंबोस्ट पिट में खाद बनाने थे। मिशन जैट निचालने के लिए खाद बनाने में किंग यूरोपियन और टिफर एंटरप्राइज को भी 100 करोड़ में कंबोस्ट पिट में खाद बनाने थे। मिशन जैट निचालने के लिए खाद बनाने में किंग यूरोपियन और टिफर एंटरप्राइज को भी 100 करोड़ में कंबोस्ट पिट में खाद बनाने थे। मिशन जैट निचालने के लिए खाद बनाने में किंग यूरोपियन और टिफर एंटरप्राइज को भी 100 करोड़ में कंबोस्ट पिट में खाद बनाने थे।

हिन्दुस्तान, 07.04.2021

# डस्टबिन बन गए शोपीस घरों का कूड़ा सड़क पर

## परेशानी

लखनऊ प्रमुख संवाददाता

घर-घर कूड़ा उठाने का काम पहले से बाधित चल रहा है। अब घरों के आसपास रखा डस्टबिन भी गायब होने लगा है। लोग उसी में कूड़ा डाल देते थे किन अब सड़क पर कूड़ा फेंकना मजबूरी है। वहीं लोहिया चौराहे के बीच हर 10 मीटर पर तीन डस्टबिन लगे हैं। यह शोपीस बनकर रह गए हैं। यहां न तो कोई दुकान है और न कोई मकान। कूड़ा डालने के लिए कोई रुकता भी नहीं है। जबकि बाजारों में डस्टबिन की बड़ी मात्रा में जरूरत है।

इंदिरानगर में अरविंदो पार्क, शुभ कामलेक्स, सेक्टर-25 चौराहे के पास लगाए गए डस्टबिन गायब हैं। कर्मचारियों की कमी से कूड़ा उठान प्रभावित है। लोगों को सड़क पर कूड़ा फेंकने को मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। इंदिरानगर सेक्टर-9 में मकान संख्या एक के सामने कूड़े का ढेर है। 125 नार्थ सिटी की सुमन त्रिपाठी को खाली प्लांट में कूड़ा डालना पड़ रहा है। डालीबाग



लोहियापथ पर डस्टबिन तो लगे हैं लेकिन इनका कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। लोगों की सुविधा के लिए डस्टबिन लगाए गए थे। कुछ लोग इसे चोर कर ले जा रहे हैं। लोगों को ही इसकी सुरक्षा करनी होगी। जहां कमी है वहां पर और डस्टबिन लगेंगे। ईकोग्रिन को भी कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए निर्देश दिया गया है। पंकज भूषण, पर्यावरण अभियंता, नगर निगम

गन्ना संस्थान और खादी विभाग के बीच में तीन डस्टबिन रखे रहते थे। मौजूदा समय में कोई नहीं है। कृष्णानगर के इंद्रपुरी निवासी सुनील से हर माह 100 रुपये यूजर चार्ज लिया जा रहा लेकिन 10दिन से कूड़ा गाड़ी नहीं पहुंच रही है।

नवभारत टाइम्स, दिनांक - 29/05/2021

NBT, 07.04.2021

# कूड़ा उठान ठप, डस्टबिन भी 'गायब'

## एनबीटी संवाददाता, लखनऊ

होली पर अपने गांव गए कूड़ा उठाने वाले करीब 30% कर्मचारी बंगाल और आसाम में विधानसभा चुनाव के कारण नहीं लौटे हैं। इस कारण कई इलाकों में कूड़ा उठान बंद है। इस बीच शहर के कई इलाकों से डस्टबिन भी हटा दी गई हैं। ऐसे में लोगों को कूड़ा फेंकने के लिए कोई जगह भी नहीं मिल रही।

डालीबाग गन्ना संस्थान और खादी विभाग के बीच पहले तीन डस्टबिन रखी रहती थी। कूड़ा उठान न होने पर आसपास के लोग इन डस्टबिन में कचरा डाल देते थे। अब यहां से डस्टबिन हटा दी गई है। स्थानीय निवासी उमेश चतुर्वेदी ने बताया कि कूड़ा उठान वाली गाड़ी भी नहीं आ रही। एक दिन एक गाड़ी आई। कर्मचारियों से कूड़ा लेने के लिए कहा गया तो उन्होंने बताया कि उनकी ड्यूटी अमीनाबाद में लगी है। ऐसे में यहां का



कूड़ा नहीं उठा सकते। इसी तरह विपुल खंड सेक्टर छह निवासी एमके श्रीवास्तव के यहां कई दिनों से कूड़ा नहीं उठा रहा।

## खानापूर्ति बना डस्टबिन बांटने का अभियान

पूर्व पार्षद व कांग्रेस नेता मुकेश सिंह चौहान ने नगर निगम पर आरोप लगाया

जहां जरूरत नहीं, वहां लगा दिए डस्टबिन कई ऐसी जगह भी डस्टबिन लगा दी गई हैं, जहां इसकी जरूरत ही नहीं। लोहिया पथ पर फन सिनेमा और लोहिया चौराहे के बीच हर 10 मीटर पर तीन डस्टबिन लगे हैं, जबकि यहां कोई दुकान नहीं है। इसके उलट अमीनाबाद, भूतनाथ, चौक, महानगर जैसे बाजारों में ज्यादा कूड़ा निकलने के बावजूद डस्टबिन नहीं लगे हैं। होली के दौरान कुछ लोग छुट्टी पर गए थे। अब कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। डस्टबिन पूरे शहर में लगाई जा रही, हालांकि कहीं परेशानी है तो दूर किया जाएगा। अमित कुमार, अपर नगर आयुक्त

मोहान रोड पर शिवरी प्लांट में कूड़े का नहीं हो पा रहा समुचित निस्तारण

# कूड़े के पहाड़ से बीमारी फैलने का खतरा बढ़ा

भूमिगत संग्रहण

**लखनऊ।** शहर से हर दिन निकल रहे लगभग एक हजार मीट्रिक टन कूड़े के समुचित निस्तारण की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पा रही है। इसका खामियाजा मोहान रोड स्थित शिवरी प्लांट के आसपास लोगों को उठाना पड़ रहा है। प्रदूषण के बढ़ रहे प्रकोप के बीच गंदगी व बदबू से लोग परेशान हैं। बीमारी फैलने का खतरा बना हुआ है। एनजीटी की अनुश्रवण समिति के कड़े निर्देश के बाद भी नगर निगम व कार्यवाही संस्था ईकोग्रिन बेपरवाह बने हुए हैं।

**नियमित नहीं चल पा रहा प्लांट**  
शिवरी में कूड़े से कम्पोस्ट व जलाने के लिए आरडीएफ बनाने के लिए प्लांट लगाया गया है। लेकिन वह नियमित नहीं चल पा रहा है। कभी मरम्मत के अभाव में मशीनें



बंद हो जा रही तो कभी वेतन न मिलने से कर्मचारियों का काम ठप कर रहे। इससे कूड़े के पहाड़ का आकार दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। कूड़े से बिजली बनाने की

योजना भी परवान नहीं चढ़ पा रही है। कम्पनी ने कुछ उपकरण मंगाने प्लांट में जल्द रख दिया गया है लेकिन उनकी पैकिंग अब तक खुल नहीं पायी है।

## बिक नहीं रहे कूड़े से बने उत्पाद

गोले कूड़े से कम्पोस्ट व सूखे कूड़े से जलाने के लिए आरडीएफ तैयार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इसके खर्चदार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। शिवरी प्लांट में बड़ी मात्रा में यह एकर हो चुका है।

इसका उपयोग न होना भी समस्या बनता जा रहा है। उभर लगभग तीन लाख मीट्रिक टन कूड़ा जमा हो चुका है। वह न सिर्फ हवा को प्रदूषित कर रहा है बल्कि भूजल भी दूषित हो रहा है। पिछले साल एनजीटी की अनुश्रवण समिति की सुझावों के बाद

बायो केमिकल की इन्वेन्चर करने का खेती नहीं थी। लेकिन यह खेती भी पूर्ण रूप नहीं ले सकी है। मरम्मत के अभाव में कुछ दिनों के लिए मशीनें बंद हो गईं थीं। अब एनजीटी के रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मशीनें ठीक करवाए जा रहे हैं। ईकोग्रिन को नियमित भुगतान शुरू हो गया है। प्लांट को नियमित चलाने का निर्देश दिया गया है। बहुत जल्द समस्या कूड़ा निस्तारित हो जाएगी।

**अजय कुमार द्विवेदी, तमर जलवा**

# अब बच न सकेंगे नदियों में कचरा बहाने वाले

राज्य ब्यूरो, लखनऊ : अब चोरी-छिपे नदियों में कचरा बहाने वाले आसानी से पकड़े जा सकेंगे। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड नदियों में पानी की गुणवत्ता की जांच के लिए फ्लोटिंग स्टेशन लगावा रहा है। जैसे ही उद्योग अपना कचरा नदी में बहाएंगे वैसे ही फ्लोटिंग स्टेशन के जरिए जल प्रदूषण की जानकारी बोर्ड के अफसरों को उनके मोबाइल पर मिल जाएगी।

अभी उद्योगों के गंदे पानी की निकासी के आउटलेट पर एक छोटा सा संयंत्र लगा होता है। यह संयंत्र उद्योगों से निकलने वाले प्रदूषित जल की रिपोर्ट



नदियों का प्रदूषण जांचने के लिए इस तरह लगे फ्लोटिंग स्टेशन • जागरण

नदियों में पानी की गुणवत्ता की जांच के लिए लगाए जाने वाले फ्लोटिंग स्टेशन के जरिए यह पता करना भी आसान हो जाएगा कि कौन सा उद्योग ज्यादा प्रदूषण फैला रहा है। इससे कार्रवाई भी आसान हो जाएगी।

**आशीष तिवारी, सदस्य, उद्योग प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड**

**फसा), लखनऊ।**  
3, 2238390  
fpsa.org  
दिनांक : 24/11/2020

के आधार पर पृथक एओसीओ, फोटोकॉपीयर, इंजीनरिंग अनिवार्य हैं की वेबसाइट के लिंक (वाता, किसी भी कार्य तक, सिफसा के नाम, प्रस्तुत करके, निविदा लोड किया जा सकता गया जाना अनिवार्य है। कता है।

दिनांक 23.12.2020  
सांय 3.00 बजे खोली  
सी राष्ट्रीय / शेड्यूल्ड

देते हैं। कई बार उद्योग इस संयंत्र को बाईपास करके चोरी-छिपे अपने यहां का प्रदूषित जल नदियों में बहा देते हैं। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड नदियों की गुणवत्ता जांचने के लिए गोल नाव के आकार का फ्लोटिंग स्टेशन लगाने जा रहा है। बोर्ड मुंबई की कंपनी पीटी इकोलॉजिकल सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड से 'फ्लोटिंग ऑनलाइन

लखनऊ की गोमती नदी में सर्वप्रथम पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में फ्लोटिंग स्टेशन की होगी स्थापना, प्रयोग सफल रहा तो अन्य नदियों में लगाया जाएगा

रिवर मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम' (फोरम) लगवा रहा है। इसमें किसी भी प्रकार का रसायन व बिजली इस्तेमाल नहीं होती है। लखनऊ में प्रयोग सफल रहा तो इसे प्रदेश की अन्य नदियों व नालों में लगाया जाएगा। इसके जल की गुणवत्ता के कुल 18 मानकों के रियल टाइम आंकड़े अफसरों के मोबाइल व प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की वेबसाइट पर आते रहेंगे।

इसकी खासियत यह है कि इसे एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना व लगाना आसान है। इसे वहां लगाया जाएगा जहां उद्योग अपना गंदा पानी बहाते हैं। यानी उद्योग यदि चालाकी से अपने यहां का प्रदूषित पानी बहाएंगे तो यह संयंत्र उनकी पोल खोल देगा।

इसे वहां भी लगाया जाएगा जहां घरेलू जल-मल का उत्सर्जन निस्तारित होकर नदियों में बहाया जाता है। इसके स्थापित होने से नाले के जल की गुणवत्ता के आनलाइन आंकड़े प्राप्त होते रहेंगे। साथ ही जरा सी गड़बड़ी होने पर त्वरित कार्रवाई की जा सकेगी।

# प्रदूषण फैलाने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त दिखा प्रशासन

जागा प्रशासन: विभिन्न विभागों के साथ तैयार कार्ययोजना प्रदूषण फैलाने के लिए कई कंपनियों पर जुर्माना, प्रदूषण बढ़ने से हो रही परेशानी



## प्रशासन का मास्टर प्लान

- कुड़े के उचित निस्तारण एवं जलाने जाने के लिए प्रभावी रोकथाम
- सड़कों की नियमित सफाई और जल छिड़काना
- शहर में चल रहे सड़क निर्माण कार्यों की समीक्षा
- हाट मियस प्लांटों की स्थिति की समीक्षा
- सड़क निर्माण करने के लिए बिटुमिन गर्म करने वाली मशीनों का संचालन रोकने की कार्ययोजना
- निर्माणग्राहीन इमारतों की सुदी और बहो हो रहे प्रदूषण की रिपोर्ट
- प्रदूषण जांच केंद्रों के द्वारा वाहनों की सफा जवाब कराने जाने संबंधित कार्ययोजना
- शहरी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत वायु प्रदूषण इकाईयों की सुची
- शहरी क्षेत्र में प्रतिदिन परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की अवलोकन स्थिति की समीक्षा
- रोडवेज बसों को आवागमन का डायवर्जन शहर से बाहर करने की योजना



रिंग रोड से कम होगा टैफिक लोड एडीसीवी टैफिक पुनर्गु निहा ने बताया कि कि-सन्वयन आउटर रिंग रोड शुरू होने से शहर का टैफिक लोड कम होगा। इससे आम जनता को जाम से निजाव मिलेगी। शहरी जनता को बेर-अजवाब को जाने वाले वाहन आउटर रिंग रोड का इस्तेमाल करने। इसके अलावा टैफिक पुनर्गु पर प्लानिंग और बन जाएगा। आउटर रिंग रोड का निर्माण कर प्लानिंग शुरू होने

जागरण संवाददाता लखनऊ: शहर में लगातार खतरनाक हो रहे वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने की प्रशासनिक कवायद में कुछ तेज होती देखी। प्रशासन ने वायु प्रदूषण रोकने और सभी विभागों को तैयार करने के लिए मास्टर

## जनता को जाम से मुक्ति दिलाएगा 2021

• लैज़ टुडै

# खेत को उपजाऊ बनाएगा गांव का कचरा

योगी सरकार की नई पहल, हर राजस्व ग्राम में बनाए जाएंगे दो कम्पोस्ट पिट

## अमर भारती ब्यूरो

**गोरखपुर।** गांव का कचरा अब जैविक खाद बन ग्रामीणों के खेत को उपजाऊ बनाएगा। इससे स्वच्छता अभियान को तो पंख लगेगा ही, बेकार कचरा भी अनमोल बन जाएगा। इसके लिए योगी सरकार की पहल पर हर राजस्व ग्राम में दो कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाए जा रहे हैं जो कचरे को जैविक खाद बनाने के काम आएंगे। गोरखपुर में 2878 राजस्व ग्रामों में कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाने की कार्ययोजना क्रियाशील हो गई है और 500 राजस्व ग्रामों में कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाने का काम प्रारम्भ हो गया है। 50 राजस्व ग्रामों में कम्पोस्ट पिट बना भी लिए गए हैं। यह सारी कवायद स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) फेज-2 के तहत की जा रही है। राजस्व ग्रामों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाने के संबंध में अपर मुख्य सचिव पंचायत राज की तरफ से विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। हर राजस्व ग्राम में दो कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाने के पीछे मंशा यह है कि गांव के ठोस अपशिष्ट का नजदीक ही



निस्तारण हो जाएगा और यह अपशिष्ट जैविक खाद के रूप में ग्रामीणों के खेत में काम आ जाएगा। कार्ययोजना के मुताबिक ग्रामीण अपने घरों का ठोस अपशिष्ट कम्पोस्ट पिट में डालेंगे। कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाने के लिए ग्राम पंचायत की भूमि इस्तेमाल की जाएगी। कम्पोस्ट पिट बनवाने व देखरेख की जिम्मेदारी ग्राम पंचायत की होगी।

## बनेंगे दो खाद गड्डे, एक कच्चा-एक पक्का

हर राजस्व ग्राम में ठोस अपशिष्ट से जैविक खाद बनाने के लिए दो

खाद गड्डे बनाए जाएंगे। एक कच्चा व एक पक्का। कच्चा खाद गड्डे में सबसे पहले गीला जैविक कचरा डाला जाएगा। फिर गीले गोबर की एक परत और उसके ऊपर दुर्गंध और मक्खी, मच्छर से बचाव के लिए मिट्टी की एक पतली परत डाली जाएगी। यह क्रम गड्डे के पूरी तरह भरने तक जारी रहेगी। यहां डंप कचरे का इस्तेमाल तीन माह बाद जैविक खाद के रूप में किया जा सकेगा। पक्के खाद गड्डे में आयत के आकार में ईंटों से रौबदार गड्डा बनाया जाएगा लेकिन इसकी निचली सतह पर ईंट

नहीं बिछाई जाएगी। जैविक खाद बनाने की प्रक्रिया कच्चे खाद गड्डे जैसी ही होगी। कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाने में इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि जहां इसे बनाया जा रहा है वहां जलजमाव न हो। साथ ही लोगों को दुर्गंध से बचाने के लिए इसे रिहायशी क्षेत्र दूर बनाया जाना है।

