


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

1<sup>st</sup> Floor,  
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium  
India Gate, New Delhi-110002  
Dated: 29<sup>th</sup> May 2023

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Minutes of the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT Matter OA No. 673 of 2018 held on 12.05.2023 from 10:00 Am onwards.**

A copy of the Minutes of the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT matter of O.A. No. 673 of 2018 held through Video Conferencing on 12.05.2023 from 10:00 AM onwards under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti is forwarded herewith for information/ necessary action.

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**(D P Mathuria)** 29.5.2023

**Executive Director - Technical, NMCG**  
Email id: ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in

**Encl: As above**

To,

1. Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1<sup>st</sup> 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, Porvrim, Bardez, Goa – 403521
6. Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, 1<sup>st</sup> Block, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar – 382010
7. Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana, 4<sup>th</sup> 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building, Civil Secretariat, Jammu -180001
10. Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004
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12. Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695001
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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
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28. Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal, Nabanna, 13<sup>th</sup> 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
32. Chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar, Secretariat, Port Blair
33. Administrator, Lakshadweep

**Copy to:**

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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.
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29. Secretary, Environment, Office of Environment, Chief Secretariat, Goubert Avenue, Puducherry 605001
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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
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50. The Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland – 797112
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60. The Member Secretary, Tripura Pollution Control Board, Vigyan Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala – 799006
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62. The Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand – 248001
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64. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106
65. The Member Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science & Technology, Dollygunj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O., Port Blair – 744102
66. The Member Secretary, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Kavarati-682555

**Copy for kind information:**

1. PPS to Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, 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. PS to Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110011.
4. Smt. Roopa Mishra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110011.
5. Special Secretary (SBM & CVO), Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 4th Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003.
6. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi – 110003
7. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
8. Joint Secretary, NRCD

**Minutes of the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee held on 12.05.2023 through Video Conferencing regarding 351 polluted river stretches based on directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018**

The 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted by Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 673 of 2018 was held through Video Conferencing with the States/ Union Territories on 12.05.2023 from 10:00 AM onwards in the Conference Room, NMCG under the chairmanship of Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The list of participants of NMCG, NRCD, MoHUA and CPCB present in the meeting is at *Annexure – I*.

II. Director General, NMCG welcomed all the participants.

He reiterated the directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter & the periodic review by CMC of status of implementation of STPs/ CETPs, management of sewage in State/ UTs, solid waste management interventions, status of existing STPs with regard to their functioning & compliance, action taken to address the issue of polluted river stretches, management of pollution in coastal areas, re-use of treated water/ generating wealth from waste and initiatives taken on sedimentation policy. Further, it was also highlighted that apart from status of implementation of STPs/ CETPs in the States/ UTs, priority focus should be on implementation of action plans towards cleaning of polluted river stretches (PRS) identified by CPCB.

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

Through a presentation, progress made by the States/ UTs were highlighted and the issues pertaining to sewage, industrial and solid waste management, etc. in the States/ UTs based on the information submitted in the monthly progress reports (MPRs) were brought out for review.

**1. Tamil Nadu:**

Joint Director, NRCD informed that the number of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) has increased from 6 to 10 from 2018 to 2022. River Cooum is the newly identified polluted river stretch under Priority I having BOD more than 300 mg/l. Water quality of Thirumanimuthar & Vasishta river remains in Priority I along Salem (downstream of Sago river) and the probable reason was industrial effluent being discharged from Sago industrial area into the river. River water quality has improved in Bhavani, Cauvery & Sarabanga rivers, whereas water quality has deteriorated in Tambiraparani river.

Against the total sewage generation of 3938 MLD (6421 MLD – as reported by CPCB), 2172 MLD of sewage is being treated through 99 STPs having capacity utilization at 49% only. Additionally, 0.92 MLD is being treated through 32 number of FSTPs. Thus, a gap in treatment capacity of 370 MLD still exists. 15 STPs of 436

MLD and 19 FSTPs of 0.415 MLD are under construction and 39 STPs are proposed to bridge the gap. Regarding industrial pollution, it was informed that 35 CETPs of 87 MLD capacity are existing whereas, 1 CETP has been closed. 10 CETPs of 41 MLD are proposed and 1 CETP at Kanchipuram of 3650 KLD is under construction.

Certain issues pertaining to sewage/ industrial/ solid waste management were highlighted such as (i) reconciliation of sewage generation data, (ii) poor STP capacity utilization, (iii) slow progress of under construction CETP at Kanchipuram, (iv) preparation of coastal management plan, (v) gap in solid waste processing facilities, (vi) expediting progress of 19 under construction STPs and (vii) reconciliation of number of drains falling into PRS.

ED (Technical), NMCG highlighted that details of 10 newly constructed STPs in 2021 as well as details of proposed STPs (39 nos.) have not been indicated in the MPR.

Chief Engineer, TNPCB informed that Tambiraparani river is the only perennial river while other rivers are non-perennial rivers and STPs along the catchment for addressing pollution are under construction. Regarding sewage generation, ULBs have been requested to reassess the same and report. However, as per current sewage generation of 3938 MLD, gap of 370 MLD exists and STPs have been proposed to bridge the gap. With regards to solid waste management, it was informed that few more waste processing facilities have been proposed to bridge the gap in processing. Regarding industrial pollution, it was informed that all industries in Coimbatore region have individual ETPs and no effluent is being discharged into the river. Further, State is ensuring that all industries must have individual ETPs and CETPs are only for the betterment of treated effluent and to reduce the overall cost & make it more efficient with regard to inspection & monitoring. It was confirmed that no effluent from any industry is being discharged into the river.

DG, NMCG highlighted that a team from Coimbatore had visited NMCG and informed that industrial effluents are being discharged into Noyyal river in Coimbatore region. He wanted that status of interventions aimed for rejuvenation of this river may also be provided. Chief Engineer, TNPCB informed that Noyyal river has not been identified as the polluted river stretch by CPCB. However, as per directions of Hon'ble High Court, necessary actions are being taken to ensure that all industries have ZLD and strict monitoring is being done in this regard. Regarding CETP, it was again reiterated that delay is due to funding issue. However, no effluent is being discharged into the river as all the industries have individual ETPs installed.

Regarding action plan for coastal and marine pollution, it was informed that an MoU has been signed with National Coastal Research Institute for assessing the status of coastal and marine pollution and report is being prepared, which is expected to be submitted within next 4 months.

DG, NMCG highlighted that though it has been confirmed that no effluent is being discharged into the river however, number of polluted river stretches have increased. Chief Engineer, TNPCB responded that most of the rivers are non-perennial rivers

and do not have flow. Further, there is not enough water in the rivers to maintain the e-flow. It was informed that treated effluent being discharged into the rivers which when mixed with river water, should reduce BOD load of the river. ED (Technical), NMCG highlighted that the BOD of treated effluent should not be of the order of 50-60 mg/l. If BOD of treated effluent is high, it indicates that STP is non-complying. The issue of extremely high BOD in Cooum river was also highlighted. State representative from CMWSSB informed that sewer systems in that area are very old & due to capacity failures in sewer systems / urbanization, issues of high BOD occur. To tackle this, de-centralized STPs along the river are being setup to restrict level of pollution entering the river, capacity expansion of existing STPs and expansion of pilot project for tertiary treatment of effluent are being taken up.

DG, NMCG further directed State to ensure that 139 drains falling into polluted river stretches must be tapped and diverted to the STPs so as to reduce pollution load.

Chief Engineer, TNSPC confirmed that necessary actions regarding gap in solid waste processing, drain tapping and gap in sewage treatment facility are being taken.

## **2. Gujarat:**

Joint Director, NRCD informed that through the number of polluted river stretches has reduced from 20 to 13, however the river stretches in Priority – I have increased. Sabarmati River is reported to be the second most polluted river stretch in the country having BOD of 292 mg/l. It was also informed that the water quality in river Dhadhar and river Vishwamaitri has deteriorated and these stretches now fall under Priority I.

Against the total sewage generation of 4414 MLD (5013 MLD as per CPCB), treatment facility exists for 5000 MLD (through 147 STPs) with capacity utilization of 70%. Out of 147 operational STPs, 37 STPs were reported to be non-complying. Further, 77 STPs of 1138 MLD are under construction and 40 STPs of 945 MLD capacity are proposed. Thus, theoretically no gap in treatment exists. However, despite adequate treatment facilities created/ under construction/ proposed, State was requested to respond for the reasons for increase in polluted river stretches under Priority I.

Regarding industrial pollution, it was informed that 13239 water polluting industries exist and 12942 industries have individual ETPs and 6483 units are connected to CETPs. 36 CETPs of 800 MLD are existing and 16 CETPs of 263 MLD are under construction. 3 CETPs of 45.5 MLD are under expansion, while 8 existing CETPs are reported to be non-complying. With respect to solid waste management, it was informed that against solid waste generation of 9862 TPD, treatment facility exists for 8757 TPD, and therefore there is a small gap in solid waste processing facility.

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) increase in capacity utilization (presently 70%), (ii) 37 non-complying STPs, (iii) 246 non-complying ETPs and 8 non-



complying CETPs, (iv) need to expedite house service connections for 6 under construction STPs, (v) action taken for improvement of BOD levels in Sabarmati river which has been selected as model river, (vi) expediting preparation of coastal & marine pollution (presently under preparation by Gujarat Environment Management Institute), (vii) expediting land availability for 7 proposed STPs.

Member Secretary, GSPCB informed that for Sabarmati river stretch, Ahmedabad Municipal Cooperation (AMC) has prepared a road map with assistance from World Bank for pollution abatement of Sabarmati river. Additional City Engineer, AMC informed that 5 STPs were proposed out of which 2 STPs of 155 MLD & 25 MLD capacity have been completed, 2 STPs of 25 MLD & 60 MLD are under construction (to be commissioned within 6 months) while work on 1 STP of 60 MLD capacity could not be started due to land issue. Further, capacity of existing STPs capacity is being upgraded from 126 MLD to 375 MLD with aid from World Bank. Also, 2 STPs of 240 MLD capacity are being augmented from Gujarat Resilience City Development Program for which financial bids have been opened. Further, 420 MLD capacity STP at Old Pirana campus and 240 MLD at New Pirana are also proposed with financial aid from World Bank. Regarding less utilization, it was submitted that house service connections are on-going and utilization will increase within 1 year. Presently, about 800 MLD of treated waste water is being utilized by industries and additionally, State is planning to increase treated water reuse of about 1500 to 1800 MLD for which action plan is under preparation. It was also informed that 7000 MLD STP capacity is under planning which will cater to the demand till 2036. Regarding non-compliance of STPs, it was informed that it is due to improper disinfection being carried out leading to higher Faecal Coliform and necessary directions have been issued. Regarding 7 non-compliant CETPs, it was informed that action plan for addressing issue is under preparation.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS sought action plan along with timeline for eliminating the polluted stretches and ensuring that clean rivers are maintained.

