

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 OF 2018**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management
Rules, 2016

**ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON BEHALF OF
RESPONDENT (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
ADMINISTRATION).**

PAPER BOOK

(FOR INDEX KINDLY SEE INSIDE)

ADVOCATE FOR THE RESPONDENT

(UT OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMN. : G. INDIRA

FILED ON: 20.08.2020

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PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.606 OF 2018

IN THE MATTER OF:

Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT

(ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION).

I, Chetan B. Sanghi, S/o. Dr. V.B. Sanghi aged about 54 years, holding the post of Chief Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar Administration having office at Secretariat, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands do hereby solemnly affirm and state that I am conversant with the facts and circumstances from the records of the case. Thus, I am competent to swear to this Action Taken Report on behalf of Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

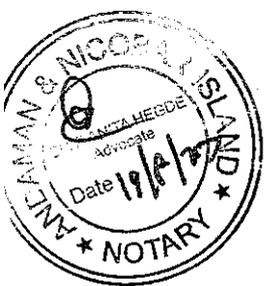
1. That this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order dated 31.01.2020 in Original Application No.606 of 2018 directed the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States and Union Territories to furnish a compliance report in respect of significant environmental issues in terms of earlier orders of this Hon'ble Tribunal and Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. It is faithfully submitted that due to COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown as per the directions of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the offices and business establishments were closed. Hence,



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various departments of this Administration and other establishments were unable to submit the report due to unforeseen circumstances. This Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 31.01.2020 issued the following directions:

- i) *In view of the fact that most of the statutory timelines have expired and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal to comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 remain unexecuted, compensation scale is hereby laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the Rules requires taking of several steps mentioned in Rule 22 from Serial No. 1 to 10 (mentioned in para 12 above). Any such continued failure will result in liability of every Local Body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs.5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs.1 lakh per month per other Local Body from 01.04.2020 till compliance. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal.*
- ii) *Legacy waste remediation was to 'commence' from 01.11.2019 in terms of order of this Tribunal dated*



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17.07.2019 in O.A.No.519/2019 para 28 even though statutory timeline for 'completing' the said step is till 07.04.2021 (as per serial no.11 in Rule 22), which direction remains unexecuted at most of the places. 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.5lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal.



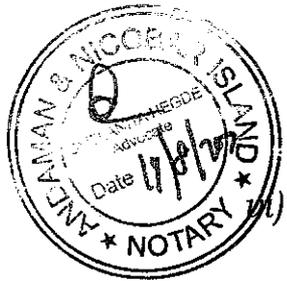
Further, with regard to thematic areas listed above in para 20, steps be ensured by the Chief Secretaries in terms of directions of this Tribunal especially w.r.t. plastic waste, biomedical waste, construction and demolition waste which are linked with solid waste treatment and disposal. Action may also 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

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of treated water, performance of CETPs/ETPs, groundwater extraction, groundwater recharge, restoration of water bodies, noise pollution and illegal sand mining.

iv) The compensation regime already laid down for failure of the Local Bodies and/or Department of Irrigation and Public Health/In-charge Department to take action for treatment of sewage in terms of observations in para 34 above will result in liability to pay compensation as already noted above which are reproduced for ready reference:

v) Interim measures for phytoremediation/bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies -31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs.5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A.No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.



vi) Commencement of setting up of STPs - 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs.5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A.No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

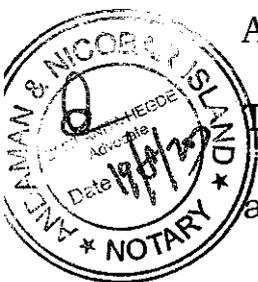
vii) Commissioning of STPs - 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs.10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders

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dated 28.08.2019 in O.A.No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A.No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

- viii) Compensation in above terms may be deposited with the CPCB for being spent on restoration of environment which may be ensured by the Chief Secretaries' of the States/UTs.
- ix) An 'Environment Monitoring Cell' may be set up in the office of Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs within one month from today, if not already done for coordination and compliance of above directions which will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs.
- x) Compliance reports in respect of significant environmental issues may be furnished in terms of order dated 07.01.2020 quarterly with a copy to CPCB.

A true copy of the Order dated 31.01.2020 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No.606 of 2018 is annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-R-1(Pg Nos...32...to...72...)**.



2. It is submitted that the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal have been duly complied with and the following status is informed to the Hon'ble Tribunal qua their directions/orders in the order dated 31.01.2020.
3. With regard to clause **38(a)**-“Compliance of Rule 22 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, failing which every local body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs.5 lakh per month per local body

and Rs.1 lakh per month per other local body from 01.04.2020 till compliance”, it is submitted that the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has taken all essential steps in ensuring compliance of Rule 22 and improvement of Solid Waste Management practices in compliance with the provisions of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The present status for compliance of Rule 22 of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 is as follows:

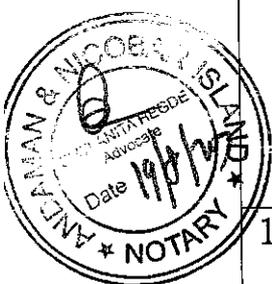
Sl. No.	Activity	Present Status	Revised Timeline
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities.	24 lands Identified. 9 Solid Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) Centers operational.	N/A
2.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities	Identified. The Common regional sanitary landfill is situated at Brookshabad, Port Blair. However, the A&N Administration in order to achieve zero landfill by 2020-21 has successfully closed the landfill and solid waste of 24 municipal wards are being transported to 9 SLRM Centers for processing.	N/A
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	Industries Department has allocated one unit with area 1500 sq.m for plastic processing in Industrial Estates. Additionally, a total of 500 sq.m area in Industrial Estates has been earmarked for Solid Waste Processing and Disposal facility.	N/A



4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source.	100% of households practicing source segregation of waste. Fines are being imposed to violators regularly under the PBMC Solid Waste Handling & Management Bye-Laws, 2017. A total of 10,805 violators have been fined and an amount of Rs. 39,96,700 was collected.	N/A
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	The PBMC has achieved 100% door to door segregated waste collection and transportation in all 24 municipal wards. The PBMC has 3 trucks and 2 autos dedicated for separate transportation of wet and dry waste. The PBMC is in the process of procuring segregated waste transportation vehicles under the Smart City Project.	N/A
	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.	C&D waste are collected on call basis through designated PBMC call center and stored in the custody of concerned engineering site office. Thereafter, on reports of potholes, requirement requisition received for low lying areas, the collected C&D waste is utilized for filling and maintenance work.	N/A
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or	The Port Blair Municipal Council (PBMC) is the only urban local body and is complying with the norms.	N/A



	more population		
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	26 Solid Waste Management Clusters notified by RD&P. 01 cluster operational. 25 of them are under construction.	Due to COVID-19 pandemic, more time is required for achieving the targets.
9.	Setting up common or standalone sanitary landfills by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules	PBMC has started 100 percent source segregation in all 24 wards, so far 83.34 percent of total waste is transported to SLRM Centers for processing. The waste being dumped earlier at Brookshabad has been stopped since 27-01-2020. This waste is now being segregated and transported through 9 SLRM centers set up by PMBC. As on date, only the inert waste approximately 16.66 percent are being dumped.	N/A
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules.	The vast expanse of rural areas makes it logistically difficult to bring all waste to a common landfill. The RD&P has formulated and notified 26 Solid Waste Management Clusters to achieve the target of zero landfill.	Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the targets could not be met and more time is required for meeting the timelines. Earlier timeline was March 2020.



11.	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites.	There are no old or abandoned dump sites in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The common regional sanitary landfill located at Brookshabad has been successfully closed by the PBMC to achieve zero landfill. Old Common Regional Sanitary Landfill is covered with green capping and PBMC is in the process of bio-mining with authorized agencies by March 2021. The PBMC has decided to opt for GeM due to exorbitant transportation costs stated by concerned agencies.	March 2021
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The Major Steps taken by the Administration to address the issues of Solid Waste Management in compliance with the provisions of The Solid Waste Management Rules,2016 in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands include the

Following:

Port Blair City has been declared as an Open Defecation Free+ City since 23.09.2019. All community and public toilets are functional and well maintained. Certification for ODF+ city applied on 06.07.2020.

- ii) The Port Blair Municipal Council (hereinafter referred as PBMC) has successfully achieved 100% door to door segregated collection of waste and transportation in all 24 municipal wards. The collected segregated waste is transported to 9 Solid Liquid Resource Management (SLRM)



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Centers situated across all 24 municipal wards and thereafter, is further segregated and sent to 6 locations for bailing and processing namely Gandhi Park, Brookshabad, Anarkali, Junglighat, School line and Dollygunj for its transportation to mainland for recycling through authorized agencies. A true copy of the Newspaper article published in the Daily Telegram on 01.07.2020 is annexed and marked hereto as Annexure-R-2(Pg Nos.....⁷³ to.....⁷⁶).

iii) The PBMC has placed bids in GeM portal vide Bid no. GEM/2020/B/695735 and Bid no. GEM/2020/B/695888 for procurement of 08 nos of 3.2 CBM capacity “hopper tipper dumper” and 02 nos of “refuse compactors” for an estimated cost of Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 1.2 crores respectively under the Smart City Project for transportation of segregated waste to nearby SLRM centers for systematic collection and disposal of solid waste. The bids have been opened and are in technical evaluation stage. The process of procurement will be completed within six months (by January 2021).

iv) 100% source segregated waste is transported to 9 SLRM Centers for processing and thereafter, is further transported to mainland for recycling. With all these steps, the Administration has stopped dumping of waste at Brookshabad except inert waste and has achieved zero waste burning at the common regional sanitary landfill situated at Brookshabad. Burning of waste leads to generation of

methane or other harmful gases which pollutes the air and all the above steps have led to zero burning and helped in combating its after ill effects.

- v) The PBMC is constantly raising awareness and is committed to provide a 'Clean and Green' environment to its citizens. To promote "Reduce, Reuse and Recycle" Principle, the PBMC has registered 3 SHGs of Sanitary workers to utilize the segregated waste collected and stored in SLRM Centers. The recycled products are being sold by these SHGs which aids in income generation.
- vi) 24 lands comprising of area 200 sq.mtr each have been identified for setting up Solid Liquid Resource Management Centers (SLRMC). 9 of these centers are fully functional and presently catering to all 24 wards. Construction of remaining 15 SLRMC is under progress.
- vii) The PBMC has dedicated 03 trucks for segregated collection of PET/Plastic, Glass, cardboard etc. from commercial establishments.
- viii) The PBMC has dedicated 02 autos for collection of cattle dung, egg shells, tea powder and squashed lemon etc. from various small shops.
- ix) The decentralized wet waste/organic waste earth pits are operational from 30.12.2019. The PBMC collects cattle dung, egg shells and lemons from street vendors and transforms it into manures/other products. The PBMC utilizes the



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manure in maintaining public parks and through their stall set up at Gandhi Park, sells the same to the general public.

- x) With regard to waste processing units based on composting/bio-methanation, PBMC has established 05 decentralized composting units and installed 01 Bio-methanation plant of 0.5 MTPD at Old Pahargaon. Further, 10 schools and 01 college have also made captive composting units, 21 Households in Bathubasti, Port Blair have installed captive bio-gas plants for waste processing.
- xi) Old Common Regional Sanitary Landfill is covered with green capping and PBMC is in the process of bio-mining with authorized agencies by March, 2021. The PBMC has decided to opt for GeM due to exorbitant transportation costs stated by concerned agencies.
- xii) The PBMC as per the Minutes of the meeting held on 14.10.2019 with Stakeholders cum Waste generators operating within Port Blair City, informed that Stakeholders viz ACCI, Hoteliers & other Associations shall finance for wet organic waste management facility like Bio-methanation/Bio-gas or compost plant under CSR. The identification and setting apart of the land is under progress.
- xiii) The PBMC has framed and notified the PBMC- Solid Waste Handling & Management Bye Laws, 2017 and Rs. 39,96,700 has been collected as spot fines and charges from violators under the Bye Laws.



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xiv) The PBMC has authorized 05 waste vendors to collect and transport plastic waste, cardboard, paper, metal, glass and other dry wastes to mainland for recycling. So far, 192.22 tons of plastic waste, 124.663 tons of cardboard and 67.69 tons of glass waste have been transported to mainland for recycling.

xv) The PBMC has authorized 01 waste vendor to collect and transport used oil waste (Hazardous) and E-waste to mainland for recycling.

xvi) The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat (RD&P) with regard to scientific disposal of solid waste, has formulated and notified 26 clusters for 70 Gram Panchayats. Out of 26 clusters, 01 cluster has been operational w.e.f 29.02.2020. Bailing machines are operational in 2 clusters and order has been placed in GeM portal for procurement of 18 nos of bailing machines and 8 nos of shredding machines for disposal of plastic waste. The process of procurement will be completed by October 2020. A true copy of the Progress Report of RD&P is annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-**

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R-3(Pg Nos.....to.....).

xvii) The RD&P has initiated door to door collection from all commercial establishments who are the bulk waste generators in Swaraj Dweep (Havelock island) and Shaheed Dweep (Neil island) and collected around 12,000 kgs dry waste including plastic, glass, tetra packs and other metal

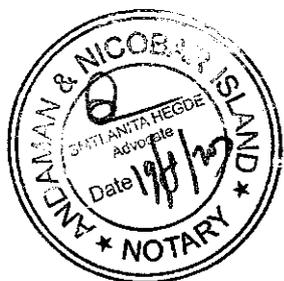


wastes and transported to mainland for recycling. Around 15,000 kgs of plastic waste was collected from various Gram Panchayats and transported to mainland for recycling.

xviii) The RD&P under A&N Islands Gram Panchayat (Levy of taxes and fees) Rules, 2002 have imposed taxes on Hotels operating in their respective jurisdiction charging them **Rs. 10/bed/day under framework of part II of the said Rules i.e "Tax owner and occupier of building"**. A meeting was held with Representatives of Resorts and Restaurants on 30.07.2019 in Swaraj Dweep (Havelock Island) and a framework for collection of fees was finalized.

xix) The State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) has been constituted under Order No.359 dated 02.02.2018 by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. Thereafter, vide Order No.414 dated 12.02.2019, a State Level Advisory Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. So far, 11 monthly SLAC meetings have been convened. A true copy of the Minutes of the 10th and 11th SLAC meetings held on 22.01.2020 and 21.02.2020 respectively is annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-R-4(Pg Nos. 83 to 89)**.

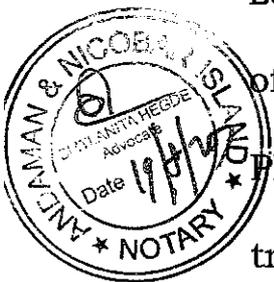
xx) The ANPCC (Andaman and Nicobar Pollution Control Committee) is compiling the report and will ensure timely submission of a consolidated Annual Report for the year 2019-2020 to the Central Pollution Control Board in terms



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of provision of Sub-rule (3) of Rule 24 of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by 31st July in Form V.

4. With regard to clause **38 (b)**-*“commencing the work of legacy waste sites remediation from 01.04.2020 till compliance, failing which 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”*, it is submitted that the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in a bid to achieve zero landfill by 2020-21 has successfully closed the landfill and accomplished the target of zero waste burning at the Common regional sanitary landfill situated at Brookshabad. The Old Common Regional Sanitary Landfill is covered with green capping and PBMC is in the process of bio-mining with authorized agencies by March 2021. The PBMC has decided to opt for GeM due to exorbitant transportation costs stated by concerned agencies.

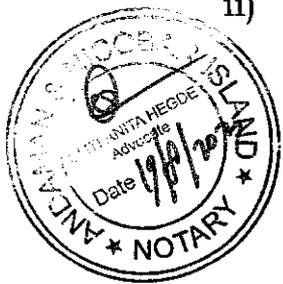


5. With regard to clause **38 (c)**-*“steps be ensured by the Chief Secretaries in terms of directions of this Tribunal especially w.r.t. plastic waste, biomedical waste, construction and demolition waste which are linked with solid waste treatment and disposal. Action may also be ensured by the Chief 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.”, it is submitted that major steps have been taken by the Administration to ensure compliance of all environmental norms.

The Steps taken by the Administration to address the issues of Plastic Waste Management in compliance with the provisions of The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands include the following:

- i) The RD&P has framed and notified their Andaman & Nicobar Islands Panchayati Raj Institutions and Tribal Councils Rural Areas Solid Waste (Handling and Management) Bye Law, 2019 to include spot fines against the violators.
- ii) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration banned manufacture, storage, use, import, transportation, distribution and sale of single use plastic items vide Notification No.186 dated 05.09.2019. The ban is effective from 05.11.2019. The enforcement team constituted vide Order No.1683 dated 06.11.2019 had undertaken random inspections of consignments at Haddo wharf from 07.02.2020 to 29.02.2020. An amount of 4,739 packages were inspected and 84 packages of banned single use plastic items have been seized. A true copy of the Letter No.415/CRS/PMB/2020/PF/1030 dated 16.03.2020 is

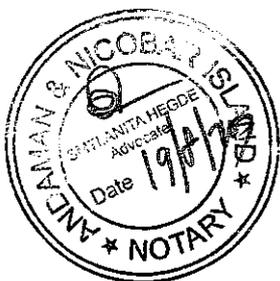


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annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-R-5(Pg Nos.....90.....to.....)**.

- iii) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration to eliminate use of single use or short life PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride) for flags & banners has directed vide Order No.210 dated 19.05.2020 to use alternatives such as cloth banners, light weight textile fabrics, wrinkle resistant wrap knit, natural fibre based sandwich boards, resin infused papers particles boards etc in various government functions, seminars, workshops, advertisements etc. A true copy of the Order No.210 dated 19.05.2020 issued by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-R-6(Pg Nos.....91.....to.....)**.

- iv) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration vide Notification No.225 dated 24.09.2019 has revised Notification No.202 dated 02.08.2010 on ban on the use, manufacture and sale of plastic carry bags irrespective of its thickness, size, color and nature. The revised Notification strengthened the enforcement agencies by constituting a Task Force at Tehsil level and only allowing 100% compostable/biodegradable bags certified by Central Pollution Control Board in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration is conducting regular enforcement drives and 1690 kgs of plastic and non-woven



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cloth bags have been recovered and penalties amounting to Rs. 80,500 recovered from 954 inspections.

- v) A Committee had been constituted vide Order No.69 dated 19.07.2019 for examining the import of single use plastic items/packaging and to put in place Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) modalities under Rule 9 of The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. A one-day consultative workshop was held on 15.11.2019 wherein the major PIBOs (Producers, Importers and Brand Owners) supplying plastic packaged goods to Andaman and Nicobar Islands submitted their EPR Proposals in coordination with local bodies. Thereafter, An EPR Policy was finalized by the Administration and Public Notice dated 13.12.2019 and a compliance undertaking was issued to all PIBOs wherein it was decided that conditional permission will be granted only to those who follow the EPR Policy and shipments of non-complying entities will be disallowed from February 2020. Till date, 118 PIBOs have been granted conditional permission under EPR mechanism. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has reviewed the implementation of EPR framework and it has been reported that 72.41 MT of waste plastic has been collected & transported to mainland for recycling and 9.2 MT of shredded waste plastic was utilized in road construction. Due to COVID-19 Pandemic and subsequent lockdown, the target of outgoing plastic could not be achieved by the PIBOs for the quarters Jan-



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March 2020 and April-June 2020. A true copy of the Authorization Letter is annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-R-7(Pg Nos.....to.....)** ^{92 93}.

