

**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: 4<sup>th</sup> August 2021

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Minutes of the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT Matter OA No.673 of 2018 held on 09.07.2021 from 10.30 AM on-wards**

A copy of Minutes of the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT matter O.A. No. 673 of 2018 held through Video Conferencing on 09.07.2021 from 10.30 AM on-wards, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti is forwarded herewith for information/ necessary action.



(D. P. Mathuria) 

Executive Director-Technical, NMCG  
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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
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8. Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, H P Secretariat, Shimla –171002
9. Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, R. No. 2/7, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building, Civil Secretariat, Jammu -180001
10. Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi- 834004

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19. Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, General Administration Department, Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar – 751001
20. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh – 160001
21. Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur – 302005
22. Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim, New Secretariat, Gangtok – 737101
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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:**

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2. Secretary, Department of Environment, Science and Technology Paryavaran Bhawan, Near US Club, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171001
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5. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, U.P., Room No. 601, Babu Bhawan Secretariat, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow – 226001.
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10. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. S-2/23, Mahanadi bhawan, Mantralaya, Nava Raipur, Atal Nagar, Raipur - 492001
11. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Forest, Environment and Ecology, Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No. 447, 4th Floor, Gate no. 2, Multi-storey Building, Bangalore-560001.
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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
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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 to ED (Project/ Finance), NMCG
7. Adviser, NRCD

**Minutes of the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee held on 09.07.2021 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 10<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 09.07.2021 from 10.30 AM onwards in Conference Room, NMCG under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The list of participants of NMCG, NRCD, MoHUA and CPCB present at the meeting is at ***Annexure-I***.

II. Director General, NMCG welcomed all the participants. It was highlighted that although the NGT orders covers various aspects, in the CMC meetings the focus primarily remains on sewage infrastructure, solid waste management and industrial pollution abatement measures taken by the States. However, measures to tackle various other issues also need to be adopted as they play a very important role in conservation and rejuvenation of rivers. State should take steps to maintain e-flow in the rivers, in order to ensure sustenance of river ecology. Similarly, in compliance to the directions of NGT in the matter OA No 325 of 2015, States should take steps in inventorizing the existing water bodies and efforts should be made in maintaining/improving the water quality and conserving of the water bodies. Further, it was informed that NMCG along with MoHUA have come up with a document regarding rivers and Cities Master plan titled '*Strategic Guidelines for Mainstreaming Urban River Sensitive Master Plans*'. The document is available on NMCG website, which the States and its agencies may like to go through.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that most of the States had submitted MPRs for the month of May 2021, and a few of the States had also submitted MPR for June 2021. States were requested to ensure regular and timely submission of MPRs. Due to rise in number of COVID-19 cases and restrictions imposed by the States/UTs, progress with regard to sewerage infrastructure projects in the past few months has been insignificant. For monitoring the capacity utilization of the existing STPs, few States have installed online monitoring systems and have developed online portals/ Apps/ WhatsApp groups. Other States may also adopt such a mechanism. States also need to take necessary steps to make non-operational STPs functional at the earliest. As per the water quality monitoring data submitted by the States, improvement in BOD levels can be seen in some stretches. Many of the States have installed or are in process of installation of FSTPs for treatment of sewage as

an alternative to STPs. However, bioremediation measures are yet to be adopted by most of the States.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that the timeline of NGT for completion of STPs is already over and the States need to take fresh permission from NGT for extension of the timelines. As the progress in Assam has been very slow since the start of monitoring by CMC, Assam needs to understand the sense of urgency and urgently expedite the progress in the proposed projects.

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. Punjab**

Director, NRCD informed that 4 polluted river stretches have been identified in the State. As reported by the State in the MPR, there is a sewage generation of 2108 MLD and 124 STPs of 1785 MLD are existing. As 1 STP is not operational, there is a gap of 371 MLD in sewage treatment capacity. Out of 103 STPs monitored, 27 STPs of 552.3 MLD are reported to be non-complying. State Government needs to ascertain whether non-compliance of STPs has been reported by the agency responsible for O&M or the regulators, and the actions taken by the regulators against the non-complying units. Out of 47 STPs of 605.3 MLD under construction, 11 STPs have been completed and are under stabilization, State Government needs to ensure these STPs are made operational at the earliest. No bio-remediation works have been initiated in Punjab. With regards to pollution due to Buddha Nallah, it was informed that State is implementing the Buddha Nallah Rejuvenation Project with an estimated budget of Rs. 840 crore (Rs. 519 crore – Capital cost and Rs. 321 crore - O&M cost for 10 years), which includes establishment of 2 new STPs and refurbishment of 4 existing STPs. 3 CETPs were envisaged in Ludhiana, of which works have been completed for 40 MLD and 50 MLD CETPs and works of 0.15 MLD STP have been halted due to Court stay.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti on 17.06.2021 regarding pollution from Buddha Nallah. Based on the discussions held in the meeting, a joint inspection team under the supervision of CPCB



inspected the catchment area of Buddha Nallah. Results of the random inspection were received by NMCG on 08.07.2021 and as per the results, out of 4 CETPs inspected, 2 CETPs were found to be non-complying, out of 29 industrial units inspected, 15 units were found to be non-complying and out of 14 STPs inspected, 12 STPs were found to be non-complying.

Chief Secretary, Punjab attended the meeting along with Principal Secretary (LG), Principal Secretary (ST&E) and Chairman, Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB). Principal Secretary (LG), Punjab informed that while previously 43 STPs were reported to be non-complying, now the number has reduced to 27 STPs. Of the 27 STPs reported to be non-compliant, 8 STPs (2 STPs are SBR and 6 STPs are WSP) are not complying with the BOD standards and remaining 19 STPs are not complying with the Fecal Coliform standards. Efforts are being put in by the State to resolve these issues by constructing chlorination tank etc. and it is expected that in 1-2 months the compliance status of the STPs in Punjab shall drastically improve. Out of 500 MLD STPs reported to be non-compliant, 3 STPs of 350 MLD in Ludhiana are being refurbished under the Buddha Nallah Rejuvenation Project and are expected to be completed by December 2021. The compliance status of the STPs are being monitored by PPCB. With regards to the on-going and proposed STP projects, it was informed that finances for the projects have been arranged. Work is in progress for 41 STPs of 598 MLD and the State Government is rigorously monitoring the progress and most of the STPs are expected to be completed by March 2022, except for bigger projects such as Buddha Nallah, which shall be completed by end of 2022. With regard to bioremediation, it was informed that works have started at 3 locations and are providing satisfactory results. Most of the drains are to be tapped and treated in the existing/ proposed STPs. With regard to the shifting of diaries, it was informed that proposal was considered by the High Level Committee, but land for shifting is yet to be finalized and procured. Further, till shifting diaries take place, State Government has included provision for establishment of ETPs/ CETPs in the area under the Buddha Nallah Project.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that considering the issues relating to Buddha Nallah, the ongoing STP projects need to be monitored closely and the CETPs should be made functional and operated optimally at the earliest.

Principal Secretary (ST&E), Punjab informed that release of electric connections has been requested from Electricity Department for the 2 CETPs of 40 and 50 MLD. These CETPs are expected to be operational by August 2021. Previously, 2 CETPs were reported to be non-

complying, of which 15 MLD CETP at Ludhiana has been stabilized and is now complying with the standards and the 5 MLD CETP at Jalandar is non-complying due to high BOD of 45 mg/l. Some maintenance works are in progress and this CETP shall be complying shortly. Of the 1400 industrial units inspected during one year, due to non-compliance 25 units have been closed down, environmental compensation of Rs. 3.5 crore have been imposed on 78 units and advisory has been issued to 150 units.

Chief Secretary, Punjab informed that CMD, PSPCL is aware of the request for electrical connections for the two newly constructed CETPs of 40 & 50 MLD and after due strengthening, these shall be made operational shortly.

Shri A. Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB informed that CPCB has completed the inspection in the catchment area of river Satluj by June 2021. Industries non-complying to the norms have been identified and action is being taken against the defaulting units. 12 STPs, 2 CETPs and 15 industrial units have been identified as non-complying to the norms.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti directed CPCB to keep a close watch on the industries and to initiate appropriate action against the defaulters.

## **2. Assam**

Director, NRCD informed that 44 polluted river stretches have been identified in the State. 436 MLD of sewage is generated in the State whereas the treatment capacity available is NIL. Previously, the State had informed that for the area in and around Guwahati region (covering 5 polluted river stretches), 14 decentralized STPs of 157 MLD capacity were proposed with financial assistance of JICA. However, in the latest MPR of May 2021 submitted by the State, it has been reported that DPR for 4 STPs of total 202 MLD capacity (including 8 FSTPs) for Guwahati has been forwarded to CPHEEO, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Previously it was reported that DPRs for STPs at Mangaldoi, Tejpur, Nagaon, Jorhat and Silichar are awaiting sanction, however now it is reported that the DPRs for these towns are under preparation. As per MPR, total Municipal Solid Waste processing facility available for 95 ULBs is about 983.5 TPD and capacity utilization is only 404 TPD. Capacity utilization of the existing solid waste processing units is very low. Latest status of setting up of Integrated Solid Waste Management Plant at Sonaguli and removal of legacy waste at Boragaon dumping site in the catchment area of Deepor Beel (Ramsar Site) needs to be provided.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Assam informed that there are no sewage treatment plants existing in the State. The site for development of Integrated Solid Waste Management Plant has been shifted to Chandrapur and the issue of legacy waste at Boragaon shall be addressed. 15-20% of the legacy waste has been treated, and in another 6 months it is expected that the entire legacy waste shall be treated. It was informed that previously, it was planned to have 14 STPs of 157 MLD for Guwahati. However, after detailed assessment it is now proposed to have 4 STPs of 187 MLD at Guwahati.

Secretary (GDD), Assam informed that the JICA had appointed NJS Consultants for carrying out detailed survey and preparation of DPR for areas around Guwahati and based on the survey, it was suggested that instead of 14 decentralized STPs, 4 STPS of 187 MLD should be established. Further, the proposal/ DPR was submitted to CPHEEO in April 2021 for approval. Deputy Adviser, CPHEEO in a meeting held with State Government, JICA and DEA in June 2021 raised the issue with regard to specification of pipes and the response has been submitted. The meeting is again fixed for July 2021 and it is expected that approval for proposal/ DPR shall be obtained shortly thereafter.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that the timeline of NGT for completion of STPs is over and the States may take fresh permission from NGT for extension of timelines. Progress in Assam has been slow since the beginning of monitoring by CMC and the State Government needs to expedite the progress of the proposed projects.

