

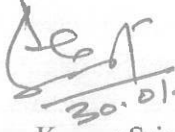
**Legal/OA673/2018/NMCG/2019**  
**National Mission for Clean Ganga**  
**Department of Water Resources, River Development**  
**& Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor,  
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium  
India Gate, New Delhi-110002  
Dated: 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2024

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Minutes of the 18<sup>th</sup> meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT Matter OA No.673 of 2018 held on 11.01.2024 from 10.00 AM on-wards**

A copy of Minutes of the 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT matter O.A. No. 673 of 2018 held through Video Conferencing on 11.01.2024 from 10.00 AM on-wards, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti is forwarded herewith for information/ necessary action.

  
30.01.2024

(Anup Kumar Srivastava)

Executive Director-Technical, NMCG  
[ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in](mailto:ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in)

Encl: As above.

To,

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

10. Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004
11. Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Room No. 320, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru -560001
12. Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695001
13. Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, MP Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhavan, Bhopal – 462004
14. Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, CS office main Building, Mantralaya, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, Madame Cama Road, Mumbai – 400032
15. Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, South Block, Old Secretariat, Imphal – 795001
16. Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat Building, Room no 316, Shillong – 793001
17. Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram, New Secretariat Complex, Aizwal – 796001
18. Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland, Civil Secretariat, Kohima – 797004
19. Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, General Administration Department, Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar – 751001
20. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh – 160001
21. Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur – 302005
22. Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim, New Secretariat, Gangtok – 737101
23. Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai-600009
24. Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, Block C, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Telangana Secretariat Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Telangana
25. Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura, New Secretariat Complex Secretariat – 799010, Agartala, West Tripura
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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:**

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

4. Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Environment Department of Environment & Climate Change, R.No. 108, 7th Floor, Main Secretariat Sec16, Chandigarh 160017
5. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, U.P., Room No. 601, Babu Bhawan Secretariat, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow – 226001.
6. Special Chief Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest, Science & technology, 4th Block, Ground Floor, Room No:268, A.P Secretariat Office, Velagapudi
7. Secretary, Department of Environment and Forest, H-Block, 2nd Floor Janata Bhawan, Dispur, Guwahati 781006, Assam
8. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Van Vibhag Rd, Nehru Nagar, Patliputra Colony, Patna, Bihar 800013
9. Additional Chief Secretary (Forests & Environment), Forests & Environment Department, Block 14, 8 th floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar - 382 010 Gujarat.
10. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. S-2/23, Mahanadi bhawan, Mantralaya, Nava Raipur, Atal Nagar, Raipur - 492001
11. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Forest, Environment and Ecology, Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No. 447, 4th Floor, Gate no. 2, Multi-storey Building, Bangalore-560001.
12. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. 406 4th Floor Annex II, Secretariat, Kerala Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, PIN- 695001
13. Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Environment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Paryavaran Parisar, E- 5, Arera Colony, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 462016
14. Principal Secretary, Environment Department, Maharashtra 15th Floor, New Administrative Building, Madam Cama Road, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032
15. Additional Secretary, Forests & Environment Deptt, Secretariat Building, North Range, Forest Colony, Khasi Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya 793001
16. Deputy Conservator of Forest (Headquarters) Environment, Forests & Climate Change Department Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl Mizoram.
17. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Secretariat, Kohima, Nagaland Tel.- 0370-2243025
18. Additional Chief Secretary, State Silvicultural garden, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751003
19. Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Rajasthan 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004
20. Principal Secretary, Chief Project Director (SBFP-JICA), Forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department, Government of Sikkim
21. Principal Secretary, Namakkal Kavignar Maaligai, Fort St. George, Chennai 600 009
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25. Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Territorial Division), Van Bhavan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
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28. Joint Secretary, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, 1st Floor, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Bhavan, Behind Pundalik Devasthan, Near Sanjay School, Porvorim, Bardez - Goa
29. Secretary, Environment, Office of Environment, Chief Secretariat, Goubert Avenue, Puducherry 605001
30. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, 5th Floor, Pranisampad Bhawan, Block LB-II, Salt Lake, Sector III, Bidhannagar, Kolkata – 700 106
31. Additional Chief Secretary Forest, Environment & Climate Change Deptt., Nepal House, Doranda, Ranchi-834002, Jharkhand
32. Additional Chief Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Government of Manipur, Secretariat, Imphal- 705001
33. The Member Secretary, Assam Pollution Control Board, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati – 781021
34. The Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalamalavari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada – 520 010
35. The Member Secretary, Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Plot No. NS-B/2 Paliputra Industrial Area, Patliputra, Patna (Bihar) - 800 010
36. The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Atal Nagar Dist- Raipur (C.G.) 492002
37. The Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of N.C.T. Delhi 4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006
38. The Member Secretary, Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee, Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fort Area, Court Compound, Moti Daman, Daman – 396220
39. The Member Secretary, Goa State Pollution Control Board, 1st Floor, Dempo Tower, EDC Patto Plaza, Panaji, Goa-403 001
40. The Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board Paryavan Bhavan, Sector 10- A, Gandhinagar – 382 043
41. The Member Secretary, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula-134109, Haryana
42. The Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Him Parivesh, Phase-III, New Shimla, Himachal Pradesh 171009
43. The Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Forest Complex, Gladni, Narwal, transport Nagar, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir 180004
44. The Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board, Shiekh-ul-Campus, behind Govt. Silk Factory, Raj Bagh, Srinagar (J&K)