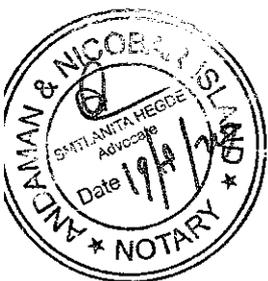
vi) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration vide Notification No.07 dated 10.01.2019 has made use of 8-10% of waste plastic in road construction mandatory. In Car Nicobar District, 2416.78 kg of plastic waste was utilized in road construction for the period upto 31.05.2020. So far, the PBMC has utilized 16 MT of shredded waste plastic for construction of various roads amounting to 25 lane-km within the jurisdiction of the municipal area. The Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) has submitted that 2868.78 kgs of shredded plastic waste has been utilized for repairs of various roads amounting to 6.83 lane-km across Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A true copy of the Report of Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) is annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-R-8(Pg Nos.....to.....)** ^{94 97}.



vii) To reduce the plastic footprints due to PET bottles, the Administration has initiated to install water ATMs to facilitate the general public and tourists to provide good quality drinking water and to reduce the dependency on package drinking water. A Total of 21 water ATMs have been installed till date. The PBMC has installed 16 Water ATMs in

the urban area and RD&P has installed 5 Water ATMs in the rural area.

- viii) The ANPCC (Andaman and Nicobar Pollution Control Committee) grants 100% freight exemption on transportation of glass and plastic waste to mainland for recycling (Scheme extended upto 2021 vide Notification No. 223 dated 30.08.2019). Till date, 1530 MT of plastic waste and 2572 MT glass waste have been transported under the scheme.
- ix) The Rural Development and Panchayat (RD&P), with regard to scientific disposal of plastic waste, has formulated and notified 26 clusters and proposed to develop Plastic Waste Collection Centers for each of these clusters.
- x) Out of 26 clusters, 01 cluster has been operational w.e.f 29.02.2020. Bailing machines are operational in 2 clusters and order has been placed in GeM portal for procurement of 18 nos of bailing machines and 8 nos of shredding machines for disposal of plastic waste. The process of procurement will be completed by October 2020. The segregated plastic waste is either utilized for road construction activities in accordance with Notification No.07 dated 10.01.2019 or transported from each collection centre for its transmission to mainland for recycling.
- xi) The RD&P, in the first phase, has initiated 100% segregated collection and transportation of plastic waste from all

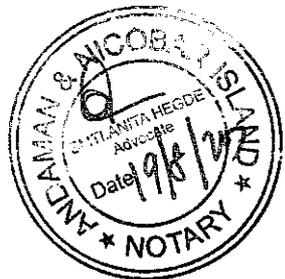


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xii) The ANPCC (Andaman and Nicobar Pollution Control Committee) is compiling the report and will ensure timely submission of a consolidated annual Report for the year 2019-2020 in Form VI to the Central Pollution Control Board in terms of provision of Sub-rule (3) of Rule 17 of The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 by 31st July.

6. That it is submitted that the steps taken by the Administration to address the issues of Bio-Medical Waste Management in compliance with the provisions of The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands include the following:

- i) At present, there is no common Bio – Medical Waste disposal system in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands due to geographical expanse and lower waste volumes generated per unit area. Hence, the incinerator installed at GB Pant Hospital with a capacity of disposing 100 kg per hour is being utilized for disposing Bio-Medical Waste being generated at Port Blair town by government and as well as private Health Care Facilities (HCFs).
- ii) The inventorization of HCFs has been completed. Approximately 1247.1 kg of BMW from bedded hospital and 48.43 kg of BMW per month from non-bedded hospital is generated which are disposed as per The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. Since, January 2020, 10 number of HCF's have been granted authorization.



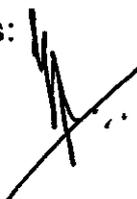
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- iii) The proposal for installing barcode system in HCFs and captive incinerators has been submitted to Nodal Officer (IT).
- iv) The Directorate of Health Services is in the process of installing OCEMS in captive incinerators.
- v) Capacity building training is regularly being conducted for medical officer, staff nurses, paramedical workers and sanitary workers.
- vi) At present, 6 incinerators at various HCFs are operational in South Andaman District, North and Middle Andaman District and Nicobar District as per the following details:

Sl.No.	District	Name of the HCFs	Capacity
1.	South Andaman	GB Pant Hospital	100 kg/hour
		CHC Bambooflat	50 kg/hour
2.	Nicobar	CHC Nancowry	50 kg/hour
3.	North and Middle Andaman	Dr. R.P Hospital Mayabunder	50 kg/hour
		CHC Diglipur	50 kg/hour
		CHC Rangat	50g/hour

The above mentioned Bio-Medical incinerators are being utilized for disposing Bio-Medical waste generated in the government HCFs as well as private HCFs and in other small HCFs the Bio-Medical waste are being disposed through deep burial in accordance with the provisions of The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- vii) The Directorate of Health Services has initiated proposal for procurement of 5 BMW incinerators at different HCFs as per the following details:



Sl. No.	District	Name of the HCFs	Capacity
1.	South Andaman	PHC Garacharma	100 kg/hour
		PHC Hutbay	50 kg/hour
		PHC Swaraj Dweep (Havelock)	50 kg/hour
2.	Nicobar	BJR Hospital Car Nicobar	50 kg/hour
		PHC Campbell bay	50 kg/hour

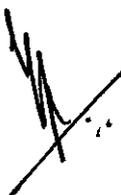
The BMW incinerator installed in BJR Hospital, Car Nicobar is operational. The work for the remaining BMW incinerators is under progress. The earlier timeline for completion of work by March 2020 could not be met due to COVID-19 Pandemic and work is now expected to be completed by 31st July, 2020.

viii) 6 autoclaves and 7 Bio-medical Shredders have been purchased and transported to 7 HCF's at PHC Garacharma, PHC Tushnabad, PHC Wimberlygunj, PHC Campbell bay, PHC Swaraj Dweep, PHC Billiground and GB Pant Hospital.

A copy of the Consolidated Action Taken Report submitted by the Health Department is annexed and marked hereto as

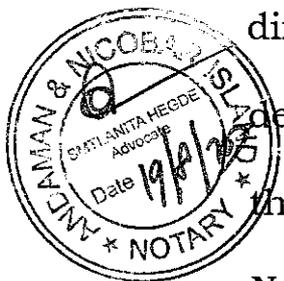
Annexure-R-9(Pg Nos. 98 to 100).

ix) The Andaman and Nicobar Pollution Control Committee is compiling the report and will ensure timely submission of a consolidated annual Report for the year 2019-2020 to the Central Pollution Control Board in terms of provision of Sub-rule (2) of Rule 13 of The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 by 31st July.



7. With regard to construction and demolition waste which are linked to solid waste treatment and disposal, it is submitted that C&D waste are collected on call basis through designated PBMC call center and stored in the custody of concerned engineering site office. Thereafter, on reports of potholes, requirement requisition received for low lying areas, the collected C&D waste is utilized for filling and maintenance work.

8. With regard to hazardous waste, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No.804 of 2017 vide Order dated 26.08.2019, it was directed to include the status of compliance in the compliance reports being submitted in O.A No.606 of 2018. It is further submitted that none of the 134 contaminated sites and 195 probable contaminated sites are situated in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Further, directions have been issued to all concerned stakeholder departments to ensure compliance of **HOWM Rules, 2016** within the timelines specified by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order No.119 dated 06.11.2019. The 1st Bi-annual report in the prescribed format was sent vide email dated 26.02.2020 to CPCB, New Delhi. A copy of the 1st Bi-annual report is annexed and marked hereto as **Annexure-R-10(Pg Nos.....to.....)**.



9. With regard to e-waste, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal O.A No.512 of 2018, it is submitted that The Andaman and Nicobar Pollution Control Committee (ANPCC) has authorized one waste vendor for transportation of e-waste to

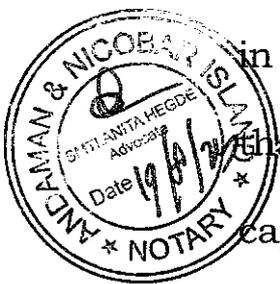
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mainland in absence of recycling units in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. There is no illegal dismantling of e-waste and precautions of compliance of the Rules are being undertaken by handlers of e-waste.

10. With regard to polluted industrial clusters, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal O.A No.1038 of 2018, it is submitted that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands does not come in the list of 100 polluted industrial clusters. There are 17 categories, highly and grossly polluting industries operating in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However, Hotels and Automobile Service Centers are the only Industries in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

11. With regard to reuse of treated water, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal O.A No.148 of 2016, it is submitted that so far, 91 captive Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and 22 captive Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) have been installed by these Industries. The treated water from the Sewage Treatment Plants is reused in gardening and cleaning and the treated water from ETP are being used for cleaning the vehicles.

12. With regard to performance of CETPs/ETPs, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No.593 of 2017, it is submitted that that there are 17 categories, highly and grossly polluting industries operating in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However, Hotels and Automobile Service



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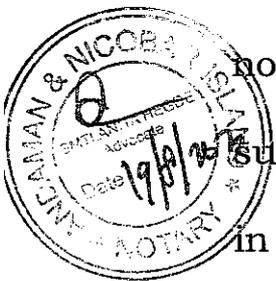
Centers are the only Industries in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which generate effluent and sewage. So far, 91 captive Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and 22 captive Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) have been installed by these Industries. 100% of Households are having septic tanks for sewage disposal, therefore no untreated sewage is being discharged into water bodies including coastal waters. The Port Blair Municipal Council (PBMC) has awarded the tender for construction of a 42 KLD Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) to cater to 100% households and other establishments.

13. With regard to groundwater extraction and groundwater recharge, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No.496 of 2016 and O.A No.176 of 2015 respectively. It is also submitted that the potable water supplied for human consumption are being tested by Andaman Public Works Department on regular daily basis every month.

14. With regard to restoration of water bodies, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No.325 of 2015, it is submitted that there is no sewage discharge into any of the water bodies and the condition of all 37 water bodies submitted by the PBMC and APWD are good. The Central Pollution Control Board sought information on proposed action plans for restoration of polluted water bodies (lakes and ponds) and the report was sent to Central Pollution Control Board vide letter No.7-47/PCC/NGT/Misc./2019/842 dated 09.07.2020. A true copy of



15. With regard to noise pollution, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No.681 of 2018, it is submitted that the Andaman & Nicobar Islands does not appear in the list of 122 non-attainment cities. However, the Administration is in the process of procuring one unit of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) with 100% financial assistance from Central Pollution Control Board. The order for the same has been placed on 2nd January 2020 but, due to COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, the firm is not able to install the equipment for setting up of CAAQMS. It is submitted that 01 number of noise measuring device has been obtained for South Andaman District and tender has been finalized for procurement of 3 more noise monitoring devices by the Police Department. It is further submitted that no issues of noise pollution have been reported in South Andaman District. The South Andaman Police is taking prompt and effective measures to curb down the menace of noise pollution in the District such as loud speaker, public address system, music system, vehicular horns or any other mechanical devices which has been played beyond the prescribed limit.



16. With regard to illegal sand mining, the matter is being dealt in by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No.360 of 2015, it is submitted that no unauthorized river sand mining is being carried

out/allowed in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

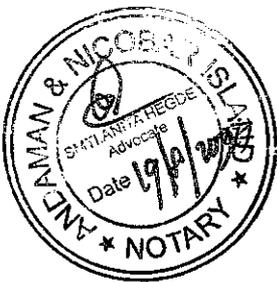
17. With regard to clause **38 (d)**-*“The compensation regime already laid down for failure of the Local Bodies and/or Department of Irrigation and Public Health/In-charge Department to take action for treatment of sewage in terms of observations in para 34 above will result in liability to pay compensation as already noted above which are reproduced for ready reference:*

i) *Interim measures for phytoremediation/ bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs.5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A.No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.*

Commencement of setting up of STPs – 31.03.2020.

Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs.5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A.No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

iii) *Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs.10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A.No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A.No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.”,*



terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A.No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

iii) Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs.10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A.No.593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A.No.673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.”,

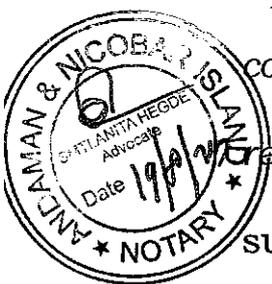
It is submitted that there are 17 categories, highly and grossly polluting industries operating in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However, Hotels and Automobile Service Centers are the only Industries in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which generate effluent and sewage. So far, 91 captive Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and 22 captive Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) have been installed by these Industries. The Tourism Sector has been rendered

inoperative and most of the hotels are closed. 100% of households are having septic tanks for sewage disposal, therefore no untreated sewage is being discharged into water bodies including coastal waters. The Port Blair Municipal Council (PBMC) has awarded the contract for construction of a 42 KLD Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) under the Smart City Mission to cater to 100% households and other establishments. Further, PBMC under the Smart City Mission for Area Based Development (ABD) areas is under process of constructing 03 decentralised STPs of 1.81 MLD, 2.4 MLD and 5.55 MLD capacity plants respectively.



18. With regard to clause **38 (e)**-“*Compensation in above terms may be deposited with the Central Pollution Control Board for being spent on restoration of environment which may be ensured by the Chief Secretaries’ of the States/UTs.*” it is submitted that the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is taking all efforts for protection of environment and enforcement of the directions passed by this Hon’ble Tribunal and Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is requested that various timelines given for compliance on the directions issued vide order dated 07.01.2020 may be relaxed till December, 2020.

19. With regard to clause **38 (f)**-“*An ‘Environment Monitoring Cell’ may be set up in the office of Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs within one month from today, if not already done for*



coordination and compliance of above directions which will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs”, it is

submitted that all the monitoring activities are undertaken under the close supervision of the Chief Secretary’s Office, Andaman and Nicobar Administration. All matters are minutely reviewed by the Chief Secretary during monthly SLAC meetings.

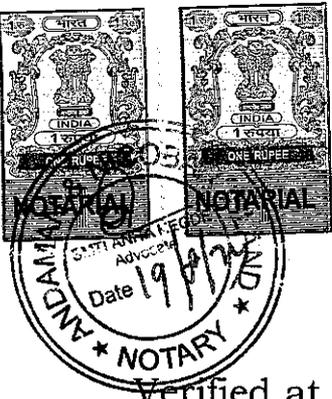
20. With regard to clause **38 (g)**- “*Compliance reports in respect of significant environmental issues may be furnished in terms of order dated 07.01.2020 quarterly with a copy to CPCB”* , it is submitted that due the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown, timely submission of the quarterly report was hindered. However,

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the above compliance report in respect of significant environmental issues in terms of order dated 07.01.2020 is now submitted to this Hon'ble Tribunal and the same will be submitted to Central Pollution Control Board.

21. In view of the factual position stated above and in view of the directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order dated 31.01.2020 in Original Application No.606 of 2018 titled as Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Administration has taken all necessary action for its compliance in toto. Thus, keeping in view of the position stated above, the question in respect of any impediment does not come in the way of implementation of directions, if any, issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal and the Andaman and Nicobar Administration will implement the same in true letter and spirit.

22. In the light of the factual circumstances stated above, this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass appropriate Order as deemed fit and proper and thus render justice.



VERIFICATION

~~DEPONENT~~

मुख्य सचिव / Chief Secretary
अं. तथा नि. प्रशासन / A&N Administration
पोर्ट ब्लेयर / Port Blair

Verified at Port Blair on this the^{19th} day of ^{Aug} July, 2020 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Affirmed Befor me after the contents
were read over & explained in
Simple Hindi / English / Tamil

SI No... 1160
Date... 19/8/2020

~~DEPONENT~~
SMT. ANITA HEGDE
Advocate
PORT BLAIR 19/8/2020

मुख्य सचिव / Chief Secretary
अं. तथा नि. प्रशासन / A&N Administration
पोर्ट ब्लेयर / Port Blair 31

Annexure-R-1

Item No. 01

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 606/2018

Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
(State of Rajasthan and UT Andaman & Nicobar)

Date of hearing: 31.01.2020

CORAM: **HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON**
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. SIDDHANTA DAS, EXPERT MEMBER

For Respondent(s):

Mr. D.B. Gupta, State of Rajasthan alongwith
Ms. Shreya Gupta, Principal Secy. Environment
Dr. Deep Narayan Pandey, Secretary, Environment
Mr. Bhawani Singh Detha, Secretary, Local Self Govt.,
Rajasthan
Ms. Shailaja Deval, Member Secretary, RSPCB

Mr. Chetan B. Sanghi, Chief Secretary, Andaman &
Nicobar alongwith
Ms. Nitika Pawar, Secretary & Chairman, Andaman &
Nicobar Pollution Control Committee
Mr. Kuldip Singh Thakur, Joint Resident
Commissioner
Mr. Rishikesh, Senor Scientific Officer, Andaman &
Nicobar Pollution Control Committee

Mr. P. Gargava, Member Secretary, CPCB

ORDER

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I. PREFACE:

1. The matter has been put up today in continuation of proceedings on the subject of monitoring execution of orders of this Tribunal on the subject of compliance of waste management (solid and liquid) and other environmental issues, particularly air pollution, in the State of Rajasthan and UT Andaman & Nicobar in terms of earlier orders of this Tribunal and orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

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

2. It is necessary to set out brief background of the proceedings. 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.*, transferred proceedings pending before it on the subject of solid waste management¹.
3. The matter was earlier considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *inter-alia* vide judgments reported in (2000) 2 SCC 679 and (2004) 13 SCC 538 directing scientific disposal of waste by setting up of compost plants/processing plants, preventing water percolation through heaps of garbage, creating focused '**solid waste management cells**' in all States and complying with the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules, 2016) on urgent

¹ Operative part of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reads:

"Enforcement of the Rules and efforts to upgrade the technology relevant to the handling of solid municipal waste is a perennial challenge and would require constant efforts and monitoring with a view to making the municipal authorities concerned accountable, taking note of dereliction, if any, issuing suitable directions consistent with the said Rules and direction incidental to the purpose underlying the Rules such as upgradation of technology wherever possible. **All these matters can, in our opinion, be best left to be handled by the National Green Tribunal established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.** The Tribunal, it is common ground, is not only equipped with the necessary expertise to examine and deal with the environment related issues but is also competent to issue in appropriate cases directions considered necessary for enforcing the statutory provisions."

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

4. Further observations in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court²are:

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

“1. As a result of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders on 26-7-2004, in Maharashtra the number of authorisations granted for solid waste management (SWM) has increased

² (2004) 13 SCC 538

from 32% to 98%, in Gujarat from 58% to 92% and in M.P. from NIL to 34%. No affidavits at all have been received from the 24 other States/UTs for which CPCB reported NIL or less than 3% authorisations in February 2004. All these States and their SPCBs can study and learn from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat's successes.