## मनरेगा के तहत गांव में रोजगार सृजन भी होगा

राजस्व ग्रामों में कम्पोस्ट पिट बनाने से ग्रामीणों को मनरेगा के तहत रोजगार भी मिलेगा। एक कच्चा खाद गड्डा बनाने के सापेक्ष तीन मानव दिवस (अकुशल) सृजित होंगे जबकि पक्का खाद गड्डा के लिए इतने ही मानव दिवस (अकुशल) व दो मानव दिवस (कुशल) सृजित होंगे।

## प्लास्टिक रिसाइकिल से आय भी होगी

गांव में कचरे को कम्पोस्ट पिट में डालने से पहले उसकी छंटाई भी होगी। इसमें रिसाइकिल होने वाले प्लास्टिक कचरे को बेंचकर ग्राम पंचायतें आय भी अर्जित कर सकेंगी। यह कार्य ब्लॉक स्तर पर जिला पंचायती राज अधिकारी कार्यालय की देखरेख में होगा।

# टनों कूड़ा देख अपर मुख्य सचिव खफा

जागरण संवाददाता, लखनऊ : मोहान रोड के शिवरी में कूड़ा प्रबंधन के प्लांट का निरीक्षण करने गए अपर मुख्य सचिव (नगर विकास) डा. रजनीश दुबे ने वहां कूड़े का पहाड़ देखकर नाराजगी जताई। शहर भर से पहुंच रहे कूड़े का निस्तारण न होने से वहां चारों तरफ दुर्गंध है तो काफी समय से एकत्र कूड़े का ढेर भी लगा है। शासन ने कूड़ा प्रबंधन का अनुबंध मेसर्स ईको ग्रीन से कर रखा है और कंपनी की कार्यप्रणाली को लेकर कई बार सवाल खड़े हो चुके हैं।

नगर आयुक्त अजय कुमार द्विवेदी समेत अन्य अधिकारियों और शहर में कूड़ा प्रबंधन का काम देख रही मेसर्स ईको ग्रीन की टीम के साथ निरीक्षण कर रहे अपर मुख्य सचिव ने कहा कि

जल प्रदूषण की आशंका, अपर नगर आयुक्त, पर्यावरण अभियंता से जवाब तलब, शिवरी प्लांट के कामकाज से असंतोष जताया

शिवरी प्लांट के आसपास के भूजल की गुणवत्ता की जांच कराएं। यह भी देखें कि लंबे समय से कूड़ा एकत्र होने से उसका प्रभाव भूजल पर तो नहीं पड़ रहा है। अपर मुख्य सचिव ने बताया कि वह कूड़े के पहाड़ के ऊपर चढ़कर गए तो देखा कि वहां पर बिछाई गई पॉलीथिन की परत फट चुकी थी और कूड़ा मिट्टी के ऊपर था। उन्होंने बताया कि मेसर्स ईको ग्रीन का काम संतोषजनक नहीं पाया गया और करीब सात लाख टन कूड़ा वहां एकत्र था, जिसका निस्तारण

नहीं हो रहा था। कूड़ा प्रबंधन का काम देख रही अपर नगर आयुक्त डा. अर्चना द्विवेदी मौके मौजूद थीं, लेकिन कोई संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं दे सकीं। ऐसे में उनसे जवाब तलब किया गया है। साथ ही नगर निगम के पर्यावरण अभियंता पंकज भूषण से भी जवाब मांगा गया है। अपर मुख्य सचिव ने बताया कि मौके पर देर से पहुंचा मेसर्स ईको ग्रीन का मैनेजर भी कोई खास जानकारी नहीं दे सका। अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया गया है कि 15 दिन में कूड़े का निस्तारण करा लें, अन्यथा कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी। हालांकि नगर निगम के अधिकारियों ने अपर मुख्य सचिव को बताया कि कूड़े के निस्तारण में पहले से तेजी लाई गई है।

लखनऊ, 8 जुलाई, 2021

## कटान रोकेगा नदियों के किनारे पौधारोपण

प्रदेश में अब तक लगे 27.92 करोड़ पौधे

राज्य, लखनऊ : पौधारोपण अभियान के तहत अब तक 27.92 करोड़ पौधे रोपे जा चुके हैं। शेष पौधे बारिश को देखते हुए रोपित किए जाएंगे। इस बार पौधारोपण सड़क किनारे विशेषकर एक्सप्रेस-वे, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, राज्य राजमार्ग व नदियों के किनारे प्राथमिकता से हो रहा है। इस अभियान में वन विभाग के अलावा 26 अन्य विभाग भी जुड़े हैं। इस अभियान का लक्ष्य 30 करोड़ पौधे लगाने का है। पौधारोपण अभियान में राज्यपाल आनन्दीबेन पटेल ने चार जुलाई को झांसी में हरिशंकररी का पौधा रोपित कर हिस्सा लिया था। मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने इसी दिन सुलतानपुर में पौधारोपण किया था। ग्राम सभाओं में स्मृति वाटिका की स्थापना कर कोविड महामारी अथवा अन्य कारणों से बिछड़े प्रियजन की याद में पौधारोपण किया गया। प्रदेश में कुल 18,878 स्मृति वाटिकाओं की स्थापना की गई है।

गंगा तट के दोनों ओर पौधारोपण के लिए 27 जिलों का चयन हुआ है। यह वह जिले हैं जहां से गंगा नदी बहती है। इनमें मुजफ्फरनगर, बुलंदशहर, हापुड़, मेरठ, अलीगढ़, कासगंज, विजनीर, संभल, अमरोहा, बदायूं, शाहजहाँपुर, हरदोई, रायबरेली, उन्नाव, फर्रुखाबाद, कौशाम्बी, फतेहपुर, प्रतापगढ़, भदोही, मीरजापुर, गाजीपुर, वाराणसी व बलिया जिले शामिल हैं। गौमती नदी के दोनों तटों पर हरियाली के लिए 10 जिलों का चयन किया गया है। इनमें अमेठी, लखनऊ, बाराबंकी, हरदोई, जौनपुर, पीलीभीत, शाहजहाँपुर, सीतापुर, सुलतानपुर व वाराणसी 150 पौधे प्रति हेक्टेयर के हिसाब से निजी एवं किसानों की भूमि पर लगाए जाएंगे। पौधारोपण की सफलता के अनुरूप किसानों को पांच वर्ष तक प्रोत्साहन धनराशि दी जाएगी। इसमें पहले वर्ष में 125 रुपये, दूसरे वर्ष में 30 रुपये, तीसरे व चौथे वर्ष में 25-25 रुपये एवं पांचवें वर्ष में 20

**Important Orders in OA No. 606/2018:**

- 1) Order dated 08.04.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018, News item published in ‘The Hindu’ authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled 26 “More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB” (**directing effective steps for remediation of the polluted river stretches.**)
- 2) 22.04.2019 in OA No. 606/2018 - Meghalaya (**directing training and capacity building at National and State Level**)
- 3) 23.04.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018 – Tamil Nadu (**directing preparation of Annual Environment Plan giving status of compliance to environmental norms and gaps therein including assessment of damage to the environment in monetary terms**)
- 4) 24.04.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018 – Karnataka (**directing monitoring of compliance of Plastic Waste, Bio- medical waste, Sewage Waste and air pollution**)
- 5) 11.02.2019 in Appeal No. 122/2018, *Anil Tharthare Vs. The Secretary, Env't. Dept. Govt. of Maharashtra & Ors.* Para 33 of the order wherein the Tribunal directed constitution of a five Members Expert Committee to carry out **carrying capacity study** of the area for relevant environment parameters and impact of such expansion on already congested and stressed areas.
- 6) 08.03.2019 in O.A. No. 568/2016, *Ajay Khera Vs. Container Corporation of India Limited & Ors.*, the Tribunal directed the Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) to phase out diesel vehicles, used for transportation by the Inland Container Depot (ICD) Tughlakabad, within six months.
- 7) 02.11.2018 in O.A. No. 400/2017, *Westend Green Farms Society Vs. Union of India & Ors.* Para 28 of the order wherein the Tribunal directed carrying capacity assessment to regulate activities violating environmental laws.
- 8) 10.05.2019 in O.A. No. 148/2016, *Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs. South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors.* (**Reuse of treated water**)
- 9) 10.05.2019 in O.A. No. 325/2015, *Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs. Union of India & Ors.* (**Restoration of water bodies**)

- 10) 17.07.2019 in Original Application No. 519/2019 with Original Application No. 386/2019 (**remediation of legacy waste sites**)
- 11) 22.07.2019 in Execution Application No. 13/2019 (**Plastic Waste Management**)
- 12) 25.07.2019 in O.A. No. 710/2017 (**preparation of District Environment Plans**)
- 13) 26.07.2019 in O. A. No. 360/2015 (**Illegal sand mining**)
- 14) 26.08.2019 in O.A. No. 804/2017 (**Hazardous Waste Management Rules**)
- 15) 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 (**requirement of 100% treatment of sewage and effluents**)
- 16) 11.09.2019 in O.A. No. 148/2016 (**utilization of treated waste water**)
- 17) 11.09.2019 in O.A. No. 496/2016 (**ground water management, rain water harvesting**)
- 18) 10.10.2019 in O.A. No. 176/2015 (**depletion of ground water in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas**)
- 19) 14.11.2019 in O.A. No. 1038/2018 (**polluted industrial clusters**)
- 20) 19.11.2019 in O.A. No. 519/2019 (**legacy waste dump sites**)
- 21) 20.11.2019 in O.A. No. 681/2018 (**non-attainment cities in terms of air quality and also control of noise pollution**)
- 22) 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018 (**351 polluted river stretches**)
- 23) 18.12.2019 in O.A. No. 200/2014 (**pollution of river Ganga**)

## Annexure- II

### MINUTES OF MEETING OF NGT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, UP LUCKNOW NGT HELD ON 09.06.2020 AT 11-00 A.M THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING (ORGANISED WITH THE HELP OF NIC)

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**Present:** Hon'ble Mr Justice SVS Rathore, Chairman, and  
Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member

Other dignitaries present:

1. Shri Deepak Kumar, Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Planning
2. Shri Anurag Yadav, Secretary, Urban Development
3. Shri Vikas Gothwal, MD UP Jal Nigam
4. Shri Ashish Tiwari, Member Secretary, UPPCB
5. Dr D.K.Soni, CPCB, Lucknow

Meeting was held as scheduled.

Various issues as pointed out in the order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 23.08.2018 passed in **OA No. 606 of 2018** in re: *Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016* were discussed and status of the action taken by the concerned authorities in compliance of the order was reviewed. The officers present were directed to further review the matter and apprise the Committee of the latest position on points as detailed hereinunder:

Sl. No.	Issue/point	Present status
1	<b>Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM Rules) by ULBs</b>	In order dated 26.4.2019 Hon'ble NGT directed that in case Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with population of 10 lacs or above have not complied with Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM Rules) by 31.03.2020, they will have to pay Environmental Compensation to the tune of Rupees ten lacs per month. Compensation scale for smaller ULBs was fixed likewise. In order to ascertain compliance of the SWM Rules by ULBs, performance audit is required to be made as to how many ULBs having population of one lac or more are complying with SWM Rules. 18 parameters have been

		<p>earmarked in the said order of Hon'ble NGT on which performance audit is to be made to adjudge compliance of SWM Rules.</p> <p>So far there is no effective compliance of SWM Rules by all concerned. Principal Secretary, Urban was directed to look into the matter.</p> <p>In the State, the Solid Waste generated is approximately 17,329 MTD out of which approximately 430 MTD is treated, i.e. about 25% of the total generation. For the gap of 75% solid waste generated, there is no plan and this grey area is to be looked into.</p>
2	<b>Notification of Bye Laws</b>	<p>Every ULB was required to frame its own model bylaws incorporating the provisions of MSW Rules, 2016 and ensuring timely implementation, but they appear to have not been made so far. It was mentioned earlier by the State authorities that they would centrally prepare model bylaws, which will be adopted by all ULBs. So far there is no progress in this regard.</p>
3	<b>Monitoring mechanism</b>	<p>Online MIS of ULBs has also not been done so far. Though there is a portal for this purpose, but data as required is not being fed therein.</p> <p>Every ULB had to make action plan, implementation of which was to be made by 31.12.2019. Either there has been no action plan, or if at all it is there, its implementation has not been ensured so far.</p>
4	<b>Door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-</b>	<p>Door to door collection of MSW and their transportation by covered vehicles was directed to be made but this direction is not being complied with. Where there is population of more than 5 lacs, transfer stations would be established instead of secondary store bins. Vehicles would be compartmentalised. Separate places will be demarcated. There will also be decentralised system of composting of green waste at</p>

	<b>residential premises. Transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities</b>	the place where it is generated.  Compost so produced emits foul odour and is of questionable quality. The Committee was of the view that for its use, the UPPCB should consult the Vice Chancellor of Agriculture Universities and find out a way to diminish the foul adour and enhance its fertility.
5	<b>Source Segregation</b>	Segregation of waste by households into Bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous was required to be done.
6	<b>Litter Bins &amp; Waste Storage Bins</b>	Litter-bins/waste litter bins in commercial & public areas at every 50-100 meters were to be installed.
7	<b>Transfer Stations</b>	Installation of Transfer Stations instead of secondary storage bins in cities with population above 5 lakhs.
8	<b>Separate transportation</b>	Compartmentalization of vehicles for the collection of different fractions of waste. Use of GPS in collection and transportation vehicles to be made mandatory at least in cities with population above 5 lakh along with the publication of route map.
9	<b>Public Sweeping</b>	All public and commercial areas to have twice daily sweeping, including night sweeping and residential areas to have daily sweeping.
10	<b>Waste Processing</b> • Wet Waste • Dry Waste • MRF Facility	Separate space for segregation, storage, decentralized processing of solid waste is to be demarcated. Systems are to be established for home/ decentralized and centralized composting. MRF Facilities are also required to be set up.
11	<b>Scientific Landfill</b>	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules.  Systems for the treatment of legacy waste to be established and survey of legacy waste in all cites be

		<p>made.</p> <p>Out of 653 ULBs, in 499 ULBs landfill sites have been identified/procured and for the rest 154 no action has been taken for procuring landfill sites. Hon'ble NGT had directed that for non-procurement of landfill sites, each ULB will be saddled with compensation of Rs. 10 lacs with time line of 01.04.2020.</p> <p>Action may be taken on priority basis and compliance informed to the Committee.</p>
12	<b>C&amp;D Waste</b>	There should be a policy for disposal/utilization of C&D Waste. It be ensured that there is separate storage, collection and transportation of C&D wastes.
13	<b>Plastic Waste &amp; e-waste</b>	<p>Implementation of ban on plastics below &lt;50 microns thickness and single use plastics.</p> <p>There is also no policy for scientific disposal of e-waste. Some policy is to be adopted and circulated for proper disposal of e-waste.</p>
14	<b>Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs)</b>	Bulk waste generators to set up decentralized waste processing facilities as per SWM Rules, 2016.
15	<b>RDF</b>	Mandatory arrangements have to be made by cement plants to collect and use RDF, from the RDF plants, located within 200 kms.
16	<b>Preventing solid waste from entering into water bodies</b>	Every water body should have screen mesh, grill, nets, etc to prevent solid waste entering into water bodies.
17	<b>User Fees</b>	User charges will have to be borne by waste generators for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.
18	<b>Penalty provision</b>	Criteria be prescribed for levy of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of

		SWM Rules. Powers be delegated to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the byelaws framed.
19	<b>Citizen Grievance Redressal</b>	Nagar Palikas should develop Swachhata App to redress the grievance of public.
20	<b>Model cities</b>	Lucknow, Mathura and Varanasi were to be developed as model cities. Similarly, Rewari, Shikohabad and Budhana were to be developed as model towns. Progress in the matter is not known.
21	<b>Realization of EC Imposed.</b>	<p>Until now, an amount of Rs. 95 crores as EC has been imposed. The position of recovery is not clear. Show cause notices for realization of amount to the tune of Rs. 53 crores have been issued. The position of balance amount is also not clear.</p> <p>This is a grey area which needs priority attention.</p>
22	<b>Thematic areas</b>	<p>On 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2019, Hon'ble NGT took up the matter relating to 14 Thematic Areas and 12 Polluted River Stretches in the State. Several directions were given for Solid Waste Management, 12 River Stretches with the State, 12 Non-Attainment Cities for Air Pollution, 13 Industrial Clusters, STPs, CEPTs and ETPs, Ground Water Extraction, Air Pollution, Illegal Sand Minding, C&amp;D Rejuvenation of water bodies etc.</p> <p>Hon'ble NGT has provided for a Monitoring Mechanism. Meetings for solid waste management should be held periodically at the level of Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary Urban Development/Principal Secretary Environment and District Magistrate and decisions taken should be complied with.</p> <p>The minutes of the meetings should be uploaded on the portal.</p>
23	<b>Municipal Solid</b>	12 MSW Treatment Plants are functional in the State.

