


**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: 18<sup>th</sup> February 2022

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Minutes of the 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT Matter OA No.673 of 2018 held on 04.02.2022 from 10.00 AM on-wards**

A copy of Minutes of the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT matter O.A. No. 673 of 2018 held through Video Conferencing on 04.02.2022 from 10.00 AM on-wards, 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) 18.2.2022  
Executive Director-Technical, NMCG  
[ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in](mailto: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, Porvrom, 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
11. Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Room No. 320, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru -560001
12. Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695001
13. Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, MP Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhavan, Bhopal – 462004
14. Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, CS office main Building, Mantralaya, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, Madame Cama Road, Mumbai – 400032
15. Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, South Block, Old Secretariat, Imphal – 795001
16. Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat Building, Room no 316, Shillong – 793001
17. Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram, New Secretariat Complex, Aizwal – 796001
18. Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland, Civil Secretariat, Kohima – 797004
19. Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, General Administration Department, Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar – 751001
20. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh – 160001
21. Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur – 302005
22. Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim, New Secretariat, Gangtok – 737101
23. Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai-600009
24. Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, Block C, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Telangana Secretariat Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Telangana
25. Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura, New Secretariat Complex Secretariat – 799010, Agartala, West Tripura
26. Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room No. 110, Lal bahadur Sastri Bhawan, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow – 226001
27. Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand, 4 Subhash Road, Uttarakhand, Secretariat Dehradun – 248001
28. Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal, Nabanna, 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:**

1. Secretary, Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment, J&K, Room no. 2/33-34, Main Building, Civil Secretariat, J&K, Jammu.
2. Secretary, Department of Environment, Science and Technology Paryavaran Bhawan, Near US Club, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171001
3. Principal Secretary, MGSIPA Complex, Sector-26, adjacent Sacred Heart School, Chandigarh, 160019

4. Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Environment Department of Environment & Climate Change, R.No. 108, 7th Floor, Main Secretariat Sec16, Chandigarh 160017
5. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, U.P., Room No. 601, Babu Bhawan Secretariat, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow – 226001.
6. Special Chief Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest, Science & technology, 4th Block, Ground Floor, Room No:268, A.P Secretariat Office, Velagapudi
7. Secretary, Department of Environment and Forest, H-Block, 2nd Floor Janata Bhawan, Dispur, Guwahati 781006, Assam
8. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Van Vibhag Rd, Nehru Nagar, Patliputra Colony, Patna, Bihar 800013
9. Additional Chief Secretary (Forests & Environment), Forests & Environment Department, Block 14, 8 th floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar - 382 010 Gujarat.
10. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. S-2/23, Mahanadi bhawan, Mantralaya, Nava Raipur, Atal Nagar, Raipur - 492001
11. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Forest, Environment and Ecology, Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No. 447, 4th Floor, Gate no. 2, Multi-storey Building, Bangalore-560001.
12. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. 406 4th Floor Annex II, Secretariat, Kerala Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, PIN- 695001
13. Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Environment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Paryavaran Parisar, E- 5, Arera Colony, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 462016
14. Principal Secretary, Environment Department, Maharashtra 15th Floor, New Administrative Building, Madam Cama Road, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032
15. Additional Secretary, Forests & Environment Deptt, Secretariat Building, North Range, Forest Colony, Khasi Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya 793001
16. Deputy Conservator of Forest (Headquarters) Environment, Forests & Climate Change Department Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl Mizoram.
17. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Secretariat, Kohima, Nagaland Tel.- 0370-2243025
18. Additional Chief Secretary, State Silvicultural garden, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751003
19. Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Rajasthan 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004
20. Principal Secretary, Chief Project Director (SBFP-JICA), Forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department, Government of Sikkim
21. Principal Secretary, Namakkal Kavignar Maaligai, Fort St. George, Chennai 600 009
22. Secretary, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Vigyan Prajukti O Paribesh Bhawan, P.N. Complex, Gorkhabasti, Agartala, West Tripura, PIN-799006
23. Special. Chief Secretary, TSCOST, 4th Floor, Aranya Bhavan, Saifabad, Hyderabad, Telangana State, Pin – 500004
24. Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Territorial Division), Department of Environment & Forest Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forest, Daman, Fort Area, Post Office Moti Daman Daman cz

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

45. The Member Secretary, Jharkhand Pollution Control Board, T.A Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi – 834004
46. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church St., Bengaluru-560 001
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48. The Member Secretary, Manipur Pollution Control Board, Lamphelpat, Imphal West D.C. Office Complex Imphal– 795004
49. The Member Secretary, Meghalaya Pollution Control Board Arden- Lumpyngngad Shillong: 793014
50. The Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland – 797112
51. The Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, E-5, Arera Colony, Paryavaran Parisar, Bhopal - 462 016, Madhya Pradesh
52. The Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 2nd – 4th Floor Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Nr. Sion Circle, Sion (E) Mumbai – 400 022
53. The Member Secretary, Mizoram Pollution Control Board, New Secretariat Complex, Khatla Thlanmual Peng, Khatla, Aizawl, Mizoram: 796001
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56. The Member Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board, A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit – VIII, Bhubaneswar – 751012
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59. The Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-3, I.E. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 018
60. The Member Secretary, Tripura Pollution Control Board, Vigyan Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala – 799006
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62. The Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand – 248001
63. The Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building.No. TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010
64. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106
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, Department of Water Resources, 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. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi – 110003
5. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
6. PS ED (Projects), NMCG
7. Adviser, NRCD

**Minutes of the 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee held on 04.02.2022 through Video Conferencing regarding 351 polluted river stretches based on the directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018**

The 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted by Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018 was held through video conferencing with the States on 04.02.2022 from 10.00 AM onwards in Conference Room, NMCG under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The list of participants of NMCG, NRCO, MoHUA and CPCB present at the meeting is at *Annexure-I*.

II. Director General, NMCG welcomed all the participants and requested all to ensure timely submission of the MPRs with authentic and updated information, which helps in monitoring the progress. He further informed that as a part of MoU signed between DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti and Israel, a training programme is proposed on “*Urban Water-Regulation, Technology and Economics of Sustainable Water Management at Urban Centers*”, for which a delegation from India shall be visiting Israel tentatively in April 2022. Therefore, **the States are requested to nominate 1-2 officials (fully vaccinated with 3 doses against COVID-19) and submit their details to NMCG preferably within the next 10 days for further processing at this end.** It was also informed that NMCG along with IIT-Roorkee is preparing ‘*Guidelines on Constructed Wetland Systems*’. In order to analyze the status of constructed wetlands in different geographical and climatic conditions, a detailed status of all the available constructed wetlands in States/ UTs is required. **Therefore, the States are requested to provide the details of the existing constructed wetlands in the State/ UT along with their status and performance.**

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted about the need to bridge the gap between sewage generation and treatment capacity in the country. Due to lack in sewer network connections, utilization capacity of the existing STPs also remains low. AMRUT 2.0 has been announced by the Govt. with the objective that no untreated sewage generated in the cities gets discharged into any water body, and this is to be achieved with 5 years. **States may, therefore, take up proposals under AMRUT 2.0 for bridging the gap between sewage generation & treatment capacity and with regard to sewerage network connections. It was also informed that the timelines directed by Hon'ble NGT for achieving this goal has already lapsed, and the States need to take up and complete the requisite works with utmost priority.**

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

Through a presentation, progress made by the States was highlighted and the issues related to sewage, industrial and solid waste management in the States based on the information submitted in MPRs were brought out for review.

**1. West Bengal**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that there are 17 polluted river stretches in the State of which many rivers fall under Priority V (8 nos.) and the stretch of river Ganga falls under Priority III. The total sewage generation in the State is 2758 MLD, against which total 31 STPs (including Eastern Kolkata Wetland) having cumulative capacity of 1385 MLD are operational. 10 STPs of 323.25 MLD capacity are under construction, including Hooghly-Chinsurah which has been recently awarded and 20 STPs of 328 MLD capacity are under proposal/ tendering. The gap in treatment capacity was reported to be 379 MLD. 15 existing STPs are reported to be complying to the standards. 4 STPs (Halisahar, Budge-Budge and 2 at Barrakpore) are complete, but capacity utilization was reported to be low due to lack of house service connections. State was requested to expedite the same.

The completion timelines of 12 STPs have been revised from March 2022 to May 2022. The State was requested to adhere to the earlier completion timeline of March 2022. The issue of change in STP capacity of Ghusighata STP from 170 MLD to 167 MLD and its progress was flagged as the completion timeline has been indicated as May 2022 & no progress has been reported in the MPR. Further, the issue of change in land for Maheshtala STP was also raised as the same is leading to delay in Financial Closure of the project. It was apprised that Govt. of West Bengal has taken up river Karola as Model river having 47 number of outfalls. The work has reportedly been completed by providing screens & aeration facility followed by disinfection through chlorination. With respect to industrial pollution and solid waste management, it was informed that the status is the same as reported in the last MPR.

ED (Tech), NMCG flagged the issue of excessive Faecal Coliforms in the river water and inadequate information on the status of DPRs for the remaining projects. Director (Technical), NMCG informed that State shall be submitting 9 DPRs by end of February 2022 and 2 DPRs by end of March 2022.



Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), West Bengal informed that water quality of river Karola has been restored and this stretch can be removed from the list of polluted river stretches. Govt. of West Bengal has also adopted in-situ treatment for river Kansai, Jalangi, Silabati and Kalijani, where civil works have been completed & the other works shall be completed within 9 months. It was further informed with regard to municipal solid waste management that out of 107 legacy dumpsites, bio-mining of legacy waste has been undertaken in 78 dumpsites. At Kharagpur, Konnagar, Raiganj and Ranaghat, the legacy dumpsites have been completely cleared.

With regard to liquid waste management, the State is preparing the Integrated Faecal Sludge Management policy, which will be notified shortly. Currently the draft policy has been uploaded on UD&MA website for public feedback. In Dumdum, 1 Faecal sludge management unit is operational and 2<sup>nd</sup> unit of 30 KLD capacity shall be operational by March 2022. As a part of Faecal sludge policy, household waste shall be transported to the under-utilized STPs, which has already started in Barrakpore, and shall be replicated in other under-utilized STPs in the absence of household connectivity to sewer networks. It was further informed that the bids were invited for Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) and work orders are being issued for installation of total 47 OCEMS. State requested NMCG to provide funds for the same amounting to Rs.9.39 crore. With regard to use of mobile app for water quality and STP monitoring, it has been informed that CPCB has developed a mobile app where the static and dynamic data of all the STPs are getting digitized. So far 12 STPs have been digitized through this app and remaining 18 STPs shall be connected soon.