45. The Member Secretary, Jharkhand Pollution Control Board, T.A Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi – 834004
46. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church St., Bengaluru-560 001
47. The Member Secretary, Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Plamoodu Jn., Pattom Palace P.O. Thiruvananthapuram - 695 004
48. The Member Secretary, Manipur Pollution Control Board, Lamphelpat, Imphal West D.C. Office Complex Imphal– 795004
49. The Member Secretary, Meghalaya Pollution Control Board Arden- Lumpyngngad Shillong: 793014
50. The Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland – 797112
51. The Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, E-5, Arera Colony, Paryavaran Parisar, Bhopal - 462 016, Madhya Pradesh
52. The Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 2nd – 4th Floor Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Nr. Sion Circle, Sion (E) Mumbai – 400 022
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54. The Member Secretary, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, Housing Board Complex, Anna Nagar, Puducherry -600 005
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58. The Member Secretary, Sikkim State Pollution Control Board, Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Government of Sikkim, Deorali, Gangtok, - 737102
59. The Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-3, I.E. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 018
60. The Member Secretary, Tripura Pollution Control Board, Vigyan Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala – 799006
61. The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032
62. The Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand – 248001
63. The Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building.No. TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010
64. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106
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. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110011.
4. Special Secretary (SBM & CVO), Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, 4th Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003.
5. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi – 110003
6. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
7. PS to DDG, NMCG
8. PS to ED (Projects), NMCG
9. Joint Secretary, NRCD

**Minutes of the 18<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee held on 11.01.2024 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 18<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 in hybrid mode with States on 11.01.2024 in Conference Room, NMCG under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The list of participants is at ***Annexure-I***.

Director General, NMCG welcomed all the participants and compared past two CPCB reports about polluted stretches across the country and told that reduction in such stretches in latest report. The Chair, in her opening remarks, highlighted that river health is a major area of emphasis particularly in managing climate change and ensuring water security. States/ UTs needs to ensure that the existing treatment infrastructures are being optimally utilized.

Executive Director (T), NMCG presented a brief background of the periodical review meeting at central level on action plans developed by various State Govts following Hon'ble NGT Order in 2018. It was informed that the number of polluted river stretches identified by CPCB has come down from 351 in 2018 to 311 in 2022 with noticeable improvement in polluted river stretches in Priority-V and slight improvement in river stretches across Priority I-IV.

Subsequently, State-wise discussions were held one after another after state-specific presentation made reflecting progress by individual States on host of issues, such as sewage, industrial and solid waste management, etc. submitted by them in Monthly Progress Reports,

**1. Tamil Nadu**

Joint Director, NRCD informed that 4 new polluted river stretches have been added to the existing river stretches increasing the number to 10. State in the MPR has reported estimated sewage generation as 3938.29 MLD while in the CPCB 2021 report it is indicated as 6421 MLD. Capacity utilization of the existing STPs is only 34%. The gap in sewage treatment capacity is 365.071 MLD. State needs to indicate incremental progress with regard to 6 under construction STPs in MPR. 10 CETPs of 41 MLD is reported to be at proposal stage since past 2 years. State may address the gap of 5.667 TPD in solid waste management. Action plan for restoration of newly identified polluted river stretches - Palar, Amravathu, Cooum, and Adyar needs to be prepared by the State.

The Chair stressed over the gap in installed sewage treatment capacity and its low utilization capacity. State was directed to provide timeline by which the utilization capacity shall improve.

