BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

EXECUTION APPLICATION NO. 41 of 2023

In

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 94 of 2021

IN THE MATTER OF: -

Haider Ali …Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors. …Respondents

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Drawn by: 20.02.2024

Filed by: 02.05.2024

Place: New Delhi **DRAWN BY:**

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Senior Advocate

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REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 20 - HARYANA CRICKET ASSOCIATION [CHAUDHARY BANSI LAL CRICKET STADIUM]

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH: -

1. That the Hon'ble Tribunal is presently seized of the above-captioned Execution Application filed by the Applicant for seeking execution of the Order dated 15.04.021 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in Original Application No. 94/2021, wherein the Applicant had, *inter alia*, raised the issue of utilisation of groundwater by cricket stadiums without adequate clearances especially during commercial cricket tournaments such as the Indian Premier League.
2. That vide Order dated 15.04.2021, this Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to dispose of the abovementioned OA with a Direction to the Ministry of Jal Shakti to hold a joint meeting with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, representatives from the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for considering the issue of groundwater regulation in cricket playgrounds. It was further directed that the issues for consideration may *inter alia* include: -

    i) Prohibiting the use of ground water for maintenance of the play grounds at least during the time no match is being actually played and exploring utilization of STP treated water;

ii) Ensuring that effective rain water harvesting and water storage/recharging systems are installed in all playgrounds to save the ground water;

iii) Laying down mandatory requirement of engagement of an environmental expert for every cricket stadium for ensuring compliance with the environmental norms,

iv) Using every sports event with the programme of awareness for environment protection, using a part of profit from commercial activities as a mandatory obligation.

3. That pursuant thereto, a Miscellaneous Application No. 16/2023 was filed by the Applicant for seeking execution of the Order dated 15.04.2021 and this Miscellaneous Application came to be treated as an Execution Application vide Order dated 12.09.2023.

4. That thereafter, Respondent No. 1 (Ministry of Water Resources now Jal Shakti) has filed Action Taken Reports dated 04.08.2023 and 01.12.2023 *inter alia* disclosing the status of compliance by the stadiums with respect to the directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal. As regards the Respondent No. 27, Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium, it was noted in the Action Taken Report dated 04.08.2023 that the "**... [stadium] has a rain-water harvesting system right from its inception i.e., from 2006."** Pertinently, the Stadium was also categorized as "**Partially Compliant "RWH and STP/Treated Water**) in the said report.

5. In view of the above background, the Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to issue notice to the answering Respondent and implead the answering Respondent as a Party Respondent on 07.12.2023 in the present Execution Application as Respondent No. 27. That vide Order dated 21.02.2024, the answering Respondent was also

directed to file its response in the matter. In view of the liberty granted on 21.02.2024, the answering Respondent is submitting its Reply to the Execution Application.

6. That at the outset, the answering Respondent denies and disputes all the contentions and allegations raised by the Applicant in the Execution Application, save and except what has been specifically admitted hereunder, and no contention or averment shall be deemed to be admitted for want of a specific denial as if traversed seriatim.

7. That the answering Respondent also craves the liberty of this Hon'ble Tribunal to submit some preliminary observations that are crucial for the holistic adjudication of the issues, before submitting the para wise response.

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS:

Present Proceedings pertain largely to Stadiums organizing Commercial Tournaments such as the Indian Premier League

8. That at the outset, it is humbly submitted that the grievance raised by the Applicant in the Original Application and the present Execution Application is in respect of large stadiums that are frequently used for hosting *commercial tournaments,* specifically the Indian Premier League (hereinafter "**IPL**"), for commercial and entertainment purposes. This is evident from a plain reading of the Original Application and the Execution Application as a whole, and more specifically from the prayer clause(s) of the present EA which raise grievances against stadiums conducting IPL matches .

9. That it is humbly submitted that a bare perusal of the OA and the EA reveals that there are repeated references to IPL tournaments including how large quantity of water is being used for upkeep and maintenance of cricket pitches during IPL

season for monetary gain and how the authorities have failed to ensure best water practices while holding the matches such as IPL over the last fifteen years.

10. That it is also pertinent to note that the issues sought to be espoused by the Applicant are all in respect of proper and wise utilization of groundwater with respect to IPL matches. For instance, in paragraph 12 of the EA, the Applicant averred that at least one lakh litre of water is consumed in preparing a cricket pitch for a single match, and since 74 matches were scheduled to be held in IPL season 2023, the pitches would have to be prepared 74 times leading to the consumption of a considerable amount of water for "profit driven cricket extravaganza". Similarly, in paragraph 13, the Applicant averred that a large amount of water can be conserved by avoiding conducting of IPL matches in stadiums located in water scarce areas or drought affected zones such as Mumbai, Ahmedabad, and New Delhi. While the answering Respondent does not want to comment on the merits of such allegations, it is clear that the present Respondent is differently placed not only in terms of scale of operation but also the aim and objective of the current stadium, which is largely for practice matches, training athletes at the grassroot level and not for any commercial gains.

11. That it is also worth noting that the instant EA was filed by the Applicant on 22.03.2023 i.e., just 9 days before the 16th edition of the IPL was scheduled to be held from 31.03.2023 – 28.05.2023 seeking compliance with the Order dated 15.04.021. This shows that the cause of action forming the entire basis for the OA and the EA is with respect to the utilization of groundwater during IPL season and perhaps for other optical reasons than any genuine concern for groundwater. This view is further fortified by the fact that in 2018, an Original Application No. 124/2018 was preferred by the Applicant before this Hon'ble Tribunal which came to be dismissed on 23.07.2018 *as the event of IPL was already over. Pertinently,*

the Hon'ble Tribunal, in the said OA, granted liberty to the Applicant to *file the applicant as and when fresh cause of action arose.* A copy of the Order dated 23.07.2018 is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/1.**

12. Thereafter , OA No. 94/2021 was filed by the present Applicant herein raising the issue of utilisation of groundwater by the stadiums, specifically aggrieved by the alleged overutilisation of groundwater by the stadiums conducting IPL matches. The same was disposed on 15.04.2021 with Directions *inter alia* to the Ministry of Jal Shakti to hold a joint meeting with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, representatives from the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for considering the issue of groundwater regulation in cricket playgrounds as described above in para 2.

13. That it is pertinent to note that the Hon'ble Tribunal, in the above Order dated 15.04.2021, had categorically observed that: - "*The applicant has, in particular, raised the issue of Indian Premier League (IPL) cricket matches, organized by Board of Control of Cricket in India for commercial and entertainment purposes, without concern for water conservation.*" On similar lines, in the humble opinion of the answering Respondent, the issues that were referred by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the said Order for consideration of the Joint Committee headed by the Ministry of Jal Shakti were all concerned with stadiums hosting commercial matches.

14. Therefore, it is humbly submitted that the scope of the present proceedings is largely confined to cricket stadiums that host large-scale cricket tournaments such as the Indian Premier League, for commercial and entertainment purposes.

15. That the Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium falls under the aegis of the Haryana Cricket Association. It was completed and made operational in 2006 and is located in Lahli Village, Kalanaur Tehsil, Distt. Rohtak, Haryana.

16. That it is humbly submitted that the Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium, since its inception, has never been used for hosting the Indian Premier League or any such commercial matches. Unlike other commercial stadiums, the answering Respondent is used more as a training ground to encourage the development of athletes and budding cricket players at the grassroots level. Since the answering Respondent is a training ground, the water requirement for the maintenance of the pitch is minimal and pertinently, the pitch maintenance is done mainly through the rainwater harvesting structures installed in the vicinity of the stadium and very little groundwater is used. The pitch of the stadium remains lively as the ground water level is unusually high in Lahli and this fact is corroborated by newspaper reports and statements of eminent cricketers such as Sunil Gavaskar. The source of drinking water for the players, staff, and for kitchen purposes in the stadium is mineral bottled water that is purchased; while the source of water for washroom and ground maintenance is overhead and underground water tanks.

17. However, it is humbly submitted that even though no commercial matches are held in the answering Respondent's stadium and the water requirement is comparatively less as compared to other large scale stadiums, the answering Respondent has made every endeavour to ensure sustainable utilization of water, by relying on rainwater harvesting for pitch maintenance and other daily uses. In this connection, it is pertinent to reiterate that as per the BCCI letter dated 10.03.2023, the answering Respondent has a "rain-water harvesting system right from its inception i.e., from 2006". More importantly, the letter dated 02.08.2023 issued by Central Ground Water Authority to the Haryana Cricket Association also notes that the stadium is compliant with the NGT directions with respect to the installation of Rainwater Harvesting structures. A copy of the BCCI Letter dated 10.03.2023 and the letter dated 02.08.2023 of CGWA is

marked and annexed as **Annexure R/2 (Colly)** which is also appended as Annexure V, page 85 and page 152 of the Action Taken Report dated 04.08.2023.

Stadiums were not required to obtain NOC under the Guidelines to Regulate and Control Groundwater Extraction in India issued from time to time, by the Central Ground Water Authority

18. That it is humbly submitted that the Guidelines to Regulate and Control Groundwater Extraction in India, issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (hereinafter "**CGWA**") from time to time, clearly prescribe the stakeholders who will be required to obtain NOC from the CGWA. However, it is pertinent to note that stadiums were not included among the list of stakeholders who were required to obtain the NOC under the 2012, 2015, and 2018 Guidelines of CGWA. In fact, it was only on 29.03.2023 that a specific requirement for "stadiums" to undertake rainwater harvesting was included in the latest Guidelines to Regulate and Control Ground Water Extraction in India, 2020. The Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management) Authority Act, 2020 was accordingly enacted where similarly, there was no requirement envisaged, or procedure envisaged for stadiums to obtain prior NOC from the Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management) Authority.

19. That it is pertinent to note that during the time of acquisition of land for the construction of the Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium, two borewells were already in existence. The construction of the stadium was completed in 2006. Post the construction, the answering Respondent had been extracting 2000L of groundwater for mega sport events and 500L of groundwater for other days on average. However, in 2006 there was no restriction imposed by the CGWA on the extraction of groundwater.

20. That in 2011, the Central Ground Water Authority issued Public Notice No. 2/2011 declaring 39 blocks in the State of Haryana as "Notified Areas" and imposed restrictions on the extraction of groundwater in these areas wherein no such extraction could take place without prior approval of the authorized officer of the District and subject to the guidelines/safeguards issued by the CGWA. It is, however, pertinent to note that Rohtak was not included in the list of Notified Areas specified in the Notice. Further, the said Public Notice also imposed restrictions on the construction and installation of new structures for groundwater abstraction. However, the said Public Notice was silent on extraction from existing groundwater structures.

    A copy of the Public Notice No. 2/2011 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE R/3**".

21. That thereafter the Central Ground Water Authority issued another Public Notice No. 1/2012 wherein 80 blocks falling in different states, including the State of Haryana, were declared as "Notified Areas" and restrictions were imposed on the extraction of groundwater in these areas. However, no Block in the District of Rohtak was identified as a "Notified Areas" in the said Public Notice and the Notice again only prohibited the installation/ construction of new abstraction structures. It is pertinent to reiterated here that the said Notice was still silent on existing structures for ground water abstraction.

    A copy of the Public Notice No. 1/2012 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE R/4**".

22. Subsequently, the CGWA issued Guidelines/ Criteria for Evaluation of Proposals/ Requests for Ground Water Abstraction with effect from 15.11.2012 (hereinafter "**2012 Guidelines**"). As per the Guidelines, NOC was granted based on the categorization of areas as "Notified" and "Non-Notified Areas". In the case of

"Notified" areas, it was provided that permission to abstract groundwater, through any energized means, would *not be accorded for <u>any purpose other than drinking water</u>*. However, it is pertinent to note that Rohtak was not included in the list of "Notified Areas" provided in Annexure IV of the Guidelines. As regards "Non-Notified Areas", the Guidelines clearly prescribed the stakeholders *viz. Industries and Infrastructure Projects* that were required to obtain prior NOC from the CGWA. It is worth mentioning that stadiums were *not included/ mentioned* in the list of infrastructure projects provided in the Guidelines.

A copy of the Guidelines/ Criteria for Evaluation of Proposals/ Requests for Ground Water Abstraction dated 15.11.2012 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE - R/5**"

23. That subsequently the CGWA issued revised "Guidelines/ Criteria for evaluation of proposals/ requests for groundwater abstraction" dated 16.11.2015 (hereinafter "**2015 Guidelines**"), in supersession of the earlier Guidelines of 2012, specifying the conditions for groundwater regulation in case of "Notified/ Non-Notified areas". It is humbly submitted that just like in the case of the 2012 Guidelines, the *"Kalanaur" block (Rohtak District) was not included in the list of notified areas in the 2015 Guidelines and stadiums were not part of the stakeholders who were required to obtain the NOC.* That thereafter, the CGWA notified revised Guidelines to Regulate and control Ground Water Extraction in India dated 12.12.2018: however, stadiums remained excluded from the indicative list of industries (provided in Annexure VI) specified in the Guidelines.

A copy of the Guidelines/ Criteria for evaluation of proposals/ requests for groundwater abstraction dated 16.11.2015 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE-R/6**". Copy of the Guidelines to Regulate and Control Ground Water Extraction in India dated 12.12.2018 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE – R/7**".

24. At this juncture, it is humbly submitted that notwithstanding the above Guidelines, the answering Respondent has always ensured judicious and sustainable utilization of the groundwater by relying on rainwater harvesting for meeting its pitch maintenance and other daily. Similarly, the source of drinking water for the players, staff, and for kitchen purposes in the stadium is mineral bottled water that is purchased; while the source of water for washroom and ground maintenance is overhead and underground water tanks.

25. That on 24.09.2020, the latest Guidelines to Regulate and Control Ground Water Extraction in India (hereinafter "**2020 Guidelines**") were notified by the CGWA. As in the case with the previous guidelines, stadiums were not included in the indicative list of infrastructure projects provided in Annexure VI of the 2020 Guidelines. A copy of the Guidelines to Regulate and Control Ground Water Extraction in India, 24.09.2020 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE – R/8**".

26. That this Hon'ble Tribunal in the case of Shailesh Singh vs Hotel Holiday Regency & Ors. (Original Application No. 176/2015) and Sushil Bhatt vs. Moon Beverages Ltd & Ors. (Original Application No. 69/2020) vide Judgment dated 19.05.2022 directed the CGWA to revisit the said Guidelines of 2020. However, the Judgment dated 19.05.2022 in OA No. 69/2020 has been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2901/2022 vide Order dated 19.05.2022. Copy of the Stay Order dated 19.05.2022 is appended as "**ANNEXURE R/9".**

27. That on 29.03.2023, the 2020 Guidelines were amended vide Notification No. S.O. 1509(E) wherein a specific condition for "stadiums" to undertake artificial recharge of groundwater/ rainwater harvesting was included in Para 4.3 of the Guidelines and the same is reproduced below for ready reference: -

"In the paragraph 4.3:-

(ii). after clause (v), one more clause (vi) shall be inserted, namely:-

"(vi) All stadiums, cricket grounds, and other sports grounds/courts, golf courses etc shall construct/install appropriate mechanism for artificial recharge of ground water / rain water harvesting."

Further, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1509(E) dated 29.03.2023 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE – R/10**"

28. That in addition, as stated earlier, the State of Haryana has also enacted the Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management) Authority Act, 2020 with a view to conserve the water resources i.e., groundwater and surface water within the State of Haryana. The Act *inter alia* provides for the establishment of the Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management) Authority (hereinafter "**HWRA**"). The HWRA is empowered, under Section 16(1) of the Act, to grant permission to use water, other than permissions granted under the Haryana Canal and Drainage Act, 1974.

29. That on 10.09.2021, the Procedure, forms, terms & conditions, fees, and charges, etc. for seeking permission from HWRA under Section 16 of the Act was notified by the HWRA prescribing conditions for granting permissions/ NOC for extracting water and enumerating the indicative list of such infrastructure projects. It is pertinent to submit that "stadium" has not been included in the indicative list of infrastructure projects which has been specified in Annexure VI of the said Notification.

30. That it is also not out of place to mention that the "Kalanaur" Tehsil, where the Chaudhary Bansi Lal Stadium is located, has been included in the "Safe" category by the CGWA on the basis of Block-Wise Categorization (2022) meaning thereby that the area where the Respondent No 27 is located has not been exploited adversely and remains to be a safe zone despite its existence since 2006. Similarly, the Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management)

Authority has also categorized “Kalanaur” Tehsil in the “Safe” category based on the Stage of Ground Water Development and Categorization of the Assessment Units 2022.

Relevant excerpts from the Block-Wise Categorization (2022), CGWA are annexed herewith as “**ANNEXURE R-11**”. Relevant excerpts from the Stage of Ground Water Development and Categorization of the Assessment Units 2022 prepared by HWRA are annexed herewith as “**ANNEXURE R-12**”

31. That it is humbly submitted that the answering Respondent in compliance of the Directions of this Hon’ble Tribunal and for abundant precaution has applied for NOC to the Haryana Water Resources Authority on 06.07.2023 for the Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium and the same is under consideration by HWRA. Pending the application for NOC, the undersigned is not extracting any groundwater.

    A true copy of the application for NOC is annexed herewith as “**ANNEXURE-R/13**”.

32. That it may also be relevant to mention here that this Hon’ble Tribunal itself noted on 15.04.2024 in MA No. 39/2024 in OA No. 94/2021, that the Applicant herein had no material to show utilisation of groundwater by the stadiums and was dismissed for want of merit.

PARA WISE REPLY

33. That the contents of paragraph 1 do not merit any reply from the answering Respondent.

34. That the contents of paragraph 2 are denied. It is humbly submitted that the scope of the present proceedings is largely confined to commercial stadiums hosting large scale tournaments such as the IPL, whereas the answering Respondent has

never been used for hosting commercial matches like IPL. Reliance in this regard is placed on paragraphs 8 – 17 of this reply. It is also pertinent to note that, as per the Action Taken Report dated 04.08.2023, an inspection of 22 stadiums was conducted whereupon it was found that the answering Respondent had already installed suitable rainwater harvesting systems for storing and recharge of groundwater and consequently, the answering Respondent was placed in "Partially Compliant" category for having in place a working rainwater harvesting system. This was also taken note of by this Hon'ble Tribunal in Order dated 12.09.2023. The letter dated 02.08.2023 issued by the Central Ground Water Authority to the Haryana Cricket Association also notes that the stadium is compliant with the NGT directions with respect to the installation of Rainwater Harvesting structures. Furthermore, as regards the installation of STP, it is humbly submitted that the answering Respondent has commenced the process for the establishment of an STP and the same has also been conveyed to the Central Ground Water Board vide email dated 09.09.2023. The treated water will be further utilized for the development of a green belt around the stadium and the same has been clarified in the application for NOC for groundwater. Although it must be added that the present rain water harvesting structures are adequate as far as the treatment of pitches is concerned and as noted earlier this area is replete in abundance of groundwater and has been categorised as safe by the CGWA assessment studies

35. That the contents of paragraph 3 are admitted as a matter of record. It is humbly submitted that the answering Respondent has been proactively taking all the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the Orders passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present matter. In this connection, it is relevant to note that on 26.02.2024 and 06.03.024, the answering Respondent was directed to *inter alia*

furnish current status of –NOC obtained from CGWA/SGWA; installation of RWH; installation of STP; status of engagement of environmental expert; and mass awareness program launches by the stadium for environment protection. The latest status of compliance with the above requirements was submitted by the answering Respondent and the same are stated as below:-

- **Installation of RWH structure –** As submitted above, **a** rainwater harvesting system has been put in place in Chaudhary Bansi Lal Stadium since its inception i.e., 2006, and pitch maintenance in the stadium is largely done through RWH.
- **Exploring utilization of STP treated water –** Haryana Cricket Association has already commenced the process for the establishment of an STP for the stadium and the treated water will be utilized for the development of a green belt around the stadium. The disclaimers described above may be read as a part of this para.
- **Engagement of environment expert –** The answering Respondent has commenced the process for engagement of environmental experts for undertaking compliance with environmental norms. Meanwhile, the answering Respondent is also seeking advice from well-reputed environmental law experts.

36. That the contents of paragraph 4,5,6,7 and 8 are not directed to the answering Respondent and therefore do not merit any response.
37. That the contents of paragraph 9 do not merit any response from the answering Respondent.
38. That in response to paragraph 10, it is humbly reiterated that Chaudhary Bansi Lal Stadium is a village stadium that is used as a training ground for the development of athletes and budding cricket players at the grassroots level. The

stadium has never been used for organizing commercial matches, including the Indian Premier League. The water requirement for pitch maintenance and other daily uses is mainly met through rainwater harvesting. The answering Respondent also relies on mineral bottled water for the players, staff, and for kitchen purposes, while the source of water for washroom and ground maintenance is overhead and underground water tanks. Consequently, the reliance on groundwater is minimal. In this regard, it is also relevant to note that as per the Block Wise Categorization, 2022 published by the CGWA, the "Kalanaur" block in Rohtak Distt., where the stadium is located, has been included in the "safe" category.

39. That with respect to paragraphs 11 & 12, it is humbly submitted that it is evident from the contents of the said paragraphs that the cause of action that is sought to be espoused by the Applicant is mainly in respect of overutilization of groundwater for the purpose of holding large scale commercial cricket tournaments, in particular the IPL Cricket Tournaments, for commercial purpose and monetary gain. That it is also reiterated that no IPL match has even been held in the Chaudhary Bansi Lal Stadium. This is being stated without any prejudice.

40. That in response to paragraph 13, it is humbly submitted that Kalanaur Block (Rohtak Distt) where the answering Respondent is located, has been consistently included in the "safe" category by the Central Ground Water Authority including as per the latest Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Haryana State (January, 2023) prepared by CGWA and Ground Water Cell, Irrigation and Water Department, Haryana. The said para has no relevance to the location of the present Respondent.

41. That the contents of paragraph 14, insofar as the answering Respondent is concerned, are denied as incorrect. It is humbly submitted that the answering Respondent has taken all the suitable steps – including making an application for NOC, installing rainwater harvesting structures, exploring utilization of STP treated water, and taking steps to engage an environmental expert. Para.. of the preliminary submissions are reiterated and are not being repeated for the sake of brevity.

42. That the contents of paragraph 15, insofar as the answering Respondent is concerned, are vehemently denied. It is humbly submitted that answering Respondent, unlike other commercial stadiums, has never been used for organizing commercial cricket tournaments including IPL for commercial purposes. Rather, the answering Respondent is used more as a training ground to encourage the development of athletes and budding cricket players at the grassroots level.

43. That the contents of the paragraph 16 need no response.

44. That in paragraph 17, the Applicant has placed reliance on an "academic study" to contend that the scarcity of water impacts the environment and ecology in several ways. However, it is humbly submitted that the copy of the said academic study has not been annexed to the EA.

45. That the contents of paragraphs 18 to 25 do not specifically pertain to the answering Respondent and therefore need no response.

46. That in view of the abovementioned facts and position of law, it is clear that there was no requirement in law for obtaining NOC for extracting groundwater from the existing borewells vis a vis stadiums prior to the Amendment of 2023 in the Guidelines. Further, the grievance in the present Application is specific to commercial stadiums holding IPL matches and does not pertain to the stadium of the answering Respondent, which is a village level stadium mainly catering

to the training of the athletes. However, in compliance with the Orders of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the answering Respondent has applied for NOC and the application is pending with HWRA. In the absence of any grievance against the answering Respondent and absence of any evidence on impact of groundwater due to the activities of the answering Respondent, it is humbly prayed that the present Application may be disposed of qua the answering Respondent with directions to HWRA to process its application for NOC at the earliest in accordance with the law.

Drawn by: 20.02.2024
Filed by: 02.05.2024
Place: New Delhi

DRAWN BY:

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SETTLED BY:
Mr. Sanjay Upadhyay
Senior Advocate

IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
EXECUTION APPLICATION NO. 41 OF 2023
IN
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 94 OF 2021
(EARLIER M.A. NO. 16 OF 2023)

IN THE MATTER OF:

Haider Ali ...Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors. ...Respondent (s)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Anuj Sharma, S/o Shri Arvind Kumar Sharma, aged about 43 years, resident of House No. C-80 Suncity Sector- 35, Near Park No. 10, Rohtak Haryana-124001, do hereby solemnly affirms and declares as under:

1. That I am fully conversant of the facts and circumstances of the matter and am competent to swear this affidavit.
2. The contents of the accompanying Reply are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and have been drafted by the counsel on my instructions and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.
3. That the Annexures in the accompanying Reply are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

24/12/2020

NOTARY Regd. No. 9877 Rohtak Distt. GOVT. OF INDIA

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

Verified at Rohtak, Haryana on this 20th day of February, 2024 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed there from.

ATTESTED
NARESH KUMAR
ADVOCATE
NOTARY PUBLIC
ROHTAK
20/2/24

DEPONENT

ANNEXURE R/1

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

Original Application No. 124 of 2018

IN THE MATTER OF:

Haider Ali Vs. Union of India & Ors.

**CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAGHUVENDRA S. RATHORE, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. SATYAWAN SINGH GARBYAL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Present:

Applicant:	
Respondent No. 1	**Mr. B. V. Niren, Adv. and Mr. Kshitij Mudgal, Advs.**
BCCI	**Mr. Abhinav Mukherjee, Mr. Bihu Sharma, Advs.**
State of WB	**Mr. Raja Chatterjee, Mr. Piyush Sachdev and Ms. Abhinandini Yadav, Advs.**
State of TN & TNPCB	**Mr. R. Rakesh Shama and Mr. V. Mowli, Advs.** **Mr. Tarunvir Singh, Ms. Guneet Khehar and Mr. Sandeep Mishra, Advs.** **Mr. Piyush Singh and Mr. Nithin Chandran, Advs.**

	Date and Remarks	Orders of the Tribunal
	Item No. 13 **July 23, 2018**	This original application was primarily filed in respect of use of water for preparing cricket stadium pitches for holding IPL matches. Other consequential reliefs have also prayed for. In view of the facts that event of IPL is already over and nothing is required to be adjudicated in this case now. However, applicant would be at liberty to file application as and when fresh cause of action arises. Consequently, Original application no.124 of 2018 stands disposed of, with no order as to cost. ……,JM (Raghuvendra S. Rathore) ……,EM (Dr. Satyawan Singh Garbyal)

jg

ANNEXURE R/2 [Colly]

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन,नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय भूजल प्राधिकरण
18/11 जामनगर हाउस, मानसिंह रोड
नई दिल्ली-110011
ई- मेल: cgwa@nic.in

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources, RD & GR
Central Ground Water Authority
18/11, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road
New Delhi – 110011
E-mail: cgwa@nic.in

File no: - CGWA-21/31/2020-CGWA - 433

Date – 02.08.2023

To

Sh. Anuj Sharma
General Manager (Admin and Operations)
Haryana Cricket Association
Ch. Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium
hca@haryanacricket.com

Subject – Compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 15.04.2021 in Haider Ali vs. Union of India and Ors. (O.A. NO. 94/2021) w.r.t. construction / installation of appropriate mechanism for artificial recharge of ground water / rain water harvesting in stadiums, cricket grounds etc. – reg.

Sir,

This is in reference to the Order dated 15.04.2021 (copy enclosed) in Haider Ali vs. Union of India and Ors. (O.A. NO. 94/2021) passed by Hon'ble NGT, wherein **the issue of excessive use of ground water for maintenance of Cricket playgrounds without availing alternatives, such as using STP treated water and installing rainwater harvesting systems for storing and recharge of ground water, has been raised.** The Hon'ble NGT has stated to consider the issue of regulating extraction of ground water for maintenance of Cricket play grounds and ensuring that effective rain water harvesting and water storage/recharging systems are installed in all playgrounds to save the ground water.

2. It is to bring to your kind notice that Ministry of Jal Shakti has issued 'Guidelines to control and regulate groundwater extraction in India' vide notification number S.O. 3289(E) dated 24th September, 2020, notified by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, which have pan-India applicability. Subsequently, the Amendment Notification dated 29.03.2023 has been further issued by Ministry of Jal Shakti, vide Notification number S.O. 1509 (E), which provides that-:

> ***4.3 (vi) All stadiums, cricket grounds, and other sports grounds/courts, golf courses etc shall construct/install appropriate mechanism for artificial recharge of ground water / rain water harvesting.***

MoJS Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 and the Amendment Notification dated 29.03.2023 are enclosed herewith.

3. In compliance to the NGT Order, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti on 02.06.2023, wherein it was advised to conduct an inspection of cricket stadiums. Accordingly, inspections were conducted of all the major stadiums according to the list provided by BCCI. During the inspection, it was observed that your stadium is partially compliant of NGT directions in respect of installation of RWH structures. However, STP for using treated water is not in place and No Objection Certificate (NOC) from State Ground Water Authority for extraction of ground water has not been obtained despite having functional tubewell/borewell.

4. Another meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti on 17.07.2023 wherein further directions have been given to owner/ management of the cricket stadium to comply NGT order in time bound manner i.e. within 3 months.

Therefore, it is advised to explore feasibility of use of STP treated water for maintenance of cricket ground and accordingly install above-mentioned system within 3 months. It is further advised to obtain No Objection Certificate from the State Ground Water Authority at the earliest.

Action taken may please be communicated within three months from the date of issue of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Encl: as above

2/8/23

(A.K. Agrawal)
Chairman

Copy to:

1. The CEO, hemang.amin@bcci.tv, Board Of Control For Cricket In India, 4th Floor, Cricket Centre Wankhede Stadium, 'D' Road, Churchgate, Mumbai- 400020- with the request to ensure the compliance.

2. The Chairperson, Haryana Water Resources Authority, Rear Building, 3rd Floor, HSVP, Sector-6, Panchkula, Haryana-134108- for kind information with request to impress upon the owner/ management of the cricket stadium in your jurisdiction for obtaining NOC for ground water extraction.

3 The Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, North Western Region, Bhujal Bhawan, Plot No. 3B, Sector 27-A, CHANDIGARH-160019 - with the request to impress upon the owner/ management of cricket stadiums for obtaining NOC from CGWA.

4. The Director (GW), DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi- for kind information.

(A.K. Agrawal)
Chairman

-TRUE COPY-

March 10, 2023

Government of India,
Ministry of Jal Shakti,
Central Ground Water Authority,
18/11, Jamnagar House,
Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011

Kind Attn: TS Anitha Shyam

Sub: Action taken report regarding Implementation of scheme of artificial recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting in all stadiums-reg

Ref:

1. Letter dated June 29, 2021 having file number CGWA-21/312020-CGWA-627
2. Letter dated February 06, 2023 having file number CGWA-21/312020-CGWA-94 (herein after referred to as "**CGWA Letters**")

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

We refer to the CGWA Letters regarding implementation of scheme of artificial recharge of ground water in cricket playgrounds and requesting Board of Control for Cricket in India ("**BCCI**") to furnish an action taken report regarding implementation of the mechanism for artificial recharge of ground water/ rain water harvesting in the cricket playgrounds.

We state that, BCCI is a society formed and registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 for the promotion and development of cricket in India. The BCCI has several State Cricket Associations as its members, who are separate and distinct entities. It is stated that BCCI does not own any stadium and the stadiums are generally owned by the respective State Cricket Associations.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA
Cricket Centre, Wankhede Stadium, D-Road, Churchgate, Mumbai 400 020 T +91.22.6759 8800 | F +91.22.6759 8801 | www.bcci.tv

On receipt of the CGWA Letters, BCCI issued communications to all its member state associations for submission of an action taken report on the implementation of the mechanism of artificial recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting in all stadiums owned or managed by the State Associations.

In view of the aforesaid, we submit the following information:

a) **Gujarat Cricket Association** (GCA)

GCA has rainwater harvesting system installed at their complex. GCA has both roof top and surface runoff harvesting, with a dedicated rainwater harvesting tank in place. Further, Narendra Modi Stadium is the first Green Stadium in the country. GCA have been awarded the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) Gold Green Building rating. It boasts of 100% LED lights, 5 lakh litre rainwater harvesting, 50KW solar & 5000 sq mtrs of biodiversity plantation. **Attached herewith are the drawings of Rainwater Sump and Stormwater layout – outfall.**

b) **Kerala Cricket Association** (KCA)

KCA has engaged Centre for Water Resource Development and Management (CWRDM), Govt. of Kerala and they have submitted feasibility study / project report for grounds owned/managed by KCA namely (1) Mangalapuram Cricket Ground at Thiruvananthapuram District (2) Krishnagiri Cricket Ground at Wayanad District (3) Perinthalmanna Cricket Ground at Malappuram District (4) Thekkumbhagam Cricket Ground at Idukki District. KCA has completed construction of rain water harvesting tank at KCA's St.Xaviers Thumba Cricket Ground , Thiruvananthapuram of 1,00,000 litre capacity. With regards to the other grounds owned/managed by KCA , KCA is awaiting project report and feasibility study and necessary steps in this regard shall be taken on receipt of the relevant reports.

c) **Vidarbha Cricket Association** (VCA)

THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA
Cricket Centre, Wankhede Stadium, D-Road, Churchgate, Mumbai 400 020 T+91.22.6759 8800 | F+91.22.6759 8801 | www.bcci.tv

In VCA's 2 stadiums viz. Jamtha & Civil Lines stadium, VCA has installed adequate Rain Water Harvesting systems through 1) Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting, 2) Road / Paved area Rain Water Harvesting, 3) Green Belt area Rain Water Harvesting & 4) Open land area Rain Water Harvesting which result in total recharge potential of 12956 M^3/annum for VCA Jamtha Stadium and 10735 M^3/annum for VCA Civil Lines Stadium.

Further, VCA has the borewell recharge method which also augments the Rain Water Harvesting system at both their stadiums. VCA has received from Central Ground Water Authority NOC No. CGWA/NOC/INF/ORIG/2021/14015 & CGWA/NOC/INF/ORIG/2021/13898 for their Jamtha & Civil Lines stadium respectively after the satisfaction with the rain water harvesting system.

d) **Haryana Cricket Association** (HCA)

HCA owns the Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium at Lahli, Rohtak (Haryana) and the same was inaugurated in December 2006 and it has a rain – water harvesting system right from its inception i.e. from 2006.

e) **Assam Cricket Association** (ACA)

ACA is in the process of initiating steps for rain water harvesting.