With regard to Ghusighata project, it was informed that the project has been dropped as the Hon'ble judges of NGT's Eastern Bench made a field visit and proposed that instead of having a single STP, there should be 5 decentralized STPs in different municipalities (Bagjola, Barasag, Madhamgram, North Dundum & New Barrakpore), outfalls of which will eventually fall in to river Vidyadhari. It was also informed that as per NMCG, for these 5 decentralized STPs, funds shall not be available under Namami Gange as these do not fall under Ganga basin. However, Irrigation & Waterways Department, Govt. of West Bengal has indicated that these fall under Ganga basin and funding of these projects may be considered under Namami Gange. In addition, GIS mapping & geo-tagging, including locational

coordinates, of at least 10 wetlands in each district is expected to be completed within the next 15 - 20 days.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS appreciated the efforts of the State Government towards work done for river Karola and on-going efforts in respect of solid waste management. State was requested to clarify on the gap in sewage treatment capacity after submission of proposed 11 DPRs. Additionally, details about capacity utilization, plan for funding of sewage treatment projects from AMRUT or other schemes were also sought.

Director (Technical), NMCG indicated that though the outfall of the 5 decentralized STPs is in Ganga basin, but the flow is not towards river Ganga and NMCG's priority is to treat the sewage flowing into river Ganga.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that the flows into Bagjola Canal is controlled and regulated through the existing lockgate, which ensures that during high tide the water from river Hooghly flows into the canal with outfall into Bidyadhari, which flows parallel to Hooghly directly into Bay of Bengal. Further, regarding OCEMS, it was informed that rates for centralized OCEMS have been obtained and decision of rate contract for the same is pending.

DG, NMCG indicated that types of sensors are being categorized into 3 categories, namely for urban areas, rural areas & where there is less pollution and after finalization of rate contract, the same shall be sent to State for actions at their end. In addition, the issue of Financial closure of Maheshtala project (due in January 2022) was also flagged due to non-availability of land leading to delay in completion of project.

ACS (Environment), West Bengal informed that with regard to gap in sewage treatment, 11 draft DPRs of 550 MLD are under preparation against gap of 380 MLD. With respect to Maheshtala project, it was informed that due to litigation the STP location needs to be changed. Considering the delay in decision from Hon'ble High Court and strict timelines from Hon'ble NGT, new land has been identified at a nearby location (an existing defunct STP site) which is in the possession of KMDA.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed State to submit the proposal for alternative site towards Maheshtala project for consideration by NMCG.

ACS (Environment), West Bengal indicated that for installation of OCEMS, CPCB has prescribed the model implemented by Uttarakhand to be adopted and sought directions from NMCG for issuing work orders including funding for the same.

Additional Director, CPCB informed that directions have already been sent to the States regarding parameters & specifications for installation of OCEMS and all States have been requested to follow model implemented in Uttarakhand.

ACS (Environment), West Bengal further requested NMCG to provide unutilized/ surplus funds to Govt. of West Bengal for 5 decentralized STP projects considering that their outfall is in Ganga Basin. Secretary DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS clarified that funding for the these decentralized projects under Namami Gange programme may depend on whether the flows outfall into Hoogly or not.

## **2. Haryana**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that in Haryana sufficient treatment capacity is available. The main issues are non-compliance of STPs and poor utilization of some critical STPs in Panipat & Sonapat which directly impact the water quality of River Yamuna. As per MPR of November 2021, the State generates approximately 1,495 MLD of sewage against which 156 STPs of 1834 MLD exist, which are being utilized at 1,454 MLD capacity. Out of these, 72 STPs are reported to be non-complying (25 in Ghaggar, 24 in Yamuna and 23 in others). Of the 24 non-complying STPs (332 MLD) reported in Yamuna basin, 4 STPs are in Sonapat, 4 STPs are in Jhajjar/ Bahadurgarh, 8 STPs are in Nuh, 1 STP are in Faridabad and 1 STP are in Gurugram. The STPs from Yamunanagar, Karnal, Panipat and Sonapat are discharging their effluent upstream of Wajirabad Barrage, which is critical to Delhi. The STPs of Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh and Gurugram discharge into Najafgarh drain via Mungespur drain i.e. downstream of Wajirabad barrage in Delhi. The STPs of Faridabad, Palwal and Nuh discharge into Yamuna river downstream of Okhla, Delhi, which is critical to the river water quality at Mathura and Vrindavan. The progress of under construction STPs is good except some projects in Sonapat and Faridabad. Further, it has been observed that 4 CETPS out of 19 CETPs (190 MLD) are non-complying.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed Haryana State agencies to make serious efforts to reduce pollution, make all STPs and CETPs compliant with proper reporting, improve the utilization of STP capacities as approximately 500 MLD of sewage is being discharged without any treatment. There appears to be lack of coordination among various Departments in the State like ULBs, HSVP, PHED, Irrigation, etc due to which Delhi is facing a lot of

problem. The State was directed to provide clarifications with regard observations made in the presentation.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Haryana informed that there are practical problems in monitoring the functioning of STPs on 24 x 7 basis. Some mechanism must be suggested to monitor the defaulters/ violators. It is also requested to send a Central expert team to Haryana for further discussion on the matter.

ED (Tech), NMCG suggested to connect all OCEMS systems installed at STPs to CPCB and HPCB servers for keeping a check on running of STPs without any interruption and also to keep a tab on the major polluters thus identified. He also informed that some towns have underutilized STP capacities and the drains carrying untreated wastewater flow adjacent to locations of these STPs and discharge into river Yamuna directly. The flows in these drains can be tapped and treated in these underutilized STPs, for which there is hesitancy on part of State Agencies.

Member Secretary, Haryana Pollution Control Board informed that due to change in treatment standards from BoD/TSS - 20/50 to 10/10 and FC to 100, a large number of STPs are not complying. Many STPs are in the process of being upgraded, which will be completed within a year. An action plan has been prepared for both Yamuna & Ghaggar rivers. The gap in certain areas is due lack of sewerage system, which are in the process of being laid. Action has been already taken against the 4 CETPs which are not complying. An action plan is also prepared for reuse of 80% treated sewage by 2024-25. Further, it was informed that the matter is being regularly reviewed at the level of Chief Secretary, Haryana for close monitoring of the issues. Online Monitoring Systems have been installed in 144 STPs across the State, which are connected to CPCB and State PCB servers and the process of installation is going on in 12 STPs. During the review meeting by Hon'ble CM of the State, it has been directed for taking action for making the non-conforming industrial areas in the State complying either by shifting of industries or by installation of new CETPs in the area. Further, it was directed to install more number of water quality monitoring stations, and the State shall be installing 5 new monitoring stations shortly and 10 more stations at a later stage. Detailed plan for wetland conservation is under process. A Groundwater Regulatory Authority has been constituted for regulating the extraction of groundwater in the State. An Environment Management Plan for all districts has been prepared and District Level Committees have been constituted.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS requested NMCG and CPCB to form an expert team and visit and guide Haryana to take further steps to stop pollution. The issues may be reviewed in a meeting at Chief Secretary level at the end of visit.

### **3. Himachal Pradesh**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the estimated sewage generation in the State is 191 MLD for which 68 STPs of 121.24 MLD capacity are in operation as per MPR of December 2021. The utilization capacity is reported to be 81.35 MLD. Through alternative technology (Soak Pits, Septic Tanks), 109 MLD of sewage is being treated. Only 5 STPs out of 68 STPs are reported to be non-complying. There is one 25 MLD CETP at Baddi which is complying, while one CETP of 5 MLD at Kala Amb is under construction, but no completion date has been indicated. A gap of 70 MLD in treatment of sewage and 1/3<sup>rd</sup> in utilization capacity of the existing STPs was observed. The delay in commissioning of Paonta Sahib STP has been observed due to delay in supply of power to the site.

Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board informed that the gap in sewage treatment presently is being treated by soak pits and alternate technologies due to geography of the terrain. State Government is trying to utilize unused capacity of existing sewage treatment plants and also various STPs are in process of upgradation. The completion of 5 MLD CETP at Kala Amb is also scheduled by February 2022.

### **4. Madhya Pradesh**

Principal Secretary (Environment), Madhya Pradesh attended the meeting along with other State officials. Principal Secretary, (UADD), Madhya Pradesh informed that against the gap in sewage treatment of 400 MLD, DPRs are under preparation and projects will be taken under AMRUT 2. Certain ongoing STP projects have contractual issues, which will be sorted out soon and these projects will be completed by June 2023.

The functioning of existing STPs was reported satisfactory till last review, but water quality parameters of some STPs have now been reported to be beyond permissible limits. For the stretch of Nagda, a team will be sent for ascertaining the situation and taking remedial action. For river Khan, especially in the downstream of Indore city, there are new urban settlements coming up and their sewage needs to be channelized into the new STP, which is part of AMRUT-2, including the stretch at Sakarkhedi where parameters are unsatisfactory. In the

stretch of Ujjain also the parameters are beyond the limit. Indore sewerage project is in progress and is being executed by TATA Projects. A meeting with TATA Projects for expediting the progress has been scheduled and by June 2022 the project is expected to be completed. Post completion of this project, the water quality in this stretch will improve. It was further informed that in Indore, some areas are not connected with the STP and some industries are also not connected with CETP. Action against the polluting industries has been taken and around 30 industries have been closed.

Director (Technical), NMCG indicated that the issues pertaining to Indore & Ujjain of river Khan are important since river Khan merges into river Kshipra and many VIP references in this regard are being received at NMCG. It was further informed that Nagda is the most polluted stretch of river Chambal because fresh water is stored in a barrage and downstream of the barrage, a nala drains into the river. NMCG has been repeatedly requesting the State that if they require any financial assistance, they may submit the DPR to NMCG. However, no response has been received in this regard. Similarly, NMCG team had visited the stretch of river Mandakini and it was found that the situation is very poor.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS requested State to respond on the issues of Nagda, Ujjain & Chitrakoot raised by NMCG.

Principal Secretary, (UADD), MP informed that Nagda town is having bio-remediation treatment facility. In addition, a team will be sent for inspecting the stretch and if nala is merging downstream of barrage, then, based on the report of the team, appropriate action will be taken. Further, it was informed that in Chitrakoot, sewerage work is ongoing and the project is expected to be completed by June 2022. With regard to pollution of Kshipra river at Ujjain & Indore, a team had visited and a detailed plan has been worked out and action is being taken.

## **5. Uttarakhand**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that works in the State are being regularly reviewed and there are no major issues. It was updated that one project was sanctioned by NMCG for Kumaon region, with 6 bigger STPs and 9 smaller STPs for which work is about to begin. It was informed that few STPs were damaged during flooding in the State and the damage is being rectified.

Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board informed that out of all the 67 existing STPs in the State, only 1 old STP at Nainital is non-complying with the standard notified by MoEF &CC and State is trying to upgrade this STP. Further, it is informed that all 3 CETPs existing in the State are complying. All industries in the State are connected to the CETPs, except for 24 industries in Pantnagar, which shall be connected by December 2022.

Senior Consultant, NMCG requested the State to submit details with regard to status of wetland conservation activities undertaken and proposed in the State.

Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board informed that WWF has identified 800 wetlands in entire Uttarakhand, out of which 80% wetlands are river bodies. State has identified 55 wetlands outside the forest area and decision is to be taken for preparation of management plan. Subsequently, it has been decided that brief document and management plan for wetlands in 4 districts of Haridwar, Chamoli, Udham Singh Nagar and Uttarkashi shall be prepared and the proposal will be submitted to NMCG through WWF.

## **6. Delhi**

DG, NMCG informed that the estimated sewage generation in the Delhi State is 3,273 MLD for which 34 STPs of 2624 MLD capacity are in operation as per MPR of December 2021. The utilization capacity of the STPs is reported to be 2,340 MLD (89%). 11 STPs of 710 MLD are reported to be complying. Presently 932 MLD untreated wastewater is discharging into river Yamuna. There is a gap of 650 MLD (143 MGD) in sewage treatment facility. 6 out of 13 existing CETPs are reported to be complying.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS asserted that there should not be any gap at all in treatment capacity in Delhi, and the State Government should clearly indicate gap in sewage treatment as well as the plan to meet the gap in their monthly progress reports. Delhi Government agencies were directed to take serious efforts to fill the gap of 650 MLD in treatment capacity, to put in efforts to ensure that all STPs are complying, to meet the committed dates for the ongoing projects and improve the compliance status of the CETPs along with proper reporting. The State was directed to provide clarifications on the observations made in the presentation.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Delhi attended the meeting along with other State officials. It was informed that the existing CETPs currently with the CETP societies shall be taken over by Delhi Jal Board for upgradation and maintenance. With regard to the solid

waste management, it was informed that to bridge the gap, Municipal Corporations of Delhi plans to set up additional treatment facilities of total 7213 TPD. Of this, land is yet to be finalized for 2000 TPD capacity plant proposed by EDMC.

CEO, Delhi Jal Board informed that DJB is committed to fill all the gap in treatment capacity in a time bound manner. Coronation Pillar STP of 318 MLD, which was inspected by DG, NMCG is scheduled for completion by February 2022. Rehabilitation of STPs at Okhla, Rithala and Kondli are expected to be completed by December 2022. After completion of these projects, DJB will be able to add 130 MGD (40 MGD from CP + 40 MGD from Rithala + 50 MGD from Kondli & Okhla) treatment capacity by December 2022. DJB is also taking up construction of 14 Decentralized STPs for which tenders will be out by February 2022. With regard to the compliance issue of the STPs, DJB is planning to tender out for upgradation and enhancement of these STPs to the design parameters of BOD-10 and TSS - 10 mg/l by February 2022, and work for upgradation of the STPs is expected to be started by March 2022. Presently the utilization of the CETPs is very low. Therefore, tenders have been called for tapping all the outlets of industrial units to CETPs and all tapings will be completed by March 2022. Once all the CETPs are taken over by DJB from the respective societies, all CETPs will be made compliant.

## **7. Uttar Pradesh**

Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG informed that the estimated sewage generation in the State is 5500 MLD, against which sewage of 3483 MLD is being treated through 110 STPs. Since last meeting, 4 STPs of total 66 MLD capacity (Kasganj - 15 MLD, Vidhyanchal – 7 MLD, Etah – 24 MLD & Modinagar – 20 MLD) have been completed and are under trial run. The capacity utilization has been reported as 2905 MLD, which is 83% of the installed capacity. Out of 110 existing STPs, 105 STPs are operational whereas 5 STPs are not operational for long. Another 43 STPs (including 4 completed STPs) having 963 MLD capacity are under construction. In addition, 15 proposed STPs of 405 MLD capacity are under tendering. The gap in treatment capacity was indicated to be 649 MLD. DPRs for 37 projects of 822 MLD capacity are reportedly under preparation.

Further, critical issues were also highlighted such as (i) Moradabad & Lucknow STP projects being sub-judice; (ii) contracts for 2 projects at Balia & Pratapgarh terminated – State to expedite engaging new agency; (iii) non-completion of Baniyapurwa STP, though physical



progress reported as 98% since last 2 years; (iv) no progress reported on 5 STP projects (at Bulandshahr, Hapur, Aligarh, Rae Bareilly & Lucknow) since last review meeting; (v) non-compliance of STPs increased from 14 to 21. State was requested to resolve these issues and closely follow-up the progress of 14 STPs of 292 MLD capacity, which are due for completion by March 2022.

With respect to industrial management, it was indicated that there are 7 CETPs, out of which 4 are complying and 1 CETP at Jajmau is under construction under Namami Gange. Work has been awarded for upgradation of Banther CETP, bids are under evaluation for Unnao CETP- State needs to expedite the same, and upgradation work for Mathura CETP is 50% complete. 2 CETPs at Rooma & Jajmau are not complying to the discharge standards. During the last meeting, it was reported that more number of ETPs are now non-complaint and no status of individual ETPs have been indicated in the latest MPR, which needs to be done.

With respect to municipal solid waste, out of total 14710 TPD MSW generation, 10433 TPD is being processed. 18 waste processing plants of 6020 TPD capacity, including recently commissioned plant of 500 TPD at Ghaziabad, are operational. Incremental progress for 8 plants of 895 TPD capacity at Fatehpur, Sambhal, Badaun, Mirzapur, Ballia, Rampur, Jhansi & Meerut scheduled for completion by March 2022 needs to be reported in the MPR. With respect to land issues for 8 plants of 930 TPD, it has been reported that land issues for Bareilly, Firozabad, Bhadohi, Loni & Gorakhpur has been resolved and for Nazibabad, Basti & Akbarpur, alternative sites are being identified. Further, 20 plants of 1720 TPD capacity are under tendering and scheduled for completion by December 2022. DPR for 14 plants of 2025 TPD capacity is to be presented before SHPC. C&D waste processing plants of 1300 TPD capacity at Noida, Ghaziabad & Prayagraj are operational. Incremental progress for C&D waste processing plants at Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi & Kanpur scheduled for commissioning by March 2022 needs to be reported in MPR.

With respect to E-flow, it was indicated that e-flow has been decided for rivers Ghagra, Rapti, Ramganga, Saryu & Betwa, whereas for rivers Yamuna & Ganga (Unnao to UP Border) is yet to be decided. Remaining are non-perennial rivers, and thus e-flow cannot be maintained as per MPR. With regards to flood plain demarcation zone, it was informed that 6590 out of 15293 pillars have been placed for demarcation of river Ganga from Kannauj to Unnao. In addition, floodplain zones for river Hindon, Yamuna, Varuna & Gomti have been decided and work is under progress. No model river has been identified by the State yet.

Secretary (UDD), Uttar Pradesh informed that since last review meeting, 4 more STPs of total 66 MLD capacity have come under trial run and 5 non-operational STPs are under renovation by ULBs. With regard to DPRs for 37 projects of 822 MD, it was informed that DPRs are under preparation and detailed plan will be sent by 15.02.2022. For Pratapgarh project, it was informed that the project will be completed under State funding and a request for cancellation of AA&ES shall be submitted in due course. Regarding Baniyapurwa project, it was informed that main sewer line has collapsed and the STP is presently functional at 1 MLD capacity. STP project at Banda is expected to be completed by February 2022.

MD, UPJN informed that Rae Bareilly shall be completed by February 2022, Hapur and Sultanpur by March 2022 and Aligarh by June 2022. The repair of main sewer line for Baniyapurwa STP is proposed to be taken under State-sector scheme. Regarding non-complying STPs, it was informed that Firozabad & Dinapur (80 MLD) STPs are complying now, works are under progress for Mainpuri STP, Kanpur 5 MLD STP is expected to be renovated by 15.02.2022 and renovation of Vindhyachal STP is complete but power connection is pending.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS requested State to respond on the identification of Model river. State informed that after appointment of ACS, Irrigation Dept. the work for identification of Model river shall be taken up.

Secretary (Environment), GoUP informed that show-cause notice to the non-compliant Rooma CETP has been issued and the plant was reported to be running on 50% capacity. For non-compliant Jajmau CETP, number of industries connected to the CETP have been limited, 84 industries have been closed and 90 industries have been issued show-cause notices. Further, show-cause notice to the contractor (M/s. Shapoorji Pallonji) has also been issued for non-compliance of CETP. It is expected that post completion of another CETP at Jajmau, the issue shall be resolved.

ED (Tech), NMCG indicated that for Bulandshahr project, though the STP is expected to be completed soon, the issue of conveyance of sewage through the sewer network to the STP remains. The issue of e-flow data for Kanpur barrage is also not being shared with CWC by the State. The present status of project for 8 constructed wetlands for Kali East sanctioned by NMCG, and to be implemented by Irrigation Department is also pending for the last 9 months, and needs to be expedited. The issues of non-payment of contribution by some industries towards O&M of the Jajmau CETP was also flagged, as it may demotivate other

industries already paying and may thus adversely affect the O&M contribution. Hence, State was requested to take appropriate action, including closure of such defaulting industries.

State Mission Director - SBM 2, Uttar Pradesh informed that out of the total municipal solid waste generation of 14710 TPD, 6020 TPD waste processing plants are functional. In addition, under the recently launched SBM 2 in October 2022, it is proposed that all cities shall be garbage free by December 2026. Further MRF of 5 TPD capacity for 652 cities have been approved and work shall commence soon. It was also informed that in all ULBs, door to door collection and 68% source segregation is presently being done, and 100% source segregation is planned by December 2022.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS requested the State to send the timelines for treating municipal solid waste in the MPR. State also needs to take measures for addressing the issues highlighted in the meeting and report incremental progress on SWM plants under construction along with completion timelines in the MPR.

#### **8. Rajasthan**

Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG highlighted that during last review meeting completion timeline of 11 STPs was indicated as December 2021, against which only 5 have been completed. 12 STPs having achieved physical progress more than 90% are scheduled for completion by March 2022, State to ensure adherence to the timelines. It was further informed that though capacity utilization has increased from 32% to 64% since the CMC review meetings, but it needs to be improved further.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS requested State to send their submissions in writing on the highlighted issues since no senior representative was present during the meeting.

#### **9. Bihar**

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG indicated that during the last meeting, State was requested to do a gap analysis on the sewage generated, treatment facility available and capacity utilized. It was informed that out of 1100 MLD sewage generation, under Namami Gange 150 MLD sewage is being treated and projects for treating 498 MLD sewage have been sanctioned. State has also sanctioned 5 projects (at Muzzafarpur, Bihar-Shariff, Rajgir, Madhubani & Bodhgaya) of 113 MLD, resulting into a gap of 339 MLD in sewage treatment.