MS, TNPCB responded that underground drainage system works are still under progress and several projects are in pipeline due to which the capacity utilization of the existing STPs is low. Further, it was assured to expedite the completion of UGD works and furnish timeline for completion of the same.

On enquiry by DG, NMCG with regard to low utilization capacity of STPs and State's plan for faecal sludge management, Executive Engineer, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage informed that out of 1082 MLD of STP capacity in Chennai,

200 MLD is for rehab and average sewage collected is 600 MLD. Action plan for gap in sewage management is being carried out by addressing non-point source of pollution by providing decanting facility for septage generated in added areas. There are 20 ongoing projects at an estimated cost of Rs 3000 crores for expanding UGD in newly added areas. I&D works are being implemented for Cooum and Adyar. Tender for works in respect to improvement of Adyar river restoration has been floated with due date as 19.01.2024. The project envisages objective towards propagation of wildlife and fisheries. Detailed study for Cooum is being undertaken.

DG, NMCG highlighted that in respect of Nadanthai Vaazhi Cauvery project, NRCDC had sent communication to the State three months back for submission of commitment towards bearing the 40% project cost by State funds. Response of which is still awaited.

The Chair expressed displeasure over the non-comprehensive response being received from the State officers. The officers present could not respond to the queries being raised in the meeting and update the status to the Committee. It was directed that the State may be represented by higher officials well versed with the subject in the CMC meetings. Further, NRCDC to issue a DO letter addressed Chief Secretary of the State addressing the issue of absence of well-versed officer in the meeting and to expedite the issues pending at State level.

## **2. Gujarat**

State vide email dated 09.01.2024 had expressed its inability to participate in the meeting on account of Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit being held from 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> January, 2024, and had requested to take up the State at a later date.

## **3. Karnataka**

Joint Director, NRCDC informed that the number of polluted river stretches in the State remains the same. However, previously there were no river stretches in Priority I&II, now there are 3 river stretches in Priority-I. The estimated sewage generation as reported by the State in MPR is 3356.5 MLD while as per CPCB's 2021 report it is 4458 MLD. Utilization capacity of existing STPs is 76.48%. There is gap in sewage treatment capacity of 690 MLD. 15 STPs are reported to be non-operational. The gap in solid waste management is 5501 TPD. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Prevention is submitted to CPCB for approval.

Principal Secretary (Env), Karnataka informed that a World Bank assisted project is being taken up involving the rural and urban development bodies for three coastal districts. Regular meeting are being held for solid waste management. Recently, Action Plan for setting up material recovery facilities in all ULBs has been approved. A separate company has been set up for solid waste management for Bangalore city and has taken up work from BBMP. Further, as per the State, only 10 river stretches are polluted, therefore a joint inspection is proposed to be held in January to ascertain the number of polluted river stretches. Arkavathi and Dakshina Penakini are high priority polluted river stretches, for which STPs are being constructed under BBMP to cater to the sewage generated from Bangalore city.

DG, NMCG indicated that the STP works have been going on from a long time and State may ensure timely completion.



The Chair directed State to submit the timelines with regard to restoration of Priority I polluted river stretches.

PS (Env), Karnataka assured improvement within 6 to 7 months in the two Priority-I polluted river stretches of Arkavathi and Dakshina Penakini and informed that the STP works in the catchment area of these rivers would be completed by December 2024. Further, it was informed that capacity utilization of the existing STPs has increased from 71% to 76%. The treated water is being supplied to Kolar and Chikbalapura districts.

The Chair directed that the quality of treated water must be maintained to prevent contamination of aquifers. Action Plan for bridging the gap in solid waste management was sought.

PS (Env), Karnataka informed that Karnataka State PCB is regularly testing the water quality before discharging the treated water and also in the bore-wells. Further it was informed that entire operation of SWM is being handed over to the Company for addressing the gap of 5501 TPD in solid waste treatment. A Waste to Energy plant in Bidadi (25 kms away from Bangalore city) is under completion and shall be made operational soon.

#### **4. *Andaman & Nicobar***

JS, NRC highlighted that there is a gap of 16.183 MLD in sewage treatment capacity. There are 9 non-complying STPs. 10 MLD capacity STPs are under construction whose progress is only 5% since many months. 18 STPs are in DPR stage for a long time and no progress indicated. Quantification of effluent generated from industries is not done yet. As reported in the MPR, coastal plan has been submitted to CPCB and CPCB is yet to approve the plan.

