

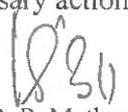
Legal/OA673/2018/NMCG/2019
National Mission for Clean Ganga
Department of Water Resources, River Development
& Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti

1st Floor,
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
India Gate, New Delhi-110002
Dated: 8th October 2020

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Minutes of the 6th meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT Matter OA No.673 of 2018 held on 30.09.2020 from 10.00 AM onwards

A copy of Minutes of the 6th Meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT matter O.A. No. 673 of 2018 held through Video Conference on 30.09.2020 from 10.00 AM onwards under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti is forwarded herewith for information/ necessary action.


(D. P. Mathuria) 08.10.2020
Executive Director -Technical
National Mission for Clean Ganga
uyrb-mowr@nic.in

Encl: As above.

To,

1. Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1st Block, A.P Secretariat Office, Velagapudi – 522503
2. Chief Secretary, Government of Assam, Block- C, 3rd Floor, Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur - 781006, Guwahati
3. Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar, Main Secretariat, Patna – 800015
4. Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh, Mahanadi Bhawan, Mantralaya, Naya, Raipur – 492002
5. Chief Secretary, Government of Goa, Secretariat, Porvrom, Bardez, Goa – 403521
6. Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, 1st Block, 5th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar – 382010
7. Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana, 4th Floor, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Sector-1, Chandigarh – 160019
8. Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, H P Secretariat, Shimla –171002
9. Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, R. No. 2/7, 2nd Floor, Main Building, Civil Secretariat, Jammu -180001

10. Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand, 1st Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004
11. Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Room No. 320, 3rd Floor, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru -560001
12. Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695001
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15. Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, South Block, Old Secretariat, Imphal – 795001
16. Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat Building, Room no 316, Shillong – 793001
17. Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram, New Secretariat Complex, Aizwal – 796001
18. Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland, Civil Secretariat, Kohima – 797004
19. Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, General Administration Department, Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar – 751001
20. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh – 160001
21. Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur – 302005
22. Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim, New Secretariat, Gangtok – 737101
23. Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai-600009
24. Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, Block C, 3rd floor, Telangana Secretariat Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Telangana
25. Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura, New Secretariat Complex Secretariat – 799010, Agartala, West Tripura
26. Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 1st floor, Room No. 110, Lal bahadur Sastri Bhawan, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow – 226001
27. Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand, 4 Subhash Road, Uttarakhand, Secretariat Dehradun – 248001
28. Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal, Nabanna, 13th Floor, 325, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Mandirtala, Shibpur, Howrah – 711102
29. Administrator, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Secretariat, Moti, Daman -396220
30. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate, New Delhi – 110002
31. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Puducherry, Main Building, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605001

Copy To:

1. Secretary, Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment, J&K, Room no. 2/33-34, Main Building, Civil Secretariat, J&K, Jammu.
2. Secretary, Department of Environment, Science and Technology Paryavaran Bhawan, Near US Club, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171001
3. Principal Secretary, MGSIPA Complex, Sector-26, adjacent Sacred Heart School, Chandigarh, 160019
4. Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Environment Department of Environment & Climate Change, R.No. 108, 7th Floor, Main Secretariat Sec16, Chandigarh 160017

5. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, U.P., Room No. 601, Babu Bhawan Secretariat, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow – 226001.
6. Special Chief Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest, Science & technology, 4th Block, Ground Floor, Room No:268, A.P Secretariat Office, Velagapudi
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10. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. S-2/23, Mahanadi bhawan, Mantralaya, Nava Raipur, Atal Nagar, Raipur - 492001
11. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Forest, Environment and Ecology, Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No. 447, 4th Floor, Gate no. 2, Multi-storey Building, Bangalore-560001.
12. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. 406 4th Floor Annex II, Secretariat, Kerala Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, PIN- 695001
13. Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Environment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Paryavaran Parisar, E- 5, Arera Colony, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 462016
14. Principal Secretary, Environment Department, Maharashtra 15th Floor, New Administrative Building, Madam Cama Road, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032
15. Additional Secretary, Forests & Environment Deptt, Secretariat Building, North Range, Forest Colony, Khasi Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya 793001
16. Deputy Conservator of Forest (Headquarters) Environment, Forests & Climate Change Department Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl Mizoram.
17. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Secretariat, Kohima, Nagaland Tel.- 0370-2243025
18. Additional Chief Secretary, State Silvicultural garden, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751003
19. Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Rajasthan 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004
20. Principal Secretary, Chief Project Director (SBFP-JICA), Forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department, Government of Sikkim
21. Principal Secretary, Namakkal Kavignar Maaligai, Fort St. George, Chennai 600 009
22. Secretary, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Vigyan Prajukti O Paribesh Bhawan, P.N. Complex, Gorkhabasti, Agartala, West Tripura, PIN-799006
23. Special. Chief Secretary, TSCOST, 4th Floor, Aranya Bhavan, Saifabad, Hyderabad, Telangana State, Pin – 500004
24. Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Territorial Division), Department of Environment & Forest Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forest, Daman, Fort Area, Post Office Moti Daman Daman & Diu (U.T.)
25. Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Territorial Division), Van Bhavan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

26. Secretary, Department of Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 6th Floor, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate, New Delhi 110002
27. Secretary, Environment & Forest, Govt. of Uttarakhand, 4 Subhash Road, Secretariat, Forth Floor, New Building Dehradun, Pin code-248001
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29. Secretary, Environment, Office of Environment, Chief Secretariat, Goubert Avenue, Puducherry 605001
30. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, 5th Floor, Pranisampad Bhawan, Block LB-II, Salt Lake, Sector III, Bidhannagar, Kolkata – 700 106
31. Additional Chief Secretary Forest, Environment & Climate Change Deptt., Nepal House, Doranda, Ranchi-834002, Jharkhand
32. Additional Chief Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Government of Manipur, Secretariat, Imphal- 705001
33. The Member Secretary, Assam Pollution Control Board, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati – 781021
34. The Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalamalavari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada – 520 010
35. The Member Secretary, Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Plot No. NS-B/2 Paliputra Industrial Area, Patliputra, Patna (Bihar) - 800 010
36. The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Atal Nagar Dist- Raipur (C.G.) 492002
37. The Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of N.C.T. Delhi 4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006
38. The Member Secretary, Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee, Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fort Area, Court Compound, Moti Daman, Daman – 396220
39. The Member Secretary, Goa State Pollution Control Board, 1st Floor, Dempo Tower, EDC Patto Plaza, Panaji, Goa-403 001
40. The Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board Paryavan Bhavan, Sector 10- A, Gandhinagar – 382 043
41. The Member Secretary, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula-134109, Haryana
42. The Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Him Parivesh, Phase-III, New Shimla, Himachal Pradesh 171009
43. The Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Forest Complex, Gladni, Narwal, transport Nagar, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir 180004
44. The Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board, Shiekh-ul-Campus, behind Govt. Silk Factory, Raj Bagh, Srinagar (J&K)
45. The Member Secretary, Jharkhand Pollution Control Board, T.A Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi – 834004

46. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church St., Bengaluru-560 001
47. The Member Secretary, Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Plamoodu Jn., Pattom Palace P.O. Thiruvananthapuram - 695 004
48. The Member Secretary, Manipur Pollution Control Board, Lamphelpat, Imphal West D.C. Office Complex Imphal– 795004
49. The Member Secretary, Meghalaya Pollution Control Board Arden- Lumpyngngad Shillong: 793014
50. The Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland – 797112
51. The Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, E-5, Arera Colony, Paryavaran Parisar, Bhopal - 462 016, Madhya Pradesh
52. The Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 2nd – 4th Floor Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Nr. Sion Circle, Sion (E) Mumbai – 400 022
53. The Member Secretary, Mizoram Pollution Control Board, New Secretariat Complex, Khatla Thlanual Peng, Khatla, Aizawl, Mizoram: 796001
54. The Member Secretary, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, Housing Board Complex, Anna Nagar, Puducherry -600 005
55. The Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala, Punjab 147001
56. The Member Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board, A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit – VIII, Bhubaneswar – 751012
57. The Member Secretary, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur (Rajasthan) - 302 004
58. The Member Secretary, Sikkim State Pollution Control Board, Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Government of Sikkim, Deorali, Gangtok, - 737102
59. The Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-3, I.E. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 018
60. The Member Secretary, Tripura Pollution Control Board, Vigyan Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala – 799006
61. The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032
62. The Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand – 248001
63. The Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building.No. TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010
64. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106

Copy for kind information:

1. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, Sansad Marg Area, New Delhi- 110001
2. PS to Director General, NMCG cum Project Director, NRCD

3. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
4. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
5. PS to ED (/Project/ Finance), NMCG
6. Adviser, NRCD

Minutes of the 6th meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee held on 30.09.2020 through Video Conferencing regarding 351 polluted river stretches based on the directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018

The 6th meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted by Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018 was held through Video Conferencing with the States on 30.09.2020 from 10.00 AM onwards in Conference Room, NMCG under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti. The list of participants of NMCG, NRCDC and CPCB present at the meeting is at *Annexure-I*.

II. Director General, NMCG welcomed all participants.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti informed that the previous meetings of CMC focussed primarily on sewage and industrial waste management. However, as per NGT orders, solid waste management, ground water regulation, issues relating to removal of encroachment from floodplains, etc. also need to be addressed. Therefore, in this meeting, discussions regarding solid waste management, industrial pollution in the States/UTs shall also be taken up. It was stressed that each State should have proper database with regards to sewage, industrial effluent, solid waste, hazardous waste and biomedical waste as well as its management. Data should be collected in respect of the whole State and also proper monitoring mechanism should be adopted by the States. Further, for proper functioning of the STPs, the States were suggested to adopt HAM based model. The States were also advised to take up Faecal Sludge Management wherever STP is not technically and economically feasible. Further, it was suggested that States should have a policy for recycle and reuse of treated water, which could also include providing incentives for the best practices. It was highlighted that management of solid waste is a major issue apart from sewage & industrial effluent, which also needs adequate attention and monitoring of the existing infrastructure. The States need to ensure that the existing solid waste processing facilities are optimally utilized, sanitary landfill sites are properly maintained, dumping on floodplains/ghats needs to be prevented & checked regularly, and screens/ traps may be installed on the drains and should be regularly cleaned.