We request you to take the aforesaid on record. BCCI shall provide information regarding its other member cricket associations upon receipt of the same.

Yours Sincerely,

THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA B.C.C.I.

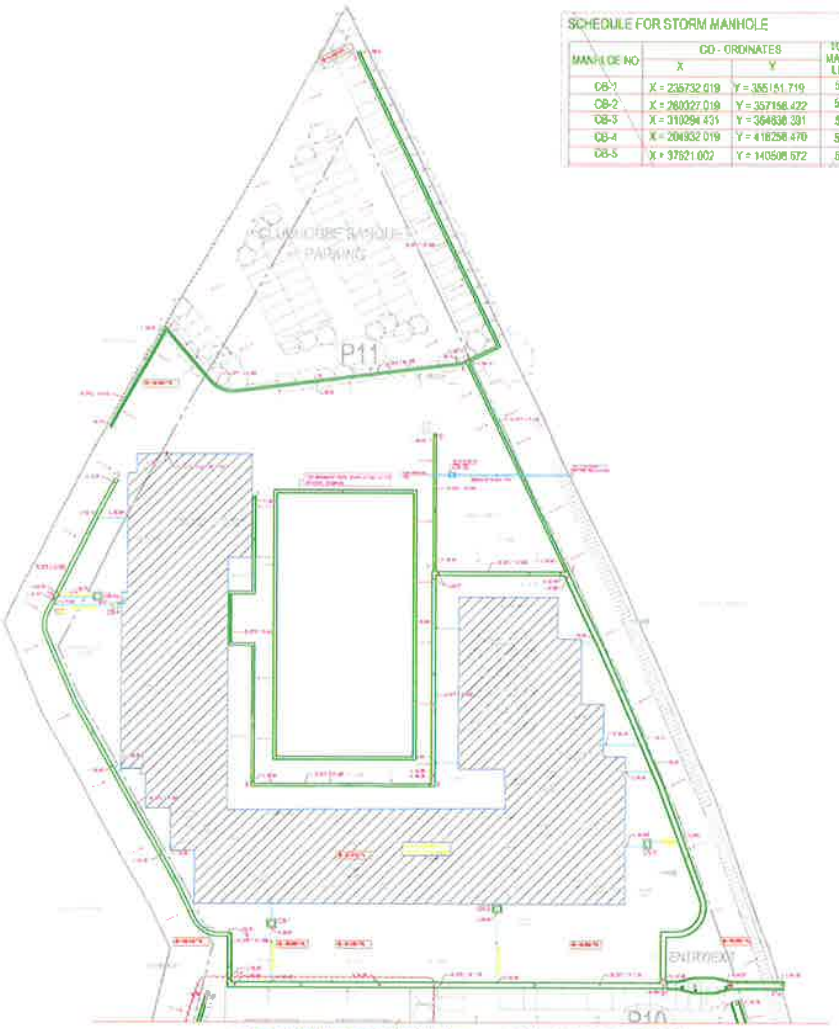
Hemang Amin

Chief Executive Officer (Interim), BCCI

THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA
Cricket Centre, Wankhede Stadium, D-Road, Churchgate, Mumbai 400 020 T +91.22.6759 8800 | F +91.22.6759 8801 | www.bcci.tv

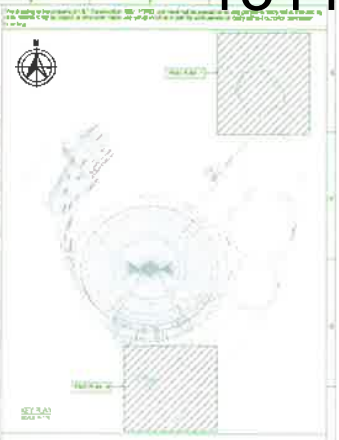
SCHEDULE FOR STORM MANHOLE

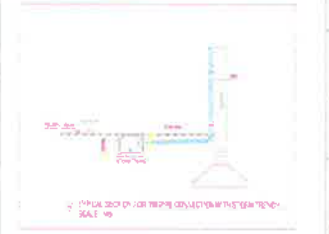
MANHOLE NO	CO - ORDINATES		TOP OF MANHOLE LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL
	X	Y		
CB-1	X = 235732.019	Y = 355151.719	56.85	55.64
CB-2	X = 260027.019	Y = 357156.422	56.85	55.64
CB-3	X = 310294.431	Y = 364636.391	56.06	55.53
CB-4	X = 209932.019	Y = 416256.470	56.06	56.00
CB-5	X = 37621.002	Y = 140508.572	56.00	55.0*



EXTERNAL STORM WATER DRAIN LAYOUT (PART PLAN - 1)

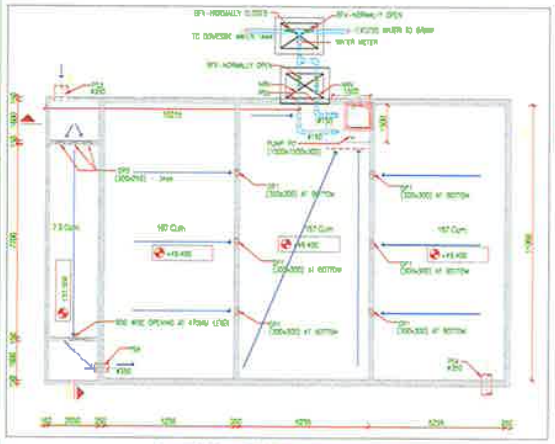
EXTERNAL STORM WATER DRAIN LAYOUT (PART PLAN - 5)

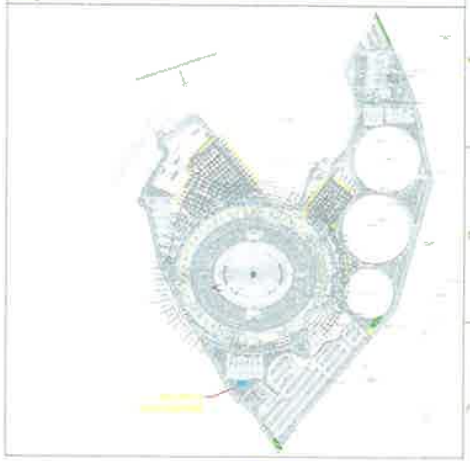


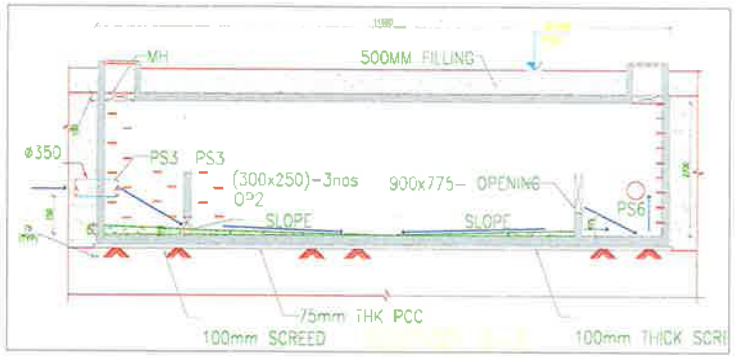


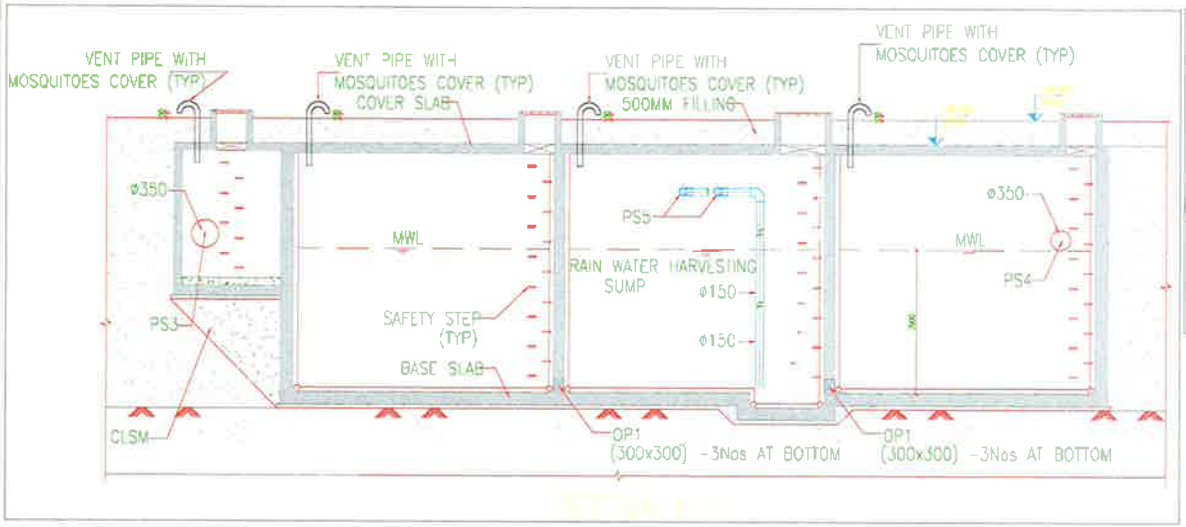
L&T Construction

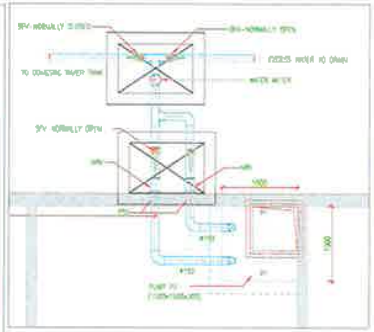
D16213 - U - SA - 90 - 3D - 0810











LEGEND

FGL – FORMED GROUND LEVEL
BFV – BUTTERFLY VALVE
NRV – NON-RETURN VALVE
MWL – MINIMUM WATER LEVEL

NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MM AND LEVELS ARE IN METRE UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
2. THIS DRAWING SHALL NOT BE SCALED. ONLY WRITTEN DIMENSION TO BE FOLLOWED.
3. THIS DRAWING SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH RELEVANT LATEST ARCH. DRAWING
4. RAIN WATER PUMPING MAIN SHALL BE HEAVY GRADE G.I. PIPES CONFORMING TO IS 1239 PART-2 : 2017.
5. VALVES 80mm AND ABOVE SHALL BE BUTTERFLY VALVES CONFORMING TO IS 13095 : 1991
6. ALL ROAD CROSSING MAIN PIPE SHALL BE NP3 IS 458-1988

L&T Construction
Buildings & Factories

CLIENT: Gujarat Cricket Association

CONSULTANT: Engineering Design and Research Center (EDRC) L&T Construction - Buildings & Factories

PROJECT: Sardar Patel Gujarat Cricket Stadium at Motera, Ahmedabad

CONCEPT ARCHITECT: POPULOUS, A-24, Nawl Bagh, New Delhi - 110049

PMC: STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd., A-1 Tower, 5th and 6th Floor, Dalton Enclave, Bengaluru - 560 017

SUPPLIER/ CONTRACTOR: Larsen & Toubro Limited, Construction, Buildings & Factories

JOB No.: O16213

TITLE: STADIUM
RAIN WATER HARVESTING SUMP & PUMP DETAILS

DRAWING No.: O16213-U-SA-00-SD-0020

SIZE: A1

RELEASED FOR: PRELIMINARY | TENDER | INFORMATION | APPROVAL | CONSTRUCTION

ANNEXURE R/3

CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY

{Constituted under Section 3 (3) of Environment (Protection Act), 1986}
West Block-II, Wing-3 (Ground Floor), Sector-1, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066
Phone No.(011)26175373, 26175367 Telefax : (011)26175369
Web Site : www.cgwb.gov.in

Public Notice No. 2/2011

SUB: DECLARATION OF THE AREAS AS "NOTIFIED AREA" FOR REGULATION OF GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION/ DEVELOPMENT

Whereas the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests vide Number S.O. 38 (E) dated the 14th January, 1997, as amended from time to time, for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the whole of India;

And whereas the Authority in exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (No. 29 of 1986) is empowered to issue directions in writing to any person, officer or any Authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions:

And whereas the Authority, has issued public notice vide no. 3/2010 dated 25.9.2010 in the leading daily newspapers, inviting objections and suggestions within 45 days of its publication from all persons likely to be affected thereby, if 134 Blocks of various States are notified for regulation of ground water abstraction and management;

And whereas the Authority has considered all objections and suggestions received by it in this regard; the Authority based on objections and suggestions received and the ground water resource assessment undertaken by Central Ground Water Board in consultation with the State Government has identified 7 Blocks of Haryana State; 12 Blocks of Punjab State and 20 Blocks of Rajasthan State as over exploited area, where ground water withdrawal is more than the average annual replenishment of ground water resources and the ground water levels are also declining on long term basis;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 5 and clauses (xii) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with paragraph 2 of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 38 (E) dated 14th January, 1997, the Authority with a view to protect and preserve the ground water resources hereby declare the 39 Blocks of Haryana, Punjab

and Rajasthan State as specified in the Schedule appended to this notification as **"Notified Area"** and issues the following directions, namely: -

DIRECTIONS

1. Restrictions in the area are imposed on construction and installation of any new structure for extraction of ground water resources without prior specific approval of the Authorized Officer (Deputy Commissioner) of the district and subject to the guidelines /safeguards envisaged from time to time in this connection by Authority for ground water extraction and rain water harvesting / recharge etc.

2. The authorized officer (Deputy Commissioner of the District) shall ensure that no new ground water abstraction structure is constructed / installed in these Blocks after the publication of this **Public Notice.**

Provided that nothing in these directions shall apply to any owner of a non-energized dug well or borewell fitted with hand pump used solely for drinking and domestic purposes.

CHAIRMAN

SCHEDULE

NOTIFIED AREAS

Sl.No.	State	District	Block
1	Haryana	BHIWANI	Badra
2	Haryana	KURUKSHETRA	Ladwa
3	Haryana	SIRSA	Rania
4	Haryana	FATEHABAD	Tohana
5	Haryana	KAITHAL	Gulha
6	Haryana	PANIPATH	Bapoli
7	Haryana	KURUKSHETRA	Pehowa
8	Punjab	JALANDHAR	Nakodar
9	Punjab	JALANDHAR	Shahkot
10	Punjab	JALANDHAR	Lohian
11	Punjab	PATIALA	Pattran
12	Punjab	KAPURTHALA	Phagwara
13	Punjab	SANGRUR	Dhuri
14	Punjab	MOGA	Nihalsinghwala
15	Punjab	SANGRUR	Sunam
16	Punjab	SANGRUR	Barnala
17	Punjab	SANGRUR	Sherpur
18	Punjab	LUDHIANA	Khanna
19	Punjab	SANGRUR	Malerkotla
20	Rajasthan	CHURU	Rajgarh
21	Rajasthan	JODHPUR	Osian
22	Rajasthan	JODHPUR	Bhopalgarh
23	Rajasthan	JODHPUR	Bilara
24	Rajasthan	JHUNJHUNU	Nawalgarh
25	Rajasthan	NAGAUR	Merta
26	Rajasthan	JAIPUR	Sambher
27	Rajasthan	BARMER	Baetu
28	Rajasthan	JAIPUR	Govindgarh
29	Rajasthan	JODHPUR	Mandore
30	Rajasthan	JAIPUR	Sanganer
31	Rajasthan	JALORE	Sayala
32	Rajasthan	JHUNJHUNU	Udaipurwati
33	Rajasthan	JHUNJHUNU	Jhunjhunu
34	Rajasthan	JAIPUR	Shahpura
35	Rajasthan	JAIPUR	Bassi
36	Rajasthan	JAIPUR	Amer
37	Rajasthan	JALORE	Sanchore
38	Rajasthan	KARAULI	Todabhim
39	Rajasthan	AJMER	Pisangan

CHAIRMAN

-TRUECOPY-

ANNEXURE R/4

CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY

{Constituted under Section 3 (3) of Environment (Protection Act), 1986}
West Block-II, Wing-3 (Ground Floor), Sector-1, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066
Phone No.(011)26175373, 26175367 Telefax : (011)26175369

Public Notice No. 1/2012

SUB: DECLARATION OF THE AREAS AS "NOTIFIED AREA" FOR REGULATION OF GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION/ DEVELOPMENT

Whereas the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests vide Number S.O. 38 (E) dated the 14th January, 1997, as amended from time to time, for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the whole of India;

And whereas the Central Government has empowered the Authority to exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (No. 29 of 1986) to issue directions in writing to any person, officer or any Authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions;

And whereas the Authority has identified certain mandals/blocks/talukas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry specified in the schedule appended to this notification as "Over Exploited Areas" in view of ground water withdrawal being more than its replenishable limits resulting in decline in ground water levels and drying up of wells in those areas;

And whereas the Authority, has issued public notice vide no. 3/2010 dated 25.9.2010 in the leading daily newspapers, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, if these areas are notified for regulation of ground water abstraction and management;

And whereas the Authority having considered all objections and suggestions received by it in this regard;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 5 and clauses (xii) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with paragraph 2 of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 38 (E) dated 14th January, 1997, the Authority with a view to protect and preserve ground water resources hereby declare 80 mandals/blocks/talukas falling in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry(UT) as specified in the Schedule appended to this notification as **"Notified Areas"** and issues the following directions, namely: -

DIRECTIONS

1. No person/agency/organization/industry will construct/install any new structure for extraction of ground water resources without prior specific approval of the Authorized Officer i.e. Chief Officer in charge of revenue District (whether called District Collector, Deputy Commissioner or by any other name) of the district and subject to the guidelines /safeguards envisaged from time to time in this connection by the Authority for ground water extraction and rain water harvesting / recharge etc.

2. The authorized officer shall ensure that no person/organization/industry/builder/developer shall undertake the operation of drilling, construction, installation of new abstraction structure and any scheme/project for ground water development and management in the notified area without his prior specific approval after the publication of this Public Notice.

Any violation of directions issued attracts the penal action under the provision of section 15 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Provided that nothing in these directions shall apply to any owner of a non-energized dug well or borewell fitted with hand pump used solely for drinking and domestic purposes.

6/11/12

(CHAIRMAN)

SCHEDULE

List of 80 Areas Notified for Ground Water Regulation

S. No.	State	District Name	Mandal/Block/Taluka
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Chimathur
2		Anantapur	Narpala(NC)
3		Nizamabad	Vailpoor (NC)
4		Prakasam	Giddaluru
1	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Kalol
2		Gandhinagar	Mansa
3		Mahesana	Mahesana
1	Haryana	Kaithal	Rajaund
2		Sirsa	Ellenabad
1	Karnataka	Bagalkote	Badami
2		Bagalkote	Bagalkote(P)
3		Bangalore (U)	Anekal
4		Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (N)
5		Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (S)
6		Bangalore(R)	Devanhalli
7		Bangalore(R)	Dod Ballapur
8		Bangalore(R)	Hoskote
9		Bangalore(R)	Nelamangala(P)
10		Belgaum	Ramdurg
11		Belgaum	Raybag(P)
12		Gadag	Gadag(NC)
13		Kolar	Bangarapet
14		Chikballapur	Chik Ballapur
15		Chikballapur	Chintamani
16		Chikballapur	Gauribidanur
17		Chikballapur	Gudibanda
18		Kolar	Malur
19		Kolar	Mulbagal
20		Chikballapur	Sidlaghhatta
21		Tumkur	Koratagere(P)
22		Tumkur	Madhugiri(P)
1	Puducherry UT	Puducherry	Puducherry
1		Amritsar	Ajnala
2		Taran taran	Patti
3		Taran taran	Tarn Taran
4		Fatehgarh Sahib	Amloh
5		Fatehgarh Sahib	Khamano
6		Fatehgarh Sahib	Khera
7		Hoshiarpur	Tanda
8		Jalandhar	Bhogpur
9		Jalandhar	Goraya/Rurka kalan
10		Jalandhar	Jalandhar east

11	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar west
12		Jalandhar	Nurmahal
13		Jalandhar	Phillaur
14		Kapurthala	Bholath/Nadala
15		Kapurthala	Dhilwan
16		Kapurthala	Kapurthala
17		Kapurthala	Sultanpur
18		Ludhiana	Pakhowal
19		Mansa	Bhikhi
20		Mansa	Budhlada
21		Mansa	Sardulgarh
22		Nawan Shahr	Aur
23		Nawan Shahr	Banga
24		Patiala	Patiala
25		Patiala	Sanaur
26		Ropar	Morinda
27		Sangrur	Bhawaniagarh
1	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chhitorgarh
2		Chittorgarh	Nimbahera
3		Nagaur	Kuchaman
1	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pollachi_S
2		Dharmapuri	Morappur
3		Dharmapuri	Pappireddipatti
4		Madurai	Usilampatti
5		Nagapattinam	Kuttalam
6		Namakkal	Rasipuram
7		Salem	Attur-S
8		Salem	Gangavalli
9		Salem	Panamaruthupatti
10		Salem	Talaivasal
11		Salem	Veerapandi
12		Tiruvannamalai	Chengam
13		Tiruvarur	valangaiman
14		Tuticorin	Udangudi
15		Vellore	Gudiyatham
16		Vellore	Jolarpet
17		Vellore	Pernampet
18		Vellore	Tiruppathur

-TRUE COPY-

ANNEXURE R/5

Central Ground Water Authority, Government of India

CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY

(Constituted under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986)

GUIDELINES/CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF PROPOSALS/ REQUESTS FOR GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION

(with effect from 15/11/ 2012)

Central Ground Water Authority
Ministry of Water Resources
Government of India

Government of India
CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY
(Constituted under Environment Protection Act -1986)

West Block 2, Wing 3, Sector 1, R K Puram, New Delhi-110066

CGWA Guidelines

Criteria for Evaluation of Proposals/Requests for Ground Water Abstraction

(with effect from 15/11/ 2012)

INDEX

Government of India
CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY
(Constituted under Environment Protection Act -1986)

West Block 2, Wing 3, Sector 1, R K Puram, New Delhi-110066

CGWA Guidelines

Criteria for Evaluation of Proposals/Requests for Ground Water Abstraction
(with effect from 15/11/ 2012)

OBJECTIVE

The prime objective of the guidelines for evaluation of proposals/requests for the withdrawal of ground water, is to focus on a specific part of ground water management viz. ensuring sustainability of ground water both in terms of quantity & quality and also focus on land based management of ground water resources, looking into the variations of availability of water in different climatologically regions and diverse hydrogeological conditions in various states of the country.

The annual replenishable ground water resources availability plays an important role in defining the guidelines. The latest assessment of the state wise ground water resources as on 31.03.2009 is available at the Central Ground Water Board web site (www.cgwb.gov.in). As per the ground water resource estimates of 2009, out of the **5842** assessment units (Blocks, Mandals, Talukas, districts), **802** over-exploited units, **169** critical units, **523** semi -critical units, **4277** safe units and **71** saline units have been identified across the country by Central Ground Water Board. The Annual replenishable ground water resources have been estimated as **431** Billion Cubic Metres (bcm). The Net Ground Water Availability is **396** bcm and the overall stage of ground water development of the country is **61%**. [The above Guidelines/ criteria from now onwards will follow the Report on Ground Water Resources Estimation (GWRE) as on March, 2011, for evaluation of project proposals of Industry/ Infrastructure/ Mining seeking ground water abstraction.][1]

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) so far has notified **82** areas (list available at www.cgwb.gov.in/) for the purpose of regulation of ground water development. The District Administrative Heads (DC or DM) in case of Administrative Block or Taluka, or the Head of the Municipality (in case of Municipal Area) of the notified areas in the country have been appointed as 'Authorised Officers' by Central Ground Water Authority under Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) (1986). Regulation of Ground Water development in Notified areas is through district administrative heads assisted by Advisory Committees under the provisions of Section 4 of the EPA, 1986. All issues pertaining to granting of NOC's for ground water withdrawal, checking violations, sealing of groundwater abstraction structures, launching of prosecution against offenders, attending to complaints, etc., are to be addressed by the Authorised Officers. Explanation of technical terms used in the guideline are given in Annexure-I.

[1] Substituted vide Amendment Notification dated 06.08.2014
The present guidelines will follow the assessment as on GWRE 2009 till it is revised.

The guidelines for abstraction of ground water in Notified and Non-Notified areas for various users are given below.

A. NOTIFIED AREAS [2]

I. Permission to abstract ground water through any energized means **will not be accorded** for any purpose other than drinking water.

II. Drinking purpose:

NOC can be accorded for construction of groundwater abstraction structures/ replacement of existing defunct well for drinking purpose only to:

a. Government department/Agency/Undertaking entrusted with the water supply

b. Other Government organizations/State Government Guest Houses/ Registered Housing societies

c. Schools/ educational & State/Central Government recognized research Institutions/ Universities

d. Hospitals

NOC for the item (b to d) will be considered only if Water Supplying Department is not providing adequate water in the area/premises. Proof for this to be produced from the concerned authority by the applicant.

Pre-conditions for grant of NOC for abstraction of ground water to categories under Sl No. (a) to (d) are:

1. *Maximum diameter of the groundwater abstraction structures should be restricted to 150 mm (6 inches) only and capacity of the pump should not exceed 1 HP. In case of Government water supply agencies, housing societies, tube well size/dia & HP of prime mover can be more depending on the ground water availability and requirement.*

2. *Concurrent with the construction of groundwater abstraction structures, the organization shall undertake artificial recharge to groundwater through rain water harvesting structure in the premises within 45 days of issuance of NOC and will confirm to the Authorised Officer for verification.*

3. *Water meter installation in the abstraction structure is mandatory and confirmation of water meter installation shall be given to the Authorised Officer under intimation to the concerned Regional office of CGWB immediately after construction. The daily water meter reading should be maintained and quarterly report should be submitted to Authorised Officer.*

4. *The water from the groundwater abstraction structures will be used for drinking and domestic purposes only.*

5. *All details of the drilling like rock formations encountered, the depth and diameter of the constructed groundwater abstraction structures, type of pipes used, yield of bore well/ tube well (Fracture zones encountered/zones tapped) and ground water quality etc have to be furnished to the nodal agency authorized by district administration head within 15 days of the completion of the construction.*

6. *The permission for construction of groundwater abstraction structure would be valid for a period of six months from the date of issue of NOC.*

[2] List of Notified Areas inserted vide Public Notice No. 1/2012 dated 06.11.2012 annexed to this document as Annexure-IV

7. *The NOC issued would be non-transferable.* e. For Individual households:

1. *Permission to be granted only for such cases where public water supply system does not exist. The permission shall be valid only till such time there is no public water supply provided. In that case, the abstraction structure shall be exclusively utilized for artificial recharge to groundwater or sealed.*

2. *A certificate from the water supply agency regarding non-availability of government water supply to the area/individual is to be submitted by the applicant.*

3. *The premises should have only one Groundwater abstraction structure (either existing or new) to meet the drinking and domestic requirements. No tube-well/bore-well will be constructed, if any working tube-well already exists. In case the existing well has become non-functional and is to be replaced, it should be converted into recharge well, if possible or properly sealed and no water be pumped from it.* ***An undertaking as per Annexure-II is to be submitted by individual.***

4. *The person(s) intending to construct new tube-well will seek permission from the Authorized officer/Advisory Committee, at least 30 days in advance along with the name and address of the drilling agency, which will undertake construction of tube-well. Authorities/Nodal Agency can ask the user to supply additional information.*

5. *The maximum diameter of the tube-well should be restricted to 110 mm (4 ½ inches) only and the capacity of the pump should not exceed 1HP. In case of deep water level the capacity/dia of the structure will be decided by the Authority based on the site specific recommendations.*

6. *Concurrent with the construction of groundwater abstraction structure, the owner of the tube-well shall undertake artificial recharge to groundwater through rainwater harvesting in the premises.*

7. *The water from the tube-well/bore-well will be used exclusively for drinking and domestic purposes only within the premises.*

8. *All details of the drilling like rock formations encountered, the depth and diameter of the constructed tube-well, (Fracture zones encountered/zones tapped) type of pipes used in tube well, yield of bore well/tube well and ground water quality etc., shall be kept for record and are to be provided at the time of inspection.*

9. *Any violation of the above conditions will attract legal action under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.*

In case the notified area is de-notified subsequently, the conditions pertaining to "non-notified areas" shall be followed.

B. NON-NOTIFIED AREAS

NOC for Ground Water withdrawal will be considered for Industries/Infrastructure projects which are either NEW or under EXPANSION as per the criteria given below:

I. Industries

Category	Recycle/Reuse	Withdrawal permitted	
*	(for various purposes		
	except recharge to	(% of proposed recharge)	
	ground water)		
Safe	Mandatory recycling	NOC is required for groundwater	
	and reuse of water	withdrawal if quantity of groundwater	
		abstraction exceeds 100 m^3/day. AR to	
		groundwater to be adopted.	
		However, Industries under B-VI have	
		no exemption from obtaining NOC.	
Semi-	Major and Medium	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to	
critical	industries shall recycle	undertaking of recharge** measures.	
	and reuse at least	The withdrawal should not exceed	
	50% of the waste	200% of the recharged quantity.	
	water		
Critical	Major and Medium	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to	
	industries should fully	undertaking of recharge** measures.	
	recycle and reuse the	The withdrawal should not exceed	
	waste water	100% of the recharged quantity.	
Over-	Full utilization of	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to	
exploited	recycled water and	undertaking of recharge** measures.	
(except	reuse of water should	The withdrawal should not exceed 50%	
industries	be mandatory	of the recharged quantity.	
falling			
under			
category			
mentioned			
in B (VI).			

* [The above Guidelines/ criteria from now onwards will follow the Report on Ground Water Resources Estimation (GWRE) as on March, 2011, for evaluation of project proposals of Industry/ Infrastructure/ Mining seeking

ground water abstraction.][3]

- ** The recharge should be implemented within the premises and/or preferably in the same water shed / assessment unit. Detailed Project Proposal (DPR) shall be included along with the application for NOC.

II. II. **Infrastructure Projects**

(SEZ, Group Housing projects, Residential townships, Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Roads, Bridges, Technology parks, Malls, Multiplex, etc.)

[3] Substituted vide Amendment Notification on 6.08.2014

The present guidelines will follow the assessment of Ground Water Resource Estimation (GWRE) 2009 till it is revised.

a. Run-off from the entire project area is to be utilized for artificial recharge to ground water unless risk of contamination exists or area is water logged. The runoff from the entire premises shall be utilized for harvesting/storage also, apart from recharge.

b. The quantum of ground water for usage other than drinking/ domestic shall not exceed 25% of total ground water abstraction in case of Housing projects/ Residential Townships.

c. Proponents are to submit a status report stating the quantum of water required and the quantity that would be provided by the Government Water Supplying agency. This should be supported by a letter from the agency.

III. Areas Having Specific Depth Zones Notified:

a. In areas where specific depth zones are notified, permission to withdraw groundwater can be considered based on the site specific recommendations of Regional Directorate of CGWB from the depth zones, which are not coming under the notification.

IV. Mining and Dewatering Projects

Abstraction of ground water by mining industries intersecting water table for dewatering of mine pit water, and dewatering ground water for basement construction of buildings, etc., may be permitted subject to the following conditions in addition to those already specified under Para B-I.

a. The dewatered quantum of water is to be put to gainful use. This may include water supply and provide to water supply agencies, agriculture, dust suppression by the industry, utilization by the mining industry, utilization for artificial recharge to groundwater, etc.

b. Piezometers for monitoring the ground water level are to be mandatorily installed within the premises and in peripheral areas. The record of water level data be maintained and to be provided periodically or whenever demanded by the regulating agency.

c. Wherever the mines/dewatering project is situated in the coastal area special care should be taken to prevent sea water ingress. This should be supported by a technical evaluation report.

d. In case of mining projects detailed and continuous study on the groundwater regime, including groundwater modeling should be carried out and the results should be submitted to the Regional Directorate of CGWB periodically.

V. Abstraction of Saline Ground Water by Industries/infrastructure Projects

Industries/infrastructure projects desirous of utilizing saline ground water would be permitted to extract saline groundwater. However, due care to be taken in respect of disposal of the effluents by the units so as to protect

the water bodies and the aquifers from pollution. Proposals pertaining to such cases must have a detailed project report elucidating the mechanism of handling the effluent water and its various uses. All precautions must be taken for protection of environment especially fresh water aquifers in and around the area. Large scale recharge mechanism should be adopted wherever feasible in such cases to improve the ground water conditions in the region.

VI. Industries Using Groundwater as Raw Material and other Water Intensive Industries

Industries using water as raw material/water intensive industries like packaged drinking water, mineral water industries, distilleries, breweries, soft drink manufacturing industries, textiles, paper & pulp, etc shall **not be granted NOC** for groundwater withdrawal from OE areas. In Safe, Semi-Critical & Critical areas NOC for ground water withdrawal is mandatory for these industries as per Section B-1. However, ground water withdrawal will be limited as follows:

Category	Ground water withdrawal limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited	No permission for industries under this category[4]

[In the renewal cases of water intensive units in Notified and over-exploited areas, the recharge guidelines applicable to critical areas in the existing guidelines will be followed i.e. ground water withdrawal is limited to 50% of ground water recharge][5]

C. CHANGE IN LAND USE

Industries/ Infrastructure projects coming up in agricultural land or any other land after change in land use shall have to submit all documents endorsing the change of land use from competent authority. Withdrawal of ground water from existing abstraction structures, if any, after change in land use in the area can be done only after approval from the Central Ground Water Authority. Cases would be processed as per changed land use.

D. OTHER CONDITIONS (Applicable for all cases):

a. Sale and supply of raw/unprocessed/untreated ground water by unauthorized agencies for commercial use is not permitted.

b. Non-compliance of conditions mentioned in the NOC may be taken as sufficient reason for cancellation of NOC accorded/ non-renewal of NOC.

c. Wherever State Government Authorities are in existence to manage and control ground water regimes, the Groundwater Regulation would be done by them.

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[5] Inserted by Letter issued vide No. 21-4/CGWA/Guidelines/2012-1153 dated 04.09.2014.