Member Secretary, GSPCB informed that regarding elimination of river stretches from polluted river stretch list, State intends to remove river stretches in Priority III to Priority V initially and ensure that no new river stretch is identified apart from taking initiatives for Priority I & II stretches.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS requested other States also to submit their action plans along with timelines for eliminating the polluted stretches within a month and also indicate the same in subsequent MPRs. DG, NMCG highlighted that most of the existing STPs do not have chlorination arrangement due to which Faecal coliform parameter exceeds the limit and States must ensure that chlorination arrangements are in place for existing STPs. Additionally, State may also perform the audit of chlorine consumption used by the contractors/ concessionaires to ensure that it is being used for disinfection.

### **3. Karnataka:**

Joint Director, NRCD informed that the number of PRS remains 17 (i.e. unchanged from 2018 to 2022). 2 river stretches Malprabha & Kali have been delisted whereas 2 river stretches Dakshinak Painakini & Thenpennai, both under Priority I have been added.

Regarding sewage management, it was informed that against the total sewage generation of 3356 MLD (4458 MLD as reported by CPCB) treatment facility exists for 2787 MLD being treated through 169 STPs, for which the capacity utilization is 70%. In addition to the existing STPs, 2 FSSM plants are also operational. Out of 169 STPs, 12 STPs of 46 MLD capacity were reported to be non-operational. Further, 4 STPs out of 157 operational STPs were reported to be non-complying. 85 STPs of 437 MLD capacity are under construction while 84 STPs of 248 MLD capacity are proposed. Low capacity utilization in polluted river stretches (only 65%) and discrepancies in status of progress of STPs were observed.

Regarding industrial pollution, it was informed that 55 industries (mostly KSRTC Bus Depots) are not having ETPs whereas 1 ETP is non-complying. Regarding solid waste management, it was informed that 6020 TPD gap in processing of solid waste exists and 146 drains are falling in PRS.

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) measures to increase STP capacity utilization (presently at 70%), (ii) measures to bridge the gap in treatment facility (presently 1395 MLD), (iii) action taken towards 12 non-operational STPs, (iv) action taken to make 4 non-complying STPs compliant, (v) expediting house service connections to make 10 STPs of 38 MLD capacity operational, (vi) no in-situ treatment initiated for 146 drains falling into PRS.

Additional Chief Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Karnataka informed that action plan for eliminating all the PRS is already prepared and will be shared with the Ministry within next 7 days. Further, State has prepared proposal for management of sewage in Bengaluru amounting to Rs. 1500 Crore (to be shared on 50:50 between Centre and State) and construction has started for STPs in anticipation of approval of funds from Government of India. It was further informed that due to last mile connectivity through house connections, capacity utilization is reported to be less, for which necessary measures are being taken. Regarding non-operational STPs, 1 STP has become operational and efforts are being taken to make remaining STPs operational.

DG, NMCG highlighted that the progress of on-going STPs has been either wrongly indicated or progress is stagnant since last review. State was requested to update the same and report in the MPR.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS enquired about the funding of proposed STP projects to which State informed that proposals are proposed to be funded under NRCP. DG, NMCG clarified that the proposals have been received and due to paucity of funds under NRCP, sanctioning is delayed. In the meantime, State was requested to seek funding from AMRUT.

#### **4. Andaman Nicobar:**

Joint Director, NRCD informed that against total sewage generation of 31 MLD, 2 MLD treatment facility through 125 STPs of hotel industry and 2.5 MLD treatment through septic tank exists. Thus, there is a gap of 26 MLD in treatment capacity. 3 de-centralized STPs of 9.7 MLD capacity are under construction and the progress is same since last review. Regarding industrial management, it was informed that 31 industries are having ETPs out of which 10 ETPs are non-compliant (Show-Cause notice issued to 8 units and closure notice issued to 2 units).

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) non-submission of MPRs on monthly basis, (ii) no progress on the 3 de-centralized under construction STPs for which timeline has been revised to August, 2023, (iii) compilation of coastal pollution management is under process since long.

Secretary, Environment, Government of Andaman Nicobar informed that the data provided in the MPR has been wrongly reported and requested 2 weeks' time to review the data & compile, including current assessment of sewage infrastructure and report it in the subsequent MPRs.

Regarding progress of de-centralized STPs, Secretary, Environment, Government of Andaman Nicobar informed that the de-centralized STPs are being constructed to meet the future demand and presently UT is planning to treat the sewage through septic tanks.

#### **5. Punjab:**

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches have increased from 4 to 5. 3 stretches on river Ghaggar, Satluj & Sirsa are under Priority I, out which the stretch on river Sirsa along Baddi is reportedly in Himachal Pradesh and could be deleted from list of polluted river stretches identified in Punjab. Another stretch on river Swan along Santoshgarh under Priority V has been added. No interventions on the newly identified stretches have been proposed. The water quality on river Kali Bein has improved and is identified under Priority V, whereas the stretch on river Beas stands delisted.

It was highlighted that the pollution in newly identified stretch on river Sirsa is due to industrial effluent discharge from Himachal Pradesh and State may take up the matter with CPCB for deleting the stretch from Punjab and include in Himachal Pradesh PRS list.

The gap in sewage treatment is 400 MLD for which 48 STPs are under construction with completion timelines varying from June to December, 2023 and 25 STPs are proposed. Out of 48 under construction STPs, 3 are delayed due to land issues and out of 25 proposed STPs, land issues have been identified for 7 STPs. Out of 101 STPs monitored, 26 are reported to be non-compliant. With regard to industrial

effluent management, it was informed that out of 6 CETPs, 3 CETPs at Ludhiana (40, 50 & 15 MLD) are non-compliant in respect of TDS. Works on CETP proposed at Jalandhar is held up due to litigation.

With regard to Buddha Nallah project, it was informed that 225 MLD capacity STP at Jamalpur has been commissioned and 60 MLD STP at Balloke has achieved 60% progress with expected completion by June, 2023. Rehabilitation works on 50 & 105 MLD STPs at Bhattian and Balloke have been completed whereas works on the STPs of 111 MLD at Bhattian & 152 STP at Balloke are in progress with scheduled completion by May & June 2023 respectively. For treatment of waste water from two dairy complexes (Tajpur Road & Haibowal), works on two ETPs are in progress with completion timelines of August, 2023. To tackle solid waste from these dairy complexes, one Biogas plant of 300 TPD in addition to the existing one of 200 TPD, is under construction through PEDDA and likely to be completed by September, 2024.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS requested State to inform about time bound action plans for the identified river stretches for bringing these stretches under non-polluted category.

Member Secretary, PPCB informed that action plan along with timelines for making the identified stretches as non-polluted category has been prepared and informed that the timelines have to be revised & the same will be submitted shortly.

Director, Environment, Government of Punjab informed that out of 5 stretches identified by CPCB, 2 stretches do not pertain to Punjab and the matter is being perused with CPCB. Regarding gap in sewage management, it was informed that since last meeting gap has reduced from 609 MLD to 400 MLD and further, 48 STPs are under construction which will be completed as per scheduled timelines. Regarding land issues for under construction STPs, for 2 STPs the issue has been sorted out while for remaining 1 STP, it will be sorted shortly. Also, for the proposed 25 STPs, matter is being taken up with concerned authorities and is likely to be sorted early.

Member Secretary, PPCB informed that the 50 MLD CETP at Ludhiana is compliant. For 40 MLD & 15 MLD CETP, it was informed that the industries are mostly cotton dyeing industries and to tackle the issue of TDS, industries are encouraged to use less salt and TDS at source is being monitored. Regarding CETP at Jalandhar, it was informed that work is stopped due to litigation in Punjab High Court and matter is being perused for early removal of stay so that work can commence. Regarding less treatment capacity for industrial waste, it was informed that against 419 MLD of industrial effluent generation, treatment facility available is 463 MLD, including individual ETPs and existing CETPs.

## **6. Jammu & Kashmir:**

Director, NRCD informed that polluted river stretches have reduced from 9 to 8 with two stretches under Priority V stretches (on rivers Chenab and Sindh) delisted and

addition of one on river Lidder under Priority IV). Against total estimated sewage generation of 523 MLD, existing sewage treatment capacity is ~140 MLD (6 STPs of ~75 MLD in Jammu Region and 9 STPs of ~65MLD in Kashmir Region) with the capacity utilization of 88 MLD. Large quantum of sewage of 242 MLD is reportedly treated through septic tanks/soak pits/FSTPs. However, in the absence of the details in MPR, the said reporting may not be acceptable for the present and to be treated as a gap in sewage treatment. Accordingly, there is a huge gap of 384 MLD between sewage generation and the treatment capacity available. Capacity utilization of the existing STPs, mainly those of 30, 27 & 10 MLD in Jammu, has been low due to required house service connections and/or the sewer networking not in place.

Regarding Devika river conservation project at Udhampur under NRCP, it was informed that the project was reviewed on 21.04.2023 by the Project Director, NRCD wherein, UT representative requested to revise the completion target to July, 2023 and was advised to submit a formal communication in the matter along with the revised project cost due to savings on some of items (mainly sewer network). However, the same is yet to be received. Regarding 8 under construction STPs of 87 MLD capacity, no progress has been reported for 60 MLD STP at Noorbagh in Srinagar.

Chief Engineer, UEED, Government of J&K informed that 2 river stretches have been delisted and only 1 new stretch has been identified. Regarding newly identified stretch, it was informed that STP of 2 MLD has already been constructed, but the same would need refurbishment. Technical audit of the same is on-going and based on the reports, upgradation works will be proposed. With respect to treatment facility available through soak pits/ septic tanks/ FSTPs, it was informed that proposals of 200 MLD are in advanced stages for funding under JICA. Under Devika river conservation project, it was informed that 4 MLD STP has been commissioned during April, 2023 and by July, 2023 the remaining STPs of 9.6 MLD capacity would be commissioned. Further, 1.2 MLD STP would be commissioned by end of May, 2023. With respect to Noorbagh STP, it was informed that issues with NBCC have been resolved and work will commence soon for scheduled completion by December, 2023. Further, the STPs at Rajbagh & Tengpora of 8.21 MLD capacity, works have been completed and will be commissioned by June, 2023.

## **7. Maharashtra:**

Director, NRCD informed that polluted river stretches in the State has increased to 55 from 53. Now, there are four stretches in Priority-I on rivers Bhima, Mithi, Mutha and Savitri, 5 stretches in Priority-II on rivers Godavari, Kanhan, Mula, Mula-Mutha and Pawana, 18 river stretches in Priority-III, 17 in Priority-IV and 11 river stretches in Priority-V.