Secretary (Env, Science & Technology), Andaman informed that the island receives rainfall for 8-9 months due to which construction works are possible only during the remaining 3-4 months. The quarry that provides stones was closed due to permit issue. The issue with the quarry has been resolved recently. Thus, the deadline for completion of STP works is now extended from March 2024 to September 2024. The proposal in DPR stages would attain work orders soon. It was assured to pursue the works which are under the Port Blair Municipal Corporation and PWD implementing the Smart city projects. Regular meetings in Urban Development are being conducted to ensure progress. Chief Secretary is also conducting fortnightly meetings. It was assured to submit the Industrial effluent generation estimation within two months. 7 units were issued closure notice. There are 33 operational ETPs. The industrial activity in the Island is meagre. Also, many industries have been registering but are not functional yet.

The Chair emphasized the State to expedite completion of the 10 MLD plant, industrial effluent generation estimation and to get Coastal Plan approved.

Secretary (EST), Andaman informed that the work order has been issued and as quarry problem has been resolved, all works would be expedited.

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

Director, NRC informed that there are now 5 polluted river stretches in the State against 4 identified earlier. The stretches on river Sirsa along Baddi Industrial area and river Swan along Santoshgarh, have been identified as new ones under Priority-I & V

respectively, whereas those on rivers Ghaggar and Satluj remain under Priority-I. The stretch on river Kali Bein has been placed under Priority-V (earlier Priority-IV), whereas that on river Beas stands delisted. There is a gap of 327 MLD in sewage treatment capacity in the State. 45 STPs of 218 MLD are under construction and 60 STPs are proposed including 58 under tendering projects. Land issues are involved in case of 13 STPs. Out of 113 STPs monitored, 86 are reported to be complying, while 27 are non-compliant. With regard to industrial effluent management, it was informed that out of 7 CETPs in the State, 3 major CETPs of capacity 40, 50 & 15 MLD at Ludhiana were non-compliant in respect of TDS. Works on one of the proposed CETP of 0.15 MLD at Jalandhar is held up due to litigation. Another CETP of 5 MLD for leather complex at Jalandhar is under up-gradation.

About Buddha Nallah project, it was informed that the new STPs of 225 MLD at Jamalpur and 60 MLD at Balloke in Ludhiana have now been commissioned. Rehabilitation works on STPs of 50 MLD & 111 MLD at Bhattian and 105 MLD at Balloke have been completed which are now under trial run. Work of 152 MLD STP at Balloke is delayed and now scheduled for completion by March, 2024.

Director (Env), Punjab informed that a joint meeting with the State of Himachal Pradesh is proposed to be convened to sort out the issue of Sirsa river pollution and accordingly CPCB shall be communicated. In the Satluj river catchment, 4 new STPs have been completed, 8 STPs are under construction and 13 STPs are under tendering. In the Ghaggar river catchment, 28 STPs are operational and 15 STPs are under-construction. Further, it was informed that the 36 under construction STPs shall be completed by March 2024. The non-complying 27 STPs are based on WSP and are having issue with FC compliance. 50 MLD CETP is now compliant and Env Compensation have been imposed on non-complying 40 and 15 MLD CETP. With regard to Buddha Nallah Project, it was informed that 5 STPs have been made operational and the 6<sup>th</sup> STP shall be commissioned shortly. For treatment of waste water from two dairy complexes (Tajpur Road & Haibowal), works on two ETPs of capacity 2.25 & 3.75 MLD are in progress (incremental progress from 35% to 75%) with the completion timelines revised to March, 2024. To tackle solid waste from these dairy complexes, one Biogas plant of 300 TPD at Tajpur Dairy Complex, in addition to the existing one of 200 TPD at Haibowal Dairy Complex, is under construction through PEDDA and likely to be completed by November, 2024.

The Chair directed that water quality testing of Buddha Nallah may be taken up by CPCB and State PCB in order to ascertain the improvement in water quality in the drain and ensuring the effectiveness of the completed STP projects. NRCD is to review the Buddha Nallah Rejuvenation Project separately before the next CMC meeting.

## ***6. UT of Jammu & Kashmir***

Director, NRCD informed that as per CPCB Report of November 2022, polluted river stretches in the UT of J&K are reduced from 9 (identified earlier) to 8 with two of Priority-V stretches (on rivers Chenab and Sindh) deleted and addition of one Priority-IV (river Lidder). Against the total estimated sewage generation of 523 MLD, existing sewage treatment capacity is 139.40 MLD (6 STPs of 74.60 MLD in Jammu Region and 9 STPs of 64.78 MLD in Kashmir Region) with the capacity utilization of 88.18 MLD. Substantial quantum of sewage of 242.40 MLD is reported to have been treated through septic tanks/soak pits/FSTPs. However, there being no details mentioned in the MPR in this regard, the said reporting may not be acceptable for the present and to be

treated as a gap in sewage treatment. Accordingly, there is a huge gap of 384 MLD between sewage generation and the treatment capacity available. Capacity utilization of the existing STPs mainly those of 30, 27 & 10 MLD in Jammu, has been low due to required house service connections and/or the sewer networking not in place.