Deputy Adviser, CPHEEO informed that the issues of designs of pipes and clear NOC of the land parcels for 4 STPs & intermediate pumping stations are required to be urgently finalized, as the earlier proposed 14 STP projects could not be initiated due to non-availability of land.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Assam informed that NOCs are in place and after approval of DPRs, tender shall be floated. Further, with regard to number of polluted river stretches, it was informed that Assam has provided details to CPCB and has requested reduction in number of polluted stretches.

Shri A. Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB informed that as per the directions of NGT, all the river stretches should achieve the MoEF&CC notified bathing standards and unless these rivers achieve the standards as per the 5 parameters (including BOD & fecal coliform), the polluted river stretches cannot be removed or considered as not polluted. Submission for de-listing made by States should have 2 years' continuous water quality monitoring data with 8

sets of reading for each year. This data will be verified by CPCB and recommendations of the CPCB shall be submitted to Hon'ble NGT for approval. This has already been communicated to all the States/UTs.

### **3. Jammu & Kashmir**

Director, NRCD informed that there are 9 polluted river stretches identified in the State. The State has sewage generation of 523 MLD and there are 15 STPs of 139 MLD capacity, but only 11 STPs are operational. There is gap in sewage generation of 384 MLD. 10 STPs of 92.01 MLD are under construction and 28 STPs of 153 MLD are proposed. Even after these STPs are put in place, the gap of 138 MLD in sewage treatment shall still remain. State Government needs to inform the action proposed for bridging the remaining gap. Bio-remediation on identified polluted river stretches has not yet been taken up. 2 CETPs of 1.05 MLD are functional, 9 CETPs of 7.5 MLD are under construction and 10 CETPs of 5.1 MLD are proposed. Against the total municipal solid waste generation of 1526 TPD, 244 TPD of waste is being processed and work for 125 TPD and 270 TPD plants was to start from March, 2021. Progress of Devika river project is very slow, and work on construction of remaining 2 STPs has still not started. HUDD and UEED need to expedite finalisation of design and start the construction work. Out of 130 kms. of sewer lines to be laid, only 48 kms. has been laid till date since award of contract in January, 2019. Govt. of UT of J&K needs to expedite implementation of the project.

Principal Secretary (Housing & Urban), J&K informed that out of 139 MLD existing sewage treatment capacity, only 63% is being utilized. Efforts are being put in to utilize 100% of the existing STPs by increasing the household connections and interception and diversion of 13 Nallahs. 11 STPs of 96 MLD are under construction and plan has been approved for 13 STPs of 168 MLD and these shall roll out in the next month. Of the existing 15 STPs, 10 MLD STP at Bhagwati Nagar is under refurbishment and shall be operationalized by August 2021, after which all the 15 existing STPs in J&K shall be fully functional and compliant.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that the foundation stone for Devika project was laid by Hon'ble PM and the State should closely monitor the progress of the project. It was directed that NRCD officials should visit J&K and review the project on the ground.

Principal Secretary (Housing & Urban), J&K informed that project is being regularly monitored and penalties are being imposed on the contractors for delay. There were issues due to migration of labourers, the site was turned into micro-containment zone, land acquisition and utility shifting, which have been recently resolved. Issues in design and drawings have also been resolved. Laying of sewer network has progressed and the STPs under Devika Project are expected to be commissioned by March 2022. Development of Ghat in Package II is almost ready and will be completed by August 2021.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti also highlighted that the Devika project should be handled with utmost priority and be completed in a defined time frame.

#### **4. Sikkim**

Director, NRCDC informed that there are 4 polluted river stretches (in Priority V) identified in the State. State has sewage generation of 47.7 MLD and there are 9 STPs of 22.5 MLD capacity having utilization capacity of 54.3%. State Government needs to put in efforts to increase the utilization capacity. Gap in sewage treatment capacity is 25.18 MLD (including rural areas). 1 STP of 3.25 MLD is under construction and 7 STPs of 11.33 MLD are proposed. The status of proposed STPs remains the same for the last few months.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that the completion timeline for the proposed 7 STPs varies between December 2022 – 2028, which is not acceptable. Further, MPR from Sikkim was last received for the month of March 2021 and the State Governments needs to ensure timely submission of MPRs.

Chief Conservator (Forest), Sikkim attended the meeting with the concerned State Department officers. The State PHED official informed that 6 STPs are operational and complying with the norms, 3 new STPs have been commissioned, but the household connections are yet to be completed due to recent lockdown in the State. With regard to Zone II sewerage system, part of main trunk line got affected due to landslide. Land acquisition is in process for STP proposed at Namchi and as land identified for STP at Jorhang was objected by public, new land has been identified and process of acquisition is in progress. With regard to new STPs, funding avenues are being explored by the State and NRCDC has been approached for STP at Chungthang.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti indicated that in absence of Chief Secretary of the State, respective Principal Secretaries should attend the CMC meetings.

#### **5. Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli (DD & DNH)**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that out of 2 STPs operational in UT, one STP of 13 MLD capacity at Dadra Nagar Haveli is highly underutilized (2.8 MLD). This is mainly due to non-completion of household connections as reported in May 2021 MPR. 4870 household connections have been made out of proposed 24105 connections, which implies only 2% progress have been made since February 2021. Status of proposed 16 MLD STP at Daman (at DPR stage) remains same. With regard to 7 MLD STP at Diu, technical sanction has been accorded and NIT is to be published soon. Status with regard to phyto-remediation and bioremediation for 13 drains and the status of standalone modular STPs for Damanwada, Magarwada, Pariyari and Patlara panchayats remains the same as reported previously. Status with regard to industrial pollution management and solid waste management also remains the same. The UT needs to submit more information with regard to groundwater regulation and management of e-flow of rivers (including details of assessment of e-flow, notification of minimum e-flow to be maintained in the rivers and mechanism adopted for monitoring the e-flow in the rivers). Action Plan for management of coastal pollution is yet to be submitted by the UT to CPCB.

Chief Conservator of Forest cum Member Secretary, Pollution Control Committee, DD & DNH informed that only one river i.e. Damanganga has been identified as the polluted river stretch in the UT. The river is being regularly monitored by PCC at 9 locations and since past 2 years while BOD levels in the river are observed to be within the limit of less than 3 mg/l, Fecal Coliform levels are yet to achieve the desired limit at 2 locations. This issue is to be addressed by deploying phytoremediation measures. However, due to recent rise in COVID cases and the impact of cyclone Tauktae, not much progress could be achieved in this regard. Further, it was informed that out of 24105 proposed household connections, 4870 households have been connected to the 13 MLD STP at Dadra Nagar Haveli and the STP is now receiving 4 MLD of sewage. All ETPs are functional. With regard to the Action Plan for Management of Pollution in Coastal Plain, it was informed that National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai has been engaged for preparation of DPRs. Further, Zoological Survey of India has also been approached for the same. NIO has conducted a study across the

UT and had reported that no major pollution issues relates to marine and coastal areas of the UT. For construction of 7 MLD STP at Diu, tenders will be invited shortly. DPR for 16 MLD STP at Daman was submitted to MoEF&CC for financial assistance, and alternate funding sources are to be explored in case of non-responsiveness from MoEF&CC. All drains in the UT have been cleared before monsoon and all encroachments have been removed. Massive plantation has been carried out in mangroves and other forest lands for protection of coastal areas at Diu.

## **6. Manipur**

ED Tech, NMCG highlighted that the on-going STP projects of 16 MLD and 1 MLD for Nambul river project have shown significant progress from February 2021 onwards. State needs to closely monitor the progress in order to keep up the pace. Status of proposed 49 MLD STP remains the same and no completion timeline has been provided in the MPR. 1 CETP of 400 KLD existing in the State is yet to be made operational. The MPRs for the months of March, April and May were submitted along with the MPR of June 2021 on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021. State should ensure timely submission of MPRs in future. Status of Multi Segregation Shed at Chothe Village of 630.75 cum capacity mentioned in the earlier MPR of February, 2021 has not been reflected in the June, 2021 MPR.

Scientist B, NRCD highlighted that in the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of CMC held on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2021, State Govt was directed to provide details regarding effluent quality of the 5 industrial units connected to CETPs and their compliance in the MPR. This has still not been provided in the subsequent MPRs. Further, previously it was reported that 269.5 TPD of solid waste management facilities are existing in the State, but in the updated MPRs it is mentioned that 116.5 TPD of processing facilities are existing. State needs to provide justification for the same.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Forest), Manipur attended the meeting physically and informed that works of the on-going 16 MLD (62%) and 1 MLD (30%) STPs are being closely monitored by the State. Efforts are being made to complete the projects before the expected completion timeline of March 2022. It was informed that out of proposed 12000 household connections, 4600 household connections have been made and the 27 MLD existing STP is presently operational at 10.35 MLD. The works were greatly affected by the rise in COVID-19 cases and recent lockdown imposed in the State. The household

connections are expected to be complete by December 2021. 49 MLD STP proposed has been cleared by DEA for external funding opportunities and vetted by IIT Guwahati. Further, DPR has been submitted to NRCD for treatment of 16.75 MLD of sewage through bio-remediation and 50 KLD Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM). With regard to the DPRs for 7 polluted stretches (in Priority V), it was informed that these are under preparation and shall be submitted shortly to the Ministry of Jal Shakti for sanction. With regard to the non-functional CETP, it was informed that Manipur Industrial Development Corporation is preparing DPR with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.77 crore and after sanctioning of the DPR, implementation will take 3 months to complete and connect the industries to CETP. Health Department, Manipur is taking action for treatment of biomedical waste and is establishing Biomedical Waste Treatment Plant, which is proposed to become operational by end of 2021. Further, it was informed that the Multi Segregation Shed at Chothe Village has been completed and shall be inaugurated shortly by the Chief Minister. With regard to the incomplete information and discrepancies in the data submitted, it was assured that shortcomings in the MPR will be rectified in next submission and State shall ensure timely submissions of MPRs to the Ministry.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti directed NRCD to look into the proposal submitted by the State and to provide appropriate response to the State.

## **7. Meghalaya**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that there is gap in sewage treatment of 73 MLD. 8 STPs of 1.85 MLD are existing in the State. 1 Septage Treatment Plant of 0.115 MLD at Shillong (90%) is under construction and works got delayed due recent lockdown in State. 0.04 MLD Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant at Khliehriat is at 70% progress. FSSM of 0.35 MLD at Shillong is having 10% physical progress. With regard to 5 number of Onsite treatment plants proposed at Shillong, land for 4 have been cleared while negotiation is in process for the remaining one which got delayed due to lockdown. Status with regard to 0.105 STP at Eastern Air Command, Shillong has not been provided in the MPR. There are 260 water polluting industries having discharge of 3.5 MLD. 254 industries are having functional ETPs. It has been reported that 10 ETPs of 0.002 MLD each at Tura are under progress, but their status and completion timeline has not been provided. The State generates 245 TPD of municipal solid waste and processing plant of 8 TPD is functional. 65 MLD processing plant



has been completed, but it is yet to be operationalized. Processing facility of 170 TPD is under trial and plant of 0.1 TPD at Khliehriat is under progress. Further, 10 processing plants of 166 TPD are proposed. The State Government needs to provide latest status.

