

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,

Principal Bench, New Delhi

In

Original Application No. 400/2017

In the Matter of: -

Westend Green Farms Society

Applicant(s)

Vs.

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

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(N.K.Gupta)

Scientist 'E'

Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
Delhi-110032

Place: Delhi

Date: 20th July, 2020

Central Pollution Control Board
Urban Pollution Control – I Division
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi – 110032

Report in compliance with Hon'ble NGT Order dated 20th December, 2019 in OA No. 400/2017 in the matter of Westend Green Farms Society Versus Union of India & Ors.

The Hon'ble NGT while hearing the above matter on 17th December, 2019 has passed the order on 20th December, 2019 (**Annexure A**) and issued following direction to CPCB:

“i. CPCB may finalise its draft guidelines dated 16.12.2019 referred to in para 13 above in the light of observations in paras 20 and 21 above and circulate the same to all the States/UTs within one month. The PCBs/PCCs may, in consultation/coordination with concerned State Authorities, adopt the same with necessary modifications but without diluting its essence and furnish status report about compliance to CPCB within three months but before 30.04.2020.

ii. PCBs/PCCs may in particular ensure compliance of directions in para 21 above.

iii. CPCB may compile the data and furnish a comprehensive report before the next date.”

Previously in compliance with Hon'ble NGT Order dated 19.09.2019 in this matter, SPCBs/PCCs were requested vide letter dated 24.10.2019 to provide the Mechanism/Guidelines prepared by/available with them and based on the information received from three SPCBs concerned of the States - Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh and existing literature; “Mechanism/Guidelines for control of pollution and enforcement of environmental norms in marriage halls, banquet halls, party venues etc.” had been prepared and sent to MoEF&CC for onward submission before Hon'ble NGT. In compliance with Hon'ble NGT's Order dated 20th December, 2019;

1. CPCB had finalised & circulated above said guidelines (**Annexure B**) to the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs vide letter dated 19.03.2020 (**Annexure C**) and e-mail dated 20.04.2020 with copy to the Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/PCCs.

2. Through this communication, 'format' (**Annexure D**) seeking information from SPCBs/PCCs regarding enforcement of the Mechanism/Guidelines also has been circulated as they are directed to adopt the CPCB's Guidelines with necessary adaptation.

3. Further, seeking the data in the prescribed format, letters dated 22.06.2020 (**Annexure – E**) were issued and same were circulated vide e-mail dated 23.06.2020 to all the SPCBs. As on date Response have been received only from SPCBs of 08 States namely – Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab and Tripura. The status of type of information submitted by the SPCBs/PCCs is as under:

Response received from SPCBs/PCCs of	Information received in prescribed format	Information received, but not in prescribed format	Request received seeking more time
08 States	04 States	01 State	03 States
1. Goa, 2. Gujarat, 3. Himachal Pradesh, 4. Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, 5. Odisha, 6. Punjab and 7. Tripura	1. <i>Himachal Pradesh,</i> 2. <i>Madhya Pradesh,</i> 3. <i>Meghalaya and Odisha</i>	1. <i>Tripura</i>	1. <i>Goa,</i> 2. <i>Gujarat and</i> 3. <i>Punjab</i>

2.0 Information provided by SPCBs/PCCs

Information provided by 04 no. of SPCBs of the States Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Odisha regarding Mechanism/Guidelines for Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc. are issue wise compiled and presented below.

2.1 Basic Information

SI. No.	SPCBs/PCCs of State/UT	No. of Units							Is there any Mechanism/Guidelines/Mitigation measures?
		Restaurants	Hotels	Motels	Banquets	Marriage Hall	Other such type of units	Total no. of Units	
	1	2							3
									Yes (Y) No (N)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	72	4126	00	01	02	18	4219	Yes (Copy provided)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	33	132	01	02	156	01	325	Covered under Consent Management
3.	Meghalaya	59	131					190	Yes, As per Air Act and Water Act (Public Notice provided)
4.	Odisha		627					627	Yes (Copy provided)

2.2 Consents/Clearances/Control Options

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units	Consent to establish (CTE (No.))			Consent to operate (CTO (No.))			Permission in accordance with provisions of Noise Rules			Permission for Ground Water Extraction, if required			Building Plan Approval			Fire Safety Certificate/NOC		
			4(i)			4(ii)		4(iii)			4(iv)			4(v)			4(vi)			
	1	2	Y	N	P/A*	Y	N	P/A	Y	N	P/A	Y	N	P/A	Y	N	P/A	Y	N	P/A
1.	Himachal Pradesh	4219	587	-	14	3613	-	14	The units obtain permission from District Administration.			Permission is granted by HP Ground Water Authority.			Permission is granted by Deptt. of Town & Country Planning.			Permission is granted by HP Fire Services Deptt.		
2.	Madhya Pradesh	325	289	27	10	278	44	2	Not related to Board.											
3.	Meghalaya	190	162	28	28	162	28	28	190						115			115		
4.	Odisha	627	194		9	533	133	61	62	46	0	0	86	03	185	17	0	0	0	21

* P/A: Planned/Approved

2.3 Water Pollution Control

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units	Main Water Source (No.)			ETP provided			ETP Compliance status			RWH adopted			Sewerage network available			Unit connected to sewerage network		
			5(i)			5(ii)(a)			5(ii)(b)			5(iii)			5(iv)(a)			5(iv)(b)		
			MS**	BW/GW#	PS##	Y	N	P/A	C\$	NC\$\$	P/A	Y	N	P/A	Y	N		Y	N	P/A
1.	Himachal Pradesh	4219	3141	262	483	2567	-	587	2567	0		2698	915	587	-	-		1046	-	
2.	Madhya Pradesh	325	209	264	0	157	167	0	157	167	0	180	187	0	298	26		291	33	0
3.	Meghalaya	190	137	-	53	162	-	28	162	-	NA	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	190	-
4.	Odisha	627	186	440	1	175	89	NA	153	-	-	0	238	12	294	-	NA	294	-	-

** MS: Municipal Water Supply, # BW/GW: Bore Well/Ground Water, ## PS: Private Supplier, \$ C: Complying, \$\$ NC: Non-Complying

2.4 Air Pollution Control

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units	Kitchen with proper ducting arrangements			Main fuel for Kitchen/Heating/Ovens (LPG/PNG/CNG etc.)			Tandoors – Fuel used/Heating (Coal/Petcoke/LPG/PNG/etc.)			DG Set Operation – Main fuel			DG Sets - Proper Stack Height		
			Y	N	N/K	LPG	PNG/CNG	No Kitchen	Coal	CNG/PNG	No Tandoors	Diesel	CNG/LPG	N/O [^]	Y	N	P/A
	1	2	6(i)			6(ii)			6(iii)			6(iv)			6(v)		
1.	Himachal Pradesh	4219	305 2	-	561	3052	0	561	699	20	2353	579	0	0	579	-	-
2.	Madhya Pradesh	325	32	0	12	344	12	12	320	2	12	169	0	0	161	0	0
3.	Meghalaya	190	190			190										132	132
4.	Odisha	627	295	38	57	295	0	92	0	18	1	372	0	4 (using inveter)	327	40	1

[^] N/O: Non-operational

2.5 Solid Waste Management

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units	Proper storage & segregation facility within unit			Provision of composting facility			Units having engagement with local body for collection / processing of waste		
			7(i)			7(ii)			7(iii)		
			Y	N	P/A	Y	N	P/A	Y	N	P/A
1.	Himachal Pradesh	4219	3566	47	587	1340	-	-	1216	-	-
2.	Madhya Pradesh	325	282	42	0	153	78	0	317	7	0
3.	Meghalaya	190	190				190		137		
4.	Odisha	627	279	33	1	90	130	13	197	34	3

2.6 Noise pollution control

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units	Permission from Authorities as per provisions of Noise Pollution (R & C) Rules, 2000			D.G. sets- compliance with stipulated standards.			Complaints received from local people			
			8(i)			8(ii)			8(iii)			
	1	2	Y	N		Y	N		Y	N	No addressed	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	4219	Units take permission from District Administration			579	-		-	-	-	
2.	Madhya Pradesh	325	Not related to Board			182	2		0	0	0	
3.	Meghalaya	190	190					NA		No		
4.	Odisha	627	-	-	-	368	-	NA	3	19	1	

2.7 Parking & Other Issues

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units	Parking Provisions- Own/Contracted/On-road parking nuisance.			Units having adequate parking facilities (Self/common)		
			Own Parking	Contracted	On Road parking	Y	N	P/A
	1	2	9(i)			9(ii)		
1.	Himachal Pradesh	4219	1455	112	-	1567	-	-
2.	Madhya Pradesh	325	230	1	93	144	29	0
3.	Meghalaya	190	72	-	118	72	-	-
4.	Odisha	627	196	-	5	178	18	-

3.0 Analysis of data

Among the 04 no. of States Himachal Pradesh has maximum no. Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc. Himachal Pradesh and Odisha SPCBs have "Mechanism/Guidelines for control of pollution and enforcement of environmental norms in marriage halls, banquet halls, party venues etc." These two SPCBs have provided the copy of the same. Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya SPCBs have the consent management system or relevant notice as stated above.

As per data submitted by SPCBs, no. of such kind of establishments having CTE is maximum in Madhya Pradesh whereas no. of such kind of establishments having CTO is maximum in Himachal Pradesh.

Status of use of water

Such establishments of above stated States are using both Municipal Water Supply, as well as Bore Well/Ground Water. But, in context of adaptation of RWH, it is found that, in the State of Himachal Pradesh, it is widely adapted and almost 63.94% units have such facilities.

Status of ETPs

Among above States Meghalaya has the comparatively higher no. of units having the ETP (85.26%) and those ETPs are compliant with the norms.

Kitchen with proper arrangements

Only in the State of Meghalaya, the no. of establishments reported, all have the kitchen with ductile arrangements. It is found that use of CNG in all the States is very minimum.

Solid waste management facility

As per the submission of the States, it is to say that all the establishments in Meghalaya have proper solid waste segregation and composting facility. Percentage of Units having engagement with local body for collection / processing of waste is highest in the State of Madhya Pradesh (97.53%).

Noise control

In context of noise control it is found that, the entire units in Meghalaya have the Permission from Authorities as per provisions of Noise Pollution (R & C) Rules, 2000. Odisha could not provide any data in this regard.

Parking facility

Among the four States Madhya Pradesh has the comparatively higher no. of establishments having own parking area as well as having adequate parking facilities.

4.0 Conclusion/Remarks

It is observed that, most of the SPCBs & PCCs could not submit the Report to CPCB in compliance with the Order of Hon'ble Tribunal. Hence, it is difficult to interpret the status of the enforcement of the Environment norms for such type of establishment in entire country.

However, based on the data submitted by the above 04 no. SPCBs, it is recommended that,

All the States/UTs may have proper Mechanism/Guidelines for control of pollution and enforcement of environmental norms in marriage halls, banquet halls, party venues etc. alongwith consent management system.

For sustainable use of water, ETP must be installed at all such units and should meet compliance. RWHs be widely adapted.

All the units should have proper ductile arrangement in the kitchen (if they have), For huge no. of Units, it is found that, DG sets have no proper stack height. The units using DG sets must adapt the proper stack height.

If the units have kitchen with them, installation of composting facility should obviously get utmost priority for proper and easy management of the solid waste and fruitful use of resource so that manner or energy may be obtained and utilized suitably.