Regarding Devika river conservation project at Udhampur under NRCP, it was informed that all the 3 STPs of 8, 4 & 1.6 MLD have been commissioned. Overall physical progress achieved so far was reported to be 98% with some left out laterals, house connections and minor non-core items yet under progress.

JS, NRCD raised the issue of non-utilization of Rs.10 crore released in first week of December, 2023 due to the said funds yet to be transferred to SNA account. It was clarified that next tranche of Rs.10 crore could be released only after 75% utilization of the earlier release.

Chief Engineer, UEED, Govt of J&K acknowledged series of discussions held on Devika river conservation project to adhere to the respective timelines for different components under the project by mobilizing all possible efforts and resources. Regarding utilization of funds, it was informed that the issue has already been taken up by the H&UDD with the Finance Department, Govt of J&K for the needful on priority. With regard to the project for pollution abatement and conservation of river Jhelum, approved under NRCP in December, 2023, it was informed that the process for engagement of Project Management Consultants (PMC) has been started. For remaining polluted river stretches, efforts are being made to pose the proposals under SBM 2.0. Further, as suggested earlier, Govt of J&K is also trying to explore funding from PMGATI SHAKTI for early approval of the projects.

The Chair asked for time bound implementation of action plans for identified polluted river stretches in the UT of J&K giving due priority to the most polluted ones, but at the same time, maintaining cleanliness of other rivers not identified polluted for the present. She insisted for commissioning of newly completed STPs (5 nos in Jammu region) by providing branch sewers and/or house connections, and also, expediting STPs presently under construction to minimize the huge sewage treatment gap to some extent. NRCD was directed to have a separate meeting with the Govt of J&K especially to examine the reported treatment of 242 MLD of sewage through soak pits/FSTPs or other non-conventional means.

## ***7. Maharashtra***

Director, NRCD informed that polluted river stretches in the State has increased from 53 in 2018 to 55 in 2022. It was highlighted that sewage generation in the State was earlier estimated at 9758 MLD which was revised to 8193 MLD in the MPRs of 2023, and now it has been reported to be 10547 MLD. Sewage treatment capacity in the State is 6700 MLD with 148 nos of STPs and their utilization as 4266 MLD, and thus leaving a treatment gap of 3847 MLD. In view of CPCB's estimation of sewage generation for the State as 9107 MLD, the State Govt is required to reconcile the figures.

Out of 148 STPs, 6 STPs of total capacity 181.2 MLD were reported to be non-operational. 60 STPs are reported to be non-compliant, including major STP of 757 MLD at Worli in Mumbai. In case of polluted river stretches, to address the gap of 1023.26 MLD between sewage generation and treatment, 64 STPs of total capacity 1279.70 MLD are proposed in the identified towns. Out of it, 27 STPs of total capacity

336.6 MLD are reported to be under construction, and were scheduled for completion by December, 2023. However, there being minimal progress during last 2-3 years on these STPs, completion target needs to be reworked out vis-à-vis the actual progress on site. As many as 60 STPs of total capacity 4220 MLD are proposed in the State including 7 major STPs of 2464 MLD in Mumbai undertaken by Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. In view of many discrepancies, the State Govt is required to look into the details in terms of STPs under tendering process, awaiting administrative/technical sanction and/or proposal yet under formulation.

MS, MPCB informed that the actual sewage generation in the State at present is 10547 MLD. 148 STPs of 7003 MLD are existing leaving the gap of sewage treatment of 3544 MLD. Out of these, 143 STPs are operational with capacity utilization of 4266 MLD. Urban Development Department is making all efforts towards enhancement in capacity utilization by providing sewer networking and house service connections. Six STPs are non-operational and all efforts are being put in to make these operational. Non-complying STPs (60 nos) are discharging treated effluent of more than 30 mg/l. ULBs have been directed to improve the treatment quality of the plants to achieve the prescribed standards.