	<b>Waste Treatment Plants</b>	<p>20 such Treatment Plants are not functioning. They need to be rectified.</p> <p>Out of 12, authorization by UPPCB has been granted only for 4 MSW Treatment Plants. Balance authorization need be taken immediately.</p>
24	<b>Waste to Energy</b>	<p>Letter of award was issued for 5 Waste to Energy plants. Up-to-date position be submitted. Last year, amount of Rupees 627 crore was released from budget i.e. Rupees 227 crore for MRF and Rupees 400 crore for strengthening transportation/collection for ULBs.</p>
25	<b>Material Recovery Facility (MRF)</b>	<p>Matter be reviewed and progress report with regard to amount sanctioned be submitted to the Committee.</p>
26	<b>Legacy waste</b>	<p>Work of removal of legacy waste was to be done by 30.03.2020 and survey was to be done within a month. Barring Gauri, Meerut and Agra, no work has been done anywhere regarding legacy waste. RFP for 10 towns for 39 lac tons of legacy waste was floated. MD Jal Nigam may apprise the progress. Also no estimate of legacy waste in other cities is available.</p> <p>MD Jal Nigam was directed to look into the matter on priority basis and ensure Survey of legacy waste in all cities is made and tenders are finalized forthwith.</p>
27	<b>Dumping sites/Buffer zones</b>	<p>No survey of old dumping sites has been made nor has the waste been disposed of. The Master Plans should have provision for dumping sites. Buffer zones around dumping sites be notified.</p>
28	<b>Standardization of procurement process of equipments through Gem Portal.</b>	<p>Already two months have taken place in this regard. Secretary, Nagar Vikas was directed to look into the matter and discuss with Principal Secretary (Skill Development) so that the process of procurement of equipments is rationalized and expedited.</p>

29	<b>Faecal sludge</b>	There is a project of 160 crore for disposal of faecal sludge. Latest position is not known. The faecal matter is to be lifted manually because of unequal level of sewage drains. 6 faecal sludge treatment plants were subjected to tender process but its outcome is not known. The matter requires to be reviewed and taken up on priority basis.
30	<b>Hazardous waste</b>	In Moradabad, hazardous waste is dumped in a very large quantity i.e. about 25000 MT. It is polluting ground water. It was to be transported to Amroha plant for scientific disposal but there is nothing to show the latest update. There is also no policy for disposal of e-waste. A policy is to be formulated to handle e-waste.
31	<b>Modal cities.</b>	Three cities, i.e. Lucknow Mathura and Varanasi cities and Model Towns i.e. Rivari Shikohabad and Budhana were notified as for model cities/towns. It is not known how the solid waste/liquid waste management is being implemented there.
32	<b>Liquid waste management</b>	<p>There is a huge gap in utilization of treated liquid water. There is 5500 MLD sewage generation in our State. Treatment capacity presently available is of 3200 MLD. There is thus gap of 2201 MLD. The plan is to increase 1281 MLD by constructing 56 STPs. What is the progress in these 56 STPs. What is the strategy for balance 920 MLD. (2201-1281) Presently there are 104 STPs, out of which 96 are operational and 8 are closed. How these 8 are to be rectified, the department was directed to explain. Out of 96 STPs which are operational, 72 are not running as per norms. It be ensured that the STPs which are operational, are running as per norms.</p> <p>Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Planning should look into the matter.</p> <p>Out of 2248 MLD treated sewage water, only 410 MLD is being used.</p> <p>The modalities to utilize surplus treated water in</p>

		industries and for agriculture purpose should be also be considered.
33	<b>Tapped/ untapped drains and Bio-remediation/ phyto-remediation</b>	<p>Drains through which untreated water is discharged in river Ganga, are to be tapped as directed by Hon'ble NGT, otherwise EC would be imposed. There are 86 drains in phase-I, which covers the area from Hardwar to Kanpur, out of which 60 are still to be tapped. In phase-II, which covers the area from Kanpur to Ballia, It was told that there are 215 drains, out of which only 80 drains are tapped and 135 are untapped. Tapping of these untapped drains and construction of STPs was directed to be ensured.</p> <p>STPs were directed to be established by 31.03.2020 but they have not been constructed so far. STPs already established are not running as per norms. Till the STPs are constructed, bio-remediation/phyto-remediation of untreated water was directed by Hon'ble NGT by 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020 so as to contain load of pollution. Inspection made by UPPCB recently revealed that bio-remediation or phyto-remediation has nowhere been done in the State except in Prayagraj where 31 drains have been subjected to bio-remediation. In Kanpur, out of 30 drains, 11 are tapped and 8 are untapped and 4 are temporarily tapped. No bio-remediation or phytoremediation has been done. EC has not been imposed for non-compliance so far. CPCB and UPPCB to look into the matter. In Prayagraj, there are 60 drains, out of which 17 are tapped; 42 are untapped. In Gorakhpur, out of 28 drains, 22 are untapped. In Varanasi, there are 45 drains, out of which 26 are tapped and 19 are untapped. On 120 drains at the rate of 5 lac per drain per month, a total EC of 18 crores has been imposed by Hon'ble NGT. EC imposed has not been realised so far. EC is to be imposed on CETP and STP for non-compliance of Hon'ble NGT directions. The matter may be looked into by the CPCB.</p>
34	<b>Polluted river stretches</b>	There are 12 Polluted River Stretches in the State. They were to be taken up on priority basis. No STP etc has been established so far. CPCB has sent a notice of Environmental Compensation for default of bio-remediation for three months between 01.11.2019 and 31.01.2020 (120 drains x 5 lacs x 3 months= Rupees 18 crore). The State has not deposited this EC. CPCB may also send EC notice for default in STP commencement.

35	<b>Bio-diversity park</b>	A project of Rupees 245 crores for Bio-diversity park was sent to NMCG. Member Secretary, UPPCB may apprise the progress.

All the officers present in the meeting shall positively apprise the Committee about the latest status on the points enumerated hereinabove and steps taken for compliance along with time lines along within which they expect to comply with the directions of Hon'ble NGT.

Sd/-

**(Dr Anup Chandra Pandey)**  
**Member, Oversight Committee**

Sd/-

**(Justice SVS Rathore)**  
**Chairman, Oversight Committee**

June 09, 2020

**MINUTES OF MEETING OF NGT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, UP LUCKNOW HELD ON 22.07.2020 AT 11-30 A.M (ORGANISED WITH THE HELP OF NIC) IN OA No. 606 of 2018 IN RE: COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016 AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES,**

**THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING**

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**Present: Hon'ble Mr Justice SVS Rathore, Chairman, and  
Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member.**

Other dignitaries present:

1. Ms Radha Chauhan, Additional Chief Secretary, Skill Development Department
2. Shri Anurag Yadav, Secretary, Urban Development
3. Shri Vikas Gothwal, MD, Jal Nigam
4. Shri Pradeep Kumar, Special Secretary, MSME
5. Shri Ashish Tewari, MS, UPPCB

A meeting was held today to review the progress of orders of Hon NGT in OA No. 606 of 2018 in re: Compliance of Municipal Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other environmental issues, dated 02.07.2020 regarding directions on the procedure for standardisation of technologies and costs in Solid and Liquid Waste Management as recommended by the Niti Ayog.

The Niti Ayog was requested by Hon NGT to standardise the technologies for operation and maintenance including procurement, empanelment of service-providers, development of business models regarding sewage collection, utilisation of treated water, remediation of legacy waste dump sites and other services, such as setting up of rain harvesting systems.

The Niti Ayog had, after consultation with officers of GeM Portal, MoHUA, NMCG and other officers, come out with a proposal. They have mentioned that there are various models for solid waste management and liquid waste management which ULBs can follow, like EPC model and HAM model. They have developed a number of documents like the Model Concession Agreement (MCA), Model Request for Proposal (RFP) and Model EPC contract. They have also developed a Model DPR Preparation Tool Kit and Check-list for scrutiny. Moreover, they have developed lists of empanelled institutes, empanelled transaction advisors, empanelled agencies, equipments and suppliers, EPC contractors and O&M vendors. They have approved it for uploading on GeM Portal so that it can be shared with all the stakeholders and utilised by them in transparent manner.

Hon NGT on 02.07.2020 in OA No. 606 of 2018, while agreeing with the Niti Ayog, took their report on record and directed the State to act upon it as per viability to shorten the procedure.

In the meeting today, Secretary, Urban Development mentioned that they agree with the system in principle. However, they have not seen the documents which they will get collected in a couple of days. It was decided that the documents may be collected by them immediately and circulated to all the relevant departments so that a meeting can be held after more than ten days to work out the modalities.

Secretary Urban Development mentioned that while the system appears to be quite good for solid waste management and liquid waste management, some system should also be developed for implementing Construction and Demolition policy as well as bio-remediation. He mentioned that in liquid waste, while there will be modular STPs, however, some site specific variations will also have to be taken into account. He assured that he will study the documents and then put forth his complete views in the next meeting.

Managing Director, Jal Nigam mentioned that of late, Jal Nigam has expedited all the tenders. He felt that the system should be so implemented to ensure that we

don't specify a particular technology, rather deliverables should be focussed on and the choice of the technology should be left to the service providers.

Member Secretary, UPPCB mentioned that CPCB has standardised the procedure and technology for phyto-remediation. Secretary, Urban Development assured that he would look into that and try to implement it.

Member Secretary, UPPCB also mentioned that there is a great requirement for standardisation of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems (AAQMS). He mentioned that Hon NGT in its order dated 20.11.2019 in OA No. 681 of 2018 had directed that AAQMS should preferably be purchased from GeM Portal. He requested that those systems should also be uploaded in GeM Portal.

Special Secretary, MSME assured that they would co-ordinate with all the departments to put all the specifications on GeM Portal site.

Additional Chief Secretary, Skill Development (Ex CEO GeM) mentioned that technology should not be specified. In fact, all these items come within the ambit of services and their performance outcomes should be defined and benchmarked. These documents, rather just being uploaded as static documents and put on GeM Portal, should be consumed by GeM Portal; meaning thereby, that they should be so developed so that the system is in auto fill mode, gives options depending on the requirements and is interactive. She assured that she can meet with the concerned departments, MSME Department and the GeM team at Central level for consuming these documents and creating an automated system. She mentioned that this exercise of standardising the documents for an automatic mode would take some time. So a timeline of two months be fixed for this and it should be done in a mission mode.

As regards two queries of MD Jal Nigam regarding variability in site and size, she mentioned that range can be fixed for the size. As far as empanelment of vendors is concerned, she suggested that we can start with an empanelled list of agencies. However, the process should be dynamic so that the empanelment continues along the process and newer people can enter in the system and get empanelled as well.

It was decided that Urban Development Department will procure the documents and circulate them to everybody and next meeting would take place after ten days, for which notice would be sent again.

23-07-2020

23-07-2020

**X** Anup Chandra Pandey

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Dr Anup Chandra Pandey  
Member, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

**X** SVS Rathore

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Justice SVS Rathore  
Chairman, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

July 22, 2020

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**MINUTES OF MEETING OF NGT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT UP LUCKNOW  
HELD ON 21.12.2020 AT 11:00 A.M REGARDING OA 673/2018 IN RE: NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED IN 'THE  
HINDU', AUTHORED BY SHRI JACOB KOSHY, TITLED "MORE RIVER STRETCHES ARE NOW  
CRITICALLY POLLUTED: CPCB" AND OA No. 606 of 2018 IN RE: COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL  
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016, THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING**

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**Present:** Hon'ble Mr Justice SVS Rathore, Chairman, Oversight Committee  
Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member, Oversight Committee

**Other dignitaries present:**

1. Shri Anurag Yadav, Secretary, Dept. of Urban Development
2. Shri Ashish Tiwari, Member Secretary, UPPCB
3. Shri Ajay Kumar Dwivedi, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow
4. Shri Ramesh Ranjan, JMD, UP Jal Nigam

Meeting held as scheduled to review the position of remedial action against pollution in river Gomti in the State of UP and follow up directions given by Hon NGT in:

- (1) **OA 673/2018** in re: *News Item published in 'The Hindu', authored by Shri Jacob Koshy, titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB" alongwith OA No. 24 of 2018* in re: *Shailesh Singh vs State of UP and others* (since disposed of vide order dated 29.06.2020 with the direction that the issue involved in this case (OA No. 24 of 2018) will now be considered in **OA No.673/2018**); and
- (2) **OA No. 606 of 2018** in re: *Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.*

**POLLUTION IN RIVER GOMTI (OA No. 673/2018)**

The pollution in river Gomti is on account of untreated effluents being discharged through drains on account of inadequate drainage capacity, and blockage of draining system due to garbage and polythene bags. Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 17.01.2019 had directed the earlier Oversight Committee (headed by Justice DP Singh) to look into the entire issue and furnish his interim report to the Tribunal. Justice D.P Singh had sent a detailed report to the Hon'ble Tribunal highlighting the varied issues concerning Gomti river pollution.

This Oversight Committee had been reviewing the compliance status as per Hon'ble NGT directions periodically. Earlier, a meeting was held on 26.06.2020 and all the matters were discussed with the officials from concerned departments. Today i.e. 21.12.2020, again the matter was reviewed. The minutes of meeting are presented below:

1. **STP construction at Ghaila, Bharwara & GH Canal:** Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow and JMD, UP Jal Nigam apprised the Committee that the DPRs of STP at these locations have been sent to NMCG and approval is awaited. The Committee observed that there has been substantial delay in this work. Progress be made or a written explanation be submitted by MD, Jal Nigam regarding pendency of work. It was also directed that if there is delay in approval of project by NMCG then efforts should be made to complete these projects by State funds.
2. **Phytoremediation/bioremediation as an interim measure:** Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow informed that his Dept. is seeking expert advice from Prof. C.R Babu regarding phytoremediation in Kukrail drain. The documents required by him have been sent and a visit by him or the Dept's technical expert is planned next week.
3. **Encroachments in floodplain area:** The Committee sensitized the concerned departments about the problem of encroachments in the floodplain area that is big cause for pollution in the river. It was suggested that households residing there be provided houses under "Housing for all" scheme and shifted from the river catchment area. This shall ensure better quality of life to them and shall also help in protecting Gomti river from pollution.

#### **COMPLIANCE OF MSW RULES, 2016 (OA No. 606/2018)**

1. **Door to door waste collection:** Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow reported that out of 8 zones in the city, door to door waste collection is taking place in 4 zones viz. 1,4,5 and 8. The main issue behind lack of proper door to door collection was non-availability of required number of collection vehicles. With the support of the Govt. this problem is being resolved in a phased manner. Recently, 120 vehicles were allotted and 210 shall be provided by January, 2021. The total number after this

allotment shall become 650 which is sufficient to cater the population of 6.50 households in the city.

2. **Improper functioning of M/S EcoGreen Ltd.:** Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow stated that he has also observed malpractices by the company. He has set Dec, 2020 as the deadline for the company to streamline their processes and ensure proper waste management in the city. In case of any delay, the contract shall be terminated. The Committee reiterated the direction given in meeting dated 26.06.2020 that in the light of the mentioned flaws in the solid waste management by the M/s Eco Green in Lucknow, penalty of 1 Crore on M/s EcoGreen is recommended. The said amount be recovered from the company at earliest.
3. **Shivri Plant:** As per the latest inspection report received by the Committee it was observed that waste processing plant at Shivri was non-operational. The Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow informed that currently 2 trommel machines have been made operational and by March 2021, 5 machines will start operating. Further, he informed that waste to compost machine has been made operational at Shivri. Waste to energy plant could not be made functional because waste segregation is not taking place in the city. The Committee directed him to replicate successful waste management model of Indore. Furthermore, it was suggested that small waste to energy plant such as in Meerut can be set up in Lucknow.

21-12-2020

21-12-2020

**X** Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey  
Member, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

**X** SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore  
Chairman, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

Dec 21, 2020

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**MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT UP LUCKNOW, HELD ON 15.01.2021 AT 11:00 A.MIN OA NO. 606/2018 IN THE MATTER OF “COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016”**

**THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING**

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**Present:** Hon’ble Mr. Justice S.V.S Rathore, Chairman  
Hon’ble Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member

**Other dignitaries present:**

- 1. Shri Arvind Kumar Pandey, Assistant Transport Commissioner**

Meeting was held as scheduled.

At the outset, it was mentioned that the Hon’ble NGT is very strict about the health hazards due to air pollution caused due to vehicular pollution and noise pollution. This issue has earlier been taken up in multiples orders by Hon’ble NGT in OA No. 606/2018 in the matter of “compliance of municipal solid waste management rules, 2016” and in OA No. 681/2018 in news item published in "The Times of India" authored by Shri Vishwamohan titled "NCAP with multiple timelines to clean air in 102 cities to be released around August 15". To review the compliance in the above mentioned issue a meeting was conducted on 15.01.2021 by the Oversight Committee. The details of the meeting are as follows:

**Issue:** Status of Online Pollution Certification (PUC):

1. Current status of total registered vehicles
2. Total number of PUC issued till date
3. Status of enforcement against the defaulters

Shri Arvind Kumar Pandey, Assistant Transport Commissioner, had informed that from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 following actions have been taken with regard to air pollution in NACs:

S.No.	Name of district	No of vehicles in district as on 31.03.2020	No. of pollution check centres in districts	No. of Pollution check certificates issued in December	No. of Pollution check certificates issued till December	No. of challan issued in December against violators	No. of challan issued till December against violators	No. of challans issued against vehicles transporting goods without covering in December	No. of challans issued against vehicles transporting goods without covering till December
1	Faizabad	242074	04	1683	8048	1	74	0	2
2	Agra	735632	30	16903	105958	156	1098	13	188
3	Barailly	464531	36	24134	176110	56	456	12	42
4	Buland-shahar	282018	46	17922	133153	486	2046	1	81
5	Gautam Budh Nagar	456549	76	67196	503939	46	767	5	52
6	Ghaziabad	725703	114	99838	983197	24	179	12	68
7	Jhansi	340731	18	9781	75008	66	275	48	53
8	Kanpur	949358	27	48014	324358	8	472	13	222
9	Lucknow	1570698	155	71227	595497	112	687	25	131
10	Raibareli	305466	18	5227	37115	11	124	32	64
11	Sonbhadra	207599	06	4322	30475	49	303	54	191
12	JP Nagar	158825	22	5455	48380	25	113	0	7
13	Muradabad	373117	29	20236	170161	34	182	18	134
14	Prayagraj	903766	41	25042	193748	68	1069	42	534
15	Varanasi	699481	46	15903	152102	0	301	1	9
16	Meerut	530428	87	48258	354511	36	368	6	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8945976</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>481141</b>	<b>3891760</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>8514</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1815</b>

This committee observed that the number of vehicle issued PUC is more in some districts in comparison to the number of vehicles registered. In this regard, it was informed that PUC data is centralised and vehicles can get their PUC in districts other than the district they have been registered as per their accessibility.