As per provisions of the Noise Pollution (R & C) Rules, 2000, permission may be obtained from concerned Authorities by the units, but, SPCBs/PCCs may follow up to have the information with them also to strengthen control of noise pollution at/from the units.

It is also found that, huge no of units have no adequate space at their parking site and even most of them do not have own parking facilities also. The existing unit should find out the alternate facility and same be mandatory for the new units.

The Hon'ble Tribunal may issue appropriate directions as it deems fit which the Committee is bound to comply with.



20.07.2020

(N.K. Gupta)

Scientist 'E'

Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi - 110032

Item No. 01

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 400/2017

Westend Green Farms Society

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 17.12.2019

Date of uploading: 20.12.2019

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. SATYAWAN SINGH GARBYAL, EXPERT MEMBER

ORDER

S. No.	CONTENT	PARA No.
I	The issue: Enforcement of environmental norms in running of restaurants/hotels/motels/banquets etc.	1
II	Order dated 02.11.2018 directing statutory authorities to take remedial steps in the light of findings of violation of environmental norms with regard to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ('Water Act'), the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 ('Air Act') and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed thereunder.	2-5
III	Orders of the Tribunal dated 08.03.2019, 08.07.2019 and 19.09.2019 considering the steps taken and requiring further steps in the matter.	6-8
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V	Consideration of the matter and further directions	18-21

I. The issue: Enforcement of environmental norms in running of restaurants/hotels/motels/banquets etc.:

1. This order may be read in continuation of order dated 19.09.2019 with regard to enforcement of environment norms in running of

1-2018-2019

restaurants/hotels/motels/banquets or other such establishments where large congregations take place having potential of adversely affecting environment.

II. Order dated 02.11.2018 directing statutory authorities to take remedial steps in the light of findings of violation of environmental norms with regard to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ('Water Act'), the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 ('Air Act') and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed thereunder:

2. This Tribunal, on consideration fact of material on record, vide order dated 02.11.2018, recorded a finding of violation of law on the subjects of waste management, discharge of effluents, illegal ground water extraction, ground water contamination, emission by illegally operating diesel generators, absence of statutory consents under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ('Water Act'), the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 ('Air Act') and violation of conditions of consents where such consents had been granted, by the restaurants/hotels/motels/banquets in Mahipalpur, Rajokri areas in Delhi. The Tribunal also considered the issue of absence of rain water harvesting, ground water recharge system, excess noise pollution, illegal parking and encroachments.
3. The findings of the Tribunal are under the following heads:
 - (i) *Unauthorized constructions in violation of Delhi Municipal Act, 1957 and the Master Plan of Delhi.*
 - (ii) *Noise Pollution in violation of Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000.*
 - (iii) *Violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.*
 - (iv) *Violation of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by unscientific disposal of Sewage waste.*

- (v) *Violation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.*
- (vi) *Extraction of ground water in violation of Central Ground Water Authority guidelines, 2012.*
- (vii) *Absence of water harvesting system in violation of Municipal Bye Laws, 2011 as well as CGWA guidelines requiring mandatory water harvesting for ground water recharge, as a condition for drawl of ground water.*
- (viii) *Violation of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.*
- (ix) *Violation of principle of sustainable development, which requires carrying capacity assessment or adherence to laid down or inherently necessary norms for protection of Environment."*

4. The Tribunal directed the concerned authorities to take immediate steps to remedy the situation by preparing an appropriate action plan. A joint committee with representatives from the concerned departments was directed to be constituted. The action was to deal with regulation of sewage disposal, extraction of groundwater, rain-water harvesting, air pollution on account of traffic congestion, use of DJ sets, management of solid waste and noise pollution which required addressing of following issues:

- (i) *Compilation of data of all such places where marriages and functions take place which should be published and appropriately regulated.*
- (ii) *Regulate noise level at above places as per laid down norms. This includes regulation of DJ sets, loudspeakers and crackers etc.*
- (iii) *Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, and sewage discharge including decentralized waste processing facilities, installation of CCTV camera, GPS system in garbage collection vans etc.*
- (iv) *Regulation of extraction of groundwater as per applicable guidelines, sealing of tube wells including those installed for swimming pools in violation of law, need for reuse of water for flushing, Plantation or gardening.*
- (v) *Rain Water Harvesting by installing roof top harvesting systems.*

- (vi) *Regulating size of gatherings on the concept of sustainable development in the light of carrying capacity of the area.*
- (vii) *Prohibiting such activities in overcrowded places not having adequate parking or other facilities.*
- (viii) *Action against unauthorized construction or unauthorized use without statutory clearances prohibiting and stopping any existing or future activities non-complying with above norms and also taking penal action where ever necessary.*
- (ix) *Environment restoration and compensating victims of violation of law in relation to Noise Pollution, Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Master Plan etc. The action plan must involve all stakeholders, particularly the students and senior citizens. The Joint Committee will have authority to close polluting activity and remove every illegal structure. The Committee will also look into the allegations whether members of the applicant are running swimming pools by illegally drawing groundwater without requisite valid sanctions and drawl of ground water from critical or overexploited areas, without any mechanism for ground water harvesting and recharge. If so, remedial action must be taken forthwith.”*

5. The working of the Joint Committee was to be reviewed by Justice S.P Garg, former judge of the High Court and a report was to be submitted to this Tribunal with a copy to the CPCB and MoEF&CC. The MoEF&CC was to draw an action plan on pan-India basis.

III. Orders of the Tribunal dated 08.03.2019, 08.07.2019 and 19.09.2019 considering the steps taken and requiring further steps in the matter:

6. Vide order dated 08.03.2019, the Tribunal considered the status report filed by the Delhi Government on 07.03.2019 and found that the said report did not meet the mandate of the order of this Tribunal. Again, on 08.07.2019, the Tribunal reviewed the matter in light of the report dated 01.06.2019 filed by the Delhi Government which was found to be deficient with regard to following specific points:

- “
- i) *The data furnished is not exhaustive and appropriate regulations, in respect of the specified establishments, are not mentioned.*

- ii) Noise regulatory mechanism is not mentioned except to state that 21 cases have been reported and a helpline has been established.
- iii) Direction with regard to installation of CCTV cameras at appropriate locations to ensure compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and sewage discharge is not shown to have been complied. There is also no comprehensive report about compliance of waste management rules. It is pertinent to note that the problem of solid waste management in Delhi is assuming serious proportions due to increasing population, urbanisation, changing lifestyles and consumption patterns. The garbage from unauthorised developments, slums, JJ settlements, etc. is not collected which further adds to the environmental degradation. The projected average garbage generation upto the year 2021 is @ 0.68 kg per capita per day and total quantum of solid waste is 15750 tons/day.¹
- iv) No compensation is shown to have been assessed for the illegal drawal of ground water for swimming pools except saying that the unlicensed swimming pools were closed or that a report about illegal borewells was sent. Needless to say the compensation assessed must take into account the value of the water extracted as well as element of deterrence.² Further reference may also be made to other articles on the subject.³
- v) As regards rain water harvesting, it is stated that such system was established in some of the properties but no action is shown to have been taken against those where it was not established. The matter as regard to rainwater harvesting has also been dealt in O.A. No. 307/2016 Society for Protection of Culture Heritage, Environment, Traditions & Promotions of National Awareness (CHETNA) Vs. Union of India & Ors. vide order dated 04.10.2018 and directions have been issued for taking steps to enforce such requirement which is to be overseen by a committee headed by Justice S.P. Garg.
- vi) With regard to regulating the size of gathering, it is stated that a draft policy is under submission in the light of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (C) 4677/1985, M.C Mehta vs. Union of India & Ors. vide order dated 11.12.2018. We may only add that such policy must consider suitability of the location for the purpose having regard to sufficient space to parking extent of traffic in area and compliance of air and water norms. Such location must have adequate distance from the highways and it must be ensured that as a result of permitting such activities, the highway traffic is not affected so as to add to the air pollution. In this connection we may also refer to the order of this Tribunal vide order dated 03.10.2018 in Execution Application No. 29/2018 (M.A. No.1391/2018) in O.A. No. 386/2016, Society for Protection of Culture Heritage,

¹ https://dda.org.in/tendernotices_docs/may1/MPD-2021_31.03.2017260417.pdf

² See order of NGT dated 30.11.2018 in O.A. No. 546/2016 Harinder Singh & Ors. Vs. M/s Prateek Buidtech (India) Pvt.Ltd. & Ors. Para 10 and 11 which relies upon Assessment of Water resources consumption in building construction in India, Dr. S. Bardhan, Dept. of Architecture, Jadavpur University, India. Part of research study published in Ecosystems and Sustainable Development VIII. Edited by Y. Villacampa & C.A. Brebbia. Published by WIT press

³ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/804831468331771041/pdf/628030WPOMetho00Box0361494B0PUBLIC>

Environment, Traditions & Promotion of National Awareness vs. NHAI & Ors.

- vii) *With regard to prohibiting such activities in overcrowded places without having parking facilities, it is stated that a draft policy is under submission. We may note that survey of hotspots of traffic is possible with reference to Google Maps. We may also add that best practices to control parking at public places need to be adopted.⁴*
- viii) *With regard to action against unauthorized constructions without statutory clearance, a reference is made to certain reports of the local bodies which does not show how environmental norms will be complied with and how activities which are non-compliant will be stopped.*
- ix) *With regard to restoration of environment and recovery of compensation, only report is that a Committee has been constituted. There is nothing to show that any assessment has been made of the damage to the environment and such assessed amount has been recovered. The Committee is not shown to have persons competent in law to levy and assess compensation. They hardly have qualifications required for the purpose.*
- x) *Policy for holding social functions provides for grant of license for holding of such functions in authorized space subject to certain general conditions. With regard to enforcement of the conditions, violators are liable to pay penalties of Rs. 5 Lakhs for first offence, 10 Lakhs for second offence and Rs. 15 Lakhs for third and every further offence and cancellation of license for one year. While compensation on 'Polluter Pays' principle can be recovered by a regulator with reference to statutory regulatory scheme, we are unable to understand how without any reference to such statutory scheme, a provision for 'penalty' can be made and how an ad-hoc amount can be provided without reference to the assessment of the loss caused, cost of restoration being assessed and the amount being deterrent having regard to financial capacity of the persons violating the environmental norms. On this aspect, the policy does not seem to have any clarity."*

7. This Tribunal noticed the challenge posed by unregulated social gatherings resulting in damage to the environment and public health. It was observed that expert studies were required to be undertaken to mitigate the adverse impact on environment and public health and a mechanism was required to be developed to remedy the situation. The matter was deferred to 19.09.2019 with the expectation that

⁴ https://dda.org.in/tendernotices_docs/may1/MPD-2021_31.03.2017260417.pdf; Paid on on-street and off-street parking to be developed for long term and short term parking provisions.

requisite initiative will be taken by the Delhi Government and the MoEF&CC.