As a short term arrangement for treatment untreated sewage, bio-remediation project on 89 drains (541 MLD) has also been taken up.

The action plan for gap in sewage treatment includes (i) I&D and STP projects for 9 tributary towns of 136 MLD capacity (at Samastipur, Motihari, Ramnagar, Madhepura, Narkatiaganj, Saharsha, Jamui, Supaul & Arwal) have been submitted to NMCG for which comments (such as flow measurement, land availability, waste water characteristics of the drains) have been sent; (ii) 3 FSSM projects (at Teghra, Manihari & Dighwara) of 90 KLD capacity have been submitted to NMCG for which comments have been sent; (iii) DPRs under preparation for 9 towns (at Daud Nagar, Lakhisarai, Darbhanga, Kishanganj, Raxaul, Jogbani, Jamalpur & Baaha) of 124 MLD capacity; and (iv) DPRs have been proposed for 4 towns ( at Gaya, Arrah, Bettiah & Katihar) of 136 MLD. In addition, 2 STPs at Sultanganj & Pahari have been completed and are under trial run since last review meeting.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS requested State to respond on the issues of plan for uncovered 339 MLD gap in sewage treatment capacity.

Principal Secretary (UDD), Bihar informed that as per directions during the last meeting, gap analysis has been done. 2 projects of Bihar-Shariif and Muzzafarpur have been taken under Smart City fund and DPRs for 3 projects of Gaya, Arrah & Katihar are under preparation through WAPCOS. The compliance to the observations on DPRs shall be submitted for consideration under Namami Gange.

Director General, NMCG indicated that land identified during DPR preparation is changed quite often and requested the State to ensure that change of land after sanctioning of project should be avoided. The issue of huge cost of road cutting permission and road restoration now being asked amounting to Rs. 300 crore was also flagged, though there is a much less provision in the AA&ES towards road restoration. PS (UDD), Bihar informed that the cost has been imposed by RCD due to deep digging of road. NMCG was requested to indicate the permissible cost under Namami Gange towards road restoration and the rest shall be borne by the State.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed that, if necessary, a team from NMCG may visit the site before arriving at a final decision.

PS (UDD), Bihar further requested NMCG to send a letter of confirmation regarding CTE conditions for Digha-Kankarbagh project for adhering to new NGT norms.

## **10. Jharkhand**

Senior Environment Specialist, NMCG indicated that recently the network & STP project at Rajmahal has been completed. It was further informed that against the gap in treatment of 348 MLD, 89 MLD STPs are under construction and STPs of 242 MLD are proposed. The issue of treatment capacity at Ranchi was highlighted. Against the total sewage generation of 162 MLD at Ranchi, treatment capacity planned is only 63 MLD (including 10 MLD bio-remediation project). In addition, comments were sent by NMCG for Dhanbad & Ramgarh projects, but the revised DPRs are still awaited.

Secretary (UDSD), Jharkhand informed that under JNNURM phase I scheme, 37 MLD STP project at Ranchi was sanctioned and under Smart City scheme, 16 MLD STP project at Ranchi was sanctioned. For bridging the remaining gap, selection of consultant is in process for DPR preparation and these projects are proposed to be taken up under either AMRUT 2 or external funding from ADB/ World Bank.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS requested the State to finalize the plan to bridge the sewage treatment gap at Ranchi in a time bound manner. State indicated that within 6 months the DPR shall be finalized and posed for taking-up under AMRUT 2.0.

## **11. Chhattisgarh**

Senior Environment Specialist, NMCG informed that all ULBs have Feacal sludge management plants. Since last review meeting, 1 STP at Raipur of 6 MLD has been completed. The poor capacity utilization of 3 projects at Chilhati/ Bilaspur, Domuhani (Bilaspur) and Minimata Chowk (Kawardha) was flagged. It was also informed that the capacity utilization will increase after completion of sewerage network, which is expected to be completed by December 2022. Against the sewage generation of 600 MLD, treatment capacity available/ proposed is 388 MLD leading to a gap of more than 200 MLD.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS requested State to respond on the issues of plan for uncovered 200 MLD gap in sewage treatment capacity, identification of Model river. Due to absence of senior representatives, it was directed that State should send their submissions in writing and also be represented by senior officials in future CMC meetings.

## **12. Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli**

Scientist B, NRCD highlighted the issues in the UT – reduction in capacity utilization of the 13 MLD existing STP at Silvassa from 4 MLD (July, 2021) to 2.4 MLD (November, 2021), State to indicate completion timelines for the proposed 16 MLD and 7 MLD STPs at Nani Daman and Diu respectively and need to strictly adhere to the timelines. Status of proposed standalone modular STPs in 4 panchyats remains the same as reported previously. Similarly, status of Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management remains the same since December, 2020.

Conservator of Forests, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu informed that tender has been allotted for construction of 7 MLD STP at Diu and it is scheduled for completion in February, 2023. The reduction in capacity utilization of 13 MLD STP at Silvassa was due to the leakage of sewer line, which led to shutting down of flow of untreated sewage into the STP and that the issue will be resolved by March, 2022. Further, sewer network connections are in progress to enhance the utilization capacity of the STP. With regard to 16 MLD STP at Nani Daman, it was informed that topographical survey has been completed and land is being identified. The matter is also being reviewed at higher level.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS also directed the UT Administration to expedite the preparation of Action Plan for Coastal Pollution which did not show any progress in a period of one year and to indicate the same in the next MPR.

## **13. Manipur**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that reduction in number of households proposed for connecting to existing 27 MLD STP at Imphal from 12000 (July 2021) to 9560 (November 2021) has been observed in the MPRs. State also needs to ensure timely completion of the ongoing 1 MLD (52% progress) and 16 MLD STPs (90% progress) at Imphal. No progress is observed in implementation of the proposed 49 MLD STP at Imphal since July, 2021. Revised proposal for Imphal River conservation by setting up of 315 KLD FSTPs at 27 ULBs and bio-remediation of 16.75 MLD sewage have not been submitted to NRCD as communicated in the last CMC meeting. Quantity of effluent generated from 34 water polluting industries, except for three units at Nilakuthi, is not indicated in the MPR. Absence of ETPs in all water polluting industries indicates zero management and lack of monitoring of industrial pollution in the State. Data on effluent quality and quantity of 5 industrial units connected to the CETP

has still not submitted. State needs to expedite the rectification of the existing non-operational 400 KLD CETP.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Manipur informed that there had been a slow progress in connection of households to the existing 27 MLD STP due to various reasons. However, it is targeted to complete the household connections by June, 2022.

Director (Environment), Manipur informed that revised DPR for conservation of Imphal River through FSTPs at 27 ULBs and bio-remediation will be submitted by February, 2022.

Nodal officer from Industries Department, Manipur informed that DPR of Rs. 1.77 crore has been submitted for approval for the non-functional 400 KLD CETP. Out of the identified 34 water polluting industries, it was informed that 3 units are connected to the CETP at Nilakuthi park, for 6 units DPR is being prepared for setting up of CETP and for the remaining 25 isolated units, State PCB is finding ways for installation of ETPs. The industries were reported to be small scale industries having minimal discharge.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS raised concern over consent to operate given by Manipur PCB to the industries without having any provision of ETP/ connection to CETP. This issue needs to be flagged to the Chief Secretary of the State.

#### **14. Meghalaya**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that out of 75 MLD of sewage generated in the State, treatment capacity of only 1.85 MLD exists. 73.15 MLD sewage remains untreated. State needs to expedite the progress of implementation of 5 onsite STPs of 13.42 MLD at Shillong having only 30% physical progress. FSTP with 0.115 MLD capacity at Shillong having 98% progress with completion timeline of January, 2022 needs to be commissioned at the earliest. Similarly, works of 0.35 MLD capacity FSTP at Shillong having 45% progress needs to be completed early. 0.04 MLD FSTP at Khliehriat is reported to be non-operational, even after its completion in 2021. 0.115 MLD STP at Eastern Air Command, Shillong is reported to be under tendering since October 2021.

Director (UDD), Meghalaya informed that 22.8 MLD of sewage is being treated by septic tanks, which reduces the gap in sewage treatment to 50.37 MLD. It was also informed that the 0.115 MLD FSTP would be completed by February 2022 and 0.35 MLD FSTP is having

45% progress. Progress of implementation of both these septage treatment plants is being reviewed regularly and both will be commissioned soon.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS highlighted that installation of septic tanks alone may not suffice as the treated effluent will not meet the stipulated standards. State Government may review the matter and appropriate measures needs to be taken for bridging the actual gap in sewage treatment. NRCD was directed to highlight the issue to Chief Secretary of the State with a copy to Swach Bharat Mission.

### **15. Nagaland**

Scientist B, NRCD highlighted that the State needs to expedite commissioning of the existing 25.43 MLD STP. Revised DPR for setting up STPs and FSTPs in 13 ULBs (Phase-1) at the cost of Rs.74.74 crore is still awaited in the Ministry. State needs to expedite the progress of implementation of 2 ETPs of 30 KLD cumulative capacity. 304 TPD municipal solid waste is being generated in the State, against which only 132 TPD of solid waste is being processed and there exists gap of 172 TPD in solid waste treatment. State needs to provide details of the proposal to bridge the gap. State also needs to submit updated MPRs regularly.

**There was no representation from the State in the meeting.**

### **16. Mizoram**

Scientist B, NRCD highlighted that under-utilization of the existing 10 MLD STP at Aizawl (4%) remains a major issue. So far, out of 19,000 households only 4136 are connected to the STP. There is lack of progress in implementation of action plan for 100% sewage treatment and proposal for Tier-II towns submitted to MoHUA. Physical progress of laying of sewerage network is 76%, with incremental progress of only 1% achieved in the past 8 months. State needs to indicate likely date of completion for both household connections and laying of sewerage network.

Official from Mizoram informed that 4325 households have now been connected to the 10 MLD STP at Aizawl and utilization capacity has increased to 6%. It was informed that low utilization capacity of the STP is also due to low water supply of 70 LPCD at present. With completion of ongoing water supply projects in the State within the span of one year, the utilization capacity of the existing STP will be further enhanced.



## **17. Andhra Pradesh**

Scientist E, NRCD informed that capacity utilization of the 4 STPs (11 MLD at Driver Colony- Nellore, 5 MLD at Karnavanipaelam, 6 MLD STP at Aganampudi and 1 MLD at Putaparthi) is reported to be NIL. To bridge the present gap of 987 MLD in sewage treatment, 62 STPs of 533.4 MLD are under construction and STPs of 1302 MLD are proposed in 120 ULBs. No progress has been reported in 54 under-construction STPs since September 2021.