**Issue:** Status of phasing out the 10-year-old diesel and 15 years old petrol vehicles

Shri Arvind Kumar Pandey, Assistant Transport Commissioner had informed that the following actions had been taken against operational 10 years old Diesel and 15 years old petrol vehicles and against pollution:

- **Enforcement against 15 years old petrol vehicles**

S. no.	Name of the District	Total no. of the vehicles as on 31.03.2019	Details of Action taken from date 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2020					Remaining vehicles for the action to be taken as on 31.12.2020
			No. of vehicles challaned	No. of vehicles closed	Issued other district/ state NOC certificates	No. of vehicles whose registration has been cancelled	Total	
1	Meerut	103938	591	125	1428	439	2583	101355
2	Baghpat	14484	79	35	124	120	358	14126
3	Ghaziabad	237127	35	13	2296	79078	81422	155705
4	Gautam Buddh Nagar	75230	32	18	2164	5526	7740	67490
5	Bulandshahar	89261	69	40	245	55	409	88852
6	Hapur	603	11	05	20	02	38	565
7	Mujaffarnagar	80109	275	50	1008	37	1370	78739
8	Shamli	708	40	24	116	17	197	511
	<b>Total</b>	<b>601460</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>7401</b>	<b>85274</b>	<b>94117</b>	<b>507343</b>

- **Enforcement against 10 years old diesel vehicles**

S. no.	Name of the District	Total no. of the vehicles as on 31.03.2019	Details of Action taken from date 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2020					Remaining vehicles for the action to be taken as on 31.12.2020
			No. of vehicles challaned	No. of vehicles closed	Issued other district/ state NOC certificates	No. of vehicles whose registration has been cancelled	Total	
1	Meerut	27351	990	381	3318	2207	6896	20455
2	Baghpat	10596	199	95	2000	311	2605	7991
3	Ghaziabad	26608	378	273	1827	2014	4492	22116
4	Gautam Budh Nagar	22866	88	72	2558	2674	5392	17474

5	Buland-shahar	32608	199	95	2604	1427	4325	28283
6	Hapur	2685	130	127	372	288	917	1768
7	Mujaffar-nagar	8141	261	171	2276	1827	4535	3606
8	Shamli	2217	63	28	169	179	439	1778
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133072</b>	<b>2308</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>15124</b>	<b>10927</b>	<b>29601</b>	<b>103471</b>

**Issue: Action taken against the use of Pressure Horns in the vehicles.**

It was informed that a total of 104 challans had been issued against pressure horn users.

This committee is of the view that though total no. of vehicles in the districts is 8,94,596 and the total no. of PUC issued till Dec 2020 is 389160 yet, numbers of vehicles challaned till Dec 2020 was only 8514. Remaining 15 year old petrol vehicles and 10 year old diesel vehicles are 507343 and 103471, respectively against which actions have to be taken. This committee is of the view that there is still a huge gap in enforcement activities of the transport department. It was directed that strict enforcement should be done against the defaulters and violators.

15-01-2021

15-01-2021

**X** Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey  
Member, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

**X** SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore  
Chairman, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

January 15, 2021

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## Annexure-III

### MONITORING MECHANISM

#### At State Level:

S.No	Name of Committee	Chairperson	Work area
1	State Level Waste Management Monitoring Committee O.M. No. 17/2019/NGT-261/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Urban Development	Compliance of Waste Management Rules
2	Implementation Committee (Reconstitution of Implementation Committee constituted earlier by Hon'ble NGT O.A. No. 200/2014, order dated 13-07-2017) O.M. No. 15/2019/NGT-259/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Monitoring of various pollution sources and Conservation of river Ganga
3	Air Quality Monitoring Committee (Reconstitution of AQMC constituted earlier by Hon'ble NGT O.A. No. 681/2018, order dated 08-10-2018) O.M. No. 16/2019/NGT-260/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Effective Air Pollution Control in the State and maintenance of Ambient Air Quality
4	River Rejuvenation Committee (Reconstitution of RRC constituted earlier by Hon'ble NGT O.A. No. 673/2018, order dated 20-09-2018) O.M. No. 14/2019/NGT-258/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019	Agriculture Production Commissioner	Monitoring of various pollution sources and Conservation of all rivers in the State other than river Ganga

#### District and Commissioner Level-

- (i) A District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of respective District Magistrates has been constituted by O.M. No. 13/2019/NGT-257/55-Parya-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14-06-2019 for monthly monitoring of all the Environmental issues and compliance of Environmental Laws.
- (ii) The District Level Committee has 28 Officers of all the concerned District Level Departments.
- (iii) District Forest Officer is the convener of the Committee.

**Schedule for Monitoring**

<b>Level of Monitoring</b>	<b>Schedule of Monitoring</b>
District Level Committee under District Magistrates	1 <sup>st</sup> week of every month
District Level Committee under Commissioner	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of every month
State Level Committees	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of every month
Chief Secretary Level	4 <sup>th</sup> week of every month

### **OA No. 606 of 2018**

S. No.	Issue/point	Compliance Status	Present status/ Reasons for Non-Compliance
1.	<b>Monitoring Mechanisms</b>	<b>Complied</b>	<p>Every ULB had to make action plan, implementation of which was to be made by 31.12.2019. Either there is no action plan, or if at all it is there, its implementation has not been ensured so far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UP Solid Waste Management Policy framed.</li> <li>• State Level Advisory Body constituted.</li> <li>• Sewage Treatment Facility (STFs) constituted in every District.</li> <li>• Monitoring done by District Environment Committee (DEC) under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate.</li> <li>• State Level Waste Management and Monitoring Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Urban Development UP vide O.M. dated 14-06-2019.— Meetings of the said committee were held on the dates 06.12.2019, 06.06.2020 and 28.08.2020. Minutes of the meeting are attached here with for your reference.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Notification of Bye laws</b>	<b>Not Complied</b>	<p>The State authorities that they would centrally prepare model bye-laws, which will be adopted by all ULBs.</p> <p>Bye Laws has been notified for inviting objection from the Public. Currently the views from other departments are being incorporate for framing the final draft to be presented to the Cabinet of the State Government.</p>
3.	<b>Litter Bins &amp; Waste Storage Bins</b>	<b>Complied</b>	<p>Litter-bins/waste litter bins in commercial &amp; public areas at every 50-100 meters were to be installed.</p> <p>The Funds (Rs. 57.82 Cr.) for installation of twin bins in commercial and public areas at every 50-100 meters has been sanctioned to all the urban local bodies.</p>
4..	<b>Transfer Stations</b>	<b>Partially Complied</b>	<p>Installation of Transfer Stations instead of secondary storage bins in cities with population above 5 lakhs.</p> <p>Transfer stations in the ULBs having waste generation more than 300 TPD are planned to be installed which are targeted to be completed by December 2022.</p>
5.	<b>Separate transportation</b>	<b>Not Complied</b>	<p>Compartmentalization of vehicles for the collection of different fractions of waste.</p> <p>Use of GPS in collection and transportation vehicles to be made mandatory at least in cities with population above 5 lakh along with the publication of route map.</p> <p>All the motorized vehicle deputed for the collection and transportation in 17 Municipal Corporations are using the GPS/VTS Technology.</p>

			The new vehicles being purchased in all the ULBs of State are procuring the Vehicles having minimum 2 compartments for dry and wet waste separate collection and transportation.
9.	User Fees	Not Complied	User charges will have to be borne by waste generators for solid waste management, as specified in the bye- laws of the local bodies. After the notification of State level Bye-Laws, the same will be enforced to all Urban Local Bodies.
10.	Penalty provision	Partially Complied	Criteria are prescribed for levy of spot fine for persons who litter or fail to comply with the provisions of SWM Rules. Powers be delegated to officers of local bodies to levy spot fines as per the by-laws framed. State level bye-laws are under the process of approval through cabinet of the State Government.
11.	Citizen Grievance Redressal	Complied	Nagar Palikas should develop Swachhata App to redress the grievance of public. Complied.
13.	Standardization of procurement process of Equipments through Gem Portal of procurement process of equipments through GeM Portal.	Not Complied	There is need to the process of procurement of equipments is rationalized and expedited.  The department has issued standard model specification regarding various components of solid waste management like collection and transportation vehicles/MRF standard design but as for as fixing rate to do away with tendering process it is submitted that such mechanism could not be established due to existing financial rules and it's pertinent that Hon'ble NGT has issued direction in O.A. No: 606/2018, vide it's order dated 18.10.2019 constituting a committee regarding the standardization of rates for procurement of services/ equipment to be uploaded on GeM portal. The department is awaiting the decision of the committee and procurement method to be uploaded on GeM. Once it is adopted for all India basis by GeM portal, the department will also follow that.

## Annexure- IV

### Quarterly report for the month of July 2021

#### Format for Abridge Status of Solid Waste in the State

S.N.	Questions	Remarks
1	Number of ULBs	651
2	Over all waste management status in states/UTs	
a	Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	14468
b	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	14468
c	Quantity of MSW segregated & transported (TPD) {the entire MSW is collected and transported, however as of now approximately % is being segregated)	4340
d	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD) { *The studies have shown that the municipal solid waste in U.P. having composition of Biodegradable – 47.43%, Paper- 8.13%, Plastic/ Rubber-9.22%, Metal-0.50%, Glass-1.01%, Rags- 4.49%, Others - 4.01%, Inert-25.16% (CPHEO Manual-2016).The silt which is becoming part of the municipal waste is actually no waste and it does not need any treatment or processing but an enabling proper collection and disposal mechanism. The recyclables like plastic, paper, rubber, cloth, metal etc. which are 27.36% are being recycled to the extent to 95%. So, the municipal waste left for processing is basically the biodegradables which are 47.43%. In many towns these are being supplied by the bulk generators to the piggery and	9860

		other such units. So, in reality at ULB level, the municipal solid waste available for processing and disposal is approximately 50% of what is often estimated as total generation of waste along with proper integration of informal sector which plays major role in collection and disposal of recyclable waste. The gap in processing of waste is to be achieved by March 2021. As per proven studies and CPHEEO Manual approximately there are windrows based centralized plant set up in 17 places that process approximately 5520 TPD and approximately 4340 TPD is being recycled through informal mechanism.				
e		Quantity of MSW disposal in secured land fill site (TPD)	1104			
f		Gap in Solid Waste Management UTs (TPD) [1(a)-I(d)-1(e)]	3504			
g		Solid Waste Management Plan				
<b>3</b>		<b>Waste Collection</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Gap</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
a		ULBs in which waste door-to-door collection is implemented (No.)	651	651	0	Complied
b		ULBs in which segregation of waste is implemented (No.)	651	651	0	Partially Complied
c		ULBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented (No.)	651	651	0	Partially complied
<b>4</b>		<b>Waste Processing</b>				
a		<u>Material Recovery Facilities</u>				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	945	3260	2315	March 2022
	(ii)	Number	189	651	462	March 2022
	(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	651	651	0	March 2022
b		<u>Recycling</u>				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	693	697	4	Studies shows the approximately 30%

					<p>of Municipal Waste is a Dry Waste that is being recycled through the informal sector. Out of this component of estimated Dry Waste approximately 697 TPD is estimated to be generated of Plastic Waste for which there exist a capacity of almost 693 TPD recycling units is established in the state. In addition, the Urban Development Department with help of U.P. Pollution Control Board is working to promote EPR for recycling of waste plastic. Approximately 35 industries at present has submitted EPR plan for recycling.</p>
	(ii)	Number	157(Number of recycling units registered with UPPCB in State)		Data provided by UPPCB.
	(iii)	Number of ULBs covered			Plastic Waste being generated from all the ULBs to be recycled for which the desired number of recycling units to

						be authorized by UPPCB.
c		<u>Composting</u>				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	5520	10128	4608	
	(ii)	Number	17	69	52	
	(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	17 (Consisting only centralized plants as 60% of the waste is being generated in 17 Municipal corporations and 85% in the cities having population >1 Lakh)	651 (Centralized + decentralized- it is important to mention that the state has maximum number of ULBs which are {more than 50%} having waste generation less than 10 Tons and processing can be provisioned within the premise of the MRF funded for such ULBs)	NA	The studies have shown that the per capita/day generation of municipal solid waste in U.P. is on an average 350 gm. having composition of Biodegradable - 47.43%, Paper- 8.13%, Plastic/ Rubber-9.22%, Metal-0.50%, Glass-1.01%, Rags- 4.49%, Others - 4.01%, Inert-25.16% (CPHEO Manual-2016).The silt which is becoming part of the municipal waste is actually no waste and it does not need any treatment or processing but an enabling proper collection and disposal mechanism. The recyclables like plastic, paper, rubber, cloth, metal etc. which are 27.36% are being recycled to the extent to 95%. So, the municipal waste left for processing is basically the biodegradables which are 47.43%. In many towns these are being supplied by the bulk generators to the piggery and other such units. So, in reality at ULB level, the municipal solid waste available for processing and disposal is approximately 50% of what is often estimated as total generation of waste along with proper integration of

						informal sector which plays major role in collection and disposal of recyclable waste. The gap in processing of waste is to be achieved by March 2022.
d		<u>Bio-methanation</u>				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	15			
	(ii)	Number	3			
	(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	1			
e		<u>RDF</u>				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	0			
	(ii)	Number	0			
	(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	0			
f		<u>Waste of Energy Plants</u>				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	95			
	(ii)	Number	3			
	(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	3			
<b>4</b>		<b>Waste Disposal</b>				
a		<u>Landfill</u>				
	(i)	Total Capacity (T)	20.14 Lakh Ton Land fill	36.96 Lakh Ton	16.82 Lakh Ton	The Municipalities are instructed to restrict waste disposal to landfill to the minimum possible extent after processing of MSW. Also, the capacity is proposed to be developed taking into account approximately 20 % of MSW being sent to landfill as residue waste / reject waste after processing. the capacity is designed to be developed for minimum 5 years in initial phase. The

						target to fill the gap is by June 2022.
	(ii)	Number	17	69	52	
	(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	17	69	52	
<b>5</b>		<b>Legacy waste management</b>				
<b>a</b>		Number of dumpsites (No.)	72			
<b>b</b>		Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons)	84.5 Lakh			
<b>c</b>		Number of dumpsites cleared (No.)	4			
<b>d</b>		Number of dumpsites in which bio mining has commenced (No.)	6			
<b>e</b>		Time Frame for clearing all dumpsites	By end of the year 2022. The Dumpsites with larger quantity of legacy waste lying in bigger cities are proposed to be done in initial phase. Also, all ULBs has been instructed to do survey, estimation of quantity and immediately began the stabilization/reduction of volume by windrows formation and other SOP as per the CPCB guideline for remediation of legacy waste.			
<b>6</b>		<b>Other Information</b>				
<b>a</b>		Information regarding development of model towns/cities/villages	As per the table mentioned below.			
<b>b</b>		Creation of Environment cell	UPPCB/Environment Department has enabled institutional mechanism for monitoring of			

			environmental laws and issues.
<b>c</b>		Standardization of rates for procurement of services/equipment (to do away with the tendering process) required for solid waste management.	<p>The department has issued standard model specification regarding various components of solid waste management like collection and transportation vehicles/MRF standard design but as for as fixing rate to do away with tendering process it is submitted that such mechanism could not be established due to existing financial rules and it's pertinent that Hon'ble NGT has issued direction in O.A. No: 606/2018, vide it's order dated 18.10.2019 constituting a committee regarding the standardization of rates for procurement of services/ equipment to be uploaded on GeM portal. The department is awaiting the decision of the committee and procurement method to be uploaded on GeM. Once it is adopted for all India basis by</p>

			GeM portal, the department will also follow that.
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**Table:- Information regarding development of model towns/cities/villages**

The state had selected three Municipal Corporations (Varanasi, Lucknow and Mathura) and three smaller ULBs to be developed as model urban towns/cities. The progress is being made in these cities as desired to be model city. The experience suggests that bigger cities (Lucknow, Varanasi, Mathura) had been severely constrained due to failure of agencies working in these cities and the department is trying to resolve the disputes between the ULB and the private concessioner, select new agency and strengthen the infrastructure. Although infrastructure related to SWM compliance has been developed in these cities including processing capacity, the work progress has been severely affected due to COVID. A Progress made by these ULBs on key parameters is as following:

S. No.	ULB Name	ODF Status	Total Wards	No. of wards with 100% daily collection	Remark on progress and constraint
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mathura (Municipal Corporation)	<a href="#">ODF++</a>	70	70	Processing plant capacity of 180 MT has been established against total estimated generation of 175 TPD. The city also has established a plastic to fuel plant of 6 TPD capacity for processing of waste plastic. The city has remediated and cleared a legacy waste dump site successfully (11259 MT).
2	Niwari (Nagar Panchayat)	<a href="#">ODF+</a>	10	10	The town is very small, and its waste generation is only 1.8 TPD. Proper source segregation, collection and processing of wet waste and dry waste recycling is being practiced.
3	Lucknow (Municipal Corporation)	<a href="#">ODF++</a>	110	110	The Lucknow Municipal Corporation has established plant with 1300 TPD that is sufficient for approximate 1100 TPD of waste that is sent for processing to the plant.