Additional PCCF, Meghalaya informed that 90% works have been completed of the 0.115 MLD FSTP at Shillong. Machinery for the plant is yet to be procured, after which the plant shall be made functional. Regarding scheduled date of completion for 0.04 MLD FSTP at Khliehriat and status of 0.105 MLD STP at Shillong, it was told that information will be submitted in the next MPR. 0.04 MLD FSTP at Khliehriat is 70% completed. FSSM of 0.35 MLD having 10% physical progress is expected to be completed by March 2023. With regard to the 5 onsite STPs of total 13.42 MLD capacity at Shillong and STP at Eastern Air Command, State shall be submitting the status separately. With regard to the FSSM at Jowai town, it was informed that the Meghalaya Government has approached Government of Odisha for providing technical assistance for the FSSM project and the Odisha Government has agreed to provide assistance. Some of the solid waste processing plants are under trial and some are yet to be made operational due to which the capacity utilization of the solid waste processing facilities is low. It was informed that NIT has been floated for in-situ bioremediation of 5 drains (out of 32 drains) falling to Umkhras and Umshyrpi rivers at Shillong. Also, bioremediation works for Kyruhkhla and Lukha Rivers (of Priority IV & V respectively) are being implemented by District Administration under Meghalaya Environment Protection & Restoration fund.

State Government was directed to update information in their MPR submissions.

## **8. Nagaland**

Scientist B, NRCD informed that 25.43 MLD STP at Dimapur is yet to be made operational and 79% of the related sewer network works have been completed. Previously it was reported that 2 FSTPs of 20 KLD and 90 KLD are existing at Dimapur and Kohima respectively, however in the latest MPRs details of these 2 FSTPs have not been provided. There are 5 water polluting industries in the State, generating 102 KLD of industrial discharge. 3 ETPs of 102 KLD capacity are operational and complying, and 2 ETPs of 30 KLD are reported to be under process. Their status and completion timeline needs to be provided. The State generates 304.3 TPD of municipal solid waste, of which 132.05 TPD is being processed. However,

there exists only 50 TPD capacity processing plant and a plastic recycling unit. Action plan to bridge the gap in solid waste processing is to be provided by the State Government.

The official from PHED, Nagaland informed the project at Dimapur got delayed due to non-availability of land for sewer laying. The issue has been resolved and the project is now making good progress and is expected to be complete within its revised timeline. With regard to the shortcomings in the MPR, the State Representative stated that the matter will be looked into and rectified.

## **9. Mizoram**

ED Tech, NMCG highlighted that the low utilization of the existing 10 MLD STP at Aizawl is a concern, which is due to pending house service connections. After augmentation in the flow reaching the STP, State Government needs to ensure that treated water from the STP is optimally reused.

Secretary, IWRD, Mizoram along with concerned official from State Department attended the meeting. He informed that the STP is receiving only 0.3 MLD of sewage, as only 3125 of 19,000 households have been connected to the STP. The progress of work was halted in the last 2 months due to complete lockdown imposed in the State, and the work is now being resumed.

## **10. 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), thus leaving a huge gap of 73.68 MLD in sewage treatment which needs to be addressed urgently. Low capacity utilization of existing 8 MLD STP due to incomplete laterals/house service connections and slow progress on STP of 8 MLD (under construction) were also highlighted.

Due to connectivity issues, response from the State could not be properly heard and State was directed to submit written information. As per the information provided by the State Government, progress on different conservation measures taken up and/or implemented vis-à-vis the approved action plan is as under:-

- (i) As per the directions of NGT, Haora river has been identified for rejuvenation, which would serve as a model for other polluted stretches.
- (ii) To increase capacity utilization of STP of 8 MLD at Agartala, expansion of sewer network and house service connections are in progress and are likely to be completed in 18 months. Also, works for STP of 8 MLD proposed at Akhuaura ICP, Agartala are under progress.
- (iii) As many as 210 drains discharging into polluted river stretches have been identified by ULBs for in-situ bio-remediation. Presently, survey work is going on to collect baseline information of these drains. Tender evaluation for bio-remediation on 5 drains on pilot basis at Agartala has been completed.
- (iv) In case of proposed 15 nos. of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants of total capacity 600 KLD for all ULBs in the State approved under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), technical specifications/tender documents have been finalized and uploaded on the website of Urban Development Department, Govt of Tripura. Also, land has been identified and tendering process has been initiated by the ULBs.
- (v) 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.

The State Government is required to expedite progress of the proposed FSTPs and the STP under construction to meet the timelines stipulated by NGT. For the existing STP of 8 MLD at Agartala town, capacity utilization is to be increased. The State Government was also asked to expedite in-situ bio-remediation for all identified drains discharging into polluted river stretches as per the directions of NGT.

## **11. Maharashtra**

Director, NRCD informed that total sewage generation in the State is estimated as 9757 MLD, which includes nearly 2500 MLD of sewage from Mumbai city. 142 STPs of 7747 MLD are installed with utilization capacity of 4123 MLD. Out of 142 STPs, 7 STPs of 227.56 MLD capacity were reported to be non-operational. State Government needs to take necessary action on priority to expedite commissioning of these STPs. In case of 34 non-compliant STPs which includes 2 STPs of 757 MLD & 240 MLD in Mumbai, MPCB was requested to ensure proper functioning of all STPs in the State to meet the prescribed norms.

In case of 53 polluted river stretches, there is a gap of 1023.26 MLD between sewage generation and treatment. To address the said gap, present status of the proposed STPs was informed as below:

<b>Status</b>	<b>STPs</b>	<b>Capacity (in MLD)</b>
DPR preparation under progress	14	97.30
Awaiting sanction of DPR	15	235.00
Under tendering and/or works to be awarded	20	528.00
Under construction	29	437.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1298.16</b>

With regard to industrial effluent management in polluted river stretches, it was informed that CETPs of total capacity 83.3 MLD are operational in different industrial estates/areas. To meet the gap of effluent treatment, three CETPs of capacity 2.84 MLD (1 MLD at Satpur in District Nashik, 0.64 MLD at Sangli and 1.2 MLD at Ichalkaranji in District Kolhapur) are proposed, which are still in the initial stages of implementation. MPCB needs to expedite implementation of the proposed CETPs, and also ensure proper functioning of all the CETPs in the State to meet the prescribed norms. In case of solid waste management in the State, it was informed that processing facilities exist for 16037 TPD of municipal solid waste against total generation of 22945 TPD. These include 337 composting plants, 82 vermi-composting facilities, 62 bio-methanization plants, one waste to energy (W to E) plant and 26 RDF plants. Also, 18 landfill sites are presently under development out of 320 sites proposed to cater to solid waste generation from 394 ULBs in the State. For C&D wastes, processing facilities for 5 major ULBs (MCGM, Navi Mumbai MC, Thane MC, Pimpri-Chinchwad MC and Pune MC) are proposed to cater to 2050 TPD of such waste. In case of the project for pollution abatement of river Mula Mutha at Pune under NRCP, concerns were raised on negligible progress. In case of land acquisition for 11 STPs under the project, it was informed that the State Government has allowed construction of STPs in the flood line and thus facilitating land acquisition for 3 STPs at Botanical Garden, Dhanori and Warje. However, land parcels for 4 of the STPs are yet to be acquired by the project implementing agency Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC). In view of tenders invited for the project by PMC on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2021, the State Government was asked to ensure immediate possession of land for all the STPs by PMC.

It was also informed that penalty of Rs.29.75 crore was imposed by NGT on BMC for letting untreated sewage into the sea through 85 major outfalls, and to pay Rs.4.25 crore as compensation for environmental damage to CPCB till remedial measures are taken.

In this regard, Chief Engineer, BMC stated that compliance of Hon'ble NGT order is in progress. Colaba STP of 37 MLD has been commissioned in 2020. For other 7 STPs of 2464 MLD, tenders have been invited. Review committee has been appointed for scrutiny of the bids.

Joint Director (WPC), MPCB informed that as Maharashtra was again badly hit by COVID-19, the progress is slow for the ongoing projects since February 2021. The number of ongoing STPs has increased from 21 to 29. Similarly, number of STPs in tendering stage have increased from 12 to 14 of 472 MLD capacity. DPRs for 16 STPs are yet to be approved. Large number of STPs are reported to non-complying with the new standards of BOD 10 mg/l. State has directed to upgrade the existing STPs to achieve the new norms. With regard to action plan for coastal areas in the State, it was informed that District Environment Plan for 21 coastal towns were submitted to CPCB in December, 2019 and the plan is being implemented and being monitored. The State Government was directed to provide update status in the MPRs.

Joint Secretary, Urban Development Department, Maharashtra informed that State had planned implementation of works for bridging the gap of 2000 MLD in sewage treatment. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent financial constraints, the same could not be taken up. Further, projects for additional capacity are being proposed to be sanctioned either under Jal Jeevan Mission or under State scheme within 2022 and they shall be commissioned in 2 years thereafter. State Government is constantly reviewing the ongoing projects and 50 STPs of around 900 MLD shall be completed within a year.

On a query from DG, NMCG, the Joint Adviser, CPHEEO informed that guidelines are under consideration for Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) and are expected to be finalized in the near future.

## **12. Odisha**

Director, NRCD informed that as per CPCB report, sewage generation in the State is estimated at 1273 MLD, whereas the same is reported to be 4200 MLD in the State dossier

forwarded to this Ministry earlier. In case of six major towns in the State (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Rourkela and Talcher), it was earlier informed as 367 MLD, but now it is reported to be 298.55 MLD. The State Government was requested to reconcile and firm up the data for further discussions. It was further informed that against total sewage generation of 367 MLD from six major towns, sewage treatment capacity created so far is 266.5 MLD with 10 STPs installed in these towns. Meanwhile, with more sewage treatment of 104 MLD and the FSTPs planned for these towns, there would be no gap between sewage generation and treatment. However, the same would not hold good for the State as a whole. Three STPs of total capacity 104 MLD were under construction from the resources mobilized by the State. One STP of 48 MLD at Rokati is scheduled for completion by June, 2021. STPs of 40 MLD at Dhanupalli, Sambalpur and 16 MLD at Mattagajpur, Cuttack were reported to be 93% & 82% complete. The State Government to expedite networking and/or house service connections to ensure adequate inflow to these STPs for their optimal utilization. In case of industrial effluent management, it was informed that the no CETP exists in the State. There are 1030 water polluting industries in the State generating 803 MLD of effluent, and all these units are equipped with ETPs. The State Government needs to ensure compliance of industrial units with the environmental norms and not contribute to pollution load to any of polluted river stretches and/or the recipient water bodies. Regarding municipal solid waste management, it was informed that out of total municipal waste generation of 1772 TPD in the State, waste processing facility (Open dumping, Micro-composting) is available and operational for 853 TPD. For Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, agreement has been signed for setting up 550 TPD centralized Waste to Energy Plant. The State Government was asked to expedite the same in order to ensure compliance to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2018. Regarding action plans for coastal areas/towns (4 nos) and rejuvenation of Kathajodi river (in its Cuttack stretch) to serve as a model, the State Government was asked to provide/update status in the MPRs.