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

5. In this regard, reference may also be made to orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Municipal Council, Ratlam vs. Vardhichand*³ and *B.L. Wadhwa v. Union of India and Ors.*⁴ laying down that **clean environment is fundamental right of citizens under Article 21** and it is for the local bodies as well as the State to ensure that public health is preserved by taking all possible steps. **For doing so, financial inability cannot be pleaded.**

6. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also dealt with the issue of liquid waste management and after issuing requisite directions, required this Tribunal to monitor the compliance. Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court include steps for liquid waste management by setting up requisite treatment plants for which funds are to be generated by the local bodies and the States as per constitutional provisions.⁵

³ (1980) 4 SCC 162

⁴ (1996) 2 SCC 594

⁵ "10. Given the responsibility vested in municipalities under Article 243-W of the Constitution, as also, in Item 6 of Schedule XII, wherein the aforesaid obligation, pointedly extends to "public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management", we are of the view that the onus to operate the existing common effluent treatment plants, rests on municipalities (and/or local bodies). Given the aforesaid responsibility, the municipalities (and/or local bodies) concerned, cannot be permitted to shy away from discharging this onerous duty. **In case there are further financial constraints, the remedy lies in Articles 243-X and 243-Y of the Constitution. It will be open to the municipalities (and/or local bodies) concerned, to evolve norms to recover funds,** for the purpose of generating finances to install and run all the "common effluent treatment plants", within the purview of the provisions referred to hereinabove. **Needless to mention that such norms as may be evolved for generating financial resources, may include all or any of the commercial, industrial and domestic beneficiaries, of the facility.** The process of evolving the above norms, shall be supervised by the State Government (Union Territory) concerned, through the Secretaries, Urban Development and Local Bodies, respectively (depending on the location of the respective common effluent treatment plant). **The norms for generating funds for setting up and/or operating the "common effluent treatment plant" shall be finalised, on or before 31-3-2017, so as to be implemented with effect from the next financial year. In case, such norms are not in place, before the commencement of the next financial year, the State Governments (or the Union Territories) concerned, shall cater to the financial requirements, of running the "common effluent treatment plants", which are presently dysfunctional, from their own financial resources.**

11. **Just in the manner suggested hereinabove, for the purpose of setting up of "common effluent treatment plants", the State Governments concerned (including, the Union Territories concerned) will prioritise such cities, towns and villages, which discharge industrial pollutants and sewer, directly into rivers and water bodies.**

13. We are of the view that mere directions are inconsequential, unless a rigid implementation mechanism is laid down. The said data shall be furnished to the Central Ground Water

III. PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THIS TRIBUNAL IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT TILL DATE:

Solid Waste Management:

Order dated 22.12.2016:

7. This Tribunal considered the matter of solid waste management after notifying all the concerned States/Regulatory Bodies and finally disposed of the same on 22.12.2016⁶ requiring all the States/UTs to follow the SWM Rules, 2016 after preparing requisite action plans in a time bound manner with further direction that **any State/UT which failed to comply with the Rules shall be liable to be proceeded against under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EP Act), apart from being required to pay environmental compensation and senior most officers of the States/Local Bodies being personally liable.** The directions also include requirement for segregation of waste, providing buffer zone around plants and landfill sites and due monitoring. The States/Local Bodies were also to create market for consumption of Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF). Tipping fee was to include the efficient and regular monitoring of waste processing plant, segregation of inert and Construction and Demolition(C&D) material and its transportation. Landfill sites were required to be bio-stabilized preventing leachate and generation of Methane, enforcement of Extended Producer Responsibility, rights and liabilities under

Authority, which shall evaluate the data and shall furnish the same to the Bench of the jurisdictional National Green Tribunal.

14. **To supervise complaints of non-implementation of the instant directions, the Benches concerned of the National Green Tribunal, will maintain running and numbered case files, by dividing the jurisdictional area into units. The abovementioned case files will be listed periodically.** The Pollution Control Board concerned is also hereby directed to initiate such civil or criminal action, as may be permissible in law, against all or any of the defaulters.”

⁶ O.A. No. 199/2014 (2016) SCC Online NGT 2981

contracts being made consistent with the Rules, creating public awareness about the facilities available at regular intervals. **Copy of the judgment was circulated to all the Chief Secretaries/Advisors of States/UTs.**

8. **Execution of above directions has been subject matter of further proceedings in the last more than three years after the said order and after almost 20 years after the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.**

Order dated 20.08.2018:

9. Reference may be now made to some further significant orders. Vide order dated 20.08.2018⁷, 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. States were directed to standardize technical specifications instead of leaving the same to individual local bodies. Further directions are for installing CCTV cameras at dump sites, installing GPS system in garbage collection vans, adopting best practices including control rooms where citizens

⁷ O.A. No. 606/2018

can upload photos of garbage to be looked into by responsible officers, conducting performance audit with reference to source segregation, door to door collection, public sweeping, waste processing, grievance redressal mechanism and monitoring. This Tribunal also constituted Regional/Apex Committees for a limited period.

Sewage Management:

10. Apart from the issue of SWM, 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*⁸ requiring this Tribunal to monitor directions for proper treatment of sewage to prevent untreated sewage and other effluents being discharged in water bodies. On 28.08.2019, it was directed that 100% sewage treatment must be ensured by all local bodies. Vide further order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018⁹, the Tribunal directed that for failure to commence in-situ remediation, compensation will be payable at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain after 31.03.2020 and for failure to commence setting up of STPs after 31.03.2020 compensation is to be paid at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP. For failure to complete the project, compensation has to be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per STP per month after 31.03.2021. Relevant part of the order is quoted below:

"47. (i) 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 atleast to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned

⁸ (2017) 5 SCC 326

⁹ News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB"

*departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. **Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.***

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

Other issues:

11. Apart from solid waste management and sewage management, the Tribunal is seized of other significant environmental issues in separate proceedings including 351 polluted river stretches¹⁰, 122 non-attainment cities¹¹, 100 polluted industrial clusters¹², illegal sand mining¹³, reuse of treated water¹⁴, restoration of water bodies¹⁵, compliance of Plastic Waste, Bio-medical waste etc.¹⁶, carrying capacity study¹⁷, remediation of legacy waste sites¹⁸, preparation of District Environment Plans¹⁹, Hazardous Waste Management Rules²⁰, depletion of ground water in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas²¹. However, for today's consideration, as directed vide order dated 07.01.2020, primary monitoring is focused at:

(i) Solid waste management including legacy waste.

(ii) Sewage management and 351 polluted river stretches.

¹⁰ Vide order dated 06.12.2019, O.A. No. 673/2018

¹¹ Vide order dated 20.11.2019, O.A. No. 681/2018

¹² Vide order dated 14.11.2019, O.A. No. 1038/2018

¹³ Vide order dated 26.07.2019, O. A. No. 360/2015

¹⁴ Vide order dated 10.05.2019, O.A. No. 148/2016

¹⁵ Vide order dated 10.05.2019, O.A. No. 325/2015

¹⁶ Vide order dated 24.04.2019, O.A. No. 606/2018 – Karnataka

¹⁷ Vide order dated 11.02.2019, Appeal No. 122/2018

¹⁸ Vide order dated 17.07.2019, O.A. No. 519/2019 with O.A. No. 386/2019

¹⁹ Vide order dated 25.07.2019, O.A. No. 710/2017

²⁰ Vide order dated 26.08.2019, O.A. No. 804/2017

²¹ Vide order dated 10.10.2019, O.A. No. 176/2015

(iii) Air quality management in 122 non-attainment cities.

Order dated 16.01.2019:

12. Vide order dated 16.01.2019, after noticing that statutory timelines under Rule 22 had expired for various steps and failure of the statutory authorities was punishable criminal offence under the provisions of the EP Act as well as under the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (NGT Act), this Tribunal required presence of Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs. The timelines in the said Rule are as follows:

Sl. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities.	1 year
2.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or 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 population.	3 years

9.	<i>setting up common or stand alone sanitary landfills by or for all Local Bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules.</i>	3 years
10.	<i>setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by 3 years all Local Bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules.</i>	3 years
11.	<i>bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites.</i>	5 years

13. It was noted that apart from failure of solid waste management, there was also failure of liquid waste management. Such failure had resulted in 351 identified polluted river stretches, 102 (now 122) non-attainment cities in terms of air quality, 100 polluted industrial clusters and other serious environmental consequences, threatening life and health of citizens, water and air quality and the climate. The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs were required to acquaint themselves with specific issues mentioned in the said order and coordinate with all the concerned authorities in their respective States/UTs and appear before this Tribunal with their respective status reports. Other directions included constitution of special task force in each district for awareness by involving educational, religious and social organizations, including local Eco-clubs.

14. The issues specified were as follows:

- 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."*

15. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs appeared and interacted with this Tribunal. The Tribunal noted unsatisfactory state of affairs on the subject of environmental governance in the country and serious non-compliance of statutory mandate, need to ensure that statutory regulators performed their duty and are manned by credible persons. Failure in this regard had potential for public health and environment and sustainable development goals. It was noted that SOP had been prepared for clearance of legacy waste and circulated to the SPCBs/PCCs which had been successfully implemented at some places like Indore.

16. After interaction with the Chief Secretaries on several dates, further directions were issued which were by and large on same pattern as non-compliance was found by all the States/UTs. It will suffice to refer to the observations and directions issued vide order dated

18.07.2019 in respect of State of J&K, which was the last State in the series of interactions:

Observations:

“36. Needless to say that improvement in environment is not only inalienable duty of the State, but is also necessary for sustainable development which is essential for the health and well-being of citizens as well as for intergenerational equity. These principles require that all human activities should be conducted in such a way that the rights of future generations to access clean air and potable water are not taken away. **At the cost of repetition, it may be mentioned that water is being polluted because of discharge of untreated sewage and effluents. Air pollution is result of failure to manage solid waste and to prevent other causes leading to air pollution.** There are also other issues like deterioration in groundwater level, damage to forests and wild life, unscientific and uncontrolled sand mining etc. Unsatisfactory implementation of law is clear from the fact that in spite of severe damage, there is no report of any convictions being recorded against the polluters, nor adequate compensation has been recovered for damage caused to the environment. Steps for community involvement are not adequate. There is reluctance even to declare some major cities as fully compliant with the environment norms. **The authorities have not been able to evolve simplified and standard procedure for preparing project reports and giving of contracts. There is no satisfactory plan for reuse of the treated water or use of treated sewage or waste and for segregation and collection of solid waste, for managing the legacy waste or other wastes, etc.**

37. Since we have found huge gap in steps taken and steps required to be taken to remedy the unsatisfactory state of environment, we had an interaction with the Chief Secretary about the way forward. The gap in the mandate of law on the one hand and actual compliance with law on the other has manifested itself in the form of polluted water, air and land. Its actual measurement in terms of monetary value or the loss on account of adverse impact on public health and environment or otherwise in terms of number of deaths or diseases does not appear to have been duly and exhaustively undertaken by the official machinery so far for the country or for any particular area. The private reports mention diseases by pollution in the state of J&K, as already noted in the para 33 above. There are also various studies reporting about number of deaths and diseases in India by pollution.²² Death by pollution may be comparable to an offence of homicide and any disease on that account may be likewise comparable to attempt to murder or grievous hurt. Polluter is, thus,

²²<https://www.healtheffects.org/publication/gbd-air-pollution-india>

To the effect that 3283 Indians died per day due to outdoor air pollution in India in 2015, making the potential number of deaths due to outdoor air pollution in India in 2015 to 11.98 lakh.

liable to be dealt with in the same manner as a person committing any other heinous crime as per law of the land. Mere fact that such polluter creates wealth or employment does not make the offence less serious. The statutory framework prohibits polluting activity and provides for penal consequences. Further, the 'Polluter Pays' principle requires compensation to be recovered to meet the cost of remedying the adverse impact of pollution. Governance of such laws can be held to be satisfactory if the magnitude of punishment of law violators corresponds to the extent of violation of law and the compensation recovered is adequate to meet the cost of damage. There is enough evidence of pollution but no data is shown of corresponding convictions or recovery of adequate compensation for restoration of environment. This calls for authentic study of the extent of damage to the environment and to the public health so that policy makers and law enforcers can bridge the gap.

38. In case extent of convictions for the environment related offences do not correspond to the extent of crime, paradigm shift in policies and strategies for implementation of law may need to be considered. Similarly, the mechanism for recovery of compensation may need to be revised on that pattern. Such review of policy cannot be left to the local bodies or the Pollution Control Boards but has to be at highest level in the State and further review at the national level. As noted in some of the studies, the ranking of the country in compliance of environmental norms needs to be brought to respectable higher position which may be possible only if there is change in policies and strategies for implementation of necessary norms at every level in right direction. **The scale of compensation needs to be suitably revised so that the same is deterrent and adequate to meet the cost of reversing the pollution.**

39. Authentic data is required to be compiled which is necessary for proper policy making. The Rules provide for such data to be collected at the state level as well as at the national level. If such data is not furnished timely from ground level with all the requisite details, the policy making remains deficient. **Since none of the States is fully compliant with the mandate of statutory waste management rules under various headings, as already noted, remedial measures are necessary.** We consider it necessary to observe that at least some major cities/towns/villages be first developed as model and thereafter successful experiment replicated in remaining cities/towns/villages.

40. Though environment is priceless and no amount of compensation may be sufficient for real restoration of environment to its pristine glory, the 'Polluter Pays' principle requires cost of restoration to be recovered which should be deterrent and also include Net Present Value (NPV) for environmental services forgone forever. **Though such compensation is to be primarily recovered from polluters, where authorities fail to implement law and recover compensation on account of collusion or inaction, such authorities can also be made accountable and required to pay compensation.** Strong

central mechanism of auditing the compliance of environmental laws by the States and the Union Territories (UTs) is necessary. We are also of the view that to encourage enforcement of environmental laws, cognizance of performance or otherwise need to be taken by authorities allocating funds. Incentives can be given to encourage compliance and those deficient in compliance may be required to comply as a condition for getting grants or part of such grants. Such a policy may be a step in the right direction for achieving sustainable development goals. We take note of discussion on the subject in the minutes of National Development Council held on 01.10.1990.²³ Therein a formula called “Gadgil – Mukerjee” formula is referred to envisaging grants to meet environmental problems. We may add that while such grants may be necessary, there may be a condition requiring measurable and demonstrable improvement in time bound manner as a condition for the grant. Accordingly, vide order dated 24.04.2019 a copy of this order has been sent to Niti Aayog, Finance Commission and MoEF&CC to consider the observations, particularly in this para.

41. One major hurdle in compliance of the Rules is lack of institutional training mechanism. Scheme of Rules and strategies for implementation, including technology to be used, best practices to be employed need to be identified. Resource persons, target group of persons to be trained, location at which training is to be undertaken need to be worked out.

42. **It is also necessary to have an Environment Plan for the country as well as for the States which may identify and publish gaps in compliance of environmental law and indicate action plan to remedy the same.** Compliance of environmental norms also requires carrying capacity study not only of eco-sensitive areas but also areas where violation of environmental laws has clearly surfaced out based on scientific data published by CPCB such as non-attainment cities in terms of air quality, critically polluted industrial clusters on account of air/water pollution, polluted river stretches etc. Drastic remedial measures may be necessary to deal with the same which should not merely be responsive but proactive by way of planning population density, vehicle numbers, nature and quality of vehicles, nature and quality of activity to be allowed. **Absence of such measures may render it difficult to meaningfully implement the accepted norms of ‘Sustainable Development’ or ‘Intergenerational Equity’.** Such planning is part of ‘Precautionary’ principle. ‘Polluter Pays’ principle can be meaningfully implemented only when assessment of damage is realistic and compensation recovered matches the extent of damage. As per census of India 2011, there are 475 places with 981 overgrowths (OGs) have been identified as Urban Agglomeration (UA). The number of total towns in India is 7,935 (Statutory Towns 4,041 + Census Towns 3,894). There are total 6,166 Urban Agglomeration/towns which constitutes the urban frame of the country. During FY 2017-2018, out of 35 SPCBs/PCCs only 16 SPCBs/ PCCs reported the status of Solid

²³http://planningcommission.gov.in/aboutus/committee/wrkgrp12/wg_state_finan0106.pdf

Waste Management Rules, 2016.²⁴ **In view of these statistics, emergent and stringent measures are required for compliance of environmental norms.**

43. We discussed with the Chief Secretary the above unsatisfactory situation of environment and about **need for having an effective monitoring cell directly attached to the office of the Chief Secretary** with experts in environment and related issues to assist the Chief Secretary.

44. The presence of Chief Secretary before this Tribunal was directed with an expectation that there will be realization of seriousness at the highest level which may percolate in the administration.”

Directions:

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

- i. Apart from three towns said to have been notified as proposed models for compliance of Environmental norms, atleast three villages in every District of the State may be notified on the website of the State within two weeks from today which will be made fully compliant with environmental norms within the next six months. Remaining cities, towns and villages of the State may be made fully compliant in respect of environmental norms within one year.
- ii. A quarterly report be furnished by the Chief Secretary, every three months. First such report shall be furnished by October, 10, 2019.
- iii. The Chief Secretary may personally monitor the progress, atleast once in a month, with all the District Magistrates.
- iv. The District Magistrates may monitor the status of compliance of environmental norms, atleast once in two weeks.
- v. The District Magistrates or other Officers may be imparted requisite training.
- vi. Estimate of value of environmental degradation and cost of restoration be prepared and compensation be planned and recovered from polluters for environmental restoration and restitution on that basis.
- vii. Performance audit of functioning of all regulatory bodies may be got conducted and remedial measures be taken, within six months.
- viii. Introduction of a policy of giving ranking, based on performance on the subject of environment and giving of rewards or other incentives on that basis to individual areas, localities, institutions or individuals may be considered. This may also include encouraging students or

²⁴ Annual report of CPCB for the year 2017-18 accessible at: http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/hwmd/MSW_AnnualReport_2017-18.pdf

other citizens significantly contributing to the cause of environment. The best practices may be evolved, if necessary, in the light of experiences on the subject. This may help in educating and involving public at large which may help in enhancing of environmental laws.

- ix. The Chief Secretary may remain present in person before the Tribunal with the status of compliance in respect of various issues mentioned in para 22 as well as any other issues discussed in the above order on 10.02.2020 at 2.p.m. It is made clear that Chief Secretary may not delegate the above function and the further requirement of appearance before this Tribunal to anyone else. However, it will be open to him to change the date, by advance intimation by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com to adjust their convenience.

A copy of the compliance report furnished by the Chief Secretary be sent to CPCB as already directed vide order dated 24.04.2019 for the State of Karnataka (supra)."

17. It was further directed that compliance reports be furnished by the States/UTs to CPCB. Reference may also be made to some further orders on the subject being dated 08.04.2019²⁵, 22.04.2019²⁶, 23.04.2019²⁷, 24.04.2019²⁸, 11.02.2019²⁹, 08.03.2019³⁰, 02.11.2018³¹, 10.05.2019³², 10.05.2019³³, 17.07.2019³⁴,

²⁵ 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.**)

²⁶ OA No. 606/2018 - Meghalaya (**directing training and capacity building at National and State Level**)

²⁷ 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**)

²⁸ O.A. No. 606/2018 - Karnataka (**directing monitoring of compliance of Plastic Waste, Bio-medical waste, Sewage Waste and air pollution**)

²⁹ Appeal No. 122/2018, Anil Tharthare Vs. The Secretary, Env't. Dept. Gov't. 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.

³⁰ O.A. No. 568/2016, Ajay Khara 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.

³¹ 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.