8. The matter was then reviewed on 19.09.2019. The Tribunal referred to the orders of its Western Bench dated 03.07.2017 in O.A No. 08/2015, *Sujal Sahakari Gruha Rachana Sanstha Maryadit v. The Commissioner, Pune Municipal Corporation & Ors.*, and action plan suggested by the MoEF&CC in its response dated 17.09.2019 on the subject of mechanism for regulating banquet halls and other such places. It was suggested that SPCBs/PCCs should formulate guidelines for such regulations and also provide grievance redressal mechanism. Data of all such places should be compiled and published alongwith the compliance status periodically. The banquet halls and other places should be brought under the consent mechanism under the Water Act and the Air Act and conditions for such consent should require compliance of environmental norms and should be overseen. The CPCB may periodically assess the progress. This Tribunal also considered the action plan of Delhi Government providing for compiling of data, regulating noise pollution, waste disposal, installation of CCTV cameras, sewage management and air pollution control measures, regulating extraction of ground water, rainwater harvesting, regulation of size of gatherings and action against unauthorized establishments and recovery of environmental compensation. Finally, the Tribunal observed:

“12. There can be no dispute that violation of environment norms having adverse impact on environment and public health cannot be ignored. Apart from formalizing and enforcing the action plan reproduced above, the MoEF&CC may evolve appropriate siting guidelines as well as mechanism for undertaking impact assessment either of individual establishments or of the area/cluster to ensure that activities beyond carrying capacity of the area are duly regulated to

enforce the 'Precautionary' principle as well as 'sustainable development'. The MoEF&CC may also review the reports which may be furnished by the CPCB in respect of progress made by the SPCBs/PCCs. We direct the MoEF&CC to entrust the responsibility of evolving mechanism for mitigation to the CPCB which is a statutory body under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and/or any other expert/institution. It will be appreciated if the CPCB can lay down suitable guidelines for the regulation of such entities, within the framework of law. The guidelines must provide for coercive measures in case of violations and also a monitoring mechanism.

13. *The Delhi Government may take steps as per its action plan. The Delhi Government may also have consultation with the CPCB and within a broad framework of pan India Guidelines, the Delhi Government can have its own guidelines to suit the local requirements to mitigate the adverse impact on environment and public health in the light of the orders already passed by this Tribunal.*
14. *Further report may be filed jointly by the MoEF&CC and the CPCB on their part and by the Delhi Government on its part by 30.11.2019.*
15. *It is made clear that this Tribunal is not concerned with the individual cases involved which may be dealt with as per the guidelines and mechanism to be laid down by the CPCB."*

IV. Further action taken report by Delhi Government and affidavit of MoEF&CC with draft Guidelines of CPCB:

9. In view of above, following reports have been filed:
 - i. Action taken report filed on 17.12.2019 on behalf of the Urban Development Department, GNCTD.
 - ii. Affidavit filed on 16.12.2019 on behalf of MoEF&CC.
10. We may make a brief reference to the above reports seriatim. In the action taken report of the Urban Development Department of Delhi Government, a new format for inspection has been devised and inspections conducted with reference to 25 parameters including DJ sets, food waste converter for collection and disposal of food waste,

CCTV cameras, permission for Tubewells, rain water harvesting, parking facilities, unauthorized constructions, fire safety, etc.

It is further stated that the DPCC has prepared action plan for abatement of pollution of farm houses, party lawns & motels in Mahipalpur and Rajokri area alongwith format for inspection of restaurant/hotel/motel/banquet halls operating in Mahipalpur and Rajokri and other areas near IGI airport. Inspections have been carried out in respect of 32 units and based on inspections notices have been issued under Section 33A of the Water Act and under Section 31A of the Air Act. Compensation of Rs. 1.25 crore has been assessed for the violations. Rs. 1.05 crore has been recovered and the remaining is yet to be recovered. Certain farm houses/party lounges have been sealed for serious violations. Directions have also been issued to the Municipal Corporation under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EP Act) for compliance of the Waste Management Rules, 2016. South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has framed Policy for Holding Social Functions in hotels/motels and Low Density Residential Areas (LDRA) in NCT Delhi which has been circulated on 22.10.2018. Delhi Police has also taken action with regard to noise pollution, traffic violations and other offences. Ambedkar University is preparing a write up for carrying capacity for social events which include short term and long-term measures. The draft proposal dated 12.12.2019 has been prepared on the subject.

11. The action plan prepared by the DPCC deals with compiling of data of places where marriages or other functions take place, constitution of teams for monitoring noise levels, guidelines for compliance of Solid

Waste Management Rules and sewage discharge, installation of CCTV cameras, installation of GPS system in garbage collection vans, regulation of extraction of groundwater, reuse of treated water, rain water harvesting by installing roof top harvesting systems, regulating size of gatherings as per capacity of area, prohibiting activities in other crowded places without adequate parking or other facilities, action against unauthorized constructions and use of buildings without statutory clearances, assessment and recovery of environmental compensation. A Policy for holding Social Functions in Hotels/Motels and Low Density Residential Area (LDRA) in National Capital Territory of Delhi is also said to have been issued in July, 2019 by the Delhi Government in the light of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12.11.2018 in *W.P. (C) No. 4677/1985* on the subject of organizing the social functions in hotels/motels and LDRAs as follows:

1. Permit organizing the social functions only in the premises that are authorized for such purposes as per the policy and to prevent nuisance to public.
2. Fire safety and safety of people's lives;
3. Restricting the number of guests attending such functions;
4. To minimize inconvenience and hardship to general public;
5. Ensure smooth flow of traffic through areas where such functions are organized and avoiding congestion.
6. Regulating the quality and quantity of the food served in such functions.
7. Regulating the matters relating to water supply, sewage disposal, air pollution and power supply for such functions.

12. The “Draft Estimation of Urban Carrying Capacity and Implementation of a Multi-Criteria Spatial Decision Support System (MC-SDSS) dated 12.12.2019” refers to study of data relating to Physical Carrying Capacity, Ecological Carrying Capacity, Social Carrying Capacity and Economic Carrying Capacity.
13. We may now refer to the affidavit filed by the MoEF&CC which in turn refers to the guidelines prepared by the CPCB in respect of (a) Monitoring mechanism (b) Coercive measures in case of violations (c) Siting guidelines and (d) Mitigation measures as guided by NGT in para 12 of the order dated 19.09.2019 read with action in para 9 of the order dated 19.09.2019. It is further stated that the Ministry is yet to finalize the mechanism after further consultations. Without obstructing further study, we are of the view that the mechanism needs to be acted upon in light of Water Act, Air Act and EP Act and rules framed thereunder and further observations in this order, till the same is revised in the light of further study. The mechanism suggested is as follows:

“3.0 Mechanism/Guidelines/Mitigation measures

The mechanism for control of control of pollution and enforcement of environmental laws based on the various environmental issued identified in section 2.0 is enumerated in this section.

3.1 Water Pollution-

(i) Effluent Treatment Plant

- a. *The unit shall furnish a copy of agreement made with the water supplier while applying for consent to operate. The outsourcing water supplier should have permission from the competent authority to draw ground water.*
- b. *The units shall provide effluent/sewage treatment plant as proposed and maximize reuse of treated sewage in toilet flushing, cooling water makeup, boiler, floor washing, gardening and other non-potable purposes.*

- c. Most of the bigger ceremonial halls and star hotels are treating only waste water generated from kitchen and laundry. Untreated domestic sewage is discharged directly into sewer without treatment. Entire waste water generated from kitchen, laundry and domestic sewage should be treated in ETP in case of such bigger units.
- d. Treated effluent water from ETP installed should meet Environmental Standard notified by the MoEF&CC vide GSR794(E) dated 04.11.2009 and reproduced as under.

Hotel type	Parameters	Effluent Standards (Limiting concentration in mg/l, except pH)	
		Inland surface water	On land irrigation
Hotel with at least 20 bedrooms	pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
	BOD3days, 27°C	30	100
	Total Suspended Solids	50	100
	Oil & Grease	10	10
	Phosphate as P	1.0	-
Hotel with less than 20 bedrooms or a banquet hall with minimum floor area of 100 m ² or a restaurant with minimum seating capacity of 36	pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
	BOD3days, 27°C	100	100
	Total Suspended Solids	100	100
	Oil & Grease	10	10

- e) The quality of treated sewage and trade effluent should be analyzed regularly once in a month and report shall be furnished to SPCB/PCC.
- f) The unit shall install water meters to record the daily consumption of water and separate electromagnetic flow meter at the inlet and outlet of effluent treatment plant to record actual flows on a daily basis.
- g) The unit shall install separate energy meters also to record the daily energy consumption of the effluent treatment plant on daily basis prior to completion of the project.
- h) The units should mandatorily obtain all consents, permissions and approvals required for ETP from the local Agencies.

(ii) Ground water extraction:

- a) Necessary permission should be obtained from concerned Authorities for extraction of groundwater.
- b) SPCB/ PCC to take action against units for unauthorized or illegal ground water extraction without proper permission from considered Authorities.

(iii) Water Conservation Measures

- (a) Maximize reuse of treated water for non-potable purpose.*
- (b) All the units to furnish monthly report return showing the quantity of water consumed and its reuse in different purpose to the concerned SPCB/PCC.*
- (c) Installation of Rain water harvesting systems must be installed in consultation with the Experts.*
- (d) Using water-efficient fixture such as low flow shower heads, bath, sink faucet aerators, low flow toilets etc.*

3.2 Air Pollution-

(i) Gensets and Fuel

- a) The unit shall provide stack for the emissions from the generator sets so as to ensure that the emissions satisfy the standards prescribed by the Board. The unit shall also provide acoustic measures for the Gensets to meet the noise level standards prescribed for residential area.*
- b) Banquets halls shall use approved fuel (e.g. LPG, PNG, Charcoal for tandoor etc.). Preference be given to gas based hot water generator and boiler over oil fired/coal fired boiler. Hybrid type hot water generator by using solar water heater be encouraged.*
- c) Conventional water heating systems be replaced in a phased manner and solar water heating system be installed.*
- d) The units shall properly channelize the fugitive emissions including emissions from cooking & kitchen operations by providing proper ducting /hood arrangement and proper exhaust system and emissions shall be discharged at least 2 meter above the roof of the building.*

Energy Conservation Measures

- a) Application of solar energy should be incorporated for illumination of common areas, lighting for gardens and street lighting in addition to provision for solar water heating. A hybrids system or fully solar system for a portion of the unit shall be provided.*
- b) Use of inverters instead of Diesel Generation Sets be preferred.*
- c) Use of glass may be reduced to reduce the electricity consumption and load on air conditioning. High quality double glass with special reflecting coating in windows shall be used.*
- d) Bulbs will be replaced by low-watt fluorescent light and fluorescent lighting be used as much as possible.*

Consent to establish and Consent to operate

- a) As per the Water Act 1974 and Air Act 1981, it is mandatory to obtain Consent to Establish (NOC) before commencement of the construction activities and Consent to Operate (CTO) before starting operation of the Units (individual establishments and the area/ cluster of restaurants/ hotels/ motels/ banquets etc.) from the concerned SPCB/PCC.
- b) Further, the SPCB/PCC may direct the defaulting units for paying environmental compensation for damaging the environment considering their operations despite being non-compliant.
- c) The SPCB/PCC may workout and fix the amount of environmental compensation in-line with the mechanism for charging environmental compensation as evolved by the CPCB.

3.3 Solid Waste Management

- (a) The units shall properly handle, manage and dispose the solid waste generated and comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules.
- (b) As per clause 3 (8) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, marriage halls generating waste of more than 100 kg/day fall under the category of 'Bulk Waste Generator' and should ensure compliance with the provisions of the Rules, and in specific the following:
- 13(1)(d) Store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from such premises separately in within the own premises and
 - 13 (2) No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.
 - 13 (8) All hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.
- (c) The segregated food waste from the solid waste generated in the unit shall be treated in organic waste converter and the treated compost shall be used as manure.
- (d) The unit shall ensure that the hazardous waste (used oil, used batteries) generated in the premises are collected

property and disposed only to authorized recyclers registered with MoEF&CC/CPCB and valid operating license of SPCB/PCC.