Member Secretary, Odisha Water Supply & Sewerage Board informed that 5 new STPs are partially commissioned and their related I&D and household connections work is still in progress. STP at Rokati is to be completed by December 2021, STP at Mattagajpur by December 2021 (partially by August 2021) and STP at Dhanupalli by March 2022 (partially by September 2021). It was informed that 53 Septage Treatment Plants have been completed and 65 Septage Treatment Plants are in construction stage.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that from next meeting onwards, in absence of Chief Secretary, the State should be represented by Principal Secretaries of respective State Departments.

### **13. Goa**

Director, NRCD informed that 9 STPs of 78.35 MLD are existing in the State against total sewage generation of 112.53 MLD (based on actual assessment of waste water generation mainly in urban areas, including census towns). Remaining areas including the rural ones, are covered through septic/soak pit arrangement, and thus not requiring designed treatment facilities/plants. Utilization capacity of the STPs remains only 29 MLD and the State needs to expedite house connections. 5 STPs of 35.5 MLD are under construction. 3 STPs of 43 MLD are proposed, but works related to STPs have not yet started due to local issues and only sewer networking is in progress. The State Government was directed to expedite implementation of the ongoing and proposed STPs to meet the timelines set by NGT.

Secretary (Science, Technology & Environment), Goa informed that low capacity utilization (29 MLD) of the existing 78.35 MLD is partly due to 30 years' design period of the STPs and full capacity utilization would be achieved at a later stage only. However, almost all the sewage inflow received at the STPs is being treated fully. STPs under construction 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 and these are expected to be complete by December, 2021 only. With regard to proposed STPs, locals are being persuaded by the State in order to overcome the local issues and to initiate the STP works. 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 have been taken up for implementation with the target date of completion as March, 2022. With regard to 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) by December, 2021. State has engaged TERI for further strengthening of EPR policy and has also enacted Plastic Waste Management Act to reduce plastic pollution.

Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti stressed that the facilities for integrated solid waste management proposed at Bainguinim (250 TPD) and Verna (250 TPD) need to be expedited to meet the respective timelines.

#### **14. Andhra Pradesh**

Scientist E, NRCD informed that there are 43 STPs of 515.85 MLD capacity existing in State. All are reported to be operational and complying with norms. However, 20 MLD STP at Kadapa and 6.5 MLD STP at Pulivendula have been reported to be partially operational. There exists a gap of 987 MLD in sewage treatment capacity and 474.07 MLD capacity STPs are under construction, however no significant progress is observed in the ongoing projects. Many of the projects in which works is yet to begin are being reported to be completed by December 2021, which may be verified and realistic timelines may be provided in the MPRs. Details of on-going/ proposed ETPs such as capacity, progress, expected date of completion, etc., need to be reported. Utilization capacity of the existing solid waste management facilities is very low (39%). Tenders have been called for 10 integrated solid waste management plants under PPP Model. Details on other action plans such as ground water regulation, RHW, floodplain & e-flow management, plantation, biodiversity, mining activity regulation, adoption of Model River and action against defaulters have not been provided in the MPRs.

Commissioner cum Director of Municipal Administration informed that for bridging the gap of 987 MLD in sewage treatment, work is under progress for 32 STPs of 474 MLD, which were expected to be completed by December 2021. However, due to financial constraints, work got delayed at few locations. 51.4 MLD STPs are under tendering and for remaining proposals, funding avenues are being explored. Further, it was informed that 64 FSTPs are proposed. Except for 11 FSTPs which are in re-tendering, works are under progress for remaining 53 FSTPs and are expected to be completed by December, 2021. It was informed that 6850 TPD of solid waste is generated in the State and 49 Compost plants are effectively functioning. State is considering adopting the Indore solid waste management model and is proposing to initiate 100% door to door solid waste collection from all households from August, 2021 onwards and is in the process of establishment of garbage transfer stations. 2 Waste to Energy plants have been completed, one at Guntur shall be functional in July 2021 and another one also at Guntur to be made operational within 2-3 months. 72 Integrated



SWM plants are under tendering. It was assured that information from remaining points shall be made part of the MPRs from next submission onwards.

Director General, NMCG pointed out that the State needs to expedite the ongoing projects as the completion timeline of June, 2021 for ongoing STP works has already been exhausted. The delay in commissioning the plants would result in the State being a defaulter for which fines may be levied on the State by NGT.

## **15. Kerala**

Scientist E, NRCD highlighted about the delay in completion of the ongoing projects and that a large number of the projects in the State are also either at proposal/ tendering/ DPR stage and are yet to be grounded. State generates 3472 TPD of waste and there is a gap of 970 TPD in solid waste treatment. To address this issue, 10 Waste to Energy Plants have been proposed by the State, of which 2 plants are under construction, 3 plants are in DPR stage, 3 plants are in tendering stage and 2 plants are in initial stage. State needs to expedite the works of on-going and proposed projects.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Kerala informed that delay in implementation of the STP projects is due to rise in COVID-19 cases. The matter of solid and liquid waste management is being reviewed regularly by Chief Secretary, Kerala.

Additional Chief Secretary (LSG), Kerala informed that delays in project were attributed to local government elections held in December 2020, then assembly elections held in April, 2021 and imposition of lockdown in the State during May-June 2021 due to rise in number of COVID-19 cases. However, during this period, the State Town and Country Planning Department has completed an assessment of the municipalities to identify the scope of requirement of FSTPs/ STPs. Technical assistance was provided by Sanitation Mission to the Local Governments. The assessment was done on the basis of groundwater table, land availability, distance of source from the proposed land, taking up projects and estimation of fund requirements. During this period, initiatives were taken to fast track the projects by bringing in the urban agglomerations and CFC funds into play. It was informed that there would not be any issue of funds, as the Local Governments have fairly good amount of funds and also funds are being covered under World Bank Project for Re-Build Kerala initiative. With regard to the solid waste management projects, it was informed that clearances,

including from coastal zone, are being taken due to which progress seems to be slow. Further, identification of suitable land is an issue, which is being taken up with different State Government Departments. However, a lot of progress has been achieved in segregation of waste and a systematic mechanism has been developed. Around 20,000 decentralized entrepreneur collections units have been engaged for the work. Material collection facilities have also come up in each Local Government. Clean Kerala Company has been engaged and a calendar of action has been prepared, on the basis of which the segregated waste is collected and the recyclables are being recycled through tying up with the recyclers. Result of this systematization will be visible within a month's time. Waste management is a top priority of the State at present.

Member Secretary, Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) informed that Board along with State Urban Development Department is preparing updated dossier with regard to sewage management in the State, which shall help in addressing the issue of gap in sewage treatment capacity. As per the water quality monitoring data of the year 2020 (Jan-Dec), 8 rivers seem to have achieved the bathing quality standards and water quality has also improved in other rivers, including River Karamana, which is identified as Priority I river. It was reported that the under construction STP at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram has been completed. Kerala Water Authority is proposing additional STPs in 28 ULBs and DPRs for the same have been prepared. Regular meetings of RRC are being held to monitor the progress of implementation of the Action Plans. KSPCB is regularly inspecting the industries and appropriate action is being taken against the defaulters. Similarly, other departments of the State are taking necessary actions as per the Action Plans and the direction of Hon'ble NGT.

## **16. Puducherry**

Director General, NMCG directed the UT to provide details on the issue of non-compliance of the existing oxidation pond of 12.5 MLD and status of DPRs with regard to the 2 new proposed STPs of 3 MLD each at Puducherry and Karaikal.

Scientist E, NRCD informed that as reported by UT officials, the oxidation pond is non-complying with respect to the new standards of BOD 10 mg/l but is complying with the earlier norm of BOD of 30 mg/l.

Secretary (Science, Technology & Environment), Puducherry informed that due to increase in household connections the gap in sewage treatment has been reduced. PWD has initiated tenders for installation of online monitoring systems for the existing STPs.

Tenders have been finalized for treatment of legacy waste in the UT and, therefore, the issue of solid waste management in the UT shall be resolved in the near future. UT has submitted Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management to CPCB. It was informed that out of 98 water polluting industries, 10 industries are found to be non-complying, PCC is regularly following up with them and most of the industries are on the verge of closing down. Steps are being taken for management of floodplain and e-flow and to prevent illegal sand mining in the UT.

Secretary (PWD), Puducherry informed that the oxidation ponds were commissioned in 1980 and were designed as per the old discharge standards (BOD of 30 mg/l). Efforts shall be put in to complying with the new norms of BOD 10 mg/l. Work order for preparation of DPRs for 2 STPs of 3 MLD each have been awarded to WAPCOS, site inspection has been conducted by the team, and efforts are being put in to comply with the timelines.

## **17. Telangana**

Scientist E, NRCD informed that as per State MPR, 17 STPs with a total capacity of 210.4 MLD are under different stages of implementation, of which work is yet to start at 2 locations. Of the 17 STPs, 13 STPs of 80.41 MLD are proposed to be completed before December 2021 and remaining 4 STPs of 130 MLD are expected to be complete by March, 2022. Further, 111 STPs with total capacity of 1915 MLD are proposed.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that there exists a huge gap in sewage treatment capacity of 1861.45 MLD in the State. As informed by the State, the Action Plan for pollution management in Hyderabad is already available, while management of untreated sewage in other ULBs need to be addressed. The non-complying industries need to be closely monitored for ensuring compliance and State Pollution Control Board needs to take strict action against the defaulters. State Government needs to have a plan for monitoring the e-flow in the rivers. E-flow assessment may also be carried out by engaging experienced institutions. It was suggested that a separate session may be organized wherein experts in the field may be engaged, wherein methods for assessment of e-flows in perennial and non-perennial rivers may be discussed upon.

Chairman, HWSSB informed that out of 2750 MLD of sewage generated in the State, 2229 MLD sewage alone is generated in Hyderabad. STPs of 770 MLD are operational and are complying with the norms. Online continuous monitoring systems are in place in all STPs. With regard to the proposed 31 STPs of 1215 MLD (under HAM), it was informed that one package has been successfully tendered and works for 17 STPs have started. This shall address the Hussain Sagar Catchment area and is expected to be completed within 2 years.