³² O.A. No. 148/2016, Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs. South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors. (**Reuse of treated water**)

³³ O.A. No. 325/2015, Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs. Union of India & Ors. (**restoration of water bodies**)

³⁴ Original Application No. 519/2019 WITH Original Application No. 386/2019 (**remediation of legacy waste sites**)

22.07.2019³⁵, 25.07.2019³⁶, 26.07.2019³⁷, 26.08.2019³⁸,
 28.08.2019³⁹, 11.09.2019⁴⁰, 11.09.2019⁴¹, 10.10.2019⁴²,
 14.11.2019⁴³, 19.11.2019⁴⁴, 20.11.2019⁴⁵, 06.12.2019⁴⁶ and
 18.12.2019⁴⁷.

18. The Registry was directed to forward quarterly reports received from the Chief Secretaries as and when received to the CPCB so that CPCB may prepare a gap analysis report and present the same to this Tribunal.

19. Accordingly, the CPCB filed following reports:

- i. Report dated 09.09.2019 enclosing Annual Environment Plan for the country giving compliance of environment norms and gaps.
- ii. Report dated 09.09.2019 annexing Preliminary Framework for Imposing Environmental Damage Compensation.
- iii. Report dated 09.09.2019 on the subject of Methodology of Assessment of Environment Carrying Capacity.
- iv. Gap Analysis report filed on 06.09.2019 on the subject of compliance of solid waste, plastic waste, bio-medical waste management, rejuvenation of identified polluted river stretches, polluted industrial clusters, non-attainment cities.
- v. Report dated 24.07.2019 on Framework on national environmental training program.
- vi. Status report dated 09.08.2019 on Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities.”

Order dated 12.09.2019:

³⁵ Execution Application No. 13/2019 (**Plastic Waste Management**)

³⁶ O.A. No. 710/2017 (**preparation of District Environment Plans**)

³⁷ O. A. No. 360/2015 (**Illegal sand mining**)

³⁸ O.A. No. 804/2017 (**Hazardous Waste Management Rules**)

³⁹ O.A. No. 593/2017 (**requirement of 100% treatment of sewage and effluents**)

⁴⁰ O.A. No. 148/2016 (**utilization of treated waste water**)

⁴¹ O.A. No. 496/2016 (**ground water management, rain water harvesting**)

⁴² O.A. No. 176/2015 (**depletion of ground water in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas**)

⁴³ O.A. No. 1038/2018 (**polluted industrial clusters**)

⁴⁴ O.A. No. 519/2019 (**legacy waste dump sites**)

⁴⁵ O.A. No. 681/2018 (**non-attainment cities in terms of air quality and also control of noise pollution**)

⁴⁶ O.A. No. 673/2018 (**351 polluted river stretches**)

⁴⁷ O.A. No. 200/2014 (**pollution of river Ganga**)

20. The Tribunal vide order dated 12.09.2019 considered the above and directed all the States/UTs to furnish information to the CPCB as follows:

“3. We have heard learned Counsel for the CPCB for future course of action and further directions required on the above subjects. He submitted that the above reports are incomplete for want of information from the States/UTs. It was elaborated during the course of hearing that information is required to be submitted in terms of following thematic areas viz.

- 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 Polluter 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.

4. The information with regard to above thematic areas needs to be submitted to CPCB by the Chief Secretaries of all the States and Union Territories in terms of following:

- Current status
- Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes.
- Gap between current status and desired levels.
- Proposal of attending the gap with time lines.
- Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute.

5. CPCB is permitted to file revised updated reports on the subject after collecting information from concerned States/UTs by 15.11.2019.”

Order dated 07.01.2020:

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

“12. 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.

13. In view of above, CPCB needs to redesign formats and secure relevant quantifiable information from the Chief Secretaries under different heads so that the Chief Secretaries are able to respond to the Tribunal on their appearance as per schedule of appearance already notified. Chairman and Member Secretary, CPCB may remain present on the dates of appearance of Chief Secretaries with relevant data.

14. The regime of compensation in terms of earlier directions will be considered after interaction with the Chief Secretaries."

IV. RECENT ORDERS OF THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT DATED 25.11.2019 AND 13.01.2020 HAVING BEARING ON THE MATTER (M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India, W.P. No. 13029/1985):

22. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 25.11.2019⁴⁸ while dealing with the pollution in Delhi and NCR held:

⁴⁸ Writ Petition(s)(Civil) No(s). 13029/1985, M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Ors.

“4. We see Yamuna river virtually turned into a sullage. We take judicial notice of this situation. Similar is the position with Ganges. As it proceeds, industrial effluents are being poured in rivers. **Sewage is also being directly put in rivers contributing to the river water pollution.** We direct the Pollution Control Boards of the various States as well as the Central Pollution Control Board and various Governments to place before us the data and material with respect to various rivers in the concerned States, and what steps they are taking to curb the pollution in such rivers and to management as to industrial effluents, **sewage, garbage, waste and air pollution, including the water management.** We club the pending case of water management with this matter.

10. As we have noted that from last several years, the position of air pollution is worsening in spite of various orders passed by this Court. The reports and the scientific data indicating that large section of people are suffering from the dreaded diseases due to such air pollution such as Cancer, Asthma and various other diseases. Life span is adversely affected. **Time has come that the various States recognise right to life is important right. Human life and health have been put in danger.** In such scenario, why they should not be required to pay compensation to such persons who are being affected by inadequate arrangement to check the **air pollution, non-lifting of garbage, waste which add ultimately to the pollution.**

11. In this case we find that Delhi is lacking the capacity to the extent of 45% to even clean the garbage/waste which is being generated. Similar is the situation in various other places. We take note of the situation which is alarming and time has come to remind the State machineries as to their duties as all of us are meant to serve the people of this great country. Our Constitution has envisaged certain Directive Principles as they are more important rights at the discretion of the Government. The Courts are not to interfere in that, but dereliction cannot be to the extent that the very right to life is endangered by the inaction.

13. Not only the basic Fundamental Rights are being ignored with respect to air and water, **problem of governance are being projected, which cannot come into the way of the basic Fundamental Rights which a human enjoys,** much less to talk of the Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles contained in the State policy which have already found statutory expression in the form of Municipal laws, Prevention of Air Pollution and Water Acts and various schemes framed by the Central Government and State Governments, but we see neither the air quality has improved nor the water quality in several States, not to talk of Delhi only. We have called for the report from Delhi Government where the reports indicate that the contaminated water is being supplied and also from Bureau of Indian Standards to submit report in this regard.

15. At the same time, as we find that in spite of various orders passed by this Court, we are not able to improve the situation of air quality which we can see at least in Delhi and NCR with certainty. **Time has come to require the State Governments to explain**

*why they should not be asked to compensate the persons who are being affected by bad air quality. Obviously, the State is run by the administration, why liability should not be imposed for such a tort on the concerned machinery also of the various States which are failing to discharge their basic duties. This Court in Municipal Council, Ratlam Vs. Vardhichand & Ors., reported in (1980) 4 SCC 162 has held they have to take proper and positive action in this direction. **It is their bounden duty to provide civic amenities, and also to see that self-created bankruptcy does not come in the discharge of the statutory obligation which are necessary for existence of human life. We have seen during the course of the arguments that one State is passing the burden upon the Centre and then it is stated on behalf of the Central Government that they have framed scheme and it for the State Governments to implement it. We expect not only the 'policy making' but also its 'implementation'. Let the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and the Government of NCT of Delhi respond, due to the air pollution, why the concerned Government and its concerned machinery, from top to bottom, should not be asked to compensate the citizens of Delhi and adjoining areas for various diseases which are being caused and sufferings and troubles which are being faced and the report indicates the life span is being shortened. Let show cause notice be issued to the various State Governments, and to the Chief Secretaries, to submit reply within six weeks. Let the matter be listed for consideration on 17.01.2020. The Chief Secretaries to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Government of NCT of Delhi be personally present on that date.***

23. Again, in the above matter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 13.01.2020 observed:

*"56 (F). With respect to waste burning **compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 is necessary.** The waste segregation and management is required, what are the existing facilities and deficit requirements have to be met by the Government of NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab.*

*57. (xviii). Let the Government of NCT of Delhi work out the details with respect to 45% deficit capacity to lift the garbage and waste as there is only 55% capacity available with respect to garbage and waste generated in Delhi. **Let it work out at a comprehensive plan within three months to have full (100%) capacity to deal with garbage and wastes** and place it before this Court, including the implements, tools, manpower and the expenditure required in that connection.*

*(xxi). We direct the various State Governments through **Chief Secretaries to inform this Court about the measures taken by them with respect to pouring of sewage** and untreated industrial effluents in various rivers and the plan prepared by them and arrangement of **funds made by them for the purpose of***

sewage treatment plants and existing facilities and requirements be pointed out within eight weeks.

(xxii). Let the Government of NCT of Delhi and Governments of Punjab, Haryana and UP show cause why they should not be saddled with the compensation for failure of their machinery and the concerned authorities in taking appropriate steps to prevent stubble burning and other pollution being caused.”

V. 25TH REPORT DATED 12.02.2019 OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 16TH LOK SABHA ON THE ISSUE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING HAZARDOUS WASTE, MEDICAL WASTE AND E-WASTE:

24. The Standing Committee on Urban Development, 16th Lok Sabha in its 25th Report dated 12.02.2019 considered the issue of solid waste management including hazardous waste, medical waste and e-waste and observed:

*“It is estimated that about **65 million tonnes of waste is generated annually** in the country out of which about 62 million tonnes is Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) which include organic waste, recyclables like paper, plastic, wood, glass etc. About 45-50% of this MSW is biodegradable/wet/organic waste, 20-25 % is recyclable waste & about 30-35% is inert/debris.*

*1.2 Only about 75-80% of the municipal waste gets collected and out of this only **22- 28% is processed and treated and remaining is deposited indiscriminately at dump yards.** It is projected that by the year 2031, the MSW generation shall increase to 165 million tonnes and to 436 million tonnes by 2050. **Eliminating, dumping and minimizing releases of hazardous chemicals by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management and reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse globally have been one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have been adopted by UN General Assembly in September, 2015.***

*1.3 It has been estimated that the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) spend about 60-70% of total expenditure on street sweeping, 20-30% on transportation and less than 5% on municipal disposal of waste, which shows that hardly any attention is given to scientific disposal of waste. The waste collection efficiency in India ranges between 70% and 90% in major Metro cities, whereas in several smaller cities it is below 50%. However, if the current 62 million tones annual generation of MSW continues to be dumped without treatment; it will need 3.40 lakh cubic meter of landfill space every day. Considering the projected waste generation of 165 million tonnes by 2031, **the requirement of land for setting up landfill for 20 years (considering 10 meter high waste pile)***

could be as high as 66 thousand hectares (1240 hectare per year) of precious land, which our country cannot afford to waste. Currently, of the estimated 62 million tonnes of MSW generated annually by 377 million people in urban areas, more than 80% is disposed of indiscriminately at dump yards in an unhygienic manner by the municipal authorities leading to problems of health and environmental degradation.

1.4 As per NITI Aayog, presently, out of the total MSW generated, only 29.51% is subjected to treatment which, however, is poised to improve with the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) scheme of Government of India being in full swing.”

VI. FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER IN TODAY'S HEARING:

25. Accordingly, we have considered the matter further after interaction with the Chief Secretaries, Rajasthan and UT Andaman & Nicobar and Member Secretary, CPCB. Even though all the thematic areas of the environment are significant, interaction has been limited to few selected themes, other themes being left to be considered separately on different scheduled hearings.
26. As per available statistics, there is huge gap in generation and treatment of solid and liquid waste in the country. **As per CPCB report 2016 (06.12.2016), as against 61948 MLD sewage generated in urban areas in India, the treatment capacity is 23277 MLD. The deficit in capacity is 62%.** There is no data of sewage generation in rural areas. **As per CPCB estimate of solid waste⁴⁹, about 65 million tonnes of waste is generated annually in the country out of which about 62 million tonnes is Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). Only about 75-80% of the municipal waste gets collected and out of this only 22- 28% is processed and treated and remaining is deposited indiscriminately at dump yards. It is projected that by the year 2031, the MSW generation**

⁴⁹ http://164.100.47.193/lsscommittee/Urban%20Development/16_Urban_Development_25.pdf

shall increase to 165 million tonnes and to 436 million tonnes by 2050. There are more than 4000 dump sites as per CPCB data⁵⁰ which need to be remediated to avoid harmful impact on environment and public health.

27. All the States/UTs were directed by this Tribunal to commence remediation of legacy waste sites by 01.11.2019⁵¹. The Tribunal observed:

“28.We are conscious that the SWM Rules provide for a maximum period of upto five years for the purpose, however there is no reason why the same should not happen earlier, in view of serious implications on the environment and public health⁵².”

*“30. Needless to say that potential hazard of dumpsites on public health and environment is more or less on the same pattern and earliest such dumpsites are cleared, sooner it is better for public health. **Such dumpsites are undoubted source of air pollution resulting in respiratory and other diseases. Most vulnerable are the infants and the senior citizens.** The right to breathe fresh air being part of right to life, delay in remedying the situation is not desirable. The plea of capping is being put forward on the ground of need for urgent remedial action, ignoring that doing so will perpetuate the adverse consequences of retaining non-biodegradable and other polluting components in the garbage eventually causing continuous damage to the soil and the ground water. Biological solutions have to be preferred over engineering solutions on the subject. However action has to be taken fast. Delay which has taken place so*

⁵⁰ Order dated 18.10.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018 para 6

⁵¹ Order dated 17.07.2019 O.A. No. 519/2019 Para 28

⁵² (a) What a Waste 2.0, Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050, World Bank Group, ISBN (paper): 978-1-4648-1329-0, 2018 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/what-a-waste/>. The report states- When waste is burned, the resulting toxins and particulate matter in the air can cause respiratory and neurological diseases, among others (Thompson 2014). Piles of waste produce toxic liquid runoff called leachate, which can drain into rivers, groundwater, and soil. Organic waste entering waterways reduces the amount of oxygen available and promotes the growth of harmful organisms (Bhada-Tata and Hoornweg 2016). Marine pollution is also increasing as a result of mismanaged solid waste on land, poor disposal practices by sea vessels, and runoff from sewage and polluted streams.

(b)<https://www.epw.in/engage/article/institutional-framework-implementing-solid-wastemanagement-india-macro-analysis> Several studies have been published that link asthma, heart attack, and emphysema to burning garbage. Human faecal matter is also frequently found in

municipal waste—this, along with unmanaged decomposed garbage, attracts other rodents, that further lead to a spread of diseases such as dengue and malaria. Leachate from rotten garbage contains heavy metals and toxic liquid; with such emissions ending up either absorbed into the soil or flowing into water bodies today (Awasthi 2013), the entire food chain can be affected when this contaminated water is utilised for agriculture, human consumption and animal consumption.

far is on account of inaction of the concerned authorities for which there is no justification.

*31. It will also be appropriate to note that the scheme of the SWM Rules is to prevent collection of waste and instead, to ensure its segregation, treatment and disposal at the earliest and as far as possible at the source itself. **If it is not done, the waste continues to be accumulated which becomes a challenge for the environment and public health. In this regard particular reference may be made to Rule 15 (zi). The authorities need to evolve a holistic strategy for integrated waste management in the municipal planning which may result in 'zero waste' going to the landfill in terms of the said rules**⁵³.*

35. A copy of this order be sent to CPCB, all the Chief Secretaries, the MoEF&CC and MoHUA.”

28. The issue of solid and liquid waste needs to be taken seriously. We have already mentioned the available statistics on the subject. It is a matter of serious concern that legacy waste remediation has not even commenced at most of the sites even though statutory rules contemplate outer limit for completion of such remediation by 07.04.2021. Current processing of the waste generated and collected is also not taking place on regular basis. For any person travelling by train, hot spots of scattered garbage and overflowing sewage are common sights. Satisfactory sewage management also remains far cry. This unsatisfactory state of affairs must be remedied at the earliest and in a time bound manner by initiative at the highest level. Accountability needs to be fixed and consequences for failure clearly provided and enforced.

29. Before coming to the data of State of Rajasthan and UT Andaman & Nicobar, we may refer to recent orders passed in respect of some other States which may be relevant. On 10.01.2020, after interaction

⁵³ Reference may also be made to- Suggestive /Indicative “The National Action Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Management”, Central Pollution Control Board, https://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/MSW/Action_plan.pdf.

with the Chief Secretaries of UP, Punjab, Advisor to Administrator for UT Chandigarh, this Tribunal issued direction fixing timelines for compliance of the Rules and other environmental norms and consequences for non-compliance. The said directions were conveyed to all the States/UTs/Local Bodies. We propose to issue similar directions in the present case.

30. Further reference may be made to order dated 24.01.2020 in O.A. No. 606/2018 while dealing with the State of Maharashtra. As per data furnished in the said case, it was mentioned that bio mining had commenced at 117 dump sites while 23 dump sites had already been cleared. This information is being mentioned to show that legacy waste remediation process can start simultaneously at all places where such legacy waste dump sites exist. We were informed that the State of Maharashtra approved a standard DPR at State level itself which may need to be considered by all concerned.

31. We may now note State specific scenario for Rajasthan and Andaman & Nicobar as depicted in the earlier orders of this Tribunal when the Chief Secretaries appeared and as emerging from the data now made available by CPCB based on information furnished by the State to CPCB.

I. Data noted in the earlier orders of this Tribunal:

A. STATE OF RAJASTHAN

RULES	DATA
Solid Waste Management	Number of towns to be covered : 220 Local Bodies : 190 Waste Generation : 5037 TPD Collected : 2491 Treated : 490 Landfilling : 4547
Plastic waste management	Waste Generation - Not reported No. of registered Units: 16

	No of non-registered Unit : 5
Biomedical waste management	No of Hospitals : 5974 Authorizations granted: 1881 Waste Generation : 22502kg/d Treatment : 16166kg/d Common Bio-medical waste Treatment Facilities : 9 in operation and 7 under installation. No. of Captive Facilities : 987
Polluted river stretches	P(III)-1 Banas P(V)- 1 Chambal Total -2
Air quality in Non-attainment cities	Non-attainment cities: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Alwar, Udaipur Action plan approved by CPCB.
Industrially polluted clusters	Bhiwadi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Sanganer
ETPs CETPs and STPs	<p style="text-align: center;">ETPs</p> No. of industries which require ETP : 1281 No. of industries having functional ETP: 1172 No. of industries complying : 1045 No. of industries non-complying : 126
	<p style="text-align: center;">STPs</p> No. of STPs : 446 No. of STPs complying : 401 No. of STPs non-complying: 45 No. of under construction/proposed STPs : 67
	<p style="text-align: center;">CETPs</p> No. of CETPs : 14 No. of CETPs complying: 2 No. of CETPs non-complying: 12 No. of under construction/proposed: 12

B. UT ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

RULES	DATA
Solid Waste Management	Number of towns to be covered : 01 Local Bodies : 01 Waste Generation : 115TPD Collected : 115TPD Treated : 26.45 Landfilling : 88.55 No. of Dumpsites : 01
Plastic Waste Management	Waste Generation : 365TPA No. of registered Units: There is no plastic manufacturing or recycling unit operates in Andaman and Nicobar islands. No. of unregistered Units: Nil
Biomedical Waste	No of Hospitals : 119+ Authorizations granted : 06 Waste Generation : 187 kg/d Treatment : 154 kg/d Common Bio-medical

	waste Treatment Facilities : Nil No. of Captive Facilities : 6
ETP, CETP, STPs	<p style="text-align: center;">ETPs</p> No. of industries which require ETP : 22 No. of industries having functional ETP: 17 No. of industries complying : 17
	<p style="text-align: center;">STPs</p> No. of industries which require STP : 55 No. of industries having functional STP: 20 No. of industries complying : 35
	<p style="text-align: center;">CETPs</p> No CETP in the UT.