DG, NMCG, accorded displeasure over the absence of senior officials in the CMC meeting and directed that from next meeting onwards at least Principal Secretary of the State Departments should be present in the meetings.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS raised concern over no progress reported in 54 under construction STPs.

Commissioner, MA&UD, Andhra Pradesh informed that due to paucity of funds, works were held up previously. Now, bank loans have been sanctioned and the works have started progressing. The 4 STPs reported to have zero utilization capacity have been completed and next month onwards connections will be given.

## **18. Kerala**

Scientist E, NRCD informed that there exists a gap of 118.5 MLD in sewage treatment in the State. To bridge the gap, the State proposes to set up 56 STPs of 66.4584 MLD, 7 FSTPs of 0.72 MLD, 2 Mobile Septage Treatment plant of 0.02 MLD and 7 ETPs of 0.153 MLD. It was highlighted that the progress of under construction STPs is slow since September, 2021. Works of 12 STPs of 21.55 MLD and 2 FSTPs of 0.235 and 1 ETP of 0.01 MLD needs to expedited. Work for sewage network of 4.5 MLD STP at Ernakulam and 107 MLD STP at Mathathura needs to be completed and status needs to be submitted in the MPR. No progress in the proposed plan for SWM has been reflected in the MPR.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed the State to update about the status of submission of Action Plan for Coastal Pollution. Further, it was suggested that State should ensure that no untreated waste is discharged into any water body.

Additional Chief Secretary (LSG), Kerala informed that the sanctioned STP/FSTP projects are stalled due to litigation and local resistance. Council of Ministers are actively trying to

resolve the land issue. The local problem has been resolved in Kannur, land issue have been resolved for Yakra STP and negotiation is going on in Kozikode. To address the problem completely, all local governments have been directed to prepare action plans for liquid waste management. As many of the plans were found to be inadequate, therefore a Clean Aquifer Campaign is being planned with community led intervention to understand the need for grey and black water management. Level and source of contamination would be identified. Water Authority have suggested projects based on the topographies of the State, which are being pushed to local bodies for taking up the projects.

Additional Chief Secretary (WR), Kerala informed that Kerala Water Authority (KWA) has a dedicated set up for sewerage management. The work of laying sewer lines for the 107 MLD under-utilized STP at Muthathara got delayed in order to obtain permission from NHAI and other authorities. Network has been completed for 4.5 MLD STP plant at Elamkulam in Kochi and another 5 MLD STP connecting the adjoining wards is to be operationalized by 20<sup>th</sup> March 2022. Under AMRUT scheme, a 5 MLD STP in Medical college has been completed. A 3 MLD STP at Guruvayur has commissioned in November 2021. For Thrissur Corporation, project clearances from Revenue and Agricultural Departments are awaited. Work on 12 MLD STP is ongoing at Koilore Corporation. Work has been initiated in Kannur Corporation. KWA has submitted DPR for CETP at Kochi to State Industrial Department. It was also informed that State is trying to explore the opportunities under AMRUT 2.0.

Managing Director, Kerala Water Authority informed that 2 units have been commissioned. Another unit at Elamkulam will be completed by March 2022 and by May, 2022 the unit at Kolam would be completed. DPR is being prepared for 28 municipalities and 4 DPRs have been submitted to Government. All the DPRs would be ready by May 2022.

Additional Chief Secretary, LSG informed that 8 Waste to Energy (WtE) projects were planned in the State. Works at 3 places - Kollam, Palakad and Kozikode are expected to start from March 2022. The Concessionaire Agreement for Ernakulam project is expected to be signed by February, 2022. Legacy waste remediation has commenced at Brahmapuram. Projects are stagnant at Trivandrum, Malapuram and Thrissur. Land issue is yet to resolved at Trivandrum and Thrissur and land has been identified for Malapuram project.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Kerala informed that Action Plan for Coastal Pollution has been submitted to CPCB.

## **19. Telangana**

Scientist E, NRCD highlighted the huge gap of 1861.45 MLD in sewage treatment in the State. 7 STPs of 199.41 MLD are under construction. State needs to expedite the works of 20 MLD STP at Khammam, 1.5 MLD STP at Petacheravu and 15 MLD at HVMC. Site issue with regard to 100 MLD STP at Reddypuram needs to be resolved. 113 STPs of 1914.5 MLD are proposed, work has started in 31 STPs of 1259.5 MLD and remaining 72 STPs are at DPR stage. State also needs to expedite the proposed plan for bridging the gap of 1648 TPD in solid waste management.

Managing Director, HMWSSB informed that in Hyderabad city a gap of 1158 MLD exists in sewage treatment. STPs of 551 MLD capacity have been proposed. Work for 31 STPs based on HAM model has commenced in Hyderabad and is to be completed by year end - 14 STPs for North and South catchment areas of Musi river and 17 STPs for Hussainsagar Lake. Tertiary treatment will be taken up in 12 STPs that are in residential areas. 25 existing STPs are having 94.68% operational capacity. One City One Operator model has been adopted which led to enhanced capacity utilization of the STPs. Installation of OCEMS for all STPs is in progress.

DG, NMCG directed State to provide details of STPs being installed or proposed for cities other than Hyderabad.

Official from CDMA, Telangana informed that 139 FSTPs of 2060 KLD are planned for all municipalities, against which in 71 municipalities FSTPs of 1565 KLD have been taken up under HAM model. 15 FSTPs of 565 KLD have been completed. 14 FSTPs of 330 KLD shall be completed by March, 2022. Further, 68 FSTPs of 495 KLD capacity costing Rs. 177 crore are under tendering process and would be completed by January 2023.

E-in-Chief, PHED, Telangana informed that 7 STPs of 127 MLD are functional in towns, excluding Hyderabad. Work is in progress for 17 STPs of 200.41 MLD in 8 towns. 8 STPs would be completed by March, 2022 and 7 STPs would be completed by July, 2022. Work is in progress for STP at Reddypuram, with the site dispute being resolved by District Collector and the project is expected to be completed by year end.

Member Secretary, Telangana Pollution Control Board informed that the gap in sewage treatment is more than 1850 MLD at present. State has plan of installing 113 STPs of 1914 MLD. Work has already started in 14 STPs of 883 MLD and 17 STPs of 376 MLD are under

various phases. DPR is ready for 42 STPs of 215 MLD capacity and administrative sanction is awaited. 10 STPs addressing Musi river pollution under Hyderabad Metro Water are also awaiting administrative sanction and DPR is under preparation for 30 STPs of 99.85 MLD.

With regard to bioremediation work, Managing Director, HMWSSB informed that NEERI was engaged to study feasibility for 5 streams with sewage in Hyderabad. DPRs were sent but due to Covid, it was delayed. The cost of bio-remediation indicated at Rs. 500 crore seems to be high. The bed of Musi river is very steep and it was reported that bio-remediation would not be feasible. Co-treatment of faecal sludge in STPs have been initiated. Bioremediation works have started near Hussain Sagar Lake as a pilot project.

DG, NMCG directed that State to also submit information regarding constructed wetlands.

## **20. Puducherry**

The gap of 23.5 MLD in sewage treatment and gap of 333 TPD in municipal solid waste treatment was highlighted. Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS directed the UT to provide action proposed to bridge the gap. UT is to also provide action taken against the 3 non-complying ETPs. Progress with regard to setting up of Biodiversity park is not reported in the MPR.

Secretary (Environment), Puducherry informed that fencing and name plate has been put up for the biodiversity park at Karaikkal and remaining works would be completed within 2 months. There are 98 industries generating 4.75 MLD of effluent. 90 ETPs are compliant and 3 ETPs are non-complaint and they are small scale industries, for which directions have been issued, failing which closure directions would be issued.

Executive Engineer (PWD), Puducherry informed that 2 STP of 5 MLD each are under maintenance and would be operational within 1 month. The capacity utilization of 57 MLD against 92 MLD STP is due to the absence of sewerage connections. 85% sewerage connection is complete and the balance sewerage connection is expected to be complete by March 2022, where after 100% of sewage generated would be treated.

Director (LSG), Puducherry informed that RFP for 100% waste processing to a tune of 80-100 TPD has been formulated for Karaikal region and the work of integrated solid waste management is to be awarded to the concessionaire for 15 years. Similarly, RFP for 120 MTPD for rural areas is being formulated. Plan to take care of MSW generated in entire

Puducherry is under process. For clearing the existing waste landfill at Puducherry, bio-mining works have started and similar works would be initiated for clearing the existing waste at Karaikal region.

## **21. Lakshadweep**

The gap in sewage generation and treatment capacity of more than 2 MLD was highlighted. Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed the State needs to provide status of the Coastal Pollution Action Plan and to submit MPRs to the Ministry with complete information and clearly indicating the progress made.

Secretary (Environment), Lakshadweep informed that MPR shall be submitted shortly and the Action Plan for Coastal Pollution has been approved by LPCC Committee which shall be submitted to CPCB. Further, it was informed that for management of sewage, it is planned to install bio-toilets, which has been successfully implemented in 3 islands. In all other islands, house hold septic tanks are being properly maintained. Due to scare population, FSTP is also being explored and updated status would be submitted.

## **22. Goa**

Director, NRCD informed that against total sewage generation of 112.53 MLD, 9 STPs of 78.35 MLD capacity exist in the State. Remaining areas are covered through septic/soak pit arrangement and thus not requiring designed sewage treatment facilities/plants. With regard to low capacity utilization (29.75 MLD reported in the last MPR) of the existing STPs against installed treatment capacity of 78.35 MLD, it was clarified by the Secretary (Environment), Goa that since STPs are designed for 30 years period, capacity utilization would increase over a period of time. However, all present sewage inflow was being treated to the prescribed norms. The State Government was asked for optimal utilization of STPs to minimize the sewage treatment gap. 5 STPs of total capacity 35.5 MLD are under construction from the resources mobilized by the State and 3 STPs of total capacity 43 MLD are proposed. 3 under construction STPs at Colva (7.5 MLD), Calangute (5.6 MLD) and Kavlem (15 MLD) were reported to be nearing completion in terms of civil works along with installation of electrical and mechanical equipments. However, their commissioning is delayed for want of house service connections, electrical connections, pumping arrangements, etc, and are expected to be operational by February/May, 2022. The State Government was asked to expedite implementation of these STPs to meet the timelines set by NGT.

In compliance of the directions of NGT, polluted stretch of Sal river (Priority-III) has been identified to be developed as a model to showcase for other identified river stretches. Different conservation works on the said river stretch taken up for implementation needs to be reported to be in the MPR. For solid waste management, integrated processing facilities exist only for 150 TPD at Saligao out of total 766 TPD municipal waste generated in the State. The same is proposed to be increased by 200 TPD (100 TPD at Saligao & 100 TPD at Cacora) only by December, 2021, Updated status is to be provided by the State.