It was highlighted that sewage generation was earlier estimated at 9758 MLD and now it has been reported as 8193 MLD which is being treated through 148 STPs of 7003 MLD with capacity utilization as 4262 MLD, leaving a gap of 1190 MLD in

treatment, of which 700 MLD is in Mumbai only. Out of 148 operational STPs, 5 STPs of 156 MLD are reported to be non-operational and 64 STPs are non-complying. 27 STPs of 337 MLD are under construction with completion timelines varying from June to December, 2023. No progress of 27 under construction STPs has been reported since December 2022 MPR. The completion timelines need to be revised as per actual progress. Details of proposed STPs (under tendering/ awaiting sanction/ DPR under preparation) have not been reported in the MPR. In addition, 7 STPs in Mumbai at Worli, Dharavi, Bandra, Ghatkopar, Versova, Malad & Bhandup of 2464 MLD capacity are proposed, but no details are provided in the MPR. 64 STPs are compliant, including 4 STPs of 1703 MLD capacity at Mumbai. Further, 5 STPs of 156 MLD are non-operational. The status of 2 under construction & 2 proposed CETPs needs to be provided in the MPR. In addition, status of bio-remediation of more than 80 drains discharging into rivers need to be indicated in the MPR. Regarding approval of coastal action plan submitted by State to CPCB, it was informed that RRC will approve the action plan and State needs to implement the same.

Principal Secretary, Environment, Maharashtra informed that the Urban Development Department, Maharashtra has filed review petition in Hon'ble NGT (PB) at New Delhi against their order dated 8th September 2022 passed in OA No.606/2018 directing the State Government to pay Rs.12000 Crore within 2 months as environmental compensation for improper management of liquid and solid waste in view of the fact that the gap in sewage generation vs treatment facility has reduced considerably.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS noted that the State has maximum number of polluted river stretches and no perceptible improvement has been observed since last review in January, 2023. He insisted for time bound implementation of action plans for identified polluted river stretches giving due priority to the most polluted ones by the end of May, 2023.

ED (Technical), NMCG highlighted that the MPRs are not submitted on time and also the information provided in the MPR is inconsistent with the previous months' MPR.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS suggested that CMC may categorize the States to be reviewed requiring focused attention where no sufficient progress has been achieved & issues are persisting for long, for which review meetings may be held between two consecutive CMC meetings. He re-iterated that State should submit detailed action plan for each stretch along with realistic timelines as to when the identified river stretches will be removed from the list.

ED (Technical), NMCG highlighted that the large capacity STPs of Mumbai are non-compliant since last 3 years. Principal Secretary, Environment informed that work order for upgradation of these STPs has been issued last year and work is in progress. Post upgradation, these STPs will become compliant.

## **8. Odisha:**

DG, NMCG highlighted that since Odisha is the pioneer State in terms of FSTPs therefore, the gap in treatment facility is significant. ED (Technical), NMCG informed that treatment through FSTPs is a policy issue and CPHEEO maintains that Faecal sludge treatment capacity should be treated as gap in treatment. A meeting with Secretary, MoHUA for deliberating on this issue was requested, but the same could not be held. Further, the data has not been shared for the reasons as to why efficiency of treatment through FSTPs is considered as 5% whereas as per NMCG's analysis the efficiency of treatment through FSTPs have been reported to be 50%. Joint Advisor, CPHEEO, MoHUA informed that the request for the meeting was received, and suitable date & time for the meeting is being sought. He requested that a meeting at technical level may be held prior to the proposed meeting and the details regarding effectiveness of treatment through FSTPs along with presentation has already been shared with NMCG.

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches have reduced from 19 to 7. River Gangua along Bhubaneswar remains under Priority I. Total sewage generation is estimated at 880 MLD, including 302 MLD from six major towns (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Rourkela and Talcher) which is being treated through 13 STPs of 375.50 MLD capacity. Two of the STPs of 40 MLD at Dhanupalli, Sambalpur and 48 MLD at Rokati, Bhubaneswar have been recently commissioned. Capacity utilization is 134 MLD due to sewer network and/or house service connections not in place for newly commissioned STPs. 12 STPs, except 33 MLD at Cuttack which is shut down due to drainage network in progress, are operational & complying.

Certain issues observed were highlighted such as (i) huge gap in treatment facility 503 MLD, (ii) gap in treatment facility for polluted river stretches 168 MLD, (iii) status of bio-remediation of 18 identified drains along PRS, (iv) expediting house service connections to achieve desired water quality so as to make Cuttack stretch on river Kathajodi a model river.

ED (Technical), NMCG clarified that coastal action plans have to be approved by River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC), implemented by the State and monitored by CMC.

Engineer-in-Chief, OWS&SB, Government of Odisha informed that due to pin-pointed actions in Faecal sludge & liquid waste management, number of polluted river stretches have reduced to 9. For river Gangua under Priority I, State has formulated a task force headed by Bhubaneswar Development Authority, action plan has been prepared and nature based rejuvenation work on Drain no. 10 on pilot scale has been taken up. Further, in the catchment of Bhubaneswar, house service connections are on-going and sewer lines discharging into drains are being tapped & diverted to STP. It was further indicated that in-situ water treatment is unsuccessful, and it is not clear whether desired parameters can be achieved through bio-

remediation. Therefore, it has been decided that through sewer network in the catchment, pollution in drain will be eliminated. The gap of 502 MLD in sewage treatment capacity is proposed to be addressed through de-centralized non-sewered approach for black and grey water separately in two phases. In first phase, black water is proposed to be treated through FSTPs. In 2nd phase, grey water management would be taken up in 2 ULBs at Jatani and Dhenkanal as pilot interventions.

## **9. Tripura:**

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches have been reduced from 6 to only 1 which is on river Haora along Agartala city under Priority V. Out of total sewage generation of 82 MLD, treatment capacity exists only for 8.72 MLD (8 MLD STP & 720 KLD FSTP at Agartala), thus leaving a huge gap of 74 MLD between generation and treatment, which needs to be addressed urgently. Low capacity utilization of existing STP of 8 MLD at Barjala, Lankamura in Agartala due to incomplete laterals/house service connections and slow progress on STP of 8 MLD under construction at Akhaura ICP, Agartala was highlighted.

Secretary, Urban Development Department, Tripura informed that regarding solid waste, processing facility exists for 431 TPD against generation of 333 TPD, and therefore no gap in processing of solid waste exists. Regarding sewage management, it was informed that a gap of 74 MLD exists between generation & treatment. With respect to on-going 8 MLD STP, it was informed that due to soil conditions, piling works of up to 22 m depth had to be done which is now complete with 60% progress achieved so far and targeted for completion by December, 2023. Further, STPs of 31.5 MLD are proposed for Katakhal and Kalapani Khal, for which tendering has been completed, work order will be issued shortly with scheduled completion in 18 months.

Urban local bodies in the State have identified 210 drains discharging to polluted river stretches for in-situ bio-remediation. Tender evaluation for bio-remediation on 5 drains on pilot basis in Agartala has been completed and works are likely to commence shortly. After successful implementation, it will be replicated for other drains also. STPs/FSTPs/Low cost oxidation pond systems of suitable capacity are also proposed for sewage treatment for other ULBs. Additionally, State has ring fenced the required funds to execute these projects to bridge the gap of sewage treatment with utmost priority.

## **10. Goa:**

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches have reduced from 11 to 6 (1 in Priority-IV & 5 in Priority-V).

Regarding sewage management, it was informed that sewage generation as per latest MPR is 52 MLD. However, till previous MPRs this was reported to be 112 MLD and as per CPCB report it was 176 MLD. In view of the discrepancies, State was



requested to look into the matter and reconcile the figures to arrive at the restoration measures required. 10 STPs of 80 MLD exists with 42 MLD capacity being utilized. 4 STPs of 33.5 MLD are under construction, but their commissioning is delayed for want of house service connections, electrical connections, pumping arrangements, etc. After completion of these STPs along with proper conveyance system, gap in sewage treatment would be fully addressed. In addition, 3 STPs of total capacity 43 MLD are proposed, but work could not be started due local issues. However, in case of sewage generation of 52 MLD only (as indicated in the latest MPR), there seems no rationale for having more STPs including the newly proposed of 20 MLD at Porovorim.

Sal river has been identified to be developed as a model river to showcase for other identified river stretches. Different conservation works on the said river stretch have been taken up for implementation and the achievements made need to be reported to in the MPR.

Managing Director, SIDCGL, Goa informed that sewage generation of 52 MLD, as indicated in the latest MPR corresponds to sewage generated in Urban areas only. DG, NMCG requested State to reconcile the data and report. Further, works on 20 MLD STP at Porvorim has recently commenced with completion timeline of December 2025. Civil works for STPs of 7.5 MLD at Colva, 5.6 MLD at Baga and 15 MLD at Kavlem are complete and ongoing house service connections are likely to be completed by May, 2023. STP of 5.4 MLD STP at Mapusa would be completed shortly. The State representatives informed that STPs are installed for higher capacities considering future design period and sewage infiltration that takes place during monsoon.

Integrated solid waste management facilities exist at Saligao (250 TPD) and Cacora (100 TPD) ISWM plant has been recently commissioned to handle 40 TPD of dry waste and 60 TPD of wet waste. Capacity utilization is presently low, but would be enhanced after proper transportation system is in place. Another ISWM plant of 250 TPD at Bainguinim is under tendering stage, and that of 250 TPD at Verna is under formulation.

### **11. Andhra Pradesh:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches has reduced from 5 to 3. All the 5 priority stretches identified in 2018 report have been delisted and 3 new stretches along Narasapuram in river Vasishta (Priority I), Village Vendra in river Gostani (Priority IV) and Chinagollapalem in river Upputeru (Priority V) have been identified.

Against the total sewage generation of 1503 MLD, treatment facility exists for 611 MLD being treated through 48 STPs and 5 FSTPs, thereby leaving a gap in treatment of 892 MLD. The capacity utilization was reported to be 499 MLD. Out of 48 STPs, 6 STPs are non-operational and remaining 42 STPs are complying. Out of

6 non-operational STPs, 2 STPs at Nanapally Kadapa & Prasanti Gram, Puttaparthi are under rehabilitation, 2 STPs at Security Colony, Kondapalli & Koppolu, Ongole are under trial run and 2 STPs at Karnavanipalem GVMC (commissioned in Dec'19) and Driver Colony, Nellore have been completed but no capacity utilization has been reported. 57 STPs of 426 MLD, 129 STPs of 117 MLD in APTIDCO House and 60 FSTPs of 0.9 MLD are under construction.

Managing Director, Swachha Andhra Corporation informed that State Government has directed River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) to frame Action Plan for rejuvenation of the newly added polluted river stretches and the same will be submitted to CPCB for approval before the next review meeting. DG, NMCG emphasized that priority should be given to Priority-I stretch. Further, to bridge the gap in sewage treatment, STPs of 544 MLD capacity are under construction and 922 MLD are proposed. With regard to the slow progress of work of under construction STPs, it was informed that due to financial issues progress was hampered, but with the ring fence account now in place, substantial progress is expected. Regarding non-utilization of STPs at Karnavanipalem GVMC and at Driver colony, Nellore, it was informed that due to pending house service connections, these STPs were not operational, which have now been taken up and after completion of house connections, these STPs will be put to use. Further, the issues for rehabilitation work for 2 STPs at Nanapally Kadapa & Prasanti Gram, Puttaparthi have been resolved and work is in advanced stage and substantial progress is expected. With respect to solid waste management, it was informed that data submitted in the MPR needs reconciliation. However, as per the records all the solid waste generated in the State is being processed.