II. Data now made available during the hearing by the CPCB by way of presentation based on the data furnished by the State of Rajasthan and UT Andaman & Nicobar alongwith its observations:

A. STATE OF RAJASTHAN

(i) Solid waste management including legacy waste.

Status of Solid Waste Management in Rajasthan				
Total No. of ULBs: 191				
MSW generated (TPD)	MSW Processed (TPD)	MSW Landfill (TPD)	Gap (TPD)	Timeline
6500	1832 (28%)	0	4667 (72%)	-

Assessment of SWM Facilities (capacity wise)				
	Required Capacity (TPD)	Existing capacity (TPD)	Gap (TPD)	Observations
Waste Segregation Facility (MRF)	3445	332.5	3112.5	Non-biodegradable waste @ 53%; Yet to be Planned
Waste Processing				

Biodegradable waste (Bio-methanation and Composting)	3055	1100.5 Compost - 1073; Bio-methanation - 27.5	1954.5	-Biodegradable waste@ 47%. -1250 TPD capacity plants will be operational within 3 years. -Complete gap in capacity to be covered with timeframe.
Non biodegradable (Recycling; RDF, Wte Co-processing)	1820	732 RDF - 472; Recycling - 260	1088	Work Order for 2 WtE plants (600 & 400 TPD) has been issued.
Waste Disposal (Landfill)	1625	Not provided		Inert @ 25%, Capacity with timeframe to be provided.

Assessment of SWM Facilities (ULB wise)					
	Required	Existing	Gap	Timeframe	Observations
Waste Segregation Facility (MRF)	191	28	163	Not provided	Inadequate Capacity and all ULBs not covered.
Waste Processing					
Biodegradable waste (Bio-methanation & Composting)	191	Compost - 41 Bio-methanation - 2	148	Not provided	Inadequate Capacity, Timeframe to meet gap is required.
Non-biodegradable (Recycling; RDF, Co-processing)	191	Recycling- 191 RDF - 3	-	-	ULBs covered; Inadequate Capacity
Waste Disposal (Inert-Landfill)	191	Not provided		Not provided	Capacity to be provided with timeframe

Legacy Waste		
1	Number of dumpsites	176
2	Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites	6 million ton
3	Number of dumpsites cleared	-
4	Number of dumpsites in which bio-mining has commenced	3
5	Time frame for clearing all dumpsites	2025

(ii) Sewage management and 351 polluted river stretches.

Sewage Management in Rajasthan

TREATMENT CAPACITY					Remarks
Sewage Generation	Existing	GAP	Proposed	Timeline	Information not provided.
No Information Available					
SEWERAGE NETWORK					
Existing Sewerage Length	Required	GAP	Timelines		Sewage information Network not provided.
No Information Available					
NUMBER OF STPS					
NUMBER OF STPS	NEW PROPOSED	Total STPs	Timeline	Insufficient data	
Municipal STPs = 60 Other than Municipal STPs = 554 Total = 614	-	614	-		
RE-USE OF TREATED SEWAGE					
Present Utilization	Proposed	TIMELINES	Type of Use	Information not provided.	
No Information Available					

Restoration of Polluted River Stretches - O.A. NO 673/2018-Rajasthan

Priority Class	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
No. of PRS	-	-	1	-	1	2

S No	River name	Stretch identified	BOD range/ max value	Priority
1	Banas	Along Bisalpur dam, Swaroopganj, Newta dam	13.2	III
2	Chambal	Sawaimadhopur to Kota	3.2-4.8	V

Priority Class	No. of PRS	No. of RRC approved Action plans received	Date of Receipt of action plans	Action plans approved by CPCB Task Team	Remarks
I	-	-	31.12.2018	Target Date for Approval - 31.03.2020	Examined, observations forwarded to SPSB.
II	-	-			
III	1	1			
IV	-	-			

V	1	1			
Grand Total	2	2			

(iii) Air quality management in 122 non-attainment cities.

**Status of Actions for Non attainment cities (NACs)
Hon'ble NGT Directions (O.A. 681/2018) - Rajasthan**

Number of Non Attainment Cities	05 - (1) Jaipur (2) Jodhpur (3) Kota (4) Alwar (5) Udaipur
Action Plan approved	05
Timelines for Actions	Short - term (within 6 months), mid - term (within one Year) & long - term (within two years)
<u>Features of City plans</u>	Target all major sources specific to city (Soil & Road Dust, Vehicles, Domestic Fuel, MSW Burning, Construction Material and Industries)
CPCB comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time targeted execution of approved Action Plan ○ Installation of the requisite number of monitoring stations ○ Include short term actions for road dust management ○ Development of Public Grievance Redressal Portal (PGRP) ○ Consideration to Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) ○ Micro level planning for each action in city plan ○ Quarterly submission of implementation status
Source Apportionment Studies	Initiated in Jaipur
Strengthening of Monitoring Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing: Manual 30, CAAQMS 07 ○ Additional required as per <u>CPCB criteria</u>: Manual 0, CAAQMS 10 (Timeframe - November 20, 2020)
GRAP	GRAP to be prepared and implementation ensured
Development of Public Grievance Redressal portal (PGRP) -	Not submitted

B. UT ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

(i) Solid waste management including legacy waste.

Status of Solid Waste Management in Andaman & Nicobar				
Total No. of ULBs: 1				
MSW generated (TPD)	MSW Processed (TPD)	MSW Landfill (TPD)	Gap (TPD)	Timeline
90	15.5	0	74.5	-

Assessment of SWM Facilities (capacity wise)						
	Required Capacity (TPD)	Existing capacity (TPD)	Gap (TPD)	Target capacity (TPD)	Time frame	Observations
Waste Segregation Facility (MRF)	47.7(Non-biodegradable waste @ 53%)	65.9	--	90	Dec 2020	Existing capacity is adequate
Waste Processing						
Biodegradable waste (Bio-methanation & Composting)	42.3(Bio-degradable waste @ 47%)	Compost:15 and Bio-methnation:0.5	26.8	Compost :25 and Bio-methanation :05	Dec 2020	
Non biodegradable (Recycling; RDF, Co-processing)	25.2	RDF:0, Coprocessing :0, W to E:0	25.2	Not provided	Not provided	Target capacity and Time frame to address required capacity not provided
Waste Disposal (Landfill)	22.5	Not Provided	22.5	Not provided	Not provided	(Inert @ 25%)

Assessment of SWM Facilities (ULB wise)					
	Required	Existing	Gap	Timeframe	Observations
Waste Segregation Facility (MRF)	1	1	Nil	December 2020	
Waste Processing					
Biodegradable waste (Bio-methanation & Composting)	1	Compost - 1 Bio-methanation - 1	Nil	December 2020	Inadequate capacity
Non-biodegradable (Recycling; RDF, Co-processing)	1	0	1	Not provided	
Waste Disposal (Inert- Landfill)	1	0	1	-	

Legacy Waste		
1	Number of dumpsites	1
2	Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites	664300 T

3	Number of dumpsites cleared	0
4	Number of dumpsites in which bio-mining has commenced	0
5	Time frame for clearing all dumpsites	December 2021

(ii) Sewage management and 351 polluted river stretches.

TREATMENT CAPACITY					Remarks
Sewage Generation	Existing	GAP	Proposed	Timeline	Projection of sewage generation and treatment capacity for next 05 years need to considered in planning
27 MLD	0.5 MLD -	26.5 MLD (98.14 %)	25.88 MLD (6 STPs)	5 years	
SEWERAGE NETWORK					
Existing Sewerage Length	Required	GAP	Timelines		
Nil	132. 73 km	132. 73 km (100 %)	5 years		
NUMBER OF STPS					
NUMBER OF STPS	NEW PROPOSED		Total STPs	Timeline	Projection of treatment capacity for next 05 years need to considered in planning
Nil	06		06	5 years	
RE-USE OF TREATED SEWAGE					
Present Utilization	Proposed	TIMELINES		Type of Use	Point of Use for utilization of sewage to be identify
Nil	19.62 MLD	5 years		Not Provided	

- No water quality monitoring network under NWMP in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- In compliance to Restoration of Water Bodies (325/2015), no information has been submitted by Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands communicated that no Central Government funded schemes are being implemented for “Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR)” of water bodies vide letter dated 3.7.2019.

ANALYSIS:

Solid Waste Management:

32. We find that though steps are claimed to have been taken for legacy waste remediation, the timeline needs to be consistent with the statutory rules as well as the orders of this Tribunal. The timeline 2025 proposed by the State of Rajasthan and December 2021 proposed by Andaman and Nicobar needs to be preponed accordingly.
33. There remains gap of 4667 TPD (72%) for Rajasthan and 74.5 TPD for Andaman & Nicobar respectively in terms of current generation and treatment of solid waste which is endangering environment, adversely affecting public health and posing serious threat to life. No firm commitment to remedy the gap consistent with the statutory Rules specially the timelines has been put forth, as expected in terms of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal. Thus, suitable remedial measures need to be adopted in the matter.

Sewage Management:

34. As regards sewage management, there is a gap of 350 MLD for Rajasthan and 26.5 MLD for Andaman & Nicobar respectively in generation and treatment capacity, which needs to be remedied in terms of directions already issued by this Tribunal. The timeline proposed for bridging the gap between sewage generation and treatment is upto 2022 in the case of Rajasthan and five years in the case of Andaman & Nicobar, with no interim arrangement. Discharge of untreated sewage is statutorily prohibited under the provisions of the Water Act, 1974 as well as under the orders of this Tribunal. Longer timelines proposed need to be revised so as to be consistent with the directions of this Tribunal which are already in force and interim measures by way of in-situ/ex-situ remediation need to be

taken forthwith. Untreated waste water and raw sewage being continuously discharged in water bodies needs to be stopped. As already observed, prompt action needs to be taken to reduce pollution load on recipient river systems by way of phytoremediation/bio-remediation of any other alternative low capital-intensive natural remediation processes and to successfully tap the sewage containing storm water drains so as to channelize the untreated sewage to central STP. Phytoremediation/bio-remediation or other such remediation must commence at or nearest the source of generation as a supplement to setting up of STPs as an interim measure to reduce the load of pollution on recipient water bodies before 31.03.2020. Setting up of STPs must also commence before the said date so as to complete the same by 31.03.2021. In this regard, compensation regime has already been laid down which has to be strictly followed. The timelines and compensation regime already laid down are:

- i. Interim measures for phytoremediation/ bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies - 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.
- ii. Commencement of setting up of STPs - 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.
- iii. Commissioning of STPs - 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

35. The Chief Secretaries must ensure adverse entries in the service records of erring officers in respect of liquid waste management atleast from 01.04.2020.

Likewise, remediation work of legacy dump sites must commence at the earliest and adverse entries in ACRs of concerned officers if the remediation does not commence by 31.03.2020 which may be ensured by the Chief Secretaries.

To save time, standard specifications and service providers must be notified by the Chief Secretaries on the websites of the State/UT within one month from today. The Chief Secretaries may take such opinion as may be necessary for the purpose.

Compliance reports may be filed quarterly and first such report may be filed by 31.03.2020 with a copy to the CPCB. CPCB may furnish gap analysis report.

Restoration of Polluted River Stretches:

36. Similarly, with regard to restoration of polluted river stretches, the execution of action plans is required in right earnest and holistic manner. Considering that implementation requires inter-sectoral consideration and there is a need for a robust institutional mechanism to implement it, this needs to be overseen by the Chief Secretaries.

Air Quality Management:

37. With regard to air quality management in non-attainment cities, execution of action plans has to be duly ensured as per laid down timelines by making adequate budgetary provision in accordance with the orders of this Tribunal by clearly defined monitoring and

enforcement strategies and fixing responsibilities for failures on the officers. Absence of due execution of action plans is worsening the situation on account of resultant pollution. The execution of action plan needs to be supervised by the Chief Secretaries of the State/UT.

VII. DIRECTIONS:

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

- a. In view of the fact that most of the statutory timelines have expired and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal to comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 remain unexecuted, compensation scale is hereby laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the Rules requires taking of several steps mentioned in Rule 22 from Serial No. 1 to 10 (mentioned in para 12 above). Any such continued failure will result in liability of every Local Body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body from 01.04.2020 till compliance. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal.
- b. Legacy waste remediation was to 'commence' from 01.11.2019 in terms of order of this Tribunal dated 17.07.2019 in O.A. No.

519/2019 para 28⁵⁴ even though statutory timeline for 'completing' the said step is till 07.04.2021 (as per serial no. 11 in Rule 22), which direction remains unexecuted at most of the places. Continued failure of every Local Body on the subject of commencing the work of legacy waste sites remediation from 01.04.2020 till compliance will result in liability to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal.

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

⁵⁴ The Chief Secretaries may ensure allocation of funds for processing of legacy waste and its disposal and in their respective next reports, give the progress relating to management of all the legacy waste dumpsites. Remediation work on all other dumpsites may commence from 01.11.2019 and completed preferably within six months and in no case beyond one year. Substantial progress be made within six months. We are conscious that the SWM Rules provide for a maximum period of upto five years for the purpose, however there is no reason why the same should not happen earlier, in view of serious implications on the environment and public health.

Health/In-charge Department to take action for treatment of sewage in terms of observations in para 34 above will result in liability to pay compensation as already noted above which are reproduced for ready reference:

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

The Chief Secretaries, Rajasthan and Andaman & Nicobar may remain present in person for further review tentatively on - 18.09.2020.

A copy of this order be sent to the Chief Secretaries, Rajasthan and Andaman & Nicobar and the CPCB by e-mail.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

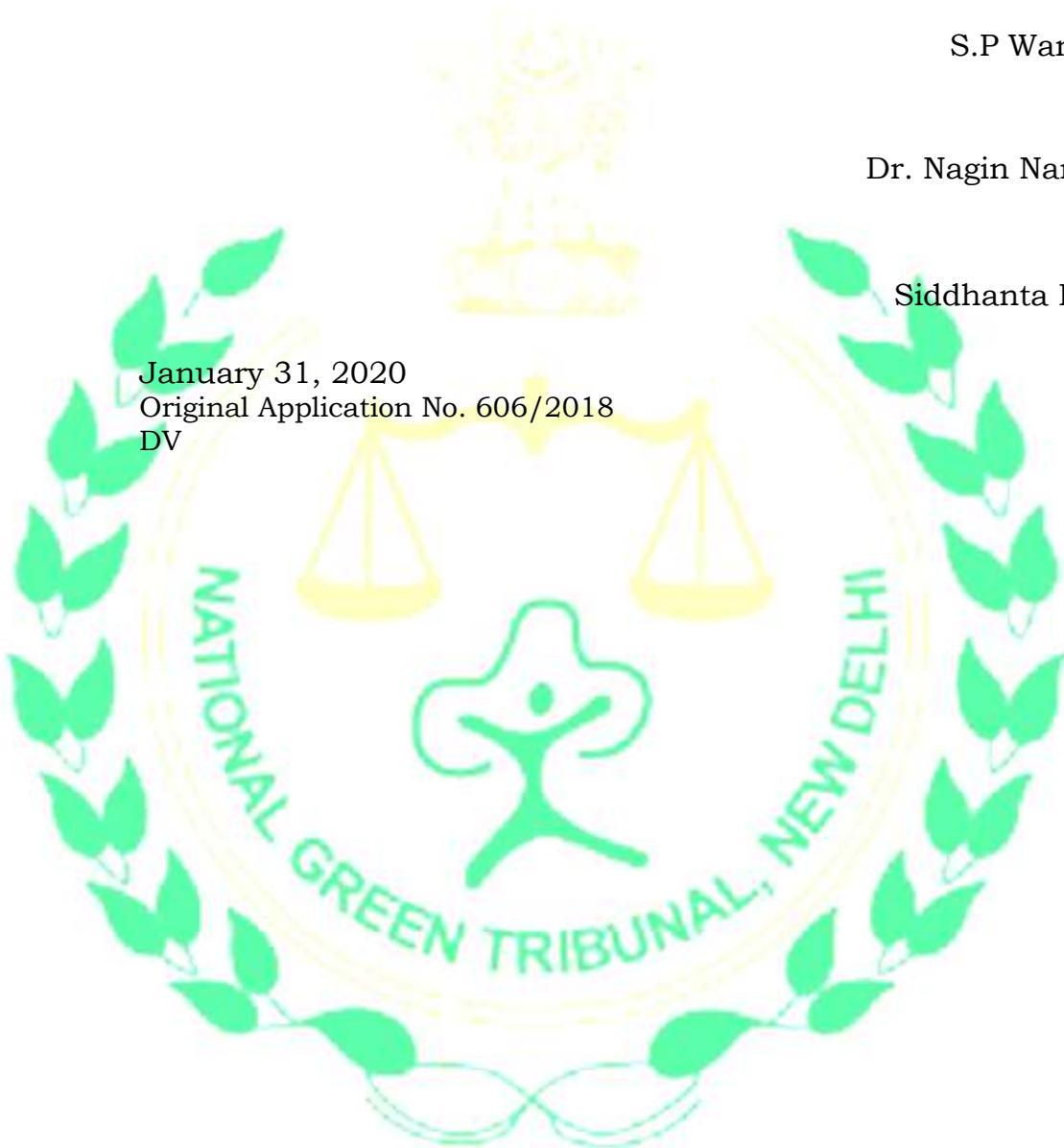
S.P Wangdi, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

Siddhanta Das, EM

January 31, 2020
Original Application No. 606/2018
DV

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ACTION PLAN FOR CLOSURE/ BIO-MINING OF DUMPING GROUND AT BROOKSHABAD

S.No.	Actions
1.	The part of dumping ground at Brookshabad being operated from 1998 to 2016 has been closed and green capping has been done in the year 2016.
2.	The existing dumping ground is closed from January, 2020.
3.	For bio-mining of closed dumping ground, as per the direction of Hon'ble NGT as soon the vendors/ Service providers are made available on GeM Portal, it will be executed.

**Executive Engineer-III (Works & SWM)**

Municipal Council

ACTION PLAN FOR SEWERAGE SYSTEM (LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT)

PRESENT STATUS:

- The Port Blair city is Open Defecation Free Plus (ODF+) certified city all the household are having captive treatment system i.e. Toilet with Septic tanks.
- DPR for 42KLD FSTP has been approved and the tender is floated for its execution.
- For proper control mechanism, a draft policy for self sustainable FSTP Plant is also formulated and is under approval on basis that for initial 03 years the septic tank will be cleaned on call/ demand basis and later on it will be converted on Schedule basis as per the last cleaning period @ every 03-05 years, copy of draft policy is enclosed as Annexure-C.
- All the Hotels, above 20 Rooms have installed their own captive Sewage Treatment Plants (CSTPs).