- (e) The unit shall minimize use of disposable plastic on its premises and ensure its disposal through recyclers registered with SPCB/PCC for recycling plastic waste.

3.4 Noise pollution

- (a) The unit shall obtain permission from designated authorities as per provisions of Noise Rules 2000.
- (b) The unit shall comply with provision of Noise Rules specifically Rule 5 and Rule 6 of the Noise Rules.

3.5 Infrastructure issues/Parking Problems & Other Requirements

Project Area/Building Plan

The units have to pay conversion charges to Local Authorities for running banquets and have to come up in a cluster leading to severe stress on basic infrastructure including traffic management, parking as well as pose a fire hazard etc. Accordingly, the following to be complied with:

- (a) Building plans to be approved by concerned authorities. Local Authorities be directed to review the adequacy of infrastructure for existing units for which approval has already been granted and to ensure adequacy of infrastructure facilities like traffic, parking, fire safety etc. before granting any fresh approval of banquet halls in the area. Adequate infrastructure arrangements may be made for them in the area by municipal corporations.
- (b) Local Authorities to ensure that these units are operating in compliance with approved building plans and without any parking & traffic issues. In case it is not possible to provide basic infrastructure required -traffic, parking, etc. -such banquet halls may be shifted out of the area.
- (c) The units to make adequate arrangements for fire safety and obtain fire safety certificate from the respective State Government agencies.
- (d) To create buffer zone, the unit shall develop green belt on its premises which shall consist of trees with thick canopy cover and ornamental shrubs in between them. The unit shall furnish the green belt development plan, which includes the number and type of species to be planted and topo sketch for plantation while applying for consent to operate. The STP sludge and manure coming from the bio-composted organic waste shall be used for green belt development.

4.0 Conclusion

- a) *The units to take necessary Consents from SPCBs/PCC as per provisions of EP (Act) 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder.*
 - b) *All the units may be asked to submit an environmental statement for the unit for the financial year ending 31st March on or before the 30th April of every year before the Local Authority and Administration.*
 - c) *The Banquet halls to take measure to conserve water and minimize generation of waste on the premises.*
 - d) *Beside consents, the establishments should mandatorily obtain permissions/clearances like permission for ground water extraction, approval of building plan, fire safety clearance, etc and comply with all other requirements as mandated by the State Authorities from time-to-time.*
 - e) *Most of the banquet halls come up in a cluster leading to severe stress on basic infrastructure including traffic management, parking as well as pose a fire hazard etc. Local authorities to review the adequacy of infrastructure for existing banquet halls for which approval has already been granted and to ensure adequacy of infrastructure facilities like traffic, parking, fire safety etc. before granting any fresh approval of banquet halls in the area.*
 - f) *Municipal corporations may be directed to ensure that these banquet halls are operating in compliance with approved building plans and without any parking & traffic issues. In case it is not possible to provide basic infrastructure required – traffic, parking, etc.- such banquet halls may be shifted out of the area.”*
14. We may also note that in connected matters listed today being O.A. No. 1008/2018, *Deepak Datta vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi* and O.A. No. 515/2019, *President Bhudhela Welfare Associations Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi*, reports have been filed by DPCC. On the subject of siting guidelines, reference has been made to 'The (Permission of Banquet Halls) Regulation, 2010' framed by DDA laying down the requirement of minimum size of the plot, fixing responsibility of the owner for sanitation facilities, fire safety and parking provisions. It is further submitted that though banquet halls have been permitted by MCD/DDA, no parking was available in certain areas, leading to

traffic congestion. Thus, the siting guidelines need to be modified to address the issue of inadequate parking and traffic congestion as follows:

- “i) Since in the industrial areas, public parking is not commonly provided as in the case of commercial centers, banqueting may be allowed only up to 30% of the plots on a particular stretch of a road in future if common parking is not provided by the concerned local body in nearby areas.*
- ii) For industrial plots to be used as Banquet halls, the minimum road width should be 18 meters ROW instead of 12 meters as prescribed under the Regulations at present.*
- iii) In case of industrial plots, banquet halls should be permitted only after sub-division of plots (if any) approved by the Competent Authority and building plan is sanctioned as per the Development Control norms and Building Bye-Laws. The other conditions provided in "The (Permission of Banquet Halls) Regulations, 2010" should also be strictly examined before any new banquet hall is allowed to come up.*
- iv) The existing parking norms of 3 ECS per 100 sqm of floor area may be increased to 6 ECS per 100 sqm of floor area to accommodate 100% additional parking inside the plot. The provision of mechanized double decker parking may also be adopted by the Banquet hall owners subject to approval by the concerned local body.*
- v) In the banquet halls to come up in future should have front set back and should not have boundary to facilitate it to be used for parking purpose.*

These aforesaid suggestions may also be referred to DDA for further consideration and suitable amendments in the Banquet Hall Regulations and in the Delhi Master Plan.

Apart from the above, following are also suggested for consideration by this Hon'ble Tribunal for appropriate directions:

- vi) The concerned local bodies will have to make prior arrangement of additional parking space before accepting any new application along with deficient parking charges for new banquet hall.*
- vii) Construction of new banquet hall should be allowed only after the plot owner obtains Consent to Establish under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from DPCC."*

15. It is further suggested as follows:

- “i) Since it has been observed that due to the use of horse drawn carriages during Barat Processions the traffic crawls due to narrowing of the ROW, it would be appropriate to ban the use of such carriages particularly in the area under consideration and in other industrial areas as well where Banquet halls have come up.*
- ii) The use of DG sets kept on trucks/trolleys during the Barat Processions also causes air and noise pollution apart from creating traffic congestion; hence, the use of DG sets during such processions needs to be prohibited in industrial areas.”*

16. On the subject of monitoring mechanism, it is submitted that the Consent Mechanism Cell of DPCC should carryout random inspections and lay down necessary conditions for ensuring environmental compliance. Before Consent to Establish is granted, there should be a certificate from the Municipal Corporation about adequacy of parking facility.

17. In O.A. No. 515/2019, the suggestions are for regulation of holding of marriage or other functions in parks as follows:

- “(i) That, no park of DDA/MCD shall be used for holding any social, cultural, commercial and marriage or other functions.*
- (ii) That DDA and MCD shall amend their existing policies and designate the concerned Executive Engineer (Horticulture) for ensuring the proper management of solid waste. The concerned Executive Engineer will also be responsible to ensure that solid waste is disposed off as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 after a function is over.*
- (iii) That in order to ensure the proper management of solid waste, MCD shall provide a complete area-wise list of service providers registered with MCD for collection of municipal solid waste alongwith their charges to DDA so that DDA may start levying extra charges upon the user in this regard. The charges shall be collected by DDA and paid to the service provider for collection of solid waste and its disposal.*
- (iv) That in case of any violation, penalty shall be imposed by the concerned Executive Engineer of DDA/MCD upon the violators and a report shall be submitted to DPCC alongwith photograph and details of penalty imposed etc within 24 hrs of holding of functions.*

- (v) *That ETP shall be installed at an open land which is being used for holding functions for treating the waste water generated due to cooking of food and dish washing etc. The concerned Executive Engineer of MCD and DDA shall ensure that no function takes place at these places unless the ETP has been installed.*
- (vi) *That the concerned Executive Engineer of MCD and DDA will also be responsible for ensuring the proper treatment of waste water generated.*
- (vii) *That, necessary arrangement shall be made by DDA & MCD to ensure that the treated waste water go to nearest sewage conveyance system."*

Apart from above, reference has been made to directions issued by Delhi Police as follows:

- "(i) That, the concerned SHO of the Delhi Police shall be responsible to ensure that Noise Levels during the function do not exceed to the prescribed limits of 65dBA. In case of any violation, the necessary action including noise monitoring shall be undertaken by SHO as per the protocol of DPCC.*
- (ii) That, concerned SHO shall ensure that only permissible crackers are used and a report be sent to DPCC in case of any violation.*
- (iii) That, the concerned SHO shall be responsible for ensuring that parking of vehicles do not create any traffic problem or restrict the traffic in the surrounding area."*

V. Consideration of the matter and further directions

18. Comprehensive statutory framework is available in the country in the form of the Water Act, the Air Act and the EP Act. Water Act provides for State and Central Boards with defined powers and functions, effective machinery for enforcement of laid down norms by way of prohibiting any establishment generating liquid effluents being set up or operated without consent of such Boards. Consents are given laying down regulatory conditions to ensure that no water pollution takes place. Section 33A empowers any order by way of stopping of

any polluting activity or taking other regulatory measures which are held to include power to recover compensation on 'Polluter Pays' principles.

Similarly, Air Act provides for any establishment generating gaseous emissions from being set up or operated without consent or in violation of conditions of the consent so that any polluting activity is prohibited and regulated.

The EP Act and Rules framed thereunder also provides for directions for enforcement of environmental norms by the Central Government or its delegates. The statutory rules include Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. Delegates include CPCB, State Governments, PCBs/PCCs. Thus, adequate statutory framework is available. Still, challenge is posed by polluting activities in absence of proper enforcement and monitoring which need review from time to time. It may be noted that this Tribunal is faced with acknowledged serious violations in the form of non-compliance of Waste Management Rules (O.A. No. 606/2018), non-compliance of requirement of sewage treatment as well as effluent treatment (O.A. No. 593/2017, Paryavaran Suraksha case). The result is that 351 river stretches are declared to be polluted (O.A. No. 673/2018), 122 major cities are declared to be non-attainment cities in terms of air quality norms (O.A. No. 681/2018)⁵, 100 industrial clusters are declared polluted based on CEPI assessment (O.A. No. 1038/2018). There are issues with regard to illegal extraction of

⁵ https://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Non-Attainment_Cities.pdf and <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/environment/pollution/20-more-cities-added-to-cpcbs-polluted-list/articleshow/70721767.cms?from=mdr>

groundwater (O.A. No. 176/2015), absence of rain water harvesting systems (O.A. No. 496/2016), noise pollution (O.A. No. 519/2016), protection of water bodies (O.A. No. 325/2015), reuse of treated water (O.A. No. 148/2018), regulating operation of national highways to avoid traffic congestion (O.A. No. 386/2016), controlling number of vehicles consistent with carrying capacity to deal with the problems of parking and congestion leading to damage to the environment (O.A. No. 568/2016). The issue in the present case has surfaced in the context of operation of establishments where large congregations take place for marriages or other functions. In absence of clear strategies, compliance of environmental norms remains a challenge as pointed out in the earlier orders. This necessitates well thought out strategies within the existing statutory framework.

19. Needless to say that compliance of environmental norms cannot be wished away as such norms are overarching requirement for any activity having potential for generation of liquid effluents, gaseous emissions or otherwise affecting the environment. Apart from the licensing provisions for fire safety, building safety, etc. which may be dealt with by a Development Authority and/or a Local Body, the Regulatory Bodies under the Water Act, the Air Act and the EP Act must enforce the environmental norms to ensure that water and air pollution are prevented and environment is not degraded. Apart from statutory regulators under the Water, Air and EP Acts, several other statutes including municipal laws provide for enforcement of statutory norms by local and other authorities. By way of an example, local bodies grant clearance to buildings even with reference to environment norms in terms of applicable statutory provisions. Article 243W read with Schedule XII (Entry 8) to the Constitution

specifically provide for dealing with certain environmental issues by the local bodies. For successful functioning of such authorities, it is necessary that an environment cell comprising qualified person for the purpose of enforcement and vigilance is set up by every such authority. There is no reason why municipal corporations should not have such cells wherever such 'cells' do not exist so far. This may be ensured within next three months and such information may be compiled by PCBs/PCCs and furnish to CPCB. As already observed in the earlier orders, any place where social gatherings take place having such potential needs regulatory mechanism which has to continuously evolve and needs to be enforced. The existing mechanism has to be reviewed periodically. Whenever any violations are alleged, the same need to be looked into.