Executive Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the 2nd Quarterly Report of the CMC was submitted on 15th September, 2020 before the hearing of NGT. Further, it was informed that NGT in the hearing held on 21.09.2020 in OA No. 673 of 2018 had also considered O.A No. 593/2017- Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs. Union of India related to the establishment and functioning of ETPs/CETPs/STPs, O.A. No. 148/2016: Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors. related to the utilization treated water, O.A. No.

606/2018 related to monitoring compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules-2016, O.A. 829/2019: Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors. related to coastal pollution on account of discharge of untreated effluent in the 13 coastal States and O.A. 1038/2018: related to industrial pollution management. NGT vide its order dated 24.09.2020 (based on the hearing held on 21.09.2020) has directed that all the issues in these OAs need to be monitored by CMC. Accordingly, a template would be finalised and shall be circulated to the States for submission of requisite information as pertaining to implementation of directions of NGT for these OAs. It was also informed that after consideration of the reports submitted, NGT observed that effort should be for 'each city - each STP' based monitoring. The Tribunal stressed for implementation of bioremediation/phyto-remediation as an interim measure for improving the water quality in the drains and rivers with NMCG adopting a mentor like approach in the endeavour. With regards to the re-use of treated water, the need to have quantifiable data from the State was stressed. The Tribunal appreciated the success of Faecal sludge management model in Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and directed that it should be adopted in other places where there is problem of laying sewerage lines as well as on merits. Further, it was directed to develop a national portal housing water related information for effective monitoring of issues of management of sewage and industrial effluent. The Tribunal also observed that their direction for developing model river stretches of PRS have not been complied by the States/UTs. Best practices followed for rejuvenation of model stretch should be documented and shared with all the States. CSR funds may be tapped for sewage management and Ministry of Jal Shakti should take lead in assisting States in this regard. The Tribunal also extended the scope of CMC to include overseeing the aspect of coastal pollution in 13 coastal States/UTs, which are being monitored by MoEF&CC. Therefore, representation from MoEF&CC, MoHUA and CPCB in these regard shall be sought for participation in the future meetings of CMC. However, CPCB, National Coastal Zone Management Authority and State regulators shall continue to perform their regulatory functions and assist CMC in this regard. Tribunal wanted CMC to consider development of an appropriate App to enable easy filing and redressal of grievances with regard to illegal discharge of sewage/ effluents.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that in the daylong meeting of the CMC, it would not be possible to discuss each city wise details of the STPs, therefore States should provide details in their Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) and suggested that higher officials in the States should also have regular internal meetings to monitor the STP projects. With regard to submission made for delisting criteria of PRS, the Tribunal has observed that it should be allowed only in case of consistent compliance of standards over a sufficient long

period of time. With regards to tapping of CSR funds, States should look for contribution of big industries in their State and should engage them.

III. Subsequently, State-wise discussions held are as follows:

Executive Director Technical (ED Tech), NMCG through a presentation briefed about the status of sewage, industrial and solid waste management in the States, as per the information submitted in MPR and the State dossiers. The information provided by the States were found to be inadequate in most cases, and therefore the States were requested to provide following information in their next MPRs:

With regard to the industrial pollution management:

- No. of industries in the State
- No. of water polluting industries in the State
- Quantity of effluent generated from the industries in MLD
- Quantity of hazardous sludge generated from the industries in TPD
- Number of industrial units having ETPs
- Number of industrial units connected to CETP
- Number and total capacity of ETPs (details of existing/ under construction / proposed)
- Compliance status of the ETPs
- Number and total capacity of CETPs (details of existing/ under construction / proposed)
- Status of compliance and operation of the CETPs

With regard to solid waste management:

- Total number of Urban Local Bodies and their population
- Current municipal solid waste generation
- Number, installed capacity and utilization of existing MSW processing facilities in TPD (bifurcated by type of processing eg- Waste to Energy (Tonnage and Power Output), Compost Plants (Windrow, Vermi, decentralized pit composting), biomethanation, MRF
- Action plan to bridge gap between installed capacity and current utilization of processing facilities (if gap > 20%)
- No. and capacity of C&D waste processing plants in TPD (existing, proposed and under construction)
- Total no. of wards, no. of wards having door to door collection service, no. of wards practicing segregation at source falling into PRS

- Details of MSW treatment facilities proposed and under construction (no., capacity, and technology)
- No. and area (in acres) of uncontrolled garbage dumpsites and sanitary landfills.
- No. and area (in acres) of legacy waste within 1km. buffer on both side of the PRS
- No. of drains falling into PRS and no. of drains having floating racks/screens installed to prevent solid waste from falling into PRS

1. Gujarat

ED Tech, NMCG informed that in the previous meeting of the Committee, the State had informed that a high level Committee meeting would be held soon to resolve the land allotment issues in 34 proposed STP sites and requested the State to provide updated status on this issue as well as the deep sea disposal project. With regards to industrial pollution, it was informed that State has 43,039 industries, of which 7701 industries have ETPs installed and there are 34 CETPs operational in the State. As per the details submitted by State, it generates total municipal solid waste of 10149 MTD, of which treatment capacity of 8544.88 MTD exists. State needs to provide details of the existing facilities and utilization capacity of these plants. State already has a treated wastewater reuse policy and is following up on the same.

Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board informed that the high level Committee meeting was held on 10.09.2020 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Gujarat, wherein discussions with regard to the issues pertaining to land allotment were held and timeline for the same has been fixed. Further, it was informed that for the projects wherein completion dates are being extended beyond the NGT timeline, the State is planning to approach NGT seeking extension of time. With regards to the deep sea disposal pipeline project, it was informed that tenders are likely to be floated within a month's time for Jedpur, Ahmedabad and Vadodara area. Further, it was also informed that CPCB convened a meeting on the deep sea disposal project under the chairmanship of Member Secretary, CPCB, minutes of which are awaited. For one of the areas where pipeline is to be laid, CPCB has asked for a detailed study before the norms can be fixed. Work has started on the CETP at Danilimda, which was held up due to COVID-19 pandemic. Action plans have been prepared by PHED for abatement of rural sewage. With regards to reuse of treated water, it was informed that 600 MLD of treated wastewater is being re-used and 1000 MLD is planned to be reused in future in different activities. It was informed that while 20 rivers stretches were identified as polluted, however as per the latest monitoring data only 8 river stretches remain polluted.

Further, it was informed that the State generates 10,798 MTD of municipal solid waste, of which 100% is collected and about 70% waste is being processed and the remaining 30 % is being dumped, for which processing plants are being planned and are expected to be commissioned by next year. With regards to plastic waste management, it was informed that MoEF&CC's EPR is being implemented, which also includes remediation of legacy waste and plastic is being recovered and recycled.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that solid waste can be seen dumped/ littered everywhere in major cities as well as rural areas. He suggested that after submission of detailed information by the States, issues may be separately discussed in detail. NMCG was directed to convene a workshop in collaboration with CPCB on solid waste management – centralized and decentralized approach, for disseminating information to all the States. CPCB was directed to look into the matter of deep sea disposal project and expedite the process.

2. Maharashtra

ED Tech, NMCG informed that issues discussed in the previous meeting of the Committee were communicated to the Chief Secretary, Maharashtra vide DO letter of 14.09.2020. The issues highlighted included 8 non-operational STPs out of 138 STPs in the State, 21 non-complying STPs and delay in Mula-Mutha project. With regards to industrial pollution in the PRS, it was informed that 7946 industries are operational having total industrial discharge of 343 MLD, all the industries are having ETPs and there are 14 CETPs of 83.3 MLD existing and 3 CETPs are proposed - 1 MLD at Satpur (tender awarded), 0.64 MLD in Sangli (90% completed) and 1.2 MLD at Ichalkaranji (no progress). Compliance status of the existing CETPs needs to be provided in the MPR by the State. It was informed that the State generates 23607 MT/day of municipal solid waste and has treatment facilities of 17420 MT/day. ULB-wise details for existing and proposed facilities need to be provided. With regard to the reuse of treated water, infrastructure projects under the State recycle 60% of treated sewage for secondary use by providing dual pipeline and Thermal Power Plants are utilizing the treated water. Further, incremental progress against each activity has not been provided in the MPR. None of the 81 drains (56 of P-I & 25 of P-II) discharging untreated sewage to the identified PRS have been provided with in-situ bio-remediation. Performance evaluation of 13 FSTPs has not been provided in terms of reduction in pollution load.

Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board informed that out of the non-operational 8 STPs of total capacity 271 MLD, commissioning of 3 STPs of 112 MLD is under progress, 3 STPs of 62 MLD have been commissioned (connections under progress),

one STP of 90 MLD at Pune is to be replaced with 127 MLD, one STP of 4.2 MLD is under maintenance and one STP of 3.6 MLD is to be upgraded. He further informed that ULB wise information with regards to solid waste and industrial waste shall be submitted along with the next MPR.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti observed that there was no change in the status as compared to that reported during the last CMC meeting. He took cognizance of the fact that given the progress of the proposed STPs, timelines directed by NGT in this regard are not likely to be met, and the work is required to be expedited for compliance in letter and spirit. He also insisted for rigorous monitoring of the STPs of total capacity 80 MLD & 202 MLD proposed for completion by April, 2020 and April, 2021 to achieve the target.