With regard to the other 2 packages under HAM, it was informed that a meeting was held in the morning with Minister of Urban Development, wherein it was agreed to sanction projects for 14 STPs of approx. 800 MLD. This shall take care of the River Musi stretch-I. Co-treatment of septage with STP is being taken up and in places not having STPs and sewer network, State is planning to construct FSTPs.

Director General, NMCG appreciated the State's efforts in adopting HAM model for developing sewerage infrastructure and directed the State to document the information and share it with Ministry of Jal Shakti, so that the best practices can be circulated to all the States across India.

With regard to other parts of Telangana, Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) informed that 72 STPs of 315 MLD capacity are proposed, of which DPRs have been prepared for 42 STPs and DPRs are under preparation for 30 STPs. Due to paucity of funds, not much progress has been made. It was also informed that Chief Secretary, Telangana has also requested State Departments to sanction some projects, but due to rise in COVID-19 cases not much progress could be made. Utilization of 6 existing STPs of 116 MLD (along PRS of III, IV & V) is only 36 MLD. There is huge gap in sewage treatment at Dubba Nizamabad, for which funds are being arranged. It was informed that considerable progress has been made in the ongoing 17 STPs, including initiation of works in a number of projects. Further, 374 industries are being monitored online and 84 industries are on ZLD. 47 industries are found to be non-compliant, of which 9 industries were closed and directions were issued to 38 industries. It was informed that sites have been inspected and maps have been prepared for management of flood plains. With regard to e-flow management, State Irrigation Department had informed that due to non-perennial nature of the rivers, assessment could not be taken up. However as suggested by DG, NMCG the State shall look into the technical aspects of the issue. With regard to solid waste management, it was informed that processing facilities shall be established in all 141 municipalities: Works

have been completed in 52 municipalities and works are going on in 75 municipalities. Further, solid waste is being managed in all 12,700 gram-panchayats in the State by creation of compost shed, 100% door to door collections, deployment of tractors for collection of waste and installation of recyclers for management of plastic waste. It was also informed that 71 municipalities are adopting FSSM of total 1565 KLD, out of which works have been completed in 18 ULBs and work in 17 ULBs is in progress.

Director General, NMCG directed the State to go through the document “Urban River Development Plan” prepared by NMCG in collaboration with MoHUA and another document regarding ‘Strategic Guidelines for Mainstreaming Urban River-sensitive Master Plans”, which are available on the NMCG website.

### **18. Lakshadweep**

Scientist E, NRCDC highlighted that the UT should submit Monthly Progress Reports in a timely manner, and Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management is yet to be submitted to CPCB.

Secretary (Environment & Forest), Lakshadweep informed that MPRs shall be submitted on time by the UT. Draft Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management has been prepared, but considering the proposed expansion of tourism services in the UT, after consultation with scientific institutions such as NCSCM & NIO, the final Action Plan shall be submitted accordingly within the next 15-20 days. At present, there is only one STP of 24 KLD in the UT. It is now proposed that all commercial tourist establishment in the islands should mandatory install STPs. With regard to marine conservation, UT has already declared 685 sq.km area of lagoons as marine conservation reserves to protect marine biodiversity such as corals. 7 more similar conservation reserves shall be notified and are under approval process. This shall lead to 35-37% of the lagoon area under protected area management. 100% door to door collection and segregation of municipal solid waste is being done and the non-biodegradable waste is sent to mainland for treatment. As of July 2021, this year 358 metric tonnes of waste has been transported for treatment.

## **19. Gujarat**

Joint Director, NRCDC highlighted that in the past 6 months, construction of 7 STPs have been completed and 3 new STPs of 98 MLD are proposed to be taken up in addition to the 60 already proposed STPs. Pilot project for treatment through insitu bio- remediation have been taken up at 3 municipalities, and after successful results the same shall be replicated at other locations. Out of 73 existing STPs in the State, 27 STPs are reported to be non-complying and out of 34 operational CETPs, 18 CETPs are reported to be non-complying. State needs to provide status with regard to the action taken to resolve the land acquisition issues for Tapi rejuvenation project. State also needs to expedite the deep sea disposal project, as while the Jetpur tender has been finalized, but for Ahmedabad region decision is still pending. Completion timelines of the under construction STPs need to be re-looked and revised timelines are to be provided. State is yet to submit Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management to CPCB.

Commissioner, Municipalities Administration & Additional Chief Executive Officer-GUDM; Commissioner, Surat Municipal Corporation; Additional Secretary, Forest & Environment Department, senior officers from Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Vadodara Municipal Corporation, Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board (GWSSB) as well as other concerned Departments attended the meeting along with Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board.

Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board informed that out of 27 STPs found to be non-complying, action have been taken against 13 units and show-cause notices have been issued to 14 STPs. With regard to the 18 non-complying CETPs, 2 CETPs are now found to be complying. Show-cause notices have been issued to 13 CETPs. 5 CETPs of the State are under trial run after closure order of the Board. It was also informed that Environmental Compensation of Rs. 21.87 crores has been imposed on the non-complying CETPs and Rs. 13.72 crores has been recovered so far. With regard to Deep Sea Effluent Disposal Pipeline, tender is finalized in case of Jetpur region & work order has been issued. In case of Ahmedabad region, as the final disposal point falls on the upstream of the proposed Kalpsar Reservoir, the matter is under active consideration of Government of Gujarat. Two meetings convened under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Gujarat to find an alternative for disposal of effluent and to discuss the issues in implementation of deep sea effluent disposal pipeline project for industrial areas of Ahmedabad region.

Commissioner, Municipalities Administration & Additional Chief Executive Officer-GUDM informed that some land acquisition issues are pending at Collector office & Revenue Department levels in case of STPs of rural area under Tapi Shuddhikaran project. Same will be taken on priority basis and GWSSB shall start work as soon as the land acquisition issues are resolved. He further added that the STPs are planned in such a way that each & every Municipality will have its own STP to cater to its sewage generation. To improve the sustenance of these STPs, State is implementing solar power provisions in these STPs. In big cities such as Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat, considering the future expansion, upgradation of existing STPs and commissioning of new STPs are being taken up.

Commissioner, Surat Municipal Corporation submitted that out of 15 STPs planned in Surat under Tapi Shuddhikaran, 3 STPs have been made operational, work is in progress for 4 STPs and land has been taken possession of and soil investigation is in progress for 6 STPs. Land possession in case of 1<sup>st</sup> STP is pending and for 2<sup>nd</sup> STP final approval is pending.

Director General, NMCG appreciated that the Gujarat is a leading State as far as reuse of treated sewage is concerned. He suggested that priority should be given to the Tapi Shuddhikaran which is a project of concern and to sort out the issues as early as possible. Further, it was suggested that State can adopt combination of FSTP + STP models for treatment of sewage.

## **20. Karnataka**

Joint Director, NRCD highlighted the issue of low capacity utilization of the existing STPs (69%). In the past 6 months, slow physical progress has been observed in the ongoing STP projects and progress of almost 23 STPs appears to be stagnant. Out of 141 STPs, 13 STPs have been reported to be non-operational in the State. 251 ETPs have been reported as non-compliant. Physical progress of 55 under construction STPs have not been provided. State needs to provide details of action taken with regard to e-flow management of the rivers and floodplain management.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Karnataka cum Chairman, KPCB responded that legal notices have been issued as per Water Act to the non-complying industries. With regard to the 2 under construction CETPs of 7.2 MLD, it was informed that marginal progress has been achieved, 1.2 MLD CETP at Bidar is nearly 100 % complete and 5 MLD CETP at Yadgir has

achieved 80% progress and shall be made operational in the next few months. With regard to Expression of Interest of 3 proposed CETPs, land and capital issues are yet to be resolved. There is an increase in processing of solid waste in the State from 5800 TPD to 6200 TPD. State has submitted Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management to CPCB in the first week of July, 2021. With regard to the low utilization capacity of the existing STPs, it was informed that houses are not connected to the main sewer line and sufficient tools are not available to take coercive action against the defaulting houses. Out of the 13 STPs which were reported to non-operational, 3 STPs have been made operational. With regard to the 251 non-complying ETPs, an expenditure of Rs. 5.6 crore has been made to resolve the issues and improvement in compliance status are expected to be reported soon. Out of 55 under construction STPs, physical progress has improved in 40 STPs.

ED (Tech) NMCG pointed out that completion timeline for the ongoing projects needs to be reviewed as many of the STPs in progress still shows completion timeline of February/ March 2021.

Director General, NMCG directed State to provide adequate information in the MPRs and reiterated that completion timeline of NGT has been exhausted, State may request NGT for any relaxation in timeline.

## **21. Tamil Nadu**

Joint Director, NRCD highlighted that data for sewage generation increased from 3729.16 MLD to 3786.16 MLD as per the latest MPR. 4 CETPs are reported to be non-complying. 37 STPs in the proposal stage are observed to be progressing very slowly despite the gap in treatment capacity of 1400 MLD. Out of 45 under construction STPs, incremental progress of 17 STPs is held up from past 6 months and work for 1 STP has yet not started. State needs to ensure timely submissions of MPRs and compliance status with regard to the decisions taken in the meeting. 28 STPs are still in DPR stage along PRS, which need to be expedited. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management is yet not submitted by the State to CPCB.

Principal Secretary (Environment, Climate Change and Forests), Tamil Nadu stated that due to rise in COVID-19 cases and recent lockdown imposed in the State, slow progress of under-construction STPs have been reported. Further, it was informed that Action Plan for Coastal



Pollution Management has been already submitted to CPCB and approval on the same has been received from CPCB.

Representative from Municipal Corporation, Chennai informed that due to Covid-19 pandemic, there is delay in progress of the ongoing STPs. In case of Solid Waste Management, out of total 135 TPD of solid waste generated in Chennai, 28 TPD of waste is processed and by October 2021, remaining waste shall also be processed.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that industries happen to be the major concern for the State. 10 CETPs of 41 MLD are proposed and DPRs for these have been forwarded to GoI for funding. In absence of these CETPs, regulation and compliance of the industries is questionable, hence this issue needs to be looked into at the State level and status may be reported.

Director General, NMCG raised serious concern over little progress with regard to the 10 proposed CETPs and the major challenge of compliance of the industrial units.

## **22. Andaman & Nicobar**

Joint Director, NRCD highlighted that MPRs are not being received regularly and incremental progress of the under construction STPs is not provided. UT needs to take necessary action against 27 non-complying STPs and 15 non-complying ETPs. UT is yet to submit Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management to CPCB.