The State Ground Water Authority (SGWA) shall send a quarterly progress report to CGWA for records.

d. In case of any delay in executing the project for bonafide reasons within the set time, for which NOC has been granted, the firm shall apply to CGWA for extension. CGWA may consider extension based on its merits.

e. No application for NOC shall be entertained without proper referral letters from the statutory authority (Central and State Govt. Dept and Agencies).

f. The referral letter shall contain verification on the quantum of water for the industry/project with detailed break up of groundwater consumption, recycle & reuse of the waste water, so that the wastage of the precious resource can be avoided. In case this is not given by the referral authority, applicant should obtain a letter from the Industries Dept/Project Sanctioning Authority on the same line.

g. The CRZA rules and regulation shall be applicable wherever in vogue.

h. No permission required for withdrawal of ground water from any area if withdrawal is done through non-energized means.

i. Mandatory clause on RWH may be relaxed in case of water logged/shallow water level (< 5 m bgl during pre monsoon) areas.

j. Relaxation in the quantity of ground water withdrawal in over-exploited areas, and/or quantity of recharge being affected by the firm can be permitted by CGWA if it feels it absolutely necessary in national interest.

k. The artificial recharge proposals are required to be vetted by any competent authority of State/Centre.

l. Treated water shall not be used for recharge to ground water, since it may contain heavy metals & other toxic elements. The treated waters shall be fully used by the proponent or any other agency, who can utilize it without contaminating the underlying aquifer / water bodies.

m. NOC issued is non-transferable.

E. ISSUANCE/ RENEWAL OF NOC

a. NOC will be accorded in non notified areas for a period of two years initially and will be renewed for a period of three years thereafter, subject to compliance of conditions mentioned in the NOC. Subsequently NOC's shall be renewed every five years subject to the compliance of the conditions mentioned in the renewed NOC.

b. [Renewal of NOCs for ground water withdrawal for industrial/ infrastructure/ mining projects in Notified Areas, the Authorized Officer will check the compliance of conditions of NOC and will recommend the case(s) to concerned Regional Director of Central Ground Water Board who after evaluation will further recommend and forward the case to CGWA for issuance of renewal of NOC.][5]

c. In case of change in category of the area, renewals would be granted with conditions as laid down for such new category areas. In case it is difficult to comply with the conditions the applicant should satisfy the authority for granting exemption/alternative measures.

d. In case it is found that some of the conditions stipulated during the issuance NOC have not been implemented in certain localities it may be relaxed by CGWA based on the recommendations of the concerned Regional Director for specific areas as per site specific condition.

e. Processing fee prescribed if any, from time to time shall be charged for issuance and renewal of NOC's.

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Note:

i) Guidelines are subject to modification from time to time

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[5] Substituted by letter issued vide No. 21-4/CGWA/Guidelines/2012-1153 dated 25.07.2014

ii) Explanation of technical terms used is given in Annexure-I
iii) Undertaking to be submitted by individual given in Annexure-II
iv) List of proformas is given in Annexure-III.

ANNEXURE-I

Definitions/Explanation of Technical Terms

1. **Notified Area**: Areas notified by Central Ground Water Authority for the purpose of Regulation of Ground Water development through Public Notices.
2. **Non-notified area**: Areas other than Notified areas for ground water regulation.
3. **EPA 1986**: Environmental Protection Act (1986).
4. **Safe area**: Area categorized as SAFE from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
5. **Semi-critical area**: Area categorized as SEMI-CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
6. **Critical area**: Area categorized as CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
7. **Over-exploited area**: Area categorized as OVER-EXPLOITED from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
8. **Aquifer**: Geological formation capable of storing and transmitting ground water.
9. **Deeper Aquifer**: In areas having multiple aquifer system, the aquifer/s occurring below the uppermost aquifer.
10. **Well**: Any structure sunk for the search or extraction of groundwater, including open wells, dug wells, bore wells, dug-cum-bore wells, tube wells, filter points, collector wells, infiltration galleries, recharge wells, or any of their combinations or variations.
11. **Tube Well; Bore Well; Dug Well**: Ground Water abstraction structures.
12. **Government Agency**: May be Central or State Government body.
13. **Mine**: Area where mining activity is taking place, or area abandoned after mining.
14. **Ground Water Recharge**: Augmenting the ground water resources of aquifer/s.
15. **Rainwater Harvesting**: The technique or system of collection and storage of rainwater, at micro watershed scale, including roof-top harvesting, for future use or for recharge of groundwater.
16. **Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting**: Collection and storage of rain water from the roof top of buildings.
17. **Artificial Recharge to ground water**: Augmenting the ground water reservoir through artificial means.

conductivity of electricity of water

18. **Infrastructure Project**: Housing, Township, SEZ, Hotel, Educational Institutions, Roads and Bridges, Commercial establishments, Offices, Airport, Transport terminus, Hospitals, others.

19. **Mining Project**: Project which involves mining activity either open cast or underground or both.

20. **Ground Water Draft**: Quantum of ground water withdrawal. microsiemens/cm

21. **Saline Water**: Water having salinity in excess of 2500 µmhos/cm at 25°C.

22. **Water Table Intersection**: Intersection of the Water Table on excavation of the overlying material due to mining or other activities.

23. **Recycle/Reuse**: Purifying waste water for using again/ putting water to multiple uses.

24. **Schools/College/Universities**: Educational Institutions/universities approved/recognized by State / Central Government.

25. **Hospitals**: Institutions providing medical facilities/treatment approved by State / Central Government.

26. **Bhawan:** Raj Bhawan or any other Central / State Government office complex or building.

27. **Government Department**: Either Central or State.

28. **Municipality:** Municipality, a Municipal Corporation or similar body of local urban governance by any other name.

29. **Groundwater:** Water, which exists below the surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through wells or any other means or emerges as springs and base flows in streams and rivers;

30. **Bgl:** Below Ground Level.

31. **BCM (bcm):** Billion cubic metres.

32. **Groundwater Abstraction structure:** Structure used to withdraw groundwater like bore well / tube well / dug well / dug cum bore well/tunnel well.

33. **Piezometer**: A bore well/tube well used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water sample periodically but not used for groundwater abstraction.

34. **Water Audit:** A numerical assessment quantity of water in any process, giving a detailed input and output in every stage.

ANNEXURE -II

UNDERTAKING TO BE SUBMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTION STRUCTURE FOR DRINKING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES IN NOTIFIED AREA ON NON-JUDICIAL STAMP PAPER AS PER THE STAMP VALUE IN VOGUE

I, ... resident of ....

....

do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the owner/lease of premises of

   .....

2. That in the above said premises/ building there is no supply of water by the Municipality/Govt. Agency/(ies) in the premises /area.

3. That I/we intend to install bore-well for abstraction of ground water for drinking/domestic use only. In the event of installing bore-well, the maximum diameter shall be restricted to 110 mm (four & half inches) and the capacity of the pump shall not exceed 1 H.P.

4. That I/we undertake that in the event of any instructions/directions from the Central Ground Water Authority/Deputy Commissioner/District Collector or any other authorized officer(s) of the Govt., we shall discontinue the usage of the said dug well/bore-well/tubewell if so required.

5. That I/we further undertake that I/we shall be held liable for any such civil/criminal action that may be initiated against me /us for violation of any of the terms and conditions of this Undertaking.

(DEPONENT)

VERIFICATION:

Verified at ..... on this day of ..... that the contents of the above Undertaking are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been suppressed.

(DEPONENT)

ANNEXURE-III

List of Proformas

1. **Application for permission to abstract ground water for industrial use.**

2. **Application for permission to abstract ground water for infrastructure projects.**

3. **Application for permission to dewater ground water .**

4. **Application for renewal of NOC to dewater ground water.**

ANNEXURE IV

SCHEDULE

List of 80 Areas Notified for Ground Water Regulation

S. No.	State	District Name	Mandal/Block/Taluka
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Chimathur
2		Anantapur	Narpala(NC)
3		Nizamabad	Vailpoor (NC)
4		Prakasam	Giddaluru
1	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Kalol
2		Gandhinagar	Mansa
3		Mahesana	Mahesana
1	Haryana	Kaithal	Rajaund
2		Sirsa	Ellenabad
1	Karnataka	Bagalkote	Badami
2		Bagalkote	Bagalkote(P)
3		Bangalore (U)	Anekal
4		Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (N)
5		Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (S)
6		Bangalore(R)	Devanhalli
7		Bangalore(R)	Dod Ballapur
8		Bangalore(R)	Hoskote
9		Bangalore(R)	Nelamangala(P)
10		Belgaum	Ramdurg
11		Belgaum	Raybag(P)
12		Gadag	Gadag(NC)
13		Kolar	Bangarapet
14		Chikballapur	Chik Ballapur
15		Chikballapur	Chintamani
16		Chikballapur	Gauribidanur
17		Chikballapur	Gudibanda
18		Kolar	Malur
19		Kolar	Mulbagal
20		Chikballapur	Sidlaghhatta
21		Tumkur	Koratagere(P)
22		Tumkur	Madhugiri(P)
1	Puducherry UT	Puducherry	Puducherry
1	Punjab	Amritsar	Ajnala
2		Taran taran	Patti
3		Taran taran	Tarn Taran
4		Fatehgarh Sahib	Amloh
5		Fatehgarh Sahib	Khamano
6		Fatehgarh Sahib	Khera
7		Hoshiarpur	Tanda
8		Jalandhar	Bhogpur
9		Jalandhar	Goraya/Rurka kalan
10		Jalandhar	Jalandhar east

11	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar west
12		Jalandhar	Nurmahal
13		Jalandhar	Phillaur
14		Kapurthala	Bholath/Nadala
15		Kapurthala	Dhilwan
16		Kapurthala	Kapurthala
17		Kapurthala	Sultanpur
18		Ludhiana	Pakhowal
19		Mansa	Bhikhi
20		Mansa	Budhlada
21		Mansa	Sardulgarh
22		Nawan Shahr	Aur
23		Nawan Shahr	Banga
24		Patiala	Patiala
25		Patiala	Sanaur
26		Ropar	Morinda
27		Sangrur	Bhawaniagarh
1	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chhitorgarh
2		Chittorgarh	Nimbahera
3		Nagaur	Kuchaman
1	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pollachi_S
2		Dharmapuri	Morappur
3		Dharmapuri	Pappireddipatti
4		Madurai	Usilampatti
5		Nagapattinam	Kuttalam
6		Namakkal	Rasipuram
7		Salem	Attur-S
8		Salem	Gangavalli
9		Salem	Panamaruthupatti
10		Salem	Talaivasal
11		Salem	Veerapandi
12		Tiruvannamalai	Chengam
13		Tiruvarur	valangaiman
14		Tuticorin	Udangudi
15		Vellore	Gudiyatham
16		Vellore	Jolarpet
17		Vellore	Pernampet
18		Vellore	Tiruppathur

Additional Guidelines

Government of India
CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY
Ministry of Water Resources
West Block-2, Wing-3, R. K. Puram, Sector-1, New Delhi-110066

GUIDELINES/CRITERIA ON SALINE GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION IN AREAS NOTIFIED FOR GROUND WATER REGULATION (w.e.f 5.4.2013)

1. In Notified areas, withdrawal of saline water from deeper aquifers can be permitted subject to the following conditions.

(a) Saline water withdrawn shall not contaminate the fresh water aquifers while transporting or using.
(b) No brine or waste disposal should occur in that area.
(c) The withdrawal of saline water or pumping of the saline aquifer by industries/organisations, should not affect the fresh water aquifer, if any in the area. The proposal needs to be supported with an appropriate ground water model.
(d) Piezometers should be constructed and monitored regularly for piezometric level & quality, of the aquifer from which the saline water is pumped, as well as, the adjacent/overlying/underlying fresh water aquifers, if any.
(e) The data generated has to be submitted to the respective Regional Director of CGWB periodically.
(f) CGWA has right to withdraw the permission at any time without assigning any reason.
(g) Adequate Rain Water Harvesting/Artificial Recharge should be done as per directives of CGWA.

2. In case of saline/contaminated water occurring within the phreatic zone or water logged area occurring as a pocket in notified area, withdrawal may be permitted for uses other than domestic use subject to: -

(a) The area shall be clearly demarcated and the respective Regional Director of CGWB shall give clear recommendation on the quantity which can be withdrawn.
(b) The withdrawal should not have any impact on the fresh water aquifer and this has to be ascertained by the concerned Regional Director, CGWB.
(c) Other conditions shall remain same as (1) above.[1]

[1] Additional Guidelines w.e.f. 5.04.2013

ANNEXURE R/6

CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY

(Constituted under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986)

Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for ground water abstraction

(With effect from 16.11.2015)

As per the National Green Tribunal directions and for further betterment of groundwater regulatory processes the guidelines of Central Ground Water Authority have been revised and placed below. The feedbacks, comments, and suggestions on these guidelines may be sent till 15th January, 2016 at cgwa@nic.in.

CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY

(Constituted under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986)

Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for ground water abstraction

(With effect from 16.11.2015)

Central Ground Water Authority
Ministry of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
Government of India

Government of India
CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
West Block 2, Wing 3, R K Puram, Sector 1, New Delhi-110066

Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for ground water abstraction

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ANNEXURE

Government of India
CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
West Block 2, Wing 3, R K Puram, Sector 1, New Delhi 110066

Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for ground water abstraction
(With effect from 16/11/2015)

1. SCOPE & OBJECTIVE

The prime objective of the guidelines for evaluation of proposals/requests for the withdrawal of ground water, is to focus on a specific part of ground water management viz. ensuring sustainability of ground water both in terms of quantity & quality and also focus on land based management of ground water resources, looking into the variations of availability of water in different climatic regions and diverse hydrogeological conditions in various states of the country. Explanation for different technical terms used in this document is given in *Annexure I.*

The annual replenishable ground water resources availability plays an important role in defining the guidelines. These are re-assessed from time to time and the latest assessment, as applicable to these guidelines are available on www.cgwb.gov.in

The latest assessment of the state wise ground water resources as on 31.03.2011 is available at the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) web site (http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/Dynamic%20GW% 20Resources%20-2011.pdf). As per the ground water resource estimates of 2011, out of the 6607 assessment units (Blocks, Mandals, Talukas, districts), 1071 over-exploited units, 217 critical units, 697 semi-critical units, 4580 safe units and 92 saline units have been identified across the country by Central Ground Water Board. The Annual replenishable ground water resources have been estimated as 433 Billion Cubic Metres (bcm). The Net Ground Water Availability is 398 bcm and the overall stage of ground water development of the country is 62%. The present guidelines will follow the assessment as on GWRE 2011 till it is revised.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) so far has notified 162 areas (http://cgwb.gov.in) the areas are for the purpose of regulation of ground water development. More areas are notified periodically and the up dated list as applicable to these guidelines is available on www.cgwa-noc.gov.in. The District Administrative Heads (Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate/District Collector) in case of Administrative Block or Taluka, or the Head of the Municipality (in case of Municipal Area) of the notified areas in the country have been appointed as 'Authorized Officers' by Central Ground Water Authority under Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) (1986).

Regulation of Ground Water development in Notified areas is through district administrative heads assisted by Advisory Committees under the provisions of Section 4 of the EPA, 1986. All issues pertaining to granting of NOC's for ground water

withdrawal, checking violations, sealing of ground water abstraction structures, launching of prosecution against offenders, attending to complaints, etc., are to be addressed by the Authorized Officers.

i. These guidelines supersede all the earlier guidelines with effect from 16/11/2015. The guidelines for abstraction of ground water in Notified/Non-Notified areas for various users are given below.

2. NOTIFIED AREAS

Permission to abstract ground water through any energized means will not be accorded for any purpose other than drinking water. The permission would be granted by the Authorised Officer in consultation with the advisory committee constituted for this purpose. The list of notified areas, is given in *Annexure II* and also available on the web-site (www.cgwb.gov.in).

2. 1. Drinking & Domestic purposes:

NOC can be accorded for construction of ground water abstraction structures/ replacement of existing defunct well for drinking and domestic purposes only. Government Water supplying agencies can be accorded NOC as per their requirement. NOC for infrastructure projects will be considered after issue of completion certificate from competent Authority as per Govt. norms for drinking and domestic purposes. NOC for ground water withdrawal will be considered only if Water Supplying Department is not providing adequate water in the area/premises. Proof for this is to be produced from the concerned authority by the applicant.

2. 1. 1. Individual households:

The conditions for granting the NOC to individual households in notified areas are given below:

a. Permission to be granted only for such cases where public water supply system does not exist. The permission shall be valid only till such time there is no public water supply provided. In that case, the abstraction structure shall be exclusively utilized for artificial recharge to ground water or sealed.

b. A certificate from the water supply agency regarding non-availability of government water supply to the area/individual is to be submitted by the applicant.

c. The premises should have only one ground water abstraction structure (either existing or new) to meet the drinking and domestic requirements. No tube-well/bore-well will be constructed, if any working tube-well already exists. In case the existing well has become non-functional and is to be replaced, it should be converted into recharge well, if possible or, properly sealed and no water be pumped from it. An undertaking as per *Annexure III* is to be submitted by individual.

d. The person(s) intending to construct new tube-well will seek permission from the Authorized officer/Advisory Committee, at least 30 days in

advance along with the name and address of the drilling agency, which will undertake construction of tube-well. Authorities/Nodal Agency can ask the user to supply additional information.

e. The maximum diameter of the tube-well should be restricted to 4″ only and the capacity of the pump should not exceed 1HP. In case of deep water level the capacity/dia of the structure will be decided by the Authority based on the site specific recommendations.

f. Concurrent with the construction of ground water abstraction structure, the owner of the tube-well shall undertake artificial recharge to ground water through rainwater harvesting in the premises.

g. The water from the tube-well/bore-well will be used exclusively for drinking and domestic purposes only within the premises.

h. All details of the drilling like rock formations encountered, the depth and diameter of the constructed tube-well, (Fracture zones encountered/zones tapped) type of pipes used in tube well, yield of bore well/tube well and ground water quality etc., shall be kept for record and are to be provided at the time of inspection.

i. Any violation of the above conditions will attract legal action under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2. 1. 2. Other than Individual households

The list of infrastructure projects, other than individual households is given in *Annexure IV*. The conditions for granting the NOC to such categories in notified areas are given below:

a. Maximum diameter of the ground water abstraction structures should be restricted to 150 mm (6 inches) only and capacity of the pump should not exceed 5 HP. In case of Government water supply agencies, housing societies, tube well size/dia. & HP of prime mover can be more depending on the ground water availability and requirement. The authorised officers in consultation with the advisory committee would decide on standards for the area/ district under their jurisdiction

b. Concurrent with the construction of ground water abstraction structures, the organization shall undertake artificial recharge to ground water through rain water harvesting structure in the premises within 45 days of issuance of NOC and will confirm to the Authorized Officer for verification.

c. Water meter installation in the abstraction structure is mandatory and confirmation of water meter installation shall be given to the Authorized Officer under intimation to the concerned Regional office of CGWB immediately after construction. The daily water meter reading should be maintained and quarterly report should be submitted to Authorized Officer.

d. The water from the ground water abstraction structures will be used for drinking and domestic purposes only.

e. All details of the drilling like location of well (Lat./Long.), formations encountered, the depth and diameter of the constructed ground water abstraction structures, type of pipes used, yield of bore well/ tube well (Fracture zones encountered/zones tapped) and ground water quality, etc., have to be furnished to the nodal agency authorized and to CGWB Regional Office within 15 days of the completion of the construction.

f. The permission for construction of ground water abstraction structure would be valid for a period of six months from the date of issue of NOC. If the structure is not constructed within validity period, the NOC would be deemed to have been cancelled.

g. The NOC issued would be non-transferable.

h. Permission to be granted only for such cases where public water supply system does not exist. The permission shall be valid only till such time there is no public water supply provided. In that case, the abstraction structure shall be exclusively utilized for artificial recharge to ground water or sealed.

i. Any violation of the above conditions will attract legal action under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Guidelines for granting of NOC by Central Ground Water Authority for saline ground water withdrawal to industries/projects in Notified areas underlain by Saline Ground Water is mentioned under Section 4.

In case the notified area is de-notified subsequently, the conditions pertaining to "non-notified areas" shall be followed.

3. NON-NOTIFIED AREAS

NOC for ground water withdrawal will be considered for Industries / Infrastructure / Mining projects as per the criteria given below.

3. 1. Criteria for Industries/Infrastructure/Mining Projects

3. 1. 1. Industries:

Category*	**Mandatory Recycle/Reuse (for various purposes except recharge to ground water)**	**Withdrawal permitted (% of proposed recharge) #**
Safe	Major and Medium Industries to recycle and reuse at least 40% of the waste water	NOC is required for ground water withdrawal subject to adoption of artificial recharge to ground water.
Semi-critical	Major and Medium Industries to recycle and reuse at least 50% of the waste water	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to undertaking of ground water recharge** measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 200% of the recharged quantity.

Category*	**Mandatory Recycle/Reuse (for various purposes except recharge to ground water)**	**Withdrawal permitted (% of proposed recharge) #**
Critical	Major and Medium industries should fully recycle and reuse the waste water	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to undertaking of ground water recharge** measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 100% of the recharged quantity.
Over-exploited	All Industries to fully recycle and reuse the waste water	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to undertaking of ground water recharge** measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 50% of the recharged quantity.

* The guidelines will follow the assessment as on Ground Water Resource Estimation (GWRE) 2011 till further revision.

Refer section 3.1.1.b for recharge criteria for Water Intensive Industry

**The recharge should be implemented within the premises and/or same water shed/assessment unit. Detail project proposal shall be included along with the application for NOC.

3.1.1. (b). Water Intensive Industries

Industries using ground water as raw material/water intensive industries shall not be granted NOC for ground water withdrawal in Over-Exploited areas. A list of different industries categorised as water intensive is given in *Annexure V*. In Safe, Semi-Critical & Critical areas NOC for ground water withdrawal is mandatory for these industries as per Section 3,1. However, ground water withdrawal will be limited as follows:

Category	**Ground Water Withdrawal Limit**
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge.
Semi- Critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge.
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge.
Over- Exploited	No permission for Industries under this category.

3.1.2. Infrastructure projects

The application for the infrastructure projects would be considered depending on the type of infrastructure project as per the *Annexure IV*.

a. Run-off from the entire project area is to be utilized either for artificial recharge to ground water unless risk of contamination exists or area is water logged or for storage for utilization or both.
b. The quantum of ground water for usage other than drinking/ domestic shall not exceed 25% of total ground water abstraction in case of Housing projects/Residential Townships.
c. Proponents are to submit a status report stating the quantum of water required and the quantity that would be provided by the Government Water Supplying agency. This should be supported by a letter from the agency.

3. 1. 3. Mining and De-watering projects

Abstraction of ground water by mining industries intersecting water table for de-watering of mine pit water, and de- watering ground water for basement construction of buildings, etc., may be permitted subject to the following conditions.

a. Conditions for recharge and recycle/reuse would be similar to those given in case of industries for withdrawal of ground water (Section 3.1). Project proponent has to submit mining plan with mine seepage computation/modelling studies carried out by them.
b. The de-watered quantum of water is to be put to gainful use. This may include water supply and provide to water supply agencies, agriculture, dust suppression by the industry, utilization by the mining industry, utilization for artificial recharge to ground water, etc.
c. Piezometers for monitoring the ground water level of de-watered aquifers are to be mandatorily installed within the premises and in peripheral areas having adequate depth range. The record of water level data be maintained and to be provided periodically or whenever demanded by the regulating agency.
d. Wherever the mines/de-watering project is situated in the coastal area special care should be taken to prevent sea water ingress. This should be supported by a technical evaluation report.
e. In case of mining projects detailed and continuous study on the ground water regime, including ground water modelling should be carried out and the results should be submitted to the Regional Directorate of CGWB periodically.

4. ABSTRACTION OF SALINE GROUND WATER

Any Industry/project desirous of utilizing saline ground water, including from areas falling under over-exploited and Notified categories, would be permitted to extract saline ground water. However, due care to be taken in respect of disposal of the effluents by the units so as to protect the water bodies and the aquifers from pollution. Proposals pertaining to such cases must have a detailed project report elucidating the mechanism of handling the effluent water and its various uses. All precautions must be taken for protection of environment especially fresh water

aquifers in and around the area. Large scale recharge mechanism should be adopted wherever feasible in such cases to improve the ground water conditions in the region.

(I) In Notified areas, withdrawal of saline water from deeper aquifers can be permitted subject to the following conditions.

(a) Saline water withdrawal shall not contaminate the fresh water aquifers while transporting or using.
(b) No brine or waste disposal should occur in that area.
(c) The withdrawal of saline water or pumping of the saline aquifer by industries/organizations, should not affect the fresh water aquifer, if any in the area.
(d) Piezometers should be constructed and monitored regularly for piezometric level & quality, of the aquifer from which the saline water is pumped, as well as, the adjacent/overlying/underlying fresh water aquifers, if any.
(e) The data generated has to be submitted to the respective Regional Director of CGWB periodically.
(f) CGWA has right to withdraw the permission at any time without assigning ay reason.
(g) Adequate Rain Water Harvesting/Artificial Recharge/Water conservation measures should be adopted in consultation with Regional Director of CGWB.

(II) In case of saline/contaminated water occurring within the phreatic zone or water logged area occurring as a pocket in notified area, withdrawal may be permitted for uses other than domestic use subject to:-

(a) The area shall be clearly demarcated and the respective Regional Director of CGWB shall give clear recommendation on the quantity which can be withdrawn.

(b) The withdrawal should not have any impact on the fresh water aquifer and this has to be ascertained by the concerned Regional Director, CGWB.

(c) Other conditions shall remain same as (1) above.

5. CHANGE IN LAND USE

Industries/ Infrastructure/Mining projects coming up in agricultural land or any other land after change in land use shall have to submit all documents endorsing the change of land use from competent authority. Withdrawal of ground water from existing abstraction structures, if any, after change in land use in the area can be done

only after approval from the Central Ground Water Authority. Cases would be processed as per changed land use.

6. OTHER CONDITIONS (Applicable for all cases):

a) Sale and supply of raw/unprocessed/untreated ground water by unauthorized agencies for commercial use is not permitted.

b) Non-compliance of conditions mentioned in the NOC may be taken as sufficient reason for cancellation of NOC accorded/ non-renewal of NOC.

c) Wherever State Government Authorities are in existence to manage and control ground water regimes, the Ground water Regulation would be done by them. The State Ground Water Authority (SGWA) shall send a quarterly progress report to CGWA for records.

d) In case of any delay in executing the project for bonafide reasons within the set time, for which NOC has been granted, the firm shall apply to CGWA for extension. CGWA may consider extension based on its merits. Any proposal to extend the validity of NOC would be considered for a similar period with recharge conditions applicable as per guidelines in force, provided no ground water abstraction has been made.

e) No application for NOC shall be entertained without referral letters from the statutory authority (Central and State Govt. Departments and Agencies like State Pollution Control Board, Industries Department, Industrial Development Authority).

f) The referral letter shall contain verification on the quantum of water for the industry/project with detailed break up of ground water consumption, recycle & reuse of the waste water, so that the wastage of the precious resource can be avoided. In case this is not given by the referral authority, applicant should obtain a letter from the Industries Dept/Project Sanctioning Authority/ local municipal authority in urban areas on the same lines.

g) The CRZA rules and regulation shall be applicable wherever in vogue.

h) No permission required for withdrawal of ground water from any area if withdrawal is done through non-energized means.

i) Mandatory clause on Artificial Recharge to ground water may be relaxed in case of water logged/shallow water level (< 5 m bgl during pre monsoon) areas.

j) Relaxation in the quantity of ground water withdrawal in over-exploited areas, and/or quantity of recharge being affected by the firm can be permitted by CGWA if it feels it absolutely necessary in national interest.

k) The artificial recharge proposals are required to be vetted by any competent authority of State/Centre.

l) Treated water shall not be used for recharge to ground water, since it may contain heavy metals & other toxic elements. The treated waters shall be fully used by the proponent or any other agency, who can utilize it without contaminating the underlying aquifer / water bodies.

m) NOC issued is non-transferable.

n) Abstraction structure should be located inside the premises of project property.

o) The general guidelines for the ground water level monitoring and construction of piezometers for this purpose are annexed as *Annexure VI.*

7. ISSUANCE/ RENEWAL OF NOC

a) NOC will be accorded in non notified areas for a period of two years initially and will be renewed for a period of three years, subject to compliance of conditions mentioned in the NOC. Thereafter, NOC's shall be renewed every five years subject to the compliance of the conditions mentioned in the renewed NOC.

b) Renewal of NOC's issued earlier to industries/projects in non-notified areas and where the area has subsequently become notified, will be done by CGWA for every two (2) years. The Authorized officer will forward the application to the concerned Regional Director of CGWB with his recommendations for processing and forwarding to CGWA.

c) In case of change in category of the area, renewals would be granted with conditions as laid down for such new category areas. In case it is difficult to comply with the conditions the applicant should satisfy the authority for granting exemption/alternative measure. The condition of recharge may be relaxed for OE blocks at par with Critical blocks and for Critical blocks at par with semi-critical blocks.

d) In case it is found that some of the conditions stipulated during the issuance NOC have not been implemented in certain localities it may be relaxed by CGWA based on the recommendations of the concerned Regional Director for specific areas as per site specific condition.

e) Categorization of certain industries as 'Water intensive industry' have been made with effect from 15.11.2012. Since then ground water withdrawal by such industries is not permitted in OE areas. Renewal of NOC for those water intensive industries to which NOC was issued for ground water withdrawal prior to 15.11.2012 and are now falling in Over-exploited and Notified areas will be done by CGWA initially for two years and subsequently for every three years. For Notified areas, the authorized officer shall forward his recommendations to the Regional Director who in turn would send the same alongwith his recommendations to CGWA. The renewal would be limited to 50% of the recharge quantity or the earlier permitted quantity whichever is less.

f) Processing fee prescribed if any, from time to time shall be charged for issuance and renewal of NOC.

8. ISSUANCE OF NOC TO EXISTING INDUSTRIES

All existing Industries/projects which are drawing ground water and have not obtained NOC for ground water withdrawal from Central Ground Water Authority, either due to its coming into existence prior to formation of CGWA or due to

exemption from obtaining NOC as per earlier guidelines, shall apply to CGWA for NOC for ground water withdrawal with immediate effect. This would be applicable to States/UT's in which regulation of ground water withdrawal is being done by CGWA. The application has to be submitted online. The grant of NOC would be considered as per prevailing guidelines.

It would be mandatory for these industries/projects to submit water quality report of effluents, if any, vetted by competent authority. The industry/project should have valid EC or 'consent to operate' under water act or referral letter issued by the State/ Central regulatory authority.

9. PROCESSING FEE

A Processing fee of Rs. 1000/- per new NOC and Rs. 500/- per renewal of NOC shall be applicable for issuance of NOC or its renewal.

Note: Guidelines are subject to modification from time to time.

Annexure-I

Explanations for the Technical Terms used:

1. **Notified Area**: Areas notified by Central Ground Water Authority for the purpose of Regulation of Ground Water development through Public Notices.
2. **Non-notified area**: Areas other than Notified areas for ground water regulation.
3. **EPA 1986**: Environmental Protection Act (1986).
4. **Safe area**: Area categorized as SAFE from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
5. **Semi-critical area**: Area categorized as SEMI-CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
6. **Critical area**: Area categorized as CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
7. **Over-exploited area**: Area categorized as OVER-EXPLOITED from the ground water resources point of view, based on the ground water resources estimation 2009 or the latest estimation carried out by CGWB.
8. **Aquifer**: Geological formation capable of storing and transmitting ground water.
9. **Deeper Aquifer**: In areas having multiple aquifer system, the aquifer/s occurring below the uppermost aquifer.
10. **Well**: Any structure sunk for the search or extraction of ground water, including open wells, dug wells, bore wells, dug-cum-bore wells, tube wells, filter points, collector wells, infiltration galleries, recharge wells, or any of their combinations or variations.
11. **Tube Well; Bore Well; Dug Well**: Ground Water abstraction structures.
12. **Government Agency**: May be Central or State Government body.
13. **Mine**: Area where mining activity is taking place, or area abandoned after mining.
14. **Ground Water Recharge**: Augmenting the ground water resources of aquifer/s.
15. **Rainwater Harvesting**: The technique or system of collection and storage of rainwater, at micro watershed scale, including roof-top harvesting, for future use or for recharge of ground water.
16. **Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting**: Collection and storage of rain water from the roof top of buildings.
17. **Artificial Recharge to ground water**: Augmenting the ground water reservoir through artificial means.
18. **Infrastructure Project**: Housing, Township, SEZ, Hotel, Educational Institutions, Roads and Bridges, Commercial establishments, Offices, Airport, Transport terminus, Hospitals, others.

19. **Mining Project**: Project which involves mining activity either open cast or underground or both.
20. **Ground Water Draft**: Quantum of ground water withdrawal.
21. **Saline Water**: Water having salinity in excess of 2500 µmhos/cm at 25^0C.
22. **Water Table Intersection**: Intersection of the Water Table on excavation of the overlying material due to mining or other activities.
23. **Recycle/Reuse**: Purifying waste water for using again/ putting water to multiple uses.
24. **Schools/College/Universities**: Educational Institutions/universities approved/recognized by State / Central Government.
25. **Hospitals**: Institutions providing medical facilities/treatment approved by State / Central Government.
26. **Bhawan:** Raj Bhawan or any other Central / State Government office complex or building.
27. **Government Department**: Either Central or State.
28. **Municipality:** Municipality, a Municipal Corporation or similar body of local urban governance by any other name.
29. **Ground water:** Water, which exists below the surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through wells or any other means or emerges as springs and base flows in streams and rivers;
30. **Bgl:** Below Ground Level.
31. **BCM (bcm):** Billion cubic metres.
32. **Ground water Abstraction structure:** Structure used to withdraw ground water like bore well / tube well / dug well / dug cum bore well/tunnel well.
33. **Piezometer:** A bore well/tube well used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water sample periodically but not used for ground water abstraction.
34. **Water Audit:** A numerical assessment quantity of water in any process, giving a detailed input and output in every stage.