3. Punjab

ED Tech, NMCG informed that negligible progress has been made over the last few months in the two on-going CETP projects of 40 and 50 MLD at the textile clusters in Ludhiana, which have completion timeline of December 2020. Status of 9 STPs having land acquisition issues needs to be appraised. Further, it was informed that a total of 171 MLD of industrial effluent is being generated, which is treated in 509 ETPs operational in the catchment area of rivers. 4 CETPs of total installed capacity of 20.535 MLD exist, of which, 2 CETPs are complying with the norms. One CETP of 5 MLD at Jalandhar is shut down due to non-compliance and for up-gradation of the plant, tender is under evaluation. A new 15 MLD CETP for textile dyeing at Ludhiana is under stabilization. With regards to solid waste management in the State, it was informed that 97.3% house-holds are covered under door to door collection. 78% households are practicing segregation at source with proposed target for 100% coverage by 31.03.2021. Out of 4100 TPD MSW generated in the State, 1930 TPD of wet waste is processed in decentralized compost pits (5940 no.), including Central Processing Plants set up at Ludhiana & Bathinda. 950 TPD of dry waste is being processed at Central Processing facilities of 800 TPD and 150 TPD set up at MC, Ludhiana and Bathinda respectively. Remaining 1230 TPD is being sent to dump sites of respective ULBs for land filling. Setting of 3 Waste to Energy Plants are proposed for 100 % processing of waste. With regards to reuse of treated water, Government of Punjab has notified the "State Treated Waste Water Policy 2017" to promote recycling and reuse of treated sewerage for non-potable applications. Till date, 47 number projects have been completed by Department of Soil & Water Conservation, Punjab for using 243.3 MLD treated wastewater of STPs. These projects have been implemented by laying underground pipeline system for irrigation water

conveyance covering an area of 7652 hectares. The Department further proposes to utilize 1238.8 MLD of treated wastewater from 164 existing, under progress and proposed/new STPs for irrigation purposes for an agricultural area of 37,683 hectares.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti appreciated that efforts being put in by the State for management of solid waste and re-use of treated water. However, it was highlighted that major concern remains with regard to the two on-going CETPs for textile cluster, Buddha Nallah project and the shifting of dairies in Ludhiana. Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti suggested that viability of PPP model for utilisation of dairy waste towards bio-methanisation can be explored to turn around this segment of pollution into an opportunity.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Punjab informed that 28 MLD STP at Phagwara has been awarded by Water Mission award in 2019 by MoJS. It was informed that slow progress of the 40 and 50 MLD CETPs is attributed to the remaining electrical works and installation of mechanical equipments, for which supply has been received and the installation works shall commence shortly. Civil works of these plants have been completed and efforts are being made to complete the CETPs by December 2020. With regards to stabilisation of new 15 MLD CETP, it was informed that final confirmation from MoEF&CC is awaited. Details of the existing/ on-going/ proposed STPs are provided in the MPR. With regard to the STPs, it was informed that 5 new tenders have been opened, work has been allotted for one STP, technical evaluation for 3 STPs is in progress and tender for one has been recently allotted. With regards to the Buddha Nallah project, it was informed that a comprehensive plan has been made and date for submission of tender has been extended due to certain clarifications. Shifting of dairies is being contemplated, and the decision in this regard is under process.

4. Tamil Nadu

ED Tech, NMCG informed that issues discussed in the previous meeting of the Committee were communicated to the Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu vide DO letter of 24.09.2020. It was informed that the State generates about 2070 MLD of sewage, for which STPs of 1484 MLD capacity have been installed, which have a poor utilisation capacity of only 798 MLD (53%) and includes few non-complying STPs. The progress of 17 STPs and 66 FSTPs of total 580 MLD capacity and 8 CETPs proposed for bridging the gap in treatment capacity appears to be slow. As per the MPR submitted by the State, 100% of the industrial effluent generated along the polluted river stretches is being treated, which needs to be verified and updated status in this regard to be provided. With regard to the solid waste management, it was informed that the State generates 15,288 MTD of municipal solid waste, of which 7,429 MTD is being

treated in the existing facilities. State has informed that it has established solid waste management facilities in the village panchayats with required infrastructure facilities like segregation cum storage sheds, street garbage collection bins, etc. for collection, segregation and safe processing of waste. Solid waste collected is segregated into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components, and the bio-degradable waste is converted to compost and provided to farmers for agricultural and other purposes. It is also proposed to establish 300 Micro-Composting Centres (MCC) in Peri-Urban/ bigger village panchayats.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Tamil Nadu informed that the State has gone through the recent order of NGT in the matter and are trying to comply with the orders. With regard to the 61 STPs which are under construction in the State, close monitoring of the progress is being made and STP wise progress shall be shared. Further, it was informed that 12 STPs existing in the polluted river stretches are working well. 9 STPs are under construction stage and are expected to be completed by June 2022. 31 STPs are under tendering/ DPR stage. State has assured to improve the capacity utilisation, which has already increased slightly from July to August 2020. All the industrial units whether ZLD or not, are using CETPs and 81 MLD of treated effluent is being reused daily. All local bodies are directed to prepare a plan to reuse treated sewage as well. From recharge perspective, the State has proposed “Nadanathai Vaazhi Cauvery” scheme (currently under DPR stage) to rejuvenate river Cauvery. MGNREGA is a very big component in this proposal. For rejuvenation of polluted river stretches, 85 different structures including barrages, check dams etc., have been completed, another 23 structures are under construction which shall be completed soon. More than 300 structures are under planning and tendering stage. ULBs have MSW processing capacity of 90% of the total MSW generation. Another 152 TPD of processing capacity shall be completed by March 2021. There are 24472 Health Care Facilities and 12 Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Plant in the State. Total 22.74 TPD of Biomedical Waste is generated, 100% of which is treated. Out of 1947 TPD of hazardous waste generated in the polluted river stretches, 100% is collected by authorized agencies. In terms of river quality, 2 of the polluted river stretches – Bhavani and Thamirabarani have shown significant improvement. The BOD level in River Bhavani has been brought down to 3mg/l. As directed by Hon’ble NGT in their order dated 21.09.2020, Tamil Nadu has taken Bhavani as a model river stretch. With regards to coastal pollution, action plan shall soon be shared. Hon’ble NGT has recommended developing an app to address grievance regarding illegal disposal of effluent discharge. The State already has a similar system in place and is in the process of developing an app to further improve it. Detailed plan in this regard shall be shared in the next meeting.

Also, as directed by Hon'ble NGT of having a real time monitoring system, a beta version of online monitoring tool is ready with data for August 2020. The State is currently monitoring 3 categories of projects via this tool – (i). Existing utilities, (ii). Utilities under construction and (iii). Utilities under planning. State is also in the process of linking GIS data to it. Detailed PPT in this regard shall be shared in the next meeting.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti appreciated the fact that Additional Chief Secretary has thoroughly gone through the Hon'ble NGT's order dated 21.09.2020 and accordingly presented detailed response. He also appreciated State's performance with respect of solid waste management, treated water utilization and FSSM. It was suggested States should show case their best practices in the form of presentation for other States. NMCG may also share the booklet developed by INTACH on rejuvenation of small rivers with all the States.

5. Odisha

ED Tech, NMCG informed that issues discussed in the previous meeting of the Committee were communicated to the Chief Secretary, Odisha vide DO letter of 17.09.2020. It was highlighted that the quantum of sewage generation in the State remains an issue. As per the data provided by CPCB, 1273 MLD of sewage is generated in the State, but as per the submission of the State 4200 MLD of sewage is generated, which needs to be resolved. Further, it was informed that against total sewage generation of 439.49 MLD in polluted river stretches, treatment capacity of 91 MLD has been created so far with present capacity utilization of only 30 MLD. 9 STPs of total capacity 288 MLD are under construction. The State needs to inform the action proposed for bridging the gap in treatment capacity of 60.49 MLD (439.49 MLD - 91 MLD - 288 MLD). There are 181 industries in the State having industrial discharge of 133 MLD, 40 industries have ETP and no CETP is existing in the State.

With regards to the polluted river stretches, 22 wastewater generating industries are operational along the stretches, of which 12 industries have already adopted ZLD, 3 industries have been directed to adopt ZLD and remaining 7 industries are discharging to river and sea after meeting the prescribed standards, 21 industries have installed OCEMS and connected to servers of SPCB and CPCB.

With regard to the solid waste management, it was informed that the State generates 2686 TPD of municipal solid waste, 612 TPD waste processing facility is operational and 190 TPD facility is under construction. For Bhubaneswar and Cuttack city, agreement has been signed with concessionaire for setting up of 550 TPD centralized Waste to Energy plant. For

Rourkela, 110 TPD Waste to Energy centralised plant tender process initiated by RSP Ltd. got into a problem and as per the backup plan – decentralised compost plants shall be set up. Decentralized compost plants are also to be set up with a total capacity of 215 TPD in 45 ULBs. With regards to polluted river stretches, 1571.89 TPD of municipal solid waste is generated, which is treated through micro-composting and disposal is through open dumping. Utilization of treated water in various sectors is proposed to be adopted after commissioning of the STPs.

Principal Secretary (Urban Development), Odisha informed that the estimate of 4200 MLD of sewage generation for the State was based on water supply rate of 150 LPCD. As the State is adopting faecal sludge treatment plants for treatment of sewage, this estimate may not be appropriate. Therefore, a study is being undertaken by the State to get actual sewage generation data. Project of 50 more FSTPs have been taken up recently, therefore 75 FSTPs shall be commissioned in the State within the next 6 months. It was informed that the data with regards to solid waste management shall be verified and updated status shall be provided in the next MPR. State is proposing decentralized approach for establishment of solid waste processing facilities except for Behrampore. 130 micro composting plants have been set up and 25 plants are in progress and shall be completed within 4-5 months.

Member Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board informed that information with regard to 181 operational industries in whole State shall be provided and all the 22 industries along the polluted river stretches are complying to the norms. Industries are also encouraged to utilize the treated water.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that State may specify the sewage generated from the urban areas and may separately indicate the amount of sewage being treated through installation of STPs and the amount of sewage being treated through FSTPs respectively. Further, it was desired that a presentation on decentralized approach for solid waste management may be made by the State for sharing the information and encouraging other States to adopt such methodology. With regards to the compliance monitoring of the industries, it was suggested that status of compliance of industry may also be verified through assessment of water quality of near-by drains/wells/ tube-wells in the catchment area of the industry, in addition to the monitoring of discharge norms.

6. Kerala

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that the State has 3759 MLD of sewage generation and have 10 existing STPs with a treatment capacity of 124 MLD. It was informed that updated MPR from the State was not received. For on-going projects, timelines have not been provided by the State and for proposal stage projects, location and capacity of STP is not provided. Details of industrial pollution management for polluted river stretches has been provided, but details for the whole State have not been provided. From secondary sources it is known that Kerala has 5166 industries, out of which GPIs are 2291 and 100% industries have ETPs. State generates municipal solid waste of 11449 TPD. Existing treatment facilities of 220 TPD at Kochi and 100 TPD at Kozhikode are operational. Windrow composting and vermi-composting, aerobins, biogas plants, kitchen bins, bio composter, biobins, pipe compost, ring compost, compost pits etc. are facilitated in local bodies to treat waste at decentralized level. 28.8 MLD of treated waste water by industrial ETP is being reused in various industrial process, floor cleaning, fire fighting and for irrigation purposes.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti raised concern over the large amount of sewage generation from the State and emphasised that only urban sewage generation needs to be considered. Also, there is a huge gap in treatment capacity which needs to be bridged.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Kerala highlighted the issue raised in the DO letter of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti to Chief Secretary, Kerala with regards to slow incremental progress being achieved by the State. It was informed that due to COVID-19 and quarantine of engineering staff in various State Government departments, there is a delay in works. Further it was informed that a project of Rs. 2100 crore has been negotiated with the World Bank exclusively for management of liquid and solid waste in the State. Therefore, the State Dossier shall be accordingly updated and submitted to the Ministry. One STP at Kalamsherry has been completed and commissioned recently. It was also informed that MPR for August 2020 has already been submitted by the State to Ministry of Jal Shakti, and the same shall again be submitted. With regards to the sewage generation issue, it was informed that it was projected sewage generation based on the population of the State, and the State shall re-verify the same. With regards to coastal pollution, KSPCB shall work with Cochin University for action plan preparation. A Haritha Kerala Mission is under progress in the State for rejuvenation of the traditional water bodies in the State. Many of the on-going projects are under AMRUT and the local bodies, and timelines for these projects shall be obtained from them and shall be incorporated in the next MPR.