FUTURE ACTION PLAN FOR SEWERAGE SYSTEM:

- The proposal for sewerage system of Port Blair city is approved under Smart City Projects in a phased manner, the DPR will be finalized

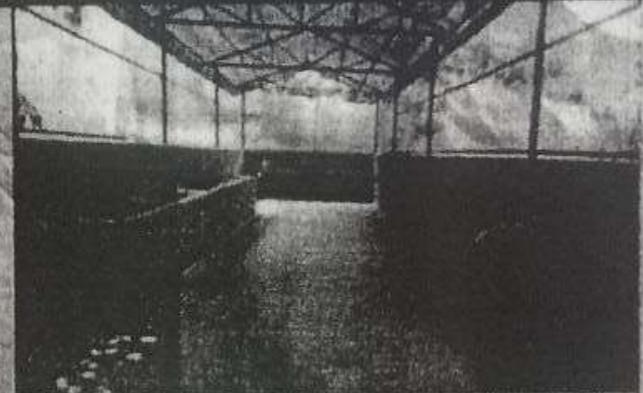
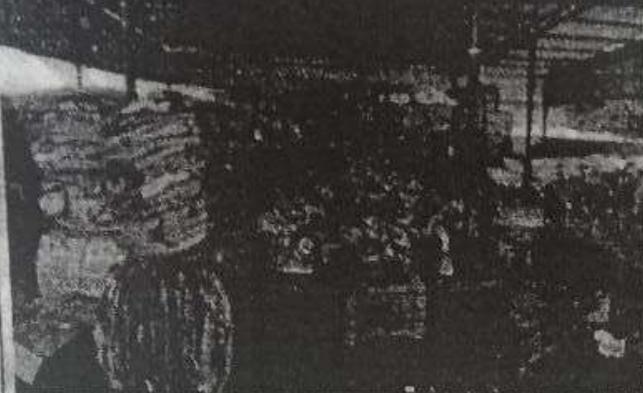


Executive Engineer-III (Works & SWM)
Municipal Council

01/07/2020

119

Solid Waste Management by PBMC Initiates door-to-door waste collection, promotes compost from bio-degradable waste and usage of plastic waste in road construction



90 killed under for house, ie unit been nation nced A&N (st page)

Port Blair, June 30
Port Blair Municipal Council (PBMC), the lone Council caters to 100 % urban population of A & N Islands. It provides basic civic amenities i.e. drinking water including its distribution network, solid waste management including door-to-door

collection/ segregation/ transportation etc., construction and maintenance of roads/ footpaths/retaining walls and implementation of major flagship programmes of Government of India. The prime motto of Port Blair Municipal Council is to

keep the city spic & span by efficient way of collecting and disposing the garbage generated at domestic and commercial level as per rules laid down in the SWM Rules 2016 and PBMC Solid Waste (Handling & Management) Bye-Laws 2017. PBMC through its

continuous efforts has achieved 100% door-to-door waste collection. The collected segregated waste is then transported to various decentralize Solid Liquid Resource Centers (SLRMC) situated across 24 Wards from where it is further segregated and (Contd. on last page)

maintain 'do gaz doori'- Together we will fight COVID-19

CMYK +

Following the motto of main...
...and asking people to be...

states, through requisite domicile of the buyer.

Initiates door-to-door waste collection,

(Contd. from page 1)

transported to 6 different locations viz. Gandhi Park, Brookshabad, Anarkali, Junglighat, School line, Dollygunj for its further processing/baling & transportation to mainland through authorized vendors. As on date, 192.22 tons of plastic waste, 124.663 tons of cardboard & 67.69 tons of glass wastes have been transported by PBMC to the mainland for onward processing.

It is pertinent to mention that due to source segregation efforts, PBMC has successfully closed the existing dumping yard and stopped smoke emission.

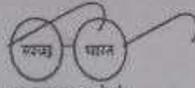
Single use plastic has been banned in Port Blair City. PBMC is utilizing the plastic waste in road construction and made it mandatory for using 8-10 % of plastic waste not only to increase road durability, but also eliminate plastic footprint from these serene & pristine Islands. So far, around 16 MT of waste plastic has been used for construction of 25KM of roads, within the jurisdiction of PBMC.

Further, in order to promote compost from bio-degradable waste generated in the town, the PBMC has been relentlessly collecting the cattle dung, egg shells from fast food shops, lemons from street vendors and thereafter transform it into manures/other products. PBMC utilizes these manures for maintaining the green patches/public parks and also make available to the general public through the counter set-up at Gandhi Park, on payment basis. Visitors approaching the counters are also motivated to transform their household waste into compost.

In order to promote the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle), PBMC has registered 3 SHGs Sanitary Workers and they have been allowed to use the Dry Resource Centers for producing 3R products as well as bio-composts for their livelihood by utilizing the type of waste being stored at SLRC's, which has been found to be a successful model. PBMC is committed to provide a 'Clean & Green' environment to its citizens, a press release from Secretary, PBMC said.

SEVA SUCHNAYEIN

ALL THE SAILINGS ARE SUBJECT TO WEATHER CONDITION
(SHIPPING HELPLINE NO. 245555)



No.3-245/RD/SBM/2017(PF)/985
अण्डमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी
D No - 3941
H Date - 15/5/20

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
ग्रामीण विकास पंचायती राज संस्थान एवं शहरी स्थानीय निकाय निदेशालय
Directorate of RD, PRIs and Urban Local Bodies
पोर्टब्लेयर /Port Blair

Annexure-R-3

Dated/दिनांक 14th May, 2020

MSANPee

To
SRO II
HO

The Member Secretary, ANPCC
Department of Science & Technology,
A & N Administration,
Dollygunj.

Subject:- Action Taken Report on the 11th SLAC meeting held on 21.2.2020 at
04:00 PM - reg.

Madam,

I am directed to forward herewith the Action Taken Report on the 11th SLAC meeting held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, A & N Administration on 21.02.2020 at 04:00 PM.

This is for your kind information and necessary action please.

Yours faithfully

Encl: A/A

State Nodal Officer
SBM (Gramin)

Copy to:

1. PS to Secretary (RD) for kind information of the Secretary (RD).
2. PA to Director (RD) for kind information of the Director (RD).

State Nodal Officer
SBM (Gramin)

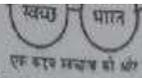
**Action Taken Report of Directorate of RD, PRIs & ULBs, A & N Administration
on the 11th meeting of SLAC held under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary,
A & N Administration on 21/02/2020 at 04.00 PM**

P. No.	Actionable Point	Action Taken
1.	Concerned departments to ensure compliance of the directions issued in Hon'ble NGT order dated 31.01.2020 in O.A no. 606 of 2018, failing which compensation will be levied from 01.04.2020.	This department is complying with the directions issued in Hon'ble NGT order dated. 31.01.2020 in O.A. no. 606 of 2018.
2.	Local bodies to update the gap analysis including the status of 6 STPs as indicated in the gap analysis report of CPCB has accepted presence of septic tanks as primary mode of treatment, so that the gap indicated by CPCB in the gap analysis report can be rectified. RD&P to give similar data in respect of the rural area to ANPCC.	All the households in rural areas are having toilet facility connected with septic tanks as primary mode of treatment.
3.	Secretary PBMC requested the Chairman to allow procurement of waste transportation vehicles under Smart City Project. The Chairman advised PBMC and RD&P to assess the number of vehicles required for transporting waste so that the same can be procured under Smart City Project for proper handling of wastes.	In rural areas 70 vehicles (01 each for 70 Gram Panchayats) are required for transportation of waste from source to Solid Waste Management cluster site.
4.	RD&P and PBMC to achieve the target of zero landfill by June 2021.	RD & P is in the process of achieving the target of zero landfill within the stipulated time
5.	Local bodies to mobilize cloth bag distribution among the public.	RD & P has distributed almost ten thousand cloth bag among the public
6.	Department of Tourism to provide the list of 11 beaches selected for blue flag recognition/certification to Secretary RD&P and Department of RD&P should pay special focus on cleanliness of 11 beaches in collaboration with Department of Environment & Forest.	RD&P is conducting regular cleanliness drive in various beaches located in rural areas. However, no such list of 11 beaches has yet been received from Department of Tourism.
7.	DST to take up the matter of international floating waste with Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change requesting for formulation of a high level committee/consultative group at the appropriate level as the matter is beyond the jurisdiction of local administration.	NA
8.	ANPCC to set up a continuous water monitoring system at selected locations within 6 months	NA
9.	PBMC to initiate lab testing of its compost and to ensure adequate levels of nitrogen and phosphate in the compost.	NA
10.	ANPCC to formulate a District Environment Plan and submit it to the Deputy Commissioner, SA for perusal and approval.	NA
11.	Secretary, S & T to constitute a team comprising of student volunteers for an audit exercise to assess the level of environmental compliance in model villages and the report shall be placed before SLAC.	NA

12.	Secretary S & T and Secretary Health to ensure timely procurement of SBMW incinerators.	NA
13.	ANPCC to take strict action against violators and issue closure notices to non-complying establishments in respect of STP/ETP installation. A list of violators should also be published in the newspaper for information of the general public.	NA
14.	Secretary S & T to convene a meeting with the authorized agency for assessment of problem faced by the agency for disposal of hazardous waste and e-waste	NA
15.	ANPCC to work out the statistics of waste generation in collaboration with local bodies and ACCL.	NA
16.	SWM consultant to intensify social media and public engagement activities	NA
17.	ANPCC to ban PVC for banners and posters in government offices and functions	NA
18.	ANPCC to review the amount of plastic waste taken back by the EPR complaint companies on a monthly basis.	NA
19.	Deputy Commissioners of all the Districts and Chief Engineer, APWD to prepare a schedule for the visit of Hon'ble MP to inspect the different water bodies to be restored and prepare a restoration plan accordingly. The action plan is to be shared with ANPCC for its onward submission in O.A No. 325 of 2015.	NA
20	All Deputy Commissioners to implement Notification No. 250 dated 11.07.2019 to ensure strict compliance of provisions made under Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 and ensure that every SDM/Tehsildar has at least one noise monitoring device.	NA
21	PMB to intensify their enforcement efforts to ensure neither the banned plastic items nor shipments from EPR non-companies are allowed into these islands at any cost. He advised the department to carry out regular inspections, seizures and suspension of trade license of the consignee of any such shipments for at least 3 months must be ensured in case of any violation.	NA


 Director (RD/Panch.)

Sl.No.	Actionable Points	Action Taken
Hon'ble NGT Order dated 31.01.2020 in O.A No.606 of 2018		
1.	Compliance of Rule 22 of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 failing which every local body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month from 01.04.2020 till compliance	The Directorate of RD&P has formulated SWM byelaws on 24 th October 2019 and is complying the Rule 22 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
2.	Compliance of plastic waste, bio-medical waste, construction and demolition waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, polluted industrial clusters, reuse of treated water, performance of CETPs/ETPs, ground water extraction, groundwater recharge, restoration of water bodies noise pollution and illegal sand mining	In rural areas, the concern Gram Panchayat is collecting segregated waste from source including plastic waste. Administration has already imposed ban on single use plastic and all kinds of pet bottles below 2 litres. The collected plastic wastes are being for the construction of rural roads and if any excess, is being transported to mainland for recycling. The remaining segregated wastes are also transported to mainland for recycling.
Minutes of 11th SLAC		
1.	The Chairman advised PBMC and RD&P to assess the number of vehicles required for transporting waste so that the same can be procured under Smart City Project for proper handling of wastes.	In rural areas, 70 vehicles (1 each for 70 Gram Panchayats) are required for transportation of waste from source to Solid Waste Management cluster site.
2.	RD&P and PBMC to achieve the target of zero landfill by June 2021.	The Directorate of RD&P is in the process of achieving the target of zero landfill within the stipulated time.
3.	Local bodies to mobilize cloth bag distribution among the public	The Directorate of RD&P has distributed almost ten thousand cloth bag among the public.



No.3-245/RD/SBM/2017 (PF)/ 116

अण्डमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
ग्रामीण विकास पंचायती राज संस्थान एवं शहरी स्थानीय निकाय निदेशालय
Directorate of RD, PRIs and Urban Local Bodies
पोर्टब्लेयर /Port Blair

Dated/दिनांक 14 July, 2020

To

The Secretary (S &T),
A & N Pollution Control Committee,
Dept. of Science & Technology,
A & N Administration.

Subject: Submission of updated status for draft reply Affidavit in the matter of O.A No. 606 of 2018 - reg;

Madam,

I am to enclose herewith the updated status of the points pertain^{ing} to this Department for inclusion in the draft reply Affidavit in the matter of O.A No. 606 of 2018 as annexure - I.

This is for your kind information and necessary action please.

Yours faithfully

Director (RD/Panch)

Encl: A/A

Copy to:

1. PS to Secretary (RD) for kind information of the Secretary (RD).
2. The Member Secretary, ANPCC for information and necessary action please.

Director (RD/Panch)

**UPDATED STATUS FOR DRAFT REPLY FOR AFFIDAVIT IN THE MATTER OF
O.A NO. 606 OF 2018 IN RESPECT OF DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Sl.No	Activity	Draft Reply	Present Status
3. (8)	Setting up of Solid Waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 populations.	26 Solid Waste Management Clusters notified by RD&P. 21 of them under construction.	26 Solid Waste Management Clusters notified by RD&P. 01 Cluster has been completed and functional w.e.f 29.02.2020. Work in progress in the remaining 25 Clusters.
3.(xv i)		The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat (RD&P) with regard to scientific disposal of solid waste, has formulated and notified 26 Clusters for 70 Gram Panchayats. Out of 26 Clusters, 22 clusters are under construction and 4 Clusters are under tender process. Bailing Machines are installed in 19 Clusters, out of which 2 are functional.	The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat (RD&P) with regard to scientific disposal of solid waste, has formulated and notified 26 Clusters for 70 Gram Panchayats. Out of 26 Clusters, 01 Cluster has been completed and functional w.e.f 29.02.2020. Work in progress in the remaining 25 Clusters. Bailing Machines are installed and functional in 2 Clusters. For remaining 24 Clusters, procurement of Bailing/Shredder machine is under process.
5. (x)		Out of 26 Clusters, 22 clusters are under construction and 4 Clusters are under tender process. Bailing Machines are installed in 19 Clusters, out of which 2 are functional. The segregated plastic waste is either utilized for road construction activities in accordance with Notification No.07 dated 10.01.2019 or transported from each collection centre for its transmission to mainland for recycling.	Out of 26 Clusters, 01 Cluster has been completed and functional w.e.f 29.02.2020. Work in progress in the remaining 25 Clusters. Bailing Machines are installed and functional in 2 Clusters. For remaining 24 Clusters, procurement of Bailing/Shredder machine is under process. The segregated plastic waste is either utilized for road construction activities in accordance with Notification No.07 dated 10.01.2019 or transported from each collection centre for its transmission to mainland for recycling.



DIRECTOR (RD/P)

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Minutes of the tenth meeting of State Level Advisory Committee for UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, A & N Administration on 22-01-2020 at 11.00 A.M.

The following officers attended the meeting:

1. Shri. Vikram Dev Dutt, Principal Secretary, UD/Finance
2. Dr. Pooja Joshi, Secretary (Industries)
3. Shri. Abhishek Dev, Deputy Commissioner, SA
4. Ms. Nitika Pawar, Secretary (Science and Technology)
5. Shri. Deepak Virmani, Secretary, Revenue
6. Shri. Suneel Anchipaka, Secretary, PBMC
7. Captain A.Pandey, DSS/CPA
8. Shri. Vinay Kumar Jindal, Director (RD/PRI's)
9. Dr. Omkar Singh, Director (Health)
10. Shri. Girish Arora, President, ACCI
11. Ms. Garima Poonia, CSR-SWM Consultant

The meeting was chaired by the Chief Secretary, Chairman of the State Level Advisory Committee (SLAC).

The Secretary S&T welcomed the Chairman, Members of SLAC and other participants. The Secretary S&T has given an overview on the development taken after the ninth meeting.

Thereafter, Member Secretary, ANPCC briefed the committee about the status of Compliance under SWM, PWM and BMW Rules, 2016 in accordance with the directions issued in O.A No. 606 of 2018 order dated 16.01.2019, 06.05.2019 and the various directions of other O.A orders included in O.A No. 606 of 2018 to be monitored by the Chief Secretaries on the topics - Information submitted in Gap analysis study by CPCB, 'action plan for ensuring zero burning at landfill by 31st March 2020, EPR and Plastic Reduction Profile, and review of timelines committed before Hon'ble NGT.

Thereafter, ANPCC, PBMC, RD&P, Health and PMB apprised the Committee about the progress made on status of compliance under SWM, PWM and BMW Rules, 2016 and decisions taken in the 9th SLAC. After detailed deliberation, the following decisions were taken:

1. The Chairman advised PBMC to ensure the timeline for 100 % source segregation in all the Municipal wards by February 2020 and advised RD&P to ensure the source segregation of waste by June 2020 in all the rural areas.
2. The Chairman advised all enforcement agencies of the ban on single use plastic items and plastic carry bags to carry out regular inspections, suspending/canceling trade licenses and carry out sealing of establishments and submit monthly progress report to ANPCC.

3. It was informed by the Principal, DBRAIT that Pilot bio-methanation gas plant has been installed at DBRAIT in which 500 kg of waste is required per day. The Chairman advised PBMC and RD&P to make an assessment regarding the sites where maximum waste is generated so that the feed is easily available for the bio-methanation plant and install a small demonstration plant in such places as plot projects.
4. The Chairman advised PBMC to ensure zero burning at Brookshabad landfill site by March 31st 2020 and advised Secretary, RD&P to monitor the progress of zero burning at Brookshabad landfill site on a weekly basis.
5. The Chairman advised PBMC, RD&P and Health to ensure proper source segregation, collection, transportation and disposal of waste generated to achieve the target of zero landfill by January 2021.
6. The Chairman advised PBMC & RD&P to submit updated quantity of plastic and glass waste transported to mainland under the freight exemption scheme month wise.
7. The Chairman advised PBMC & Director, RD to collect statistics of the plastic waste generation before and after the ban on single use plastic items and plastic carry bags.
8. The Chairman advised RD&P to complete development of Solid and Plastic Waste Collection Centers in all 26 clusters by May 2020.
9. The Chairman advised RD&P and Zilla Parishad to install all 30 Water ATMs at different places by February 29th 2020.
10. The Chairman advised PBMC & RD&P to submit a report of the spot fines collected on a monthly/quarterly basis to ANPCC.
11. The Chairman advised RD&P to ensure all model villages compliant of environmental norms as per direction issued under point 46(ii) in Hon'ble NGT order dated 06.05.2019 in O.A No. 606 of 2018.
12. The Chairman advised AWPD to make sure the use of 8-10% waste plastic in the road construction and issue an Order to all road construction agencies to give certificate that they have used at least 8-10% waste plastic, without which certificate of no payment should be made to the road construction agencies. Further, the APWD, PBMC and RD&P to submit a report indicating the quantity of waste plastic used in road construction and the lane-kilometer road constructed by using the waste plastic to Department of S&T. The Chairman further advised PBMC to develop a mechanism to supply 500 kg of shredded plastic per day to road construction agencies.
13. The Chairman advised Health Department to ensure proper source segregation, collection, transportation and disposal of bio-medical waste in all the Government HCF's and the DC's of all the 3 Districts in the private HCFs.
14. The Director, Health informed that the installation of the 5 BMW incinerator involves 2 stages. The first stage being infrastructure development which is being carried out by APWD and second stage being procurement of the BMW incinerator and its installation. The department is facing difficulties in procurement of BMW incinerators. The Chairman advised Health Department to give a detailed report of the issues/problems being faced by them so that the same can be included in the Affidavit to apprise the Hon'ble NGT.
15. The Chairman advised IT Department to examine regarding real time monitoring of all STPs/EIPs installed by various industries for online monitoring devices.