Due to technical issues response made by the State Government could not be recorded. State was directed to submit their response in writing to the Ministry.

### **23. Odisha**

Director, NRCDD informed that State is yet to reconcile data with regard to sewage being generated in the State. As per the report of CPCB, 1282 MLD of sewage is generated in the State. State had previously reported that in the major 6 major towns (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Rourkela and Talcher), 367 MLD of sewage was generated and now it is reported to be around 302 MLD. Further, against total sewage generation of 367 MLD from six major towns, 10 STPs of 266.5 MLD capacity have been installed. Meanwhile, STPs of 104 MLD and the FSTPs are planned for these towns for bridging the gap in sewage treatment capacity. However, the same may not be able to suffice for the sewage being generated for the whole State. Bio-remediation works are yet to be taken up by the States. It was informed that State had selected Kathajodi river (in Cuttack) as a model river. Details of the works taken up by the State need to be provided. Status of Action Plan for addressing Coastal Pollution also needs to be provided.

Principal Secretary (UDD), Odisha attended the meeting along with Special Secretary (Forest & Environment), Odisha.

Representative from Odisha Water Supply & Sewerage Board informed that 266.5 MLD of STPs are operational in the State and 3 STPs of 104 MLD are under construction which are expected to be completed by June 2022. With completion of ongoing STP at Cuttack, all the waste being generated around Kathajodi river shall be addressed. With regard to bio-remediation, it was informed that State had contacted a firm, which claimed to clean the drains using bio-culture in Sambalpur town. However, clarity with regard to reduction in BOD levels is yet to be provided by the firm. State is unclear about the efficiency of such

technologies, therefore bioremediation works could not be undertaken. Sambalpur town is being covered by sewerage network. It was informed that in all the 114 ULBs, Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) are being made installed. At present 79 FSTPs of 1537 KLD are operational and 31 FSTPs shall be made operational by March 2022.

In Urban areas of the Orissa, onsite sanitation is prevalent, connected to septic tanks and pit latrines, so only grey water is generated. For addressing the grey water, State Government shall be taking up projects in AMRUT 2.0 and SBM 2.

DG, NMCG informed that work has been allocated to IIT-Roorkee for studying the efficiency of constructed wetlands and the report shall be made available in 7-8 months. Depending upon the nature and load of the pollution, interventions may vary.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that some bio-remediation measures and pilot projects were undertaken in large number of drains in Uttar Pradesh during Kumbh Mela, 2019. Different consortia of technologies were used and compilation of the technologies have been done. NMCG shall share the details with the States, State can judicially decide which technology can be adopted as per the physiology of the drain.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed State to clearly indicate in the MPRs the activities proposed to bridge the gap in sewage treatment capacity.

Principal Secretary (UDD), Odisha informed that instead of Combined Centralized Integrated Underground sewer system, State is treating black and grey water separately in decentralized low cost technology models. With regard to septage, saturation is being reached and works shall be completed by May 2022. Underground sewer systems are only being installed in larger corporations. Therefore, it was requested that instead of sewage generated in the State, septage generation in the State may be considered. With regard to grey water management, it was informed that pilot study is going on and Action Plan for scaling it up for the entire State shall be taken up shortly.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed NRCD to record the inputs provided by the State and accordingly the matter may be reviewed in the next meeting of CMC.

## **24. Maharashtra**

Director, NRCD informed that 9757 MLD of sewage is generated in the State and 142 STPs of 7747 MLD exist with their utilization capacity being 4063 MLD. There is gap of nearly

2000 MLD in treatment capacity, of which 700 MLD gap is in Mumbai city only. Out of 142 STPs, 7 STPs of 227.56 MLD capacity were reported to be non-operational. State needs to take necessary action on priority to expedite commissioning of these STPs. 73 STPs have been reported to be non-compliant, including 4 major STPs of 797 MLD, 380 MLD, 280 MLD & 280 MLD in Mumbai. The number of non-complying STPs as per the latest MPR has gone up to 77 STPs. MPCB needs to ensure proper functioning of all the STPs in the State to meet the prescribed norms.

With regard to polluted river stretches, to address the gap of 1023.26 MLD between sewage generation and treatment, 78 STPs of total 1320.96 MLD capacity are proposed in the identified towns. Of which, 29 STPs of total 437.86 MLD capacity were reported to be under construction and scheduled for completion by December, 2021. There being minimal progress during last 3-4 months on these STPs, the State Government needs to revise the respective time lines vis-à-vis the actual progress on site. In case of remaining 49 STPs, the State Government needs to inform the details in terms of STPs under tendering process, awaiting administrative/technical sanction and/or proposal yet under formulation. No progress has been made with regard to bio-remediation projects.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed State to also put in efforts in bridging the gap in solid waste management.

Special Secretary (UDD), Maharashtra informed that new STPs of 100 MLD have been recently sanctioned and new STPs 1300 MLD capacity are to be sanctioned under AMRUT 2.0, except for STPs in Mumbai. Mumbai Corporation shall be taking up STP projects from their own funds and tenders for the same have been floated. Most of the non-complying STPs are in major cities of Mumbai, Pune, Panvel, Nashik, Pimpri Chinchwad. STPs in Nashik were reported to be complying with the norms of BOD-30mg/l and proposal for upgradation of the STPs for achieving BOD of 10 mg/l is to be submitted.

Joint Director, MPCB raised the issue of prescribed norms for discharge of treated effluent, and informed that many of the STPs were complying with the discharge standards notified by MoEF&CC and require up-gradation to meet the stringent norms directed by NGT. With regard to solid waste management in the State, it was informed that processing facilities exist for 16411 TPD of municipal solid waste against total generation of 22633 TPD.



Director, NRCD mentioned about the observations and directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.5036/2019 on delayed tendering process for up-gradation of STPs in Mumbai reflecting seriousness of the problems of pollution in rivers in the State. The recent directives of NGT imposing penalty of Rs.186 crores on non-complying industrial units in Palghar was also informed during the meeting seeking attention of the regulatory authorities in the State for doing the needful.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS raised concern over the status of sewage and solid waste management in Mumbai, the capital of the State. Concern was also raised over absence of senior officers of the State Government not attending the meeting and desired that heads of the concerned department/ organizations in the State responsible for sewage management and/or other directions involved may attend the CMC meetings in future for providing complete status.

## **25. Tripura**

Director, NRCD informed that out of total sewage generation of 82.4 MLD in the State, sewage treatment capacity exists only for 8.72 MLD (8 MLD STP & 720 KLD FSTP at Agartala) and thus leaving the huge gap of 73.68 MLD in sewage treatment, which needs to be addressed urgently. Low capacity utilization of the existing STP of 8 MLD due to incomplete laterals/ house service connections and slow progress of 8 MLD under construction STP was also highlighted. State needs to provide details of action taken for rejuvenation of River Haora, which has been selected as Model River. State is to also provide status of the in situ bio-remediation projects, which were proposed to be taken up on 210 identified drains. Solid waste processing facility exists for 256 TPD (250 TPD composting plant at Agartala & 6 TPD at Kamalpur Nagar Pachayat of District Dhalai) out of total municipal waste generation of 411.32 TPD in the State.

Additional Secretary (UDD), Tripura informed that to improve the utilization capacity of the existing STP at Agartala, it is proposed to extend the sewer network connections under AMRUT 2.0. Further owing to the terrain, STP may not be feasible for the State, hence it is proposed to install 20 FSTPs in the ULBs through ADB funding, tenders for which are yet to be floated and these are expected to be installed within a year's time. With regard to in situ bio-remediation projects, it was informed that the identified 5 drains in Agartala need to be re-tendered. All the 6 identified polluted river stretches are achieving the desired bathing

quality and revised proposal for delisting shall be submitted to CPCB. 17 tertiary centres for treating the solid waste in the State have been planned, with work of one centre complete and work in progress for 16 centres.

**Joint Adviser, MoHUA highlighted that FSTP is not an alternative to sewerage system. FSTP help in improving the efficiency of the septic tanks and can be used in rural areas. However, installation of FSTPs in urban cities may be restricted. Further, it was informed that MoHUA, MoJS and MoEF&CC are appealing in Hon'ble Supreme Court for relaxation of very stringent norms of treated wastewater, so as to achieve the goal of no untreated sewage/effluent being discharged into the water bodies through secondary treatment. Stringent norms of achieving BOD of 10 mg/l in treated waste water will increase the Capex and Opex cost of the STPs and ULBs may not be able to operate the STPs at such high cost. It was also informed that under SBM 2, 50% funding for sewerage system is available for towns with population less than 1 lakh and for towns with population more than 1 lakh, funding may be sought from AMRUT 2.0.**

## **26. Punjab**

Deputy Director, NRCD informed that 2108 MLD of sewage is generated in the State and 129 STPs of 1822 MLD capacity are existing, leaving a gap of 566 MLD in treatment capacity. At present only 124 STPs of 1771.5 MLD are operational. It was highlighted that pollution of River Satluj due to Buddha Nallah in Ludhiana remains a major issue. It was informed that 15 MLD CETP was operationalized 2 months and 2 CETPs of 50 MD & 40 MLD are under stabilization. State needs to expedite the operation of these two CETPs so as to address the pollution in Budha Nallah. Further, the construction of two STPs of 225 MLD and 60 MLD at Ludhiana are expected to be completed by December, 2022. State must put in effort to expedite the progress of these STPs to complete them within scheduled time. State was directed to provide status of shifting of dairies from the catchment of Buddha Nallah. State was also requested to provide status of the action taken in compliance to the joint inspection report of CPCB, June- July 2021.

Principal Secretary (LSG), Punjab informed that total sewage generation in State is 2108 MLD, against which 70% is being treated. It was estimated that 199 STPs were required in the State and at present 96 STPs have been made operational. Work is in progress for STPs of 548 MLD and funds are to be tied up for STPs of 148 MLD. It is expected that 94% of

sewage generated will be treated by March 2023. The remaining gap of 6%, which is the 148 MLD are proposed to be taken up under SBM 2. Construction of 225 MLD STP at Ludhiana has achieved 35% progress and work is in progress for 60 MLD STP. State is rigorously monitoring the works of these STPs so as to achieve the completion timeline of December, 2022. As land was not available to shift the dairies, the shifting could not be carried out. Therefore, State Government has allocated Rs. 25 crore for installation of ETPs for dairy complex and Rs. 80 crore has been made available for all the civil construction works. Thus, after completion of the works, no untreated effluent/sewage will be discharged in to Buddha Nallah. It was also informed that problems due to cow dung will be resolved on priority basis as this shall affect the efficiency of the upcoming STP, State is already having Gobar gas plant of 200 tones capacity.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS raised the issue of 33 non-complying STPs in the State. It was directed that State may take up projects for treatment of remaining 148 MLD in a time bound manner.