Annexure II

List of 162 areas notified by CGWA

S. No.	STATE / UT	LOCATION	Date of Notification
1	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi (Rural) Mandal of Chittor District	5.12.2005
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vempalli Mandal of Cuddapah District	5.12.2005
3	Andhra Pradesh	Chilmathur Mandal of Anantapur District	27.11.2012
4	Andhra Pradesh	Narpala (NC) Mandal of Anantapur District	27.11.2012
5	Andhra Pradesh	Giddaluru Mandal of Prakasam District	27.11.2012
6	Diu	Union Territory of Diu	14.10.1998
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar taluka (aquifer below 200 mbgl declared as notified for meeting drinking and domestic requirements), District Gandhinagar	2.09.2000
8	Gujarat	Kalol taluk of Gandhinagar district	27.11.2012
9	Gujarat	Mansa taluk of Gandhinagar district	27.11.2012
10	Gujarat	Mahesana taluk of Mahesana district	27.11.2012
11	Haryana	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad & Ballabhgarh	14.10.1998
12	Haryana	Shahbad Block of Kurukshetra District	2.12.2006
13	Haryana	Nangal Chowdhary Block of Mahendragarh District	2.12.2006
14	Haryana	Narnaul Block of Mahendragarh District	2.12.2006
15	Haryana	Samalkha Block of Panipat District	2.12.2006
16	Haryana	Karnal Block of Karnal District	2.12.2006
17	Haryana	Khol Block of Rewari District	2.12.2006
18	Haryana	Entire Gurgaon District	13.08.2011
19	Haryana	Badra block of Bhiwani District	13.08.2011
20	Haryana	Ladwa block of Kurukshetra District	13.08.2011
21	Haryana	Pehowa block of Kurukshetra District	13.08.2011
22	Haryana	Rania block of Sirsa District	13.08.2011
23	Haryana	Tohana block of Fatehabad District	13.08.2011
24	Haryana	Gulha block of Kaithal District	13.08.2011
25	Haryana	Bapoli block of Panipath District	13.08.2011
26	Haryana	Rajaund block of Kaithal District	27.11.2012
27	Haryana	Ellenabad block of Sirsa District	27.11.2012
28	Karnataka	Badami taluka of Bagalkote District	27.11.2012
29	Karnataka	Bagalkote(P) taluka of Bagalkote District	27.11.2012
30	Karnataka	Anekal taluka of Bangalore (U) District	27.11.2012
31	Karnataka	Bangalore (N) taluka of Bangalore (U) District	27.11.2012
32	Karnataka	Bangalore (S) taluka of Bangalore (U) District	27.11.2012

33	Karnataka	Devanhalli taluka of Bangalore (R) District	27.11.2012
34	Karnataka	Dod Ballapur taluka of Bangalore (R) District	27.11.2012
35	Karnataka	Hoskote taluka of Bangalore (R) District	27.11.2012
36	Karnataka	Nelamangala(P) taluka of Bangalore (R) District	27.11.2012
37	Karnataka	Ramdurg taluka of Belgaum District	27.11.2012
38	Karnataka	Raybag(P) taluka of Belgaum District	27.11.2012
39	Karnataka	Gadag(NC) taluka of Gadag District	27.11.2012
40	Karnataka	Bangarapet taluka of Kolar District	27.11.2012
41	Karnataka	Chikballapur taluka of Chikballapur District	27.11.2012
42	Karnataka	Chintamani taluka of Chikballapur District	27.11.2012
43	Karnataka	Gauribidanur taluka of Chikballapur District	27.11.2012
44	Karnataka	Gudibanda taluka of Chikballapur District	27.11.2012
45	Karnataka	Malur taluka of Kolar District	27.11.2012
46	Karnataka	Mulbagal taluka of Kolar District	27.11.2012
47	Karnataka	Sidlaghhatta taluka of Chikballapur District	27.11.2012
48	Karnataka	Koratagere(P) taluka of Tumkur District	27.11.2012
49	Karnataka	Madhugiri(P) taluka of Tumkur District	27.11.2012
50	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar Block of Dhar District	2.12.2006
51	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar Block of Dhar District	2.12.2006
52	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur Block of Mandsaur District	2.12.2006
53	Madhya Pradesh	Sitamau Block of Mandsaur District	2.12.2006
54	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch Block of Neemuch District	2.12.2006
55	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora Block of Ratlam District	2.12.2006
56	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Municipal Corporation	2.12.2006
57	NCT, Delhi	South District	15.08.2000
58	NCT, Delhi	South West District	15.08.2000
59	NCT, Delhi	Yamuna Flood Plain Area	2.09.2000
60	Puducherry UT	Puducherry UT	27.11.2012
61	Punjab	Ludhiana City, Ludhiana District	11.12.1998
62	Punjab	Moga-I Block of Moga District	2.12.2006
63	Punjab	Moga-II Block of Moga District	2.12.2006
64	Punjab	Sangrur Block of Sangrur District	2.12.2006
65	Punjab	Mahal Kalan Block of Barnala District	2.12.2006
66	Punjab	Ahmedgarh Block of Sangrur District	2.12.2006
67	Punjab	Nakodar block of Jalandhar District	13.08.2011
68	Punjab	Shahkot block of Jalandhar District	13.08.2011

69	Punjab	Lohian block of Jalandhar District	13.08.2011
70	Punjab	Pattran block of Patiala District	13.08.2011
71	Punjab	Phagwara block of Kapurthala District	13.08.2011
72	Punjab	Nihalsinghwala block of Moga District	13.08.2011
73	Punjab	Dhuri block of Sangrur District	13.08.2011
74	Punjab	Sunam block of Sangrur District	13.08.2011
75	Punjab	Barnala block of Barnala District	13.08.2011
76	Punjab	Sherpur block of Sangrur District	13.08.2011
77	Punjab	Malerkotla block of Sangrur District	13.08.2011
78	Punjab	Khanna block of Ludhiana District	13.08.2011
79	Punjab	Ajnala block of Amritsar District	27.11.2012
80	Punjab	Patti Block of Taran Taran District	27.12.2012
81	Punjab	Taran Taran Block of Taran Taran District	27.12.2012
82	Punjab	Amloh block of Fatehgarh District	27.11.2012
83	Punjab	Khamano block of Fatehgarh District	27.11.2012
84	Punjab	Khera block of Fatehgarh District	27.11.2012
85	Punjab	Tanda block of Hoshiarpur District	27.11.2012
86	Punjab	Bhogpur block of Jalandhar District	27.11.2012
87	Punjab	Goraya/Rurka kalan block of Jalandhar District	27.11.2012
88	Punjab	Jalandhar east block of Jalandhar District	27.11.2012
89	Punjab	Jalandhar west block of Jalandhar District	27.11.2012
90	Punjab	Nurmahal block of Jalandhar District	27.11.2012
91	Punjab	Phillaur block of Jalandhar District	27.11.2012
92	Punjab	Nadala block of Kapurthala District	27.11.2012
93	Punjab	Dhilwan block of Kapurthala District	27.11.2012
94	Punjab	Kapurthala block of Kapurthala District	27.11.2012
95	Punjab	Sultanpur block of Kapurthala District	27.11.2012
96	Punjab	Pakhowal block of Ludhiana District	27.11.2012
97	Punjab	Bhikhi block of Mansa District	27.11.2012
98	Punjab	Budhlada block of Mansa District	27.11.2012
99	Punjab	Sardulgarh block of Mansa District	27.11.2012
100	Punjab	Aur block of Nawanshahr District	27.11.2012
101	Punjab	Banga block of Nawanshahr District	27.11.2012
102	Punjab	Patiala block of Patiala District	27.11.2012
103	Punjab	Sanaur block of Patiala District	27.11.2012
104	Punjab	Morinda block of Ropar District	27.11.2012
105	Punjab	Bhawaniagarh block of Sangrur District	27.11.2012
106	Rajasthan	Jhotwara block, Jaipur District	27.11.2012
107	Rajasthan	Pushkar Valley, Ajmer District	5.12.2005
108	Rajasthan	Jalore block, Jalore District	5.12.2005
109	Rajasthan	Raniwara block, Jalore District	5.12.2005

110	Rajasthan	Budhana block, Jhunjunu District	5.12.2005
111	Rajasthan	Chirawa block, Jhunjunu District	5.12.2005
112	Rajasthan	Mundwa block, Nagaur District	5.12.2005
113	Rajasthan	Surajgarh Block, Jhunjunu District	2.12.2006
114	Rajasthan	Dhod Block, Sikar District	2.12.2006
115	Rajasthan	Shri Madhopur Block, Sikar District	2.12.2006
116	Rajasthan	Behror Block, Alwar District	2.12.2006
117	Rajasthan	Bhinmal Block, Jalore District	2.12.2006
118	Rajasthan	Rajgarh block of Churu District	13.08.2011
119	Rajasthan	Osian block of Jodhpur District	13.08.2011
120	Rajasthan	Bhopalgarh block of Jodhpur District	13.08.2011
121	Rajasthan	Bilara block of Jodhpur District	13.08.2011
122	Rajasthan	Merta block of Nagaur District	13.08.2011
123	Rajasthan	Baetu block of Barmer District	13.08.2011
124	Rajasthan	Sambher block of Jaipur District	13.08.2011
125	Rajasthan	Govindgarh block of Jaipur District	13.08.2011
126	Rajasthan	Sanganer block of Jaipur District	13.08.2011
127	Rajasthan	Bassi block of Jaipur District	13.08.2011
128	Rajasthan	Amer block of Jaipur District	13.08.2011
129	Rajasthan	Shahpura block of Jaipur District	13.08.2011
130	Rajasthan	Mandore block of Jodhpur District	13.08.2011
131	Rajasthan	Sayala block of Jalore District	13.08.2011
132	Rajasthan	Sanchore block of Jalore District	13.08.2011
133	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh block of Jhunjhunu District	13.08.2011
134	Rajasthan	Udaipurwati block of Jhunjhunu District	13.08.2011
135	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu block of Jhunjhunu District	13.08.2011
136	Rajasthan	Todabhim block of Karauli District	13.08.2011
137	Rajasthan	Pisangan block of Ajmer District	13.08.2011
138	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh block of Chittorgarh District	27.11.2012
139	Rajasthan	Nimbahera Block of Chittorgarh District	27.11.2012
140	Rajasthan	Kuchaman block of Nagaur District	27.11.2012
141	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi S block of Coimbatore District	27.11.2012
142	Tamil Nadu	Morappur block Dharmapuri District	27.11.2012
143	Tamil Nadu	Pappireddipatti block of Dharmapuri District	27.11.2012
144	Tamil Nadu	Usilampatti block of Madauri District	27.11.2012
145	Tamil Nadu	Kuttalam block of Nagapattinam District	27.11.2012
146	Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram block of Namakkal District	27.11.2012
147	Tamil Nadu	Attur-S block of Salem District	27.11.2012
148	Tamil Nadu	Gangavalli block of Salem District	27.11.2012
149	Tamil Nadu	Panamaruthupatti block of Salem District	27.11.2012
150	Tamil Nadu	Talaivasal block of Salem District	27.11.2012
151	Tamil Nadu	Veerapandi block of Salem Distict	27.11.2012
152	Tamil Nadu	Chengam block of Tiruvannamalai	27.11.2012

		District	
153	Tamil Nadu	Valangaiman block of Tiruvarur District	27.11.2012
154	Tamil Nadu	Udangudi block of Thoothukudi District	27.11.2012
155	Tamil Nadu	Gudiyatham block of Vellore District	27.11.2012
156	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet block of Vellore District	27.11.2012
157	Tamil Nadu	Pernampet block of Vellore District	27.11.2012
158	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppathur block of Vellore District	27.11.2012
159	Telangana	Midjil Mandal of Mahabubnagar District	5.12.2005
160	Telangana	Vailpoor (NC) Mandal of Nizamabad District	27.11.2012
161	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad District	04.04.1998
162	West Bengal	Haldia Industrial complex (aquifer below 120 mbgl), Haldia, district East Medinipur	15.08.2000

Annexure-III

UNDERTAKING TO BE SUBMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GROUND WATER ABSTRACTION STRUCTURE FOR DRINKING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES IN NOTIFIED AREA ON NON-JUDICIAL STAMP PAPER AS PER THE STAMP VALUE IN VOGUE.

I, …….. resident of …….

do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the owner/lease of premises of …….
2. That in the above said premises/ building there is no supply of water by the Municipality/Govt. Agency/(ies) in the premises /area.
3. That I/we intend to install bore-well for abstraction of ground water for drinking/domestic use only. In the event of installing bore-well, the maximum diameter shall be restricted to 110 mm (four & half inches) and the capacity of the pump shall not exceed 1 H.P.
4. That I/we undertake that in the event of any instructions/directions from the Central Ground Water Authority/Deputy Commissioner/District Collector or any other authorized officer(s) of the Govt., we shall discontinue the usage of the said dug well/bore-well/tubewell if so required.
5. That I/we further undertake that I/we shall be held liable for any such civil/criminal action that may be initiated against me /us for violation of any of the terms and conditions of this Undertaking.

(DEPONENT)

VERIFICATION:

Verified at …… on this day of ……. that the contents of the above Undertaking are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been suppressed.

(DEPONENT)

Annexure-IV

List of Infrastructure Projects

Residential apartment
Residential township
Business Plaza
Malls & Multiplex
Hospitals
Office building
School
College
University
Resort
Hotel
Holiday home/Guest house
Industrial Area (Non-Industrial use)
SEZ (Non Industrial use)
Banquet Hall
Metro Station
Railway Station
Bus Depot
Airport
Seaport
Highway infrastructure
Fire station
Warehouse
IT Complex
Logistics & Cargo

Annexure: V

List of Water Intensive Industries

Packaged drinking water
Mineral water plant
Tannery
Distillery
Brewery
Soft drink
Paper & pulp
Fertilizer
Textile Dyeing
Textile Printing
Textile spinning
Sugar
Dairy Product
Water park & amusement center

Annexure VI

Guidelines For Installation of Piezometers and their Monitoring

Piezometer is a borewell/ tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering the tape/sounder or automatic water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing whenever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows for compliance of NOC:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum of 50 m distance from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about 4" to 6".
- The depth of the piezometer should be same as in case of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one piezometers are installed the second piezometer should monitor the shallow ground water regime. It will facilitate shallow as well as deeper ground water aquifer monitoring.
- The measuring frequency should be monthly and accuracy of measurement should be up to cm. The reported measurement should be given in meter upto two decimal.
- For measurement of water level sounder or Automatic Water Level Recorder (AWLR) with telemetry system should be used for accuracy.
- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tubewells has been stopped for about four to six hours.
- All the details regarding coordinates, reduced level (with respect to mean level), depth, zone tapped and assembly lowered should be provided for bringing the piezometer into the National Hydrograph Monitoring System of Central Ground Water Board, and for its validation.
- The ground water quality has to be monitored twice in a year during pre-monsoon (May/June) and post-monsoon (October/November) periods. Quality may be got analyzed from NABL approved lab. Besides, one sample (1 lt capacity bottle) of ground water collected during pre-monsson after proper packing may be sent to the concerned Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, for chemical analysis.
- A permanent display board should be installed at Piezometer/ Tubewell site for providing the location, piezometer/ tubewell number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tubewell for standard referencing and identification.
- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care off.

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99 REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
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जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय

(केंद्रीय भूमिगत जल प्राधिकरण)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2018

का.आ. 6140(अ).— एमसी मेहता बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में सिविल रिट याचिका संख्या 4677/1985 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 10 दिसंबर, 1996 को जारी आदेश के निर्देशों के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सरकार ने अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 38 (असाधारण) तारीख 14 जनवरी, 1997 द्वारा भूमिगत जल प्रबंधन और विकास के विनियमन एवं नियंत्रण के उद्देश्य से तथा इससे संबन्धित कतिपय शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने एवं कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (वर्ष 1986 का 29) की धारा 5 के अधीन शक्तियों के प्रयोग के लिए केंद्रीय भूमिगत जल प्राधिकरण (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात प्राधिकरण कहा गया है) का गठन किया है;

प्राधिकरण, ऐसे बीस राज्यों और तीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जहां भूमिगत जल विकास को संबंधित राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा विनियमित नहीं किया जा रहा है, वहाँ इस संबंध में उद्योगों या अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं या खनन परियोजनाओं आदि को भूमिगत जल के निष्कर्षण के लिए अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र (एनओसी) जारी कर और समय-समय पर मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धांत तैयार कर भूमिगत जल विकास और प्रबंधन का विनियमन कर रहा है;

कुछ राज्य सरकारों या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा भूमिगत जल विकास और प्रबंधन के विनियमन के लिए विधान का अधिनियमन किया गया है तथा विनियामक निर्देश या आदेश जारी किए गए हैं;

क्रम सं.	विवरण	पीजेड-1	पीजेड-2	पीजेड-3
1	स्थान	अवस्थिति को दर्शाते हुए लेआउट योजना सहित निर्देशांक		
2	गहराई (मी.)			
3	मानिटरिंग कार्यक्रम			
4	डबडब्ल्यूएलआर के साथ पीजोमीटर के फोटोग्राफ			

9. राज्य/संघ राज्य भूमि प्राधिकरण से एनओसी की प्रति
10. जल लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट
11. जल लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में यथानिर्धारित सिफारिशों का अनुपालन
12. एनओसी के अनुपालन से संबंधित कोई अन्य ब्यौरा।

[फा. सं. 24011/6/2018-जीडब्ल्यू]
के. सी. नायक, अध्यक्ष

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

(CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2018

S.O. 6140(E).—WHEREAS, on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated the 10th December, 1996 in Civil writ Petition No. 4677 of 1985, M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereafter referred to as the 'Authority') vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water management and development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions relating thereto;

AND WHEREAS, the Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or mining projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time in twenty states and three Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government or Union territory administration concerned;

AND WHEREAS, some of the State Governments or Union territories enacted legislations and issued regulatory directions or orders for regulating ground water development and management;

AND WHEREAS, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi vide its order dated the 15th April, 2015 in O.A. Nos. 204/205/206 of 2014 has issued directions to the Authority to ensure that any person operating tube-well, or any means to extract ground water shall obtain permission from the Authority and shall operate the same subject to the law in force, even if such unit is existing unit or the unit is yet to be established;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 9th July, 2015 in O.A. Nos. 34 and 37 of 2014 directed all industrial units which are members of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to approach the Authority through State Pollution Control Board for registration of their bore-wells and to obtain No objection Certificate in accordance with the law;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 13th July, 2017 in O.A. No. 200 of 2014 directed that every industry should be directed to pay for extraction of such water, that too, subject to the conditions stated in the order permitting such extraction;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its orders dated the 28th August, 2018 and 29th August, 2018 in O.A. Nos. 176 of 2015 and 59 of 2012 respectively, directed the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to forthwith review the existing mechanism so as to ensure effective steps for conserving the ground water resources;

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 and section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Authority, with a view to protect the ground water resources had circulated the draft guidelines for grant of 'No Objection Certificate' on the 11th October, 2017 inviting comments and suggestions from all stakeholders;

AND WHEREAS, all comments and suggestions received in response to the said draft guidelines have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi and the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 read with section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Ground Water Authority hereby notifies the guidelines to regulate groundwater over-exploitation and conserve the groundwater resources in the country as per the Schedule below:

SCHEDULE

Guidelines to regulate and control Ground Water Extraction in India

INDEX

ANNEXURES

Annexure III:	Proforma for submission of information regarding ground water abstraction by Defence/ Paramilitary/ Army Establishments and Govt. Water Supply Agencies
Annexure IV:	Guidelines for installation of piezometers and monitoring of groundwater levels and quality
Annexure V:	Supreme Court Order in Civil Writ petition 36 of 2009 regarding measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells
Annexure VI:	Indicative list of Infrastructure projects
Annexure VII:	Estimation of water requirements for drinking and domestic use.
Annexure VIII:	Outline of hydrogeological report for obtaining NOC
Annexure IX:	Annual water audits by the Industries
Annexure X:	Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/ projects
Annexure XI:	Outline of compliance report to be submitted with applications for renewal of NOC

Government of India
CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY
Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR
Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi 110011

Guidelines to regulate and control Ground Water Extraction in India
(With effect from 01.06.2019)

1. Background

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted by the Government of India vide notification No. S.O. 38(E) dated 14.01.1997 under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), in pursuance of the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in I.A. No. 32 in W.P. (C) No. 4677 of 1985, has been regulating ground water development and management in the country. The Authority has been vested with the following powers:

(i) Exercise of powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act.
(ii) To resort to penal provisions contained in Sections 15 to 21 of the said Act.
(iii) To regulate and control, management and development of ground water in the Country and to issue necessary regulatory directions for this purpose.
(iv) Exercise of powers under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for appointment of officers.

In exercise of powers conferred upon it, the Authority regulates ground water development through various means including grant of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for abstraction of ground water and issuing advisories, directions, notifications etc. as and when necessary. The Authority has been granting NOCs for withdrawal of groundwater by new industries and those under expansion/ infrastructure/ mining projects since 1999. Central Ground Water Authority has framed guidelines for grant of NOC for withdrawal of groundwater, which have been revised from time to time. Last revision in guidelines was done in 2015 to bring existing industries/ infrastructure/ mining projects under the purview of NOC as per directions of the Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 15.04.2015 in the matter of Krishan Kant Singh Vs. M/s Deoria Paper Ltd., Hata Road, Narainpur, Deoria and other connected matters.

List of States/ Union Territories, where ground water development is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority is given in Annexure I. The remaining States/ Union Territories are regulating ground water development through ground water legislation enacted by them or through Government Orders.

Glossary of technical terms used in the guidelines is at Annexure II. The words 'abstraction', 'extraction', 'drawal' and 'withdrawal' have been used interchangeably in this document.

2. Guidelines to regulate and control Ground Water Extraction in India

These guidelines will come into force with effect from 01.06.2019 and will supersede all the earlier guidelines issued by Central Ground Water Authority. These guidelines will have pan India applicability. The entire process of grant of NOC is done online through a web based application system of CGWA (URL will be announced later). States may suggest additional conditions/ criteria based on the local hydro geological situations which will be reviewed by CGWA before acceptance.

2.1. Exemptions

1. The following categories of users shall be exempted from obtaining NOC for ground water abstraction:
   - i. All users drawing/ proposing to draw ground water through non- energized means (bucket & rope, hand pump, mhote etc.)
   - ii. Individual households drawing/ proposing to draw ground water from a single dug well/bore well/ tube well through delivery pipe of upto 1" diameter
   - iii. Agricultural users
   - iv. Armed Forces Establishments during operational deployment or during mobilization in forward locations

The following categories of users shall be granted exemption from the requirement of NOC for ground water withdrawal, subject to submission of particulars as per the proforma (Annexure III) to CGWA.

- i. Strategic and operational infrastructure projects for Armed Forces
- ii. Defence Establishments and Paramilitary Forces Establishments
- iii. Government water supply agencies in safe and semi critical areas

The agencies mentioned under Sl. Nos. i, ii and iii shall install digital water flow meters to monitor monthly ground water abstraction, construct observation wells (piezometers) equipped with Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLR) for regular monitoring of ground water levels if the proposed ground water extraction is > 10 m^3/ day. Data sharing mechanism will be the same as in Section 2.3.1.VII. They will also monitor ground water quality from the abstraction structures once in a year during the month of April/ May. Guidelines for construction of piezometer are given in Annexure IV. The ground water samples collected shall be analysed at an NABL accredited laboratory. The data on ground water abstraction, ground water levels and ground water quality shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of Central Ground Water Board on the web portal.

2.2. Drinking & Domestic use

Request for NOC shall be considered only in cases where the water supply department / agency concerned is unable to supply adequate amount of water in the area. For granting NOC for ground water withdrawal for drinking & domestic purposes, two broad categories identified are as follows:

- a) Individual households/ connections
- b) Infrastructure projects/ industries/ mining projects/ water supply agencies/ others

2.2.1. Individual households:

Individual houses drawing/ proposing to draw ground water through more than one functional bore well/ tube well / dug well or drawing ground water through delivery pipe of more than 1" diameter from a single ground water abstraction structure shall be required to seek NOC for ground water withdrawal under this category. NOC for ground water extraction shall be granted subject to the following conditions:

i. Application for NOC shall be accompanied by the proof of ownership of household(s).
ii. NOC for new wells shall be granted only in such cases where public water supply system does not exist/ water supply is inadequate.
iii. Applicant shall submit an affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- confirming non/ inadequate availability of public water supply.
iv. The NOC shall be valid for a period of 5 years from the date of issue or till such time public water supply is provided to the household, whichever is earlier. The applicant shall apply for renewal of NOC at least 90 days prior to expiry of its validity.
v. The user shall install digital water flow meter on the tube well/ bore well / dug well and submit the data through the web-portal
vi. The user shall submit ground water abstraction data through the web-portal.

vii. If the existing well becomes defunct within the validity period of NOC, the user can construct a replacement well under intimation to the Regional Director of CGWB. The defunct well shall be properly sealed as per guidelines given in Annexure V.

viii. The owner shall implement roof top rain water harvesting as per the prevalent building bye laws. However, no recharge shall be undertaken in areas prone to water logging (water levels within 5 metres below ground level).

ix. The owner shall pay Water Conservation Fee based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable (Refer Sub-section 2.6).

x. The NOC shall become void in case of change in land use of the property/ water use. It will then become mandatory for the owner to apply for fresh NOC.

2. 2. 2. Infrastructure projects/industries/ mining projects/ public water supply agencies / others requiring water only for drinking & domestic use

An indicative list of infrastructure projects to be considered under this category is given in Annexure VI. NOC for ground water withdrawal for drinking and domestic purpose only for infrastructure projects/ industry/ mining projects/ water supply agencies/ others will be granted based on the following conditions:

I. Application for NOC shall be accompanied by the following documents:
   i) Approval in the form of Terms of Reference/ Consent to Establish/ Consent to Operate/ License issued by the statutory bodies viz. Ministry of Environment, Forests& Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/ State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)/ State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SLEIAA)/ State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Urban/ Rural Development Authority/ Department of Industries or any other authority mandated by Central/ State Government.
   ii) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 (Annexure VII), taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc. (in case of new buildings).
   iii) Affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- by the applicant, confirming non/ inadequate availability of public water supply in case of users requiring ground water up to 10 m^3/ day for drinking/ domestic use.
   iv) Certificate of non-availability of water from government water supply agency in case of infrastructure project/ industry/ mine requiring ground water in excess of 10 m^3/ day for drinking/ domestic use.
   v) Water quality data of bore well/ tube well/ dug well in respect of existing projects from NABL accredited laboratory.

II. Use of recycled/ treated waste water for purposes like flushing, green belt etc. shall be mandatory for new projects requiring >12.5 m^3/d of ground water.

III. NOC for new /existing wells shall be granted only in such cases where the required amount of water is not available from the public water supply system.

IV. If the existing well becomes defunct within the validity period of NOC, the user can construct a replacement well under intimation to CGWA on web portal. The defunct well shall be properly sealed (Refer Annexure V).

V. The proponent shall mandatorily install roof top rain water harvesting system in the project area, wherever the ground water level is deeper than 5 metres below ground level.

VI. The proponent shall pay Water Conservation Fee based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable (Refer Sub-section 2.6).

VII. Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS standard) in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory and intimation regarding the same shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of NOC through the web-portal. Monthly water meter reading shall be digitally recorded and reports of ground water abstraction shall be submitted through the web portal to CGWA.

VIII. Construction of purpose-built observation wells (piezometers) for monthly ground water level monitoring shall be mandatory for proponents drawing/ proposing to draw 10m^3/day or more of ground water. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in Annexure IV. Depth and zone of aquifer tapped in the piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well.

IX. Installation of Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLR) in the observation well shall be mandatory for projects requiring ground water from 50 to less than 500 m^3/day in safe and semi critical assessment units and 20 to less than 200 m^3/day in critical and overexploited assessment units. The list of safe, semi critical, critical, overexploited and saline assessment units is available at www.noc-cgwb.gov.in.

X. For projects requiring ground water extraction of 500 m^3/day or more in safe and semi critical assessment units and 200 m^3/day or more in critical and overexploited assessment units, installation of DWLR with telemetry in the observation well shall be mandatory. The data server shall be maintained by the supplier of the instrument and access will be provided to CGWA through the web portal. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide user ID and password to the above agency.

XI. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to CGWA through the web portal.

XII. All proponents shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s). Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed from NABL accredited

laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.

XIII. The NOC shall be valid for a period of 5 years from the date of issue or till such time public water supply is provided to the project area, whichever is earlier.

XIV. The proponent/ authorised representative of the occupants of the infrastructure project shall apply for renewal of NOC at least 90 days prior to expiry of its validity.

2.3 Industrial/ Mining/ Infrastructure projects

All industries/ mining/ infrastructure projects, whether existing/ new/ under expansion and drawing/ proposing to draw ground water through energized means shall need to obtain NOC for ground water withdrawal from the Central Ground Water Authority.

2.3.1 Industries

NOC to industries shall be granted only for such cases where government agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water. The applications for NOC shall be considered as per the criteria given below.

I. Application for NOC shall be accompanied by the following documents:

i) Approval in the form of Terms of Reference/ Consent to Establish/ License issued by statutory bodies viz. Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) or State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SLEIAA) or Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) or Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) or Department of Industries or any other authority mandated by Central or State Government.

ii) A valid Consent to Operate issued by the Industry Department/ Pollution Control Board/ copy of application submitted for renewal of Consent to Operate.

iii) Certificate regarding non / partial availability of fresh water / treated waste water supply from the concerned government agency in cases where requirement of ground water is more than 10 m^3/day.

iv) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water supply from government agencies in cases where ground water requirement is up to 10 m^3/day.

v) Water quality data of bore well/ tube well / dug well in respect of existing industries from NABL accredited laboratory.

II. Hydrogeological report prepared by NABET accredited consultant shall be mandatory for users drawing/ proposing to draw ground water to the tune of 2000 m^3/day or more in safe assessment units, 1500 m^3/day or more in semi critical and critical assessment units and 1000 m^3/day or more in over-exploited assessment units. Pro-forma for hydrogeological report is given in Annexure VIII.Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS standard) in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory and intimation of the same shall be communicated to the CGWA through the web portal within 30 days of grant of NOC.

III. Monthly water flow meter readings shall be recorded and reports of ground water extraction shall be submitted to CGWA through the web portal.

IV. Industries shall minimize the use of fresh ground water through recycling and reuse of waste water.

V. All industries abstracting ground water to the tune of 500 m^3/day or more in safe and semi critical and 200 m^3/day or more in critical and over-exploited assessment units shall be required to undertake water audit (Annexure IX) through CII/ FICCI/ NPC certified auditors and submit report within three months of completion of the same to CGWA through the web portal. The first audit shall be done within a year of grant of NOC. Subsequent audits shall be conducted once in 3 years for Safe/ Semi critical assessment units and once in 2 years in critical/ over-exploited assessment units.

VI. Construction of observation well(s) (piezometers) within the premises, for monthly ground water level monitoring, shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3/day of ground water. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be commensurate with that of pumping well/ wells. The number of observation wells (piezometers) shall be specified in the No Objection Certificate. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in Annexure IV. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.

VII. Industries drawing/proposing to draw ground water from 50 to less than 500 m^3/day in safe and semi critical assessment units and those drawing/proposing to draw 20 to less than 200 m^3/day of ground water in critical and over-exploited assessment units shall install digital water level recorder (DWLR) in the observation well for continuous monitoring of ground water levels. Depth to water levels shall be monitored at 12 hour intervals and the DWLR data shall be retrieved and submitted to CGWA through the web portal.

VIII. Industries drawing/proposing to draw ground water to the tune of 500m^3/ day or more in safe and semi critical areas and 200 m^3/ day or more in critical and over-exploited areas would be required to install DWLR with telemetry in the observation well for continuous monitoring of ground water levels. The server will be

maintained by the supplier of the instrument and access shall be provided to CGWA. It shall be the responsibility of the proponent to provide User ID and password to the CGWA.

IX. All industries shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure (s). Water samples from bore wells / tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed from NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.

X. All industries except those falling in red and orange categories as per CPCB (list available on http://envfor.nic.in/sites/default/files/Latest_118_Final_Directions.pdf) shall implement roof top rain water harvesting within six months of grant of NOC. Recharge of harvested water shall not be permitted in areas prone to water logging (water level within 5 m.bgl).

XI. Industries shall deposit Water Conservation Fee (WCF) based on quantum of extraction as applicable (see Sub-section 2.6). Industries which are not able to implement roof top rain water harvesting due to likely threat of pollution or any other valid reason shall be required to pay additional water conservation fee to compensate for the quantum of water that could have been recharged by the unit.

XII. NOC shall be valid for a period of 3 years in safe and semi critical areas and 2 years in critical and over-exploited areas.

XIII. The applicant shall apply for renewal of NOC at least 90 days prior to expiry of its validity.

XIV. Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution (Annexure X).

XV. Recharge/ injection of treated/ untreated waste water within/ outside the plant premises is strictly prohibited.

XVI. Existing industries, which have already obtained NOC and have implemented recharge measures as specified in the NOC, shall be exempted from paying WCF. However, if the industry is going for expansion, WCF will have to be paid for the additional quantum of ground water withdrawal as per applicable rates.

XVII. Existing industries, which have obtained NOC and adopted pond/ ponds but have not been able to implement the specified volume of recharge due to various reasons, shall have an option to de-adopt pond/ ponds and pay WCF within six months of the effectiveness of these guidelines. If at the time of renewal it is observed that the industry has not been able to comply with the recharge condition specified in the NOC, the industry shall have to pay WCF in addition to the penalty as specified in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

XVIII. Wherever feasible, requirement of water for greenbelt (horticulture) shall be met from recycled / treated waste water.

XIX. If an existing well becomes defunct within the validity period of NOC, the proponent shall construct a replacement well under intimation to the CGWA through the web portal. The defunct well shall be properly sealed (Annexure V).

XX. In case of change of ownership, new owner of the industry will have to apply for necessary changes in the NOC with documentary proof within 45 days of taking over possession of the premises.