20. In this background, guidelines prepared by CPCB cover the requirement of monitoring mechanism by providing enforcement of consent requirement and laying down suitable conditions for such statutory consents which can take care of necessary mitigation measures including siting guidelines and coercive measures for enforcement. The guidelines have been quoted above in para 13. Apart from the said guidelines, the Urban Development Department of Delhi has suggested action plans for compiling data for such functions are held, constituting monitoring teams, installation of CCTV cameras, GPS system in garbage collection vans, regulating size of gatherings as per capacity of the area, restricting number of persons, fire safety devices, steps to control traffic congestion, regulating quality and quantity of food. Additional measures have been suggested by DPCC in connected matters listed today being *O.A. No. 1008/2018, Deepak Datta vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi* and *O.A. No.*

515/2019, *President Bhudhela Welfare Associations Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi*, referred to in Para 14 above. CPCB may consider the said suggestions and incorporate the same in its draft guidelines to the extent not already included but found relevant for application *pan* India.

21. We are of the view that enforcing the requirement of Consent to Establish should be the starting point for commission of the project rather than the last in the governance chain meaning thereby that no project should commence its establishment without such consent from PCB/PCC. Needless to say, in the process of granting such consent, all relevant and suitable conditions must be imposed after evaluation of carrying capacity of the area to take such additional project, siting norms, *inter se* distance of such projects, adequacy of parking facility, mode of disposal of solid waste, mode for disposal of liquid waste including sewage, adequacy of mitigation with respect to noise pollution, adherence to norms for DG Sets, permission of Central Ground Water Authority or designated authority for ground water drawal. Such norms must be applied to all existing establishments and those found not meeting the norms must be closed till the norms are complied. The project proponent must file their Annual Environment Statements in terms of Rule 14 of the EP Rules. The State Board must have robust monitoring mechanism to evaluate compliance to norms atleast twice a year especially during and after the marriage/festive season during which such entities operate to maximum capacity.

Apart from this, the consent conditions must require the owner/manager of establishment informing the organizer/user in

writing in advance about the conditions applicable for ensuring compliance. Conduct of functions must not disturb other citizens right to peaceful and clean environment.

Stringent norms need to be worked out for controlling and regulating parking of vehicles, used by the organizers and guests in functions as well as parking of vehicles generally on roads and public places adding to the air pollution. This includes regulation of pick and drop activities.

Use of DJ systems must be fitted with noise limiters and data loggers and be operated within sound proof halls within prescribed noise limits without its effect being felt outside.

Environment protection measures require that number of vehicles in any city/area must be limited to the available capacity for parking. All public places and roads cannot be converted into parking places without any regulatory measures. Planning on this aspect is a condition precedent for compliance of environmental norms. Parking can be allowed only at designated places. Stringent measures must be taken by statutory authorities including the Traffic Police against any such parking. In this regard, vide order dated 19.01.2015 in O.A. No. 21/2014, *Vardhaman Kaushik Vs. Union of India*, it was observed:

“.....It will be ensured that stagnation of vehicle and traffic congestion are avoided particularly by prohibiting parking on the main roads or any parking area on the metalled roads. We direct all the SHOs concerned, the Traffic Police and the concerned Corporation to ensure compliance of these directions without any default. There will be complete prohibition of parking of any cars on the metalled roads and the corporation would take strict action against the persons who violates it. This shall include payment of Rs. 1000/- per car on account of compensation for degradation of environment and its restoration. This would also be charged on the cars, which are parked on the metalled roads.”

The above direction must be enforced not only for Delhi but atleast for 122 non-attainment cities in the country. The Transport Departments of all the States/UTs may assess the available parking capacities in the said 122 cities and determine the number of vehicles which can be accommodated in terms of parking space available in the said cities. In case the number of vehicles exceed the capacity, there should be action plans for providing adequate additional parking space. If it is not possible, the number of vehicles to be registered must be curtailed by using appropriate economic disincentives or otherwise and alternative provided to the citizens in the form of public transport system. If these steps (declaring the capacity of number of vehicles and designating parking spaces, prohibiting unregulated parkings at public places) are not taken, this Tribunal may have to take coercive measures for protection of environment including direction for limiting registration of any new vehicles in the said cities.

The establishments where social functions are held must notify the designated places where vehicles are to be parked and number of vehicles are allowed. The organizer of a function must ensure and give an advance undertaking that the number of guests invited have been informed about the extent of parking facility available. In any case, no vehicle be allowed to be parked at public places. The owner of the property will be liable for any default. These regulatory measures are necessary to avoid inconvenience to general public and compliance of environmental norms which are part of right to life.

CPCB may finalize guidelines after considering these observations within one month and circulate the same to all the States/UTs to serve as indicative minimum norms. It is open to all the States/UTs to further add to such norms without diluting the same. The States/UTs may implement the same and furnish a compliance report to CPCB within three months. Any non-compliance may result in coercive measures being adopted by this Tribunal. CPCB may compile the information received from the States/UTs and furnish a consolidated report to this Tribunal before the next date. As far as Delhi is concerned, as directed in *O.A. No. 1008/2018, Deepak Datta vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi* and *O.A. No. 515/2019, President Bhudhela Welfare Associations Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi*, DPCC may lay down and enforce the suggested norms immediately pending further revision in the light of comprehensive guidelines of CPCB.

22. Accordingly, we sum up our directions as follows:

- i. CPCB may finalise its draft guidelines dated 16.12.2019 referred to in para 13 above in the light of observations in paras 20 and 21 above and circulate the same to all the States/UTs within one month. The PCBs/PCCs may, in consultation/coordination with concerned State Authorities, adopt the same with necessary modifications but without diluting its essence and furnish status report about compliance to CPCB within three months but before 30.04.2020.
- ii. PCBs/PCCs may in particular ensure compliance of directions in para 21 above.
- iii. CPCB may compile the data and furnish a comprehensive report before the next date.
- iv. Only designated places may be used for parking and no parking may be allowed at public places/roads atleast in 122 non-attainment cities. The Transport Departments of all the States/UTs may assess the available parking capacities in the

said 122 cities and determine the number of vehicles which can be accommodated in terms of parking space available in the said cities. In case the number of vehicles exceed the capacity, there should be action plans for providing adequate additional parking space. If it is not possible, the number of vehicles to be registered must be curtailed by using appropriate economic disincentives or otherwise and alternative provided to the citizens in the form of public transport system. If these steps (declaring the capacity of number of vehicles and designating parking spaces, prohibiting unregulated parkings at public places) are not taken, this Tribunal may have to take coercive measures for protection of environment including direction for limiting registration of any new vehicles in the said cities.

- v. All local bodies in 122 non-attainment cities may ensure setting up of environmental cells within three months, if such cells have not already been set up.
- vi. DPCC may ensure compliance of environmental norms including siting guidelines for marriage palaces/restaurants/hotels /motels/banquets or other such establishments where large congregations take place having potential of adversely affecting environment consistent with all the suggestions noted above forthwith, pending revision of norms in the light of CPCB guidelines as above and file a status report before the next date.

List again for further consideration on 11.05.2020.

A copy of this order be sent to MoEF&CC, Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs, PCBs/PCCs of all States/UTs, Commissioners of Municipal Corporations of 122 non-attainment cities and CPCB by e-mail.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P Wangdi, JM

Dr. Satyawan Singh Garbyal, EM

December 20, 2019
Original Application No. 400/2017
(I.A. No. 751/2019)
DV



Mechanism/Guidelines

for

Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms

at

**Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets
etc.**

Prepared by

**Central Pollution Control Board
Pariviesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi – 110032**

**(In compliance with the Hon'ble NGT Order dated 19.09.2019 in the matter of OA No.
400/2017 titled as Westend Green Farms Society Vs Union of India & Ors.)**

Mechanism/Guidelines for Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/ Cluster of Restaurants/ Hotels/ Motels/ Banquets etc.

1.0 Background

Hon'ble NGT vide Order dated 19.09.2019 in the matter of OA No. 400/2017 titled as Westend Green Farms Society Vs Union of India & Ors. stated that –

“12. There can be no dispute that violation of environment norms having adverse impact on environment and public health cannot be ignored. Apart from formalizing and enforcing the action plan reproduced above, the MoEF&CC may evolve appropriate siting guidelines as well as mechanism for undertaking impact assessment either of individual establishments or of the area/cluster to ensure that activities beyond carrying capacity of the area are duly regulated to enforce the 'Precautionary' principle as well as 'sustainable development'. The MoEF&CC may also review the reports which may be furnished by the CPCB in respect of progress made by the SPCBs/PCCs. We direct the MoEF&CC to entrust the responsibility of evolving mechanism for mitigation to the CPCB which is a statutory body under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and/or any other expert/institution. It will be appreciated if the CPCB can lay down suitable guidelines for the regulation of such entities, within the framework of law. The guidelines must provide for coercive measures in case of violations and also a monitoring mechanism.”

Further, Hon'ble NGT, vide Order dated 17.12.2019 on the matter highlighted various practical issues and requirements like parking provisions, rain water harvesting system, installation of CCTV cameras, GPS systems and the likes (paras 20 & 21) for consideration and incorporation in CPCB's mechanism/guidelines et also passed the following relevant direction-

“22. (i). CPCB may finalize its draft guidelines dated 16.12.19 referred to in para 13 above in light of observations in paras 20 and 21 above and circulate the same to all the States/UTs within one month. The PCBs/PCCs may, in consultation/coordination with concerned State Authorities, adopt the same with necessary modifications but without diluting its essence and furnish status report about compliance to CPCB within three months but before 30.04.2020.”

In compliance with the above Order, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) approached all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (vide letter dated 24.10.2019, **Annexure-I**) requesting them to provide relevant information about operation and pollution control initiatives/policy (if any) adopted in case of marriage halls, banquets, restaurants and similar other venues of mass gatherings. Only three PCBs/PCCs namely Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board, Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board and Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board replied submitting limited data and information about marriage halls/banquets operating under their jurisdictions. Two detailed inspection reports prepared by

CPCB in connection with NGT O.A. No. 1008/2018 and O.A. No. 412/2018 were also available for reference. Based on information submitted by the SPCBs/PCCs, technical inputs taken from CPCB inspection reports and relevant literature survey, guidelines/mechanisms for control of pollution and enforcement of environmental laws in marriage halls, banquets, etc. has been prepared and presented below.

2.0 Major Environmental Issues related to marriage halls, banquet halls, party venues

With the paucity of space, marriage halls, banquet halls, party venues, etc., have now become a social necessity. Apart from marriages, these venues are also increasingly being used for celebrating birthdays, organizing religious functions, get-togethers and other events. Unlike the bigger star hotels doing business all throughout the year, marriage halls, banquets, party venues, etc. are essentially operated occasionally particularly during marriage seasons, religious festivals, etc. Party venues, including smaller and bigger ones, hold approximately 15 to 30 events per year. For hosting a single big event, these halls/venues generally remain operational for about 05 days (including 02 days before the event for preparations, the event-day and 02 days after the event for clearing and dismantling temporary fixtures/stages, etc.). All banquets and party halls may not have indigenous kitchens for cooking and serving foods. Banquets/party halls having no kitchens normally outsource cooking/food requirements to some outside caterers/agencies who cook/prepare foods at a different place and transport the same to the party halls/banquets for serving guests. Banquets/party halls having own kitchens/cooking arrangements may be more polluting than the ones having no kitchens of their own.