27 STPs of 337 MLD are under construction and 90 STPs of total capacity 4220 MLD are proposed to bridge the gap of sewage treatment. Present implementation status of these STPs would be sought from Urban Development Department and MPRs shall be updated accordingly. In Mumbai, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) has undertaken up-gradation of 7 STPs of total capacity 2464 MLD with their likely completion varying from March, 2025-2028. In case of ETPs and CETPs, preventive measures are being taken through Department of Industries, respective CETP societies and the MPCB to ensure their compliance with respect to the prescribed discharge norms.

The Chair noted that the State has maximum polluted river stretches and no perceptible improvement has been observed since long. She insisted for time bound implementation of action plans for identified polluted river stretches in the State giving due priority to the most polluted ones, and to expedite networking and/or house service connections to ensure adequate inflow to these STPs for their optimal utilization. State to provide action proposed for enhancing the utilization capacity of the existing STPs along with timelines. The action plans for coastal areas/towns needs to be submitted.

## **8. Odisha**

Director, NRCD informed that as per the earlier Report of CPCB, there were 19 polluted river stretches identified under different priorities. As per the last Report of November, 2022, stretches have now been reduced to 7, with 12 of the earlier ones removed on account of improved water quality. Out of these, river Gangua along Bhubaneswar remains under Priority-I, Daya, Kuakhai & Mangala in Priority-IV, and Brahmani, Kathajodi & Serua are in Priority-V. Total sewage generation in the State is estimated at 880 MLD, including 302 MLD from six major towns in the State (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Rourkela and Talcher) covering 41% of the State population. It was informed that sewage treatment capacity created so far is 375.50 MLD with 13 STPs installed in these 6 towns. Two of the STPs, 40 MLD at Dhanupalli, Sambalpur and 48 MLD at Rokati in Bhubaneswar have been commissioned recently. As such, there would be no gap between sewage generation and treatment for these towns. However, due to

sewer network and/or house service connections not in place for newly commissioned STPs, capacity utilization of the STPs is nearly 159 MLD.

For black water treatment, it was informed that FSTPs are proposed to cover all 115 ULBs in the State. Out of these, 113 FSTPs are operational in major ULBs/towns with the installed capacity of 1947 KLD. In the remaining ULBs, 7 FSTPs of total capacity 140 KLD are under construction with the likely completion of December, 2023. In case of industrial effluent management, it was informed that the no CETP exists in the State. There are 1373 water polluting industries in the State generating 818 MLD of effluent, and all are equipped with ETPs. Out of total municipal waste generation of 2227 TPD in the State, adequate processing facilities in the form of open dumping, micro-composting, etc are available and operational. For Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, agreement has been signed for setting up 550 TPD centralized Waste to Energy Plant.

Engineer-in-Chief, OWS&SB informed that gap of 502 MLD in sewage treatment capacity is proposed to be addressed through de-centralized non-sewered approach for black and grey water separately in two phases. In first phase, black water is proposed to be treated through FSTPs. In 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, grey water management has been taken up in 11 ULBs after pilot projects at Jatani and Dhenkanal. These include interventions at household level, lane level, community and outfall level.

Chief Env Officer, Odisha PCB informed that CPCB communicated few observations on the draft Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management submitted by the State. Response against the observations is being collected from the different line departments.

The Chair directed State to ensure better utilization of the existing STPs in the State and to work on the Priority-I polluted river stretches.

## **9. Tripura**

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches in the State have been reduced from 6 (all in Priority-V) to only one along Agartala city on river Haora under Priority-V. 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 gap of 73.68 MLD in sewage treatment which needs to be addressed urgently. Low capacity utilization of existing STP of 8 MLD at Barjala, Lankamura in Agartala due to incomplete laterals/house service connections and slow progress on STP of 8 MLD under construction at Akhaura ICP, Agartala was highlighted.

Secretary (Science & Technology), Tripura informed that present sewage generation is 82.4 MLD for urban areas. One STP of 8 MLD is operational under Agartala Municipal Corporation and its capacity utilization has been increased to 5 MLD now. To address the gap in sewage treatment of 73.68 MLD, another STP of 8 MLD is under construction under Smart Cities Mission with 90% progress and shall be completed by March, 2024. New proposals submitted for 66.7 MLD. These include 31.5 MLD STPs at Kantakhal and Kalapaniakhal under Agartala Municipal Corporation, 9.7 MLD through bioremediation of drains in 8 ULBs & 17.5 MLD STPs in 11 ULBs. The State has ring fenced the required funds to execute these projects to bridge the gap of sewage treatment with utmost priority. Bio-remediation on 5 drains discharging to Haorah river in Agartala has been taken up under Smart Cities Mission and shows improvement in water quality.