2.3.2 Mining projects

All existing as well as new mining projects need to obtain NOC for mine dewatering and / or ground water withdrawal through wells, if any, from Central Ground Water Authority. NOC for abstraction of ground water shall be granted subject to the following conditions:

I. Application for NOC shall be accompanied by the following documents:
   i) Approval from statutory bodies viz. Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) or State Level Environment impact Assessment Authority (SLEIAA).
   ii) Certified mine lease map.
   iii) Document showing ownership/ lease of land.
   iv) Mining plan approved by the concerned Govt. agency/ department.
   v) Comprehensive report prepared by NABET accredited consultant on ground water conditions in both core and buffer zones of the mine, depth wise and year wise mine seepage calculations, impact assessment of mining and dewatering, details of recycling, reuse and recharge, reduction of pumping with use of technology for mining and water management to minimize and mitigate the adverse impact on ground water, based on local conditions. Format for report is given in Annexure VIII.

II. The water available from de-watering operations shall be put to gainful use such as water supply, irrigation, dust suppression, mining process etc.

III. Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS standard) in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory and intimation of the same shall be communicated to the CGWA through the web portal.

IV. Water flow meter reading shall be digitally recorded and submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.

V. The proponent shall have to pay WCF based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable (see Sub-section 2.6).

VI. Construction of observation well(s) (piezometers) within the premises along the periphery, for monthly ground water level monitoring, shall be mandatory for mines drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3/day of ground water. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be commensurate with that of pumping well/ wells. The number of observation wells (piezometers) shall be specified in the No Objection Certificate. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in Annexure IV. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.

VII. Proponents drawing/proposing to draw ground water from 50 to less than 500 m^3/day in safe and semi critical assessment units and those drawing/proposing to draw 20 to less than 200 m^3/day of ground water in critical and over-exploited assessment units shall install digital water level recorder (DWLR) in the observation well(s) for continuous monitoring of ground water levels. Depth to water levels shall be monitored at 12 hour intervals and the DWLR data shall be retrieved and submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.

VIII Proponents drawing/proposing to extract ground water to the tune of 500m^3/ day or more in safe and semi critical areas and 200 m^3/ day or more in critical and over-exploited areas would be required to install DWLR with telemetry in the observation well for continuous monitoring of ground water levels. The server will be maintained by the supplier of the instrument and access shall be provided to CGWA. It shall be the responsibility of the proponent to provide User ID and password to CGWA.

IX. In addition, the proponent shall monitor ground water levels by establishing key wells in the core and buffer zones as specified in the NOC.

X. All mining units shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s). Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed from NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to the CGWA through the web portal.

XI. The NOC shall be valid for a period of 2 years from the date of issue of NOC.

XII. The proponent shall apply for renewal of NOC at least 90 days prior to expiry of its validity.

2.3.3 Infrastructure projects requiring dewatering or use of ground water for construction

New infrastructure projects/ residential buildings may require dewatering during construction activity and/ or use ground water for construction. In both cases, applicants shall seek NOC from CGWA before commencement of work. The NOC will be granted subject to the following conditions:

I. Application for NOC shall be accompanied by the following documents:
   i) Approval letter from statutory bodies viz. Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) or State Level Environment impact Assessment Authority (SLEIAA) or Urban/ Rural/ Area Development Authority.
   ii) In cases where dewatering of more than 100 m^3/ day is required, hydrogeological report prepared by NABET accredited consultant on the ground water situation in the area giving detailed plan of pumping, proposed usage of pumped water and comprehensive impact assessment of the same on the ground water regime. The report should highlight environmental risks and proposed management strategies to overcome any significant environmental issues.
   iii) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water from any other source for construction in safe and semi critical areas.
   iv) Certificate from the government agency regarding non availability of treated sewage water for construction within 10 km radius of the site in critical and over-exploited areas.

II. The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting in the project premises after completion of building construction. Recharge measures shall not be implemented in areas prone to water logging (water level within 5 metres below ground level).

III. The proponent will have to pay WCF based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable (see Sub-section 2.6).

IV. Proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring as mentioned below:

Parameter to be monitored	Frequency	Submission to the CGWA
Dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter)	Continuous	Through the web- portal
Water levels in the surrounding area by constructing observation wells (piezometers)in consultation with the concerned Regional Office of CGWB	Fortnightly	Through the web-portal

Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for up to two years, for inspection or reporting as required by CGWA.

V. NOC shall be valid for the specific period as per the detailed proposal submitted by the project proponent.

2.4 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. Since livelihood of farmers is dependent on agriculture, they shall be exempted from obtaining NOC for ground water withdrawal from the CGWA. Concerned State Departments (Agriculture/ Irrigation/ Water Resources) shall be required to undertake suitable demand and supply side measures to ensure sustainability of ground water sources. An indicative list of demand side measures is given below:

i) Minimize conveyance losses by adopting surface /underground pipeline system.
ii) Promote and incentivize drip /sprinkler and other water saving irrigation methods /practices/techniques.
iii) Promote and incentivize crop diversification to less water intensive /consuming crops.
iv) Encourage farmers to pool their wells and try to bring in more area under cropping for protecting irrigation in selected rain-fed patches/ areas.
v) Encourage farmers for developing on-farm water storage structures.
vi) Adoption of water use efficiency measures for water intensive crops.
vii) Promote conjunctive use of surface and ground water in command areas.
viii) Promote use /reuse of treated /recycled water.
ix) Provision for dedicated electricity feeder for agricultural pump sets and assured power for fixed hours.

2.5 Abstraction of Saline / contaminated ground water

Abstraction of saline / contaminated ground water for use by industries/ dewatering by infrastructure/ mining projects including those located in over-exploited areas would be encouraged. The list of such assessment units having saline ground water at all depths as per the latest assessment of dynamic ground water resources will be made available by the Authority in the web based application system. Packaged drinking water units shall be encouraged to be set up in quality affected areas. However, due care should be taken in respect of disposal of effluents by the units so as to protect the water bodies and the aquifers from pollution. Proposals pertaining to such cases, extracting more than 100 m^3 / day, must include a detailed project report by a NABET accredited consultant elucidating the mechanism of handling the saline /contaminated/ effluent water and its various uses. All precautions must be taken for protection of environment especially fresh water aquifers in and around the area. Other conditions for granting NOC would be the same as mentioned in Section 2.3 for industries and infrastructure projects respectively. The following additional conditions shall be applicable in case of withdrawal of saline/ contaminated ground water:

i. Withdrawal of saline/ contaminated ground water by the proponent, shall not affect the fresh water aquifers, if any, in the area.
ii. No disposal of brine or untreated waste shall be allowed in the premises.
iii. Samples for monitoring of water quality of the aquifer from which the saline/ contaminated water is pumped and that of the adjacent/overlying/underlying fresh water aquifers, if any, should be collected during April/ May every year and should be analysed at NABL accredited laboratory for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data should be made available to CGWA through the web portal.
iv. In areas having saline ground water aquifers underlain/ overlain by fresh water aquifers, the application would be considered for NOC only after submission of detailed hydrogeological report including mathematical modeling study prepared by a NABET accredited consultant indicating the long term impact of ground water extraction on the ambient ground water regime of the overlying/ underlying fresh water aquifers (Refer Annexure VIII). This condition would be applicable to proponents withdrawing more than 100 m^3/day of saline ground water.

2.6 Water Conservation Fee (WCF)

As per NGT order dated 13th July, 2017 in OA No. 200/2014 regarding Ganga matter, all users are required to pay for ground water extraction. Accordingly, all ground water users would have to pay WCF based on quantum of ground water extraction as per details given below. The rates of WCF for ground water withdrawal for various uses have been arrived at after considering i) cost of implementation of rainwater harvesting/ artificial recharge structures by industries/ infrastructure units/ mines which have been mandated to implement the same as per NOCs granted earlier and ii) charges being levied by various State Governments for use of surface water by industries.

I. Drinking & Domestic use

(a) All categories exempted from requirement of NOC shall also be exempted from paying WCF.
(b) All domestic users requiring NOC and other proponents covered under infrastructure projects except Government infrastructure and Government water supply agencies would pay WCF as per rates given below:

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m^3/month)	Rate of WCF (Rs. per m^3/month)
0-25	Exempted
25-50	Re 1/-
>50	Rs 2/-

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay WCF @ Rs. 0.50 per m^3/month.

II. Packaged drinking water units drawing more than 50 m^3 per day /soft drinks/ breweries/distilleries

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m^3/day)			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi critical	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical	10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
4.	Over-exploited	20.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

III. Packaged Drinking Water units (drawing less than 50m^3 per day) and other industries

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee(Rs. per m^3/day) based on quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.	Semi critical	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Critical	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
4.	Over-exploited	6.00	10.00	16.00	20.00

IV. Mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m^3/day)			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
2.	Semi critical	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
3.	Critical	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
4.	Over-exploited	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

The annual amount of WCF will be calculated by multiplying the rate given against each slab of ground water withdrawal by the quantum and number of days of pumping in a year. Users drawing/ proposing to draw saline ground water shall be given rebate of 25% on the WCF. Package drinking water units located in salinity/ arsenic/ fluoride affected areas shall be given rebate of 50% on the WCF.

2.7 Change in Land/ water Use

The NOC shall become void in case of change in land use of the property/ water use. It will then become mandatory for the owner to apply for a fresh NOC.

The applicant shall have to submit all documents endorsing the change from the competent authorities. Ground water from existing abstraction structures, if any, after change in land use in the area can be abstracted only after obtaining NOC from CGWA. Cases would be processed as per criteria applicable for the changed land use.

2.8 Other Conditions (Applicable for all cases):

i. Sale of raw/ unprocessed/ untreated ground water for commercial use by agencies not having valid NOC from CGWA is not permitted.
ii. Non-compliance of conditions mentioned in the NOC may be taken as sufficient reason for cancellation of NOC accorded/ non-renewal of NOC.
iii. No application shall be entertained without supporting documents as specified in relevant sections.
iv. Abstraction structure(s) should be located inside the premises of project property.
v. Self compliance of conditions laid down in the NOC shall be reported by the users online in the web portal of CGWA.
vi. Processing fee prescribed, if any, from time to time shall be charged for issuance and renewal of NOC.

2.9 Renewal of NOC

i. NOC shall be renewed periodically, subject to compliance of the conditions mentioned therein.
ii. The applicant shall apply for renewal of NOC at least 90 days prior to expiry of its validity.
iii. Application for renewal of NOC shall be accompanied by the compliance report (as per Annexure XI).
iv. Before granting renewal, inspection of the premises shall be carried out by the Regional Office of CGWB to check compliance of conditions laid down in the NOC.
v. In case of change in category of the area, renewals would be granted with conditions as laid down for such areas.
vi. NOC will be renewed for terms specified for various uses as follows:

Use	Term of renewal
Individual Households for drinking & domestic use	5 Years
Infrastructure projects, industries/ mines for drinking & domestic use and Water Supply Agencies	5 years
Industries	3 years
Mines	2 years
All users in critical and over-exploited areas	2 years

vii. If the application for renewal is submitted in time and CGWA is unable to process it within the stipulated time frame, NOC shall be deemed to be extended till the date of renewal of NOC.

viii. If the proponent fails to apply for renewal within 3 months from the date of expiry of NOC, the proponent shall be required to pay a fine equivalent to five times of Water Conservation Fee for 3 months. Beyond this period, the existing abstraction structure shall be sealed.

2.10 Extension of NOC

If the proponent is unable to construct the well(s) during the validity period of NOC for genuine reasons, the proponent will have to apply for extension of NOC. Application for extension should be supported by documents justifying the reasons for delay. Other conditions for grant of extension of NOC will be the same as that for fresh NOC.

Extension of NOC will be granted for a maximum period of two years. No further extension will be granted after the expiry of the extended period. In that case, the applicant will have to apply afresh for grant of NOC.

3. Processing Fee

A Processing fee of Rs. 10000/- will be applicable for grant of new NOC and Rs. 5000/- shall be applicable for renewal of NOC.

4. Relaxation

Central Ground Water Authority reserves the right to relax or interpret these guidelines in case of any exigency or situation of national strategic importance, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

5. Delegation of powers to monitor compliance of NOC Conditions

Central Ground Water Authority has appointed the District Magistrate/ District Collector / Sub Divisional Magistrates of each Revenue District and Regional Directors of CGWB through Public Notice as Authorized Officers, who have been delegated the power to monitor compliance, check violations and seal illegal wells, launch prosecution against offenders etc. including grievance redressal related to ground water. In cases of violation such as illegal ground water withdrawal, the District Magistrate/ District Collector / Sub Divisional Magistrate, subject to his/her satisfaction, shall ensure discontinuation of the same by the seizure of drilling rig, sealing of tube well/ bore well if so constructed and also disconnection of electricity supply to the energised well. A copy each of the NOC issued by the CGWA in the NOCAP system will be forwarded to the respective District Magistrate/ District Collector for monitoring of compliance. In case of any violation of the directions of Central Ground Water Authority and conditions laid down in the NOC, the Authorised Officers will file cases under sections 15 to 21 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in appropriate Courts. The Authorised Officers will also file cases for environmental compensation under the NGT Act, 2010 before the appropriate judicial forum.

Note:

1. Guidelines are subject to modification from time to time.

2. In case of any discrepancy between Hindi and English versions of this document including the annexures, the latter shall prevail.

Annexure - I

List of States/ Union Territories where ground water development is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority

Sl. No.	States/ UTs
1	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Bihar
4	Chhattisgarh
5	Gujarat
6	Haryana
7	Jharkhand
8	Madhya Pradesh
9	Maharashtra
10	Manipur
11	Meghalaya
12	Mizoram
13	Nagaland
14	Odisha
15	Punjab
16	Rajasthan
17	Sikkim
18	Tripura
19	Uttar Pradesh
20	Uttarakhand
21	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
23	Daman & Diu

Annexure-II

Glossary of Technical Terms used:

1. **Safe area**: Area categorized as SAFE from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the web sites of NOCAP and CGWB.
2. **Semi critical area**: Area categorized as SEMI CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
3. **Critical area**: Area categorized as CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
4. **Over-exploited area**: Area categorized as OVER-EXPLOITED from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
5. **Aquifer**: Geological formation capable of storing and transmitting ground water.
6. **Deeper Aquifer**: In areas having multiple aquifer system, the aquifer/s occurring below the uppermost aquifer.
7. **Well**: Any structure used for the extraction of groundwater, including open wells, dug wells, bore wells, dug-cum-bore wells, tube wells, filter points, collector wells, infiltration galleries, recharge wells, or any of their combinations or variations.
8. **Government Agency**: May be Central or State Government body.
9. **Supplier**: Government/ Government approved Water Supply Agency.
10. **Mine**: Area where mining activity is taking place, or area abandoned after mining.
11. **Illegal Ground Water abstraction Structure**: Any energized abstraction structure viz. dug well, tube well, bore well which is being used to withdraw ground water without valid NOC from Central Ground Water Authority.
12. **Rainwater Harvesting**: The technique or system of collection and storage of rainwater, at micro watershed scale, including roof-top harvesting, for future use or for recharge of groundwater.
13. **Mining Project**: Project which involves mining activity either open cast or underground or both.
14. **Ground Water Draft**: Quantum of ground water withdrawal.
15. **Saline Water**: Water having salinity in excess of 2500µ Siemens/cm at 25^0C.
16. **Water Table Intersection**: Intersection of the water table on excavation of the overlying material due to mining or other activities.
17. **Drinking & domestic use**: Besides drinking & domestic use of households, this category will cover drinking requirement of industries not requiring water for industrial process; drinking, washing, cleaning use etc. in case of hospitals, hotels, malls & multiplexes, institutions, offices, banquet halls, fire stations, metro stations, railway stations, airports, sea ports, stadia etc.
18. **Recycle/Reuse**: Using treated waste water for various purposes/ putting water to multiple uses.
19. **Government Department:** Either Central or State.
20. **Municipality:** Municipality, a Municipal Corporation or similar body of local urban governance by any other name.
21. **Groundwater:** Water, which exists below the surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through wells or any other means or emerges as springs and base flows in streams and rivers;
22. **BGl:** Below Ground Level.
23. **BCM :** Billion cubic metres.
24. **Groundwater Abstraction structure:** Structure used to withdraw groundwater like bore well / tube well / dug well / dug cum bore well/tunnel well.

25. **Observation well or Piezometer:** A bore well/tube well used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water sample periodically but not used for groundwater abstraction.

26. **Water Audit:** A method of quantifying water use in simple or complex systems, with a view to reducing water usage and often saving money on otherwise unnecessary water use.

27. **Ground water pollution:** If concentration of any parameter in ground water exceeds the maximum permissible limit for drinking water prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

28. **Cooperative Group Housing Societies/ Builder flats**: A Housing Society is a society formed by house owners within a residential complex. The housing society formed must be formally registered with registrar of co-operatives.

Annexure III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RD & GR
CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY
18/11, JAMNAGAR HOUSE, MANSINGH ROAD, NEW DELHI – 110011
Ph- 23383824 Fax- 23382051, 23386743, E-mail: cgwa@nic.in

PROFORMA FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON GROUND WATER EXTRACTION BY DEFENCE/ PARAMILITARY ARMED FORCES/ GOVT. WATER SUPPLY AGENCIES

1. Name of the organization _____
   Owner/Tenant/Occupier/Others (please specify _____
2. Address of the organization _____
   _____
   Ph. No. _____ Fax _____ E-mail ID_____
3. Type of establishment (tick mark)
   Defence/Armed Forces/Paramilitary/Strategic Infrastructure Project/government water supply agencies.
4. Ownership status of land where tube well/ bore well / dug well is proposed
   _____
   _____
5. Quantity of Ground water required (give details in m^3/day)_____
6. Present quantity of available water and sources of water supply:
   (i) Piped water supply_____ m^3/day (iii) water tanker _____m^3/day
   (ii) Own T/well_____ m^3/day (iv) Others _____m^3/day
7. Purpose for extraction of ground water with detail of requirement:
   (i) Drinking & Domestic ☐ (ii) Commercial ☐
   (iii) Industrial ☐ (iv) Others(please specify) ☐
8. Ground water quality in and around the area- potable/non-potable _____
   (Please enclose water quality analysis report of existing well)
9. Are there any other tube well/ bore well / dug well in the establishment/area?

   (i) Working _____ nos. (ii) Abandoned_____ nos. (iii) others _____
   (Pl. Specify)
10. Give details of each existing tube well/ bore well / dug well in following format and attach as enclosures.

Location with coordinates	Purpose/year of construction	Depth of drilling (in meters)	Diameter (mm)	Depth of ground water level (in meters bgl)	Discharge (litres/hr)	Operational hours/day	Operational days/year	Made of lift and horse power of pump	Whether permission granted/registered with CGWA, if so details thereof

11. Give details of each proposed tube well/ bore well / dug well in following format and attach as enclosures.

Location with coordinates	Purpose/year of construction	Depth of drilling (in meters)	Diameter (mm)	Depth of ground water level (in meters bgl)	Discharge (litres/hr)	Operational hours/day	Operational days/year	Mode of lift and horse power of pump	Whether permission granted/registered with CGWA, if so details thereof

12. Have you applied earlier for NOC for ground water withdrawal from tube well/ bore well / dug well: Yes or No
(If yes please give details thereof with status)
13. Whether rainwater harvesting system has been provided : Yes or No
(a) If yes, mention recharge potential and details of the structure
_____
(b) If no, mention proposed RWH plan and the time limit _____
_____
14. Whether waste water treatment plant exists : Yes or No
(a) If yes, the capacity and the proposed uses of the recycled water _____
_____
(b) Commissioned/ functional yes or no
(c) If no, mention proposed action plan and the time limit
_____
_____

UNDERTAKING

A. It is certified that particulars/ information provided above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. I agree to install a water meter and will maintain monthly extraction record of water. I further allow regular ground water extraction reading to be taken by the Govt. appointed authority.

C. I agree to construct observation well (piezometer) and install DWLR.

D. I agree to undertake ground water quality analysis once in a year during April/May.

E. I agree to submit ground water abstraction, ground water level and quality data to the concerned Regional Office of CGWB on annual basis.

List of Enclosures:

(Signature of the applicant
with Date and seal)

Annexure IV

Guidelines for installation of Piezometers and monitoring of ground water levels and quality

Piezometer is a bore well/tube well used only for measuring the water level by lowering a tape/sounder or automatic / digital water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing whenever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum distance of 50 m from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about 4" to 6".
- The depth of the piezometer should be the same as that of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one pumping wells are constructed tapping aquifers at different depths, more than one piezometers shall be required to be constructed tapping different aquifers as in the pumping wells.
- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tube wells has been stopped for about four to six hours.
- The ground water quality has to be monitored once in a year during pre-monsoon (April/ May) period by industries and mines drawing ground water. Samples of ground water should be analyzed from NABL accredited laboratory.
- A permanent display board should be installed at Piezometer/ Tube well site for providing the location, piezometer/ tube well number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tube well for standard referencing and identification.
- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care of.

Annexure V

Supreme Court order in Civil Writ Petition 36 of 2009 regarding measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (c) NO. 36 OF 2009

In Re:

Measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

Union of India and Ors. Respondents(s)

O R D E R

With this Court issuing requisite guidelines vide order dated 11th February, 2010, subject to slight modifications, nothing survives in the present writ petition.

That modification is as follows:

(i) The owner of the land/ premises, before taking any steps for constructing bore well/ tube well must inform in writing to the concerned authorities in the area, i.e., District Collector/ District Magistrate/ Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ any other Statutory Authority/ concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation, as the case may be , about the construction of bore well/ tube well.

(ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, namely, Government/ Semi Government, Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration/ Statutory Authority wherever applicable.

(iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following details:-

(a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/ rehabilitation of well.

(b) Complete address of the user agency/ owner of the well.

(iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.

(v) Construction of cement/ concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.

(vi) Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the casing pipe with bolts & nuts.

(vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.

(viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.

(ix) Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/ sand/ boulders/ pebbles/ drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.

(x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.

(xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of bore holes/ tube wells are being taken care through the concerned state/ Central Government agencies.

(xii) District/ Block/ Village wise status of bore wells/ tube wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells found open, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District Level.

In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.

In case of urban areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of Ground Water / Public Health/ Municipal Corporation etc.

(xiii) If a bore well/ tube well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation/ Private Contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the 'Abandoned' bore well/ tube well is properly filled upto the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concerned agency/ department. Information on all such data on the above are to b maintained in the District Collector/ Block Development Office of the State.

We are informed that the last paragraph of the earlier order dated 11th February, 2010, concerning publicity has been duly complied with.

Subject to the above, the writ petition is disposed of.

……..CJI.
[S.H. KAPADIA]

……..…J.
[K.S. RADHAKRISHNANA]

……..…….J.
[SWATANTER KUMAR]

New Delhi,
August 6, 2010

Annexure VI

Indicative List of Infrastructure projects

Residential apartment
Residential township
Office building
School
College
University
Industrial Area (Drinking use)
SEZ (Drinking use)
Metro Station
Railway Station
Bus Depot
Airport
Seaport
Highway infrastructure
Fire station
Warehouse
Business Plaza
Malls & Multiplex
Hospitals
Nursing Homes
Water Park/ Theme Park/Amusement Park
Resort
Hotel/ Restaurant/ Food Plaza
Holiday home/Guest house

Banquet Hall/ Marriage Gardens
IT Complex
Logistics & Cargo
Clubs
Trade Centre

Annexure VII

Estimation of Water Requirements for drinking and domestic use
(Source: National Building Code 2016, BIS)

A. Residential Buildings:

Accommodations	Population
1 Bedroom dwelling unit	4
2 Bedroom dwelling unit	5
3 Bedroom dwelling unit	6
4 Bedroom dwelling unit and above	7

Notes:

1) The above figures consider a domestic household including support personnel, wherever applicable.
2) For plotted development, the population may be arrived at after due consideration of the expected number and type of domestic household units.
3) Dwelling unit under EWS category shall have population requirement of 4 and studio apartment shall have population requirement of 2.

As a general rule the following rates per capita per day may be considered for domestic and non-domestic needs:

a) For communities with populations up to 20,000:

1)	Water supply through stand post :	40 lphd (Min)
2)	Water supply through house service: connection	70 to 100 lphd

b) For communities with : 100 to 135 lphd
population 20,000 to 100,00 together with
full flushing system

c) For communities with population: 150 to 200 lphd
above 100,000 together with
full flushing system

Note —The value of water supply given as 150 to 200 litre per head per day may be reduced to 135 litre per head per day for houses for Medium Income Group (MIG) and Low Income Groups (LIG) and Economically Weaker Section of Society (EWS), depending upon prevailing conditions and availability of water.

Out of the 150 to 200 litre per head per day, 45 litre per head per day may be taken for flushing requirements and the remaining quantity for other domestic purposes.

B. Water Requirements for Buildings Other than Residences

Sl. No.	Type of Building	Domestic Litres per head/ day	Flushing Litres per head/ day	Total Consumption Litres per head/ day
1.	Factories including canteen where bath rooms are required to be provided	30	15	45
2.	Factories including canteen where no bath rooms are required to be provided	20	10	30
3.	Hospital (excluding laundry and kitchen):	230	110	340
		300	150	450
	a) Number of beds not exceeding 100	10	5	15

	b) Number of beds exceeding 100 c) Out Patient Department (OPD)			
4.	Nurses' homes and medical quarters	90	45	135
5.	Hostels	90	45	135
6.	Hotels (up to 3 star) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	120	60	180
7.	Hotels (4 star and above) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	260	60	320
8.	Offices (including canteen)	25	20	45
9.	Restaurants and food court including water requirement for kitchen: a) Restaurants b) Food Court	55 per seat	15 per seat	70 per seat
		25 per seat	10 per seat	35 per seat
10.	Clubhouse	25	20	45
11.	Stadiums	4	6	10
12.	Cinemas, concert halls and theatres and multiplex	5 per seat	10 per seat	15 per seat
13.	Schools/Educational institutions: a) Without boarding facilities b) With boarding facilities	25	20	45
		90	45	135
14.	Shopping and retail (mall) a) Staff	25	20	45
	b) Visitors	5	10	15
15.	Traffic Terminal stations a) Airports	40	30	70
	b) Railway stations (Junction) with bathing facility	40	30	70
	c) Railway stations (Junction) without bathing facility	30	15	45
	d) Railway stations (Intermediate) with bathing facility	25	20	45
	e) Railway stations (Intermediate) without bathing facility	15	10	25
	f) Interstate bus terminals	25	20	45
	g) Intrastate Bus Terminals/Metro Stations	10	5	15

Notes:

1. For calculating water demand for visitors, consumption of 15 litre per head per day may be taken.
2. The water demand includes requirement of patients, attendants, visitors and staff. Additional water demand for kitchen, laundry and clinical water shall be computed as per actual requirements.
3. The number of persons shall be determined by average number of passengers handled by stations, with due considerations given to the staff and vendors who are using these facilities.
4. Consideration should be given for seasonal average peak requirements.
5. The hospitals may be categorised as Category A (25 to 50 beds), Category B(51 to 100 beds), Category C (101 to 300 beds), Category D (301 to 500) and Category E (501 to 750 beds).

Annexure VIII

Outline of Hydrogeological Report for obtaining NOC

1. Brief about the proposed project giving location details, coordinates, google/ toposheet maps, etc. demarcating the project area.
2. Ground water situation in and around the project area including water level and quality data and maps along with quality issues, if any. In case of mines, ground water conditions in both core and buffer zone should be described.
3. Details of the tube wells/ bore wells proposed to be constructed. This includes the drilling depth, diameter, tentative lithological log, details of pump to be lowered, H.P. of pump, tentative discharge of tube wells/ bore wells, etc. Locations to be marked on the site plan/ map. Location of proposed piezometers.
4. Details of Geophysical studies carried out in and around the project area. Ground water resources computation of the block in which the project falls.
5. Approved Mine plan and detailed dewatering plan in case of mines.
6. Proposed usage of pumped water in case of mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects.
7. Comprehensive assessment of the impact on the ground water regime in and around the project area highlighting the risks and proposed management strategies proposed to overcome any significant environmental issues.
8. Proposed measures for disposal of waste water by industries drawing saline water.
9. Measures to be adopted for water conservation which include recycling, reuse, treatment, etc. This includes the water balance chart being adopted by the firm along with details of water conservation methods to be adopted.
    - Brief write up along with capacity and flow chart of STP/ ETP/ CETP existing/ proposed within the project.
    - Details of water conservation measures to be adopted to reduce/ save the ground water.
    - Total water balance chart showing the usage of water for various processes.
10. Any other details pertaining to the project.

Annexure IX

Annual Water Audits by the industries (Source: CII)

Water audit is a systematic process of objectively obtaining a water balance by measuring flow of water from the site of water withdrawal or treatment, through the distribution system, and into areas where it is used and finally discharged. Conducting a water audit involves calculating water balance, water use and identifying ways for saving water.

Water audit involves preliminary water survey and detailed water audit. Preliminary water survey is conducted to collect background information regarding plant activities, water consumption and water discharge pattern and water billing, rates and water cess. After the analysis of the secondary data collected from the industry, detailed water audit is conducted, which involves the following steps:

- On-site training and discussion with facility manager and personnel
- Water system analysis
- Quantification of baseline water map
- Monitoring and measurements using pressure and flow meters and various other devices
- Quantification of inefficiencies and leaks
- Quantification of water quality loads and discharges
- Quantification of variability in flows and quality parameters
- Strategies for water treatment and reuse or direct use

A detailed water balance is finally developed. Water quality requirement at various user areas is mapped, which helps in developing ‘recycle’ and ‘reuse’ opportunities.

The detailed water audit report contains the following:

- Water consumption and wastewater generation pattern
- Specific water use and conservation
- Complete water balance of the facility
- Water saving opportunities
- Method of implementing the proposals

- Full description and figures
- Investment required

Industries can undertake following measures for water conservation:

- Setting up of norms for water budgeting
- Modernization of industrial process to reduce water consumption
- Recycling water with a re-circulating cooling system
- Ozonation cooling water approach which can result in five fold reduction in blow down when compared to traditional chemical treatment
- Reduction in reuse of de-ionized water by eliminating some plenum flushes, converting from a continuous flow to an intermittent flow system and improving control on the use
- Use of wastewater for gardening
- Proper processing of effluents to adhere to the norms of disposal.

Annexure X

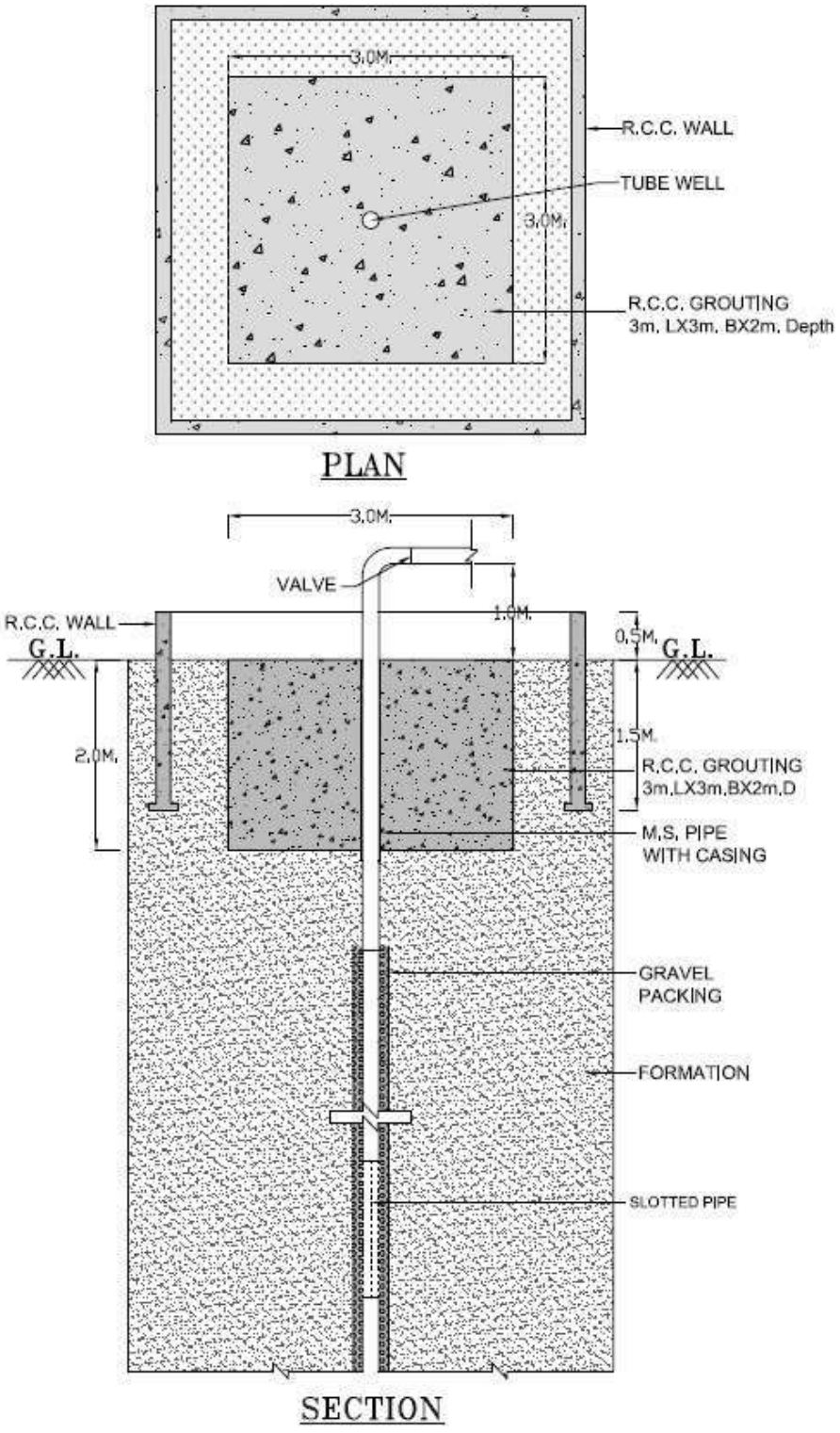
Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/ projects

It has been observed that ground water in and around polluting industries like Tannery, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical, Coal washery, other hazardous units, etc., is polluted. In order to prevent further deterioration of ground water quality, it is essential to take all necessary measures for well head protection. All industries/ projects falling under this category are hereby directed to follow the under mentioned procedure both for existing and new category.