16. The Chairman advised PMB to take strict actions against the importers who are importing banned single use plastic items and plastic carry bags by conducting regular check and suspend the license for 3 months of the consignee in case of violation of the Notification by the importer and the banned items to be seized.
17. The Chairman advised SWM Consultant and ANPCC to ensure compliance of other O.A orders being monitored by Hon'ble NGT during Personal appearance of Chief Secretaries.
18. The Chairman advised ANPCC to submit compliance report in O.A No. 804 of 2017 in a timely manner.

The next meeting will be convened on 21.02.2020 at 04.00 pm.

Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Members.

Final
17/2/2020
Member Secretary, ANPCC

अण्डमान एवं निकोबार प्रशासन
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति
POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

No. 2-13/PCC/SWM(2016)/2019/Vol-II /*EEB*

17
Dated: 13-02-2020

To:

1. The Principal Secretary (UD/Finance), A & N Administration.
2. The Principal Secretary (Environment and Forest), A & N Administration
3. The Officer on Special Duty (E & F), A & N Administration
4. The Secretary(Revenue), A & N Administration
5. The Deputy Commissioner, South Andaman
6. The Secretary (APWD), A & N Administration
7. The Secretary (RD), A & N Administration
8. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, South Andaman
9. The Secretary(Health), A & N Administration
10. The Deputy Commissioner, North & Middle Andaman
11. The Deputy Commissioner, Nicobar
12. The Director (RD & Panchayat) A & N Administration
13. The Secretary(PBMC), A & N Administration
14. The Secretary(Industries), A & N Administration
15. The Chief Port Administrator, A&N Administration
16. The Director, CPCB, Zonal Office Kolkata.
17. Ms. Garima Poonia, CSR-SWM Consultant

18. The President of ACCL, A&N Administration

Copy to:

1. The Sr.PS to Chief Secretary, A& N Administration for information of the Chief Secretary.

7/2/2020
Member Secretary, ANPCC

Minutes of the eleventh meeting of State Level Advisory Committee for UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, A & N Administration on 21-02-2020 at 04.00 P.M.

The following officers attended the meeting:

1. Shri. V.Candavelou, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, APWD
2. Ms. Madhu K Garg, OSD (Environment & Forest)
3. Shri. S.K Singh, Secretary (IP&T)
4. Shri. Abhishek Dev, Deputy Commissioner, SA
5. Ms. Nitika Pawar, Secretary (Science and Technology)
6. Captain A.Pandey, DSS/CPA
7. Shri. Vinay Kumar Jindal, Director (RD/PRIIs)
8. Dr. Omkar Singh, Director (Health)
9. Shri. Asheesh Kumar, O.S.D (SWM)
10. Shri. Surendra Prahaladh, ACCI
11. Shri. Sravan Agarwal, ACCI
12. Ms. Garima Poonia, CSR-SWM Consultant

The meeting was chaired by the Chief Secretary, Chairman of the State Level Advisory Committee (SLAC).

The Secretary S&T welcomed the Chairman, Members of SLAC and other participants. The Secretary S&T has given an overview on the directions and other observations of Hon'ble NGT issued during the personal appearance of the Chief Secretary in O.A No. 606 of 2018 on 31.01.2020.

Thereafter, Member Secretary, ANPCC briefed the committee on the directions and other observations of Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 31.01.2020, on status of Compliance of pending issues, on various directions of other O.A orders included in O.A No. 606 of 2018 to be monitored by the Chief Secretaries, on gaps reported by CPCB and miscellaneous points.

Thereafter, after review of the above, the following decisions were taken:

1. Concerned departments to ensure compliance of the directions issued in Hon'ble NGT order dated 31.01.2020 in O.A no. 606 of 2018, failing which compensation will be levied from 01.04.2020.
2. Local bodies to update the gap analysis including the status of 6 STPs as indicated in the gap analysis report of CPCB and submit the same to ANPCC for onward submission to Hon'ble NGT. Local bodies to provide data on sewage generation and number of households having septic tanks as CPCB has accepted presence of septic tanks as primary mode of treatment, so that the gap indicated by CPCB in the gap analysis report can be rectified. RD&P to give similar data in respect of the rural area to ANPCC.
3. Secretary PBMC requested the Chairman to allow procurement of waste transportation vehicles under Smart City Project. The Chairman advised PBMC and RD&P to assess the number of vehicles required for transporting waste so that the same can be procured under Smart City Project for proper handling of wastes.

4. RD&P and PBMC to achieve the target of zero landfill by June 2021.
5. Local bodies to mobilize cloth bag distribution among the public.
6. Department of Tourism to provide the list of 11 beaches selected for blue flag recognition/certification to Secretary RD&P and Department RD&P should pay special focus on cleanliness of 11 beaches in collaboration with Department of Environment & Forest.
7. DST to take up the matter of international floating waste with Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change requesting for formulation of a high level committee/consultative group at the appropriate level as the matter is beyond the jurisdiction of local administration.
8. ANPCC to set up a continuous water monitoring system at selected locations within 6 months.
9. PBMC to initiate lab testing of its compost and to ensure adequate levels of nitrogen and phosphate in the compost.
10. ANPCC to formulate a District Environment Plan and submit it to the Deputy Commissioner, SA for perusal and approval.
11. Secretary, S&T to constitute a team comprising of student volunteers for an audit exercise to assess the level of environmental compliance in model villages and the report shall be placed before SLAC.
12. Secretary S&T and Secretary Health to ensure timely procurement of 5 BMW incinerators.
13. ANPCC to take strict action against violators and issue closure notices to non-complying establishments in respect of STP/ETP installation. A list of violators should also be published in the newspaper for information of the general public.
14. Secretary S&T to convene a meeting with the authorized agency for assessment of problem faced by the agency for disposal of hazardous waste and e-waste.
15. ANPCC to work out the statistics of waste generation in collaboration with local bodies and ACCI.
16. SWM consultant to intensify social media and public engagement activities.
17. ANPCC to ban PVC for banners and posters in government offices and functions.
18. ANPCC to review the amount of plastic waste taken back by the EPR compliant companies on a monthly basis.
19. Deputy Commissioners of all the Districts and Chief Engineer APWD to prepare a schedule for the visit of Hon'ble MP to inspect the different water bodies to be restored and prepare a restoration plan accordingly. The action plan is to be shared with ANPCC for its onward submission in O.A No. 325 of 2015.
20. All Deputy Commissioners to implement Notification No. 250 dated 11.07.2019 to ensure strict compliance of provisions made under Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 and ensure that every SDM/Tehsildar has at least one noise monitoring device.
21. PMB to intensify their enforcement efforts to ensure neither the banned plastic items nor shipments from EPR non-compliant companies are allowed into these islands at any cost. He advised the department to carry out regular inspections, seizures and suspension of trade license of the consignee of any such shipments for at least 3 months

must be ensured in case of any violation. An action taken report should be placed before SLAC in the next meeting.

The next meeting will be convened on 15.04.2020 at 4.00 pm.

Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Members.

Final
2/3/2020
Member Secretary, ANPCC

अण्डमान एवं निकोबार प्रशासन
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति
POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

No. 2-13/PCC/SWM(2016)/2019/Vol-II | 713

Dated: 02-03-2020

To:

1. The Principal Secretary (UD/Finance), A & N Administration.
2. The Principal Secretary (Environment and Forest), A & N Administration
3. The Officer on Special Duty (E & F), A & N Administration
4. The Secretary(Revenue), A & N Administration
5. The Deputy Commissioner, South Andaman
6. The Secretary (APWD), A & N Administration
7. The Secretary (RD), A & N Administration
8. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, South Andaman
9. The Secretary(Health), A & N Administration
10. The Deputy Commissioner, North & Middle Andaman
11. The Deputy Commissioner, Nicobar
12. The Director (RD & Panchayat) A & N Administration
13. The Secretary(PBMC), A & N Administration
14. The Secretary(Industries), A & N Administration
15. The Chief Port Administrator, A&N Administration
16. The Director, CPCB, Zonal Office Kolkata.
17. Ms. Garima Poonia, CSR-SWM Consultant
18. The President of ACCI, A&N Administration

Copy to:

1. The Sr.PS to Chief Secretary, A&N Administration for information of the Chief Secretary.

Final
2/3/2020
Member Secretary, ANPCC

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ANNEXURE R-165

पत्तनप्रबंध बोर्ड
PORT MANAGEMENT BOARD
अण्डमानतथानिकोबार द्वीपसमूह
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी
Science & Technology
D. No. 3836
R. Date: 17/03/2020

11890

F.No. 415/CRS/PMB/2020 /PF 1030

Port Blair, Dated 16 March, 2020

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Annexure-R-5

The Member Secretary,
A & N Pollution Control Committee,
Department of Science and Technology,
Dollygunj, Port Blair.

Sub: Submission of Monthly report regarding random checking of Single use plastic and polythene bags being imported from Chennai/Kolkata/Vishakhapatnam - regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to inform that the Enforcement Team constituted vide Order No. 1683 dated 06.11.2019 had undertaken random checks at Haddo wharf from 07.02.2020 to 29.02.2020 and banned Plastic items have been seized and kept at Haddo Wharf. The details are as under:

Sl.No.	Date of random checking	Container Number	Name of consignee	Description of cargo	No. Of packages	Remarks
1.	10.02.2020	TCLU-997546-4	M/s HM Shipping	G/Cargo	771	Found 02 pkgs. Ban plastic items
2.	10.02.2020	TCLU-304937-0	M/s R Swaminatha & Co. C/o R. Sadha & Sons	G/Cargo	672	Found 35 pkgs. Ban plastic items (mouth freshener)
3.	11.02.2020	TSLU-303097-0	M/s KBM Shipping	G/Cargo	236	Found 11 pkgs. Ban plastic items
4.	15.02.2020	TSAU-270502-8	M/s R. Swaminathan & co.	G/Cargo	1561	Found 05 pkgs. Ban plastic items
5.	17.02.2020	HJCU-826761-3	M/s Labyrinth logistics pvt ltd.	G/Cargo	418	Found 19 pkgs. Ban plastic items
6.	17.02.2020	ITTU-202440-1	M/s Hari Narayan Ajit Singh, C/o KBM Shipping	G/Cargo	684	Found 03 pkgs. Ban plastic items
7.	19.02.2020	CCSU-200500-9	M/s Andaman Business Coop.	G/Cargo	326	Found 07 pkgs. Ban plastic items
8.	28.02.2020	BULK	M/s Venkat. Transporter	G/Cargo	70	Found 02 pkgs. Ban plastic items

It is therefore requested that it may please be confirmed that the items presently kept at Haddo wharf are banned single use plastic items.

Yours faithfully,

Harbour Master (I/c)

Copy to

1. The Secretary (Shipping), A&N Administration, Port Blair for information please.
2. The Secretary (Fisheries), A&N Administration, Port Blair for information please.
3. The Port Facility Security Officer, PMB, Port Blair for information.
4. Superintendent Wharf, Haddo. PMB for information and necessary action.

Harbour Master (I/c)

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Annexure-R-6

File No.2-16 PCC PWM(2016)/2017

अडमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

विज्ञान तथा प्रायोगिकी विभाग

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dolly Gunj, Port Blair.

Port Blair, dated: 19/5/2020

Order No. 210

The Single use or short life PVC flex boards or posters, banners etc are being indiscriminately used in governmental institutions and offices for short term advertisement, in meetings, seminars and other Government functions organised by the department of the Administration, Central Govt. Organisations/Agencies including Defence establishment, local bodies, public sector undertakings of the Administration/Government of India in A & N Islands.

The Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC), a plastic polymer is a non biodegradable material and if burned, releases toxic fumes such as dioxins, furans etc. The harmful toxins may get bio-accumulated in the food chain of ecosystems causing a serious hazards to human health and environment.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has advised for eliminating the use of single use or short life PVC flex banners and posters in all Government Institutions and offices.

In order to combat plastic pollution and reduction in use of single use plastic, all departmental heads and other concerned are hereby directed to use alternatives such as cloth banners, light weight textile fabrics, wrinkle resistant wrap knit, natural fibre based sandwich boards, resin infused papers particles boards etc in various Government functions, seminars, workshops, advertisements etc.


(Nitika Pawar) 19.5.2020

Secretary, Science & Technology
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

//TRUE COPY//

अंडमान और निकोबार प्रशासन
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति
POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Dolly Gun, Port Blair Ph. No 250370

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Annexure-R-7

Dated: 01-07-2020

Subject: Grant of authorization by ANPCC for availing the A& N Islands scheme for exemption of freight Charges for Transportation of plastic, glass and E-wastes – regd.

1. Number of authorization and date of issue: No.10-31 PCC Plastic units/2018/C.227 dated 01/07/2020.
2. Shir. T. Samuvel, Proprietor, M/s. S. Niston Traders located at survey No. 22/7, Area 160 Sqm, Junglighat, Port Blair, South Andaman is hereby granted authorization to transport plastic waste to mainland under the "Andaman and Nicobar islands scheme for exemption of Freight Charges for transportation of Plastic, Glass & E-wastes".
3. This authorization shall remain valid for transportation of 483 packets/bags of plastic waste with consignment No. RT-001 to RT- 483 and from Port Blair Port to Chennai Port.
4. The consignment of plastic waste weighing approximately 31.68 MT shall be transported to mainland in 08 Nos. of containers under this authorization.
5. The Enterprises/ individual must possess valid registration certificate issued by the District Industries Centre for transportation of plastic waste to mainland.
6. The authorization is subject to the conditions stated in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette Notification No. 109 dated 28-06-2016.
7. The authorization issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


1/7/2020
(Anamika)
Member Secretary
ANPCC

Terms and condition of authorization

1. The applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette Notification No. 109 dated 28-06-2016.
2. The authorization or its renewal shall be produced for inspection at the request of an officer authorized by the ANPCC.

3. The person authorized shall carry only plastic and glass waste under Andaman and Nicobar islands scheme for exemption of Freight charges for transportation of Plastic, Glass & E-Wastes and inscribe on every package that "this package carries only plastic wastes".
4. Any application for renewal of an authorization shall be made 15 days before the expiry of the authorization.
5. Any other condition for compliance as per the guidelines issued by the ANPCC.

Shri. T. Samuvel, Proprietor,
M/s S. Niston Traders,
Junglighthat, Port Blair
South Andaman.

T. Samuvel

Copy to:

The Director, Shipping Services, A & N Admin. for information.

11/2/2020
Member Secretary
11/2

//TRUE COPY//



अंडमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

मुख्य अभियंता का कार्यालय

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

अंडमान लोक निर्माण विभाग

ANDAMAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

निर्माण भवन / NIRMAN BHAWAN

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी
Science & Technology
D. No. 410
R. D. No. 11/06

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Annexure-R-8

पोर्ट ब्लेयर, दिनांक

Port Blair, dated 5th June, 2020

Dist/S&T
(N)
To
8/6
The Secretary (Science & Technology)
A&N Administration
Port Blair

for
11/6
Sub: The Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, order dated 31.01.2020 in O.A. No. 606 of 2018 reg.

Madam,

With reference to the letter No. 7-43/PCC/NGT(O.A(606/2018)/2019)/780 dt. 20.05.2020 of Secretary (S&T), Andaman & Nicobar, Administration, Port Blair. I am directed to enclose the updated Action Taken Report pertaining to this Department for further necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

Encl: A/A

(Signature)
5/6/20
(Assistant Engineer (Works))

Copy to:

The Member Secretary (ANPCC), Dollygunj, Port Blair for information.

(Signature)
Assistant Engineer (Works)

Sl. No	Point No.	Actionable Points	Action Taken Report	Timeline															
1.	12	The Chairman advised APWD to make sure the use of 8-10% waste plastic in the road construction and issue an order to all road construction agencies to give certificate that they have used at least 8-10% waste plastic, without which certificate of no payment should be made to the road construction agencies. Further, the APWD, PBMC and RD&P to submit a report indicating the quantity of waste plastic used in road construction and the lane-kilometer road constructed by using the waste plastic to Department of S&T. The Chairman further advised PBMC to develop a mechanism to supply 500 kg of shredded plastic per day to road construction agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction conveyed to all Concerned Divisions for strict compliance of use of shredded plastic in road construction. Status of upto date usage of Shredded Plastic in Road Construction Work (APWD) as on 30.05.2020 (due to COVID 19 lockdown, the status of work remains the same as per the previous report) is enclosed as Annexure 'A'. 																
2	14	The Director, Health informed that the installation of the 5 BMW incinerator involves 2 stages. The first stage being infrastructure development which is being carried out by APWD and second stage being procurement of the BMW incinerator and its installation. The department is facing difficulties in procurement of BMW incinerators. The Chairman advised Health Department to give a detailed report of the issues/problems being faced by them so that the same can be included in the Affidavit to apprise the Hon'ble NGT.	<p><u>Construction of shed for installation of BMW incinerators at various location in A & N Islands</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl No</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Status of work</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Campbel I Bay</td> <td>Work in progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Car Nicobar</td> <td>Work Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Hut Bay</td> <td>Structure completed except fixing of rolling shutter which would be completed only after commissioning of incinerator by client department.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Swaraj Dweep</td> <td>Work in progress</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl No	Location	Status of work	1	Campbel I Bay	Work in progress	2	Car Nicobar	Work Completed	3	Hut Bay	Structure completed except fixing of rolling shutter which would be completed only after commissioning of incinerator by client department.	4	Swaraj Dweep	Work in progress	Due to COVID 19 lockdown the timeline extended to July, 2020
Sl No	Location	Status of work																	
1	Campbel I Bay	Work in progress																	
2	Car Nicobar	Work Completed																	
3	Hut Bay	Structure completed except fixing of rolling shutter which would be completed only after commissioning of incinerator by client department.																	
4	Swaraj Dweep	Work in progress																	
3		Present status / Action taken report on the direction given in Hon'ble NGT order in O.A.	The updated status report as per																

Status of use of Shredded Plastic in Road Construction Work (APWD) as on
12.02.2020

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Sl. No	Name of Work	Location	Length (KM)	Quantity of Shredded plastic used
1	Improvement of internal rural road from Kinyuka School to Nicobari round hut at Chukchucha for a length of 2.30 km	Car Nicobar	2.30	1000.00 kg
2	A/R & M/O other district road under AE-IV/CD/CN during 2018-19. SW: Improvement of other district road for a length of 550 mtr starting from 8.30 km (near BSNL tower road junction) to 8.85 km (near emergency helipad ground footpath junction) on HQ- Arong road.	Car Nicobar	0.55	202.40 kg
3	A/R & M/O other district road under AE-IV/CD/CN during 2018-19. SW: Improvement of other district road for a length of 650 mtr from 9.65 km ArongSawai internal road junction) to 10.30 km (upto old pump house road junction) on HQ Arong road.	Car Nicobar	0.65	238.74 kg
4	A/R & M/O other district road under AE-IV/CD/CN during 2018-19. SW: Improvement of other district road for a length of 550 mtr from 10.3 km (from old pump house road junction) to 10.85 km near RO plant on HQ-Arong road.	Car Nicobar	0.55	202.40 kg
5	Improvement of road starting from main road via Andra tank to old Kinmai for a length of 1500 mtr at Car Nicobar.	Car Nicobar	1.50	533.24 kg
6	Improvement of interior road for a length of 600 mtrs near Kinyuka School at Car Nicobar.	Car Nicobar	0.60	240.00 kg
7	C/o road inside Botanical Garden, Haddo Zoo.	Port Blair	0.24	205.00 kg
8	C/o road connecting Rajasthan Temple road near High Court Staff Qtrs to Police Line main road near Joggers Park.	Port Blair	0.17	107.00 kg
9	Resurfacing of road from DRDO Gate to Matha Amrita Hospital.	Port Blair	0.28	140.00 kg
Total			6.83	2868.78 Kg

FORMAT FOR SEWAGE MANAGEMENT		Annexure 'B'			
Sl.No.	Action Point	A	B	C-A B	D
		Existing status	Desired/Projected	Gap	Timeline
1	Estimated Sewage Generation	0.00 MLD	27.00 MLD	27.00 MLD	5 Years
2	Treatment Capacity (Projection for 05 years to be taken into consideration)	NIL	27.00 MLD		
3	Status of Sewerage System (in Km)	NIL	132.73 km		
4	No. of STPs (Details to be provided as per Annexure)	NIL	2 STP + 4 Sub-STP		
5	Has bulk users identified for reuse of treated water such as Industrial Clusters, Metro Rail, Indian Railways, Infrastructure Projects, Agriculture, Bus Depots and PWD? (Y/N)	YES			
6	Quantity of treated waste water being used by Bulk User (in MLD)	NIL	19.62 MLD		
	Industrial Clusters	NIL	-		
	Metro Rail	NIL	-		
	Indian Railways	NIL	-		
	Infrastructure Projects	NIL	-		
	Agriculture	NIL	-		
	Bus Depots and	NIL	-		
	PWD	NIL	-		
7	No. of Water Aquatic Sources (Lakes, Pond, etc.) being developed through treated waste water	NIL	-		

ANNEXURE-I

FORMAT FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS AND UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE

Sl.No.	City/Town	No. of STP	Location of each STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational/Non-Operational/Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ASP/O P/SBR/MBR/F AB etc.)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											pH	TSS	COD	BOD
1	Port Blair	2	1. Brookshabad (15 MLD) 2. Mazarpabad (10 MLD)		Proposed	Proposed	NIL	-	SBR	-				
		4 Sub-STP	1. Haddo (0.371 MLD) 2. Bahadur Line (0.112 MLD) 3. Aitam Pahad (0.285 MLD) 4. Behind Airport (Shiv Mandir), Pather Guide (0.112 MLD)		Proposed	Proposed	NIL	-	Phytoid/ Soil Bio-Technology					

- Administration allowed PMC consultant of Smart City Projects Ltd. to act as PMC for Sewerage Project.
- M/s Scott Wilson, PMC for Smart City project is working on DPR for taking up execution of work as smart city for Port Blair area at present. Later on it will be taking out the balance work for remaining part of the city.
- Finalization of agencies to execute the work is yet to be decided by the Administration.