In general, marriage halls, party venues and the likes end up creating water pollution, air pollution, solid waste problems, noise pollution and also cause public inconveniences due to lack of adequate infrastructures like - vehicle parking space, proper waste collection and disposal systems, improper storage provisions etc. Following are the major environmental issues concerning marriage halls, banquets, party venues, etc. particularly identified after reviewing the available information/reports.

2.1 Water Pollution

Major sources of Water pollution include:

- Washing of utensils and food items
- Washing of kitchen floors
- Poor housekeeping
- Laundry (as applicable)
- Improper maintenance of connecting drains
- Sewage

Further, such party halls are also found to extract groundwater indiscriminately without taking proper permission from the concerned local authority. Lackluster attitude towards implementation of water conservation measures and adoption of rainwater harvesting provisions also results in large quantity of water consumption

2.2 Air Pollution

Major sources of Air pollution include:

- Kitchen: Inadequate exhaust treatment options like proper ducting, hooding, draft fans, etc. and use of conventional fuels
- DG Sets: Inadequate stack height and improper maintenance of DG sets,
- Bursting of fire crackers
- Coal fired tandoors
- Traffic congestion due to improper parking

2.3 Solid Waste Management

Source of solid waste include:

- Kitchen waste
- Plastic waste from Packaging and use of disposable plastic items such as cups, plates , glasses etc
- Left over food items

Haphazard collection, storing and careless disposal of wastes are real concerns in case of such establishments.

2.4 Noise pollution

Major source of Noise pollution include:

- Loudspeakers and DJ music,
- Bursting of crackers,
- Operation of DG sets without having proper acoustic enclosures
- Traffic congestion due to improper parking

2.5 Infrastructure issues related to parking etc.

Most of the existing banquet halls are found to be adjacent to the main roads without having any indigenous parking facilities of their own. Therefore, during occasions, large numbers of cars/vehicles are parked on the main road thereby causing huge congestion and nuisance in the adjoining areas.

3.0 Mechanism/Guidelines/Mitigation measures

The mechanisms and options for control of pollution and enforcement of environmental laws with particular focus on the common environmental issues symptomatic to such establishments are outlined below.

3.1 Water Pollution

(i) Effluent Treatment Plant

- a. The units shall provide effluent/sewage treatment plant. Entire waste water generated from kitchen, laundry and domestic sewage should be treated in ETP.
- b. EP Rules specify effluent discharge norms for (A) Eateries/ restaurants along roadside having minimum seating capacity of 36 numbers & (B) Hotels. Details of same are as given below:

(A) Eateries/ restaurants along roadside having minimum seating capacity of 36 numbers.

A restaurant with minimum seating capacity of 36 shall install ETP and treated effluent water from ETP installed should meet existing Environmental Standard notified by the MoEF&CC vide GSR 794(E) dated 04.11.2009 and reproduced as under. The standard may be made stringent by concerned SPCB/PCCS.

Parameters	Effluent Standards (Limiting concentration in mg/l, except pH)	
	Inland surface water	On land for irrigation
pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
BOD _{3days, 27°C}	100	100
Total Suspended Solids	100	100
Oil & Grease	10	10

(B) Effluent discharge norms for hotels

Hotel type	Parameters	Effluent Standards (Limiting concentration in mg/l, except pH)	
		Inland surface water	On land for irrigation
Hotel with at least 20 bedrooms	pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
	BOD _{3 days, 27°C}	30	100
	Total Suspended Solids	50	100
	Oil & Grease	10	10
	Phosphate as P	1.0	-
Hotel with less than 20 bedrooms or a banquet hall with minimum floor area of 100 m ² or a restaurant with minimum seating capacity of 36	pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
	BOD _{3 days, 27°C}	100	100
	Total Suspended Solids	100	100
	Oil & Grease	10	10

Effluent from the unit shall comply with the above norms as applicable

- c) The units shall provide effluent treatment plant as proposed and maximize reuse of treated sewage in toilet flushing, floor washing, gardening and other non-potable purposes.
- d) The unit shall install water meters to record the daily consumption of water and separate electromagnetic flow meter at the inlet and outlet of effluent treatment plant to record actual flows on a daily basis.

- e) The unit shall install separate energy meters also to record the daily energy consumption of the effluent treatment plant on daily basis prior to completion of the project.
- f) The treated water has to be discharged as per conditions specified by the SPCBs/PCCs
- g) The quality of treated sewage and trade effluent should be analyzed regularly once in a month and report shall be furnished to SPCB/PCC. Moreover, SPCBs/PCCs are required to carry out surprise cross-checks.
- h) In case of bigger halls/star hotels with the capacity of hosting more than 500 people/guests, the halls shall install water meters to record daily consumption of water along with separate electromagnetic flow meters at the inlet and outlet of effluent treatment plants to record actual flows during events. The units having capacity of hosting less than 500 people/guests are required to install water meters only for recording consumption.
- i) Provisions/arrangements for utilizing treated wastewater for gardening and non-potable uses need to be done in case of all such units (smaller & bigger).
- j) The local authorities to ensure that necessary arrangement for collection and treatment of waste water generated from these units

(ii) Ground water extraction

- a) Necessary permissions should be obtained from concerned Authorities for extraction of groundwater.
- b) SPCB/ PCC to take action against units for unauthorized or illegal ground water extraction without proper permissions from concerned Authorities.
- c) Groundwater extraction pits/points should have required meters for recording flow/quantity of water extraction and the same shall be within the limit/quantity approved by the concerned Authority.

(iii) Water Conservation Measures

- a) Maximize reuse of treated water for non-potable purpose/gardening, etc.
- b) All the units shall furnish quarterly reports to the concerned SPCBs/PCCs showing quantity of water consumption (month-wise) and quality of treated water.
- c) Rain water harvesting systems must be installed by all units in consultation with the concerned Agency. Bigger hotels/halls need to make arrangements for both roof-top and ground-based harvesting of rain water. In case roof-top harvesting is not possible/viable, the smaller halls/venues having hosting capacity of less than 500 persons/guests should then go for ground-based/artificial storage systems, storage tanks and other similar arrangements.
- d) Along with bigger hotels, all marriage halls/venues need to use efficient fixtures such as low flow shower heads, bath, sink faucet aerators, low flow toilets etc.

3.2 Air Pollution

(i) Gensets and Fuel

- a) Units to use approved fuel (e.g. LPG, PNG, Charcoal for tandoor, boiler, etc.). Preference should be given to cleaner fuels in such cases
- b) The units shall properly channelize the fugitive emissions including emissions from cooking & kitchen operations by providing proper ducting / hood arrangement and proper exhaust system and emissions
- c) Only Gensets having necessary Type Approval for emissions/ Noise level from the concerned agencies to be installed at the premises
- d) The unit shall provide stack for the emissions from the generator as well as acoustic enclosure for Gensets as per the specified norms

(ii) Energy Conservation Measures

- a) Application of solar energy in various areas such as illumination, water heating should be promoted
- b) Use of inverters instead of Diesel Generator Sets to be encouraged
- c) Use of LED bulbs should be adopted

(iii) Consent to establish and Consent to operate

- a) As per the Water Act 1974 and Air Act 1981 units obtain Consent to Establish (NOC) before commencement of the construction activities and Consent to Operate (CTO) before starting operation of the Units (individual establishments and the area/ cluster of restaurants/ hotels/ motels/ banquets etc.) from the concerned SPCB/PCC.
- b) Further, the SPCB/PCC to direct the defaulting units for paying environmental compensation for damaging the environment considering their operations despite being non-compliant.
- c) The SPCB/PCC may workout and assess the amount of environmental compensation in-line with the mechanism for charging environmental compensation as evolved by the CPCB.

3.3 Solid Waste Management

- (a) The units shall properly handle, manage and dispose the solid waste generated and comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (b) As per clause 3 (8) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, marriage halls generating waste of more than 100 kg/day fall under the category of 'Bulk Waste Generator' and should ensure compliance with the provisions of the Rules, and in specific the following:
 - **13(1)(d)** Store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from such premises separately in within the own premises and
 - **13 (2)** No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

-
- **13 (8)** All hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.
- (c) The segregated food waste from the solid waste generated in the unit shall be treated in organic waste converter and the treated compost shall be used as manure.
- (d) The unit shall ensure that the hazardous waste (used oil, used batteries) generated in the premises are collected properly and disposed only to authorized recyclers registered with MoEF&CC/CPCB and valid operating license of SPCB/PCC.
- (e) The unit shall minimize use of disposable plastic on its premises and ensure its disposal through recyclers registered with SPCB/PCC for recycling plastic waste
- (f) *The concerned local authorities shall make necessary arrangement for collection and processing of waste from these units in accordance with provisions of SWM Rules*

3.4 Noise pollution

- (a) The unit shall obtain permission from designated authorities as per provisions of Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000.
- (b) The unit shall comply with provision of Noise Rules specifically Rule 5 and Rule 6 of the Noise Rules.
- (c) DJ Set, if used should be operated within the premises till 10 PM only. No loudspeakers and bands should be permitted beyond 10 PM.
- (d) D.G. sets shall comply with the provisions of Noise Pollution control limits.
- (e) Use of only green crackers to be permitted upto 10 PM as per Hon'ble Supreme Court Guidelines.

3.5 Infrastructure issues & Other Requirements

- (a) Infrastructure requirement

The units come up in a cluster leading to severe stress on basic infrastructure including traffic management, parking as well as pose a fire hazard etc. Accordingly the following to be complied with:

- (i) Parking facilities
- Adequate infrastructure arrangements may be made w.r.t parking in the area by Local Authorities. The parking capacity to be in line with the hosting capacity of such units.

- In areas where public parking is not commonly possible, banqueting area may be restricted and provision for parking to be made within the units' premises. Alternatively, the units may outsource parking to authorized parking lots subject to satisfaction of traffic authorities. Valet parking facilities may be provided in such areas

(ii) Traffic movement

- The local authorities to ensure adequate space for movement of vehicles
- Since it has been observed that due to the use of horse drawn carriages during Barat Processions the traffic crawls due to narrowing of the Right of Way (ROW), to ban the use of such carriages should be banned in areas not having adequate space for movement of vehicles
- The use of DG sets kept on trucks/trolleys during the Barat Processions also causes air and noise pollution, apart from creating traffic congestion; hence, the use of DG sets during such processions needs to be prohibited in not having adequate space for movement of vehicles.
- Prior permission for such processions to be taken from local authorities

(iii) Fire safety

The units to make adequate arrangements for fire safety and obtain fire safety certificate from the respective State Government agencies

The units to take permission from the local authorities for the hosting capacity of such units ; which is to be commensurate with the facilities provided within the unit as well as the common infrastructure facilities of the area. Local Authorities to ensure adequacy of infrastructure facilities. for existing units before granting necessary permissions. In case it is not possible to provide these facilities required for existing units, such units may be shifted out of the area. Fresh approval to new units to be considered based on the adequacy of these facilities

- (b) Building plans to be approved by concerned authorities. Local Authorities to ensure that these units are operating in compliance with approved building plans and without any parking & traffic issues.
- (c) Bigger units/star hotels shall develop green belt on its premises and shall furnish the green belt development plan while applying for consent to operate

5.0 Conclusion

- a) Individual units to provide necessary facilities for control of air, water & noise pollution, solid waste management, etc as enumerated in the previous sections.
- b) Individual units to take necessary approvals from the concerned authorities as listed below:
 - Consent to Establish under Air/Water Act
 - Consent to operate under Air/Water Act
 - Permission for concerned Authorities in accordance with provisions of Noise Rules
 - Permission for Ground Water Extraction from concerned Authorities , if required

- Building Plan Approval from concerned Authorities
 - Fire Safety Certificate/NoC from concerned Authorities
- c) Local Authorities to ensure provision of adequate common facilities for water pollution, solid waste management, parking etc
- d) The State Board to have robust monitoring mechanism to evaluate compliance with norms of such units atleast twice a year. As per NGT Directions, SPCBs/PCCs are required to submit compliance report to CPCB as per the enclosed format (Annexure I)

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No. B-31013/30/2020/UPC-I/207-242
To

SPEED POST
Date: March 19, 2020

The Chief Secretary
All States/UTs

Subject: Mechanism/Guidelines for Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc.