4	Shikohabad (Nagar Palika Parishad)	<a href="#">ODF+</a>	25	25	It's a small ULB where proper source segregation, collection, and processing of wet waste and dry waste recycling is being practiced through engagement of decentralized model.
5	Budhana (Nagar Panchayat)	<a href="#">ODF+</a>	17	17	Budhana has adopted composting process and the waste is being processed in the ULB.
6	Varanasi (Municipal Corporation)	<a href="#">ODF++</a>	90	90	Varanasi has established a 600 TPD plant. 3 Bio Methanation plants for segregated organic waste has been established. Thus, the city has developed processing capacity for generated MSW. An agreement with a private developer has been signed to set up processing facility of C &D Waste and work has started. To strengthen Door to Door waste collection & transportation the corporation has recently engaged an agency.

**List of Plastic Recycler Units in Uttar Pradesh**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Regional Offices</b>	<b>Name of the Units</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1</b>	Moradabad	INFINITY GREENFIELD PVT LTD, NAGALIYA SHAHPUR, TEHSIL BILARI, MORADABAD,244001
<b>2</b>	Moradabad	Ganesh Ecosphere Ltd. Plot No. 96,97 & 87, Gram Kota Nikat Alinagar, Tesil Bilaspur, Moradabad
<b>3</b>	Bijnor	M/s Almehtab Industries Pvt ltd, Village-Bastori, Gajraula, Amroha.
<b>4</b>	Bijnor	M/s Nirmal Fibres Pvt ltd, 3rd km. Mile Stone, Gajraula, Armoha
<b>5</b>	Bijnor	M/s Adhiyanana Industries, Plot no-I-10, Industrial Area, UPSIDC, Gajraula, Amroha.
<b>6</b>	Ghaziabad	Balaji Metal Industries, Dayal Vihar Sikheda Rd. I/A, Modi Nagar, Ghaziabad.
<b>7</b>	Ghaziabad	V.K. Plastic Enterprises, 96/6, Arya Nagar Industrial Area, Loni, Ghaziabad
<b>8</b>	Ghaziabad	Micro Gartex Industries, Plot No. C-2, Site-2, Loni Road Industrial Area, Mohan Nagar, GzB.
<b>9</b>	Ghaziabad	Poonam Plastic, G-133, M.G. Road Ind. Area, Hapur.
<b>10</b>	Ghaziabad	Kuldeep Plastic Industries, G-134, M.G. Road Ind. Area, Hapur.
<b>11</b>	Ghaziabad	Auctus E-Recycling Solutions P Ltd., F-637 & F-638, M.G. Road, Hapur.
<b>12</b>	Ghaziabad	Arsh Recycling Pvt. Ltd., F-203, M.G. Road, Hapur.
<b>13</b>	Ghaziabad	ENVIRON WASTE CONNECTIONS LLP BN-102-104, UPSIDC Indl.Area, MG Road, Phase-III, Hapur, Ghaziabad
<b>14</b>	Kanpur Dehat	M/S G.P.L. Polyfills Raipur, Rania, kanpur Dehat
<b>15</b>	Kanpur Dehat	M/s RSPL (Recycling Unit), Vill- Visayakpur, Rainia, Kanpur Dehat.
<b>16</b>	Kanpur Dehat	M/s Shiv Plastic Plot No- 40, Rajkiya Audyogik Asthan, Rainia, Kanpur Dehat.
<b>17</b>	Noida	Greentronics Traders, C-98, Sector-4, Noida
<b>18</b>	Ayodhya	M/s. Awadh Pet Flakes Pvt. Ltd. Chandpur Harvans, Post Dabhasemar, Ayodhya

<b>19</b>	Saharanpur	Maa Sakumbari Plastic Udyog, Village Kumharhera, Dehradun Road, Saharanpur
<b>20</b>	Saharanpur	M/s Accord Waste Management Industries Shahaji Rampurmaniharan Saharanpur
<b>21</b>	Mathura	M/s E Waste Recyclers Industries, Plot No- K-40, Kosi Kotwan, Mathura.
<b>22</b>	Kanpur Nagar	NEELKANTH INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, ARAZI NO. 411, MURLIPUR GAON, GRAMSACHENDI, CHAKARPUR, KANPUR NAGAR
<b>23</b>	Firozabad	M/s Radha PVC Industries, Opposite Kunera Power house, Harsauli Dungri road, Etawah

## Annexure- VI

Legacy Waste Status M Corps.					
S No	ULB	No. of Dumpsites	Location of Dumpsite	Approx. Quantity of Legacy Waste (Tons)	Status of Legacy Waste Remediation
1	Agra (M Corp.)	1	Kuberpur, Agra	940000	Remediation work in progress. 600000 MT remediated till June 2021
2	Aligarh (M Corp.)	1	Mathura- Sasni Road, Aligarh	161632	Remediation work is under progress.
3	Ayodhya (M Corp.)	2	1. Afeem Koti 2. Near Dream Destination Site	77700	Under tendering process.
4	Bareilly (M Corp.)	1	Bakharganj	406975	Work allotted, which is to be commenced after mansoon.
5	Firozabad (M Corp.)	1	Kutubpur Chanaura Dumping Ground, Firozabad	135000	Under tendering process.
6	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	2	1.Indirapuram 2.Pratapvihar	560000	1.Indirapuram Site work 60% Complete 2.Pratapvihar Site Work in Progress
7	Gorakhpur (M Corp.)	0		0	No Legacy waste reported.
8	Jhansi (M Corp.)	2	i. Masiha Ganj; ii. Panchwati	800000	DPR Under vetting
9	Kanpur (M Corp.)	1	Panki Bhausing	900000	Remediation work Under progress
10	Lucknow (M Corp.)	1	Ghaila, IIM Road	633911	Work of remediation is under progress.
11	Mathura-Vrindavan (M Corp.)	1	Laxmi Nagar Nagla Kolhu, Mathura	180000	LOI issued.
12	Meerut (M Corp.)	2	1.Gawadi Masudpur 2.Lohia Nagar	1. 50000 2. 900000	1. 95% Remediation Work Completed at Gawadi Site. 2. Remediation work to be Started soon at Lohia Nagar Site
13	Moradabad (M Corp.)	1	Rampur Road Near Deer Park	280000	Remediation Started(28527.585 Ton remediated)
14	Prayagraj(M Corp.)	1	Baswar Plant	1200000	Remediation work Under progress
15	Saharanpur (M Corp.)	0		0	-
16	Shahjahanpur(M Corp.)	1	Kakra Kalan	60000	Work under progress.
17	Varanasi (M Corp.)	0		0	No Legacy waste reported.

# नगर निगम फिरोजाबाद

## डम्पसाइट रेमेडियेशन की स्थिति

नगर निगम फिरोजाबाद की कुतुकपुर चनौरा स्थित डम्पसाइट जिसका क्षेत्रफल 28061.27 वर्ग मीटर है, पर मार्च 2020 में किए गए कन्टूर सर्वे के आधार पर लिगेसी वेस्ट की मात्रा लगभग 135000 टन है। जिसमें रेमेडियेशन (बायोमाइनिंग) हेतु 14वें वित्त आयोग की बैठक दिनांक 20.06.2021 द्वारा ₹0 50 लाख एवं 15वें वित्त आयोग की बैठक दिनांक 15.02.2021 द्वारा ₹0 290 लाख, कुल धनराशि ₹0 340.00 लाख स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है। डम्पसाइट रेमेडियेशन हेतु आर0सी0यू0ई0एस0 लखनऊ को दिनांक 19.09.2021 को कन्सल्टेन्ट नियुक्त किया गया है। आर0सी0यू0ई0एस0 द्वारा आर0एफ0पी0 तैयार कर दिनांक 18.03.2021 को आर0एफ0पी0 का प्रकाशन किया गया परन्तु निविदा की अन्तिम दिनांक 15.04.2021 तक कोई निविदा प्राप्त नहीं हुई। तत्पश्चात् दिनांक 17.04.2021 एवं दिनांक 30.04.2021 को निविदा का पुनः प्रकाशन किया गया परन्तु कोई भी निविदा प्राप्त नहीं हुई। दिनांक 03.06.2021 को निविदा प्रक्रिया पूर्ण कराने हेतु आर0सी0यू0ई0एस0 को पत्र लिखा गया है, जिसके क्रम में आर0सी0यू0ई0एस0 द्वारा पुनः कन्टूर सर्वे की कार्यवाही पूर्ण कर ली गई है एवं टेन्डर की शर्तों में यथावश्यक परिवर्तन कर टेन्डर के पुनः प्रकाशन की कार्यवाही दिनांक 31.07.2021 तक पूर्ण कर ली जायेगी।

## ***Current Status of Legacy waste disposal in Meerut***

### **Gawri Waste disposal site:**

A total of 45 acre land is available in village Gawri which had around 2.5 lakh tonne of legacy waste in year 2019. As per the guidelines of Hon NGT, a waste processing plant was established which is operational since 2019 November. Currently the legacy waste has been bio remediated and segregated into inert material, compost material and RDF. Only around 2-3000 tonnes of sweeping waste is remaining which is being processed and the site will be cleared in a matter of few days subject to favorable climatic conditions. The inert obtained from process has been used in landfill. The compost obtained was distributed to farmers free of cost. The RDF is being disposed through third parties by scientific incineration.

Extensive plantation has been done on the site last year and this year along Kali Nadi. A total of 23000 plants were planted to form a green belt. A Miyawaki forest has also been developed this year.





*Figure 1: Last Batch of waste which has been extracted from site and brought near processing plant for segregation*

### Lohia Nagar Trenching Ground:

Lohia Nagar site has approx. 7-8 lakh tonne of legacy solid waste. Nagar Nigam Meerut has installed a processing plant consisting of 30 TPH double decker Air ballistic separator and two trommels of 4 mm and 16 mm each, connected with guided conveyor belt system. The plant has been fully constructed and trials have started. The plant will operate at a capacity of 600 TPD day and night. The operations will start immediately after rains, i.e. Jul-Aug 2021. The operations of plant have been outsourced. Nagar Nigam Meerut will also setup a shredder and a bailing machine for further processing RDF so that it can be used an effective fuel in Waste to Energy Plants, at a later stage



## नगर निगम, मुरादाबाद में लिगेसी वेस्ट साईट्स का विवरण

क्रमांक	जनपद	निकाय	इम्प साईट्स की संख्या	इम्प साईट्स की अवस्थिति	लिगेसी वेस्ट की अनुमति मात्रा का विवरण (स्क्वियर)	लिगेसी वेस्ट निस्तारण की स्थिति (स्क्वियर)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	मुरादाबाद	नगर निगम मुरादाबाद	01	Lat N 28° 49' 40.1952" Long E 78° 48' 21.8592"	280000 टन	28527.585 टन

  
 S.P.  
 सिंग  
 4/11

  
 नगर निगम मुरादाबाद।



# सहारनपुर नगर निगम

पत्रांक - 104 / प०अ० ई०/ NGT / 2021

दिनांक - 20/07/2021

ईमेल / महत्वपूर्ण

प्रेषक

डॉ उमर सैफ, पर्यावरण प्लानर,  
नगर निगम सहारनपुर

सेवा में

माननीय न्यायमूर्ति /अध्यक्ष, ओवर साइट कमेटी  
लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश

**विषय - ओ० ए० संख्या - ६०६ में दिए गए आदेशों की सादर अनुपालन आख्या विषयक**

महोदय,

उक्त विषयक नगरआयुक्त महोदय द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों के क्रम में आपको अवगत कराना है  
नगर निगम क्षेत्र में लीगेसी वेस्ट एवं डंप साइट के उपचार की स्थिति निम्न लिखित है

१- डंप साइट संबंधित कृत कार्यवाही -

क्रम स०	डंप साइट का नाम	डंप साइट की स्थिति	कुल ठोस अपशिष्ट	निस्तारित ठोस अपशिष्ट	शेष ठोस अपशिष्ट/ प्रगति
1	जनता रोड साइट	1.5 हेक्टेयर भूमि डंप साइट को बंद व् उपचार कर निस्तारण कर दिया गया है	30,000 क्यूबिक मीटर	30,000 क्यूबिक मीटर	शून्य
2	कमैला कॉलोनी साइट	3.0 हेक्टेयर भूमि डंप साइट को बंद कर उपचार कर खाद बनाई जा रही है, खाद को निगम में उद्यान विभाग को दी जा रही है जिसे वनीकरण में उपयोग किया जा रहा है	1,20,000 क्यूबिक मीटर	70,000 क्यूबिक मीटर	50,000 क्यूबिक मीटर शेष है, खाली की गई १ हेक्टेयर भूमि को सहारनपुर विकास प्राधिकरण को मियावाकि वनीकरण एवं वेटलैंड निर्माण हेतु दिया गया है, प्राधिकरण द्वारा 09 जुलाई २०२१ को निविदा आमंत्रित की गई है, निविदा खुलते ही कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा

2 - लीगेसी वेस्ट साइट संबंधित कृत कार्यवाही - नगर निगम क्षेत्र अंतर्गत लीगेसी साइट शून्य है।  
भवदीय

डॉ उमर सैफ  
पर्यावरण प्लानर /वैज्ञानिक

प्रतिलिपि- पत्रांक व् दिनांक तदैव

१- नगर आयुक्त नगर निगम, सहारनपुर महोदय को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित

भवदीय

डॉ उमर सैफ  
पर्यावरण प्लानर /वैज्ञानिक

## नगर निगम शाहजहाँपुर (उ०प्र०)

### ठोस अपशिष्ट निस्तारण व्यवस्था

नगर निगम में प्रतिदिन जनित कूड़े की मात्रा लगभग 143 टन है। नगर निगम द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट के निस्तारण हेतु कम्पार्टमेंट युक्त वाहनों के द्वारा डोर टू डोर कलेक्शन का कार्य किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि पृथक-2 प्राप्त होने वाले कूड़े की मात्रा कम ही है किन्तु निकट भविष्य में अन्य वार्डों में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट प्रारंभ होने पर 80% तक पृथक्कीकृत कूड़ा प्राप्त होने लगेगा।

### सूखे कूड़े का निस्तारण

**MRF सेंटर की स्थापना** -नगर निगम द्वारा सूखे कूड़े के निस्तारण हेतु एक स्थल पर 40 टन क्षमता का MRF सेंटर स्थापित किया गया है। MRF सेंटर में आवश्यकता के अनुरूप समस्त संसाधनों यथा श्रेडिंग मशीन तथा बेलिंग मशीन लगवाई गई हैं। MRF संचालन में निकाय पर पड़ने वाले वित्तीय बोझ से बचने तथा जनसहभागिता सुनिश्चित कराने के उद्देश्य से संचालन का कार्य हेतु निगम द्वारा RFP प्रकाशन के माध्यम से GREEN FUTURE COLLECTIVE नामक NGO को दिया गया है। MRF के माध्यम से 15 INFORMAL WASTE PICKERS को समायोजित कर रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है। नगर निगम को उक्त संस्था के द्वारा विक्रय की गई सामग्री का 10 प्रतिशत लाभांश का प्रावधान किया गया है। निर्माण के पश्चात् MRF के द्वारा अद्यतन 8 टन प्लास्टिक, 2 टन कार्डबोर्ड/कागज, 110 किलोग्राम रबर, 210 किलोग्राम कपड़ा, 125 किलोग्राम लोहा/टिन, ग्लास इत्यादि कूड़े से रिकवर किया जा चुका है। अद्यतन 2.5 टन अपशिष्ट रीसायकल कर विक्रय किया जा चुका है।

MRF सेंटर पर कूड़े के पृथक्कीकरण के अतिरिक्त कूड़ा बीनने वाले समुदाय के बच्चों की शिक्षा एवं समाहांत पर विभिन्न कौशल परक, डांस/संगीत आदि के प्रशिक्षण की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

इस MRF सेंटर के अतिरिक्त 1 अन्य स्थल पर MRF निर्माण हेतु 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया है।

**सेमी अंडरग्राउंड बिन** -नगर निगम द्वारा सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर विद्यमान ढलाव घरों के निस्तारण एवं सौन्दर्यीकरण हेतु सेमी अंडरग्राउंड बिन की स्थापना की जा रही है। वर्तमान में एक स्थल शहीद उद्यान के निकट स्थित ढलावघर के स्थान पर सेमी अंडरग्राउंड बिन की स्थापना की गई है जिसके कारण उक्त स्थल पर होने वाली गन्दगी पूर्णतः समाप्त हो चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत 5 अन्य GVP स्थलों पर सेमी अंडरग्राउंड बिन की स्थापना का कार्य किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

## गीले कूड़े का निस्तारण

**कम्युनिटी कम्पोस्टर की स्थापना**—नगर निगम में खिरनी बाग में स्थल पर ही गीले कूड़े के निस्तारण हेतु 14 बड़े कम्पोस्टरों की स्थापना कराई गई है, इसके अतिरिक्त पाकों आदि सार्वजनिक स्थलों से प्राप्त होने वाले गीले कूड़े के विकेन्द्रीकृत स्थलीय निस्तारण हेतु 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया है।

**होम कम्पोस्टिंग**- नगर निगम द्वारा NGO के माध्यम से घरों पर गीले कूड़े के निस्तारण हेतु कम्पोस्टर उपलब्ध करे गए हैं वर्तमान में लगभग 500 घरों में होम कम्पोस्टिंग का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