The Chair suggested State to explore low cost sewage treatment technologies and verify its feasibility.

## **10. Goa**

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches in the State have been reduced from 11 to 6 (1 in Priority-IV & 5 in Priority-V). Sewage generation in the State is indicated as 52.09 MLD (which is reported to be based on actual assessment of wastewater generation mainly from urban areas). However, as per CPCB's 2021 Report, sewage generation is estimated to be 176 MLD. State Government may look into the matter and reconcile the figures to arrive at the restoration measures required.

The Chair suggested that CPCB may have a meeting with the States and reconcile the data with regard to sewage generation as there seems to be vast difference in the data reported by the States in their MPRs and CPCB's 2021 Report.

Scientist F, CPCB informed that the sewage generation data in CPCB's 2021 Report is based on the survey conducted by CPCB in 2020 with the State Urban Local Bodies along with State Urban Development Department and State PCBs.

Official from Goa State informed that the sewage generation of 52.09 MLD is for urban areas and sewage generation for the whole State is 176 MLD, which includes both urban and rural areas. The sewage generation figure is estimated considering the rate of water supply at 150 LPCD plus for urban areas and 135 LPCD plus for rural areas. Floating population is also considered while estimating the sewage generation. Rural areas are scarcely placed in the State and the sewage treatment is through soak pits and septic tanks. Further, majority of the hotels are having individual STPs and are treating & reutilizing the treated water in their premises. The existing STPs are having 66% utilization capacity as they have a design period of 30 years. Now the adjoining areas are also being connected to the STPs. 2 under constructed STPs have been completed and are under trial run.

JS, NRCD highlighted that the a project for River Zuari has been sanctioned by NRCD for which details of SNA account is yet to be submitted by the State. State agreed to provide the details at the earliest.

## **11. Andhra Pradesh**

JS, NRCD highlighted the major issues in the State - 6 STPs are non-operational/ non-complying, capacity utilization of the existing CETPs is 48%, gap of 35% remains in solid waste management and State to inform the updated status of Action Plan for Coastal Pollution.

Commissioner (Municipal Administration), AP informed that there are three rivulets arising from Godavari river that passes through major urban area called Narsapuram and due to flooding, the BOD level in the River Vashishta (Priority-I) increases and was recorded as 58 mg/l in August however during non-monsoon season the BOD levels are usually lower and is below 2 mg/l.

The Chair remarked that usually during monsoons there is improvement in river water quality due to dilution and directed CPCB to verify the same with the State.

Chief Env Engineer, APPCB informed that the BOD value of 58 mg/l in River Vashishta was reported once in 2019 and at present it is reported to be in the range of 1.2-2 mg/l.

Senior Consultant, NMCG informed that CPCB while identifying and classifying the polluted river stretches considers the maximum BOD value observed in the river stretches for 2 years. This issue has already been highlighted to CPCB and it has been suggested to provide a range of BOD values for identifying/classifying the river stretches.

Scientist F, CPCB informed that BOD levels have been reported by the State Pollution Control Boards to CPCB through their own monitoring stations, based on which the river stretches are identified. The criteria adopted for identification of polluted river stretches in the CPCB's 2018 & 2022 Report is by observing the maximum BOD value reported. However based on the suggestion made by MoJS, a Committee has been constituted for revision of the criteria for assessment of Polluted River Stretches.

Commissioner (Municipal Administration), AP informed that last 2 years river water quality monitoring data shall be submitted by the State. The existing gap in sewage treatment is 890 MLD. Capacity utilization of the existing STP is 499 MLD. At present, the sewage treatment capacity increased to 640.35 MLD. 209 STPs of 706 MLD are under construction. These STPs would be operationalized from March 2024 to December 2024.

JS, NRCD highlighted that NRCD sanctioned a project of 50.6 MLD STP at Rajahmundry and funds were released in 2022-2023, however, the works have not started yet. This questions the authenticity of the commitment made with regard to the timelines submitted for completion of 209 STPs by December 2024.

The Chair highlighted the slow-progress observed in on-going STPs since 2023. Further, NRCD was directed to issue a DO letter addressed to Chief Secretary, AP.