Regarding Coastal Action Plan, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board informed that the same has already been prepared and would be put up to RRC for approval. Once it is approved, the same will be implemented.

## **12. Telangana:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches has increased from 8 to 9. 1 new stretch along Khammam in river Munneru has been identified under Priority-V.

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) slow progress of implementation of 12 STPs having completion timelines varying from July-November, 2023, (ii) long pending issue of site for 100 MLD capacity STP at Reddypuram, (iii) status of proposed 655 MLD capacity STP, (iv) status of industrial effluent management, (v) action taken on 53 non-complying industries, and (vi) status of work done to bridge the gap of municipal solid waste treatment, i.e. 2356 TPD.

DG, NMCG re-iterated that as per directions of Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS actions for cleaning up of river stretches under Priority I should be taken on priority.

Member Secretary, TSPCB was requested to respond on the above mentioned issues.

Member Secretary, TSPCB informed that for pollution abatement of river Musi (under Priority-I) 31 STPs projects of 1259 MLD capacity under HAM model have been sanctioned in 3 packages. Package - I covers construction of 8 STPs having 402 MLD capacity. Out of these, 4 STPs of 322 MLD capacity at Amberpet, Nalla Cheruvu, Pedda Cheruvu and R. K. Puram have achieved 80% progress and are scheduled for completion in August, 2023. It was further informed that since STPs exists at these 4 locations & land is available, expansion of treatment capacity is being taken up. Remaining 4 STPs of capacity 80 MLD are expected to completed by November, 2023. Package - II covers construction of 5 STPs of 480 MLD capacity. Out of these, 4 STPs of 440 MLD capacity at Miralam-I, Attapur-I and Nagole and expected to complete in August, 2023 whereas 1 STP of 40 MLD is expected to be complete by November, 2023. Package - III covers construction of 14 STPs of 372 MLD capacity with completion timelines varying from July-November, 2023. Two STPs at Kokapat Lake (under Package II) and Durgam Cheruvu (under Package III) are expected to be commissioned on 5th June, 2023. In addition, land has been acquired for construction of STPs at Palapitta Park, Chitrapuri Colony & Begumpet scheduled for completion in March, 2024.

Further, it was also informed that Government has accorded administrative sanction from SBM 2.0 for 315 MLD for areas other than Hyderabad and regarding 10 STPs of 345 MLD in the river Manjeera catchment, sanction is expected soon.

For bridging the gap of municipal solid waste treatment of 2356 TPD in the State, it was informed that administrative sanction accorded for 2973 TPD processing plants and tenders have been floated.

As regard to action taken on non-complying industries, it was informed that 54 units have been closed, 42 units have been issued directions and a fine of Rs.31.5 lakhs has been imposed.

### **13. Lakshadweep:**

No representative from the UT was present in the meeting.

### **14. Kerala:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed there has been a reduction in number of polluted river stretches from 21 to 18. 11 stretches have been delisted and 8 new stretches on river Neyar and Vemanapuram under Priority-IV and Ayoor, Chalakudy, Kalpathipuzha, Korayar, Mamom and Pullur under Priority-V have been added.

It was informed that total sewage generation in the State is 1192 MLD (317 MLD in urban areas & 875 MLD in rural areas). Against sewage generation of 317 MLD in urban areas, sewage is being treated through 18 STPs of 131 MLD, 4 FSTPs of 0.2 MLD & individual STPs of 73 MLD capacity, thereby leaving gap of 113 MLD.

However, as MPR, the gap is reported to be only 42 MLD. State was requested to concile the data. Further, 15 STPs/ FSTPs of 17.51 MLD capacity are under construction and 50 STPs/ FSTPs of 93.5 MLD are proposed for urban areas, thereby leaving a gap of 2 MLD for which no action plan has been proposed. Against the overall sewage generation of 1192 MLD, no treatment facility exists for 988 MLD.

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) huge gap in sewage treatment (988 MLD) in the State and action plan to bridge the gap, (ii) low capacity utilization of 18 existing STPs, (iii) non-operational STPs at Kozhikode, Kannur and Malappuram, (iv) status of 51 proposed STPs/FSTPs projects, (v) details of industries with ETPs and their compliance status, (vi) non-operational CETP of 0.25 MLD, (vii) non-compliance of CETP at Mazhuvanoor, Ernakulam in respect of Sulphides, (viii) non-compliance of CETP at Valayanchirangara, Ernakulam in respect of BOD, COD, Ammonical nitrogen and Sulphides, (ix) status of 2 proposed CETPs of 3.1 MLD capacity, (x) gap in processing facility of solid waste generation of 267 TPD, (xi) slow progress of 9 waste to energy plants.

Member Secretary, KSPCB informed that there has been an improvement in the water quality of both Pamba and Kallai rivers. It was informed that the Kallai River is passing through Kozhikode Corporation area where there is proper solid waste management facility in the area with 92% door to door collection of solid waste being carried out. Thousand inspections have been conducted and a fine of Rs.35 Lakh has been imposed for usage and illegal disposal of single used plastic bags.

Regarding sewage management, it was informed that Kozhikode Corporation area has five projects. 5 MLD in the medical area and 5 MLD at Kochi have been commissioned, work for 12 MLD at Kollam and 1 MLD at Kannur is 90% complete. Regarding 6 MLD and 7 MLD plants, Hon'ble High Court had put a stay, which was later revoked. However, due to public protests, work is yet to commence. Additionally, for 13 MLD also stay has been revoked and work is expected to commence soon. Work for 0.25 MLD STP at Allapuzha is 80% complete. Further, due to lack of funds, State Government has submitted the proposal for funding under NRCP. DG, NMCG suggested that due to limited funds under NRCP, State Govt. may also explore for other sources of funds. MS, KSPCB indicated that to address the gap of sewage treatment, 57 projects of 121 MLD capacity are under various stages, such as under construction (13 nos.)/ tendering (9 nos.)/ sanctioned (4 nos.)/ DPR stage (29 nos.).

Regarding industrial pollution, it was informed that there about 11000 industrial units, out of which 290 are large and medium scale industries and consent to operate (CTO) is issued only after ensuring that effluent treatment facilities are in place by State Pollution Control Board. Regular monitoring of effluent samples is being done by KSPCB and in case of any violation, necessary directions are issued. In respect of non-complying CETPs, directions have been issued.

ED (Technical), NMCG raised the issue of long pendency of 51 STP and FSTP projects in DPR stage. State representative from Kerala Water Authority informed that all the DPRs have been prepared and submitted to different agencies for funding and approval/sanction of the same is awaited.

Joint Advisor, CPHEEO, MoHUA indicated that KSPCB need to relook into the aspect of sewage generation and existing treatment facilities. During his visit to Kerala, it was observed that the sewage generated from densely populated areas is being discharged directly into the underground, where 80-90% of groundwater has increased concentration of faecal coliform which is a matter of serious concern. State may look into this problem and appropriate action needs to be taken. DG, NMCG suggested the State Government to examine the matter and to submit a report of ground water pollution accordingly.

In order to materialize those long pending DPRs because of lack of funds, DG, NMCG suggested the State Government to explore and adopt of Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), which is a way out for implementation of these projects with lesser available funds. Further, it was suggested that State Government may explore the feasibility of decentralized STPs, such as Johkasou technology, where capital and maintenance cost is minimal and easy to implement.

### **15. Puducherry:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches have increased from 2 to 3. 1 stretch along river Arasalar (under Priority IV) has been removed and 2 new stretches along Adavipolam on river Gautami Godavari (under Priority II) and along Georgepeta on river Coringa (under Priority III) have been identified.

Issues were highlighted such as (i) timeline for completion of renovation works of 2 non-operational STPs, (ii) status of 4 proposed STPs of 20.5 MLD, (iii) action taken on two non-complying ETPs, and (iv) low capacity utilization of existing MSW facility.

Secretary, Science & Technology & Chairman, PPCC, Government of Puducherry informed that renovation work of 2 STPs is complete and will be operational by August, 2023. Regarding 4 proposed STPs, tender has been floated for 2 STPs at Puducherry and Karaikal, approval from Standing Finance Committee has been obtained and work order will be issued by first week of June, 2023. For the other two STPs at Mahe and Yanam, DPRs have already been prepared and tenders will be floated by May end, and by June, 2023 end the tenders will be finalized. Regarding two non-complying ETPs, it was informed that one unit has been upgraded & complying while the other is in progress of upgradation & will be completed in a month's time.

With respect to low capacity utilization of MSW facilities at Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam, it was informed that for MSW at Puducherry, tenders have been floated with bid submission on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2023, but due to some technical issues the date is likely to be extended and expected to be finalized in one month's time. For the MSW at

Karaikal, tenders have already been finalized, work orders have been issued and works have commenced. Similarly, work order has already been issued for MSW at Yanam, collection and transportation has started but, processing is yet to start due to land issue which will be sorted out in two weeks' time and soon processing will start.

DG, NMCG suggested the State Government that for small towns, decentralized systems such as Johkasou, which are easier to set up and have low operational & maintenance cost may be explored.

### **16. Assam:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches has reduced from 44 to 10. This includes one new river stretch along Kumar Kaibarta Gaon on Tocklai River (under Priority V).

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) mismatch in sewage generation data as reported by State as 437 MLD viz-a-viz 809 MLD as reported by CPCB, (ii) action taken/ proposed to address Priority-I polluted stretch on Bharalu River, (iii) slow progress of implementation of 3 STPs of 187 MLD total capacity (JICA funded), (iv) details regarding the progress/ completion timeline of 7 KLD capacity FSTP at Goalpara, (v) expediting implementation of ongoing and proposed projects, including 2 MLD STP at Nagaon (10% progress), 8 STPs of 47.5 MLD capacities (DPR stage), 32 stand-alone FSTP in 32 towns (under tendering), installation of Mechanized aerators at Kamalpur Beel Kamrup (approval from PCBA for execution), remedial activities for Pagladia River (DPR stage), RTS cum MRF centers at Adabari/ Old Jail Campus/ Mathgharia and 100 TPD C&D waste processing plant at Guwahati.

Commissioner Secretary, Urban Affairs, Government of Assam informed that tenders for 2 MLD STP at Borsula have been floated, financial bids have already been opened and work is likely to start by end of June, 2023. Bio-remediation has started in Silsako Beel and in addition, DPR of Rs.140 crore was submitted to the Ministry of Jal Shakti. It was brought to the notice that since the proposed JICA project will take time in materializing, a 1 MLD STP at Borsula has been proposed as an interim measure. Further, it was confirmed that on completion of pollution abatement works at Borsula and Sorusola, the polluted stretch on Bharalu River will also be automatically taken care of.

DG, NMCG requested State to submit the detailed action plan for each stretch, including actions proposed and timelines to make river stretches clean before the next meeting.