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OFFICE OF THE NODAL OFFICER
BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT (BMWM)Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Directorate of Health Services

D. No.

4094

Date: प्रसिदि दिनांक

10/06/20

F.No. BMWM/NO/COVID-19/2020/140

Dated: 08/06/2020

To

The Director
Science & Technology
A & N Admn.MS ANPce
LO

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15/6
16/6Sub: Action taken report on Bio Medical Waste Management vide NGT OA
No. 606/2018 dt. 31/1/2020 - reg.Respected Madam,

I am furnishing herewith the action taken report of Bio medical waste management related to COVID-19 with reference of Hon'ble NGT OA No. 606/2018 dt. 31/1/2020.

1. The Inventorization of all approximately 1247.1 kg per month in bedded and 48.43 kg per month in non bedded HCF generating BMW has been completed.
2. The authorization of 13 Govt. Hospitals and 58 Pvt. Hospitals of bedded and non bedded HCFs have been applied for. Veterinary hospitals are yet to apply for authorization. The process of completion of the same is hindered due to lockdown.
3. There are no Common Bio Medical Waste Management Facility (CBWMF) in these islands. But the following are the captive incinerators already functioning with capacity and locations.

S. No.	Name and type of health institutions	Capacity of the incinerator
1.	GB Pant Hospital (Andaman and Nicobar Islands Institute of Medical Science), Port Blair.	100 kg per hour
2.	Dr. R.P. Hospital, Mayabunder (District Hospital)	50 kg per hour
3.	Community Health Centre, Diglipur	50 kg per hour
4.	Community Health Centre, Rangat	50 kg per hour
5.	Community Health Centre, Bambooflat	50 kg per hour
6.	Community Health Centre, Nancowry	50 kg per hour

Further, 5 Nos. of Health Care institutions has been identified to be provided with captive incinerators for which Technical bid has already been completed.

Sl. No	Health Institutions	location	Remarks
1.	PHC Garacharma	South Andaman	100 kg/hr capacity
2.	BJR Hospital, Car Nicobar (District Hospital)	Nicobar	50 kg/hr capacity
3.	PHC Campbellbay	Nicobar	50 kg/hr capacity
4.	PHC Hutbay	South Andaman	50 kg/hr capacity
5.	PHC Swarajdweep	South Andaman	50 kg/hr capacity

4. Deep Burial pits are allowed only in remote isolated islands where there are no incinerators or transportation facilities for transporting bio medical waste to the incinerators.
5. State Advisory and District Advisory Committee has already been constituted and functioning.
6. The proposal has already been submitted for installing Barcodes system in HCFs and captive incinerators to Nodal Officer (IT).
7. Monitoring of Healthcare facilities other than hospitals/clinics – Veterinary Hospitals, Animal Houses, AYUSH Hospitals, blood banks, Pathological labs etc. is under taken.
8. Capacity Building training has been conducted for Medical Officers, Staff Nurses, Paramedical workers and Sanitary workers.
9. The Installation of OCEMS in captive incinerators has been taken up and the file has being referred to Member Secretary, SPCB in March, 2020 for comments.
10. Annual reports from 37 Nos. HCFs have submitted and others are asked to submit the reports before the end of June, 2020.

2165

11. All the HCFs are maintaining colour coded segregation of bio medical waste.

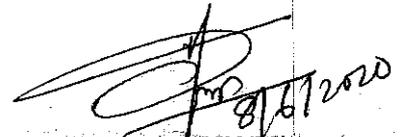
Yours faithfully



Dr. M. Joy
Nodal Officer (BMW)

Copy to :

1. PS to the Principal Secretary (Health), A & N Admn. for kind information of the Principal Secretary (Health).
2. PS to the Secretary (Health), A & N Admn. for kind information of the Secretary (Health).
3. PA to the Director of Health Services, A & N Admn. for kind information of Director of Health Services.



Nodal Officer (BMW)

//TRUE COPY//

ANNEXURE R-10.



Science Technology <dstandamans@gmail.com>

ANI - 1st Bi-annual report in O.A No. 804 of 2017 - reg

DST A & N Islands <dstandamans@gmail.com>
To: abhaysoni <abhaysoni@gmail.com>, hwmd.cpcb@nic.in

Wed, Feb 26, 2020 at 5:54 PM

Sir/Madam,

Please find attached in the prescribed format the 1st Bi-annual report of A&N Administration in Hon'ble NGT O.A No. 804 of 2017 in the matter of Rajiv Narayan & Anr. vs Union of India regarding Compliance of HOWM Rules, 2016 with annexures.

Regards,

Pratibha Chatterjee
Law Officer

Department of Science and Technology
DST (G), Port Blair-744103
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Ph :03192-250370

Save Trees. Print only when necessary.

4 attachments

- 1st Bi-annual report - O.A No. 804 of 2017.pdf
1604K
- Industries report - O.A No. 804 of 2017.pdf
2506K
- Department of Labour report - O.A No. 804 of 2017.pdf
526K
- PMB Report - O.A No. 804 of 2017.pdf
2701K

FORMAT**Status of Compliance of Hon'ble NGT Orders dated 26.08.2019 in O.A no. 804/2017; Rajiv Narayan & Ors. Vs UOI**

S.No	Directions of Hon'ble NGT Orders in O.A No. 804/2017	Implementation Status (Implemented / Not implemented/ Under implementation) with Action Taken / Initiatives	Present Status/ Proposed Action Plan with timeline
1.	<p><u>Implementation of the Recommendations of the Interim Report of the Monitoring Committee</u></p> <p>Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 12.04.2019 directed that "..... <i>having regard to the sensitiveness of the issue and impact of noncompliance on environment and public health, the above recommendations need to be fully implemented and monitored by the Chief Secretaries at State level...</i> "</p>	<p>(a) Whether the State/UT Govt/Admin has taken action to monitor the implementation of recommendations of the Monitoring Committee in the interim report? If yes, kindly provide details (viz., committees constituted, meetings conducted, Office memorandum issued etc.)</p> <p>(b) If no, please provide the action plan with timeline.</p>	<p>A State Level Advisory Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the same is monitored on regular basis, so far 11 meetings have been convened.</p>
2.	<p><u>Setting up of common HW TSDF</u></p> <p>Recommendation 6.4 of the Interim Report: It is necessary that the Hon'ble NGT orders dated 30/07/2018 with regard to setting up of TSDF and taking imitate actions against erring units be strictly complied with by the concerned State/UT Government and SPCBs/PCCs. (State/UT Governments and SPCBs/PCCs: immediate).</p>	<p>(a) Whether State/UT Govt./Admin has taken action to comply with the Hon'ble NGT orders with regard to setting up of TSDF. If yes, kindly provide details. (w.r.t site identification/ EIA conducted/EC granted/ Project awarded etc.)</p> <p>(b) If no, please provide action plan with timeline.</p>	<p>The Port Blair Municipal Council has created facility at dry resource park Brookshabad for storage of hazardous waste. Since there is no recycling unit or treatment facility, the collected hazardous waste are being transported by the authorised agency M/s Penquin Marine Services to mainland for its recycling.</p> <p>The management of HOWM Rules, 2016 is regularly monitored by SLAC and a study regarding amount of hazardous waste generation, collection and its transportation by M/s Penquin Marine Services is to be conducted by ANPCC. Based on that study, a decision regarding setting up of TSDF as per Rule 16(1) will be taken. Since we do not fall in the list of 134 contaminated sites and 195 probable contaminated sites, the timeline is extended to December 2020.</p>

3.	<p><u>Capacity Building / Infrastructure</u></p> <p>i. Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 12.04.2019 directed that "Recommendation no. 10.3: SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB needs capacity building in terms of qualified and experienced manpower and also, tools and techniques for effective governance. Committee is informed about steps being taken by SPCBs and would review the same in detail." (MoEF&CC, State/UT Government, CPCB and SPCBs / PCCs: Immediate)</p> <p>ii. Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 26.08.2019 directed that "Recommendation no. 27(i): Capacity building in CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs and other agencies (viz., trained adequate manpower, laboratory, budget etc.) shall be expedited as recommended in the orders of Hon'ble NGT dated 12.04.2019." (CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs, MoEF&CC and State/UT Government: Immediate)</p>	<p>a) Whether State/UT Govt./Admn. has taken action to enhance capacity building (in terms of qualified and experienced manpower and also, tools and techniques for effective governance) of SPCBs/PCCs for compliance to the Hon'ble NGT orders? If yes, please provide details (viz. additional manpower recruited/ training imparted/ etc.)</p> <p>b) If no, kindly provide action plan with timeline</p>	<p>It is submitted that ANPCC is facing staff crunch as pointed out in the performance audit report submitted by CPCB Zonal office Kolkata which mentioned the major weakness of the PCC is availability of requisite man power, especially scientific and technical manpower to carry out required environmental monitoring and assessment. ANPCC is in the process of engagement of 9 technical manpower on short term contract basis.</p> <p>Also ANPCC has submitted proposal regarding creation of 12 no. of posts to MoEF&CC in 2017.</p>
4.	<p><u>Duties of State/Union Territory Government/Administration stipulated under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016</u></p> <p>i. Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 12.04.2019 directed that "Recommendation no. 11.1: There is need to sensitize State/UT Govts. about duties required to be performed by the concerned department/agency as stipulated under Rule 5(1), 5(2), 5(3) and Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016."</p>	<p>(a) Whether the State/UT Govt./Admn has taken action to sensitize about duties to be performed by concerned department/agency? If yes, please provide details (w.r.t number of workers involved in recycling/utilisation activities registered; number of industrial skill development activities undertaken; number of workers monitored for safety and health checkup; etc.)</p> <p>(b) If no, kindly provide action plan with timeline.</p>	<p>The information received from office of Department of industries and Department of Labor regarding Rule 5(1), 5(2) and 5(3) of HOWM Rules, 2016 is enclosed as Annexure 1.</p>

	<p>ii. Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 26.08.2019 directed that "Recommendation No. 23: The committee recommends Hon'ble Tribunal to direct Chief Secretaries of States to ensure effective and urgent implementation of the provisions of the rules as stipulated under Rule 5(2) of HOWM Rules, 2016 by Department of Labour."</p>		
5.	<p><u>Biannual Compliance Report to CPCB on various issues related to implementation of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016</u> Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 26.08.2019 directed that "All the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs may be directed to submit biannually compliance report to CPCB by collecting information from State Government/Departments like Labour/Industries/Environment and SPCBs/PCCs."</p>	<p>(a) Whether State/UT government has submitted biannual compliance report to CPCB by collecting information from State Government/Departments and SPCBs/PCCs. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>(b) If no, kindly provide the action plan with timeline.</p>	The Bi-annual report is enclosed.
<p>Biannual compliance Report shall cover the following aspects;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State level committee to monitor implementation of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 State level policies to monitor implementation of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 Status of compliance of provisions of HOWM Rules, 2016 by Department of Environment, Department of Labour and Department of Industry Status of compliance of provisions of HOWM Rules, 2016 related to import/export of Hazardous Waste Status of management of Hazardous and Other Wastes generated from impact of other regulations i.e. fluorescent and other mercury regulated in E-waste Management Rules and domestic hazardous waste regulated under Solid Waste Management Rules. Status of management of Hazardous and Other Wastes generated from ships and its disposal in Waste Reception Facilities at Ports 			

Kindly note, Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 26.08.2019 directed that "..... the States/UTs, CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs(CBIC), the Port Authorities, the DGFT, the MoEF&CC, the Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Department of Labour of the concerned States/UTs may take necessary steps in terms of the recommendations of the Monitoring Committee within the timelines specified. If there is any default, the Tribunal may consider requiring environmental compensation to be paid by the defaulting parties."

Current compliance status as per the above format may be provided to CPCB on or before 15.02.2020 at hwmd_cpcb@moef.gov.in or civwipchi@gmail.com.

1st Bi-annual compliance report:

Sl.No.	Point	Remarks
1.	State level committee to monitor implementation of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016	A State Level Advisory Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the same is monitored on regular basis, so far 1 meetings have been convened.
2.	State level policies to monitor implementation of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016	No such policy is made. However, it is monitored and reviewed regularly during SLAC meetings.
3.	Status of compliance of provisions of HOWM Rules, 2016 by Department of Environment, Department of Labour and Department of Industry	Report received from Department of Industry and Department of labor is found at Annexure 1.
4.	Status of compliance of provisions of HOWM Rules, 2016 related to import/export of Hazardous Waste	N/A Presently, there is no import/export of HW in the Ports of A&N islands.
5.	Status of management of Hazardous and Other Wastes generated from impact of other regulations i.e. fluorescent and other mercury regulated in E-waste Management Rules and domestic hazardous waste regulated under Solid Waste Management Rules.	The PBMC has created facility at dry resource park Brookshabad for storage of e-waste. Since there is no recycling unit or treatment facility, the collected e-waste are being transported by the authorised agency M/s Penquin Marine Services to mainland for its recycling.
6.	Status of management of Hazardous and Other Wastes generated from ships and its disposal in Waste Reception Facilities at Ports	Point wise reply from Port Management Board is enclosed.

//TRUE COPY//

Male
1/2/2020

No 7-47 PCC/NGT/Misc/20197/842
अंडमानतथानिको वारप शासन

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
प्रदूषणनियंत्रण समिति
POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Dolly Gunj, Port Blair Tel. Fax 250370
e-mail:dstandamans@gmail.com

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Dated: 07-07-2020

To,

Dr. A. Sudhakar
The Divisional Head, WQM-1
Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan,
East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110032

Sub: Submission of Information in the prescribed format circulated by CPCB in Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 passed in O.A no. 325 of 2015 -reg:

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. A-14011/325 2020-WQM-I/13365 dated 06.03.2020 regarding submission of information on proposed action plans for restoration of polluted water bodies (lakes and ponds) in compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 passed in O.A No. 325 of 2015, the ANPCC has obtained report from the Port Blair Municipal Council and Andaman Public Works Department which execute the action plan for restoration of water bodies (lakes and ponds) in their respective area of jurisdiction in the UT of ANI. The same has been compiled and it is submitted that there is no sewage discharge into any of the water bodies and the condition of all the water bodies are good. The Summary report along with duly filled prescribed format are enclosed for your ready reference.

Yours faithfully,

Trials 9/7/2020
Member Secretary, ANPCC

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, S&T for kind information

Trials 9/7/2020
Member Secretary, ANPCC

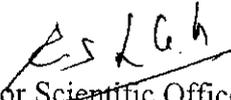
No. 7-47/PCC/NGT/Misc./2019/
 अंडमानतथानिको बारपशासन
 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
 प्रदूषणनियंत्रण समिति
POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
 DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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Summary Report

Restoration of Water Bodies – Hon'ble NGT O.A No. 325 of 2015

Sl. No.	Jurisdiction	Name of Water Body	Type of Water Body	Designated use of the Water Body	Condition of the Water Body	Status of sewage management	Action to be taken/taken up
1.	APWD	Dhanikhari	Dam	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
2.	APWD	Teylarabad	Reservoir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
3.	APWD	Lalmitti	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
4.	APWD	Jun-Jun Nallah	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
5.	APWD	Kodiyaghat	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
6.	APWD	Chidyatapu	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
7.	APWD	Carbyn's Cover	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
8.	APWD	Vasundhara Nallah	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
9.	APWD	Puranadera	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
10.	APWD	Badakhari	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
11.	APWD	Bamboo Nallah	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
12.	APWD	Kenthi-I	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
13.	APWD	Kenthi-II	Weir	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
14.	APWD	Jawahar Sarowar	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
15.	APWD	Lambaline Diggi	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
16.	APWD	Nayagaon Diggi	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
17.	APWD	Chakkargaon Diggi	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
18.	APWD	Dilthaman/Gandhi Park Diggi	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A

19.	APWD	Dollygunj Pond	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
	APWD	Brichgunj Pond	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
21.	APWD	Kodiyaghat Pond	Pond	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
22.	APWD	Chakkargaon Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
23.	APWD	Karuppuswamy Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
24.	APWD	Birdline Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
25.	APWD	Brichgunj Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
26.	APWD	Carbyn's Cove Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
27.	APWD	New Bimblitan Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
28.	APWD	Guptapara Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
29.	APWD	Manjeri Ringwell	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
30.	APWD	Coffee Bagicha	Ringwell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
31.	APWD	Calicut Borewell	Borewell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
32.	APWD	Beodnabad Borewell	Borewell	Drinking	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
33.	PBMC	Marina Park Diggi	Pond	Protected Bio-diversity	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
34.	PBMC	Dhobi Diggi	Pond	Protected Bio-diversity	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
35.	PBMC	Mini Zoo Diggi	Pond	Protected Bio-diversity	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
36.	PBMC	Coast Guard Diggi	Pond	Protected Bio-diversity	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A
37.	PBMC	Lalitha Diggi	Pond	Used for washing clothes	Good	No sewage discharge	N/A


 Senior Scientific Officer-II
 Andaman & Nicobar Pollution Control Committee