Secretary (Department of Science & Technology), Andaman & Nicobar informed that number of operational STPs has increased by 8 in last few months and number of complying STPs has also increased to 32 and number of non-compliance STPs has reduced from 51 to 25. With regards the remaining 24 STPs, notices have been issued to 9 STPs and these are expected to comply within 10 to 15 days, and notices will be issued to rest of the 15 STPs within 7 days. Inspections have been completed and by end of July/August captive STPs will be complying. FSTP in Port Blair is 90% complete and only installation of machinery is required, which got delayed due to rise in Covid-19 cases. In case of decentralized STPs, tendering process has been completed and will be awarded soon. These STPs shall be completed within next two years. With regard to the industrial pollution management, it was informed that there are around 700 industrial units of which only 36 units require ETPs. 21

units have ETPs installed, 6 units have closed down and show cause notices have been issued to the remaining 9 units. It was informed that there is little confusion with regard to solid waste management data. It is estimated that 121 TPD of solid waste is generated and around 50 TPD of waste processed. However, as per the Municipal Corporation, 90 TPD of waste is generated and the entire waste generated is being treated. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management will be submitted by mid-July 2021. National Institute of Ocean Technology has already conducted survey and study in and around Port Blair. The remedial measures will be decided in the meeting to finalize the coastal rejuvenation plan in July itself.

DG, NMCG appreciated the efforts being put in by the UT Administration and suggested that proposed and on-going projects should be closely monitored to avoid any delay in the works. It was suggested that details of the marine parks can be shared along with the MPRs so that the same can be made part of the quarterly submissions to NGT.

### **23. Bihar**

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG informed that 2 mission visits have been done in December 2020 and March 2021. It was informed that along polluted river stretches other than river Ganga, DPRs for towns of Raxaul, Jogbani, Harinagar & Nakatiaganj are yet to be sanctioned and funds to be tied up by the State Government. Along river Ganga, revised DPRs for Manihari, Teghra, Dighwara & Jamalpur are awaited. With regard to network projects, permissions from RCD, PMC, NHAI & Railways are pending. For removal of pipes from Beur & Saidpur, permission from PMC is also pending for a long time. Land NOC is pending for IPSs at Maner, Sultanganj & Digha. It was further informed that land NOC for Bakhtiyarpur has been received. For under tendering projects, it was informed that 6 projects were under tendering out of which work has been awarded for Hajipur, financial bids have been opened for Kahalgaon project. For Khagaria project, necessary guidance has been given by NMCG and financial bid is expected to be opened soon.

Managing Director, BUIDCO informed that DPRs for Dighwara, Manihari, Teghra, Dehri & Arval towns have been submitted to NMCG. DPRs for Narkatiaganj, Jogbani & Ramnagar have been received from NEERI, which is under examination at BUIDCO and shall be sent to NMCG within a week. The DPR for Harinagar shall also be sent to NMCG by next week. The DPR for Raxaul has not been prepared by NEERI as field survey could not be done due to COVID restrictions. The land NOC for Maner & Fatuah is under progress. However, land

NOC for Digha has been received and work has commenced. With respect to land issue for Sultanganj, it was informed that site visit was carried out along with officials of NMCG and it was observed that the project can be completed without construction of IPS.

Director General, NMCG requested State officials that after site verification, the component of IPS may be removed and the Sultanganj project should be completed early. State was directed to expedite the ongoing projects sanctioned under Namami Gange and was directed to avoid delays in completion of the projects. State was also suggested to look for alternate funding options for newly proposed projects and to go for FSTPs for smaller towns rather than constructing STPs. The issue of utilization of assets created under RFD, Patna was also raised and State was requested to develop the same.

ED (Projects), NMCG indicated that critical issues pertaining to ongoing projects needs to resolved for timely completion of projects.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that State had informed that floodplain demarcation is not possible along rivers. Engineer-in-chief, WR Department informed that a scientific study has been initiated and a report shall be submitted soon to NMCG.

#### **24. Jharkhand**

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG highlighted that 452 MLD sewage is generated in the State for which 15 STPs of 103.55 MLD exist. Further projects of 92.5 MLD capacity are under construction. Slow progress has been observed in the ongoing STP project of 36 MLD at Adityapur. With respect to Rajmahal project, it was informed that the STP works have been completed, but the last mile sewer connections are in progress. Trial run for the STP has commenced by connecting 1 SPS. With regard to proposed projects, Phusro project is under tendering and bids have been received. Dhanbad, Ramgarh & Mango are yet to be awarded.

Director (SUDA), Jharkhand informed that due to land disputes not much progress has been made at Adityapur STP and 37 MLD STP at Ranchi has been re-awarded. Rajmahal STP is under trial run. It was further informed that 10 bids have been received for Phusro and works will be awarded within a week. Regarding Dhanbad & Ramgarh project, it was informed that CSR funding is sought from DVC & BCCL but response is awaited. With regard to bioremediation/ in-situ remediation proposed at Chas, Ranchi and Mango, DPRs are yet to be received from NEERI. State has developed Integrated Liquid Waste Management Plan, as a

part of which FSTPs are being installed in 26 ULBs having population less than 50,000. Works are in progress for 4 FSTPs, 4 FSTPs are under tendering and DPRs are being prepared for 15 FSTPs as per the guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission and Swach Bharat Mission 2. With regard to solid waste management, it was informed that out of 36 MSW processing plants proposed, works for 31 plants have been sanctioned and 5 plants are yet to be sanctioned. Floodplain maps for River Ganga has been prepared by State Water Resources Department and for remaining stretches, Consultants have been hired. Feasibility Report has been prepared for development of a Bio-diversity park at Sahibganj.

Director General, NMCG directed State to operationalize the Rajmahal STP at the earliest and requested State to share copy of Integrated Liquid Waste Management Plan.

## **25. Chhattisgarh**

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG informed that total sewage generation in the State is 600 MLD. 3 STPs of 73 MLD capacity have been completed, but the capacity utilization is around 6 MLD only. 6 STPs of 238 MLD capacity are under construction. However, very less progress has been achieved since last review meeting due to pandemic. It was further informed that for better capacity utilization, focus should be on house service connections. Work has been awarded for Kanker, Dhamtiri, Simga, Nawapara & Rajim. However, further details has not been provided with regard to these STPs. With regard to the 35 MLD STP proposed at Korba, the issue of treated water by NTPC is pending since 1.5 years and needs to be resolved urgently by State. It was further indicated that all FSTPs in the State have been constructed and working.

Chief Secretary, Chhattisgarh informed that all efforts are being made for improving capacity utilization and ensuring timely completion of ongoing projects. It was further clarified that for the proposed 6 projects, the works have been awarded to the contractors. Delay in these projects is mainly due to recent lockdown that was imposed in State and owing to heavy rainfalls during monsoon. However, some progress in these 6 STP projects have been achieved.

Additional Chief Secretary (Housing & Environment) informed that NTPC is agreeing to reuse the treated water, but the issue with regard to cost of purchase of treated water is yet to be resolved and requested NMCG to intervene for resolving the issue at the earliest.

Director General, NMCG informed that the matter shall be pursued with Ministry of Power and further requested the State to formulate a policy for reuse of treated waste water.

ED (Technical), NMCG raised the issue of recent fly ash breach incident reported from the NTPC Power Plant and ACB India power plant in Korba causing environmental damages. As the site is in the catchment of Priority IV River Hasedo, State Government was requested to submit a report in the matter. Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board informed that action was taken by the Board immediately after the incident was reported and agreed to provide the report.

## **26. Uttar Pradesh**

Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG informed that out of 106 existing STPs, 3 are non-operational. 37 STPs are under construction out of which 3 STPs (Ramana, Ramnagar & Chunar) have been completed and are under trial run. In addition, 25 STPs are proposed out of which (i) concession agreement has been signed for STPs at Ghazipur & Mirzapur and (ii) the financial bids for Bareilly STP have been opened & likely to be awarded soon followed by execution of concession agreement. The gap in sewage treatment of about 677 MLD is proposed to be met by construction of FSTPs. No DPR has yet been finalized/ proposed by the State on one of the major town on Ganga main stem (Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar). With respect to progress of on-going STPs, it was informed that all projects are progressing and progress needs to be expedited. 2 projects at Moradabad & Lucknow are still sub-judice. The DPR for GH Canal project at Lucknow is pending for approval from AMRUT. The contracts for 2 on-going projects at Balia & Pratapgarh were terminated. For Balia project, the State is yet to take further follow up action, while for Pratapgarh project NMCG has communicated its observations to State for DPR revision. In addition, NMCG has provided its NOC for Farrukhabad project, but the State has not yet awarded the work.

With respect to industrial pollution, there has not been any significant change. Out of 7 existing CETPs, 5 are complying whereas 2 CETPs of Mathura & Jajmau are still non-complying. 2 CETPs at Unnao & Banther are under rehabilitation whereas another CETP at Jajmau is under construction.

In respect of Municipal solid waste, there has been very minimal improvement. The deadline for operationalization of plant at Fatehpur has been shifted to March 2022 from June 2021. In

addition, the deadline for operationalization of 7 plants at Sambhal, Badaun, Mirzapur, Ballia, Rampur, Jhansi & Rampur have also been revised to March 2022 from October 2021. The land issues for 8 SWM plants at Bareilly, Firozabad, Loni, Nazibabad, Bhadoi, Basti, Gorakhpur & Akbarpur are still unresolved. 37 new proposed plants are expected to be operational by March 2022.

It was further informed that State Govt. has notified Ground Water (Management & Regulation) Act. Further, State has taken up rejuvenation of small rivers & ponds. Work is in progress for 20 small rivers. Work related to flood plain notification for Hindon, Yamuna, Varuna & Gomti rivers is in progress. Sites have been identified for Bio-diversity parks and project proposals are under preparation. E-flow for Kannauj-Unnao stretch is being maintained as per CWC directions. E-flow for Ghagra, Rapti, Ramganga & Saryu rivers have been decided, however the requisite notifications are yet to be issued. E-flow for Yamuna, Ganga (Unnao- UP border) & Betwa is yet to be decided.

Managing Director, UPJN informed that out of 6 non-complying STPs, 3 projects at Mathura are under rehabilitation and 2 projects are expected to be completed by August 2021. The permission from Railway for Banda project has been received in June 2021 and the project is expected to be completed by December 2021. The capacity of non-functional STP at Sultanpur is augmented to 10 MLD (existing 5 MLD) and work is expected to be completed by November 2021. Regarding excess flow in Ramana STP, it was informed that flow from storm water drain and newly developed areas is reaching the STP which is under audit and a report shall be shared at the earliest. For Moradabad project, the matter is pending in High Court. It was informed that the matter is being followed up by Senior advocate and at local level also it is being pursued. Regarding Lucknow project, the next date for hearing has been scheduled in 3<sup>rd</sup> week of July.

DG, NMCG requested to involve a senior advocate and get the matter resolved.