Principal Secretary (Local Self Government Department), Kerala informed that one month time would be required to figure out the problem and the methodologies for rectification.

7. Goa

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that there is major change in data in the MPR submitted for August 2020. As per the details provided in the previous MPRs, installed capacity of STPs in the State was 74.7 MLD against sewage generation of 165 MLD (as per CPCB report). However, now the sewage generation is reported to be 112.54 MLD and the installed capacity of STPs as 78.35 MLD. A number of projects are now in DPR stage, contrary to the previously submitted data, wherein more number of projects were under construction phase. There are no CETPs existing in the State and no industrial issue exists in the State. As the information submitted by the State is being incorporated in the Quarterly Report being submitted to NGT, the State must submit factually correct information in the MPR.

With regard to solid waste management in the State, it was informed that Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility (SWMF) of 100 TPD at Saligao has been augmented to 150 TPD and further proposed its enhancement from 150 TPD to 250 TPD by December 2021. LoA has been issued for Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility of 100 TPD at Cacora, and the work shall commence post monsoon in September 2020 with completion by December 2021. EC has been obtained for Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility- Bainguinim (250 TPD +20%) and tender document has been floated. The work shall commence from April 2021 and is expected to be completed by October 2022, which includes 3 months of trial operation. GWMC will complete EIA studies for Solid Waste Management Facility at Verna (250 TPD + 20%) by December 2020.

Official from Goa informed that taking into account water supply rate of 150 LPCD and 9 lakh urban population, actual sewage generation comes out to be 112 MLD. 30.5 MLD is the utilization capacity of the STPs in the State and more STPs are planned. For Sal river (Priority III), extensive works are planned and the PRS is expected to achieve bathing quality standard by March 2021. With regards to change in number of STPs under-construction, works related to few STPs could not be started due to various factors.

Director General, NMCG directed the State to submit factual details in their MPR and avoid any discrepancies in the data being submitted as the same shall be reflected in the report being submitted to NGT.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that Goa being a smaller State should look into the management of sewage for the whole State instead of polluted river stretches and Goa should become an ideal State.

8. Haryana

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that as per the MPR of August 2020, State has informed that work has been tendered for 80 and 100 MLD STP at Faridabad, but as per the information provided separately, work has been awarded for the two STPs. With regard to the solid waste generation in the State, 87 ULBs generates around 5568 TPD of municipal solid waste, of which 2108 TPD is being processed and remaining 3460.12 TPD is being sent to landfills. Government of Haryana has adopted cluster based integrated approach for solid waste management. The entire State has been broadly divided into 14 clusters, out of which 4 will be Waste To Energy i.e ., Faridabad, Rohtak, Sonapat, Ambala and 10 will be waste to compost & 1 RDF processing, i.e. Jind, Hisar, Dabwali with Sirsa, Rewari, Panchkula, Bhiwani, Faruknagar, Yamuna Nagar, Punhana and Fatehabad. Suitable sites for setting up of 13 clusters have already been procured. The procurement of site (processing facilities and sanitary landfill) for Hisar Cluster is under progress. Further, 60% of construction of 500 TPD WtE at Sonapat-Panipat Cluster has been completed and expected commissioning is by December 2020. Environmental Clearance of 1500 WtE at Gurugram-Faridabad has been granted and application has been submitted for obtaining Consent to Establish (CTE) for same and construction is likely to be started soon.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that the issue in Haryana is under-utilization of the existing facilities as the State already has good number of infrastructure for sewage treatment.

Member Secretary, Haryana Pollution Control Board informed that 80 and 100 MLD are being executed by ULBD and tenders have been opened in June 2020 and the updated information same shall be verified.

9. Manipur

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that one 27 MLD STP is existing in the State having utilization capacity of 8.2 MLD, one STP of 17 MLD is under construction and one STP of 49 MLD is proposed. With regard to the industries, it was informed that 72 industries are existing having no industrial discharge, 1 CETP is existing and 3 CETPs are proposed (DPR under preparation). The State generates 284.33 MTD of municipal solid waste, of which 199.15

MTD of solid waste is collected, 85.18 MTD is being treated using home yard composting/ landfill at rural areas, 121.306 MTD of the solid waste collected is processed and 77.844 MTD is sent to landfill. There are 8 sanitary land fill sites and 18 dumpsites. Against the total hazardous wastes generation of 1.17 TPD, no treatment facility is existing in the State.

Director General, NMCG informed that a separate review meeting with the State was held on 21.09.2020.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Manipur informed that DO letter by Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti addressed to Chief Secretary, Manipur has been received. Further, it was informed that 100% door to door collection of solid waste is being done and eviction from flood plain zone has been done and 60 % has been completed. Nambul river has been taken as model stretch. DPR is under preparation for treatment of 17 MLD sewage using faecal sludge and bioremediation and shall be completed by October 2020. The house sewer connections for the existing 27 MLD STP by PHED is still going slow and the same is being reviewed so that the same is completed by December 2020-January 2021.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti directed the State to regularly monitor the issues raised in order to complete the works within the scheduled timeframe.

10. Mizoram

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that 10 MLD STP at Aizawl has been completed and works of network connection are still in progress. Further, the State is constructing decentralized Bio-digesters for in-situ remediation of black water at household levels in urban areas. It was informed that there are 83 water polluting industries identified in the catchment areas of the polluted rivers, which generates 0.2 MLD of waste water. 69 industries have valid consent from MPCB and the remaining are being regulated to comply with the norms. There is no CETP existing in the State yet. The State generates 251.42 MTPD (as per 2018-19 Annual Report) of total municipal solid waste. 44 MTPD of landfill site, 74 MTPD of material recovery facility and 50 MTPD of mechanical composting plant is existing at Aizawl. Further, 22 MTPD of vermi-composting plant at Aizawl, 9 MTPD at Lunglei and 6 MTPD at Kolasib is existing. For the remaining 18 urban towns, vermi-composting plants of 0.5 MTPD each are existing.

Scientist B, Mizoram Pollution Control Board informed that all the 9 rivers have achieved bathing quality standards and the State has requested CPCB for de-listing of the stretches. However, the State shall also follow the directions passed by the Hon'ble NGT. Further, it

was informed that due to lockdown imposed in the State due to COVID-19, not much progress has been obtained with regard to connections of sewer lines to the STP.

11. Assam

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that there is no STP existing in the State. For Guwahati area, STPs of 135 MLD are in proposal stage and for remaining areas timeline for the project is provided. There are 97 industries along polluted river stretches, which are equipped with ETPs and no CETP is existing in the State. With regard to solid waste management, it was informed that 1 processing plant is operational at Guwahati, 1 plant is under construction and 1 plant is proposed. A total of 688 TPD is generated in the other Urban Local Bodies of Assam (except Guwahati) out of which 391 TPD are processed. 8 nos. Waste to Compost plant of 274.14 TPD are operational and 3 plants with total capacity of 130 tons are under construction. 1 Waste to Energy plant with capacity of 100 MTD is operational in Tezpur.

Principal Secretary (Guwahati Development Department), Assam informed that on 15th September, JICA had given consent to the proposal of Assam Government for establishment of STPs in Guwahati. Further, it was informed that instead of 5 STPs as planned earlier, 14 decentralized STPs are proposed in Guwahati now. Redesigning of the DPR for the project shall be taken up. NOC has been obtained for 10 STP sites, and for remaining sites NOC is being pursued. Till commissioning of these STPs, bio-remediation is proposed for Bharalu, Borosola Beel and Silisako Beel. RFP is being prepared and shall be submitted to Assam Pollution Control Board for vetting. With regard to solid waste, it was informed that 500 MTD of solid waste is generated in Guwahati, land has been identified for proposed WtE facility at Byrnihat and for treatment of 15 lakh metric tonnes of legacy waste, Ahmedabad model is proposed to be replicated.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Assam informed that for remaining areas other than Guwahati, land for STP at Mangaldai and Tezpur has been allotted and DPR is under preparation and shall be submitted in 10 days and for other 3 sites land shall be allocated in another 10 days. In rural areas, preventive measures are being taken up to improve the water quality of the rivers and timelines submitted in the MPR are being adhered to.

12. Himachal Pradesh

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the status of sewage generation and management remains same as informed in the previous meeting of CMC. With regards to solid waste

management, it was informed that around 140 MTD of solid waste is being generated along the polluted river stretches and for bridging the gap in the treatment facility, a 40 MTD common treatment facility at Baddi is under construction and a 4-6 MTD RDF plant at Kala Amb is proposed. However, timeline of the project is not provided and State needs to provide city wise solid waste generation and existing and proposed treatment facilities.

Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board informed that 90% of the work of solid waste processing facility at Baddi has been completed and is expected to be completed by the end of October 2020, and agreed to provide city-wise details of solid waste management.

13. Jammu & Kashmir

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that during the last CMC meeting, the UT was directed to submit detailed timeline with milestones to complete the Devika river project at Udhampur. However, the details have not been provided and the progress of the project seems to be very slow. Construction works with regard to the STPs have still not been started and needs to be expedited. With regard to the other projects, details in respect of location, capacity of STPs, sources of funding for construction, status of DPR preparation was requested to be provided, but the same has not been submitted in the MPR. The 10 MLD STP in Jammu along the catchment area of River Tawi is under refurbishment since long, timeline for its completion needs to be provided and the 30 MLD STP at Jammu is under-utilized and it is required to be make the plant operational at full capacity. For pollution abatement of river Banganga (Katra), STP of 3.25 MLD at Bhawan requires up-gradation and STP at Adhkumari is proposed. DPR for Katra town having 2 STPs of 1.3 MLD and 4.5 MLD has been received under NRCP. Status of up-gradation of STPs at Bhawan and Ardhkumari by SMVDB needs to be informed (not included in submitted DPR). As per the MPRs, under NBCC project about 50% work on house connection in Jammu has been completed and this needs to be expedited. Status of bio-remediation of dumped municipal solid waste at old dumping site on the banks of river Tawi in Jammu needs to be provided.