Principal Secretary (LSG), Punjab informed that State shall issue notices to the non-complying STPs and Environment Compensation shall be levied accordingly. It was also informed that for bridging the gap in sewage treatment, proposal has been submitted to NRCD for 17 towns. State shall also be providing 40% assistance for the project cost.

DG, NMCG recommended that State may take up the projects under AMRUT 2.0 due to NRCD's financial limitations.

Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that the 40 MLD CETP at Ludhiana has already been commissioned. Out of 67 industries, 55 industries are connected with the CETP and it is being monitored regularly for the final results. The 50 MLD CETP has been made operational and is under stabilization. 28 industrial units have been connected with it and effluent is being taken to CETP. There exists an issue regarding connectivity of textile units to it and which will be resolved with 15-20 days to make it fully operational.

With regard to the inspection carried out by CPCB in June 2021 to various water polluting industries, it was informed that closure notices were issued to 6 industries by CPCB. The industries have submitted response to CPCB, who need to take action accordingly. 11 industries have been issued advisory notices and compliance is being monitored. Certain directions have been given to PPCB for 6 industries, of which 2 industries kept under

surveillance are now complying with the norms and consent has been granted to them. One industry, Shree Balaji has not been connected to the 50 MLD CETP, for which required action has already been taken and a report will be sent to CPCB.

## **27. Jammu & Kashmir**

Deputy Director, NRCD informed that 523 MLD of sewage is generated in the UT, of which only 139.04 MLD of sewage is being treated in 15 STPs and huge gap of 384 MLD in sewage treatment exists. Major issue remains the non-operational 10 MLD existing STP and the under-utilized 30 MLD and 27 MLD STPs in Jammu. The progress of on-going Devika River Project also remains very slow. It was informed that project proposal for “Pollution abatement of Banga Ganga river” is under process for sanction in the Ministry. UT needs to provide progress on the remaining polluted river stretches. Latest MPRs from the State have also not been received.

DG, NMCG highlighted that the status of STPs in Jammu remains the same since the last 2 years.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS highlighted the big gap in sewage treatment capacity, which needs to be addressed by the State on priority. State needs to ensure that existing STPs are made operational and are optimally utilized. The on-going STP projects also need to be expedited.

Secretary (Environment), J&K informed that 10 MLD existing STP in Jammu is under refurbishment and the works would be completed by March 2022. It was informed that 14 existing STPs are compliant with the norms. 30 MLD and 27 MLD STPs are underutilized at 50% due to non-completion of full house connections. House to house connections and sewerage network in the catchment area is proposed for enhancing the capacity utilization. Secretary (Environment), J&K informed that out of 12,845 households, 11,000 households have been given HSC and the remaining would be completed by end of March, 2022. The delay was due to congested localities and retrofitting.

ED (Tech), NMCG raised concern over the submission made by the UT in previous meeting of CMC, wherein it was informed that 27 MLD STP was fully utilized and the 10 MLD STP was scheduled to be completed by December 2021. UT should adhere to the completion timelines and should submit STP-wise capacity utilization details in the MPR.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS directed the State to provide clarity in the MPR submissions and to reflect the progress made in the works.

## **28. Assam**

Deputy Director, NRCD informed that there are 44 polluted river stretches in the State. The MPR submitted by the State has incomplete information and is not as per the format circulated by the Ministry. No authentic data is available in the MPR and it fails to capture the progress made by the State in implementation of the Action Plan. Previously it was informed that for Guwahati region, 14 decentralized STPs were proposed but the project has been revised. State needs to provide updated status of the project. With regard to the 5 STPs at Mangaldoi, Tezpur, Naogaon, Jorhat and Silchar, the status remains the same from very long time. With regard to Integrated Solid Waste Management Plant at Sonaguli, information is not available in the MPR.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that State was not able to ground any sewerage project in the State since the beginning of monitoring by CMC. The case of solid waste dumping of Sonaguli town is also pending since long.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Assam attended the meeting along with other State officials. It was informed that a TSDF site for management of hazardous waste is planned and is at DPR stage currently.

Commissioner & Secretary (Guwahati Development Department), Assam informed that it shall be ensured that the MPRs contains authentic updated information and progress made by the State shall also be indicated. With regard to the proposed STPs at Guwahati, it was informed that JICA assisted project was signed in the year 2015, but due to technical and land related issues, the DPR has been revised. Under the revised DPR, it is proposed to construct 3 decentralized STPs instead of 14 proposed earlier. The revised DPR has been submitted to MoHUA and MoHUA has technically appraised the DPR and sent it to DEA for further necessary action. Being an externally aided project, the clearance from DEA is pending, which is expected to be received shortly. Since the loan agreement has already been signed, after approval from DEA, State will be able to start the project on ground. Regarding the other 5 STPs at Mangaldoi, Tezpur, Naogaon, Jorhat and Silchar, it was informed that the STP in Naogaon has to be retendered and the work will be allocated accordingly. The issues pertaining to administrative approval of other STPs have also been rectified and taken care of

and State will be able to undertake the tender process shortly. However, it was informed that due to Municipal elections the model code of conduct will be implemented by next week so the progress of work may not be reflected immediately.

With regard to the Solid Waste Management in Guwahati and other towns, it was informed that tendering process is already undertaken in Guwahati for 150 TPD composting and RDF plant. The process for bio-methanation plant for 300 TPD is in advanced stage. The MSW plant in 3 towns - Abhaypuri, Dibrugarh and Jorhat have already been commissioned. With regard to the MSW in all the other ULBs, currently the capacity utilization is 381 TPD which is around 25% of the existing capacity. This includes those towns where there are centralized treatment plants which can also fulfil the future requirements of the towns. With regard to the integrated solid waste management plant at Sonaguli, this site is the new dumping ground in Guwahati as the current one had to be changed due to NGT and High Court orders since it was located near to a Ramsar site. Land has been identified in Belor-toll and currently the waste being generated is sent there, where the integrated solid waste facility is likely to come up. The process of tendering for bio-mining of huge quantity of legacy waste is also underway and shortly the contract will be allotted. Bioremediation works are in progress.

Official from Assam Pollution Control Board informed that the 44 polluted river stretches are based on CPCB Report dated 2018. As per the monitoring done by State Pollution Control Board in the last 1.5 years, out of the identified 44 polluted river stretches, 35 rivers and water bodies can now be identified as non-polluted. With regard to delisting of the river stretches, CPCB has conveyed to the State that monitoring data of 2 consecutive years is required, which shall be monitored and accordingly approval will be taken from Hon'ble NGT.

## **29. Sikkim**

Deputy Director, NRCD informed that 47.6 MLD of sewage is generated in the State and gap of 25.18 MLD exists in sewage treatment. 1 STP of 3.5 MLD is under construction and 7 STPs of 11 MLD are proposed. State needs to provide details of financial tie up planned for the proposed STPs. 79.1 TPD of municipal solid waste is generated in the State, for which 50 TPD of processing facility is existing.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS appreciated the efforts of the State for management of sewage and details of proposed solid waste management facilities was sought. State was

directed to formulate a plan for dealing with untreated and processed solid waste with avenues available with AMRUT 2.0.

Additional PCCF, Sikkim attended the meeting along with other State officials. Secretary (UDD), Sikkim informed that 30% of the waste generated is processed, remaining biodegradable waste is being dumped. It was informed that State shall ensure necessary steps are taken for management of solid waste. Further, it was informed that State has taken up decision to prohibit sale and use of plastic bottle up to 2 litres since January 2022.

### **30. Andaman & Nicobar**

Joint Director, NRCD informed that sewage generation in UT is 19.2 MLD and there is a gap of 7.057 MLD in treatment capacity. State needs to regularly submit MPR containing authentic data and clearly indicating the incremental progress of the on-going projects. Action needs to be taken against the 16 non-complying STPs and 15 non-complying ETPs. State needs to provide details such as number of water polluting industries and the amount of effluent generated in these industries. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution also needs to be submitted.

Secretary (DST), Andaman & Nicobar informed that show cause notices have been sent to the 15 non-complying STPs, and 1 non-complying STP is now complying the norms. Of the non-complying 15 ETPs, 1 ETP is achieving the norms, 2 ETPs are take necessary action for compliance and show cause notices are being issued to the remaining 12 ETPs. With regard to Action Plan for Coastal Pollution, it was informed that National Institute of Ocean Technology has conducted survey and the Action Plan is under preparation and shall be submitted shortly. 89 MTPD of solid waste was generated before COVID-19. However, currently the waste generation is 60 MTPD, except for inert material which is being dumped in the ground, and 85% of the solid waste generated is being treated. The total water supply is 24 MLD and 19.2 MLD is the estimated sewage generation, against which a 10 MLD STP is under construction and will be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023. However, remaining 7.057 MLD gap will be taken up under AMRUT 2.0.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that the UT has a number of decentralized smaller STPs, and they can install modular decentralized STPs to save construction time.

### **31. Karnataka**

Joint Director, NRCDD informed that capacity utilization of the existing STPs is 65% in the State and 59% in polluted river stretches. 17 STPs are reported to be non-operational. 2 CETPs are reported to be non-compliant and a 1000 KLD CETP having 84 industries as member units is reported to be non-operational. 196 water polluting industries are not equipped with ETPs in the State. As per the MPR, action is reported to be under process for the non-compliant industries. Out of 316 ULBs, 204 ULBs are being covered with MSW management facilities, State needs to provide the plan for remaining 112 ULBs. Information is not available with regard to e-flow. Slow progress has been observed in FSTP projects and in 11 on-going STPs projects. 150 MLD STP in Bengaluru is underutilized at 70 MLD capacity and 13.88 MLD STP at Bettageri is operational at 7 MLD capacity only.

Chief Environmental Officer, KSPCB informed that the 17 non-operational STPs are due absence of house sewer connections. Recently the matter was reviewed by Additional Chief Secretary (UDD), Karnataka and the concerned Municipal Administrations have been directed to put in efforts to connect the UGD with the house sewer connections. One CETP is closed due to business related issues and the 84 industries connected the CETP has been diverted to another CETP. With regard to the non-complying CETPs, one CETP has been issued notice and case has been registered against the second CETP along with submission of penalty.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR MoJS raised concern over 196 industries in the State not having ETPs and 26 industries have non-functional ETPs. State was directed to provide action proposed for the gap of 532 MLD in sewage treatment. It was directed that State needs to adhere to the completion timelines of the ongoing and proposed STPs.