1. No tube well/ bore well / dug well should be constructed in the vicinity of the processing unit. Tube well/ bore well should be constructed at the place which is hygienically maintained.
2. Only Mild Steel pipe should be used for assembly/ casing and PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride) or similar pipes should not be used. The tube well/ bore well having PVC or similar pipes should be abandoned and filled back.
3. Around the tube well/ bore well, RCC (Reinforced Concrete Cement) grouting of 3 meters (length) x 3 meters (width) x 2 meters (depth) must be provided. The pipe of the tube well/ bore well must be raised 1 meter above ground level (1 magl). The tube well/ bore well must be surrounded by RCC wall of 0.5 meter height and 1.5 meter depth to prevent any surface contamination to enter the constructed tube well/ bore well. Plan/Sectional diagram is enclosed for reference (Appendix 1 and 2).
4. The tube well/ bore well must be fitted with NRV (Non Return Valve) in order to ensure that the constructed tube well/ bore well is exclusively used for abstraction of ground water only.
5. At no point of time there should be any injection of any water or fluid into the constructed tube well/ bore well/ Piezometer.
6. The industries/ projects under this category should not implement any recharge measures within the plant premises.
7. Any tube well/ bore well located/ constructed in the vicinity of STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) or ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant) should be abandoned and filled back.
8. The piezometer to be constructed for monitoring purpose should follow the same procedure as that for tube well/ bore well for such industries/ projects.
9. Violations of norms of CPCB / SPCBs related to ground water pollution are likely to result in cancellation of NOC in addition to legal action as per rules.

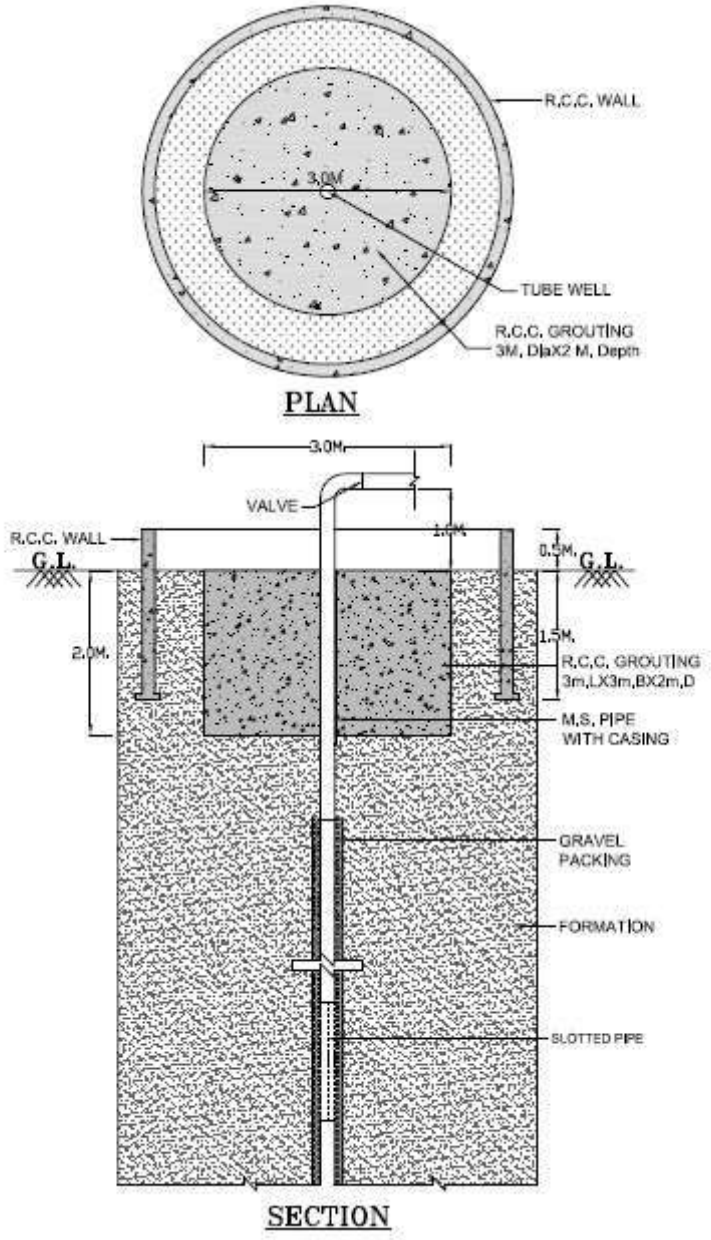
Appendix 1

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



Appendix 2

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



Annexure XI

Outline of Compliance Report to be submitted with Application for Renewal of NOC

Compliance report to be submitted along with application for renewal after receipt of NOC from State/ UT Ground Water Authority GWA should include:

1. Brief about the project with photographs if any.
2. Location details, coordinates, google/ toposheet maps, etc. demarcating the project area.
3. Compliance of conditions laid down in the NOC.
4. Details of the tube wells/ bore wells constructed as per the NOC. Locations may be marked on the site plan/ map. Photographs of the existing/ constructed tube wells/ bore wells may be attached.

S.No.	Item	Details of abstraction structures
1	No. of tube wells/ bore wells/ dug wells	
2	Total ground water withdrawal (m^3/ day)	

5. Photographs of digital water meters on the constructed wells by the firm. Monthly data indicating the quantum of ground water withdrawal.

S.No.	**Month**	**Meter reading on 1st day of the month**	**Meter reading on last day of the month**	**Water consumption during the month (m^3/ month)**	**Average water consumption per day (m^3/ day)**

Ground water quality data of samples collected during April/ May for the tube wells/ bore wells and piezometers constructed within the project area.

6. Monthly Water level data for the piezometers constructed within the project area.
7. Measures adopted for water conservation including recycle, reuse, treatment, etc. This includes balance chart being adopted by the firm along with details of water conservation methods adopted by the firm including photographs of the same.
   - Brief write up along with capacity and flow chart of STP/ ETP/ CETP existing within the project.
   - Details of water conservation measures adopted to reduce/ save the ground water.
   - Total water balance chart showing the usage of water for various processes.
   - Photographs of the STP/ ETP implemented along with its optimal utilization.
8. Installation of piezometers (with photographs) with details indicating design, depth diameter, lithology, etc. along with monitoring schedule.

S.No.	Details	PZ-1	PZ-2	PZ-3
1	Location	Coordinates with layout plan showing the locations		
2	Depth (m)			
3	Monitoring schedule			
4	Photographs of piezometer with DWLR			

9. Copy of NOC from State/ UT Ground Water Authority.
10. Water Audit Report
11. Compliance of recommendations as laid down in the Water Audit report.
12. Any other details pertaining to compliance of NOC.

[F. No. 24011/6/2018-GW]
K. C. NAIK, Chairman

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PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

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जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग

(केंद्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2020

का.आ. 3289(अ).—जबकि,1985 की सिविल रिट याचिका 4677, एमसी. मेहता बनाम भारत संघ में पारित दिनांक 10 दिसंबर, 1996 के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश के माध्यम से इसके दिशा-निर्देशों पर केंद्र सरकार ने भूमि जल प्रबंधन और विकास के विनियमन और नियंत्रण के उद्देश्यों से और कतिपय शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने और उससे संबंधित कतिपय कार्यों को करने के लिए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 5 के तहत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए दिनांक 14 जनवरी, 1997 की अधिसूचना सं.का.आ. 38(अ) के माध्यम से केंद्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण (इसके बाद इसे "प्राधिकरण" के रूप में कहा गया है) गठित किया है।

और जबकि प्राधिकरण उद्योगों, अथवा आधारभूत परियोजनाओं अथवा खनन परियोजनाओं इत्यादि के लिए भूजल निष्कर्षण के लिए "अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र" जारी करके भूजल विकास और प्रबंधन को विनियमित करता रहा है और बाइस राज्यों और दो संबंधित संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर भूजल विकास संबंधित राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित प्रशासनों द्वारा विनियमित नहीं किया जा रहा है, समय-समय पर इस संबंध में इसने दिशा-निर्देश तैयार किये थे।

और जबकि, कुछ राज्य सरकारों अथवा, संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने विधान अधिनियमित किए हैं और भूजल विकास और प्रबंधन को विनियमित करनेकेलिए विनियामक दिशा-निर्देश अथवा आदेश जारी किए हैं।

और जबकि, माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली ने 2014 की ओ.ए. सं. 204/205/206 में दिनांक 15 अप्रैल 2015 के आदेश के माध्यम से प्राधिकरण को निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि वह सुनिश्चित करें कि ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति जो भूजल निष्कर्षण के लिए ट्यूबवेल, अथवा कोई अन्य साधन संचालित कर रहा है, को प्राधिकरण से अनुमति प्राप्त करनी

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

(Department Of Water Resources, River Development And Ganga Rejuvenation)

(CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2020

S.O. 3289(E).—WHEREAS, on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated the10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereafter referred to as the 'Authority') vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water management and development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions relating thereto;

AND WHEREAS, the Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government Union Territory administration concerned;

AND WHEREAS, some of the State Governments or, Union territories enacted legislations and issued regulatory directions or orders for regulating ground water development and management;

AND WHEREAS, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi vide order dated the 15th April 2015 in OA Nos. 204/205/206 of 2014 has issued directions to the Authority to ensure that any person operating tube-well, or any means to extract ground water shall obtain permission from the Authority and shall operate the same subject to the law in force, even if such unit is existing unit or the unit is yet to be established;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 09th July, 2015 in OA Nos. 34 and 37 of 2014 directed all industrial units which are members of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to approach the Authority through State Pollution Control Board for obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' in accordance with the law;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 13th July, 2017 in OA No 200- of 2014 directed that every industry should be directed to pay for extraction of such water, that too, subject to the conditions stated in the order permitting such extraction;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 28th August, 2018 in O.A. Nos. 176 of 2015 and 59 of 2012 respectively directed the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to forthwith review the existing mechanism so as to ensure effective steps for conserving the groundwater resources;

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 and section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Authority, with a view to protect the ground water resources had circulated the draft guidelines for grant of 'No Objection Certificate' on the 11th October, 2017 inviting comments and suggestions from all the stakeholders;

AND WHEREAS, all objections and suggestions received in response to the said draft guideline have been duly considered by the Central Government, the Authority notified the guidelines to regulate groundwater over-exploitation and to conserve the groundwater resources in the country vide notification number S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 03rd January 2019 in the OA No. 176 of 2015 directed that the above mentioned notification dated the 12th December, 2018 may not be given effect to as it is unsustainable if tested on 'Precautionary Principle, Sustainable development as well as Inter-generational Equity Principles' and if implemented, will result in fast depletion of groundwater and damage to water bodies and will be destructive of the fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 11th September, 2019 constituted a committee to deliberate on steps for preventing depletion of groundwater, robust monitoring mechanism

against unauthorised extractions and fulfillment of 'No Objection Certificate' conditions, environment compensation etc and to submit a report;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid committee submitted the report along-with draft guidelines to regulate groundwater extraction and groundwater conservation in Hon'ble Tribunal on the 16th March, 2020;

AND WHEREAS, the above said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 20th July, 2020 directed to comply with certain points for sustainable groundwater management while issuing 'No Objection Certificates' to commercial establishments by the Authority;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 read with Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, hereby notifies the guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in the country in supersession to this Ministry notification vide S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018 as per the Schedule below:

SCHEDULE

Guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India

(with immediate effect)

INDEX

[F. No. CGWA-21/4/2020-CGWA]

ASHISH KUMAR, Director

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: Estimation of water requirements for drinking and domestic use.

Annexure II: Guidelines for construction of piezometers and monitoring of groundwater levels and quality.

Annexure III: Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/ projects.

Annexure IV: Outline of hydro-geological report for obtaining No Objection Certificate for industries.

Annexure V: Format of the Report on ground water conditions (for mining projects).

Annexure VI: Indicative list of Infrastructure projects.

Annexure VII: Supreme Court Order in Civil Writ petition 36 of 2009 regarding measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells.

Annexure VIII: List of States/ Union territories where ground water extraction is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)

Annexure IX: Glossary of technical terms used

Annexure X : Annual water audits by the industries

Guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in India

Preamble and Background:

On the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government had constituted the Central Ground Water Board as Authority vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under sub section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water Management and Development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions as per the said Act.

The Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time applicable in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government and Union territory administration concerned.

To have sustainable management of water resources in the country groundwater abstraction guidelines have been prepared to regulate groundwater extraction and conserve the scarce groundwater resources in the country.

These guidelines will come into force with immediate effect from the date of Gazette Notification and will supersede all earlier guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).

These guidelines will have pan India applicability. Ground water abstraction in States/ Uts (which are not regulating ground water abstraction) shall continue to be regulated by Central Ground Water Authority.

Further, wherever States/ Uts have come out with their own groundwater abstraction guidelines, which are inconsistent with the CGWA guidelines, the provisions of CGWA guidelines will prevail. However, in case the guidelines followed by such States/ Uts contain some more stringent provisions than CGWA guidelines, such provisions may also be given effect to by the States/ Uts Authorities in addition to those contained in the CGWA guidelines. States may be at liberty to suggest additional conditions/ criteria based on the local hydro-geological situations which shall be reviewed by CGWA/Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India before acceptance.

All new/existing industries, industries seeking expansion, infrastructure projects and mining projects abstracting ground water, unless specifically exempted under Para 1.0 below, will be required to seek No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority or, the concerned State/ UT Ground Water

Authority as the case may be. The entire process of grant of No Objection Certificate shall be online through a web based application system.

Water management plans shall be prepared by all the State Ground Water Authorities/ Organizations for all Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical assessment units starting with Over-exploited units. Water management plans shall be reviewed and updated periodically. Water management plans, data on water availability and scarcity and policy framed in this regard shall be placed on the websites of Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Authority.

1.0 Exemptions from seeking No Objection Certificate:

Following categories of consumers shall be exempted from seeking No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction:

(i) Individual domestic consumers in both rural and urban areas for drinking water and domestic uses.

(ii) Rural drinking water supply schemes.

(iii) Armed Forces Establishments and Central Armed Police Forces establishments in both rural and urban areas.

(iv) Agricultural activities.

(v) Micro and small Enterprises drawing ground water less than 10 cum/day.

1.1 Registration of Drilling Rigs

State / Ut Governments shall be responsible for registering drilling rigs operating within their jurisdiction and for maintaining the database of wells drilled by them. Appropriate link shall be provided in CGWA portal for making the data available to CGWA.

2.0 Drinking & Domestic use for Residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas

For grant of No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction, the project proponent has to furnish the details as per the guidelines issued by the CGWA in proper format as available in CGWA website. No Objection Certificate for new /existing wells shall be granted only in such cases where the local Government water supply agency is unable to supply requisite amount of water in the area.

No Objection Certificate shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants shall be mandatory for all residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3/day. The water from Sewage Treatment Plants shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.

ii) The No Objection Certificate shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue or till such time local Government water supply is provided to the project area, whichever is earlier. In case the project proponent receives water supply from the concerned local Government Water Supply Agency during the validity of the No Objection Certificate, intimation regarding availability of public water supply shall be sent by the project proponent to CGWA and No Objection Certificate will be cancelled by the Authority. In other cases, the project proponent will apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate, ninety days before the expiry of No Objection Certificate.

iii) Proponents shall be liable to pay ground water abstraction charges for the quantum of ground water proposed to be extracted, as per rates mentioned in Table 5.1.

Documents to be submitted with the application

a) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 **(Annexure I)**, taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc.

b) Affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- by the applicant, confirming non/ inadequate availability of public water supply in case of users requiring ground water up to 10 m^3/ day for drinking/ domestic use.

c) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in cases requiring ground water in excess of 10 m^3/ day for drinking/ domestic use. Government water supply agencies

applying for No Objection Certificate shall submit copy of government approval of the scheme/ project proposed to be implemented.

d) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for no objection certificate)

e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

3.0 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. As per Minor Irrigation Census 2013-14, 87.86% of wells are owned by marginal, small and semi-medium farmers having land holding up to 4 hectares (ha). Around 9.18 % of wells are owned by medium farmers having land holding 4 – 10 ha and 2.96% of the wells are owned by big farmers having land holding more than 10 ha.

Considering the number of ground water abstraction structures, regulation of ground water in agriculture sector through a 'command and control' strategy will prove to be an arduous task. Therefore, a participatory approach for sustainable ground water management would be more productive.

States/Uts are advised to review their free/subsidized electricity policy to farmers, bring suitable water pricing policy and may work further towards crop rotation/diversification/other initiatives to reduce over-dependence on groundwater.

Agriculture sector shall be exempted from obtaining No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction.

4.0 Commercial Use

No new major industries shall be granted No Objection Certificate in over-exploited assessment areas except as per the policy guidelines.

Availability of ground water resources shall be given due regard while considering applications for grant of No Objection Certificate for commercial use.

Commercial entities extracting ground water shall be required to submit online annual water audit report including an audit of water use as mentioned in the relevant sections. CGWA/ State Ground Water Authority (SGWA) shall publish all such audit reports online.

CGWA/ SGWAs shall engage independent agencies to verify the compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions periodically.

4.1 Industrial Use

In Over-exploited assessment units, No Objection Certificate shall not be granted for ground water abstraction to any new industry except those falling in the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). However, No Objection Certificate for drinking/ domestic use for work force, green belt use by these new industries shall be permitted. Expansion of existing industries involving increase in quantum of ground water abstraction in over-exploited assessment units shall not be permitted. No Objection Certificate shall not be granted to new packaged water industries in Overexploited areas, even if they belong to MSME category.

No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water.

ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.

iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. All such industries shall be

required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.

iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in Section 15 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3/day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 15 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Detailed guidelines for design and construction of piezometers are given in **Annexure II**. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.

v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.

vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.

vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution **(Annexure III).**

viii) All industries drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 A and 5.3 A.

ix) All existing industries drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 B and 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

(a) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water supply from local government agencies in cases where ground water requirement is up to 10 m^3/day.

(b) Certificate regarding non/ partial availability of fresh water/ treated waste water supply from the local government water supply agency in cases where requirement of ground water is more than 10 m^3/day.

(c) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any NABL accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for No Objection Certificate)

(d) Water quality data of bore well/ tube well/ dug well in respect of existing industries from NABL accredited laboratories/Government approved laboratories.

(e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

(f) **Impact Assessment report:** All projects extracting/proposing to extract ground water in excess of 100 m^3/day in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical areas shall have to mandatorily submit impact assessment report of existing/ proposed ground water withdrawal on the ground water regime and also socio-economic impacts report prepared by accredited consultants. Pro-forma for the report is given in **Annexure IV.**

4.2 Mining Projects

All existing as well as new mining projects will be required to obtain No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction. Since mining projects are location specific, there will be no ban on grant of No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water for such projects in over-exploited assessment units.

No Objection Certificate for mining projects shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) It shall be mandatory for all the mining industries to ensure that water available from de-watering operations is properly treated and should be gainfully utilized for supply for irrigation, dust

suppression, mining process, recharge in downstream and for maintaining e-flows in the river system.

ii) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometers) along the periphery in the premises, for monthly ground water level monitoring, shall be mandatory for mines drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3/day of ground water. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be commensurate with that of pumping well/ wells.

iii) In addition, the proponent shall monitor ground water levels by establishing observation wells (piezometers) in the core and buffer zones as specified in the No Objection Certificate.

iv) In case of coal and other base metal mining the project proponent shall use the advance dewatering technology (by construction of series of dewatering abstraction structures) to avoid contamination of surface water.

v) In addition to this, all mining units shall also monitor the water quality of mine seepage and mine discharge through NABL accredited/ Govt. approved laboratories and the same shall be submitted at the time of self compliance.

vi) All mining projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.4 A.

vii) All mining projects drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.4 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

(a) Mining plan approved by the concerned Govt. agency/ department.

(b) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

(c) Comprehensive report prepared by accredited consultant on ground water conditions in both core and buffer zones of the mine, depth wise and year wise mine seepage calculations, impact assessment of mining and dewatering on ground water regime and its socio-economic impact, details of recycling, reuse and recharge, reduction of pumping with use of technology for mining and water management to minimize and mitigate the adverse impact on ground water, based on local conditions. Format for report is given in **Annexure V.**

4.3 **Infrastructure projects:**

Since infrastructure projects are location specific, grant of No Objection Certificate to such projects located in over-exploited assessment units shall not be banned. New infrastructure projects/ residential buildings may require dewatering during construction activity and/ or use ground water for construction. In both cases, applicants shall seek No Objection Certificate from CGWA before commencement of work. However, in over-exploited assessment units, use of ground water for construction activity shall be permitted only if no treated sewage water is available within 10 km radius of the site. New as well as existing Infrastructure projects shall also be required to seek No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water.

No 'No Objection Certificate' shall be granted for extraction of groundwater for Water Parks, Theme Parks and Amusement Parks in over-exploited assessment units.

Indicative list of Infrastructure projects is given in Annexure VI.

The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data through the web portal to CGWA/SGWA as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by CGWA/ SGWA.

ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3/day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.

iii) For infrastructure dewatering/ construction activity, No Objection Certificate shall be valid for specific period as per the detailed proposal submitted by the project proponent.

iv) All infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Table 5.3 A.

v) All infrastructure projects (new/ existing) drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

(a) In cases where dewatering is involved, submission of impact assessment report prepared by an accredited consultant on the ground water situation in the area giving detailed plan of pumping, proposed usage of pumped water and comprehensive impact assessment of the same on the ground water regime shall be mandatory. The report should highlight environmental risks and proposed management strategies to overcome any significant environmental issues such as ground water level decline, land subsidence etc.

(b) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water from any other source in case water is required for construction in safe and semi critical areas.

(c) Certificate from a government agency regarding non availability of treated sewage water for construction within 10 km radius of the site in critical and over-exploited areas.

(d) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in respect of all categories of assessments units for commercial use.

(e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

(f) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 **(Annexure I)**, taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc. (in case of completed infrastructure projects for commercial use).

(g) Completion certificate from the concerned agency for infrastructure projects requiring water for commercial use.

5.0 Ground water abstraction/ restoration charges

All residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges.

All industries/mining/ infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units will have to pay ground water abstraction charges based on quantum of ground water extraction and category of assessment unit as per details given in this guideline.

All existing mining/ infrastructure projects and existing industries including MSME drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units will have to pay ground water restoration charges based on quantum of ground water extraction. Further, new MSME, new infrastructure and new Mining projects in over exploited areas shall also be required to pay ground water restoration charges.

Existing industries, infrastructure units and mining projects which have installed/constructed artificial recharge structures in compliance of the conditions prescribed in the groundwater guidelines prevailing at the time of grant of No Objection Certificate or its renewal shall be eligible for a rebate of 50% (fifty percent) in the ground water abstraction charges/ground water restoration charges, subject to their satisfactory performance and verification.

The revenue generated from the proposed water abstraction/ restoration charges shall be kept in a separate fund for implementation of site specific suitable demand/ supply side interventions.

5.1 **Rates of Ground water abstraction /restoration charges**

I. **Drinking and domestic use for residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in Urban areas**

All residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies requiring water only for drinking/domestic use requiring No Objection Certificate would pay ground water abstraction charges as per rates given below in **Table 5.1.**

Table 5.1 Ground Water Abstraction charges for Drinking & Domestic use.

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m^3/month)	**Rate of ground water abstraction charges (Rs. per m^3)**
0-25	No charge
26-50	1.00
>50	2.00

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay Ground water abstraction Charges @ Rs. 0.50 per m^3.

II. **Packaged Drinking Water units**

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.2 A and those for ground water restoration charges in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.2 B.

Table 5.2 A: Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50m^3/day	51 to <200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00

Table 5.2 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50 m^3/day	51 to <200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Over-exploited (existing industries only)	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	120.00

III. **Other Industries & infrastructure projects**

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for other industries and infrastructure projects in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.3 A and those for ground water restoration charges in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.3 B.

Table 5.3 A: Rates of Ground Water abstraction charges for other industries & infrastructure projects (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Critical	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00

Table 5.3 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for other industries & infrastructure projects (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Over-exploited (existing industries / new Industries as per the present Guidelines)	6.00	10.00	16.00	20.00

IV. **Mining projects**

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for mining, which are drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.4 A and those for ground water restoration charges in case of projects drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.4 B.

Table 5.4 A: Rates of ground water abstraction charges for mining (Rs. per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
3.	Critical	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00

Table 5.4 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for mining (Rs. per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Over-exploited	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

6.0 Bulk Water Supply

All private tankers abstracting ground water and use it for supply as bulk water suppliers will now mandatorily seek No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction. The bulk water suppliers through tankers drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall pay groundwater abstraction charges as per the **Table-6.1 A.** The bulk water suppliers drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall pay the groundwater restoration charges as per the **Table-6.1 B.** All tankers will have to install GPS based system for their monitoring of movement/area of operation.

Modalities for issue of No Objection Certificate for bulk/tanker water supplies shall be worked out in consultation with States/Uts and suitable guidelines in this regard will be framed and issued separately for the same.

Table-6.1A: Groundwater abstraction charges for Bulk/Tanker water supplies	
Category	Rate per m3 (in Rs.)
Safe	**10**
Semi Critical	**20**
Critical	**25**

Table-6.1B: Groundwater abstraction charges for Bulk/Tanker water supplies	
Category	Rate per m3 (in Rs.)
Over Exploited	**35**

7.0 Abstraction of Saline ground water

Abstraction of saline ground water in areas having either saline ground water at all depths or pockets of saline ground water in an otherwise fresh water area for use by industries/ dewatering by infrastructure/ mining projects including those located in over-exploited areas would be encouraged. Such industries shall be exempted from paying ground water abstraction charges.

The list of such assessment units having saline ground water at all depths as per the latest assessment of dynamic ground water resources will be made available by the CGWA in their website. However, due care shall be taken in respect of disposal of effluents by the units so as to protect the water bodies and the aquifers from pollution.

Detailed guidelines in this regard shall be prepared and issued separately.

8.0 Protection of Wetland Areas

The wet land areas in the country are very crucial as they are direct reflection of the presence of ground water in such areas. The protection of the wetland areas is being separately handled by the Wetland Authorities. Since ground water is very crucial for the survival of the wetland area, any excessive ground water development within the zone of wetland area would affect the volume of water in that wetland.

Projects falling within 500 m. from the periphery of demarcated wetland areas shall mandatorily submit a detailed proposal indicating that any ground water abstraction by the project proponent does not affect the protected wetland areas. Furthermore, before seeking permission from CGWA, the projects shall take consent/approval from the appropriate Wetland Authorities to establish their projects in the area.

9.0 General compliance conditions in No Objection Certificate

i. Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate and intimation regarding their installation shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of No Objection Certificate through the web-portal.

ii. Proponents shall mandatorily get water flow meter calibrated on from an authorized agency once in a year.

iii. Proponents shall install roof top rain water harvesting & recharge systems in the project area.

iv. Proponents shall pay Ground Water Abstraction/ Restoration Charges based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable as per the rates given in Section 6.

v. Construction of purpose-built observation wells (piezometers) for ground water level monitoring shall be mandatory as per Section 15. Water level data shall be made available to CGWA through web portal. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in **Annexure-II.**

vi. Proponents shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s) once in a year. Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed in NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.

vii. If the existing well becomes defunct due to mechanical failure within the validity period of No Objection Certificate, the user can construct a replacement well under intimation to CGWA on web portal. The defunct well shall be properly sealed **(Refer Annexure VII).** The user will be required to submit documentary proof in this regard. However, if the existing abstraction structures fails to yield water and he proponent desires to drill another tubewell in the same premises, prior permission of the Authority shall be required. If the replacement well is to be drilled in some different place, the proponent shall obtain fresh No Objection Certificate.

viii. Wherever feasible, requirement of water for greenbelt (horticulture) shall be met from recycled / treated waste water.

ix. In case of change of ownership, new owner of the industry will have to apply for incorporation of necessary changes in the No Objection Certificate with documentary proof within 60 days of taking over possession of the premises.

10.0 Monitoring of compliance of No Objection Certificate Conditions

To monitor the compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions, Central Ground Water Authority and State/ UT Ground Water Authorities shall take the following steps:

a. Suitable MIS will be developed for compliance monitoring.

b. District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) /District Magistrates (DMs) are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate conditions and taking action for imposition of Environmental Compensation.

c. Technical officers of CGWB/ CGWA and State groundwater organizations are authorized to take actions with respect to monitoring and periodic inspections with the approval of competent authority.

d. In case of violation of any of the No Objection Certificate conditions, the proponents shall be liable to pay the penalties as per **Section 16.**

11.0 Renewal of No Objection Certificate

No objection certificate shall be renewed periodically, subject to the compliance of the conditions mentioned therein:

i. The applicant shall apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.

ii. Application for renewal of No Objection Certificate shall be accompanied by the Compliance Report.

iii. Before granting renewal, Central Ground Water Authority or State/ Ut Authority shall satisfy itself that the conditions of No Objection Certificate have been complied with.

iv. In case of change in category of the assessment unit, renewals would be granted with conditions as laid down for new category.

v. No Objection Certificate will be renewed for the terms specified for various uses as follows:

Category	Use	Term of renewal
Critical, Semi-critical and safe	Infrastructure projects for drinking & domestic use and urban Water Supply Agencies	5 years
	Industries	3 years
	Mines	2 years
Over exploited	All users in 'Over-exploited areas'	2 years

vi. If the application for renewal is submitted in time and the CGWA/ the respective State/ Ut Authority is unable to process the application in time, No Objection Certificate shall be deemed to be extended till the date of renewal of No Objection Certificate.

vii. If the proponent fails to apply for renewal within 3 months from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate, the proponent shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the period starting from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate till No Objection Certificate is renewed by the competent authority.

12.0 Extension of No Objection Certificate

If the proponent is unable to construct the well(s) during the validity period of No Objection Certificate for genuine reasons, the proponent will have to apply for extension of No Objection Certificate. Application for extension should be supported by documents justifying the reasons for delay. Other conditions for grant of extension of No Objection Certificate will be the same as that for fresh No Objection Certificate.

Extension of No Objection Certificate will be granted for a maximum period of two years. No further extension will be granted after the expiry of the extended period. In that case, the applicant will have to apply afresh for grant of No Objection Certificate.

13.0 Delegation of powers against illegal groundwater withdrawal

Central Ground Water Authority has appointed the District Magistrate/ District Collector/ Sub Divisional Magistrates of each Revenue District/Sub division as Authorized Officers, who have been delegated the power to seal illegal wells, disconnect electricity supply to the energised well, launch prosecution against offenders etc. including grievance redressal related to ground water in their respective jurisdictions.

In order to further decentralise and strengthen the monitoring and compliance mechanism as per the guidelines, officials of concerned Departments of Revenue and Industries of the States/Uts shall be appointed as Authorised Officers in consultation with the State/Ut Governments.

A copy of the No Objection Certificate issued by the CGWA in the No Objection Certificate Application Portal (NOCAP) will be forwarded to the respective District Magistrate/ District Collector. In case of any violation of the directions of Central Ground Water Authority and non-fulfilment of the conditions laid

down in the No Objection Certificate, the Authorised Officers will file appropriate Petition/Original Application etc under sections 15 to 21 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in appropriate Courts.

14.0 Ground Water Level Monitoring

All the project proponents (drawing ground water more than 10 cum/d) have to mandatorily construct Piezometers (observation wells) within their premises for monitoring of the ground water levels. Such a mechanism of compliance conditions has been made to ensure that every month the ground water level in the project area can be monitored and observed. In this regard the necessary criteria for monitoring of water levels through piezometers by the project proponents is given in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 No. of Piezometers to be constructed & Type of Water Level Monitoring Mechanism

S.No.	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/d)	No. of piezometer required	Monitoring mechanism		
			Manual	DWLR	DWLR with Telemetry
1	<10	0	0	0	0
2	11-50	1	1	0	0
3	51-500	1	0	1	0
4	>500	2	0	1	1

The piezometer shall be suitably located to ensure that zone of aquifer tapped in the piezometer is the same as that of the pumping well.

15.0 Environmental Compensation

Extraction of ground water for commercial use by industries, infrastructure units and mining projects without a valid No Objection Certificate from appropriate authority shall be considered illegal and such entities shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the quantum of ground water so extracted. The norms prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) shall be utilized for calculating the Environmental compensation as mentioned below:

EC_{GW} = Ground water consumption per day x Environmental Compensation rate (ECR_{GW}) x No. of days x Deterrence factor

where ground water consumption is in m3/day and ECR_{GW} in Rs./ cum

15.1 Rates of Environmental Compensation:

Rates of Environmental Compensation (ECR_{GW}) for various types of users in different categories of assessment units are given in Table 15.1 to 15.3.

Table 15.1 : ECR_{GW} for Packaged Drinking Water units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200/	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m3			
	Safe	12	18	24	30
2	Semi critical	24	36	48	60
3	Critical	36	48	66	90
4	Over- exploited	48	72	96	120
Note :-Minimum EC_{GW} shall not be less than Rs 1,00,000/-					

Table 15.2: ECR_{GW} for Mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m3			
1	Safe	15	21	30	40
2	Semi critical	30	45	60	75
3	Critical	45	60	85	115
4	Over- exploited	60	90	120	150
Note :-Minimum EC_{Gw} shall not be less thanRs 1,00,000/-					

Table 15.3: ECR_{GW} for Industrial units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m3			
1	Safe	20	30	40	50
2	Semi critical	40	60	80	100
3	Critical	60	80	110	150
4	Over- exploited	80	120	160	200
Note :-Minimum EC_{Gw} shall not be less thanRs 1,00,000/-					

15.2 Deterrent Factors to compensate losses and environmental damage (for packaged drinking water units, mining, industries and infrastructural dewatering projects)

The following deterrent factors based on the duration of illegal ground water extraction shall be levied to compensate for the losses and environmental damages as detailed in Table 15.4.