With regard to industrial pollution in the State, 9047 industries are operational having industrial discharge of 20 MLD, 227 industries are having ETPs and there are 4 CETPs existing. The UT generates 1518.91 TPD of municipal solid waste, for which 427.9 TPD of treatment facility is existing.

Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir Pollution Control Board informed that tenders have been floated and technically vetted for installation of bio-remediation projects for all the 9

polluted river stretches. With regard to Devika river, it was informed that works for establishment of 8 MLD STP have just began and shall be completed in time bound manner. With regard to Banganga river, it was informed that DPR has been submitted to NRCD recently. Sewer network connections in Jammu have been slow, with 6076 connections along the river Tawi have been made out of 12,000 connections. It was informed that 85% of works have been completed with regard to the under-construction CETP along the river Basanter. Further, CETP at Samba shall be completed by December 2020. It was informed that the UT generates around 1550 TPD (700 – Jammu and 850 – Kashmir) and in all 78 ULBs land has been identified for construction of landfill sites. 95% of the solid waste generated in Kashmir is being treated and bio-remediation of the waste is proposed, while in Jammu a processing plant of around 450 TPD is proposed, for which tender has been floated and shall be constructed by March 2021. Further a waste to energy plant for solid waste in Kashmir is proposed and shall be completed in March 2021. With regard to the 10 MLD STP being refurbished along river Tawi, it was informed that the work shall be completed within 6 months. Further, it was informed that the 30 and 27 MLD STP in Jammu remains under-utilized and total of 29 MLD of sewage is being treated. To increase the utilization capacity of the STPs, DPR has been prepared for I&D of 13 drains along river Tawi, which shall increase the flow reaching the STP by 20 MLD.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti raised concern over the condition of the 3 STPs in Jammu located along the river Tawi, as the 10 MLD STP remains non-operational and the other 2 STPs of 30 and 27 MLD remains under-utilized. Further, the UT was directed to submit utilization capacity of the 30 and 27 MLD STP separately. The UT was directed to take necessary action to increase the utilization capacity of the existing STPs. NRCD was directed to have a separate meeting with the State.

Member Secretary, JKPCB informed that the 27 MLD is under trial and treats around 5 MLD of sewage and the 30 MLD STP is treating 24 MLD of sewage. It was informed that the low utilization capacity of the STPs is also due to pending sewer network connections.

14. Andhra Pradesh

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that the urban pollution of the State generates around 1384 MLD of sewage for which treatment capacity of 515.45 MLD (41 STPs) exists and the utilization capacity of the STPs is 321.4 MLD. State needs to provide STP-wise utilization rate and details of house sewer network connections. With regards to industrial pollution in polluted river stretches, it has been informed that except for Godavari, there are no industries

in the other polluted river stretches. Further, it was informed that the State has 9941 operational industrial units discharging around 4494.33 MLD of effluent and 1069 industries have ETPs. 7 CETPs of 31 MLD exist in the State. The State generates 6766 TPD of municipal solid waste, and for establishment of treatment facilities sites have been identified in 110 ULBs.

Commissioner (Municipal Administration), Andhra Pradesh along with Member Secretary, Pollution Control Board and other officials attended the meeting. Engineer in Chief (UDD), Andhra Pradesh informed that not much progress have been achieved in the past month due to labour issues and heavy rains. Treated water from the STPs are being utilized in horticulture activities, recharging of rivers, in airport and industrial use as well as in landscapes.

Director General, NMCG suggested the State to provide the details of reuse of treated water in the MPR.

Member Secretary, Pollution Control Board informed that along the polluted river stretches, there are 5 main cities. For Vijayawada, the connection with the existing WtE plant is being tied up and shall be completed by December 2020 and for remaining 4 cities, work is in progress. Further, it was informed that the State generates around 6700 TPD of solid waste, for which 54 projects for establishment of processing plants are in process, out of which 27 plants are at running condition. With regards to bio-mining of the 83 lakh metric ton of legacy waste, a DPR for the entire State has been prepared and this work shall be completed in 4 years.

Senior Consultant, NMCG informed that as per the information submitted in MPR and State Dossier, the industrial discharge of the State is four times the sewage being generated. This needs to be reconciled by the State and verified data may be provided.

Director General, NMCG directed the State to verify the data being submitted and a separate meeting shall be convened by NRCD with the State.

15. Delhi

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that there are 28 Approved Industrial Areas in Delhi, wherein 1516 industries are water polluting and have installed captive ETPs. Total effluent generation is 36 MLD. 13 CETPs with total capacity of 212.3 MLD are existing and as per the monitoring reports of DPCC for August 2020, 1 CETP was found to be complying with norms and remaining 12 were found to be non-complying with discharge norms against

different parameters (persistent since many months). Online Monitoring System (OLMS) have been installed on all the 13 CETPs. DSIIDC has engaged NEERI for providing consultancy w.r.t various issues related to CETPs including up gradation of CETPs, and the interim report by NEERI is still awaited. It was also informed that there are 11 industrial clusters which do not have CETP. It is yet to be verified whether these industries are dry sectors and do not require a CETP.

Further, it was informed that the State generates 11144 TPD of municipal solid waste, having 100% collection with 51 % (5734 TPD) being processed and 49% (5410 TPD) being disposed off in landfill sites. Three Waste to Energy Plants of 5250 TPD capacity are operational at Okhla, Ghazipur and Bawana. There are 3 dumpsites at Ghazipur, Bhalaswa and Okhla and there is legacy waste of 28 Million Tons. There is one Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Bawana having Waste to Energy (WtE) Plant, Compost Plant and Engineered Sanitary Land Fill (ESLF). It is proposed to enhance the waste handling from existing 2000 TPD to 4000 TPD. One Engineered Sanitary Land Fill is proposed to be developed at Tehkhand for managing 2000 TPD by 2021. An Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility for 2000 TPD is proposed to be developed at Ghonda Gujran by June 2022 with 1800 TPD WtE Plant, and site at Sonia Vihar has been identified for development of ESLF of capacity 1000 TPD. Further, Government is in process of installation of Decentralized Waste Management Facilities in Delhi. With regard to the on-going STP projects, not much progress have been achieved. The STP at Coronation Pillar was supposed to be completed by October 2020 and is now scheduled to be completed by March 2021.

Senior Environment Engineer, DPCC informed that NEERI along with DSIIDC had visited all the CETPs and interim report of NEERI is awaited, which shall be submitted with the MPR.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti raised concern over non-attendance of higher officials in the meetings of CMC and that not much progress have been achieved in sewage as well as industrial management. There is lack of seriousness in the State officials with regards to the management of the issues and this shall be highlighted in the next submission to Hon'ble NGT.

Mrs. Shailaja Chandra, Member, Monitoring Committee of NGT (matter OA No. 06 of 2012) informed that major STP projects are lagging behind due to non-transmission of funds by the agency and since 2018 the projects have been delayed from months to years now. With regards to the tree cutting permission, maximum delay of 4-5 months occurred for a single case. It was informed that on query by the Monitoring Committee, many details are not being

reported by the State and only general statements are being submitted. While going through the submissions made by NMCG, the Committee observed that huge amount of funds provided by NMCG are available with DJB, so it is understood that the lag in STP projects are not due to funding issue.

CEO, Delhi Jal Board informed that all payments till June 2020 have been cleared and for the month of August and September 2020 shall be cleared shortly. Further, it was informed that the work was severely affected in the past 6 months due to riots, Delhi election and COVID-19. The issue with tree cutting was faced for the STPs at Kondli and Rithala, and this is being followed up by the State and details of the same are being regularly reported. Further, the STP projects were delayed in winter last year due to ban on construction activities in the State owing to high pollution levels in Delhi. With regard to 9+5 STPs proposed, the issues are being followed up. Further, it was requested to have a joint inspection in October for ascertaining the flow being trapped and being treated. The Board is following up with all the issues and shall adhere to complete the projects in a time bound manner.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti suggested that a detailed meeting shall be taken by him with the officials of Delhi, PMC and the Contractors of the on-going STP projects on the delay in these projects.

16. Chhattisgarh

Senior Environment Specialist, NMCG informed that the status of sewage management remains the same as informed in the previous meeting. In polluted river stretch, 238 MLD of STPs are under construction and State is reporting the progress in their MPRs. It was informed that the DPR for Korba has been prepared and is awaiting approval of NTPC, as the proposal is based on PPP model. In the entire State, Faecal sludge management has been adopted. However, at few locations, co-treatment with STP is proposed, but, the same can only be achieved after commissioning of the STPs. There are 1004 industries in the State having industrial discharge of 132.42 MLD. Effluent treatment plants have been provided and zero discharge condition outside plant premises is being maintained by the respective industries. There are 895 industries having ETPs, and for the remaining closure notices have been issued. There are no CETP existing in the State. The State generates municipal solid waste of 1650 TPD and has 100% processing capacity. Under Mission Clean City (MCC), 166 ULBs in the State are collecting segregated waste separately and transport the same on daily basis in compartmentalized tricycles and mini trippers. The dry fraction is being segregated at SLRM centres into various usable fractions and sold to waste recyclers. The wet

fraction is being converted to compost. For Kharoon river, sanitary landfill site is proposed for which approval has been received from MoEF&CC.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, appreciated the efforts of the State, in terms of liquid and solid management. It was highlighted that as per the order of Ministry of Power, any Thermal Power Plant located within the 50 kms of a STP should utilize the treated water from the STP. Therefore, the State may intimate if any intervention is required from Ministry of Jal Shakti in this regard.