Regarding GH Canal project at Lucknow, it was informed that the project has been awarded and work has commenced. For Balia project, the comments of UPJN has been communicated to SMCG on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2021. The LoA for Bareilly project is expected to be issued within next 15 days. The technical evaluation for Kairana project is under process. It was further informed that the land for Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar has been made available and DPR shall be prepared/ submitted shortly.

Director General, NMCG requested to ensure timely completion of 7 STP projects which are in advanced stages of construction.

ED (Tech), NMCG raised the issue of waiver of penalty imposed by UPSIDC for development of park in Farrukhabad textile CETP and requested State to look in to the matter for early resolution.

## **27. Rajasthan**

Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG informed that since the last review meeting, 3 additional STPs have become operational taking the total to 94 functional STPs. However, the capacity utilization has not changed significantly and remains at approximately 65%. There has been significant improvement in performance compliance of STPs. Previously, 45 STPs were reported non-complying, but now only 17 STPs are non-complying, out of which 7 are under upgradation. 11 CETPs out of 14 are still non-complying. No progress had been reported on 31 STPs under construction since last review meeting. Municipal solid waste processing remains at 41% and no progress has been reported on under construction/ tendering projects. Land issues for 2 STPs in Jaipur and Bhiwadi were indicated and no progress for 2 STPs at Hanumangarh has been reported. STP at Nokha has been completed, but it has not been made operational. The progress of Nawalgarh STP has not been indicated in the MPR. It was further informed that there are large number of STPs which have achieved a progress of more than 90% and the completion timelines are being increased by 2-3 months. State was requested to look in to the matter for early and timely completion of these projects.

Chief Engineer, Rajasthan informed that since last review meeting, 4 new STPs (Fategarh, Sanwar, Jhunjhunu & Suratgarh) have been made operational. Out of 65 ongoing projects, 16 projects are expected to be completed by September 2021, another 16 projects by March 2022 and remaining projects are scheduled for completion in a phased manner by 2025. The capacity utilization has reduced from 69% to 65% due to dismantling of existing STP at Delawas and it is under upgradation. Regarding non-complying STPs, it was informed that out of 39 non-complying STPs, 15 STPs are now complying and out of remaining 24 STPs, 7 are under upgradation under various schemes which will be completed by December 2022. 8 STPs at Salawa, Jaisalmer, Jhalor, Churu, Jhalawar, Pali, Rajsamand & Bikaner are on old technology and need upgradation. The funding for these STPs is yet to finalized either under

SBM II, any new scheme of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission or any other scheme. The Consent to Operate for 8 non-complying STPs at Ajmer, Bhalotra, Didwana, Fatehpur, Jaysinghpore, Makwana, Nimbada & Kushalgarh has been applied. The STP at Nokha, which is not functional, is proposed for refurbishment under RUIDP Phase IV by adding 2 STPs of 4 MLD and 7 MLD capacity to cover the complete town. Regarding monitoring mechanism of STPs, the work has been awarded to the consultants and it is expected that the portal & application will be developed for trial run by 15<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Regarding legal issues of Hanumangarh STP, it was informed that it has gone into arbitration and any further decision shall be taken after conclusion of arbitration. Regarding Bhiwadi STP, it was informed that the project is held up due to public agitation and next date for hearing has been sought. Regarding house service connections, it was informed that a progress of 1.22% has been achieved since last meeting. Municipal SW processing has increased from 38.5% to 41.36% as 2 new processing plants and 6 new MRF have been commissioned.

ED (Tech), NMCG raised the issue of non-complying CETPs and requested State to make them compliant. Chief Engineer, RSPCB informed that presently there are 15 CETPs. 3 CETPs do only primary treatment and feed to Pali CETP, hence there are only 12 CETPs operational. Out of these, 6 are complying whereas 5 are non-complying. 6 complying CETPs are working on ZLD and remaining 5 CETPs are being upgraded to ZLD. State was requested to furnish details of monthly progress of CETPs.

## **28. Uttarakhand**

Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board informed that with completion of 2 new STPs, the number of existing STPs in the State has increased to 66. All the STPs are found to be complying with the norms. For 5 under-construction STPs, the agency has been directed to complete the construction works by December 2021 and upon completion of these additional 52 MLD will be added to the existing capacity. 3 CETPs existing in the State are complying. 24 industries are yet to be connected to CETP at Pantnagar and shall be connected by December, 2021. These 24 industries are found to be complying with the norms. Stricter norms are being finalized for 3 CETPs in designing phase. DPR has been prepared and submitted for co-treatment of septage in STPs at Haridwar, Rishikesh, Devprayag and Srinagar. State is preparing Byelaws for Septate Management. With regard to solid waste management, it was informed that out of 91 ULBs in State, DPRs have been



approved for 88 ULBs and sent to Government of India. 550 tonnes of SLF is operational at Haridwar and Dehradun. State is exploring possibilities of establishing Waste to Energy plants. It was informed that in 400 kms along the Ganga river stretch in floodplain zone has been notified. Some encroachment in floodplain has already been removed and some more is being removed. Afforestation works and wetland conservation along the floodplain is being taken up. Further, it was informed that out of 52 hydro projects in the State, in most of the projects e-flows are being maintained.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that NMCG receives a number of representations on solid waste being dumped in Uttarkashi, which is an eco-sensitive zone. Therefore, State may develop solid waste management facilities in consultation with experts in the field.

## **29. Delhi**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the estimated sewage generation in the Delhi is 3,273 MLD, for which 35 STPs of 2715 MLD are in operation. The utilization capacity is reported to be 2,444 MLD (90%). The status of sewage generation and existing STPs remains the same. No samples have been taken from STPs due to lockdown, but earlier only 9 STPs out of 35 STPs were reported to be complying. For CETPs, no samples could be taken for monitoring due to lockdown, but earlier all 13 CETPs were reported to be non-complying.

Director General, NMCG directed the State to provide information on the status of ongoing projects such as Coronation Pillar, STP Projects under YAP-III, issue of tree cutting, non-compliance of CETPs, other bottlenecks in implementation of the on-going projects. It was highlighted that benefits of the completed projects cannot be achieved without completing the entire project. Further, it was suggested that works at STP sites should continue during the monsoon period in order to avoid delay in execution of the project.

CEO, Delhi Jal Board informed that the obstacles with regard to the on-going projects are being overcome, every month detailed review is being taken by Delhi Government, which has resulted in considerable progress in the projects. 9 STPs are meeting the new parameters of BOD-10mg/l and TSS -10 mg/l. 21 STPs are complying with the design parameters of the respective STPs (BOD-20mg/l, TSS- 30mg/l) and (BOD-30mg/l, TSS- 50mg/l). DJB has planned for upgradation of these STPs at design parameters of BOD-10 mg/l and TSS -10 mg/l by adding chemical dosing, more aeration and addition of filters, etc. Earlier 5 STPs

were not meeting the design parameters due to poor O&M. Now in these STPs, works such as repairs of aerators, disc filters etc are being completed and these plants (Keshopur, Kondli etc) will be rectified through dosing and enhanced aeration to meet the design parameters by December 2021. Further, it was informed that a significant progress has been achieved in the on-going STP projects despite tough conditions due to rise in Covid-19 cases and efforts are being made to complete the projects as per the committed timelines. Presently, there are no issues remaining with regard to tree cutting permission, and the permission only for Kondli Phase II is under process and is expected by next month. However, Phase II project at Kondli will be commence after October 2021. The physical progress in Kondli, Rithala and Okhla are 62%, 47% and 34%. With regard to 318 MLD Coronation Pillar STP, 50% capacity has been made operational in March 2021 and 50 MGD flow has been taken in for optimization of different parameters and the STP is scheduled to be 100% complete by September, 2021. It was ensured that there is no hindrance regarding any type of statutory permissions in construction of STP projects and all committed timelines will be achieved. All payments have been done to all vendors on weekly basis and separate accounts for separate projects have been set up. Further, efforts are being put in to complete the 3 STP projects at Kondli, Rithala and Okhla by December, 2022.

Special Commissioner (Industries), Delhi informed that there is no plan for closure of CETPs and NEERI has been engaged for improvement of performance of CETPs. NEERI has proposed two types of plans - Short term plan and Long term plan. Short term plan is for removal of large amounts of sludge deposited. The TSDF site for hazardous waste is going to start soon and accordingly all sludge will be moved to TSDF site and performance of CETPs will improve. Long term plan is for upgradation of CETPs. Recently NEERI has given options for upgradation of 3 CETPs, which is under examination. Accordingly, instructions will be given to the all CETP societies for upgradation of CETPs at the earliest. It is also suggested that DPCC has to notify the outlet parameters for industries which are permissible as per inlet norms for CETP. Further, as some of the effluents are being discharged into the storm water drains, therefore on pilot basis it was proposed to treat wastewater in a drain from Wazirabad in the CETP. However, NOC from DJB is awaited in this regard.

ED (Tech), NMCG stated that NEERI has taken too much time in technical appraisal for upgradation of CETPs. Recently DPCC has given directions to all 13 CETPs for ensuring compliance to the norms, else these CETPs need to be closed down.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that since the beginning of monitoring by CMC in January 2020, same status has been reported with regard to upgradation of the CETPs. Industries have to follow the norms. Unless the closing down of the member industrial units of the CETPs takes place, no improvement of CETP performance is possible. It was suggested that NEERI should complete the study in a time bound manner.

ED (Tech), NMCG further highlighted that the flow of approx. 1000 MLD of untreated sewage from Maharani Bagh Pumping station through Kalindi Biodiversity park is being discharged into Yamuna River. DJB needs to review and take action in this matter and submit report to NMCG.

CEO, DJB informed that 13 out of 18 drains have been trapped. The discharge may have been reaching the river through un-sewered areas. DJB has plan to lay the sewer lines in un-sewered areas. However, to address the issue of pollution, STPs at the mouth of drains were proposed for Barapullah Drain as well. But due to unavailability of land, the project could not be taken up. DJB has made a plan to pump the flow of Barapullah drain to Okhla STP. ISP is also commissioned which will take care of Najafgarh, Supplementary and Sahadara drains after completion of STP projects in Dec 2022.

Due to connectivity issues, response from Member Secretary, DPCC could not be properly heard and he was directed to submit written information. As per the information submitted by DPCC, following Action has been taken by DPCC against the CETPs and water polluting industries/ units in the 17 Industrial Areas connected to 13 CETPs:

**(i) Action against CETPs**

DPCC had issued Show Cause Notices on 05.04.2021 to 10 CETP Societies and 2 Operators of CETPs at Narela & Bawana for Imposition of Environmental Compensation (Total EC amount is Rs. 12.05 Crores) for not meeting the prescribed standards in the period February, 2019 to February, 2021. Replies were received w.r.t said Show Cause Notices and after considering the replies, Environmental Compensations (Total EC amount of Rs. 12.05 Crores) has been imposed by DPCC on the 10 CETP Societies and 2 Operators of CETPs at Narela & Bawana on 07.07.2021.