**गोबर का निस्तारण**—नगर निगम में वर्तमान में लगभग 270 डेयरियाँ संचालित हैं, इसके अतिरिक्त एक गौशाला तथा एक नंदीशाला भी है। इनके द्वारा उत्सर्जित गोबर के निस्तारण हेतु नगर निगम द्वारा RFP के माध्यम से संस्था का चयन कर गोबर का निस्तारण कराया जा रहा है। उक्त संस्था गोबर से विभिन्न उत्पाद एवं कम्पोस्ट बनाने का कार्य कर रही है। अनुबंध में गोबर से निर्मित उत्पादों के विक्रय से निकाय को 50 प्रतिशत लाभांश का प्रावधान किया गया है।

## लीगेसी वेस्ट निस्तारण की स्थिति

नगर निगम क्षेत्र के ककरा कलां में स्थित 1.05 हेक्टेयर डंपिंग ग्राउंड के 0.26 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल में लगभग 60,000 टन लीगेसी वेस्ट अनुमानित है। जिसके निस्तारण हेतु नगर निगम द्वारा 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत 50 लाख की धनराशि से संयंत्र स्थापना का कार्य कराया गया है। नगर से प्राप्त कूड़े को विंड-रो पद्धति से एनाकुलम आदि के मिश्रण से उपचार करने के पश्चात स्थापित संयंत्रों के माध्यम से कम्पोस्ट बनाने का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त नगर निगम द्वारा लगभग 1500 वर्गमी० क्षेत्र में स्थित कूड़े का केमिकल के माध्यम से उपचार करने के पश्चात SOIL CAPPING पद्धति के माध्यम से ग्रीन बेल्ट के विकास का कार्य किया जा रहा है। जिसे एक सेल्फी पॉइंट के तौर पर स्थापित किया जाना है।

अद्यतन निगम द्वारा लगभग 45,000 टन कूड़े का निस्तारण कराया जा चुका है। वर्तमान में डंपिंग स्थल पर पिछले एक साल के दैनिक अपशिष्ट समेत लगभग 40,000 टन वेस्ट अवशेष है।

(डा०ओ०पी० गौतम)

नगर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी  
नगर निगम, शाहजहाँपुरा

Report Legacy Waste								
Sl No	Division	District	ULB	Dumpsite Name	Co-ordinates of dump sites	Area in sqm	Legacy waste Quantity (in Tons)	Status
1	Agra	Mathura	Mathura Vrindavan Municipal Corporation	NaglaKolhu Mathura	27.508565, 77.708205	approx. 36548 sq.m (9 Acres)	1.8 lakh Ton	Municipal Corporation has issued work order to an agency (M/S Blackberry Overseas) appointed by state govt. via letter vide no.693/c.s.c/2020-21 dated 24/11/20 for bioremediation and clearing of legacy waste in scientific manner. The agency has not started remediation work till date. Municipal Corporation has also informed Chief Secretary Urban Development Department U.P via letter vide no.847/C.S.C/2021-22 dated 06/04/2021 about no progress reported by M/S Blackberry Overseas regarding processing of Legacy Waste. Municipal Corporation then with reminder via letter vide no. 140/S.T/2021-22 dated 20/07/21 has again informed Chief Secretary UDD-UP to take action regarding same.

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

## REGIONAL OFFICE

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

संदर्भ सं०

Ref. No. 427/NGT-77/2019/2021

दिनांक

Dated 09/07/2021

सेवा में,

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-3),  
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,  
लखनऊ।

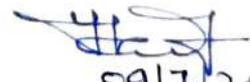
विषय: मै० नगर निगम मेरठ ग्राम गांवडी, किला रोड, मेरठ पर स्थापित डम्पिंग स्थल तथा नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्लांट की अद्यतन निरीक्षण आख्या एवं मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में योजित ओ०ए० सं० 77/2019 नवीन कुमार बनाम यूनियन आफ इण्डिया एण्ड अदर्स के सम्बन्ध में ओवरसाइट कमेटी को आख्या प्रेषण के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। नगर निगम मेरठ के गावडी डम्प साइट का अद्यतन निरीक्षण दिनांक 08.07.2021 को कराया गया। निरीक्षण आख्यानुसार मौके पर उपस्थित प्लांट प्रभारी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि माह मई 2021 में कोविड-19 महामारी के दृष्टिगत कार्य नहीं हो पाया है जिस कारण उक्त लीगेसी वेस्ट डम्प है जिसे अतिशीघ्र निस्तारित कर दिया जायेगा। निरीक्षण के समय मौके पर लगभग 3 से 4 हजार मी०टन लीगेसी वेस्ट एकत्रित पाया गया तथा डम्प लीगेसी वेस्ट को खोदने का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में योजित ओ०ए० सं० 77/2019 नवीन कुमार बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एण्ड अदर्स के सम्बन्ध में ओवरसाइट कमेटी लखनऊ को उपरोक्त आख्या प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर आपके अवलोकनार्थ एवं अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक : उपरोक्तानुसार

भवदीय

  
09/07/2021  
(डा० योगेन्द्र कुमार)  
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि:

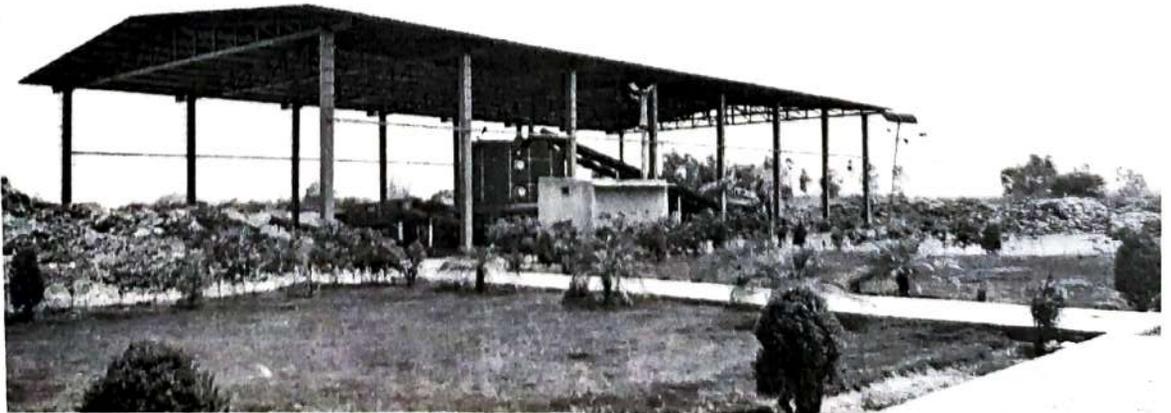
1. सदस्य सचिव महोदय, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ सादर प्रेषित।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

नगर निगम मेरठ ग्राम गांवडी, किला रोड, मेरठ पर स्थापित डब्लिंग स्थल तथा नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्लांट की अद्यतन निरीक्षण आख्या।

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक मै0 नगर निगम मेरठ ग्राम गांवडी, किला रोड, मेरठ में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्लांट एवं स्थल का निरीक्षण दिनांक 08/07/2021 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय श्री रवि शंकर, प्लांट प्रभारी, नगर निगम, मेरठ के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उपस्थित थे। निरीक्षण आख्या निम्नवत् है।

1. उपरोक्त ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्लांट देशांतर अक्षांश क्रमशः 28.9779922, 77.7859799 ग्राम जलालुद्दीन, मसूदपुर उपर्ण गांवडी किला रोड मेरठ पर स्थित है। निरीक्षण के समय उपरोक्त वर्णित स्थल पर ठोस अपशिष्ट (कचरा) के पृथक्कीकरण हेतु एक एयर ब्लॉस्टिंग रोपीगेटर जिसकी क्षमता 150मी0टन/दिन तथा एक ट्रामेल मशीन स्थापित पायी गयी। उक्त के द्वारा पूर्ण से एकत्र नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (कचरा) को प्लास्टिक वेस्ट, इनर्ट वेस्ट एवं बायोवम्पोस्ट के पृथक्कीकरण का कार्य किया जाता है। नगर निगम मेरठ द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट में मेरठ स्थित वार्ड 13,16,17,20,24,29,37,44,46,47,50,52,58,59,60 व 67 कुल 16 वार्डों से एकत्र ठोस अपशिष्ट लगभग 150 टन/दिन की प्रोसेसिंग किये जाने हेतु प्लांट की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। प्रस्ताव अनुसार नगर निगम मेरठ द्वारा 10मी0X50मी कुल 4 कालदार कंक्रीट फ्लोरमय लीचेट कलेक्शन लाइन तथा लीचेट पिट, ट्रामेल मशीन, कम्पोस्टिंग मशीन विड्री से कलेक्ट ठोस अपशिष्ट 150टन/दिन वेस्ट का प्रोसेसिंग किया जाना सूचित है। उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया से प्राप्त आर0डी0एफ0 को विभिन्न इकाईयों में कल्याण एन्टरप्राइजेज, मै0 बिजेन्द्र एनर्जी, मै0 नेप्रा रिसोसिस, मै0 शक्ति प्लास्टिक एवं सक्रुलर सस्टेन बिल्टी सोल्यूशन प्रा0 लि0 आदि इकाईयों को दिया जाता है तथा बायोकम्पोस्ट को उर्वरक के रूप में विक्रय किये जाने की कार्ययोजना है।
2. मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में योजित ओ0ए0 सं0 77/2019 नवीन कुमार बनाम यूनियन आफ इण्डिया एण्ड अदर्स में पारित आदेश दिनांक 30.07.2019 के अनुपालन में नगर निगम मेरठ द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट (कचरे) से जनित लीचेट हेतु उत्प्रवाह शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र क्षमता 10के0एल0डी0 एम0बी0वी0आर0 के तकनीकी पर आधारित प्रस्ताव दिया गया है जिसकी इकाईया निम्नवत् है- लीचेट पिट (27घनमी0) बार स्क्रीन, इक्वलाइजेशन टैंक(10घनमी0) केमिकल कंडिशनिंग टैंक, सेंडिमेंटेशन, न्यूट्रलाइजेशन टैंक, फिल्टर फिड टैंक, सैण्ड फिल्टर, कार्बन फिल्टर, ड्रीटेड वाटर टैंक है। उत्प्रवाह शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र से निस्तारित से जनित शुद्धिकृत उत्प्रवाह को परियोजना परिसर में काली नदी की ओर विकसित हरित पट्टिका के सिंचाई हेतु प्रयोग में लाये जाने का प्रस्ताव प्रेषित है। वर्तमान में इकाई द्वारा मात्र लिंगेसी वेस्ट का ही निस्तारण किया जा रहा है।
3. मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में योजित ओ0ए0 सं0 77/2019 नवीन कुमार बनाम यूनियन आफ इण्डिया एण्ड अदर्स में पारित आदेश दिनांक 30.07.2019 के अनुपालन में नगर निगम मेरठ द्वारा उपरोक्त स्थल पर पूर्व से एकत्र कचरे की प्रोसेसिंग हेतु उक्त प्लांट का संचालन किया जा रहा है ( फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न है)।



*Signature*

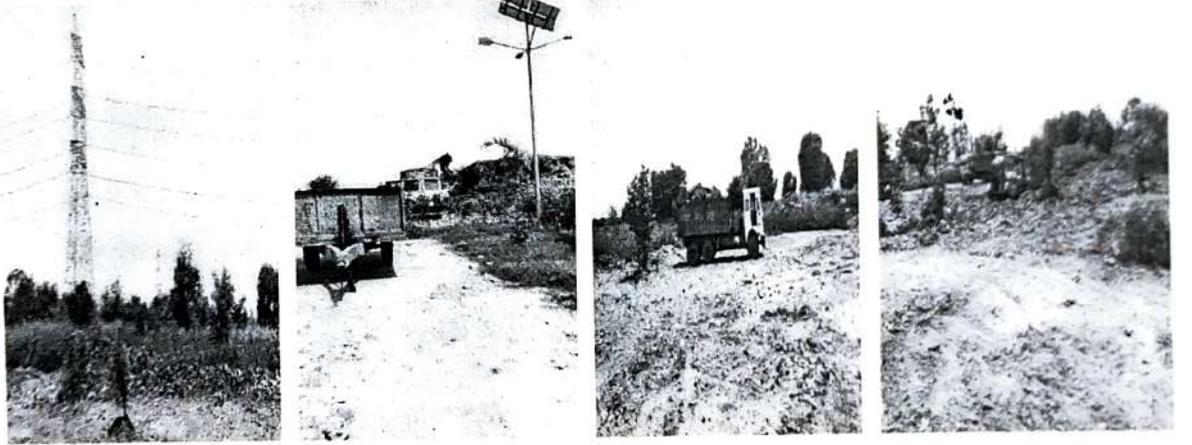
*Signature*

डम्प साइट स्थल पर लीगेसी वेस्ट, आर0डी0एफ0, कम्पोस्ट एवं सी0 एण्ड डी0 वेस्ट एकत्रित पाया गया। नगर निगम मेरठ द्वारा आर0डी0एफ0 निम्न इकाईयो को वेस्ट एनर्जी हेतु उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

- मै0 बिजेद्र एनर्जी, दिल्ली रोड मेरठ।
- मै0 शक्ति प्लास्टिक।
- मै0 नेप्रा एनवायरमेन्टल सौल्यूषनस् प्रा0लि0।

नगर निगम मेरठ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये लॉग बुक के अनुसार अप्रैल 2021 से जून 2021 तक कुल 400 मी0टन आर0डी0एफ0 उपरोक्त संस्थाओं को प्रेषित किया गया।

4. ग्राम गांवडी, किला रोड, डम्प साइट पर फ्रेश अपशिष्ट का निस्तारण नहीं किया जाता पाया गया। नगर निगम मेरठ द्वारा फ्रेश वेस्ट लोहिया नगर डम्प साइट पर डम्प किया जा रहा है। निरीक्षण के समय मौके पर उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि लोहिया नगर डम्प साइट पर वेस्ट के पृथक्कीकरण करने हेतु 30 टन/घण्टा का एक एयर ब्लास्टिंग सेग्रीगेटर एवं ट्रामल मशीन स्थापित कर ली गयी है। जिसके संचालन हेतु ट्रायल का कार्य प्रगति पर है।
5. ग्राम गांवडी, किला रोड, डम्प साइट स्थल पर लीगेसी वेस्ट, आर0डी0एफ0, कम्पोस्ट एवं सी0 एण्ड डी0 वेस्ट का भण्डारण पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय नगर निगम के उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वेस्ट सेग्रीगेशन का कार्य माह दिसम्बर 2020 से दो शिफ्टो में किया जा रहा है। मौके पर उपस्थित प्लांट प्रभरी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि माह मई 2021 में कोविड-19 महामारी के दृष्टिगत कार्य नही हो पाया हैं जिस कारण उक्त लीगेसी वेस्ट डम्प हैं जिसे अतिशीघ्र निस्तारित कर दिया जायेगा। निरीक्षण के समय मौके पर लगभग 3 से 4 हजार मी0टन लीगेसी वेस्ट एकत्रित पाया गया तथा डम्प लीगेसी वेस्ट को खोदने का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। (फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न हैं)।

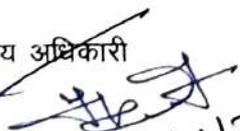


6. नगर निगम मेरठ पर बोर्ड द्वारा अधिरोपित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान नगर निगम मेरठ से अप्राप्त है। इस सम्बन्ध में सदस्य सचिव महोदय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा जिलाधिकारी, महोदय मेरठ को पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का भू-राजस्व की भांति वसूली करने हेतु पत्रांक एच 56130/सी-3/जल/503/2020 दिनांक 15.12.2020 प्रेषित किया गया था। तत्क्रम में क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी महोदय द्वारा नगर निगम मेरठ पर अधिरोपित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति को भू-राजस्व की भांति वसूली हेतु पत्रावली जिलाधिकारी महोदय के समक्ष दिनांक 15.12.2020 को प्रस्तुत की गयी। जिसे वसूली हेतु अपर जिलाधिकारी वित्त एवं राजस्व को नामित करते हुए अग्रसारित किया गया है।  
आख्या आपके अवलोकनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रस्तुत है।

  
(एस0पी0सिंह)  
अवर अभि0

  
(प्रखर कुमार)  
सहा0पर्या0अभि0

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

  
09/7/2021



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Annexure- VIII

155289  
पत्रांक संख्या-

सी.डी/सामान्य/479A/2020

दि. 24/11/2020

To,

Shri L.N. Soni,  
PPS to Hon'ble Chairman,  
Oversight Committee,  
NGT, UP,  
Lucknow

**Sub:- Regarding Status of MSW processing plant located at Shiveri, Mohan Road, Lucknow.**

Sir,

As desired by you, by e-mail dated 10.11.2020, the latest inspection of the MSW processing plant located at Shiveri, Mohan Raod, Lucknow was conducted by the officers of Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow on 28.10.2020. The detailed inspection report with photographs is enclosed herewith (copy of the inspection report enclosed as **Annexure no.-1**).

The Plant was found non-operational and heaps of untreated municipal solid waste were found there accumulated. The Board has issued show cause notice under Sec. 5 of Environmental Protection Act, 1986 to M/s Eco Green Energy Private Ltd., the operator of the plant, for imposition of Environmental Compensation of Rs. 25.3271 crore and for prosecution of responsible persons of the plant (copy of the show cause notice enclosed as **Annexure no.-2**).

You are requested to put up the above report before the Hon'ble Chairman, Oversight Committee, NGT, Lucknow.