Ref.:

1. Hon'ble NGT Order dated December 20, 2019 in the matter of OA No. 400/2017 titled as Westend Green Farms Society Versus Union of India & Ors.
2. CPCB's letter dated 24.10.2010 in compliance with Hon'ble NGT Order dated 19.09.2019 issued to all SPCBs/PCCs.
3. Hon'ble NGT Order dated 19.09.2019 in the matter of OA No. 400/2017 titled as Westend Green Farms Society Versus Union of India & Ors.

Sir,

Hon'ble NGT vide Order dated December 20, 2019 passed following directions to CPCB in the above matter:

- i. CPCB may finalise its draft guidelines dated 16.12.2019 referred to in para 13 above in the light of observations in paras 20 and 21 above and circulate the same to all the States/UTs within one month. The PCBs/PCCs may, in consultation/coordination with concerned State Authorities, adopt the same with necessary modifications but without diluting its essence and furnish status report about compliance to CPCB within three months but before 30.04.2020.
- ii. PCBs/PCCs may in particular ensure compliance of directions in para 21 above.
- iii. CPCB may compile the data and furnish a comprehensive report before the next date."

In compliance with the above, "Mechanism/Guidelines for Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc." has been prepared and finalized by CPCB. Said Mechanism/Guidelines is being issued to all the States/UTs for taking necessary action at their as per Hon'ble NGT's Order.

Encl.: As above

Yours sincerely

Dy

[Divya Sinha]

Divisional Head, UPC-I Division

Copy to:

The Member Secretary : The PCBs/PCCs are requested to comply with the Hon'ble NGT's Order All SPCBs/PCCs cited above, to adopt the Mechanism/Guidelines prepared by CPCB with necessary modifications but without diluting its essence and furnish the Modified Mechanism/Guidelines and status report about compliance as per enclosed format to CPCB before 30.04.2020.

568/UPC-I/2020
28/04/2020

O/C

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत...
दिनांक... 15/5

Address of All Chief Secretary, States & UTs

1.	The Chief Secretary Government of Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, Velagapudi, Guntur-522238
2.	The Chief Secretary Government of Arunachal Pradesh Civil Secretariat, Itanagar-791111
3.	The Chief Secretary Government of Assam Assam Sachivalaya Complex, Dispur, Guwahati-781006
4.	The Chief Secretary Government of Bihar Main Secretariat, Patna, Bihar - 800015
5.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh D.K.S. Bhawan, Mantralaya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh - 492001
6.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Goa Secretariat, Panjim, Goa-403001
7.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, 5th Floor, Block No. 1, Sardar Bhavan Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar - 382010, Gujarat
8.	The Chief Secretary Government of Haryana, 4th Floor, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Sector-1, Chandigarh - 160019
9.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh 201B, Ellerslie Building, Himachal Pradesh Government Secretariat, Shimla - 171002, Himachal Pradesh, INDIA
10.	The Chief Secretary Government of Jammu And Kashmir Jammu & Kashmir Srinagar Office : Civil Secretariat, Srinagar - 190 001

11.	The Chief Secretary Govt. of Jharkhand 1st Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi- 834004
12.	The Chief Secretary Government of Karnataka Room No.320, 3rd Floor, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-560 001
13.	The Chief Secretary Government of Kerala Government Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695 001, Kerala
14.	The Chief Secretary Government of Madhya Pradesh M P Mantralaya Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal - 462004 Madhya Pradesh
15.	The Chief Secretary Government of Maharashtra Mantralaya, Madam Cama Road, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400032
16.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur South Block, Old Secretariat Manipur-795001
17.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya Main Secretariat Building Rilang Building, Room No. 321 Meghalaya Secretariat, Shillong - 793001
18.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram Civil Secretariat, Aizawl - 796001
19.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland Nagaland Civil Secretariat, Kohima- 797004
20.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar - 751001

21.	The Chief Secretary Government of Punjab Room No. 28, 6th Floor, Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh-160001
22.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302 005
23.	The Chief Secretary Government of Sikkim New Secretariat, Gangtok - 737101
24.	The Chief Secretary Government of Tamil Nadu Public Department Secretariat, Chennai 600 009
25.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura New Secretariat Complex, PO: Secretariat-799010, Agartala, West Tripura
26.	The Chief Secretary Government of Uttar Pradesh 1st Floor, Room No. 110 Lalbahadur Sastri Bhawan Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow-226001
27.	The Chief Secretary Government of Uttarakhand 4 Subhash Road, Uttarakhand Secretariat Dehradun - 248001 Uttarakhand
28.	The Chief Secretary Government of West Bengal "NABANNA" HRBC Building, 325, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Howrah - 711 102
29.	The Chief Secretary Government of Andaman & Nicobar Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Secretariat, Port Blair, Andaman - 744 101
30.	The Administrator Government of Chandigarh Raj Bhavan, Sector 6, Chandigarh - 160019, India

31.	The Administrator Daman & Diu Secretariat, Moti, Daman - 396220
32.	The Chief Secretary Government of Delhi 5th Level, Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002
33.	Administrator of U.T. of Lakshadweep Government of Lakshadweep Lakshadweep Admn, Kawaratti - 682555
34.	The Chief Secretary Government of Puducherry Chief Secretariat, Goubert Avenue, Puducherry - 605001
35.	The Administrator Govt. Of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Secretariat, Moti Silvassa - 396220
36.	The Chief Secretary Govt. of Telangana, 1st Floor, D-Block Telangana Secretariat, Hyderabad

Address of all SPCBs

1.	The Member Secretary Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalamvari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada - 520 010
2.	The Member Secretary Arunachal State Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Bhawan, Papu Hill, Yupia Road, Naharlagun- 791110
3.	The Member Secretary Assam Pollution Control Board Bamunimaidan, Guwahati, Assam - 781021
4.	The Member Secretary Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Plot No. NS-B/2 Paliputra Industrial Area, Patliputra, Patna (Bihar) - 800 023
5.	The Member Secretary Chattisgarh State Environment Conservation Board Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Naya Raipur(C.G.) 492002
6.	The Member Secretary Goa State Pollution Control Board Nr. Pilerne Industrial Estate, Opp. Saligao Seminary, Saligao - Bardez Goa - 403511
7.	The Member Secretary Gujarat Pollution Control Board Paryavan Bhavan, Sector 10- A Gandhinagar - 382 043
8.	The Member Secretary Haryana State Pollution Control Board C-11, Sector-6. Panchkula-134109, Haryana
9.	The Member Secretary Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board Him Parivesh, Phase-III, New Shimla, Himachal Pradesh 171009
10.	The Member Secretary Jammu & Kashmir Pollution Control Board Shiekh-ul-Campus, behind Govt. Silk Factory, Raj Bagh, Srinagar(J&K)
11.	The Member Secretary Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board T.A Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi - 834004

12.	The Member Secretary Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church St., Bangalore-560 001
13.	The Member Secretary Kerala State Pollution Control Board Plamoodu Jn., Pattom Palace P.O. Thiruvananthapuram-695 004
14.	The Member Secretary Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board Parayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony Bhopal - 462 016, Madhya Pradesh
15.	The Member Secretary Maharashtra Pollution Control Board Kalpataru Point, 2nd - 4th Floor Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Nr. Sion Circle, Sion (E) Mumbai - 400 022
16.	The Member Secretary Manipur Pollution Control Board Lamphelpat, Near Imphal West D.C. Office, Imphal
17.	The Member Secretary Meghalaya Pollution Control Board ARDEN, Lumbyngngad Shillong - 793 014, Meghalaya
18.	The Member Secretary Mizoram State Pollution Control Board New Secretariat Complex, Khatla Thlanmual Peng, Khatla, Aizawl, Mizoram: 796001
19.	The Member Secretary Nagaland Pollution Control Board Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland -797112
20.	The Member Secretary Orissa Pollution Control Board A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit -VIII, Bhubaneswar - 751012.
21.	The Member Secretary Punjab State Pollution Control Board Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road , Patiala - 147 001, Panjab
22.	The Member Secretary Rajasthan Pollution Control Board A-4, Jalane Dungri Institutional Area, Jaipur - 302 004, Rajasthan

23.	The Member Secretary Sikkim State Pollution Control Board Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Government of Sikkim, Deorali, Gangtok, -737102
24.	The Member Secretary Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032
25.	The Member Secretary Tripura Pollution Control Board Vigyan Bhawan Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala: 799006
26.	The Member Secretary Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board Building.No. TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow-226 010
27.	The Member Secretary Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
28.	The Member Secretary West Bengal Pollution Control Board Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata - 700 106
29.	The Member Secretary Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee Department of Science & Technology, Dollygunj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O., Port Blair - 744102
30.	The Member Secretary Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee Paryavaran Bhawan, Ground Floor, Sector19 B Madhya Marg, Chandigarh
31.	The Member Secretary Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Moti Daman, Daman - 396220.
32.	The Member Secretary Delhi Pollution Control Committee 4 th floor, ISBT Building, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi - 110006
33.	The Member Secretary Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Kavarati-682555

34.	The Member Secretary Puducherry Pollution Control Committee Department of Science, Technology & Environment Housing Board Complex, III rd Floor, Anna Nagar Pondicherry - 600 005
35.	The Member Secretary Daman Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Moti Daman, Daman - 396220.
36.	The Member Secretary Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-3, I.E. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 018

Form seeking information regarding Mechanism/Guidelines for Control and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc.