Table 15.4: Deterrent factor based on quantum of ground water withdrawal and number of years of illegal withdrawal

S.No.	Water Consumption	Deterrence Factor		
		< 2 years	2-5 years	>5 years
1	<1000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.25
2	1000-5000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.50
3	>5000 KLD	1.00	1.25	2.00

Note: KLD – Kilolitre per day

16.0 Provision of Penalty

Penalty shall be imposed on the proponents for non-compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions issued by the appropriate authority. Rates of penalty proposed for non-compliance of various conditions of No Objection Certificate are given in Table 16.1.The rates of the penalty shall be reviewed periodically with the approval of competent authority in Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Table 16.1: Penalty provision for non Compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions

S. No.	Items	Charges in Rs.
1	Non installation/faulty Digital water Flow meter with telemetry system.	200000
2	Non disclosure/ construction of additional groundwater abstraction structures a) Non-functional Structures. b) Defunct/Abandoned Note: Given rates are for unit non-functional/defunct/abandoned structures. This shall be multiplied with total such structures to arrive at consolidated penalty.	 200000 100000
3	Reporting of fresh water zones as Brackish / Saline zones in application.	200000
4	Non Installation of Piezometer.	200000
5	Non Installation/faulty DWLR/Telemetry system	100000
6	Non Construction/Inadequate capacity of Recharge / Water conservation structures.	500000
7	Non maintenance of Recharge structures.	200000
8	Injection of treated/untreated water into the aquifer system. Note: In addition to penalty, the proponent shall bear the cost of aquifer remediation as per the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	1000000
9	Non Submission of Water level/Water quality Data.	50000
10	Non-maintenance of log book of daily withdrawal/non submission of Groundwater abstraction data.	50000
11	Non submission of photograph of recharge structure(s).	50000
12	Non Submission of Self Compliance report.	100000
13	Construction of groundwater abstraction structures by un authorized/unregistered Drilling Rigs (per structures).	100000
14	Non registration of water supply tankers.	500000
15	Submission of false information/ undertaking.	100000

Charges shall also be payable for correction/modification in the existing issued No Objection Certificate letter. The details of such charges are given in Table 16.2.

Table 16.2: Proposed Charges for correction/Modification in the existing issued No Objection Certificate

S. No.	Items	Charges in Rs.
1	Change in recharge quantum	10000
2	Change in User ID.	5000
3	Change in firm Name	5000
4	Extension of No Objection Certificate	5000
5	Issuance of duplicate No Objection Certificate	5000
6	Issuance of corrigendum to No Objection Certificate	5000
7	Any other items/corrections etc	5000

17.0 Other important Conditions (Applicable to all):

i. Sale of ground water by a person/ agency not having valid no objection certificatefrom CGWA/State Ground Water Authority is not permitted.

ii. In infrastructure projects, paved/parking area must be covered with interlocking/perforated tiles or other suitable measures to ensure groundwater infiltration/harvesting.

iii. In case of Infrastructure projects, the firm/entity shall ensure implementation of dual water supply system in the projects. Compliance of the same shall be submitted through the web portal.

iv. Non-compliance of conditions mentioned in the No Objection Certificate may be taken as sufficient reason for cancellation of no objection certificate accorded/ non-renewal of No Objection Certificate.

v. No application shall be entertained without supporting documents as specified in relevant sections.

vi. Abstraction structure(s) should be located inside the premises of project property.

vii. Self compliance of conditions laid down in the no objection certificate shall be reported by the users online in the web portal of Central Ground Water Authority/state Ground Water Authority.

viii. Processing fee prescribed, if any, from time to time shall be charged for various services.

Note:

1. Guidelines are subject to modification from time to time.

2. In case of any discrepancy between Hindi and English versions of this document including the annexures, the English version shall prevail.

Annexure I

Estimation of Water Requirements for drinking and domestic use

(Source: National Building Code 2016, BIS)

a) Residential Buildings:

Accommodations	Population
1 Bedroom dwelling unit	4
2 Bedroom dwelling unit	5
3 Bedroom dwelling unit	6
4 Bedroom dwelling unit and above	7

Notes:

1) The above figures consider a domestic household including support personnel, wherever applicable.

2) For plotted development, the population may be arrived at after due consideration of the expected number and type of domestic household units.

3) Dwelling unit under EWS category shall have population requirement of 4 and studio apartment shall have population requirement of 2.

As a general rule the following rates per capita per day may be considered for domestic and non-domestic needs:

a) For communities with populations up to 20,000:

1)	Water supply through stand post:	40 lphd (Min)
2)	Water supply through house service: connection	70 to 100 lphd

b) For communities with: 100 to 135 lphd
population 20,000 to 100,00 together with
full flushing system

c) For communities with population: 150 to 200 lphd
above 100,000 together with
full flushing system

Note—The value of water supply given as 150 to 200 litre per head per day may be reduced to 135 litre per head per day for houses for Medium Income Group (MIG) and Low Income Groups (LIG) and Economically Weaker Section of Society (EWS), depending upon prevailing conditions and availability of water.

Out of the 150 to 200 litre per head per day, 45 litre per head per day may be taken for flushing requirements and the remaining quantity for other domestic purposes.

A. **Water Requirements for Buildings Other than Residences**

Sl No.	Type of Building	Domestic litres per head/ day	Flushing Litres per head/ day	Total Consumption Litres per head/ day
1.	Factories including canteen where bath rooms are required to be provided	30	15	45
2.	Factories including canteen where no bath rooms are required to be provided	20	10	30
3.	Hospital (excluding laundry and kitchen): a) Number of beds not exceeding 100	230	110	340
	b) Number of beds exceeding 100	300	150	450
	c) Out Patient Department (OPD)	10	5	15
4.	Nurses' homes and medical quarters	90	45	135
5.	Hostels	90	45	135
6.	Hotels (up to 3 star) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	120	60	180
7.	Hotels (4 star and above) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	260	60	320
8.	Offices (including canteen)	25	20	45
9.	Restaurants and food court including water requirement for kitchen: a) Restaurants	55 per seat	15 per seat	70 per seat
	b) Food Court	25 per seat	10 per seat	35 per seat
10.	Clubhouse	25	20	45
11.	Stadiums	4	6	10

12.	Cinemas, concert halls and theatres and multiplex	5 per seat	10 per seat	15 per seat
13.	Schools/Educational institutions: a) Without boarding facilities b) With boarding facilities	25	20	45
		90	45	135
14.	Shopping and retail (mall) a) Staff	25	20	45
	b) Visitors	5	10	15
15.	Traffic Terminal stations a) Airports	40	30	70
	b) Railway stations (Junction) with bathing facility	40	30	70
	c) Railway stations (Junction) without bathing facility	30	15	45
	d) Railway stations (Intermediate) with bathing facility	25	20	45
	e) Railway stations (Intermediate) without bathing facility	15	10	25
	f) Interstate bus terminals	25	20	45
	g) Intrastate Bus Terminals/Metro Stations	10	5	15

Notes:

1. For calculating water demand for visitors, consumption of 15 litre per head per day may be taken.
2. The water demand includes requirement of patients, attendants, visitors and staff. Additional water demand for kitchen, laundry and clinical water shall be computed as per actual requirements.
3. The number of persons shall be determined by average number of passengers handled by stations, with due considerations given to the staff and vendors who are using these facilities.
4. Consideration should be given for seasonal average peak requirements.
5. The hospitals may be categorized as Category A (25 to 50 beds), Category B(51 to 100 beds), Category C (101 to 300 beds), Category D (301 to 500) and Category E (501 to 750 beds).

Annexure II

Guidelines for construction of Piezometers and monitoring of Ground Water Levels and Quality

Piezometer is a borewell/tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering a tape/sounder or automatic / digital water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing whenever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum distance of 50 m from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about four inches to six inches.
- The depth of the piezometer should be the same as that of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one pumping wells are constructed tapping aquifers at different depths, more than one piezometers shall be required to be constructed tapping different aquifers as in the pumping wells.

- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tubewells has been stopped for about four to six hours.

- The ground water quality has to be monitored once in a year during pre-monsoon (April/ May) period by industries and mines drawing ground water. Samples of ground water should be analyzed from NABL accredited laboratory.

- A permanent display board should be installed at Piezometer/ Tubewell site for providing the location, piezometer/ tubewell number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tubewell for standard referencing and identification.

- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care off.

Annexure III

Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/ projects

It has been observed that ground water in and around polluting industries like Tannery, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical, Coalwashery, other hazardous units, etc., is polluted. In order to prevent further deterioration of ground water quality, it is essential to take all necessary measures for well head protection. All industries/ projects falling under this category are hereby directed to follow the under mentioned procedure both for existing and new category.

1. No tube well/ bore well / dug well should be constructed in the vicinity of the processing unit. Tube well/ bore well should be constructed at the place which is hygienically maintained.

2. Only Mild Steel pipe should be used for assembly/ casing and PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride) or similar pipes should not be used. The tube well/ bore well having PVC or similar pipes should be abandoned and filled back.

3. Around the tube well/ bore well, RCC (Reinforced Concrete Cement) grouting of 3 meters (length) x 3 meters (width) x 2 meters (depth) must be provided. The pipe of the tube well/ bore well must be raised 1 meter above ground level (1 magl). The tube well/ bore well must be surrounded by RCC wall of 0.5 meter height and 1.5 meter depth to prevent any surface contamination to enter the constructed tube well/ bore well. Plan/Sectional diagram is enclosed for reference (Appendix 1 and 2).

3. The tube well/ bore well must be fitted with NRV (Non Return Valve) in order to ensure that the constructed tube well/ bore well is exclusively used for abstraction of ground water only.

4. At no point of time there should be any injection of any water or fluid into the constructed tube well/ bore well/ Piezometer.

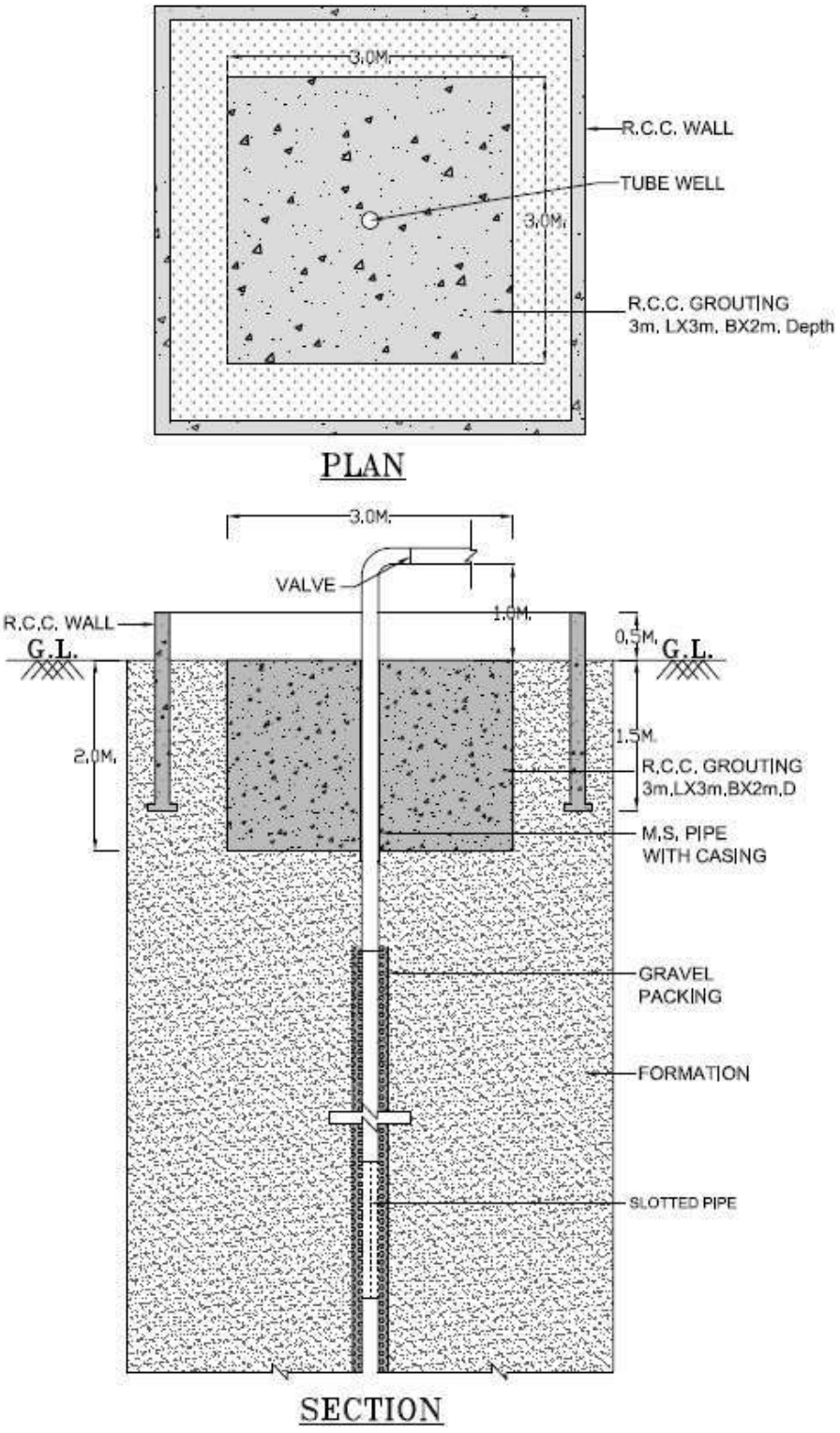
5. The industries/ projects under this category should not implement any recharge measures within the plant premises.

6. Any tube well/ bore well located/ constructed in the vicinity of STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) or ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant) should be abandoned and filled back.

7. The piezometer to be constructed for monitoring purpose should follow the same procedure as that for tube well/ bore well for such industries/ projects.

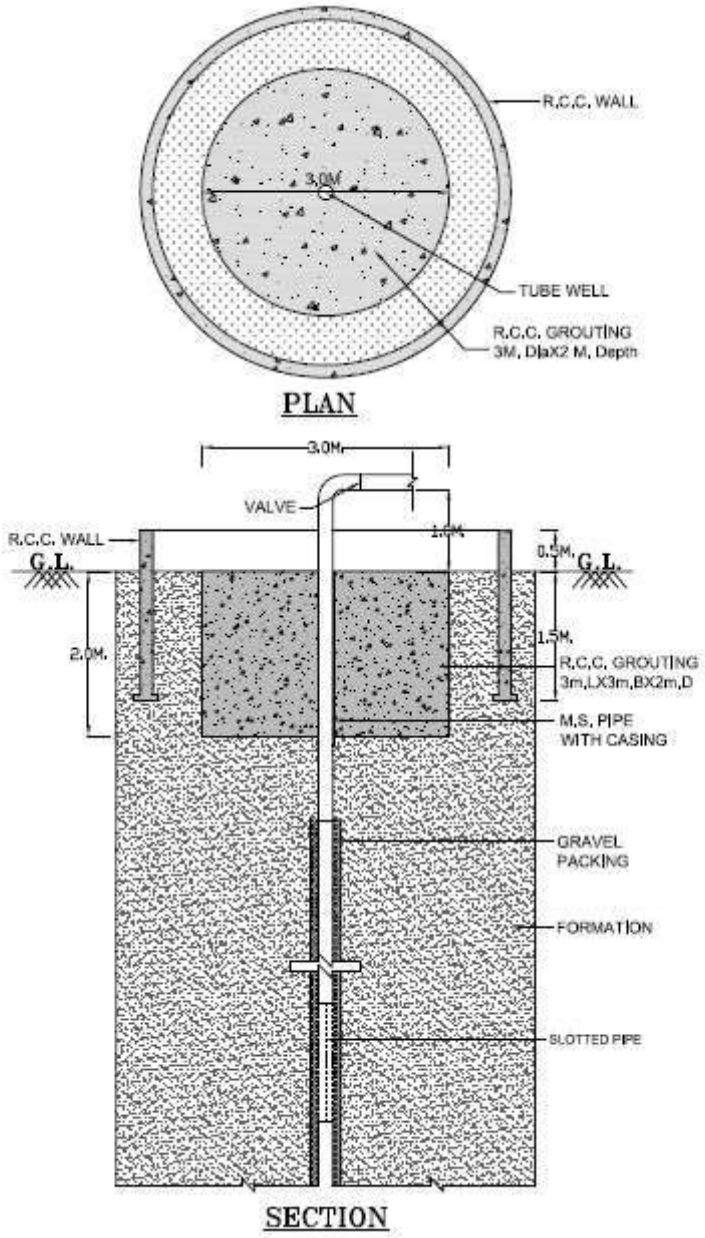
Appendix 1

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



Appendix 2

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



Annexure-IV

Outline of hydro-geological Report for obtaining No Objection Certificate for industries

1. Brief about the proposed project giving location details, coordinates, google/ toposheet maps, etc. demarcating the project area.
2. Ground water situation in and around the project area including water level and quality data and maps along with quality issues, if any. In case of mines, ground water conditions in both core and buffer zone should be described.
3. Details of the tubewells/ borewells proposed to be constructed. This includes the drilling depth, diameter, tentative lithological log, details of pump to be lowered, H.P. of pump, tentative discharge of tubewells/ borewells, etc. Locations to be marked on the site plan/ map. Location of proposed piezometers.

4. Details of Geophysical studies carried out in and around the project area. Ground water resources computation of the block in which the project falls.

5. Approved Mine plan in case of mines and detailed dewatering plan in case of mine/ infrastructure dewatering projects.

6. Proposed usage of pumped water in case of mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects.

7. Comprehensive assessment of the impact on the ground water regime in and around the project area highlighting the risks and proposed management strategies proposed to overcome any significant environmental issues.

8. Proposed measures for disposal of waste water by industries drawing saline water.

9. Measures to be adopted for water conservation which include recycling, reuse, treatment, etc. This includes the water balance chart being adopted by the firm along with details of water conservation methods to be adopted.

   - Brief write up along with capacity and flow chart of Sewage Treatment Plants / Effluent Treatment Plants / Combined Effluent Treatment Plants existing/ proposed within the project.
   - Details of water conservation measures to be adopted to reduce/ save the ground water.
   - Total water balance chart showing the usage of water for various processes.

10. Any other details pertaining to the project.

Annexure V

Format of the Report on ground water conditions (for mining projects)

Introduction

Project description

Background

Objectives and scope

Regional setting

Location

Landuse

Climate

Topography and drainage

Geology –Regional and Local

General Hydrogeology (aquifer types, aquifer depth, zone tapped etc.)

Groundwater condition (In core and buffer zones)

Spatial and temporal variations in water levels Groundwater quality (Shallow and deep aquifer)

Impact of groundwater extraction on local groundwater

Hydrograph of water level/piezometer in monitoring wells

Trend analysis of historical water levels Flow net analysis (groundwater flow direction)

Year wise/ bench wise mine dewatering computation as per approved mine plan

Conclusions

Annexure VI

Indicative list of Infrastructure projects

Residential townships including commercial buildings
Office building
School
College
University
Special Economic Zone
Metro Station
Railway Station
Bus Depot
Airport
Seaport
Highway infrastructure
Fire station
Warehouse
Business Plaza
Malls & Multiplex
Hospitals
Nursing Homes
Resort
Hotel/ Restaurant/ Food Plaza
Holiday home/Guest house/ Hostels
Banquet Hall/ Marriage Gardens
IT Complex
Logistics & Cargo
Clubs
Trade Centre

Annexure -VII

Supreme Court Order in Civil Writ petition 36 of 2009 regarding measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

In Re: Measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

Union of India and Ors. Respondents(s)

ORDER

With this Court issuing requisite guidelines vide order dated 11th February, 2010, subject to slight modifications, nothing survives in the present writ petition.

That modification is as follows:

(i) The owner of the land/ premises, before taking any steps for constructing bore well/ tube well must inform in writing to the concerned authorities in the area, i.e., District Collector/ District Magistrate/ Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ any other Statutory Authority/ concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, about the construction of bore well/ tube well.

(ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, namely, Government/ Semi Government, Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration/ Statutory Authority wherever applicable.

(iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following details:-

(a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/ rehabilitation of well.

(b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.

(iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.

(v) Construction of cement/ concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.

(vi) Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the casing pipe with bolts & nuts.

(vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.

(viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.

(ix) Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.

(x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.

(xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of bore holes/ tube wells are being taken care through the concerned state/ Central Government agencies.

(xii) District/ Block/ Village wise status of bore wells/tube wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells found open, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District Level.

In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.

In case of urban areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of Ground Water/Public Health/ Municipal Corporation etc.

(xiii) If a bore well/ tube well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation/ Private Contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the 'Abandoned' bore well/tube well is properly filled upto the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concerned agency/ department. Information on all such data on the above are to b maintained in the District Collector/ Block Development Office of the State.

We are informed that the last paragraph of the earlier order dated 11th February, 2010, concerning publicity has been duly complied with.

Subject to the above, the writ petition is disposed of.

……..CJI.
[S.H. KAPADIA]

……..….J.
[K.S. RADHAKRISHNANA]

……..…….J.
[SWATANTER KUMAR]

New Delhi,
August 6, 2010

ANNEXURE VIII

List of States/Union territories where ground water extraction is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Assam
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Bihar
5. Chhattisgarh
6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
7. Gujarat
8. Haryana
9. Jharkhand
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra
12. Manipur
13. Meghalaya
14. Mizoram
15. Nagaland
16. Odisha
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan
19. Sikkim
20. Tripura
21. Uttar Pradesh
22. Uttarakhand
23. Andhra Pradesh (only mining projects)
24. Telangana (only mining projects)

Annexure IX

Glossary of technical terms used

1. **Safe area**: Area categorized as SAFE from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
2. **Semi-critical area**: Area categorized as SEMI-CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
3. **Critical area**: Area categorized as CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organisations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
4. **Over-exploited area**: Area categorized as OVER-EXPLOITED from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organisations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
5. **Aquifer**: Geological formation capable of storing and transmitting ground water.
6. **Deeper Aquifer**: In areas having multiple aquifer system, the aquifer(s) occurring below the uppermost aquifer.
7. **Well**: Any structure used for the extraction of groundwater, including open wells, dug wells, bore wells, dug-cum-bore wells, tube wells, filter points, collector wells, infiltration galleries, recharge wells, or any of their combinations or variations.
8. **Government Agency**: May be Central or State Government body.
9. **Supplier**: Government/ Government approved Water Supply Agency.
10. **Mine**: Area where mining activity is taking place, or area abandoned after mining.
11. **Illegal Ground Water abstraction Structure**: Any energized abstraction structure viz. dugwell, tubewell, borewell which is being used to withdraw ground water without valid No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority.
12. **Rainwater Harvesting**: The technique or system of collection and storage of rainwater, at micro watershed scale, including roof-top harvesting, for future use or for recharge of groundwater.
13. **Mining Project**: Project which involves mining activity either open cast or underground or both.
14. **Ground Water Draft**: Quantum of ground water withdrawal.
15. **Saline Water**: Water having salinity in excess of 2500 µsiemens/cm at 25^0C.
16. **Water Table Intersection**: Intersection of the water table on excavation of the overlying material due to mining or other activities.
17. **Drinking and domestic use**: Besides drinking & domestic use of households, this category will cover drinking requirement of industries not requiring water for industrial process; drinking, washing, cleaning use etc. in case of hospitals, hotels, malls & multiplexes, institutions, offices, banquet halls, fire stations, metro stations, railway stations, airports, sea ports, stadia etc.
18. **Recycle/Reuse**: Using treated waste water for various purposes/ putting water to multiple uses.
19. **Government Department:** Either Central Government or State Government.
20. **Municipality:** Municipality, a Municipal Corporation or similar body of local urban governance by any other name.
21. **Groundwater:** Water, which exists below the surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through wells or any other means or emerges as springs and base flows in streams and rivers;
22. **Bgl :** Below Ground Level.
23. **BCM :** Billion cubic metres.

24. **Groundwater Abstraction structure:** Structure used to withdraw groundwater like bore well / tube well / dug well/dug cum bore well/tunnel well.

25. **Observation well or Piezometer:** A bore well/tube well used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water sample periodically but not used for groundwater abstraction.

26. **Water Audit:** A method of quantifying water use in simple or complex systems, with a view to reducing water usage and often saving money on otherwise unnecessary water use.

27. **Ground water pollution:** If concentration of any parameter in ground water exceeds the maximum permissible limit for drinking water prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

28. **Cooperative Group Housing Societies/ Builder flats**: A Housing Society is a society formed by house owners within a residential complex. The housing society formed must be formally registered with registrar of co-operatives.

29. **KLD –** Kilo Litre per day

30. **EC_{GW}** - Environmental compensation for drawing illegal ground water.

31. **EC_{GWR}** - Environmental compensation rates for drawing illegal ground water.

ANNEXURE X

Annual water audits by the industries (Source – CII)

Water audit is a systematic process of objectively obtaining a water balance by measuring flow of water from the site of water withdrawal or treatment, through the distribution system, and into areas where it is used and finally discharged. Conducting a water audit involves calculating water balance, water use and identifying ways for saving water.

Water audit involves preliminary water survey and detailed water audit. Preliminary water survey is conducted to collect background information regarding plant activities, water consumption and water discharge pattern and water billing, rates and water cess. After the analysis of the secondary data collected from the industry, detailed water audit is conducted, which involves the following steps:

- On site training and discussion with facility manager and personnel
- Water system analysis
- Quantification of baseline water map
- Monitoring and measurements using pressure and flow meters and various other devices
- Quantification of inefficiencies and leaks
- Quantification of water quality loads and discharges
- Quantification of variability in flows and quality parameters
- Strategies for water treatment and reuse or direct use

A detailed water balance is finally developed. Water quality requirement at various user areas is mapped, which helps in developing ‘recycle’ and ‘reuse’ opportunities.

The detailed water audit report contains the following:

- Water consumption and wastewater generation pattern
- Specific water use and conservation
- Complete water balance of the facility
- Water saving opportunities
- Method of implementing the proposals
- Full description and figures
- Investment required

Industries can undertake following measures for water conservation:

- Setting up of norms for water budgeting
- Modernization of industrial process to reduce water consumption
- Recycling water with a re-circulating cooling system
- Ozonation cooling water approach which can result in five fold reduction in blow down when compared to traditional chemical treatment
- Reduction in reuse of de-ionized water by eliminating some plenum flushes, converting from a continuous flow to an intermittent flow system and improving control on the use
- Use of waste water for gardening
- Proper processing of effluents to adhere to the norms of disposal.

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ANNEXURE R/9

REVISED

ITEM NO.2 COURT NO.5 SECTION XVII

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Civil Appeal No(s). 2901/2022

MOON BEVERAGES LIMITED & ANR. Appellant(s)

VERSUS

SUSHIL BHATT & ORS. Respondent(s)
(IA No.55236/2022-EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT and IA No.55235/2022-STAY APPLICATION

WITH
C.A. No. 2907/2022 (XVII)
(IA No.55583/2022-EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT and IA No.55587/2022-EX-PARTE STAY and IA No.55585/2022-EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T. and IA No.56528/2022-EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T. and IA No.55584/2022-PERMISSION TO FILE LENGTHY LIST OF DATES and IA No.56527/2022-PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES)

Date : 19-05-2022 This appeal was called on for hearing today.

CORAM :
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE L. NAGESWARA RAO
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE B.R. GAVAI
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE A.S. BOPANNA

For Appellant(s) Mr. Mukul Rohatgi,Sr.Adv.
Mr. R.Jawahar Lal,Adv.
Mr. Siddharth Bawa,Adv.
Mr. Anuj Garg,adv.
Mr. Mohit Sharma,Adv.
Mr. Mayank Kshirsagar, AOR

Mr. Kapil Sibal,Sr.Adv.
Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Bishwajit Bhattacharyya,Sr Adv.
Mr. Suhaan Mukerji, Adv.
Mr. Sanjay Basu, Adv.
Mr. Vishal Prasad, Adv.
Ms. Chitralekha Das, Adv.
Mr. Amit Bhandari, Adv.
Mr. Adit Subramaniam Pujari,Adv
Mr. Abhishek Manchanda, Adv.
Mr. Sayandeep Pahari, Adv.

Mr. Pinaki Misra,Sr.Adv.

Ms. Ruby Singh Ahuja,Adv.
Ms. Aakriti Vohra,Adv.
Mr. Ashutosh P.Shukla,Adv.
Mr. Jappanpreet Hora,Adv.
M/S. Karanjawala & Co., AOR

For Respondent(s)

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following

O R D E R

IA No.55235/2022 AND IA No.55587/2022

There shall be stay of operation of the impugned judgment and order dated 25.02.2022 passed by the National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New in Original Application No.69 of 2020.

I.As. stand disposed of.

(Geeta Ahuja)
Assistant Registrar-cum-PS

(Anand Prakash)
Assistant Registrar

ITEM NO.2 COURT NO.5 SECTION XVII

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
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(Geeta Ahuja)
Court Master

(Anand Prakash)
Assistant Registrar

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99

REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

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जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

(जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग)

(केंद्रीय भूमिजल प्राधिकरण)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 29 मार्च, 2023

का.आ. 1509(अ).—पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 5 के साथ पठित धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग एतद द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 3289 (अ) 24 सितंबर, 2020, में भूजल के निष्कर्षण को विनियमित और नियंत्रित करने के लिए प्रकाशित दिशानिर्देशों में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है अर्थात्:-

उक्त अधिसूचना में अनुसूची के लिए अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तनों को प्रतिस्थापित/जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

"अनुसूची

1.भारत में भूजल निकासी को विनियमित और नियंत्रित करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2020 में-

(क) इंडेक्स में मद संख्या 16.0 में, "दंड का प्रावधान" शब्दों के लिए "एनओसी में सुधार/संशोधन के लिए दंड और शुल्क का प्रावधान" शब्दों को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा|

स्टेशन, रेलवे स्टेशन, हवाई अड्डा, बंदरगाह, स्टेडियम आदि औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया के लिए आवश्यक जल नहीं बल्कि औद्योगिक के पेय जरूरतों को कवर करेगी" प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा।।

19. **अनुलग्नक X** में, शीर्षक के अंतर्गत, "उद्योगों द्वारा वार्षिक वाटर ऑडिट (स्रोत-CII)" शब्दों के स्थान पर, "उद्योगों द्वारा जल ऑडिट" शब्दों को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा। "

[फा. सं. 23014/29/2021-समन्वय अनुभाग-भाग(2)]

आशीष कुमार, निदेशक

नोट: 'भारत के भूजल निकासी को विनियमित और नियंत्रित करने के दिशानिर्देश' भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में एस.ओ. 3289 (ई) द्वारा दिनांक 24 सितंबर, 2020 को प्रकाशित किए गए थे ।

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

(Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)

(CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2023

S.O. 1509(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 read with section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, hereby makes the following amendments to the guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in India, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), vide Notification number S.O. 3289 (E) 24th September, 2020, namely:-

In the said notification, for the Schedule, the following changes in the Schedule shall be substituted/added, namely:-

"Schedule

1. In the Guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in India, 2020 -

(a). in the Index, Item no. 16.0 ,for the words "Provisions of Penalty" the words "Provision of Penalty and Charges for correction/modifications in NOCs" shall be substituted.

(b). in the index, in the Annexures, for the words, "Annexure VI : Indicative list of Infrastructure projects", the words, "Annexure VI : Indicative list of location specific Infrastructure projects" shall be substituted.

(c). in the index, in the Annexures, for the words, "Annexure X : Annual water audits by the industries" , the words, "Annexure X : Water audits by the industries" shall be substituted.

2. In the said guidelines, in the paragraph 1.0, after clause (v), clauses (vi),(vii) shall be added namely:-

"(vi) All industries/ mining projects/ infrastructure projects drawing ground water only for drinking/ domestic purposes up to 5 Cum /day in all assessment units.

(vii) Residential Apartments and Group Housing Societies:

(a) For drinking water and domestic uses, drawing ground water upto 20 m^3/day subject to the conditions mentioned in Para 2.0 of the guidelines.

(b) Dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) under Government schemes.".

3. In the said guidelines, in the paragraph 2.0:-

(i). Sub-para 2 shall be added namely-:

"Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) in all abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all Residential Apartments and Group Housing Societies. All Residential Apartments and Group Housing Societies having swimming pools drawing ground water shall be mandatorily required to seek No Objection Certificate."

(ii). for the clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-
"d) In case of saline ground water extraction, ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory.

Note: In case of new projects, water quality data/report of nearby existing wells from above-mentioned laboratories may be submitted for saline ground water extraction.".

(iii). for the clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"e) Copy of Rain Water Harvesting Plan submitted to Government agency by the applicant or a proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises as per the prevailing Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India.".

(iv). in the paragraph 2.0, after the clause (e), one more clause (f), shall be inserted/added, namely:-

"f) For all New projects, a self declaration/ affidavit (duly notarized) indicating date of completion of project shall be required.".

4. In the paragraph 4.0, for sub para 3, the following sub para shall be substituted, namely:-

"Commercial entities extracting ground water shall be required to submit online water audit report including an audit of water use as mentioned in the relevant sections. CGWA/ State Ground Water Authority (SGWA) shall publish all such audit reports online.".

5. In the paragraph 4.1:-

(i). for clause (iii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(iii). All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/day shall be required to undertake biennial (once in two years) water audit through certified auditors of agencies as approved by CGWA and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. Compliance of the earlier given reports may be checked by certified water auditors after one year and the report in this regard may be shared with CGWA.

All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.".

(ii). for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(iv). In industrial areas (as designated or, notified by Central/State Government), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) shall construct need-based piezometers as per local hydro-geological conditions and further monitor water levels.