**(ii) Action against Water Polluting Industries/ units**

DPCC has issued directions for closure to 1065 water polluting industries/ units in the 17 industrial areas connected to the 13 CETPs in first week of July, 2021.

### **30. Haryana**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that the State generates approximately 1,375 MLD of sewage, against which 152 STPs of 1803 MLD exist, which are being utilized at 1081.9 MLD capacity. Out of these 18 STPs are reported to be non-complying (9 in Yamuna catchment and 9 in others).

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that even though Haryana has adequate sewage treatment capacity, even then the drains in the State have high BOD. There is deficiency in sewage treatment capacity in Faridabad and STPs are under-construction. Two big drains - Gauchi and Buddia carry large quantity of sewage and discharge into River Yamuna. Further it has been reported that all CETPs are compliant, but based on site visit by NMCG team, CETPs were found to be non-complying. There have been repeatedly large number of cases related to unauthorized sand-mining in Yamuna Nagar.

Member Secretary, Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) informed that with completion of 3 STPs, Haryana now has 155 STPs of 1823 MLD. There is deficiency in sewage treatment capacity in Faridabad but construction of new STPs is under progress and there is no issue of fund availability for these projects. All STPs in Ghaggar are complying and 18 STPs are non-complying in Yamuna and other areas. HSPCB has issued directions to all STPs to adopt new norms of BOD 10mg/l. HSPCB will take the action against the non-complying STPs. Centralized online monitoring systems have been installed in STPs, CETPs and industries for compliance monitoring. Most of non-complying STPs are defaulters as they are not meeting Fecal coliform norms. Chief Secretary, Haryana recently directed to upgrade all STPs to meet FC norms. Most of the ongoing STP projects are scheduled to be completed by Dec 2022. It is confirmed that performance of CETPs is a serious problem. Integrated Drain Monitoring Committee (IDMC) is monitoring CETPs independently. Ground Water Authority in Haryana has been constituted for groundwater regulation. Treated Waste Water Policy has been notified by the State, wherein it is proposed that 50% of the treated water shall be reused by 2025 and 100% reutilization by 2030. Septage Management Policy is being implemented by the ULBs and through tankers the septage is being treated in nearby STPs. Further, it was informed that the matters are being seriously

looked in by the State Government and Chief Secretary, Haryana is closely monitoring the issues. Sonepat STP is under- utilized due to non-completion of household connections, which are under-progress.

### **31. Himachal Pradesh**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that as per the data submitted by the State, water quality in 7 polluted river stretches is seen to be improved. Out of 65 existing STPs, 7 are reported to be non-compliant. Baddi CETP is now reported to be compliant. Kala Amb CETP was to be completed by December 2020, and the progress of the same is to be reported. Timeline of the 2 MLD CETP at Paonta Sahib is to be provided. Further, it was highlighted that River Kanan, after confluence with River Sirisa, reaches River Satluj and is carrying pollution load downstream to other States. Therefore, the State needs to have a rejuvenation plan for this river.

Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) informed that Kala Amb CETP is expected to be completed by August, 2021. With regard to gap in sewage treatment, 29 STPs are under-construction and 31 STPs are proposed, which are expected to be completed by 2022. With regard to CETP at Paonta Sahib, funding arrangement is yet to be tied up. It was also informed that the stretch with regard to river Sirsia is being addressed by CETP Baddi and HPPCB is closely monitoring the industries and the CETP in order to prevent pollution of river.

### **32. West Bengal**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that there are 17 polluted river stretches, of which 12 rivers stretches falls on priority IV (Damodar, Kanshi, Jalangi & Mathabhanga) & V (river Barakar, Silabati, Rupnarayan, Dwarkeswar, Mayurakshi, Kaljani, Karola & Teesta). State has informed that 70%-80% pollution abatement work of these rivers (Kanshi, Jalangi, Silabati, Rupnarayan, Dwarkeswar & Kaljani) have been completed and in the subsequent months 100% work will be completed. Due to these interventions, quality of water will be improved in particular stretches. In the ongoing projects, State has made significant progress except in Ghusighata STP work wherein 170 MLD STP is proposed. Work for Churni project was awarded, but it is yet to start. With regard to industrial pollution, CETP Module no. 5 has

been stabilised and operation started in Jun 2021. Module no. 6 is in the stage of stabilisation and is expected to start functioning by Aug. 2021. Civil construction of Module no. 7 & 8 is complete and trial run will be started within Aug. 2021. Thus all the CETPs will be completed in Aug 2021 and after completion of these CETPs, water quality of River Vidyadhari which is in priority –I is expected to improve.

Principal Secretary (Urban Development), West Bengal informed that it was proposed to install a 170 MLD STP at Ghusighata earlier. However, State Environment Department did a study on low cost treatment technology which is being used in the East Kolkata Wetland (EKW), wherein around 910 MLD of sewage is naturally treated. Ghusighata is in the downstream of EKW and simultaneously UDD engaged IIT, Kharagpur for condition assessment. IIT prepared a feasibility study report and suggested that improvement in water quality of the proposed STP in Ghusighata shall be insignificant and instead suggested to control the pollution at the source itself. With regard to River Vidyadhari, which is surrounding to Kolkata, it was informed that the river comprises of 3 small rivers basically - Kestopur Khal, Noyai Khal & Bagjola Khal. IIT suggested to install STPs in the ULBs that are polluting the river. Therefore, State has planned one 41 MLD STP for Kestopur Khal amounting to Rs. 247 crore. Apart from this, second major source of pollution in Vidyadhari river is from Bagjola Khal and to intercept the flow of Bagjola Khal, 10 STPs of total capacity 246 MLD are at DPR stage. The funding of the project is planned under State sector. For Noai Khal, Feasibility Study is being done by IIT-Kharagpur and the preliminary report has been submitted. STPs are proposed at Barasat, Dumdum, Madhyamgram, North Dumdum, Rajarhat –Gopalpur, New Barrackpore. Land identification is going on to address the discharge to Vidyadhari through Noai Khal from above mentioned ULBs. Similarly, the part of Vidyadhari chain is New town of Kolkata, wherein another 24 MLD STP capacity has already operationalized. State is also constructing solid waste collection facility on all the major drains and outfalls falling into Kestopur, Bagjola & Noai Khals. So rather than making one STP at Ghusighat, State now plans to make 18 STPs in different localities so as to catch the pollution at the source. Further, it was informed that State has operationalized 3 new Electric Crematoriums and 7 Ghats during the month of April 2021 and May 2021. State also has started constructing 24 new crematoriums and another 6 are in pipe line. CPCB has developed a Mobile App namely ‘STP Monitoring App,’ where the static and dynamic data of all the STPs are getting digitized. So far, 12 STPs of West Bengal have been digitized

through this App and rest will be connected in next 3 months. West Bengal has taken up Karola river as a Model river having 47 number of outfalls and 100% works completed. The proposed works with regard to the river Kansai and Jalangi have been completed and works are proposed to be completed soon in 3 rivers. Further, State shall be sending documents to CPCB for de-listing of rivers from the polluted river categorization. With regard to low cost treatment technology, State plans to install one FSTP in each district of West Bengal by next one year. Works related to Solid Waste Management in 12 model towns are to be completed within one year. No legacy waste is found dumped within 1 kms of rivers. Scientific solid waste processing has started in 21 ULBs. Massive plantation of trees started in 7 non-attainment cities by State Forest Department. With regard to issues in projects proposed at Asanol and Durgapur, DPRs have been submitted and land acquisition is also being pursued. NMCG was also requested to provide assistance in obtaining land from ECL and DBC. With regard to issues in Bardwan project, a meeting was held with District Magistrate and local district authorities for resolving the issues and a comprehensive study is being carried out to understand if the project can be completed with minimum cost. With regard to Tolly Nallah, it was informed that all documents have been submitted. With regard to Churni river, it was informed that bio-remediation works have started and the work of STP is yet to start as there have been some queries by the Finance Department. This is expected to be resolved within 10 days. Further, it was informed that DPRs for Garden Reach-Keorapukur were submitted in April 2021 to NMCG and response is awaited.

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that Final Technical Bid Evaluation Report for Tolly's Nallah Project has been submitted to the World Bank along with the observation of NMCG on 23.06.2021 for approval. Bid validity has been extended up to 31.08.2021 by World Bank. It was requested that State may replicate the mechanism adopted by the State to rejuvenate the model river - Karola, in other rivers as well. With regard to the DPRs for Garden Reach-Keorapukur, it was informed that certain observations with regard to upgradation of recently upgraded STPs were highlighted to the State officials in the previous review meeting of the State.

Director General, NMCG informed that a separate review meeting shall be held with the State to review the progress of the projects and for discussion on the issues in the proposed projects.

### **33. Madhya Pradesh**

Director (Technical), NMCG informed that State has made good progress and 11 new STPs (including big STP at Gwalior, Bhopal) have been completed and now there are 37 STPs of 1030 MLD existing in the State. There is increase in capacity utilization of STPs (629.16 MLD). As the projects are sewer network with STP projects, State may also report about the status and progress made in house-sewers connections in the MPR. River Khan has been adopted as Model River and recently a lot of appreciations has been received in media with regard to improvement in ecology and biodiversity of the river. As per the data provided in the MPR, water quality in rivers, except at Nagda, appears to be good. Compliance status of STPs and CETPs may also be provided by the State.

Director General, NMCG appreciated the progress made by the State and enquired about the household connections.

Deputy Secretary (Urban Development Department), Madhya Pradesh informed that out of 16 lakh house hold connections proposed for all the STPs, 6.5 lakh household connections have been made. The household connections are part of the contracts with the contractor and later on residents shall be charged accordingly.

Director General, NMCG concluded the meeting and suggested NMCG to organize a Webinar before the next meeting of CMC, wherein best practices can be shared with the States.

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.

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**List of participants:**

1. Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti – *in Chair*
2. Shri Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, Director General, NMCG cum Project Director, NRCD
3. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh, Executive Director (Projects), NMCG
4. Shri D.P.Mathuria, Executive Director (Technical), NMCG
5. Shri Brijesh Sikka, Senior Consultant, NMCG
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 Rajat Gupta, Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG
16. Shri Saumya Mukhopadhyay, Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG
17. Dr. P.N.Rymbai, Scientist B, NRCD
18. Shri Vijay Kumar, Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG
19. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
20. Shri Avshesh Chauhan, Assistant System Analyst, NMCG
21. Shri Kumar Ajitabh, Project Officer Legal, NMCG
22. Mrs. Ruby Raju, Project Engineer, NMCG
23. Shri Abhiyantesh Verma, Support Engineer, NMCG
24. Ms. Preeti, Research Associate, NRCD
25. Shri Debarshi, Research Associate, NRCD

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