1.	Name of State/UT:			
2.	Total No. of Units :			
	Restaurants: Banquets:	Hotels: Marriage Hall:	Motels: Other such type of units:	
3.	Is there any Mechanism/Guidelines/Mitigation measures for Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc.? (If yes, please enclose copy of the same)			Yes/No
4.	Consents/Clearances/Control Options	Yes (No. of Units)	No (No. of Units)	Planning/Applied (No. of Units)
i)	Consent to Establish under Air/Water Act			
ii)	Consent to operate under Air/Water Act			
iii)	Permission for concerned Authorities in accordance with provisions of Noise Rules			
iv)	Permission for Ground Water Extraction from concerned Authorities, if required			
v)	Building Plan Approval from concerned Authorities			
vi)	Fire Safety Certificate/NoC from concerned Authorities			
5.	Water Pollution Control			
i)	Main Water Source	Municipality water supply (...Nos.)	Bore Well ground water (...Nos.)	Private supplier (...Nos.)
ii)	Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) provided	Yes...(Nos.)	No....(Nos.)	NA
	ETP Compliance status	Complying (...Nos.)	Non complying (...Nos.)	Planned for (...Nos.)
iii)	Rain Water Harvesting System (RWH) adopted	Has RWH (...Nos.)	No RWH (...Nos.)	In process (...Nos.)
iv)	Sewerage Network available	Yes...(Nos.)	No...(Nos.)	NA
	Unit connected to sewerage network	Yes...(Nos.)	No...(Nos.)	Planned...(Nos.)
6.	Air Pollution Control			
i)	Kitchen with proper ducting arrangements	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	Has no kitchen (...Nos.)
ii)	Main fuel for Kitchen/Heating/Ovens (LPG/PNG/CNG/etc.)	LPG (...Nos.)	PNG/CNG (...Nos.)	No Kitchen (...Nos.)
iii)	Tandoors - Fuel used/Heating (Coal/Petcoke/LPG/PNG/etc.)	Coal (...Nos.)	CNG/PNG (...Nos.)	No Tandoors (...Nos.)
iv)	DG Set Operation - Main fuel	Diesel	CNG/LPG	Non-opertnl

		(,,Nos.)	(,,Nos.)	(,,Nos.)
v)	DG Sets - Proper Stack Height	Proper Stack (Yes...Nos.) (No...Nos.)		Planned for (Yes...Nos.) (No...Nos.)
7.	Solid Waste Management			
i)	Proper storage & segregation facility within unit	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	Planned for (...Nos.)
ii)	Provision of composting facility	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	Planned for (...Nos.)
iii)	Units having engagement with local body for collection / processing of waste	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	Planned for (...Nos.)
8.	Noise pollution control			
i)	Permission from Authorities as per provisions of Noise Pollution (R & C) Rules, 2000.	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	Applied for (...Nos.)
ii)	D.G. sets- compliance with stipulated standards.	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	NA
iii)	Complaints received from local people	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	No. addressed (...Nos.)
9.	Parking & Other Issues			
i)	Parking Provisions- Own/Contracted/On-road parking nuisance.	Own parking (...Nos.)	Contracted (...Nos.)	On-road prkng (...Nos.)
ii)	Units having adequate parking facilities (Self/common)	Yes (...Nos.)	No. (...Nos.)	Planned for (...Nos.)



ANNEXURE-E

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

No. B-31013/30/2020-21/UPC-I/1409-1443

E-mail/Speed Post
Date: June 22, 2020

To

The Member Secretary
All SPCBs/PCCs

Subject: Mechanism/Guidelines for Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc.

Ref.:

1. CPCB's letter of even no. dated 19.03.2020 and e-mail dated 20.04.2020.
2. Hon'ble NGT Order dated December 20, 2019 in the matter of OA No. 400/2017 titled as Westend Green Farms Society Versus Union of India & Ors.
3. CPCB's letter dated 24.10.2010 in compliance with Hon'ble NGT Order dated 19.09.2019 issued to all SPCBs/PCCs.
4. Hon'ble NGT Order dated 19.09.2019 in the matter of OA No. 400/2017 titled as Westend Green Farms Society Versus Union of India & Ors.

Sir,

Please refer CPCB's letter of even no. dated 19.03.2020, circulated vide e-mail dated 20.04.2020 whereby, in compliance with the Hon'ble NGT's above cited Order, "Mechanism/Guidelines for Control of Pollution and Enforcement of Environment Norms at Individual Establishments and the Area/Cluster of Restaurants/Hotels/Motels/Banquets etc." prepared and finalized by CPCB had been issued to all the States/UTs for taking necessary action at their ends as per Hon'ble NGT's Order.

The matter is adjourned for 23.07.2020. Hence, the SPCBs/PCCs are requested to comply with the Hon'ble NGT's Order as cited above and furnish the Modified Mechanism/Guidelines and status report about compliance as per format enclosed with letter CPCB's dated 19.03.2020, and e-mail dated 20.04.2020 before 30.06.2020 to the office of the undersigned.

Yours sincerely

[N.K. Gupta]

Divisional Head-UPC-I Division

Copy to:

The Chief Secretary : For kind information please.
All States/UTs

[N.K. Gupta]

3619/UPC-I
23/6/2020

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत.....
दिनांक.....

O/c

Address of Member Secretary, All SPCBs & PCCs

1.	The Member Secretary Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalamvari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada - 520 010
2.	The Member Secretary Arunachal State Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Bhawan, Papu Hill, Yupia Road, Naharlagun- 791110
3.	The Member Secretary Assam Pollution Control Board Bamunimaidan, Guwahati, Assam - 781021
4.	The Member Secretary Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Plot No. NS-B/2 Paliputra Industrial Area, Patliputra, Patna (Bihar) - 800 023
5.	The Member Secretary Chattisgarh State Environment Conservation Board Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Naya Raipur(C.G.) 492002
6.	The Member Secretary Goa State Pollution Control Board Nr. Pilerne Industrial Estate, Opp. Saligao Seminary, Saligao - Bardez Goa - 403511
7.	The Member Secretary Gujarat Pollution Control Board Paryavan Bhavan, Sector 10- A Gandhinagar - 382 043
8.	The Member Secretary Haryana State Pollution Control Board C-11, Sector-6. Panchkula-134109, Haryana
9.	The Member Secretary Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board Him Parivesh, Phase-III, New Shimla, Himachal Pradesh 171009
10.	The Member Secretary Jammu & Kashmir Pollution Control Board Shiekh-ul-Campus, behind Govt. Silk Factory, Raj Bagh, Srinagar(J&K)
11.	The Member Secretary Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board T.A Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi - 834004

12.	The Member Secretary Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church St., Bangalore-560 001
13.	The Member Secretary Kerala State Pollution Control Board Plamoodu Jn., Pattom Palace P.O. Thiruvananthapuram -695 004
14.	The Member Secretary Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board Parayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony Bhopal - 462 016, Madhya Pradesh
15.	The Member Secretary Maharashtra Pollution Control Board Kalpataru Point, 2nd - 4th Floor Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Nr. Sion Circle, Sion (E) Mumbai - 400 022
16.	The Member Secretary Manipur Pollution Control Board Lamphelpat, Near Imphal West D.C. Office, Imphal - 795 004, Manipur
17.	The Member Secretary Meghalaya Pollution Control Board ARDEN, Lumbyngngad Shillong - 793 014, Meghalaya
18.	The Member Secretary Mizoram State Pollution Control Board New Secretariat Complex, Khatla Thlanmual Peng, Khatla, Aizawl, Mizoram: 796001
19.	The Member Secretary Nagaland Pollution Control Board Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland -797112
20.	The Member Secretary Orissa Pollution Control Board A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit -VIII, Bhubaneshwar - 751012.
21.	The Member Secretary Punjab State Pollution Control Board Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road , Patiala - 147 001, Panjab
22.	The Member Secretary Rajasthan Pollution Control Board A-4, Jalane Dungri Institutional Area, Jaipur - 302 004, Rajasthan

23.	The Member Secretary Sikkim State Pollution Control Board Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Government of Sikkim, Deorali, Gangtok, -737102
24.	The Member Secretary Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032
25.	The Member Secretary Tripura Pollution Control Board Vigyan Bhawan Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala: 799006
26.	The Member Secretary Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board Building.No. TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow-226 010
27.	The Member Secretary Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
28.	The Member Secretary West Bengal Pollution Control Board Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata - 700 106
29.	The Member Secretary Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee Department of Science & Technology, Dollygunj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O., Port Blair - 744102
30.	The Member Secretary Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee Paryavaran Bhawan, Ground Floor, Sector 19 B Madhya Marg, Chandigarh - 160019
31.	The Member Secretary Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Moti Daman, Daman - 396220.
32.	The Member Secretary Delhi Pollution Control Committee 4 th floor, ISBT Building, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi - 110006
33.	The Member Secretary Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Kavarati-682555

34.	The Member Secretary Puducherry Pollution Control Committee Department of Science, Technology & Environment Housing Board Complex, III rd Floor, Anna Nagar Pondicherry - 600 005
35.	The Member Secretary Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-3, I.E. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 018

Address of Chief Secretary, all States & UTs

1.	The Chief Secretary Government of Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, Velagapudi, Guntur-522238
2.	The Chief Secretary Government of Arunachal Pradesh Civil Secretariat, Itanagar-791111
3.	The Chief Secretary Government of Assam Assam Sachivalaya Complex, Dispur, Guwahati-781006
4.	The Chief Secretary Government of Bihar Main Secretariat, Patna, Bihar - 800015
5.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh D.K.S. Bhawan, Mantralaya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh - 492001
6.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Goa Secretariat, Panjim, Goa-403001
7.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, 5th Floor, Block No. 1, Sardar Bhavan Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar - 382010, Gujarat
8.	The Chief Secretary Government of Haryana, 4th Floor, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Sector-1, Chandigarh - 160019
9.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh 201B, Ellerslie Building, Himachal Pradesh Government Secretariat, Shimla - 171002, Himachal Pradesh, INDIA
10.	The Chief Secretary Government of Jammu And Kashmir Jammu & Kashmir Srinagar Office : Civil Secretariat, Srinagar - 190 001

11.	The Chief Secretary Govt. of Jharkhand 1st Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi- 834004
12.	The Chief Secretary Government of Karnataka Room No.320, 3rd Floor, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-560 001
13.	The Chief Secretary Government of Kerala Government Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695 001, Kerala
14.	The Chief Secretary Government of Madhya Pradesh M P Mantralaya Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal - 462004 Madhya Pradesh
15.	The Chief Secretary Government of Maharashtra Mantralaya, Madam Cama Road, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400032
16.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur South Block, Old Secretariat Manipur-795001
17.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya Main Secretariat Building Rilang Building, Room No. 321 Meghalaya Secretariat, Shillong - 793001
18.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram Civil Secretariat, Aizawl - 796001
19.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland Nagaland Civil Secretariat, Kohima- 797004
20.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar - 751001

21.	The Chief Secretary Government of Punjab Room No. 28, 6th Floor, Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh-160001
22.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302 005
23.	The Chief Secretary Government of Sikkim New Secretariat, Gangtok- 737101
24.	The Chief Secretary Government of Tamil Nadu Public Department Secretariat, Chennai 600 009
25.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura New Secretariat Complex, PO: Secretariat-799010, Agartala, West Tripura
26.	The Chief Secretary Government of Uttar Pradesh 1st Floor, Room No. 110 Lalbahadur Sastri Bhawan Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow-226001
27.	The Chief Secretary Government of Uttarakhand 4 Subhash Road, Uttarakhand Secretariat Dehradun - 248001 Uttarakhand
28.	The Chief Secretary Government of West Bengal "NABANNA" HRBC Building, 325, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Howrah - 711 102
29.	The Chief Secretary Government of Andaman & Nicobar Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Secretariat, Port Blair, Andaman - 744 101
30.	The Administrator Government of Chandigarh Raj Bhavan, Sector 6, Chandigarh - 160019, India

31.	The Administrator Govt. of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Secretariat, Fort Area, Moti Daman, Daman (U.T.) - 396220.
32.	The Chief Secretary Government of Delhi 5th Level, Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002
33.	Administrator of U.T. of Lakshadweep Government of Lakshadweep Lakshadweep Admn, Kawaratti - 682555
34.	The Chief Secretary Government of Puducherry Chief Secretariat, Goubert Avenue, Puducherry - 605001
35.	The Chief Secretary Govt. of Telangana, 1st Floor, D-Block Telangana Secretariat, Hyderabad