Regarding 7 KLD capacity FSTP at Goalpara, it was informed that 70% progress has been achieved and the remaining works are expected to be completed in the next three months. The progress of 2 MLD STP at Nagaon was reported to be 28% complete and with the arrival of electro-mechanical equipments, due for the next month, the progress will be 70% soon and the project is expected to be completed in October, 2023. Regarding implementation of 32 stand-alone FSTPs in 32 towns, it

was informed that contracts have been awarded for 18 ULBs, while for the remaining ULBs it is still under tendering stage. With respect to 8 STPs of 47.5 MLD capacity, it was informed that DPR for Silchar and Dibrugarh towns has been prepared and are proposed under AMRUT. The remaining 6 STPs have been proposed under first tranche of SBM and during the next week, tenders for these projects are expected to be floated.

In respect of treatment of legacy waste, it was informed that out of the total quantum of 14 lakh MT of legacy waste in Guwahati, 3.5 lakh MT have already been processed and the project is expected to complete in 2025. At North Lakhimpur, bio-mining of legacy waste is complete, while in Tinsukia it is underway. For the balance 39 ULBs, DPRs are ready for submission to Ministry of DoNER. Further, State Government of Assam has a tie-up with the cement factory in Meghalaya for disposal of the end products of solid waste treatment. The timelines for completion of smaller STPs is one year while FSTPs will be completed in 9 months' time. Member Secretary, APCB informed that for treatment of hazardous waste, the work order is being issued for the proposed TSDf in Dibrugarh, which will be completed in one year.

#### **17. Sikkim:**

Scientist B, NRCd informed that all 4 polluted river stretches identified earlier have now been delisted.

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) low capacity utilization of existing STPs of 22.5 MLD capacity, (ii) expediting implementation of 3.25 MLD STP at Gangtok Zone III, (iii) expediting implementation of Mangan STP, Geyzing STP & Chungthang STP, (iv) land acquisition issue for Namchi STP, (v) Stage II Forest clearance for Jorethang STP, (vi) DPR prepared for Rabong STP - same status since last CMC meeting.

Secretary, PHED, Government of Sikkim informed about the reasons for less capacity utilization is that STPs at Gangtok Zone II & Rangpo have been completed in 2022 and house service connections are underway, which will increase capacity utilization. Regarding Namchi STP, due to protest from the locals, land could not be acquired. However, public hearing will be held to resolve this issue. With regard to Jorethang STP, it was informed that State Government has already submitted its reply to queries raised by Inspector General, Forest, MoEF & CC related to land transfer under Stage-II forest clearance in April, 2023 and it is expected that soon work will commence for this project. Regarding Rabong STP, DPR has been prepared and funding is being sought from other sources.

#### **18. Mizoram:**

Scientist B, NRCd informed that the number of polluted river stretches has reduced from 9 to 3. 7 river stretches have been delisted and 1 stretch along Lawibual on river Lawibual (under Priority IV) has been identified.

The issues observed were highlighted such as (i) low capacity utilization of existing 10 MLD STP due to pending house connections, (ii) very slow progress of house connection (only 954 connections made since last review), (iii) lack of facility to treat 51.132 MTA hazardous waste generated from 24 industrial units, (iv) status of Common TSDf proposed at Luangmual, Aizawl, (v) expediting progress of two 70 TPD Solid Waste Management Centers at Lunglei and Champhai towns and proposed 240 TPD treatment facility under NESIDS for 19 towns, (vi) expedite implementation of CBMWTF proposed at Tuirial.

The State representative informed that regarding low capacity utilization of the STP at Aizawl, during last two months' capacity utilization has enhanced to 1.3 MLD. It was further reported that another ongoing project in the catchment of River Tlawng is expected to be completed in August, 2023, which will further enhance sewage inflow into the existing STP to 2.6 MLD. In addition, DPR for laying of 10 kms. sewer network is being submitted to MoHUA for seeking funds and completion of the project, after which the capacity utilization of the STP will increase further.

Regarding slow progress in house connection, it was informed that the project was under ADB funding, but the same could not be completed and State is now looking for other sources of funds to complete this project. During the last meeting, Secretary, MoJS requested MoHUA to assist the State in this regard. Joint Advisor, CPHEEO, MoHUA informed that they are in receipt of the request from the State Government regarding this issue. Since there is no specific programme to consider this case, there is low possibility for its consideration. However, the same is being examined for resolving the matter. In view of the fact that resolving this issue may take time, State was requested that proposal may be submitted for consideration under AMRUT.

### **19. Manipur:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches have increased from 9 to 13. 4 newly identified rivers have been added under Priority V. Improvement in water quality of Nambul River was reported as it has moved from Priority I to Priority IV.

Further, 2 STPs of 1 MLD & 16 MLD at Imphal under NRCP are under construction and expected to be completed by July, 2023, Work order for another STP of 49 MLD at Imphal has been issued. Additionally, DPR for 315 KLD FSSM and 16.75 MLD In-situ bio-remediation for 27 ULBs has been submitted to NRCD for which TPA has been completed. However, the same is on hold in NRCD due to paucity of funds. Regarding industrial pollution, it was highlighted that earlier 34 number of water polluting industries were reported, but now it has been reported that there are no water polluting industries in the State. Further, 1 CETP of 400 KLD capacity connected to 5 industrial units is reported to be operational.



State representative informed that regarding ongoing projects under NRCP, the 16 MLD STP is complete and 1 MLD STP is 95% complete. It is anticipated that these STPs will be commissioned on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2023, the World Environment Day. Regarding proposed 49 MLD STP at Imphal, it was informed PHED has taken up the project for which loan negotiation from NDB is on-going. However, work order has been issued to the executing agency. Further, it was requested to expedite the sanctioning of the crucial project for setting up of 315 KLD FSSM and 16.75 MLD in-situ bio-remediation works for 27 ULBs which is on hold in NRCD due to paucity of funds.

Regarding number of water polluting industrial units, it was informed that earlier 34 number of water polluting industrial units was reported. However, due to their non-compliance with the pollution standard norms, these industries have been closed down. It was confirmed that 400 KLD capacity CETP (connected to 5 industrial units) is now operational since last month. In respect of 3 under construction ETPs of 400 KLD capacity, it was informed that the work is in progress & is expected to be completed in three months' time.

With respect to hazardous waste management, it was informed that for disposal of 0.99 TPD, the same is collected by private party and transported to Guwahati for treatment, as approved by Assam Pollution Control Board. With regard to municipal solid waste treatment, it was informed that out of 290 TPD solid waste generated from 27 ULBs, 205 TPD is collected and 203 TPD is being processed. Door to door collection has been implemented in the State and 80% to 90% of solid waste is being segregated at the source. However, solid waste processing in the rural areas and hill districts still remains a problem and the State Govt. has taken up this issue with the Districts concerned.

DG, NMCG raised concern over the increasing pollution in Loktak Lake which is a Ramsar site and the only habitat of the rare species of dancing deer, known as Sangai. State Representative mentioned that, there are 16 river streams from 11 ULBs directly discharging sewage into the Loktak Lake. Further, State Govt. had submitted DPR for rejuvenation of 2 out of 16 rivers discharging sewage into Loktak Lake for consideration under NRCP. Since these 2 rivers are not identified as polluted stretches, the proposal was not considered. Additionally, this has also been identified as top most priority by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State. In view of the extremely ecological importance of Loktak Lake, being the habitat of endangered rare Sangai, DG, NMCG requested State to submit the proposal for consideration under NRCP.

## **20. Meghalaya:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches has not changed. 3 polluted river stretches earlier in Priority IV are now under Priority V. The water quality of river Myntdu has deteriorated and is now under Priority IV from earlier

Priority V. It was indicated that against total sewage generation of 51 MLD (112 MLD reported by CPCB), treatment facility exists for only 2 MLD.

The issues observed were highlighted such as (i) huge gap in treatment facility of 110 MLD, (ii) close monitoring of 5 onsite STPs – scheduled completion by July 2023, 1 FSSM at Shillong – scheduled completion by June, 2023 and 50 KLD FSTP at Jowai – scheduled completion by July, 2023, (iii) projects with no progress for more than a year such as FSTP at Khliehriat, 6 TPD Waste to Recovery Centers, 2 Waste to Compost facilities at Tura & at Nongpoh, Composting Plant at Khliehriat, and 11 proposed treatment facilities of 176 TPD total capacity for 10 towns, (iv) progress of Waste to Energy plant at Shillong not indicated in the MPR, (vi) no treatment facility available for Hazardous Waste generated, (vii) no treatment facility available for biomedical waste from 554 hospitals and health care facilities.

Member Secretary, MSPCB informed that out of 51 MLD total sewage generation, treatment facility of 28 MLD capacity exists, thereby leaving a gap in sewage treatment of 23 MLD. Action plan is under preparation for treatment of remaining gap. Regarding FSSM at Shillong and FSTP at Jowai, it was informed that FSSM at Shillong is complete while FSTP at Jowai is 85% complete. It was also informed that in-situ bio-remediation has been taken up for 5 drains in Shillong and 11 in Jowai. Out of 5 drains in Shillong, 2 have been completed, while work is still in progress for 11 drains in Jowai.

With regard to Waste recovery centers & bio-medical waste management, it was informed that City Action Plan is yet to be approved as State is seeking funds under SBM. In respect of hazardous waste generated from 19 industries, it was informed that these industries are cement plants and it is their duty to set up the treatment facility and State Government will issue directions to the concerned for taking immediate action in this regard. ED (Technical), NMCG requested State to indicate the same in the MPR.

State representative further indicated that they are planning to set up small STPs along Shillong city and requested suggestions on implementation of smaller capacities STPs. ED (Technical), NMCG indicated that concerned officials may visit Sikkim which is having similar topography and has grounded projects for smaller STPs which are running successfully. Additionally, State was also directed to explore de-centralized Johkasou technology for setting up of STPs having smaller capacities.

## **21. Nagaland:**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that the number of polluted river stretches has reduced from 6 to 4.

Certain issues were highlighted such as (i) action plan to bridge the gap in treatment facility (66 MLD), (ii) DPR for 12.03 MLD capacity STP along with 210 KLD FSTP for 13 ULBs is on hold in NRCD due to paucity of funds, (iii) expediting progress of

under construction 90 KLD ETP at Kohima, (iv) no treatment facility for hazardous waste generation.

State Representative informed that the hazardous waste generated is mainly used oil from the automobile workshops, which is being collected through registered recyclers and transported to Assam. Scientist B, NRCD requested State to include the details in MPR. Further, it was informed that STP at Dimapur was commissioned in January, 2023 and is operational.

## **22. Daman, Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli:**

The main issue associated with the UT is non-submission of MPR since November 2021 despite being flagged through series of letters.

Member Secretary, PCC indicated that the MPRs will be sent by next week. In view of this, UT of Daman, Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli was directed to first submit the updated MPR for review in the next CMC.

### **Safe use of Treated Water**

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> session, a presentation was made by GIZ team (Mrs. Girija & Mr. Sumit) regarding Safe reuse of treated water (SRTW) in Panipat.