Principal Secretary (Housing & Environment), Chhattisgarh informed that issue of under-utilization of existing STPs in State is due to non-completion of sewer networks, which is being regularly reviewed. With regard to STP proposed at Korba, concessionaire agreement was provided to NTPC and few observations raised by NTPC are being rectified. For remaining 5 STP projects which are to be sanctioned, Administrative Approval has been received for 2 STP projects and for remaining 3 STP projects approval is awaited. The on-going projects of 238 MLD shall be completed by June 2021. It was informed that CPCB team had visited and have provided few observations with regards to the revised Action Plans for category III & IV PRS. The same shall be incorporated and revised Action Plan shall be submitted within next 10 days.

17. Sikkim

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that 6 STPs of 19 MLD are existing in the State, 4 STP projects are under construction and are nearing completion, and 2 STPs are proposed which are having land issues. With regard to solid waste, it was informed that there is landfill site existing in the State. However, there are no solid waste processing facilities in the State.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, informed that the issues with regards to the on-going and proposed STP projects were also highlighted by him in the Jal Jeevan Mission meeting held with Chief Minister of Sikkim.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Sikkim informed that due to various interventions adopted by the State, 4 river stretches in Priority V have achieved BOD below 3 mg/l.

Secretary (PHED), Sikkim informed that the matter relating to land issues for 2 STPs proposed at Namchi and Jorethand is being pursued by the State. The on-going projects shall be completed by December 2020. Further, it was informed that for Zone-1 in Gangtok, a DPR was submitted to NRCD for approval in 2019.

18. Tripura

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that utilization of the existing 8 MLD STP at Agartala is very low and another 8 MLD is under construction, for which work have recently started. Further, for treatment of balance sewage, State is planning to adopt FSTPs in 15 ULBs, land identification for the sites shall be completed in one month and tenders shall be floated. It was informed that the State generates 337.3 TPD of municipal solid waste, for which a 250 TPD Compost plant is operational. Further, door to door waste collection, source segregation and processing etc are being done by other ULBs.

Secretary (Environment), Tripura informed that 8 MLD existing STP is treating 2 MLD of sewage due to limitations of sewer lines and network, for which work is in progress. Work has started on 8 MLD new STP and shall be completed in 2 years. Further, it was informed that 15 FSTPs of 600 KLD each has been proposed for other ULBs, site selection of 7 has been done and tender shall be issued and shall be completed in 16 months. With regard to bio-remediation, 210 drains have been identified, tenders have received for hiring consultants for conducting baseline surveys and number of drains on which bioremediation can be done shall be finalized. On pilot basis, 5 major drains in Agartala has been identified and work has begun in these drains. It was informed that the State is generating 82.4 MLD of sewage.

19. Daman Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that 13 MLD STP at Silvassa is under-utilized, 16 MLD STP at Nani Daman and 7 MLD STP at Diu are proposed.

Member Secretary, DDDNH Pollution Control Committee informed that for increasing the flow being received at 13 MLD STP at Silvassa, house hold connections are being made and out of 24105 households, 3500 house-holds have been connected. Further, 8 septage carrier vehicles have been engaged for transporting the septage from the remaining households in order to have co-treatment of the faecal sludge with STP. With regards to the 7 MLD STP proposed at Diu, it was informed that there has been a change in the design specifications, and accordingly technical sanction and tenders are being revised.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti appreciated the efforts being made for taking up co-treatment through septage management, as household connections remains a tedious and time consuming task.

20. Puducherry

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that utilization of the existing STPs remains an issue, plan for balance 28 MLD of sewage being generated in the UT is to be provided, 53 TPD of solid waste is treated against the 406 TPD of solid waste generated.

Secretary (Environment), Puducherry informed that the under-utilization of the existing STPs are due to pending house sewer connections, for which work is in progress and delay is attributed to reservations shown by the residents and labour issues. Tender has been opened for 2 STPs of 3 MLD each at Villianur and Karaikal, technical evaluation is in progress and as per PWD the STPs shall be completed by March 2021. For gap in treatment capacity, PWD has proposed an action plan. With regard to the legacy waste, tender has been floated and has been opened on 29th September, 2020, technical bid has been opened and financial bid will be opened shortly. With regards to solid waste in Puducherry and Mahi, integrated tender has been floated. All the municipal solid waste generated from Mahi is being treated and taken care by a firm in Bangalore, in Karaikal an NGO is taking care of the solid waste, wherein door to door collection, segregation and processing of the waste is being done. With regards to industrial waste, it was informed that inventorization of the industries located along the river stretch has been done and no industry is allowed to discharge untreated effluent into the rivers. Action is taken against defaulting industries.

21. Telangana

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that there is gap of 1532.9 MLD in sewage treatment capacity and for bridging the gap, the STPs are in proposal stage wherein DPR has been prepared and are awaiting sanction. 123 STPs are proposed for the polluted river stretches. State is taking up 'One City - One Operator' model and is adopting HAM for the 31 STPs proposed along the river stretch of Musi in Hyderabad. There are 2095 industries in the State, having industrial discharge of 603 MLD and 1319 industries are having ETPs. There are 7 CETPs (674 industries connected) with total capacity of 6.241 MLD. 400 KLD CETP with ZLD is under construction at Pashamylaram and is expected to be completed by December, 2020. The State generates 8993 TPD of municipal solid waste.1 ISWM plant of 6500-TPD at Jawaharnagar is operational and 53% of segregation is achieved. All 140 ULBs and 96 identified model Gram Panchayats have identified suitable sites for setting up of suitable processing facilities. In GHMC, one processing plant of capacity-500 TPD is commissioned and another of 500 TPD is under construction. It was also highlighted that in the NGT hearing held on 21.09.2020, NGT has pointed out the Telangana has sanctioned bio-

remediation projects worth Rs. 500 crores which will cater 1300 MLD, which seems to be on higher side.

Managing Director, HMWSSB informed that the State Government has accorded Administrative Sanction for 17 STPs with a total treatment capacity of 376.5 MLD under HAM model and tenders under are being called. Land has been identified for the STPs. For sanctioning of the remaining 14 STPs, matter is being pursued with the State Government. Co-treatment of faecal sludge is being done in 6 STPs and 2 more FSTPs shall be commissioned in one month. 100 sludge tankers have been empanelled. Another 5 FSTPs shall be made operational by December 2020. It was informed that NEERI is being employed for bio-remediation, for which they are quoting Rs. 30-40 lakhs per MLD and informed that they shall be discussing the matter with NMCG officials.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti directed NMCG to share the details and experiences of constructed wetlands adopted in Bihar with the States. Further, the State was directed to provide details of timeline of each activity with regard to the proposed STPs.

22. Uttarakhand

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that urban sewage generation in the State is 329.33 MLD, for which STP capacity of 355.13 MLD (61 STPs) is existing, which has a utilization capacity of 203.9 MLD (57%). Further, it was informed that out of 355.13 MLD STP capacity, 321 MLD of STPs are being regularly monitored by NMCG. STPs of 200 MLD are existing on river Ganga, which treats around of 150 MLD of sewage and 115 MLD of STPs in Dehradun are treating around 40 MLD of sewage. For increasing the utilization capacity of STPs at Dehradun by 30-40 MLD, a project of I&D for drains in Risparana and Bindal have been sanctioned by NMCG. It was informed that the status of industrial pollution management remains same as reported earlier and updated status may be provided along with timelines. With regards to STPs in polluted river stretches, proposals have been submitted to NMCG. It is reported that 810 TPD of municipal solid waste is generated in the State, of which 535 TPD waste is being treated at 2 common SWMP at Haridwar and Dehradun. However, littering/ solid waste dumps have been observed in Haridwar. Even complaints have been received with regard to waste dumping in rivers and illegal activities in Uttarkashi.

Chief Secretary, Uttarakhand informed that in Haridwar, the remaining 20 industrial units shall be connected to the CETP by October 2020 and in Pantnagar, 193 industries shall be connected to the CETP by 31st January 2021. 3 new CETPs are proposed at Kashipur and Sitarganj, for the industrial park under construction, and the CETPs are under designing

phase. Action Plan for rivers in Priority III to V have recently been approved by CPCB and the same shall be implemented by the State. With regards to solid waste, it was informed that door to door collections in all 99 ULBs have been achieved, 65% waste collected and 58% is being segregated. For treatment of legacy waste, Rs. 140 crore is required from State funds. 1272 industries have own ETPs/ are connected to CETPs. Water quality of all polluted river stretches are being monitored. Out of 9 polluted rivers, 6 rivers are non-perennial, hence flow is difficult to be maintained in lean season and to achieve required water quality standards. For treatment of the catchment area along the 9 rivers, works are proposed to be taken up through CAMPA/ MNREGA funds and Special Committee has been constituted and work shall commence from January 2021. City wise -STP wise monitoring shall be taken up. For maintaining the e-flow of the non-perennial rivers, data of the flow shall be collected in a year's time.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that for conservation of wetlands in the State, NMCG can provide support for rejuvenation of the same, which shall help in improving the flow in the rivers. Therefore, the State may intimate the same. Further, the DPRs submitted in NMCG are being reviewed. As some STPs proposed by the State are of very low capacity, therefore these may need to be re-considered. Accordingly, the concerned officials of NMCG shall be getting in touch with the State officials.

23. West Bengal

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that there are 17 polluted river stretches identified in the State and there are 56 major drains identified which have a flow of 10,257 MLD. Out of 56 drains, 34 drains having flow of 2276 MLD are covered under STP projects. Another 18 drains have cumulative flow of around 8000 MLD and State is exploring alternate technologies. Status of sewage management remains same as reported in last meeting of CMC. For, many of the proposed STP projects, timelines are not given. Incremental progress has been reported in the MPR for only river Ganga, the same may be provided for all the rivers. There are 16259 industries in the State having industrial discharge of 1360.60 MLD. 454 industries are having ETPs. 20 MLD CETP (4 modules each of 5 MLD) is existing and is found to be complying. Further, CETPs of 20 MLD (4 modules each of 5 MLD) is under-construction. It was informed that the State generates 13709 MTD of municipal solid waste and 1778 MTD of treatment facilities are existing.