Yours Sincerely,

Encl:-above

  
(Ashish Tiwari)  
Member Secretary

टी. सी. - 12 वी, विभूति खण्ड  
गोमतीनगर, लखनऊ-226010  
दूरभाष 272831, 2720828, 2720691, 2720681  
फैक्स 0522-2720764  
ई-मेल & info@uppcb.com

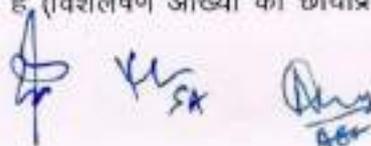
T.C. 12 - V, Vibhuti Khand  
Gomti Nagar, Lucknow -226010  
Phone: 2720831,2720828,2720691,2720681  
Fax: 0522 - 2720764  
वेबसाइट: www.uppcb.com

जनपद-लखनऊ में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंध हेतु स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, मोहन रोड़ लखनऊ की ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम के प्राविधानों के सम्बन्ध में निरीक्षण आख्या-

उपरोक्त विषयक माननीय एन0जी0टी0 ओवर साइट कमेटी द्वारा बोर्ड मुख्यालय को दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में जनपद-लखनऊ में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंध हेतु स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, मोहन रोड़ लखनऊ की ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम के प्राविधानों के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 28.10.2020 को अद्योहस्ताक्षरकर्ताओं द्वारा निरीक्षण किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय श्री अजीत सिंह यादव, प्रबंधक (ओ0/एम0) प्लांट प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उपस्थित थे। निरीक्षण आख्या निम्नवत् है :-

**उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा पूर्व में की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण**

- कार्यालय अभिलेखानुसार सालिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेण्ट के अन्तर्गत लखनऊ शहर में जनित ठोस अपशिष्ट का समुचित पृथक्कीकरण, एकत्रण, भण्डारण, परिवहन, प्रोसेसिंग एवं निस्तारण सुनिश्चित कराये जाने हेतु नगर निगम, लखनऊ व मैसर्स इको ग्रीन एनर्जी प्रा0लि0 एवं कन्स्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डिजाइन सर्विसेज, (यूनिट आफ उ0प्र0 जल निगम) के मध्य त्रिपक्षी कन्सनायर एग्रीमेण्ट दिनांक 21/03/2017 सम्पादित हुआ था।
- राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड लखनऊ के पत्र संख्या-एच 21486/सी-7/ एम0एस0डब्ल्यू- 246/19 दिनांक 08/06/2018 के माध्यम से ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम,2016 के प्राविधानों के अंतर्गत नियम-22 द्वारा जारी निर्देशों का अनुपालन निर्धारित समय सीमा में किये जाने हेतु पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम-1986 की धारा-5 के अंतर्गत समस्त नगर आयुक्त, उ0प्र0 को निर्देश जारी किये गये थे।
- पूर्व में "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ" द्वारा जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम-1974 एवं वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम-1981 के अंतर्गत आवेदित सहमति जल एवं वायु एवं नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट नियम 2000 के सम्बन्ध में कार्यालय के प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा दिनांक 04/07/2020 को निरीक्षण किया गया था। निरीक्षण के समय पायी गयी कमियों के दृष्टिगत राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा निर्दिष्ट ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट इकाई के सहमति जल/वायु आवेदन को निरस्त कर दिया गया था।
- क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के निरीक्षण दिनांक 14.07.2020 में प्लांट से निस्तारित हो रहे ई0टी0पी0 से अशोधित उत्प्रवाह एवं ड्रेन में निस्तारित किये जा रहे अशोधित उत्प्रवाह का जल नमूना एकत्रित कर राज्य बोर्ड की केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशाला में जमा कराया गया था। प्राप्त विश्लेषण ई0टी0पी0 से अशोधित उत्प्रवाह में प्रचालको की मात्रा पी0एच0-8.46, बी0ओ0डी0-151 मिग्रा0/ली0, सी0ओ0डी0-568 मिग्रा0/ली0, आर्सेल एण्ड ग्रीस 18.6 मिग्रा0/ली0, सेस्पेन्टेड सालिड्स-129 मिग्रा0/ली0 एवं ड्रेन में निस्तारित किये जा रहे अशोधित उत्प्रवाह में प्रचालको की मात्रा पी0एच0-8.17, बी0ओ0डी0-2980 मिग्रा0/ली0, सी0ओ0डी0-5664 मिग्रा0/ली0, सेस्पेन्टेड सालिड्स-258 मिग्रा0/ली0 पायी गयी। प्रचालकों की मात्रा निर्धारित मानकों से अधिक है (विश्लेषण आख्या की छायाप्रति संलग्न)।



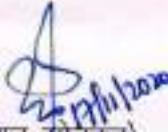
- मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ का संचालन न किये जाने के फलस्वरूप लखनऊ शहर में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम-2016 के प्राविधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित नहीं किये जाने के दृष्टिगत दिनांक 03.09.2019 से दिनांक 18.12.2019 कुल 107 दिवस के उल्लंघन हेतु रू0 14,40,71,000/- (चौदह करोड़ चालीस लाख इकहत्तर हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु बोर्ड मुख्यालय के पत्र दिनांक 30.12.2019 द्वारा कारण बताओ नोटिस प्रेषित किया गया।
- उक्त कारण बताओ नोटिस दिनांक 30.12.2019 की पुष्टि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के पत्र दिनांक 23.07.2020 द्वारा बोर्ड मुख्यालय को प्रेषित की गई।
- बोर्ड मुख्यालय के पत्र दिनांक 27.07.2020 द्वारा अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट के विरुद्ध दिनांक 03.09.2019 से दिनांक 18.12.2019 तक कुल 107 दिवस के उल्लंघन हेतु रू0 14,40,71,000/- (चौदह करोड़ चालीस लाख इकहत्तर हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गयी है। इकाई द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति के संबंध में कोई प्रत्यावेदन अथवा क्षतिपूर्ति जमा नहीं की गई है।

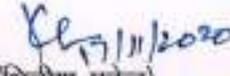
**वर्तमान में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट की अद्यतन स्थिति :-**

- दिनांक 28.10.2020 के निरीक्षण के समय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट में अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण संबंधी सभी इकाईयां यथा ट्रामल, कम्पोस्ट संयंत्र, लीचेट शोधन संयंत्र पूर्णतया बन्द पाया गया तथा उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि प्लांट में विद्युत आपूर्ति विच्छेदित होने के कारण प्लांट का संचालन नहीं हो रहा है।
- निरीक्षण के समय प्लांट परिसर में चारों तरफ अपृथक्कीकृत नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट भण्डारित पाया गया तथा सिक्वॉर लैण्ड फिल्ड साइट पर भी नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट भण्डारित था, जिसके कारण प्लांट में आने जाने के रास्ते भी अवरुद्ध थे एवं ठोस अपशिष्ट के निकट जगह-जगह पर लीचेट एकत्रित था। उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि प्लांट में लगभग 7.5 लाख मैट्रिक टन ठोस अपशिष्ट भण्डारित है।
- निरीक्षण के समय प्लांट परिसर में एकत्रित लीचेट का नमूना एकत्र कर विश्लेषण हेतु राज्य बोर्ड की केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशाला में जमा कराया गया। प्राप्त विश्लेषण आख्या में प्रचालको की मात्रा पी0एच0-8.6, बी0ओ0डी0-1030 मिग्रा0/ली0, सी0ओ0डी0-7976 मिग्रा0/ली0, सेस्पेन्टेड सालिड्स-680 मिग्रा0/ली0, टोटल कॉलीफार्म-22 करोड़ एम0पी0एन0/100 मि0ली0, फीकल कॉलीफार्म-2.6 करोड़ एम0पी0एन0/100 मि0ली0 पायी गयी। प्रचालकों की मात्रा निर्धारित मानकों से अधिक है (विश्लेषण आख्या की छायाप्रति संलग्न)। उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि लीचेट का निस्तारण नरवा नाला में हो रहा है, जो अन्ततः सई नदी, ग्राम-भदोही के निकट मिलता है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये छायाचित्र पृथक् रूप से संलग्न है।

- उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं से स्पष्ट है कि ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्ध नियम, 2016 के प्राविधानों का अनुपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

अतः उपर्युक्त वर्णित तथ्यों के आलोक में नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा अधिकृत 1200 टी0पी0डी0 क्षमता का ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट "मैसर्स इकोग्रीन ईनर्जी प्रा0लि0, शिवरी लखनऊ" का संचालन बन्द होने तथा लखनऊ शहर में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन नियम, 2016 के प्राविधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित नहीं किये जाने हेतु उत्तरदायी संस्था मैसर्स इकोग्रीन ईनर्जी प्रा0लि0, शिवरी लखनऊ के उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की सुसंगत धाराओं के अंतर्गत अभियोजनात्मक कार्यवाही किया जाना उचित प्रतीत होता है। कृपया माननीय एन0जी0टी0 ओवर साइट कमेटी को आख्या प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु आपके अवलोकनार्थ एवं अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रस्तुत है।

  
(शनु साइनकर)  
वैज्ञानिक सहायक

  
(क्षितीश पटेल)  
वैज्ञानिक सहायक

  
(आशुतोष पाण्डेय)  
सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता

~~क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी महोदय,~~

  
17/11/2020

निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ



बायो कम्पोस्ट प्लान्ट के अन्दर एकत्रित लीचेट



प्लान्ट के अन्दर की स्थिति



प्लान्ट से डिस्चार्ज होता लीचेट



इनर्ट मैटेरियल लैण्ड फिल एरिया



परिसर में भण्डारित नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट की स्थिति



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Annexure-2

पत्रांक संख्या 155/33 / सी-5/MSW-1/2020

दिनांक 20/10/2020  
पंजीकृत

सेवा में,

मेसर्स इको ग्रीन इनर्जी प्रा० लि०,  
ग्राम-शिवरी, मोहान रोड,  
लखनऊ।

यह कि जनपद-लखनऊ के ग्राम-शिवरी में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लाण्ट जो कि मेसर्स इको ग्रीन इनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है। अपशिष्ट संस्करण प्लाण्ट का निरीक्षण क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, लखनऊ के प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा दिनांक 28.10.2020 को किया गया।

यह कि सॉलिड बेस्ट मैनेजमेण्ट के अन्तर्गत लखनऊ शहर में जनित ठोस अपशिष्ट का समुचित पृथक्कीकरण, एकत्रण, भण्डारण, परिवहन, प्रोसेसिंग एवं निस्तारण सुनिश्चित कराये जाने हेतु नगर निगम, लखनऊ व मेसर्स इको ग्रीन इनर्जी प्राइवेट प्रा० लि० एवं कन्स्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डिजाइन सर्विसेज (यूनिट आफ उ०प्र० जल निगम) के माध्यम से त्रिपक्षी कन्सनायर एग्रीमेण्ट दिनांक 21.03.2017 सम्पादित हुआ था।

यह कि निरीक्षण के समय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लाण्ट में अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण संबंधी सभी इकाईयां यथा ट्रामल, कम्पोस्ट संयंत्र, लीचेट शोधन संयंत्र पूर्णतया बन्द पाया गया तथा विधूत आपूर्ति विच्छेदित होने के कारण प्लाण्ट का संचालन नहीं हो रहा है। निरीक्षण के समय प्लाण्ट परिसर में चारों तरफ अपृथक्कीकृत नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट भण्डारित पाया गया तथा सिक्वोर लैण्ड फिल्ड साइट पर भी नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट भण्डारित था, जिसके कारण प्लाण्ट में आने जाने के रास्ते भी अवरोध थे एवं ठोस अपशिष्ट के निकट जगह-जगह पर लीचेट एकत्रित था। उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि प्लाण्ट में लगभग 7.5 लाख मैट्रिक टन ठोस अपशिष्ट भण्डारित है।

यह कि निरीक्षण के समय प्लाण्ट परिसर में एकत्रित लीचेट का नमूना एकत्र कर विश्लेषण हेतु राज्य बोर्ड की केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशाला में जमा कराया गया। प्राप्त विश्लेषण आख्या में प्रचालकों की मात्रा पीएच-8.6, बी.ओ.डी.-1030.0 मिग्रा०/ली०, सी.ओ.डी.-7976.0 मिग्रा०/ली०, सेस्पेंटेड सालिड्स-680.0 मिग्रा०/ली०, टोटल कॉलीफार्म-22 करोड एम.पी.एन/100 मि०ली०, फीकल कॉलीफार्म-2.6 करोड एम.पी.एन/100 मि०ली० पायी गयी, जो कि निर्धारित मानकों से अधिक है। निरीक्षण आख्यानुसार उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि लीचेट का निस्तारण नरवा नाला में हो रहा है, जो अन्ततः राई नदी, ग्राम-मदोही के निकट मिलता है।

यह कि अग्रोतर बोर्ड के पत्रांक-जी 33304/सी-5/एम.एम.डब्लू-1/2020 दिनांक 27.07.2020 द्वारा अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लाण्ट के विरुद्ध दिनांक 03.09.2019 से दिनांक 18.12.2019 तक कुल 107 दिवस के उल्लंघन हेतु रू० 14,40,71000/- (रूपये चौदह करोड चालीस लाख इकहत्तर हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गयी है। इकाई द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति के संबंध में कोई प्रत्यावेदन अथवा क्षतिपूर्ति जमा नहीं की गयी है। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, लखनऊ के पत्रांक- 635/सह-2240/20 दिनांक 23.07.2020 द्वारा पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस एवं अभियोजनात्मक कार्यवाही किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

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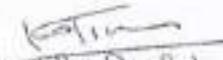
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अतः उपरोक्त वर्णित परिस्थितियों के दृष्टिगत जन स्वास्थ्य के हित में जन साधारण को स्वच्छ वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 यथासंशोधित की धारा-5 के अन्तर्गत राज्य बोर्ड को प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अधीन एवं उपरोक्त वर्णित तथ्यों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में तक्षम अधिकारी को अनुमोदनोपरान्त मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु निम्न कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया जाता है-

1. यह कि क्यों न केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का ऑकलन किये जाने हेतु मार्गदर्शिका दिनांक 08.02.2019 के अनुरूप जनपद-लखनऊ में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ के विरुद्ध दिनांक 01.01.2020 से 28.10.2020 तक कुल डिफाल्ट 302 दिवस के उल्लंघन हेतु रुपये 25,32,71,490/- (रुपये पच्चीस करोड़ बत्तीस लाख, इकहत्तर हजार मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित कर दी जाए।
2. यह कि क्यों न इकाई एवं उसके उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विरुद्ध पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 यथासंशोधित की धारा-15 व 16 के अन्तर्गत अभियोजनात्मक कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी जाए।

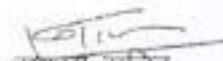
उपरोक्त के संबंध में पूर्ण स्पष्टीकरण इस पत्र प्राप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर बोर्ड मुख्यालय में प्रेषित करें, अन्यथा उपरोक्त वर्णित कारण बताओ नोटिस की पुष्टि करते हुए एवं नियमानुसार अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जायेगी, जिसका पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व स्वयं उद्योग एवं उद्योग स्वामी का होगा।

भवदीय,

  
(आशीष तिवारी)  
सदस्य सचिव

प्रतिलिपि: निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निजी सचिव, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।
3. नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, लखनऊ को इस आशय से प्रेषित की पूर्व में बोर्ड के पत्रांक- जी 33304/सी-5/एम.एम.डब्ल्यू-1/2020 दिनांक 27.07.2020 द्वारा रु० 14,40,71,000/- (रुपये चौदह करोड़ चालीस लाख इकहत्तर हजार मात्र) अधिरोपित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति इकाई से वसूली कराकर बोर्ड में जमा कराया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।
4. जिलाधिकारी, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
5. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को इस आशय से प्रेषित कि संस्था को जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस की प्रति अपने स्तर से भी प्राप्त कराकर 15 दिन के अन्दर स्पष्ट संस्तुति सहित निरीक्षण आख्या बोर्ड मुख्यालय में प्रेषित करना सुनिश्चित करें।

  
सदस्य सचिव

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## **Annexure- IX**

### **Inspection Report of Shivri Plant at Lucknow, conducted by Hon'ble Chairman, Oversight Committee, NGT, UP to oversee the Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.**

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In order to review the compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and progress on site, I, Justice Surendra Vikram Singh Rathore, Chairman, Oversight Committee, NGT, UP visited the legacy waste dump site at Shivri, Lucknow today i.e. 20<sup>th</sup> of July, 2021.

During the said visit, the following officers were present at the site:

1. Shri Ajay Dwivedi, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow Nagar Nigam
2. Smt. Archana Dwivedi, Addl Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow Nagar Nigam
3. Shri Pankaj Bhushan, Environment Engineer, Lucknow Nagar Nigam
4. Dr Ram Karan, Regional Officer, UPPCB, Lucknow
5. Shri Rajesh Kurup, COO, EcoGreen
6. Shri Jugesh Jagga, Head- Finance, EcoGreen
7. Shri Kailash Singh, Head-Plant, EcoGreen
8. Shri Ankur Kumar, Senior Manager- P & C, R & M, EcoGreen
9. Shri Shadab Quresh, Senior Manager, Operation, EcoGreen
10. Shri Ajeet Kumar, Senior Manager, Plant-EcoGreen

This Shivri Plant is situated at a distance of about 25 kms from the city of Lucknow on the side of Mohaan Road. This is an isolated place with no residences in the vicinity. This Plant is spread in an area of 41 hectare including landfill site and its total covered area is about 09 hectares.