GIZ together with national & Swiss experts prepared complementary documents to National Framework on Safe Reuse of Treated Water to set the context, priorities & directions for SRTW. The solution document evaluates feasible business models for SRTW in Panipat. The document included methodology, pre-feasibility assessment in Panipat, potential reuse options in Panipat including treatment requirements, business models for SRTW in Panipat, including viability, social & environmental assessments, and conclusions/ recommendations.

For the preparation of solution document, primary & secondary data was collected, analyzed, field visits were done to map all STPs for potential end reuse, stakeholder consultations regarding willingness to pay by different stakeholder groups, development of business models for 3 types of reuse options (Industry, Agriculture & Urban) and financial modelling were done.

In Panipat, there are 8 STPs with cumulative capacity of 161 MLD, out of which 6 STPs of 121 MLD have been completed and 2 STPs of 40 MLD are under construction. Out of 6 completed STPs, potential users for 2 STPs at Sewah were identified for industrial reuse for textile cluster, 2 STPs at Jattal were identified for agricultural reuse for farmers, while 2 STPs at Sector 19 & 6 were identified for urban reuse for parks/ landscaping, etc.

Subsequently, cost analysis of different processes of tertiary treatment plant for RO, UF, UV, Chlorination-Dechlorination and pumping & pipeline for conveyance of STW was indicated. Further, different models for industrial, agricultural and urban reuse of treated water were shown. Later, financial viability results for industrial and

agricultural reuse were discussed along with preliminary findings and recommendations for uptake of STW.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS enquired about the difference in water quality of RO and Ultra Filtration processes. GIZ representative informed that water quality in RO process makes the treated water safe for drinking and for many industries RO water is required. ED (Technical), NMCG informed that RO water is de-mineralized water.

Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS requested State to implement the same. Member Secretary, HSPCB informed that they will adopt and try implementing the same.

### **23. Haryana**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that number of polluted river stretches have increased from 2 to 3, with the addition of river Markanda (a tributary of Ghaggar river) under Priority II. The major issue of concern is that despite having surplus treatment capacity (1835 MLD) against total sewage generation (1508 MLD) in the State, the water quality improvement in water bodies viz. river Yamuna & Ghaggar is not visible. Further, though Yamuna river remains under Priority I, its stretch has increased. Earlier it was from Panipat to Sonipat but now, it is from Hathnikund to Palla & Palwal to Hasanpur, downstream of Delhi, both in Priority I.

In Yamuna basin in the State, treatment capacity of 1075 MLD exists against the sewage generation of 1098 MLD. Though the overall gap in treatment for Yamuna basin is only of 23 MLD but, the major gap is in Faridabad & Gurugram apart from small gap in Palwal. The major issue of concern is that BOD of river Yamuna is found to be 46 mg/l (Priority I) before meeting the discharge of Drain No. 2. Further, the progress of under construction STP projects in Yamuna basin is unsatisfactory, as the timelines have been shifted by more than 6 months in many cases.

DG, NMCG expressed his displeasure regarding shifting of timelines by 6 months for 2 projects in Faridabad (100 MLD & 80 MLD) & 2 projects in Panipat (Dev Colony & Barsat Road) and no progress observed since last review for 2 projects in Karnal (Shiv Colony & Phooshgharh).

Member Secretary, Haryana Pollution Control Board informed that progress of 3 under construction STPs in Faridabad (Pratapgarh, Mirjapur & Badshahpur) was hampered due to payment issues with the contractor, which has now been resolved and the project will be completed as per revised timelines.

Director (Technical) informed that even after completion of on-going projects in Faridabad, some more STPs in Faridabad & Palwal would be required to completely treat the sewage generation for which Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR and DG, NMCG had written DO letters indicating willingness to provide financial assistance under

Namami Gange programme. However, no proposal in this regard has been received till date.

DG, NMCG re-iterated directions of Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, MoJS that action plan along with timelines for all polluted river stretches under Priority I to V shall be submitted, with special thrust for addressing issues in Priority I & II stretches.

Member Secretary, HSPCB assured to look into the issues, co-ordinate with the implementing agencies, viz. PHED, FDA, FMDA etc. and submit the action plan within 15 days.

#### **24. Delhi**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the pollution issues of Delhi are being reviewed by High Level Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT. The only issue with Delhi is regarding its timelines for ongoing construction/rehabilitation of new STPs at Rithala, Kondli & Okhla with targeted timelines of June, 2023 & the non-compliant STPs where the State has planned the augmentation & upgradation with timelines in two phases of December, 2023 & June, 2024. It is apprehended that these times will not be met.

It was also reported that though out of 13 CETPs, 12 CETPs are complying, but the main issue is regarding industries which are not considered (reported) in the monthly progress reports in non-conforming areas. This issue was also discussed in the last HLC meeting, wherein Hon'ble LG of Delhi passed directions to DPCC & District Administration.

It was further informed that recently joint inspection of the drains polluting the rivers was done by NMCG & DJB on 24.04.23, wherein 2 new polluting drains have been identified & the data has been shared with DJB. So as on date out of total 24 drains, 8 drains are fully tapped, 2 drains namely Delhi Gate & Sen Nursing Home are partially tapped, 2 major drains namely Najafgarh & Shahdara are included in ISP project, 4 drains namely Mori Gate, Barapullah, Sonia Vihar & Maharani Bagh are planned to be tapped by Sept 2023 and the balance 8 drains are to be tapped.

CEO, DJB reported that the timelines given by the State are being monitored by HLC constituted by Hon'ble NGT, which is being headed by Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi. Further, it was informed that the projects are reviewed regularly & the progress is satisfactory and despite tight timelines, the work of three STPs of Rithala, Kondli & Okhla will be completed by June, 2023, as scheduled. Regarding financial issues, it was reported that considering importance of the projects, the issue is being constantly monitored in consultation with NMCG for early resolution.

Regarding augmentation & upgradation of STPs, Member (Drainage), DJB informed that the work on 10 STPs is under progress which is likely to be completed by December 2023 & for the balance STPs, there are some issues of poor bidder

response with receipt of single tenders, which are being processed & being placed before the Board.

CEO, DJB informed regarding poor bidder response that the issue being faced is due to adoption of Govt. mandated HAM model, with 40% upfront payment & the balance 60% spread out in 10 years O&M.

DG, NMCG informed that Telangana State is taking up 31 projects of about 1253 MLD capacity under HAM Model and they are receiving good response. Even NMCG is also getting good response with 16-19 bidders for HAM based STP projects in Meerut.

CEO, DJB highlighted that poor bidder response is due to Sovereign Guarantee mandate, which is being given by the States & Central Government but the same cannot be given in case of a Delhi, being a UT. The issue is being taken up with State Government in view of poor response being received in HAM model. The issue is also being discussed with the potential bidders for early resolution by assuring the fund flow under HAM model.

Member Secretary, DPCC responded that since these industries are existing in non-conforming areas so they are not allowed to operate & considered as illegal. Considering their huge existence in non-conforming areas, the local bodies need to enforce their removal from these non-conforming areas. Even in MC Mehta case in Supreme Court, the onus on these industries is reported passed on to ULBs, but after detailed discussions & the fact that the pollution from these industries is unabated, Hon'ble LG of Delhi in the last SLWM meeting passed the directions for joint inspection of these industries by DPCC & other concerned departments. To start with, the joint inspection teams have started inspections of dyeing industries and are sealing them on the spot. It was further requested that in the next meeting, concerned ULBs may also be requested to be present.

DG, NMCG directed that pollution from any source to the rivers, whether from conforming or non-conforming industrial clusters, should be stopped.

ED (Technical), NMCG requested DPCC to share information regarding the industries sealed by the Joint Inspection teams, so that we are able to create a record of it.

CEO, DJB informed that the tapping of some drains is complete and for the remaining drains, including the recently identified drains, work is in process & entire exercise will be completed within the given timelines.

## **25. Himachal Pradesh**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the number of polluted river stretches have increased from 7 to 9. The major concern is that the number of stretches under Priority I have increased from 1 to 4, despite completion of some projects during this period. As per water quality report of 2023 submitted by State, out of 7 identified

polluted river stretches, only 1 stretch has BOD>10 mg/l and 5 stretches have BOD<3 mg/l which is in contrast with CPCB report.

ED(Technical), NMCG highlighted the issue of river Sirsa which was categorized as polluting Punjab but the State version is that except 1 village of Himachal Pradesh, the entire pollution in river Sirsa comes from Haryana. State was requested to respond to the issue of Sirsa river in addition to other critical issues raised earlier.

Member Secretary, HPSPCB informed that State differs from the assessment made by CPCB indicating increase in number of polluted river stretches from 7 to 9 and increase of Priority I stretches from 1 to 4. State has already represented to Chairman SPCB regarding this assessment, as State has already done required compliances for CETPs, Biodiversity Parks, Plantation & Solid waste processing facilities etc., and in addition Nallagarh STP is also functional. As per State assessment, some of the stretches reported to be Priority I should be in Priority V. Similarly, the BOD of >40 mg/l as reported by CPCB, is never indicated in State assessment. Also, Bald & Ratta (tributaries of Sirsa river) & Shikari Khad (tributary of Pabbar River) are already included in State Action Plans of these rivers, so State doesn't agree with inclusion of these stretches in 2022 PRS list. Regarding Sirsa river, it was submitted that despite considerable improvement observed by the State, it has been shifted from Priority III to Priority I vis-à-vis 2018 & 2022 report of CPCB. In view of these submissions, the State has requested for re-assessment of the stretches by representatives of SPCB & CPCB and the response to the representation is awaited.

Director (Technical), NMCG requested SPCB to reconcile the data with CPCB, as the stretches in Priority I are reportedly increased from 1 to 4, against contrary submission by the State.

DG, NMCG directed that State should submit detailed action plan with timelines for the polluted river stretches, especially those under Priority I, within 2 weeks' time.

## **26. Madhya Pradesh:**

Director (Technical) informed that number of polluted river stretches have reduced from 22 to 19. 7 river stretches (Kolar, Choupan, Katni, Simar, Kshipra, Sone & Gohad) were delisted and 4 river stretches (Hiran, Johila, Mahi & Wardha) have been identified. The water quality has been improved in 4 river stretches, but water quality of river Chambal & Khan still remains under Priority I. For river Chambal, a project in Nagda is under consideration in NMCG.

Presently, against the estimated sewage generation of 2184 MLD, treatment facility exists for 1283 MLD being treated through 55 STPs, thereby leaving a gap in treatment facility of 1000 MLD. 48 STPs of 425 MLD are under construction. Additionally, 5 STPs of 220 MLD at Indore and Ujjain have been sanctioned under Namami Gange which are under tendering. During last meeting, State had informed

that to bridge the gap projects are being taken up under AMRUT-2 or another schemes.

Out of 55 operational STPs, 48 STPs are complying and 2 are non-complying. Additionally, in every meeting 3 or 4 new STPs are being added which increases capacity utilization. The major issues of sewage management in Indore, Ujjain & Nagda are being addressed with sanctioning of STP projects in these towns under Namami Gange.