Principal Secretary (Environment), West Bengal informed that covering 125 ULBs/ 3000 municipal wards in the State, 100% door to door collection shall be achieved by January

2021, waste segregation at source will be achieved by March 2021 and waste bins have been procured. For scientific disposal of waste, cluster approach has been adopted in 17 ULBs and for remaining, micro-level planning is being done, DPR has been prepared for treatment of legacy waste, composting and bio-methanation etc. Kolkata Municipal Corporation have installed 113 waste compaction stations across Kolkata. Bioremediation of 12.14 hectares have been completed. Industrial parks of the State Government have Effluent Treatment Plants or are in process of establishment of CETP/STP by 2021. Garment park in Howrah is to have CETP by March 2021, Boundary park in Howrah to have STP by March 2021, Rubber park in Howrah to have STP by June 2021 and Wazira park in Howrah to have STP by June 2021, which are being closely monitored by the State PCB. In the Haldia industrial growth centre, all the large industries have independent ETP/STPs in WBIIDC park and another park near Durgapur Chowk have 55 units operational, which are green and orange category, have individual septic tanks. In Banthar Leather Complex, 2 modules of the under construction CETP shall be completed by March 2022. 54 Grossly Polluted industries operational in the State have installed ETPs and OCEMs. Details with regards to re-use of treated water shall be submitted in the MPR. The progress achieved in STP projects remains same due to heavy rains in the State and the works shall be progressive in the upcoming months. With regards to coastal pollution, plan for waste management shall be prepared in consultation of CZMA and plan of CZMA shall be submitted by November 2020.

Director General, NMCG informed that details with regards the policy for reuse of treated water may be provided as a National Reuse of Treated Water Policy is being drafted.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that utilization capacity and compliance of the existing STPs may be provided along with the MPR.

24. Uttar Pradesh

Senior Solid Waste Management Specialist, NMCG informed that the State generates 5500 MLD of sewage, which is being treated in 104 STPs of 3398.84 MLD capacity. There are 36 STPs of 914.06 MLD capacity under construction and 26 STPs of 608.10 MLD capacity are proposed. State has promulgated the Septage Policy for faecal sludge and septage management till the commissioning of new STPs to fill the gap of 679.00 MLD, of which 2 have been constructed, 6 are under construction and work has been awarded for 29 FSTPs. With regard to the 12 polluted river stretches, it was informed that 4293.8 MLD of sewage is being generated and 76 STPs of 2918.37 MLD are existing with utilization capacity of 71 %. On the basis of monitoring of July, 2020 as reported by the State, 52 STPs are complying and

24 STPs are non-complying and 8 STPs are found to be non-functional in the State. 47 STPs are proposed for treatment of 1796.75 MLD of sewage. Status of sewage management remains same as informed in the previous meeting, except that LOA has been awarded for 40 MLD STP for Gomti river. On-going STP projects along the catchment area of river Ganga need to be expedited. There are 1648 Grossly Polluting Industries in the State, having industrial discharge of approx. 850 MLD. There are 1404 industries having ETPs and 7 CETPs are existing. With regard to the polluted river stretches, there are 1699 industries, having industrial discharge of 263.66 MLD, 1128 industries are having ETPs and 06 CETPs are operational and are complying. 1 CETP is under construction and 2 CETPs are under upgradation.

Further, it was informed that the State generates 14000 TPD of municipal solid waste and have 15 waste processing plant of 5395 TPD capacity with gap in treatment capacity being 8605 TPD. It is reported by the State that lease agreement has been done for Waste to Energy Plant in 04 cities viz. Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar and Ghaziabad. The total solid waste processing capacity in State is expected to be 10,470 TPD by March, 2021. 450 ULBs generating less than 10 TPD of solid waste shall have composting facility by December 2020. There are 652 ULBs in the State and 1 Material Recovery Facility is to be set up in each ULB by December, 2020 for which Rs. 619 Crore have been released to all the ULBs. Land issues for STPs proposed at Moradabad and Bareilly, and implementation issues with regard STPs at Jajmau, Sultanpur and Firozabad are yet to be resolved. Town-wise details with regard to the solid waste management in the State need to be provided.

Special Secretary (Department of Environment), Uttar Pradesh informed that notification with regards to the floodplain zone for Segment B Phase I of River Ganga (from Hardiwar downstream to Unnao) has been issued on 4th September 2020. Floodplain zone for intra State rivers – Sai, Gomti, Ramganga and Kali East have also been finalized by the Irrigation Department, UP. With regard to maintaining e-flow in the rivers Rapti, Saryu, Ghaggara, Ramganga have been finalized by Water Resource Department UP. With regards to industrial pollution, it was informed that during the Third Party Inspection it was noticed that water quality of the recipient drains needs to be monitored in order to understand long term compliance of the industry and therefore from this year onwards, water quality of the recipient drains shall be monitored. Further, it was informed that UPPCB is expanding their monitoring network to get weekly monitoring data. Installation of OCEMs in 70 STPs is in progress by UP Jal Nigam and tenders have been floated. Large scale management plan for rejuvenation of water bodies is being taken up in the State. Technologies for continuous

monitoring of the functioning of ETPs are being explored. Further, the regional river pollution control room is being set up by October 2020.

Director General, NMCG suggested that a more rigorous monitoring of industries is required to be carried out.

25. Rajasthan

Senior Solid Waste Management Specialist, NMCG informed that as reported by the State in the latest MPR, the State generates 1550.81 MLD of sewage and 70 STPs of 973.18 MLD capacity are existing. 72 STPs of 511.70 MLD are under construction and will be completed in next 2 years. 2 rivers are categorized in polluted river stretches – River Banas (Priority III) and River Chambal (Priority V). Along the catchment area of river Chambal, sewage generation in Kota is indicated to be 159.42 MLD (earlier was reported around 300 MLD) wherein 2 STPs of 30 MLD and 20 MLD are working having total utilization capacity of 42 MLD. Total 5 STPs are proposed under different schemes with the total capacity of 78 MLD in Kota. Out of this, 61 MLD STP work is under progress and will be completed by 2022. After completion of these STPs, total coverage will 80% in Kota. Sewerage Network of 369 Km is in progress out of which 67 Km length has been completed. In Keshoripatan, DPR has been prepared for 2 STPs of 1.5 MLD and 2.5 MLD, which is awaiting financial assistance from the State. With regards to industrial pollution, it was informed that there are 10797 industries in the State generating 470 MLD of industrial effluent. 1425 industries require ETP and 1428 industries are having ETPs, of which 1292 are complying. Out of 15 CETPs in the State, 13 are operational and 2 are non-operational. Out of 13 operational CETPs, 9 are non-complying and upgradation of these 9 CETPs is proposed.

The State needs to provide details of solid waste management of the whole State in the MPR. With regard to the polluted river stretches, at Keshoripatan, door to door collection is happening, construction of MRF work is complete and RDF is being made. For wet waste, pit composting is proposed and tender has been invited for construction of pits. At Kota, a 2 TPD Bio Methanation plant is proposed, for which tender has been floated. For bioremediation of legacy waste, tender has been invited with the total cost of Rs. 10 Crore. In Kota, 4 times tendering has been done for waste to energy processing facilities, but the tender was not finalized because first time EMD was forfeited and in remaining times no bidder turned up. 5th time, a waste to compost tender was floated but no bidder turned up. Again, Waste to Compost tender documents are under preparation along with viability check of waste to

compost and tender will be issued in a month. Timeline has been provided as 24 Months after tender invitation.

It was informed that the quality of MPR needs to be improved, and incremental progress achieved needs to be provided. As per the MPR, no progress has been achieved by the State and no update is provided with the regard to the industries in the State and the action taken against the non-complying industries.

Due to connectivity issues, the State Govt. representative could not respond. It was decided that a separate meeting may be held with the officials of the State.

26. Madhya Pradesh

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the status of sewerage and industrial management in the State remains same as reported in the previous meeting. State has provided % of progress achieved in the ongoing STP projects. However, State needs to provide utilization capacity of each existing STP, status of I&D or house sewer connections with regard to ongoing STP projects and status of DPR along with completion timeline with regard to the proposed STP projects. STP projects at Nagda and Mandipdeep are still to be sanctioned. It was informed that there are 21,873 industries existing in the State, of which 1209 industries are having ETPs and 2 CETPs are existing. With regards to the solid waste management, the State generates 7980 TPD of municipal solid waste. Of which 7193 TPD is collected, 6826 TPD is segregated/ transported, 6431 TPD is processed and 762 TPD is disposed in landfill site. It was informed that with regards to the observations made in the previous meeting regarding defects in STP construction at Gwalior and Bhopal, response has been received from the State and the same shall be reviewed.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Madhya Pradesh informed that utilization capacity could not be submitted in MPR as there were no separate columns available in the MPR and assured that details shall be submitted through mail. Further it was informed that for Nagda and Mandideep, tenders for bio-remediation have been received. In the 5 ULBs in the 22 polluted rivers stretches, STP works are going on. Water quality in 10 polluted river stretches have achieved bathing river standard.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti directed NMCG to modify the format of MPR accordingly. Further the State was suggested to regularly monitor the STPs which are at advanced stage of completion, so that the timelines are adhered to. With regards to the observations made regarding the under-construction STPs at Gwalior & Bhopal previously, it was informed that the issue was not with regard to the quality of construction, instead the issues were related to

the treatment process for which Director (Technical), NMCG shall be coordinating with the State officials. With regard to solid waste management, further details may be provided as informed in the beginning of the meeting.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Madhya Pradesh informed that detailed report shall be submitted. Further, it was informed that plastic waste collected is being used in cement industry.

27. Meghalaya

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that the State official in the previous meeting informed that 87 MLD of sewage is being generated in the urban areas of the State, for which no treatment facility is existing. Status of sewage pollution and infrastructure remains the same. With regards to rivers Umkhrah and Umshyrpi, a 50 KLD FSTP is existing, 115 KLD FSTP is expected to be completed by December 2020, draft NIT has been vetted by the Shillong Municipal Board for FSSM and 5 nos. of On-Site treatment system. Tender process is to be taken up by next month. Further, 4 STPs of total around 4 MLD capacity was proposed to be taken up, but no status has been provided in the MPR. For rivers Kyrhukhla, Nonbha, Umtrew and Lukha, survey for preparation of DPR for nallah in-situ treatment system has started and likely to be completed by November 2020. For River Myntdu, 7 STPs of varying capacity from 0.3 to 1.2 MLD are proposed, and they have been suggested to adopt alternate treatment technology.

There are 260 effluent generating industries in the State having industrial discharge of 3.5 MLD. 254 industries are having ETPs and no CETP is existing in the State. All the ETPs are complying. It was informed that the State generates 260 MTD of municipal solid waste and treatment capacity of 23.72 MTD exists. Further, a 170 TPD Compost Plant is under construction at Marten, Shillong and is expected to be commissioned by September 2020. An additional 8500 sqm sanitary landfill is also completed. Work is under progress for 4 decentralised compost plant under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and the work is 90% complete.