In other than industrial areas as mentioned above, construction of observation well(s)/(piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in Section 14 shall be mandatory for industries/Infrastructure drawing/ proposing to draw more than 100 m^3 /day of ground water for Hard rock aquifer type and more than 500 m^3 /day of ground water for Alluvium aquifer type. Monitoring of water levels in these areas shall be done by the project proponents. Minimum distance between the abstraction structure and piezometer will be 15 m if the aquifer tapped is hard rock and 50 m if the aquifer is alluvium. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/wells. Detailed guidelines for design and construction of piezometers are given in Annexure II. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.".

(iii). for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(c). In case of saline ground water extraction, ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any NABL accredited laboratory or Government approved laboratory.
Note: In case of new projects, water quality data / report of nearby existing wells from above-mentioned laboratories may be submitted for saline ground water extraction.".

(iv). for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(d). For all new projects, document as proof of new establishment / commencement of operation i.e. Consent to Establish/ Environmental Clearance/ any other document from a statutory agency.".

(v). for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(e). Copy of Rain Water Harvesting Plan submitted to Government agency by the applicant or a proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises as per the prevailing Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India.".

(vi). for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(f). **Impact Assessment report:** All projects extracting/proposing to extract ground water in excess of 100 m^3 /day in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical areas and in excess of 500 m^3/day in areas underlain by non-alluvium and 2000 m^3/day in areas underlain by alluvium in Safe assessment units shall have to mandatorily submit impact assessment report and ground water modeling study of existing/ proposed ground water withdrawal on the ground water regime covering 5 KM radius area around the project site prepared by accredited consultants. Pro-forma for the report is given in Annexure IV.".

6. In the paragraph 4.2,

(i). for clause (ii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"ii) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometers) along the periphery in the premises, for monthly ground water level monitoring, shall be mandatory for mines drawing/ proposing to draw more than 100 m^3 /day of ground water. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be commensurate with aquifer used for irrigation/drinking water in the buffer area. Detailed guidelines for design and construction of piezometers are given in Annexure II.".

(ii). for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(b) Copy of Rain Water Harvesting Plan submitted to Government agency by the applicant or a proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises as per the prevailing Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India or as feasible in the mine premises and as approved by CGWA/State agencies".

(iii). after clause (c), one more clause (d) shall be inserted, namely:-

"(d) For all New projects, document as proof of new project / commencement of operation i.e. Consent to Establish/ Environmental Clearance / any other document from a statutory agency.".

7. In the paragraph 4.3:-

(i). in the sub para 3, for the words "Indicative list of Infrastructure projects is given in Annexure VI", the words "Commercial infrastructure projects requiring ground water for drinking /domestic use shall also be covered under this category**.** Further, the Indicative list of location specific Infrastructure projects is given in Annexure VI" shall be substituted by revised Annexure VI given hereafter.

(ii). after clause (v), one more clause (vi) shall be inserted, namely:-

"(vi) All stadiums, cricket grounds, and other sports grounds/courts, golf courses etc shall construct/install appropriate mechanism for artificial recharge of ground water / rain water harvesting.

(iii). for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(a) In cases where dewatering is involved, submission of impact assessment report along with groundwater modelling in 5 km radius prepared by an accredited consultant on the ground water situation in the area giving detailed plan of pumping, proposed usage of pumped water and comprehensive impact assessment of the same on the ground water regime shall be mandatory. The report should highlight environmental risks and proposed management strategies to overcome any significant environmental issues such as ground water level decline, land subsidence etc.".

(iv). for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(e) Copy of Rain Water Harvesting Plan submitted to Government agency by the applicant or a proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises as per the prevailing Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India.".

(v). after clause (g), one more clause (h) shall be inserted, namely:-

"(h) For all New projects, building plan approval or any other relevant document as proof of new project from a statutory agency.".

8. In the Section I under paragraph 5.1, for the table 5.1, the following table 5.1 shall be substituted, namely:-

"Table 5.1 Ground Water Abstraction charges for Drinking & Domestic use

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m^3/day)	**Rate of ground water abstraction charges (Rs. per $m^{3)}$**
0-25	No Charge
> 25- < 200	1.00
200 and above	2.00

Government/ Government authorized agencies supplying water for drinking/ domestic use and Government infrastructure projects shall pay ground water abstraction charges @ Rs. 0.50 per m^3 irrespective of quantum of ground water abstraction.".

9. In the paragraph 6.0, sub para 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"All those users abstracting ground water and using it for supply as bulk water supplies through private tankers shall mandatorily seek No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction as per Guidelines for Bulk water suppliers as issued and updated by CGWA from time to time.".

10. In the paragraph 7.0, sub para 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Abstraction of saline ground water shall be according to the Guidelines for Saline Ground Water Abstraction as issued and updated by CGWA from time to time.".

11. In the paragraph 8.0,

In the sub para 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Projects falling within 500 m from the periphery of demarcated wetland areas shall mandatorily submit a detailed proposal indicating that any ground water abstraction by the project proponent does not affect the protected wetland areas. Furthermore, before seeking permission from CGWA, the projects shall take consent/approval from the appropriate Wetland Authority/ State Authority or any other appropriate local government authority to establish their projects in the area.".

12. In the paragraph 9.0:-

(i). for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(i). Installation of tamper proof digital water flow meter/ Pre Paid Meter (s) (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate and intimation regarding their installation shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of No Objection Certificate through the web-portal.
In case the ground water extraction is from multiple bore/tube wells within the same premises, tamper-proof digital water flow meter(s)/Pre Paid Meter (s) with telemetry can be installed at common outlet point(s).".

(ii). for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"iv. Proponents shall pay ground water abstraction/ restoration charges based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable as per the rates given in Section 5.".

(iii). for clause (v), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"v. Purpose-built observation wells (piezometers) for ground water level monitoring shall be installed as per Section 14. Water level data shall be made available to CGWA through web portal. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in Annexure-II.".

(iv). for clause ix, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"ix. In case of change of ownership, new owner of the premises will have to apply for incorporation of necessary changes in the No Objection Certificate with documentary proof within 60 days of taking over possession of the premises.".

13. In the paragraph 14.0,

(i). for sub para 1, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"In other than industrial areas as mentioned hereafter, all the project proponents (drawing ground water more than 100 m^3 /day of ground water for Hard rock aquifer type and more than 500 m^3 /day of ground water for Alluvium aquifer type have to mandatorily construct Piezometers (observation wells) within their premises for monitoring of the ground water levels. Further, in industrial areas (as designated or notified by Central/State Government), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) shall construct need-based piezometers as per local hydro-geological conditions and further monitor water levels. Such a mechanism of compliance conditions has been made to ensure regular monitoring of ground water level in the project area. In this regard the necessary criteria for monitoring of water levels through piezometers by the project proponents is given in Table 14.1.".

(ii). for Table 14.1, the following Table shall be substituted, namely:-

Table 14.1 No. of Piezometers with Digital Water Level Recorder (DWLR) and telemetry to be constructed & Type of Water Level Monitoring Mechanism

Sl. No.	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/day)	No. of piezometer(s) (with DWLR and telemetry required)
1.	0-100	0
2.	>100 (Hard rock aquifer type in other than industrial areas)	1
3.	>500 (Alluvium aquifer type in other than industrial areas)	1

14. In the paragraph 16.0, in the Table 16.1,

(i). Serial no. 2, i.e. "Non disclosure/ construction of additional groundwater abstraction structures
a) Non-functional Structures.
b) Defunct/Abandoned
Note: Given rates are for unit non-functional/ defunct/ abandoned structures. This shall be multiplied with total such structures to arrive at consolidated penalty",

shall be substituted with

"Non disclosure/ construction of additional groundwater abstraction structures
a) Functional / Non-functional Structures.
b) Defunct / Abandoned
Note: Given rates are for unit Functional/non-functional/ defunct/ abandoned structures. This shall be multiplied with total such structures to arrive at consolidated penalty."

(ii). under the serial no. 7, for the words, "Non maintenance of Recharge structures", the words "Non maintenance of water conservation structures/ recharge structures" shall be substituted.

(iii). in the paragraph 16.0, the sub para 2 shall be substituted, namely:-

"Application fee for fresh/ renewal of NOC shall be charged as per the rates prescribed by CGWA from time to time and intimated through the official web portal. Fee shall also be payable for correction/ modification in the existing issued No Objection Certificate letter.".

(iv). in the Table 16.2,

i. under the heading/heading of the table, for the words "Proposed Charges" the words "Charges" shall be substituted.

ii. the serial no. 1 (i.e the words " Change in recharge quantum including applicable charges") shall be deleted.

15. In the Annexure II, for bullet point 1, the following bullet point shall be substituted, namely:-

"The piezometer is to be installed / constructed at the minimum distance of 15 m if the aquifer tapped is hard rock and 50 m if the aquifer is alluvium from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about four inches to six inches.".

16. In the said guidelines, **Annexure VI** shall be substituted as given hereafter:

"Annexure VI

Indicative list of location specific Infrastructure Projects

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Projects
1.	Special Economic Zone
2.	Metro Station/Railway Station & Bus Depot
3.	Airport, Seaport, Logistics, Cargo & Warehouse
4.	Highway Infrastructure
5.	Fire station
6.	Hospitals & Nursing Homes
7.	Educational Institutions including schools, colleges, universities, coaching institutes, Training Centres/ Skill development centres

Note:- The requirement of NOC for Groundwater use may include the water requirement for drinking water/domestic uses also.

17. In the said guidelines, **Annexure VIII** shall be substituted as given hereafter:

"Annexure VIII

List of States/Union territories where ground water extraction is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority

1.	Andaman & Nicobar
2.	Assam
3.	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Bihar
5.	Chhattisgarh
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
7.	Gujarat
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Maharashtra

11.	Manipur
12.	Meghalaya
13.	Mizoram
14.	Nagaland
15.	Odisha
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura
19.	Uttarakhand

Note: The above list is dynamic in nature and any addition/deletion in this regard shall be communicated to the States/UTs, project proponents including industries by CGWA through its official web portal.".

18. In the **Annexure IX (Glossary of technical terms used)**, under the serial no. 17, for the words "Drinking and domestic use: Besides drinking & domestic use of households, this category will cover drinking requirement of industries not requiring water for industrial process; drinking, washing, cleaning use etc. in case of hospitals, hotels, malls & multiplexes, institutions, offices, banquet halls, fire stations, metro stations, railway stations, airports, sea ports, stadia etc.", the words,"**Drinking and domestic use**: Water required for daily household activities including hygienic purposes, such as cooking food, bathing, cleaning / washing, sanitation etc. Besides drinking & domestic use of households this category will cover drinking requirement of industries not requiring water for industrial process; drinking, washing, cleaning use etc. in case of hospitals, hotels, malls & multiplexes, institutions, offices, banquet halls, fire stations, metro stations, railway stations, airports, sea ports, stadia etc."shall be substituted.".

19. In the **Annexure X**, under the heading, for the words "Annual water audits by the industries (Source–CII)", the words, "Water audits by the industries" shall be substituted. "

[F. No. 23014/29/2021-Coordination Section- Part(2)]

ASHISH KUMAR, Director

Note: he 'Guidelines to control and regulate ground water extraction in India' were published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) vide S.O. 3289 (E) dated 24th September, 2020.

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Sl. No	State	District	Assessment Unit Name	Categorization (Over-ExploitedE/Critical/ Semi-Critical/Safe/Saline)
1695	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Chuda	Semi-Critical
1696	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Dasada	Safe
1697	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra	Safe
1698	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Lakhtar	Safe
1699	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Limbdi	Safe
1700	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Muli	Safe
1701	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Sayla	Safe
1702	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Thangadh	Safe
1703	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Wadhwan	Safe
1704	Gujarat	Tapi	Dolvan	Safe
1705	Gujarat	Tapi	Kukarmunda	Safe
1706	Gujarat	Tapi	Nizar	Safe
1707	Gujarat	Tapi	Songadh	Safe
1708	Gujarat	Tapi	Uchchhal	Safe
1709	Gujarat	Tapi	Valod	Safe
1710	Gujarat	Tapi	Vyara	Safe
1711	Gujarat	Vadodara	Dabhoi	Safe
1712	Gujarat	Vadodara	Desar	Semi-Critical
1713	Gujarat	Vadodara	Karjan	Safe
1714	Gujarat	Vadodara	Padra	Critical
1715	Gujarat	Vadodara	Savli	Safe
1716	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sinor	Semi-Critical
1717	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara	Critical
1718	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara Urban	Safe
1719	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vaghodia	Safe
1720	Gujarat	Valsad	Dharampur	Safe
1721	Gujarat	Valsad	Kaprada	Safe
1722	Gujarat	Valsad	Pardi	Safe
1723	Gujarat	Valsad	Umergam	Safe
1724	Gujarat	Valsad	Valsad	Safe
1725	Gujarat	Valsad	Vapi	Safe
1726	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala-I	Critical
1727	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala-Ii	Semi-Critical
1728	Haryana	Ambala	Barara	Over-Exploited
1729	Haryana	Ambala	Naraingarh	Over-Exploited
1730	Haryana	Ambala	Saha	Over-Exploited
1731	Haryana	Ambala	Shahzadpur	Semi-Critical
1732	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bawani Khera	Safe
1733	Haryana	Bhiwani	Behal	Over-Exploited
1734	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Safe
1735	Haryana	Bhiwani	Kairu	Over-Exploited

Sl. No	State	District	Assessment Unit Name	Categorization (Over-ExploitedE/Critical/ Semi-Critical/Safe/Saline)
1736	Haryana	Bhiwani	Loharu	Over-Exploited
1737	Haryana	Bhiwani	Siwani	Safe
1738	Haryana	Bhiwani	Tosham	Over-Exploited
1739	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Badhra	Over-Exploited
1740	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Baund	Safe
1741	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	Safe
1742	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Jhojhu	Over-Exploited
1743	Haryana	Faridabad	Ballabgarh	Over-Exploited
1744	Haryana	Faridabad	Faridabad	Over-Exploited
1745	Haryana	Faridabad	Faridabad_Urban	Over-Exploited
1746	Haryana	Faridabad	Tigaon	Over-Exploited
1747	Haryana	Fatehabad	Bhattu Kalan	Critical
1748	Haryana	Fatehabad	Bhuna	Critical
1749	Haryana	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Over-Exploited
1750	Haryana	Fatehabad	Jakhal	Over-Exploited
1751	Haryana	Fatehabad	Nagpur	Over-Exploited
1752	Haryana	Fatehabad	Ratia	Over-Exploited
1753	Haryana	Fatehabad	Tohana	Over-Exploited
1754	Haryana	Gurgaon	Farrukh Nagar	Over-Exploited
1755	Haryana	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Over-Exploited
1756	Haryana	Gurgaon	Gurgaon_Urban	Over-Exploited
1757	Haryana	Gurgaon	Pataudi	Over-Exploited
1758	Haryana	Gurgaon	Sohna	Over-Exploited
1759	Haryana	Hisar	Adampur	Safe
1760	Haryana	Hisar	Agroha	Critical
1761	Haryana	Hisar	Barwala	Semi-Critical
1762	Haryana	Hisar	Hansi	Safe
1763	Haryana	Hisar	Hansi-Ii	Safe
1764	Haryana	Hisar	Hisar-I	Safe
1765	Haryana	Hisar	Hisar-Ii	Safe
1766	Haryana	Hisar	Narnaund	Over-Exploited
1767	Haryana	Hisar	Uklana	Safe
1768	Haryana	Jhajjar	Badli	Safe
1769	Haryana	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	Safe
1770	Haryana	Jhajjar	Beri	Safe
1771	Haryana	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	Safe
1772	Haryana	Jhajjar	Machhrauli	Safe
1773	Haryana	Jhajjar	Matannail	Safe
1774	Haryana	Jhajjar	Salhawas	Safe
1775	Haryana	Jind	Alewa	Over-Exploited
1776	Haryana	Jind	Jind	Over-Exploited

Sl. No	State	District	Assessment Unit Name	Categorization (Over-ExploitedE/Critical/ Semi-Critical/Safe/Saline)
1777	Haryana	Jind	Julana	Safe
1778	Haryana	Jind	Narwana	Safe
1779	Haryana	Jind	Pillukhera	Semi-Critical
1780	Haryana	Jind	Safidon	Over-Exploited
1781	Haryana	Jind	Uchana	Over-Exploited
1782	Haryana	Jind	Ujhana	Over-Exploited
1783	Haryana	Kaithal	Dhand	Over-Exploited
1784	Haryana	Kaithal	Guhla	Over-Exploited
1785	Haryana	Kaithal	Kaithal	Over-Exploited
1786	Haryana	Kaithal	Kalayat	Over-Exploited
1787	Haryana	Kaithal	Pundri	Over-Exploited
1788	Haryana	Kaithal	Rajound	Over-Exploited
1789	Haryana	Kaithal	Siwan	Over-Exploited
1790	Haryana	Karnal	Assandh	Over-Exploited
1791	Haryana	Karnal	Gharaunda (Part)	Over-Exploited
1792	Haryana	Karnal	Indri	Critical
1793	Haryana	Karnal	Karnal	Over-Exploited
1794	Haryana	Karnal	Kunjpura	Over-Exploited
1795	Haryana	Karnal	Munak	Over-Exploited
1796	Haryana	Karnal	Nilokheri	Over-Exploited
1797	Haryana	Karnal	Nissing At Chirao	Over-Exploited
1798	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Babain	Over-Exploited
1799	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Ismailabad	Over-Exploited
1800	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Ladwa	Over-Exploited
1801	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Pehowa	Over-Exploited
1802	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Pipli	Over-Exploited
1803	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad	Over-Exploited
1804	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	Over-Exploited
1805	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Ateli Nangal	Over-Exploited
1806	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Kanina	Over-Exploited
1807	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh	Over-Exploited
1808	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Nangal Chaudhry	Over-Exploited
1809	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Narnaul	Over-Exploited
1810	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Nizampur	Critical
1811	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Satnali	Critical
1812	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Sihma	Over-Exploited
1813	Haryana	Mewat	Ferozepur Jhirka	Over-Exploited
1814	Haryana	Mewat	Indri	Safe
1815	Haryana	Mewat	Nagina	Safe
1816	Haryana	Mewat	Nuh	Safe
1817	Haryana	Mewat	Pingwan	Safe

Sl. No	State	District	Assessment Unit Name	Categorization (Over-ExploitedE/Critical/ Semi-Critical/Safe/Saline)
1818	Haryana	Mewat	Punahana	Semi-Critical
1819	Haryana	Mewat	Taoru	Over-Exploited
1820	Haryana	Palwal	Badoli	Over-Exploited
1821	Haryana	Palwal	Hassanpur	Critical
1822	Haryana	Palwal	Hathin	Safe
1823	Haryana	Palwal	Hodal	Semi-Critical
1824	Haryana	Palwal	Palwal	Safe
1825	Haryana	Palwal	Prithla	Over-Exploited
1826	Haryana	Panchkula	Barwala	Safe
1827	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	Safe
1828	Haryana	Panchkula	Raipur Rani	Critical
1829	Haryana	Panipat	Bapoli	Over-Exploited
1830	Haryana	Panipat	Israna	Over-Exploited
1831	Haryana	Panipat	Madlauda	Over-Exploited
1832	Haryana	Panipat	Panipat	Over-Exploited
1833	Haryana	Panipat	Samalkha	Over-Exploited
1834	Haryana	Panipat	Sanauli Khurd	Over-Exploited
1835	Haryana	Rewari	Bawal	Over-Exploited
1836	Haryana	Rewari	Dahina	Critical
1837	Haryana	Rewari	Dharuhera	Over-Exploited
1838	Haryana	Rewari	Jatusana	Over-Exploited
1839	Haryana	Rewari	Khol At Rewari	Over-Exploited
1840	Haryana	Rewari	Nahar	Over-Exploited
1841	Haryana	Rewari	Rewari	Over-Exploited
1842	Haryana	Rohtak	Kalanaur	Safe
1843	Haryana	Rohtak	Lakhan Majra	Safe
1844	Haryana	Rohtak	Maham	Safe
1845	Haryana	Rohtak	Rohtak	Safe
1846	Haryana	Rohtak	Sampla	Safe
1847	Haryana	Sirsa	Baragudha	Semi-Critical
1848	Haryana	Sirsa	Dabwali	Over-Exploited
1849	Haryana	Sirsa	Ellenabad	Over-Exploited
1850	Haryana	Sirsa	Nathusari Chopta	Over-Exploited
1851	Haryana	Sirsa	Odhan	Over-Exploited
1852	Haryana	Sirsa	Rania	Over-Exploited
1853	Haryana	Sirsa	Sirsa	Over-Exploited
1854	Haryana	Sonipat	Ganaur	Over-Exploited
1855	Haryana	Sonipat	Gohana	Safe
1856	Haryana	Sonipat	Kathura	Safe
1857	Haryana	Sonipat	Kharkhoda	Safe
1858	Haryana	Sonipat	Mundlana	Over-Exploited

Sl. No	State	District	Assessment Unit Name	Categorization (Over-ExploitedE/Critical/ Semi-Critical/Safe/Saline)
1859	Haryana	Sonipat	Murthal	Over-Exploited
1860	Haryana	Sonipat	Rai	Over-Exploited
1861	Haryana	Sonipat	Sonipat	Over-Exploited
1862	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Bilaspur	Over-Exploited
1863	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Chhachhrauli	Semi-Critical
1864	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Jagadhri	Over-Exploited
1865	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Khizrabad	Semi-Critical
1866	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Mustafabad	Over-Exploited
1867	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Radaur	Over-Exploited
1868	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Sadaura (Part)	Over-Exploited
1869	Himachal Pradesh	Balh Valley	Balh Valley	Safe
1870	Himachal Pradesh	Chauntra Valley	Chauntra Valley	Safe
1871	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala Palampur Valley	Dharamshala Valley	Safe
1872	Himachal Pradesh	Hum Valley	Hum Valley	Safe
1873	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb Valley	Kala Amb Valley	Safe
1874	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh Valley	Nalagarh Valley	Safe
1875	Himachal Pradesh	Nurpur & Indaura Valley	Nurpur & Indaura Valley	Safe
1876	Himachal Pradesh	Poanta Valley	Poanta Valley	Safe
1877	Himachal Pradesh	Una Valley Beas Catchment	Una Valley Beas Catchment	Safe
1878	Himachal Pradesh	Una Valley Sutlej Catchment	Una Valley Sutlej Catchment	Safe
1879	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantnag	Safe
1880	Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	Bandipora	Safe
1881	Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla	Baramulla	Safe
1882	Jammu And Kashmir	Budgam	Budgam	Safe
1883	Jammu And Kashmir	Doda	Doda	Safe
1884	Jammu And Kashmir	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	Safe
1885	Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	Jammu	Safe
1886	Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	Safe

ANNEUXRE R/12

STAGE OF GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND CATEGORIZATION OF THE ASSESSMENT UNITS (143) AS ON 31.03.2022

Sr. No.	District	Over-exploited	Critical	Semi-critical	Safe
1.	**Ambala**	Barara, Naraingarh, Saha	Ambala-I	Ambala-II, Shahzadpur	-
2.	**Bhiwani**	Behal, Kairu, Loharu, Tosham	-	-	Siwani, Bhiwani, Bawani Khera
3.	**Charkhi Dadri**	Badhra, Jhoju	-	-	Baund, Ch. Dadri
4.	**Faridabad**	Ballabhgarh, Faridabad, Tigaon, Faridabad Urban	-	-	-
5.	**Fatehabad**	Fatehabad, Ratia, Tohana, Jakhal, Nagpur	Bhuna, Bhattu Kalan	-	-
6.	**Gurugram**	Farukhnagar, Pataudi, Sohna, Gurugram, Gurugram Urban	-	-	-
7.	**Hissar**	Narnaund	Agroha	Barwala	Hansi-II, Uklana, Adampur, Hansi, Hisar-I, Hisar-II,
8.	**Jhajjar**	-	-	-	Badli, Jhajjar, Matanhail, Sahlawas, Beri, Bahadurgarh, Machhrauli
9.	**Jind**	Alewa, Uchana, Ujhana, Safidon, Jind	-	Pillukhera	Julana, Narwana
10.	**Kaithal**	Siwan, Gulha, Kaithal, Kalayat, Pundri, Rajaund, Dhand,	-	-	-
11.	**Karnal**	Assandh, Gharaunda, Karnal, Nilokheri, Nissing at Chirao, Munak, Kunjpura	Indri	-	-
12.	**Kurukshetra**	Ismailabad, Babain, Ladwa, Pehowa, Shahbad, Thanesar, Pipli	-	-	-
13.	**M.garh**	Kanina, Mahendragarh, Sihma, Ateli Nangal, Narnaul, Nangal, Chaudhary,	Nizampur, Satnali	-	-
14.	**Mewat**	Taoru, Firozpur Jhirkha	-	Punhana,	Indri, Nagina, Nuh, Pingwan
15.	**Palwal**	Badoli, Prithla	Hasanpur	Hodal	Hathin, Palwal
16.	**Panchkula**	-	Raipur Rani	-	Pinjore, Barwala
17.	**Panipat**	Bapoli, Israna, Madlauda, Panipat, Samalkha, Sanauli Khurd	-	-	-
18.	**Rewari**	Khol, Rewari, Nahar, Dharuhera, Jatusana, Bawal	Dahina	-	-
19.	**Rohtak**	-	-	-	Lakhan Majra, Meham, Kalanaur, Sampla, Rohtak
20.	**Sirsa**	Rania, Sirsa, Nathushri Chopta, Odhan, Dabwali, Ellenabad	-	Baragudha,	-
21.	**Sonepat**	Ganaur, Sonepat, Rai, Murthal, Mundlana	-	-	Gohana, Kathura, Kharkhoda
22.	**Yamunanagar**	Jagadhri, Mustafabad, Khizrabad, Bilaspur, Sadaura	-	Chachrauli, Radour	-
	State Total	**88**	**10**	**09**	**36**

***Morni block of district Panchkula not assessed due to complete hilly area.**

-TRUE COPY-

ANNEXURE R/13

Government of Haryana

Haryana Water Resources Authority

Application for Permission to Extract Ground Water for Infrastructure Use

Application Type - New

Application No: HWRA/INF/N/2023/578 (Application Received Fee Paid**)**					
Date of Licence to develop: 02/12/2006					
1.	**General Information**				
	Attach Certificate/NOC regarding ‚non-availability¶or ‚Partial Water supply¶ in the prescribed format from PHED/ HSVP/ HSIIDC/ MCs & other local Government water supply agencies in respect of all categories of assessments units				Download
	(i)	**Name of Applicant**		anuj Sharma	
	(ii)	**Designation of Applicant**		Manager Operation	
		Authorization Letter in the name of anuj Sharma (applicant):			
		ID Proof Type		Aadhaar	
		ID Proof no		XXXXXXXX2474	
		Id Proof Document		Download	
	(iii)	**Mobile No. of Applicant**		9896429723	
	(iv)	**Email of Applicant**		hca@haryanacricket.com	
	(v)	**Name of the Infrastructure:**		chaudhry Bansi Lal Cricket Staduium	
		Completion Certificate			
		Date of Completion Certificate			
		Occupation Certificate			
		Date of Occupation Certificate			
		Date Of Commencement			
		Whether CTO/CTE issued by HSPCB		No	
		Latest CTO issued by HSPCB, if applicable			
				CTO Number :	Issue Date :
		Validity period of uploaded CTO/CTE		From :	To :
	(vi)	**Location details of the Infrastructure unit:**			
		Infrastructure Unit Address:	lahli haryana		
		State :	Haryana	**District :**	ROHTAK
		Tehsil:	Kalanaur	**Block:**	KALANAUR
		Village/MC:		**Region:**	safe
		Latitude:	24.596054	**Longitude:**	74.238532
		Infrastructure Locality:	Urban Local Bodies		
		Site Plan:	Download		
		Location Map:	Download		

		Document of OWnership/Lease:	Download	
	(vii)	**Correspondence address:**	lahli haryana	
	(viii)	**Applying For:**		Operational Purpose
		Purpose of Abstraction		Drinking/Domestic Use Only
	(x)	**Type of Infrastructure:**		Sports Complex
		IsCommercial		No
	(xi)	**Land use details of existing/proposed:**		
		Total Land area(sq m):		48563.00
		Rooftop area of buildings/sheds(sq m):		12000.00
		Road/paved area(sq m):		4563.00
		Green belt area(sq m):		24000.00
		Open Land(sq m):		8000.00
		Any other structure proposed:		00
	(xii)	**Source of availability of surface water for Industrial use, if any**		00
	(xiii)	**Groundwater utilization for:**		Existing Infrastructure
2.	**Total number and type of:**			
		a. Dwelling units		1
		b. Commercial units		0
		c. Industrial units		0
		d. Others		0
3.	**Detail of water requirement/ recycled water usage: (Please enclose flow chart of activities and requirement of water at each stage):**			
		Calculation details of water requirement:		Download
		Water Balance Chart		Download
	(i)	**Total water requirement (m3/day):**		4.00
	(a)	**Ground Water required (m3/day):**		3.00
	(b)	**Recycled Water usage (m3/day):**		1.00
	(c)	**Proposed/existing water supply from any agency (m3/day):**		0.00
	(ii)	**Breakup of water requirement and usage:**		

	Activity	Existing requirement (m3/day)	Proposed requirement (m3/day)	Total requirement (m3/day)	No. of operational days in a year	Annual requirement (m3/year)
	Residential/ domestic	1.00	0.00	1.00	100	100.00
	Commercial activity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	Greenbelt development	3.00	0.00	3.00	100	300.00
	Industrial activity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	Other use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	Grand total	4.00	0.00	4.00		400.00

(iii)	**Quality of Grounwater**	Fresh Water	
	Groundwater quality from NABL accredited lab	Download	
(iv)	**Whether ETP/STP proposed:**	Yes	

	m3/day	No. of operational days	m3/year
Quantity of treated water available	2.00	100.00	200.0000
Reuse In Industrial Activity	0.00	0	0.00
Reuse In Commercial Activity	0.00	0	0.00
Reuse In Green belt development	3.00	100	300.00
Reuse In Other use	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3.00	100	300.00

(v)	**Whether project would involve dewatering ground water for excavation for basement construction etc.**	No

4. **Details of existing and/ or proposed groundwater abstraction structures**

(a) Groundwater Abstraction Structure-Existing

SNo.	Type/ Year of construction	Depth (meter) / Diameter (mm)	Depth to water level (meters below ground level)	Discharge(m3 per hour)	Operational hours/ (day)/ days/year	Mode of lift	Horse Power of pump	Whether fitted with water meter or not	Wheter permission/ registered with HRWA / if so Details of permission
1	tube well/ 2000	110.00/ 90.00	34.00	1.00	1.00/ 100	1	2	No	No/
2	tube well/ 2000	110.00/ 90.00	34.00	1.00	1.00/ 100	1	2	No	No/

Source of fresh water requirement being met uptill now	

		Affidavite duly attested by the Applicant regarding non-existance of tubewell	
		Likely date of operation of proposed tubewell	-Not Available-
		Quantum of ground water recharge(m3/year)	12323.00
	a)	**Details of rainwater harvesting/artificial recharge measaures for groundwater recharge in the area. If already implemented, details may be furnished. (Attach report on comprehensive &feasibile Rainwater harvesting/recharge proposal)**	Download
	b)	**Copy of Approval letter of State Government Agency approving the infrastructure development to be attached**	Download
	c)	**Have you applied for groundwater clearance permission earlier from Government Agency, if so give details thereof with status**	Download
	d)	**Latest up-to-date valid CTO, if applicable**	
	e)	**Latest up-to-date valid Environment Clearance Certificate by SEIIA, if applicable**	Download
	f)	**Any Other Attachment (if any)**	
	i.		
	ii.		
	iii.		
	g)	**In cases where dewatering is involved, submission of impact assessment report prepared by an accredited consultant on the ground water situation in the area giving detailed plan of pumping, proposed usage of pumped water and comprehensive impact assessment of the same on the ground water regime shall be mandatory. The report should highlight environmental risks and proposed management strategies to overcome any significant environmental issues such as ground water level decline, land subsidence etc.**	
	h)	**Certificate from a local government water supply agency regarding non availability of treated sewage water for construction within 10 km. radius of the site in critical and over-exploited areas.**	

Self Declaration:-

1. I hereby declare that all the documents prescribed in the application form have been uploaded and no blank / another / irrelevant documents have been uploaded against specified documents. I am also aware that any false/ wrong submission /uploading of document will lead to rejection of my application without any notice.

2. I hereby certify that the contents of the above Application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that it conceals nothing and that no part of it is false. I understand that if any information furnished by me is found to be false, Haryana Ground Water Authority can take punitive action against me as per the extant rules. Further, I shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the permission/NOC to be granted by HWRA.

Date:

Place:

Signature of Applicant with Office Seal

(anuj Sharma**)**

(Manager Operation)

a) Information of payment for Application Fee					
	Type of Organisation	Others			
	Total Amount				
	Mode of Payment	Online			
Reference No.		**Transaction No.**	**Date**	**Amount**	**Status**
HRWA1024576116422543		318721536328	06/07/2023	250000	success
b) Information of payment for Tarrif Fee					
	Type of Organisation	Others			
	Total Amount				
	Mode of Payment				

Gmail ENVIRO LEGAL DEFENCE FIRM <eldflegal@gmail.com>

Service in Haider Ali vs Union of India & Ors. [EA No. 41 of 2023]

1 message

ELDF <eldflegal@gmail.com> Thu, May 2, 2024 at 11:36 AM
To: sanobar ali Qureshi <sanobaraliqureshi@gmail.com>, egov-mowr@nic.in, secy-mowr@nic.in, cgwa@nic.in, maazjustice@gmail.com, gigicgeorge.adv42@yahoo.in, office@bcci.tv
Cc: Mansi Bachani <mansi@eldfindia.com>, Surya Gupta <surya@eldfindia.com>

Dear Sir,

Please find the attached copy of the Reply on Behalf of Respondent No. 27 - Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium.

Reply R27.pdf

Thanks & Regards
--
Sameer Manher
Clerk
Enviro Legal Defence Firm
29, Presidential Estate LGF,
Nizamuddin East New Delhi – 110013
Ph. No. 011-40573181