ED (Technical), NMCG flagged issues regarding no progress of ongoing projects at Murawara (3 nos.), Rewa (2 nos.), Satna, Singrauli (3 nos.), Hoshangabad, etc. since last November, 2022. State was requested to respond on these issues.

Commissioner, Urban Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh informed that due to poor performance of the existing contractor, contract was terminated and re tendering was done for Rewa, Satna, Singrauli, Hoshgabad, Mandla projects. The new contractor is on board now, contract formalities have been completed in March 2023, work has commenced and by December, 2024 the works will be completed.

ED (Technical), NMCG requested State to keep watch on the progress of these projects because the data shows wherever the projects are taken up including the ones' under Namami Gange Programme, the river water quality has significantly improved. Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the water quality of river Khan remains non satisfactory because it carries treated sewage from Indore. ED (Technical), NMCG indicated that as an interim measure for improvement in this river, some bioremediation project can be taken up and State may take a call on this. In view of the fact that multiple projects under Namami Gange are proposed, DG, NMCG had requested Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh for formulation of State Ganga Committee and State Mission for Clean Ganga. DG, NMCG indicated that State has sought some guidance on the same and will be responded shortly.

## **27. West Bengal:**

Principal Secretary, West Bengal informed that, since the last meeting, substantial progress for Behrampur, Jongipur STP projects has been achieved in addition to Howrah STP which has been completed now and water intake has started. Regarding polluted river stretches, it was informed that the number has reduced from 17 to 13 and further for 2 more river stretches (Kansai & Rupnarayan) water quality has improved & BOD is observed to be below 3 mg/l.

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that number of polluted river stretches have reduced from 17 to 13 and further, State has requested CPCB to delist another 2 river stretches. Water quality has deteriorated in 2 river stretches Mahananda (now under Priority I) & Churni (now under Priority II). For Mahananda, STPs are being proposed which will improve water quality. For Churni, the State has taken 3 STPs



projects and parallelly State has also requested Bangladesh to stop untreated industrial effluent coming from their side, due to which the STPs are not performing as per requirement which may not be helpful to improving the water quality of Churni river. It was further informed that the progress of on-going STPs is satisfactory and projects are expected to be completed within the scheduled timelines.

ED (Technical), NMCG flagged the issue of number of grossly polluting industries (only 45 as reported by State) and the same has been flagged by CPCB to State also. Further, number of water polluting industries have been reported as 454. DG, NMCG requested State to revalidate the number of water polluting industries and grossly polluting industries in the State.

Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board informed that there are total 54 grossly polluting industries which has been jointly inspected by WBPCB & CPCB and inventorization has been done. For considering an industry as water polluting industry, the parameter considered is 100 mg/l BOD and accordingly, based on the parameter number of water polluting industries in the State are 454. Further, it was informed that if there is any variation the same will be brought to the notice of NMCG.

Director (Technical), NMCG indicated that regarding water quality from Farrakha to Diamond Harbour, BOD is exceeding the prescribed limits at few locations marginally only. Additionally, water quality in Howrah and Kolkata area is marginally higher than the prescribed limits, but considering these areas are near Dakshin Garden Reach and Howrah Shivpuri for which large number of STPs are already under commissioning, it is expected that that at least BOD criteria will not a problem.

ED (Technical), NMCG highlighted that during last meeting, State indicated that 402 drains are tapped in terms of trash/cluster kind of system which needs to be reconfirmed by the State. Additionally, it was also informed that 105 drains are fully tapped/partially tapped and 126 drains are falling into other rivers. State was requested to provide complete inventory of drains.

Program Director, WBSPMG informed that a letter has been received indicating 761 number of drains. State had requested NMCG to indicate the list of drains available and a joint inspection can be undertaken by WBPCB & CPCB for finalization of drain inventory.

## **28. Uttrakhand:**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that number of polluted river stretches remain same (9 nos.). River Ganga along Haridwar to Sultanpur under Priority IV has been delisted and river Banganga along Idrishpur has been added under Priority V. Water quality of two river stretches for river Suswa (now under Priority II) and river Kichha (now under Priority III) has improved. However, water quality has deteriorated for 4 rivers stretches (river Kalyani now under Priority II and rivers Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar now in Priority III). Pollution abatement projects are on-going for all stretches, except

for river Kalyani in Kumaon Zone, for which proposal is under preparation by State executing agency under Namami Gange programme.

DG, NMCG highlighted the issue of wastewater visible in Bindal river from the bridge, which creates poor impression, though the same is tapped near the STP. To improve this, it was suggested that State may explore the option to intercept sewage about 200 m or so upstream of the bridge and bring it to 68 MLD STP for treatment.

DG, NMCG enquired about the status of polluted stretches, to which Director (Technical), NMCG informed that out of 9 stretches, 6 are in Udham Singh Nagar district (on various tributaries or small rivers Bhela, Dhela, Kichha, Nandor, Pilankha & Kosi) and 2 on Suswa and Ganga which are already covered by STP projects, except Kalyani river, for which proposal is being prepared by the State.

ED (Technical), NMCG suggested that State may also focus on interventions other than the identified polluted river stretches viz. in the towns like Nainital, Almora, Champawat, Tanakpur and Pithoragarh of Garhwal Mandal.

Project Director, Uttarakhand SPMG informed that out of 9 under construction STPs under Udham Singh Nagar, work of 5 STPs will be completed by December, 2023 and rest 4 STPs by March/ April, 2024. The incomplete project of Almora is also under construction from State sector funds and is expected to be completed by December, 2023. Proposals for Pithoragarh & Tanakpur are under progress, 1 STP at Haldwani has been completed under AMRUT. The proposal for associated SPS & I&D works for conveying sewage to recently commissioned Haldwani STP has recently been sent for approval. With all these interventions, no untreated sewage from Kumaon region will be discharged into rivers. In addition, another sewerage project for Haldwani worth Rs. 450 Crore under ADB funding has been sanctioned. Additionally, for Haridwar & Rishikesh, a project has been sanctioned under KfW funding consisting of 9 packages. Out of these 9 packages, tendering for 2 packages has been completed, for 2 packages it will be completed in next 15 days and the tendering/ commencement of work for these 9 packages is targeted by September, 2023.

DG, NMCG enquired about the transfer of Ghats to trusts /NGOs/ Ashrams for O&M and expressed his displeasure on slow progress for transfer of Ghats. PD, SPMG informed that transfer of Ghats to entrusted parties is under progress and informed that formalities for transfer of Chandighat is under advanced stage.

ED (Technical), NMCG highlighted the issue of high levels of heavy metals, specifically mercury and lead, found in the effluent received at Sitarganj CETP. The sudden non-compliance of the CETP indicates that the effluent being discharged by the associated industrial units does not meet the permissible limits set for these heavy metals. The accumulation of mercury and lead in the life cycle of the ecosystem poses significant dangers. As per directions issued by CPCB, there are 43 industrial units which have not installed PTUs. Industries connected to CETP not having PTUs, should not be operational. UkPCB should regularly monitor the

industrial units, submit compliance regarding the directions issued by CPCB and send a report to CPCB & NMCG ensuring action against defaulting units. DG, NMCG directed UkPCB to submit the report within 2 weeks.

DG, NMCG raised the issue of solid waste dumps piling along the banks of river and roads near the river in Uttarkashi. It was directed that these dumps should be removed immediately to avert pollution in the river. The concerned municipalities should also be sensitized about the issue and watch should be kept on the mid-way villages also.

### **29. Uttar Pradesh:**

Senior Specialist, NMCG informed that number of polluted river stretches has increased from 12 to 17. Improvement in river water quality of river Ganga has been reported as river Ganga has moved from Priority IV to V. However, river water quality of river Betwa has degraded and is now under Priority IV (from earlier Priority V). 6 new stretches have been identified, of which Bahela & Kali (W) are under Priority I and interventions for these 2 stretches have already been taken up.

With regard to sewage management, against the total sewage generation of 5500 MLD, 3819 MLD is being treated through 120 STPs. It was highlighted that certain discrepancies with respect to existing/ operational STP have been observed, such as 36 MLD Jajmau plant has been considered under existing STP and CETP also, 5 MLD STP at Sultanpur has been considered under existing STP and under construction STP list also (5 MLD STP is being upgraded to 10 MLD), addition of 2 new STPs at Noida which were earlier not reported in "Under construction list" in Dec'22 MPR. 6 STPs at Pankha – 30 MLD, Naini – 42 MLD, Phaphamau – 14 MLD, 2 at Sultanpur – 10 MLD and 2 MLD & Jaunpur – 30 MLD have been completed whereas 3 STPs at Ayodhya – 6 MLD, Bareilly – 35 MLD & Pratapgarh – 8.95 MLD have been recently completed & are under trial run. 114 STPs of 3715.7 MLD are reported to be operational and 8 STPs at Banda, Moradabad, Noida, Sultanpur, Bithoor & 3 at Rampur were reported non-operational.

25 projects (44 STPs) of 944 MLD capacity are under construction. To bridge the gap of 1681 MLD, 16 projects of 642 MLD capacity have been submitted to NMCG and 299 projects of 951 MLD capacity towards City Sanitation Plan, have been approved under SBM 2 by GoUP, for which DPRs are under preparation. The status of 299 projects remains same since last 3 months and State was requested to indicate number of DPRs that have been prepared. Baniyapurwa STP has been reported to be operational and confirmation on the same was sought from UPJN (U).

With respect to municipal solid waste, Senior Specialist, NMCG informed that against total generation of 14710 TPD, processing facility exist for 10117 TPD. During last meeting (as per Dec'22 MPR), processing facility was reported as 10433 TPD. State was requested to reconcile the data and report in the MPR. 36 MSW plants of 4305 TPD capacity are under construction with scheduled completion by

Jun'23 (revised from Mar'23). In addition, 437 MRF plants of 2185 TPD capacity are also under construction with completion timelines varying from Mar-Dec'23. It was further highlighted that incremental progress is not being reported. However, in the current MPR the list of under construction MSW processing/ MRF plants have been reported. ED (Technical) highlighted that the timelines for completion of MSW plants are being shifted by 3 months before every CMC meeting. 6280 TPD processing capacity are proposed (11 MSW plants – 695 TPD, 8 Segregated Waste plants – 485 TPD, 5 Bio-CNG plants – 1300 TPD & 3 Waste to Energy Plants – 3800 TPD). However, details regarding DPR preparation status/ approval status/ incremental progress needs to be highlighted in the MPR.

With respect to E-flow, no change has been reported since last review. Regarding floodplain demarcation, State indicated that 14446 out of 15293 pillars have been placed from Kannauj to Unnao.

DG, NMCG enquired about interventions undertaken for the polluted river stretches and highlighted that action plans for removal of these river stretches from PRS list, including timelines, must be submitted within 2 weeks' time. In case, interventions have already been taken, timelines for completion of those interventions are to be indicated. It was re-iterated that, it is the State Governments responsibility to ensure that STPs are operational and complying to design standards. It was also indicated that NMCG has developed a portal for online monitoring of STPs and requested State to connect all the existing STPs to the portal. In addition, it was further highlighted that while submitting the MPRs, State must ensure that operational/ non-operational STPs are properly indicated and also MPRs must be in line with the previous MPRs so that data inconsistency can be avoided. Regarding Solid Waste Management, State was directed to submit the reasons for extending the completion timelines and realistic completion timelines of MSW plants within 10 days.