Official from the State informed that out of the 5 proposed STPs for rivers Umkhrah and Umshyrpi, 3 STPs are proposed to be taken up and land has been identified for 3 STPs.

28. Nagaland

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that 25.43 MLD STP has been completed and there is a delay in sewer lines connections. In the previous meeting, State has informed that 47% of the sewer

lines connections have been completed and recent status needs to be provided. 2 units of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (20 KLD and 90 KLD) are in place and serviced by 13 cesspool vehicles. Phyto-remediation facilities are to be constructed in the river stretches after monsoon. There are 1050 industries located in the catchment areas of the polluted rivers having industrial discharge of 44 KLD. 3 ETPs are operational and no CETP existing in the State. It was informed that the State generates 339.5 TPD of municipal solid waste, for which Solid Waste Management Plant has been set up at Kohima. However, State needs to be provide further details in this regard. In rest of the ULBs, Material Recovery Facilities and Composting facilities are being proposed.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti raised concern over the non-completion of sewer network by the State as the STP is lying idle and directed State to confirm the commissioning of the STP and whether no other STP is required for the State. Functioning of the STP can only be ascertained after conducting trial runs.

Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board informed that efforts are being put in to commission the STP by December 2020. It was informed that two major industries are discharging effluent for which ETPs are installed, remaining are ply wood industries. With regard to FSTPs, PHED is proposing to enhance the FSTPs capacity in Dimapur and 90 KLD FSTP is found to be sufficient for Kohima. Further, it was informed that a MRF is existing in Dimapur and a municipal solid waste processing plant is existing in Kohima, which is running at 5-15% of the capacity. Bailing machine has been provided to all districts for plastic waste management.

29. Karnataka

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that the State generates 3356.5 MLD of sewage and 146 STPs of 2561 MLD are existing, which are utilized at 66.53% (1704 MLD) and 151 STPs are proposed to be constructed. In the polluted river stretches, 8 large UGD projects are expected to be completed by March 2021. Further, it was informed that there are 16,955 industries in the State having sewage discharge of 442 MLD and industrial discharge of 663 MLD. 4158 (Red & orange category) industries in the State are having ETPs. There are 10 CETPs existing in the State and 3 CETPs are proposed – CETP at Bidar (under construction), CETP at Yadgir (under construction) and CETP at Peenya (EOI called). Likely date of completion of these CETPs needs to be provided by the State. With regard to the solid waste management, it was informed that the State generates 10916.1 TPD of municipal solid waste. 9824.5 TPD of solid waste is collected and 5106.3 TPD of solid waste is processed. There is a

gap in treatment of 5810 TPD. Further, to address the gap in MSW treatment, 4 major projects commencing under “Waste to Energy” initiative is being taken up by BBMP. Treated sewage water from Bengaluru is being used for filling of tanks in Kolar district (400 MLD) and Chikkaballapura (100 MLD) and watering the Bengaluru International Airport (BIA), golf courses and park premises (Lalbhag, Cubbon Park etc.)

Member Secretary, Karnataka Pollution Control Board informed that comprehensive solid waste management plans are being implemented in ULBs of Karnataka. There are 7 composting plants of 540 TPD and 13 bio-methanation plants of 6 TPD are existing in Bengaluru. 7 Waste to Energy plant of 3500 MTD are proposed, of which agreement has been signed for 3 plants, agreement is pending for 1 plant, land is yet to be procured for 1 plant, technical tender for 1 plant is to be called and tender for 1 plant is to be finalized. Ward wise micro-plant plans have been prepared for 180 ULBs and new tenders have been floated for collection and transportation of waste. Integrated Control Command Centre is developed for monitoring the collection and transportation of waste. Further, 50 TPD new bio-methanation plant and upgradation of 13 bio-methanation plants are proposed. The RDF waste are to be utilized in cement industry. Further, it was informed that a State policy for Urban Waste Water Policy for Reuse was notified in 2019 and a Committee headed by Chairman, UDD was constituted, which empanelled Pricewaterhouse for giving advice in utilization of treated water in different activities. With regards to industrial pollution management, it was informed that as per NGT order in other matter, details of 3436 effluent generating industries are to be provided to CPCB as per their Performa. Details of the same shall be submitted.

30. Jharkhand

Senior Environment Specialist, NMCG informed that the State generates 700 MLD of sewage for which STPs of 131 MLD are existing and STPs of 600 MLD capacity are proposed, of which 113 MLD STPs are under construction at present and DPR is under preparation for 487 MLD STPs. With regard to the river Garga, a 89 KLD septage management is under construction and expected to be completed by December 2021 and for treatment of 29 MLD sewage, in-situ bioremediation through NEERI is proposed for which DPR has been prepared and the same shall be completed by December 2022. With regards to river Subarnarekha, 10 MLD STP at Ranchi and 58 MLD STP at Jamshedpur are operational, 16 MLD STP with 14.44 km at Ranchi is under construction (progress not reported) and expected to be completed by December 2021 and 34 MLD STP under construction at Adityapur by May 2021 (50% progress). There are 3 proposals for treatment of 26 MLD at Ranchi, 32 MLD at

Jamshedpur and 33 MLD at Mango by insitu bioremediation. With regards to the river Damodar, DPR for Phusro (15 MLD) is being approved by NMCG, DPR for Dhanbad I&D with 144 MLD STP is under TPA and DPR has been submitted for Ramgarh I&D with 40 MLD STP at NMCG. With regard to the river Jumar, a 37 MLD STP is under construction for which contract was terminated, it has been re-tendered and bid submission is on 01.10.2020.

There are 24 Industrial estates in the State. 141 industries are having ETPs (4 are non-complying) and 2 CETPs of 25.5 KLD are existing and 3.5 MLD CETP at Tupudana Industrial Area is under construction. Details of industrial effluent generation need to be provided by the State. With regard to the solid waste management in polluted river stretches, 1548.65 TPD of municipal solid waste is generated, 716.6 TPD of waste is treated and 283 TPD of waste is recycled/ reused as per the MPR submitted by the State for September, 2020. Further, State has developed action plan for reuse of treated waste water from Sahibganj STP. Director SUDA informed that proposal with regard to insitu remediation of drains has been received from NEERI and on nomination basis work shall be awarded to NEERI. It was informed that the State generates 1846 TPD of solid waste, and treatment facility of 50% exists which shall be enhanced to 70% in this financial year. Jharkhand Waste Water Policy has already been notified for reuse of treated water.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that the on-going STP project at Rajmahal should be expedited and funding for other proposed STPs needs to be tied up from the PSUs/ large industries under CSR.

Director SUDA informed that 72% of work of the Rajmahal STP has been completed and is expected to be completed by December 2020.

31. Bihar

Senior Environment Specialist, NMCG informed that the State generates 651.5 MLD of sewage, for which treatment capacity of 90 MLD (old) and 80 MLD (new) exists. 25 STPs are proposed in State, of which 2 are completed, 13 are ongoing, 3 have been awarded, 1 is being awarded and 6 are under tendering. DPRs for I&D with STPs are under preparation for rivers Sirsiya, Parmar, Ramrekha, Sikrahna. Work has been awarded for river Punpun. STPs at Karmalichak and Beur have been completed and are under commissioning. Progress has been reported for the on-going STP projects and status of proposed STPs has also been provided in the MPR. With regard to solid waste generation, the States generates 2272 TPD

of municipal solid waste, of which 1226 TPD of waste is processed and 112 TPD of waste is landfilled. There is a gap in treatment capacity of 934 TPD.

Member Secretary, Bihar Pollution Control Board informed that at 5 locations CETPs are to be constructed by State funds. Harbaura River (Sikrahna) has been selected as model river, which shall be treated for achieving the bathing river quality standards.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that the STP project proposed at Bhagalpur may be expedited.

Secretary (Urban Development Department), Bihar informed that Bhagalpur STP shall be awarded immediately after lifting of model code of conduct. Further, it was informed that clarifications with regard to the STP proposed at Buxar have been submitted to NMCG and post approval from NMCG, tender shall be floated. With regard, to the bioremediation projects, State funds have been tied up, work has been awarded and the work shall commence from 01.10.2020.

Director General, NMCG suggested that paper work with regards to tenders, etc can be completed within the period of imposition of model code of conduct in the State so that most of the proposed STP projects can be awarded by November 2020. With regard to the issues of tenders for the proposed CETPs, it was suggested that it needs to be re-visited by the State.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti concluded the meeting and requested the States/UTs to take up the recommendations made in the beginning of the session. He also stressed that State representatives of appropriate senior level should participate in the meeting to ensure meaningful discussions.

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.

List of participants:**Annexure-I**

1. Shri U. P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti – *in Chair*
2. Shri Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, Director General, NMCG cum Project Director, NRCD
3. Shri D.P.Mathuria, Executive Director (Technical), NMCG
4. Shri Brijesh Sikka, Senior Consultant, NMCG
5. Shri. B.B. Barman, Advisor, NRCD
6. Dr. Pravin Kumar, Director Technical, NMCG
7. Shri A. Sudhakar, Scientist E, CPCB
8. Shri Ishwer Singh, Consultant (Legal) NMCG
9. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Director, NRCD
10. Shri S.K. Singh, Deputy Director, NRCD
11. Shri A.P. Singh, Scientist E, NRCD
12. Dr. Sabita Madhvi Singh, Joint Director, NRCD
13. Shri Rajat Gupta, Senior Solid Waste Management Specialist, NMCG
14. Shri Saumya Mukhopadhyay, Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG
15. Dr. P.N.Rymbai, Scientist B, NRCD
16. Shri Manish Kumar, Sewage Treatment and Wastewater Expert, NMCG
17. Shri Vijay Kumar, Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG
18. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
19. Shri Avshesh Chauhan, Assistant System Analyst, NMCG
20. Shri Kumar Ajitabh, Project Officer Legal, NMCG
21. Mrs. Ruby Raju, Project Engineer, NMCG
22. Shri Neeraj Gahlawat, Project Officer Technical, NMCG
23. Mrs. Kritika Kaushik, Project Officer Technical, NMCG
24. Shri Kallol Choudhary, Industrial Process Expert, NMCG
25. Shri Manish Kumar Bhandari, Solid Waste Management Expert, NMCG
26. Shri Rishabh Choudhary, Support Engineer, NMCG