Chief Environmental Officer, KSPCB informed that the 196 industries are small scale units which generate less quantity of effluent, such as KSRTC Bus Depots where small quantity of oil and grease is generated. Oil & grease traps have been provided and is being discharged into UGD. However, these establishments were issued directions for installing ETPs. KSRTC is coming up with the proposal for establishing ETPs at 23 depots. Another 19 rice mills were directed to install ETPs, individually or combined. Another 6 are vehicle service stations, which have been directed to install ETPs. 47 industries were issued closure directions and closed. Show cause notices were issued to 79 industries and they have proposed to install ETPs in a time bound manner.



Chief Environmental Officer, KSPCB informed that for management of sewage, 3 agencies are there - BWSSB for Bangalore, Karnataka Water Supply & Sewerage Board and Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation. These 3 agencies have planned 58 STPs of 396.36 MLD, which are currently under construction. The remaining gap will be addressed by projects that are in DPR stage. It was also informed that several STPs like 5 MLD STP at Badgi is operational at 1.5 MLD only due to house sewer connection issue. 13.88 MLD at Raichur and 150 MLD STP in BWSSB have been recently commissioned. The issue of utilization capacity was addressed in the review meeting held under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (UDD), Karnataka.

Additional Chief Secretary (UDD), Karnataka assured better performance to be delivered in the next CMC meeting.

### **32. Tamil Nadu**

Joint Director, NRCD informed that sewage generation in the State is 3786 MLD, against which 1674 MLD capacity STPs are existing with utilization capacity of only 66%. Gap in treatment capacity remains as 1359 MLD. Even after completion of under construction and proposed STPs, there remains a gap of 1000 MLD in sewage treatment. Compliance status of the 36 CETPs is not provided in the MPR. 4 FSTPs have been reported to be in proposal stage from a very long time. 50 MLD STP at Vellore and 30 MLD STP at Tiruchirapalli with completion timeline of December, 2021 are still not complete. Similarly, 6.41 MLD STP at Manachanallur and 2.35 MLD STP at Vallam with completion timeline of July and September, 2021 respectively are still not completed. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management is reported to be under preparation for a very long time.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Tamil Nadu informed that 76 STPs are treating 1710 MLD of sewage. Through alternate technology, 752 MLD of sewage and through 18 FSTPs, 0.52 MLD sewage is being treated. So out of 3786 MLD sewage generated currently in the State, 2463 MLD of sewage treatment capacity is available. 39 STPs of 926.31 MLD and 35 FSTPs of 0.84 MLD are under construction, which makes a total of 927.15 MLD. Thus 396 MLD of sewage treatment needs to be planned. At present, 35 proposals are under planning stage and within the next 6 to 7 months this will be sanctioned. With regard to Solid Waste Management, total solid waste generation in the State is reported to be 14292 TPD, of which only 9746 TPD (68%) is being treated which leaves a gap of 4546 TPD (32%).

Currently the solid waste management department has proposed for treatment capacity of 1616 TPD which again leaves a gap of 20% for which proposals are under various stages of consideration.

With regard to industrial pollution management, State has set up 35 CETPs and all are operational. 1 CETP which was non-complying has been closed by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. In place of this to bridge the gap, another CETP is under construction. There has been a delay in marine pollution case study, and while a lot of work has been completed by Department of Environment, it has been decided to appoint an expert agency. 15 districts are coastal districts in Tamil Nadu and these coastal districts have District Coastal Management Authority. Thus within 4 to 5 months, a professional report with the help of expert agency will be submitted by the State Government to CPCB. Further, it was informed that a unique initiative of setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been adopted called as Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust (CRRT), so that the State can bring all the stake holders together in a single platform to do the restoration work in the integrated fashion with required flexibility. Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu heads the CRRT. In this initiative, State has taken the task of restoration of 3 rivers namely Cooum, Adyar and Bakingham Canal. Government of Tamil Nadu has granted the administrative sanction of more than Rs. 2400 crore and a lot of progress have been made in restoration of these rivers.

### **33. Gujarat**

Joint Director, NRCDD informed that out of 103 existing STPs in the State, 46 STPs are reported to be non-complying (including 24 STPs newly constructed). 149 ETPs and 10 CETPs are reported to be non-compliant. Details of industries connected to each CETP and action taken against the 149 defaulting units may be provided. Out of 116 under construction STPs, in 7 STPs incremental progress is held up. Details of MSW treatment facilities/ no. of dumpsites, sanitary landfills/ legacy waste along PRS have not been provided in the MPRs. Quantity of effluent generated from water polluting industries has also not been provided. Action taken report for Model River Sabarmati needs to be submitted. State is required expedite the preparation of Action Plan for the Coastal Pollution. Identification for drains contributing to river pollution for in-situ remediation is still pending. No updates regarding deep sea disposal project has been provided in the MPR. Status of installation of OCEMS in

the existing STPs in State needs to be provided. State may also brief about action taken on Sabarmati river pollution highlighted in the media.

Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board (MS, GPCB) informed that Notice of Directions (NoD)/ Show Cause Notice (SCN) have been issued against the 35 non-complying STPs and action against 1 non-complying STP is under process. 10 non-complying STPs are under inspection for further action. Letter has been written on 31.01.2022 to all the concerned Departments to take up the matter of obtaining CTE/CCA from GPCB with the concerned local bodies. It was informed that as of November 2021, out of 1544 industries visited, 187 ETPs were found to be non-complying. 137 non-complying ETPs were issued NOD/SCN, 27 non-complying ETPs were issued closure directions and action is under process for 23 non-complying ETPs. With regard to 10 non-complying CETPs, action has been taken against 8 CETPs (5 – Directions u/s 33/A & 3 - NOD) and action is under process for 1 CETP. Action has not been taken against 1 CETP having marginal increase in pH level and the same is being continuously monitored.

It was informed that 10,798 MT/day of municipal solid waste is generated in the State. Installed capacity of existing MSW processing facilities is 15395.18 MT/day. As the installed capacity is more than the total municipal solid waste generation of the State, the details related to polluted river stretches have not been submitted.

The incremental progress of the 7 STPs held up was informed - Surat Bhatar (90%) – 95%, Vadodara Bhayli (60%) – 62%, Junagadh Bilkha (98%) – 99%, Mansa (65%) – 70%, Jambusar (75%) – 90%, Bharuch (96%) – 97%, Porbandar (85%) – 90%. The incremental progress details with completion timeline details will be submitted in the next MPR. Chief Engineer, GM Tech informed that STPs with 90% plus progress would be completed by March 2022 and rest in September 2022.

MS, GPCB informed that data with regard to industrial pollution management is available on robust Extended Green Node (XGN) software system of GPCB. Total industrial waste water generation from water polluting industries of the State is around 16,092.44 MLD. Further, it was informed that details of incremental progress of action points proposed under action plan for river Sabarmati are being submitted along with Monthly Progress Report.

Representative from AMC submitted that in the catchment area of River Sabarmati, 2 STPs are under progress – 60 MLD STP at Kotarpur having 27 % progress and 25 MLD STP at

Dafnala, wherein land has been handed over by Cantonment authority and designing work is in progress. It was also informed that for up-gradation of existing STPs, DPR has been submitted to World Bank and feasibility report is under review. Other retrofitting & repairing work will be carried out soon.

MS, GPCB informed that it has been decided to assign the work for preparation of Action Plan for management of Coastal/ Marine Pollution to Gujarat Environment Management Institute (GEMI) and proposal is sought from GEMI w.r.t the scope of work.

Out of total 10 Nagar palikas requiring in-situ remediation, STPs in 5 Nagar palikas are already operational. STPs in remaining 5 Nagar palikas will be commissioned before September 2022 and they have been directed to start in-situ remediation of drains till the STPs are commissioned.

It was highlighted that updated details with regard to Deep Sea Disposal pipeline are regularly being submitted in MPR. In case of Jetpur region, tender is finalized and work order given to Mega Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. Other administrative procedure is going on. Originally the project was planned for disposal of effluent in the Gulf of Cambay. As the disposal point falls on the upstream of the proposed Kalpsar Reservoir, an ambitious project of the State - a huge fresh water coastal reservoir for irrigation, now it is required to find an alternative for final disposal point of effluent. The matter is under active consideration of Government of Gujarat.

It was informed that directions were issued to all the Municipal Corporations & Municipalities for installation of OCEMS on 18/11/2020 and reminder thereof was issued on 21/06/2021. A letter has been issued to all the concerned on 31/01/2022 for ensuring compliance of existing STPs with regards to discharge norms, as well as obtaining CTE & CCA.

Further, with regard to the action taken on Sabarmati river pollution, it was informed that the matter is pending before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Details of action taken by GPCB were briefed. Closure directions have been issued by GPCB to 7 CETPs and Bank Guarantee of Rs. 115 Lakh has been taken from the CETPs. Directions have been issued to 8 STPs of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and Bank Guarantee of Rs. 80 Lakh (Rs 10 lakh from each STP) has been taken. 98 industrial units have been issued closure directions, 194 industrial units were issued NOD and 269 units were issued SCN. GPCB has appointed

CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur for study of seven CETPs to suggest the necessary repairs, overhauling, up-gradation, retrofication, modernization and studies related to the treatability of the CETPs. AMC has also taken other actions, including disconnection of drainage in some segments.

DG, NMCG appreciated the good practices being carried out in the State and asked them to submit detailed report to the Ministry so as to share the information amongst other States/UTs.

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.

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**List of participants:**

1. Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of 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. Shri Brijesh Sikka, Senior Consultant, NMCG
5. Shri B B Barman, Advisor, NRCD
6. Dr. Pravin Kumar, Director Technical, NMCG
7. Shri A.Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB
8. Shri J.C.Babu, Additional Director, CPCB
9. Shri V.K.Chaurasia, Joint Adviser, MoHUA
10. Shri J.B.Ravinder, Deputy Adviser, MoHUA
11. Shri Ishwer Singh, Consultant (Legal) NMCG
12. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Director, NRCD
13. Shri A.P. Singh, Scientist E, NRCD
14. Dr. Sabita Madhvi Singh, Joint Director, NRCD
15. Shri Sanjay Kumar Singh, Deputy Director, NRCD
16. Shri Rajat Gupta, Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG
17. Shri Saumya Mukhopadhyay, Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG
18. Dr. P.N.Rymbai, Scientist B, NRCD
19. Shri Vijay Kumar, Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG
20. Shri Sandeep Gupta, SME, NMCG
21. Shri Mahender Singh, ME, NMCG
22. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
23. Shri Kumar Ajitabh, Project Officer Legal, NMCG
24. Mrs. Ruby Raju, Project Engineer, NMCG
25. Ms. Preeti Sinha, Research Associate, NRCD
26. Shri Debarshi Ghosh, Research Associate, NRCD