Principal Secretary, Environment, Government of Uttar Pradesh informed that pollution load on river Sone is negligible and these new river stretches have been recently identified for which UPPCB is preparing detailed action plan. Regarding Bio-CNG plants of 1300 TPD capacity, it was informed that agreement has been signed with the agencies and land has been allocated by Nagar Nigam. Regarding 3 Waste to Energy plants of 3800 TPD capacity, an MoU of UDD with GC International has been signed.

Managing Director, UPJN (Urban) informed that for Rampur, sewer line laid earlier has been damaged at certain locations resulting in non-functional STPs (3 nos.) at Rampur. DPR for repair/ renovation of sewer line is under preparation for making it functional. ED (Technical) highlighted that the issue of non-functional sewer line is pending since last 3.5 years and no action till date has been taken by the State Government to make it functional. Similarly, for Baniyapurwa, it was informed that sewer line laid for conveying sewage to the completed STP has collapsed at certain locations and the tender for repair of the same is under finalization.

Additional Director, Urban Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh indicated that many MRF plants are functional and remaining will be completed as per the timelines provided. Further, incremental progress of SWM projects will be indicated in the subsequent MPRs.

Director (Technical), NMCG indicated that the project at Pratapgarh, under the purview of UPJN (U), which has reportedly been completed, was sanctioned under State sector scheme and Namami Gange also. UPJN (U) confirmed that the project has been completed and was requested to send a letter indicating completion of project from State sector funds and subsequently, NMCG will withdraw the sanction.

### **30. Rajasthan:**

Senior Specialist, NMCG informed that number of Polluted River Stretches has increased from 2 to 14. River water quality of river Banas has deteriorated and now has been reported under Priority I (from earlier Priority III).

Certain issues were highlighted during the meeting such as (i) Non-submission of MPRs on monthly basis, (ii) Legal issue of Bhiwadi STP pending since last 6-7 months, (iii) No progress reported for 13 STPs since last 3 months, (iv) Strict monitoring of 9 STPs having achieved more than 90% progress to ensure their completion before next CMC meeting, (v) Status of up-gradation of 8 STPs under AMRUT/ RUIDP same since May'22, (vi) Development of mechanism for daily assessment & capacity utilization reporting/ compliance status of STPs/ CETPs, (vii) Increase in processing capacity of Solid Waste Management. Further, the State was also requested to share the link & credentials of application developed by RUIDP for online monitoring of STPs with NMCG.

DG, NMCG expressed his displeasure on increase in number of polluted river stretches from 2 to 14 which may be due increase in monitoring or actually pollution level has increased. Regarding delisting of polluted river stretches, it was informed that State needs to follow up with CPCB as NMCG will consider the data provided by CPCB only. He further expressed his displeasure and sought clarifications from State regarding non-submission of MPRs on monthly basis. State was directed to share the timelines for upgradation of 8 STPs within 5 days/ the data regarding online monitoring of STPs which could be integrated with PRAYAG platform of NMCG. State was also requested to inform about the proposal to be submitted for rejuvenation of Jhojri river.

Director & Divisional Head, WQM CPCB informed that the draft report was sent to all SPCBs with a request to verify the recorded water quality data and submit their response within a stipulated timeline. However, no comments have been received from any of the Pollution Control Boards.

Senior Environmental Engineer, RSPCB informed that during last meeting Member Secretary, RSPCB indicated that State has represented to CPCB that the newly added polluted river stretches are very small drains and carry less rainwater and

requested CPCB to reconsider adding these river stretches in the PRS list. It was further informed that State has submitted their representation vide letter dated 5th April, 2023. However, he informed that they will re-submit the letter to CPCB for consideration.

Secretary, LSG, Government of Rajasthan informed that State Environment Department is the nodal agency for submission of MPRs and ensured that MPRs will be submitted on time. Regarding Bhiwadi STP, it was informed that the matter is pending in Hon'ble High Court. A team was constituted to identify alternate land which has been identified now and issue will be resolved in next 2 weeks. Regarding no progress of 13 STPs, it was informed that 1 STP is Bhiwadi STP, notice has been issued to contractors of 2 STPs and for the remaining 10 STPs sufficient progress has been achieved which has not been captured in the MPR and will be included in the subsequent MPRs. With respect to 9 STPs having more than 90% progress, it was informed that fortnightly reviews are being done and all these STPs will be completed by Jun'23. Regarding upgradation of 8 STPs, 7 STPs have been recently approved under AMRUT 2 and 1 is taken RUIDP (external funding from ADB). Tendering has been completed for all 8 STPs and work order has been issued for 5 STPs. The timelines for completion of these projects will be indicated in the MPR. With respect to daily assessment/ monitoring of STPs, RUIDP has developed an application for monitoring of all the STPs. Further, OCEMS have been installed in most of the STPs while for the remaining it will be installed soon.

With respect to Solid Waste Management, it was informed that 19 new MRF plants, 2 waste processing plants have been added, works orders for Waste to Energy plants at Jaipur & Jodhpur has been issued. Regarding Jhojri river, a project for cleaning of sewerage and drainage of Jodhpur city along river Jhojri amounting to Rs. 600 Crore has been approved by Urban Development Department (ADB funded) during Apr'23 and work order has been issued. Regarding feasibility report for rejuvenation of Jhojri river, inputs from RSPCB shall be included in the MPR.

### **31. Bihar**

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG highlighted that against total sewage generation of 1100 MLD in the State, under Namami Gange programme 745 MLD STP capacity has been sanctioned. Out of 745 MLD, 233.5 MLD treatment capacity has been installed and 381 MLD STP capacity is under construction. 130.5 MLD STP capacity is under the tendering process. Out of the 233.5 MLD installed capacity, 102 MLD capacity is currently being utilized from 8 STPs located at Patna (Saidpur, Beur, Karmalichak, Pahari), Sultanganj, Barh, Soenpur and Naugachia.

During the month of Sep'22, 909 kms. of sewer network was laid which has increased to 1160 kms. in December, 2022 and to 1259 kms. in March, 2023. 13 DPRs with a capacity of 303 MLD capacity have been received at NMCG comprising of important towns like Buxar, Gaya, Arrah, Raxaul, Darbhanga, Kishanganj and Samastipur and are at various stages of approval and Third Party Appraisal.

Considering sewage generation of 1900 MLD (in 2037 considering towns with population more than 20,000), State Government will prepare 43 DPRs for I&D and STP scheme with 343 MLD capacity and 76 DPRs on FSTP scheme corresponding to 482 MLD capacity to treat the sewage generation in the State.

It was further highlighted that polluted river stretches have increased from 6 to 18 and while sanctioning projects NMCG will prioritize projects in these stretches only. During the discussion, it was informed to CPCB that SPCB, Bihar has already sent a request letter in January, 2023 where they have mentioned that for 7 locations along 6 river stretches namely Dhous, Bagmati, Gandak, Ghaghra, Parmar and Sone the BOD was found above 3mg/l only in one observation which should be considered before declaring the stretch as PRS. In several other stretches as well, similar observations has been seen. CPCB has agreed to look after the request made by SPCB and will reply accordingly.

Issues pertaining to time extension and price variation requests should be carefully checked and recommended within a given time period to ensure proper cash flow in projects are not hampered. It has been seen many time that EOT requests are sent to NMCG after expiry of current currency of contract. Such practice shall be avoided.

Director General, NMCG directed State to ensure timely release of payments to the Concessionaire.

### **32. Chhattisgarh**

No officer was present from the State during the meeting. Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG highlighted that there are no major issues in the State apart from identification of Model river. Against the total sewage generation of 600 MLD, STP with capacity of 360.5 MLD has been created through installation of 14 STPs. Capacity utilization is 178 MLD. Another 11 STPs with capacity of 88 MLD is under construction and are expected to be completed in December 23 to March 24. With respect to polluted river stretches, it was indicated that PRS have increased from 5 to 6. River Arpa (Bilaspur stretch) has been included in PRS under Priority IV. For all these polluted stretches projects are already taken up. State has already taken up project in Bilaspur and treatment facility has been completed to minimize pollution in river Arpa. However, network laying is yet to be completed and after completion of network the pollution will be further arrested.

### **33. Jharkhand**

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG informed that there are no issues in the State apart from increase in polluted river stretches from 7 to 9. 3 stretches were removed (Nalkari, Sankh & Konar) and 5 new stretches (Koina, Kharkhai, Katri, Harmu & Bokaro) have been added. 3 projects are sanctioned for the PRS Damodar at towns Dhanbad, Phusro & Ramgarh. The works of Phusro I&D and STP scheme was awarded on 27.04.2023 and is expected to be completed by December, 2024. 8

bids have been received for Ramgarh I&D and STP scheme and for Dhanbad I&D and STP scheme the last date of bid submission is 14.06.2023.

Director, SUDA earlier informed that projects taken up for Damodar stretch will take care of PRS at Bokaro, Garga, Jumar PRS as well being near to the proposed projects towns. For Harmu, new projects are to be taken up in Ranchi.

DG, NMCG directed State to prepare time bound action for ensuring that no untreated sewage is being discharged in to the rivers. Further, State was also directed to submit a report regarding reasons for inclusion or deletion of additional PRS to CPCB within a week's time.

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.

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**List of participants**

1. Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, D/o WR, RD & GR, M/o Jal Shakti – in chair
2. Shri G Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG cum Project Director, NRCD
3. Shri D P Mathuria, Executive Director (Technical), NMCG
4. Smt. Tanvi Garg, Director AMRUT, MoHUA
5. Shri P K Mishra, Director & Divisional Head, WQM, CPCB
6. Shri N Ashok Babu, Director, NRCD
7. Shri Brijesh Sikka, Sr. Consultant, NMCG
8. Shri V K Chaurasia, Joint Advisor, MoHUA
9. Shri S K Srivastava, Director, NRCD
10. Dr. Pravin Mutiyar, Director (Technical), NMCG
11. Shri Rajat Gupta, Sr. Specialist, NMCG
12. Shri Saumyasib Mukhopadhyay Sr. Environment Specialist, NMCG
13. Dr. Sabita M Singh, Joint Director, NRCD
14. Dr. P Ryambai, Assistant Director, NRCD
15. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
16. Shri N K Madan, Sr. Monitoring Expert, NMCG
17. Shri Vijay Yadav, Civil Engineer, NMCG
18. Shri Mahender Singh, Monitoring Expert, NMCG
19. Smt. Anu Chetal, Scientist C, NMCG
20. Mrs. Girija, GIZ
21. Mr. Sumit, GIZ
22. Mr. Anuj Kushwaha, Support Engineer, PMC-NMCG
23. Mrs. Shubhanjali Saxena, Environmental Specialist, PMC-NMCG