Several complaints regarding the working of Shivri Plant were noticed by the Oversight Committee; therefore, this inspection was done and the officers of EcoGreen and Lucknow Nagar Nigam were enquired during inspection. It was made clear by the officers of EcoGreen that there were problems relating to payment of dues by Lucknow Nagar Nigam, due to which they were not in a position to bear the daily expenses of diesel to run the vehicles, their plant and also to pay wages to their daily workers, but now after taking charge by the new Municipal Commissioner Mr Ajay Dwivedi, the problem has been solved and dues have been cleared by the Lucknow Nagar Nigam. The Plant is now operational round the clock. During visit, I too found that though it was raining, the Plant was in operation. Several machines, segregators, compost plant etc of the Plant were functional.

Query was made to the officers of EcoGreen as to how much time they will take to clear off the unprocessed waste dumped at the site. They informed that at present, there is about 4 lac MT of waste lying on the site. They receive about 1200 tons of waste daily and process 1600 tons waste. They are going to increase their processing capacity very soon and plan to clear the entire legacy waste positively within a period of one year including the present rainy season. It was informed that about 40000 tons of municipal waste is being transported to the site every month. During last three months, about 1.20 lac tons of unprocessed waste has been treated. During inspection, RDF was also found lying on the site. Regarding it the officers told that there is about 2 lac tons of RDF, which will be disposed of at the earliest.

Regarding door to door collection of municipal waste, the officers of Lucknow Nagar Nigam informed that it is being done invariably. Roughly one vehicle is required for collection of municipal waste from 1000 residences. Since there are more than 6 lac residences in Lucknow, they require about 600 vehicles. About 450 vehicles have been deployed at present and about 150 vehicles are in pipe-line to enhance the capacity of door to door collection. Besides this, they have also deployed 160 manual rickshaws for door to door collection. The officers told that the vehicles deployed for door to door collection have separate containers, for different types of wastes. At present they are receiving mixed municipal wastes from the residences as the people are not segregating these wastes at source. For this, awareness programmes are being organized and they hope that they will get municipal waste segregated at source and the target of 100% door to door segregated collection will be achieved. It was also informed that several private persons were also doing this job and they earn good money by doing so but they just dump the collected waste in any open land. In spite of that they are regularly sending their collection vehicles to these areas. Now public is becoming aware and has started giving wastes to Nagar Nigam vehicles.

Regarding Lechate Treatment Plant (LTP) of 250 KLD, it was informed that it is under price negotiation. The officers of EcoGreen assured that LTP construction work will be completed within a period of nine months.

The officers of EcoGreen also assured to increase the capacity of Secured Landfill Facility (SLF) by constructing new SLF.

During inspection, Compost Unit of the Plant was found functional. Compost was being filled in the printed bags. The officers of EcoGreen told that the quality of compost produced at this Plant is very good and any farmer who takes it once comes again to take it. It was informed that at present they are sending about 500 tons of compost to fertilizer companies every month and it fetches about Rs 1600 per ton. They will soon increase the compost generation capacity from existing 250 MT/Day to 350 MT/Day.

Direction was given to the officers of EcoGreen for plantation along the boundaries of the Plant as there is lot of land available in the Plant for this purpose. They were further directed to ensure that the legacy waste is positively cleared within the earliest possible time.

Some photographs taken at site during inspection depicting the present situation of the Plant are annexed with this Report.

20-07-2021

**X** SVS Rathore

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Justice SVS Rathore  
Chairman, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

July 20, 2021













































**BAD IMPACT OF MSW  
AND  
ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTION DEVELOPED BY BIJENDRA ENERGY & RESEARCH**

**Legacy Waste(Old municipal solid waste) & its impact on environment, Health & Safety :**

Uncontrolled and continuous dumping of municipal solid waste leads to mountains of legacy waste. After decades of neglect these open dumps have grown larger and higher, becoming point sources of pollution. Waste rotting in these airless heaps produces leachate, a foul dark liquid that kills vegetation around dumps and irreversibly pollutes groundwater due to leachate generation. The heaps of garbage also produce methane, a greenhouse gas that causes 21 times more global warming than carbon dioxide. Waste dumped in open areas causing potential airborne diseases spreading due to fungal growth and generation of bacteria. Besides, contaminating air quality, which further, worsens due to frequent fire incidences causing serious pollution problems.

**Solution:** Waste To Energy Power Generation Plant based on Gasification Technology.

**Technology & Product details:**

The company has designed and developed a totally Indian indigenous technology for Indian municipal solid waste management solution. The New Generation, Multi-Fuel Producer Gas Generator Plant developed by us can use simultaneously- Biomass waste & Municipal solid Waste RDF fuel to producer Gas/Syn Gas and further to produce Electricity. This is an environment friendly, non-polluting, Renewable source of energy.

**Advantage of Multi-Fuel design:** It can use Municipal Solid Waste (viz.- Paper waste, Plastic, Polythene, Rubber, Tires, Leather, Thermocol), Biomass waste (viz.- Wood chips, Saw dust, forest waste, Agro waste, Sugar Cane Bagasse, Coconut Shells). Medical waste ( All types of plastic, rubber, cloths, paper waste etc.)

**GASIFICATION: THE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT WASTE AND ENERGY SOLUTION**

Faced with the costly problem of waste disposal and the need for more energy, a growing number of countries are turning to gasification, a time-tested and environmentally-sound way of converting the energy in MSW into useful products such as electricity, fertilizers, transportation fuels and chemicals. On average, conventional waste-to-energy plants that use mass-burn incineration can convert one ton of MSW to about 550 kilowatt-hours of electricity. With gasification technology, one ton of Processed dry MSW Briquette(RDF) can be used to produce up to 1,000 kilowatthours of electricity, a much more efficient and cleaner way to utilize this source of energy. Gasification can help the world both manage its waste and produce the energy and products needed to fuel economic growth.

**BAD IMPACT OF MSW  
AND  
ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTION DEVELOPED BY BIJENDRA ENERGY & RESEARCH**

**Key features of our Waste to Energy Advanced Gasification Plant:**

1. Maximum utilization of municipal solid waste upto 95%
2. Multi fuel Producer Gas Generator Plant based on Advanced Gasification technology can use variety of wastes like MSW, Waste Plastic, Packaging materials, Thermocol, Rubber, tyres, waste wood chips, agro waste, forest waste,
3. Producer Gas / Syn Gas have variety of applications as substitute of natural gas like cooking Gas & Transportation fuel, Power generation, Steam generation etc. which can give multiple revenue generation models.
4. Conservation of water resources : Gasification helps in conserving valuable water resources as it utilizes nearly 30-40% less water to generate electrical power as compared to other thermal power plants . Gasification goes along way to conserve water and our future life on the planet .
5. Environment protection and Global warming : Gasification provides the best and lowest-cost approach for capturing carbon dioxide. The greenhouse gas is often associated with global warming and restrictions are now in place in various areas thwart its negative impact.
6. Highest Electrical efficiency i.e power generation capacity subject to percentage of waste plastic and other dry combustible materials).
7. Bottom ash is limited to only upto 3-5% and can be used as fertilizers, building materials or in land fill.
8. Health issues : municipal waste dumped in open areas causing potential airborne diseases spreading due to fungal growth and generation of bacteria. Bad smell is another cause of near by populations residing there. Waste management in the other form of technology like incineration does not provide full proof solution to this problem. Only gasification technology can make entire waste bacteria free as the gasification requires more than 1000°C of temperature and kills all form of bacteria even in the bottom ash removed from the plant.
9. Economics : The entire plant is working on self sustainable mode and the investment made has an excellent pay back period at par with other power projects including solar .
10. Govt Policy and initiatives to promote Waste to energy project : In swacch bharat mission 20% capital subsidy is applicable to all waste management project .

**BAD IMPACT OF MSW  
AND  
ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTION DEVELOPED BY BIJENDRA ENERGY & RESEARCH**

**Multi Fuel ( Biomass/ Agro waste/ Forest waste/ MSW municipal solid waste/plastic/rubber/tyres etc. ) ADVANCED GASIFICATION Technology of Bijendra Energy & Research.**

The New Generation, Multi-Fuel Gasification system developed by us is Updraft Circulating bed with Direct & Indirect oxidation & can use simultaneously- Biomass & Waste to Energy to produce Electricity and / OR for Thermal Application. This is an environment friendly, non-polluting, nonconventional renewable source of energy.

GASIFICATION SYSTEM- Multi-Fuel, non-conventional, Co-Generation, Renewable Green energy source, receiving backing from the Governments of various countries all over the World. Municipal Solid Waste (viz.- Paper waste, Plastic, Polythene, Rubber, Tires, Leather, Thermocol), Biomass (viz.- Wood chips, Saw dust, Rice Husk, Corn Cobs, Sugar Cane Bagasse, Coconut Shells),. Max. Output of a single Unit with Power Generating set - 05 MW.

Gasification is a thermo-chemical process of cracking that converts solid waste, Biomass or coal to a gaseous fuel called "Producer Gas". This producer gas is fuel for many different applications of shaft power or electricity in the equipment like, Internal Combustion Engines. For thermal power in furnaces, kilns, dryers, Rolling mills and Heat treatment equipment.

The equipment to be utilized is the new generation Circulating Bed Updraft with direct & indirect oxidation Technology Gasification System developed by consistent R&D at BBE Plant to obtain clean, rich and consistent supply of Producer Gas which has energy 2500 Kcal/Nm<sup>3</sup>, with higher gasification efficiency and low fuel consumption. At high gasification temp. of 1100°C, Carbon combines with Steam & CO<sub>2</sub> to form CO, CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub> & increases the Calorific Value of Gas & also the overall efficiency of gasification. Steam is co-generated in the Steam Jacket & injected with the air into the Reactor, which dissociates at high temp. & forms more of CO & H<sub>2</sub>, resulting in further increase of the calorific value of the Gas. It is then subjected to washing & cooling by multiple shower washers & passed through the specially designed Tar, Sulphur & Dust separators & demister to be ultra clean for injecting directly into the I.C. Engines/Gas Turbines/Boiler-Steam Turbine for 100 % Producer Gas mode of operation.

**Technology advantage:**

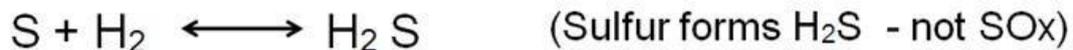
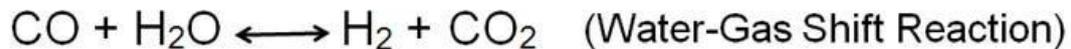
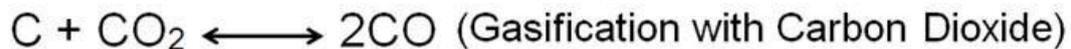
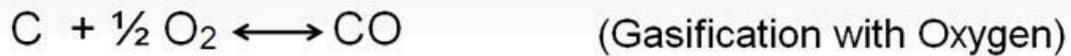
- ❖ MSW / Biomass Waste gasification through a newly designed gasifier will generate producer gas and through ultra clean gas system free from tar, dust etc. suitable as fuel in the Producer gas engine based power generation plant OR can be used in thermal application as cooking gas supply.
- ❖ Reduction of carbon emission and a renewable energy based power plant eligible for carbon credit.
- ❖ Plant efficiency more than 40% in simple cycle mode.
- ❖ Reduced Installation and commissioning time of 6 -12 Month.
- ❖ No Transmission and Distribution losses being De-centralized Power Generation

**BAD IMPACT OF MSW  
AND  
ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTION DEVELOPED BY BIJENDRA ENERGY & RESEARCH**

**GASIFICATION-(Pyrolysis)**

- ❖ Thermo-chemical process that converts solid waste, coal to a low heat value (1800-4500 Kca/m<sup>3</sup>) gaseous fuel called “Producer Gas”. This producer gas is fuel for many different applications of shaft power, thermal power or electricity in the equipment. Multifuel combustion technology utilizes Waste Wood, Saw dust, Furniture Waste wood, Bagasse, Rice husk, Coconut Shells, Other biomass, Agro waste, waste plastic, rubber, tyres, leather, municipal solid waste, coal washery rejects etc. as feedstock.
- ❖ Chemical process in gasification and incineration

**Gasification Reactions**



- ❖ Biomass, MSW RDF as fuel in Gasifier to obtain clean, rich and consistent supply of producer Gas.
- ❖ Producer Gas Composition: CO(15 - 30%) , H<sub>2</sub>(20- 30%), CH<sub>4</sub>(15-60%), CO<sub>2</sub>(5-7%), N<sub>2</sub>(up to 30%). Average CV: 2500 Kcal/scm.
- ❖ Two in -line ESP's (Electrostatic Precipitators) remove tar generated in the process of Pyrolysis. Ultra clean gas free from dust and tar is used for Power generation in Engine/turbine or in the thermal application.

**BAD IMPACT OF MSW  
AND  
ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTION DEVELOPED BY BIJENDRA ENERGY & RESEARCH**

**Below is the comparison of incineration and gasification by world known researchers.**

Burning or oxidation V/s Gasification

	Incineration/Burning	Gasification
Working Principle:	MSW is used as a fuel, burning it with high volumes of air to form carbon dioxide and heat	In the gasification process, the MSW is not a fuel, but a feedstock for a high temperature chemical conversion process. In Producer Gas Generator, the MSW reacts with little or no oxygen, breaking down the feedstock into simple molecules and converting them into syngas. the syngas produced by gasification can be turned into higher valuable commercial products such as transportation fuels, chemicals, and fertilizers.
Environmental Concerns	Incineration is direct burning, hence MSW leads to the formation and reformation of toxic dioxins and furans, especially from PVC-containing plastics and other materials that form dioxins and furans when they burn.	Dioxins and furans need sufficient oxygen to form or re-form, and the oxygen-deficient atmosphere in a Producer Gas Generator does not provide the environment needed for dioxins and furans to form or reform
By-products and their usability	incinerator ash is considered safe for use as alternative daily cover on landfills, there are concerns with its use in commercial products	Ash- Can be used for making cement, roofing shingles, or used as an asphalt filler or for sandblasting. Tar: can be reused in Producer Gas Generator in the form of MSW briquetting agent, or can be used by petroleum refineries
Versatility in operation	Limited to power generation via steam turbine or simple disposal of waste, only the heat can be recovered the gas is not usable.	Can be used for Power generation via many systems, be it gas turbine, gas engines and steam turbine. Can be used for thermal applications as well. Can be used for thermal applications in conjunction with power generation. Hence versatile over functionalities.

References of the comparison chart from:

<http://www.gasification-syngas.org/applications/gasification-vs-incineration/>

<http://www.tensorcrete.com/why-gasification>

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**Regional Office,  
U.P. Pollution Control Board  
Jawahar Nagar, Bhelupur, Varanasi**

## **Management of Municipal Solid Waste management in Varanasi**

### **1. Waste to Energy plant and its capacity**

- 24 Tonne/day “Waste to Energy” plant is established by NTPC at vill. Karsara situated landfill site premises.
- 03 Numbers of “Waste to Energy” plant (5.0 tonne/day) established by Indian Oil Corporation Limited at-
  - a. Bhelupur, Varanasi
  - b. Paharia Mandi, Varanasi
  - c. Adampur, Varanasi

and presently operational for Conversion of municipal organic waste into manure and electricity.

**2. Operation Method:** The operation of plant is based on anaerobic digestion. The solid waste is segregated and the organic fraction is taken up for further processing. The organic fraction is then reduced in size and fed to the digester. During the feeding, semi-digested material is drawn from the digester and mixed with the fresh feed to give a seeding effect. The material undergoes anaerobic digestion producing bio-gas, which is tapped and filled up in balloons to be utilized either as a fuel or to produce power through engines. In case the gas is utilized for power generation, it needs to be stripped off of H<sub>2</sub>S gas, which if present beyond 200 ppm, would damage the engines. The undigested material is disposal into a centrifuge, which separates the solid fraction that can be utilized as compost.

### **3. Process Description**

- A. Pre-treatment (Pre-fabricated containerized):** The mixed waste will be fed to segregation unit for segregation of organic waste. Segregated organic waste will be fed to shredder/pulper to get homogenized and shredded for size reduction  $\leq 10\text{mm}$  material and rejects will be disposed.
- B. Digester feeding:** The shredded organics are automatically drawn into the pump where they are mixed with the recycle material from the digester and fed to digester.
- C. Digestion:** The pre-fabricated containerized Anaerobic Digester unit is provided with Continuous High Solid Thermophilic Anaerobic Digestion technology (DRYAD<sup>TM</sup>) for generation of biogas from segregated organic waste. During the anaerobic digestion process, the heating system with insulation is provided to maintain thermophilic condition. The agitation and recirculation is provided to mix the mass in digester.
- D. Disposal of digestion material:** The material which has undergone almost full degradation is drawn from the discharge end of the digester and disposed off into the dewatering unit.

- E. Biogas:** The generated bio-gas through anaerobic digestion process will be stored in biogas holder and scrubbed for removal of impurities and then used for power generation.
- F. Collection of gas, Scrubbing and operation of engines:** The gas gets collected automatically in the ballon. The gas is drawn from the ballon and passed through the scrubber for elimination of H<sub>2</sub>S gas. The scrubbed gas is then used in the engines to generate electricity.
- G. Power Generation from Bio-gas:** The biogas is fed to 100% biogas engines to generate electricity. Generated electricity will be consumed for captive consumption and for energizing street lights in the vicinity of individual plant site. Necessary utilities, basic safety requirements and instrumentation are considered for proper operation, monitoring and control of the plant performance.
- H. Slurry Dewatering:** The residue left after the anaerobic digestion will be dewatering and dried. The dried manure will be handed over to VMC and filtrate the dewatering process will undergo further treatment to use the same for gardening and washing purposes.