Commissioner (Municipal Administration), AP informed that 209 STPs are on-going since 2023, majority of the projects are under final stages and shall be completed by the end of this year. Works at Srikakulam, Machlipatnam and Vizianagaram the contractors left the works in midway and tendering was done again. Further, it was informed that under SBM 2, tender for 146 STPs are under process. 82 STP works out of 146 have already been awarded while the tendering of remaining works would be complete by March 2024. 37 STPs under AMRUT are in tendering process and works will be awarded by March, 2024. Cumulative 869.26 MLD STPs capacity works would be under construction from March, 2024. These works will be completed by December 2025. 712 MLD capacity is being constructed for future purpose.

Chief Env Engineer, APPCB informed that the coastal action plan was submitted to CPCB in 2020. Recommendations of CPCB were received in 2021, which is being worked upon by the State Government. The action plan requires approval of RRC which is in process. Regarding CETP capacity utilization, maximum capacity of CETP is 9.53 MLD in Vishaka Pharma city and 6 MLD at Brandix in Vizag. At present, only few industries are operational at Brandix and it was created to accommodate the upcoming industries. At Pharma city, 90% units have been commissioned and 10 to 15% units are under commissioning which will enhance the utilization capacity of the CETPs.

## **12. Telangana**

Scientist E, NRCD informed that there were 8 polluted river stretches in 2018 and as of 2022, there are 9 polluted river stretches.

JS, NRCDD highlighted that sewage treatment gap in the State is 1532.7 MLD. The cumulative capacity of under construction STPs is 1100 MLD. However, a gap of around 400 MLD would still remain. The capacity utilization of existing STPs is 80%. As reported in MPR, work order for 1 STP of 100 MLD at Reddypuram has been cancelled due to land acquisition issue. 655 MLD STPs are reported to be under Administrative Approval stage since long. Huge gap of 2356 TPD exists for municipal solid waste management.

The Chair raised concern over river stretches of Musi and Maner remaining same in Priority I & III respectively and showing no improvement. There is deterioration in water quality of Godavari stretch from Priority IV to II.

MS, TSPCB informed that by June 2024 around 25 STPs of 950 MLD capacity would be completed and by December, 2024 the remaining would be completed.

Executive Director, HMWSSB informed that total sewage generated from Hyderabad is 1950 MLD and 878 MLD of sewage is being treated (in 25 STPs of 772 MLD). 3 new STPs of 63.5 MLD have been commissioned recently. Thus total sewage treatment capacity for Hyderabad is 835 MLD. Further, 6 under trial STPs are now under commissioning. This would add around 264 MLD capacity. 19 STPs are under construction. By April 2024, 627 MLD STP capacity would be completed and by June 2024, 110 MLD STP would be under commissioning. By October 2024, another 40 MLD would be under commissioning. Chief Secretary is closely reviewing the progress of works for these 3 packages of STPs under HAM Model. By December 2024, STPs of 1259 MLD capacity would be completed to bridge the gap of sewage treatment in Hyderabad.

Further, it was submitted that the two STPs of 320 MLD at Nagore and 212.5 MLD at Ambarpet located on the banks of river Musi would help in improving the water quality of river Musi. To address the capacity utilization, OCEMS have been installed at all STPs. All STPs are running at 93% efficiency and are complying with the standards. There is also one Chief Engineer, 2 Superintendent Engineers and 4 Executive Engineers have been assigned exclusively for STP management and construction.

Engineer in Chief Public Health submitted that there are 141 ULBs other than Hyderabad. The sewage generation from 141 ULBs are about 800 MLD. The gap in sewage treatment identified was 734.5 MLD. For this, 5 STPs of 32.75 MLD have been completed, 2 STPs of 5.5 MLD will be completed by January 2024. 8 STPs are under construction, of which 4 will be completed by March, 2024. The 100 MLD STP which has been cancelled is due to land issue and was under Smarty City mission. Now State is proposing it through AMRUT 2 tranche 3 under HAM Model. 72 STPs of 315 MLD capacity are proposed for Polluted river stretches. Almost 789 MLD is proposed under SBM 2, DPRs have been prepared and permission have been sought to call for RFPs under HAM Model. These works are under active consideration. To bridge the gap, planning has been done for 1174 MLD with prospective year of 2038.

The Chair directed the State to review the Action Plans for priority I, II and III polluted river stretches. Significant improvement in water quality of Musi river is expected by next meeting of CMC.

### **13. Lakshadweep**

Official from Lakshadweep informed that for bridging the gap in sewage treatment, mobile treatment unit is being procured by the UT as conventional treatment unit



deployment requires large land areas, which is a constraint in the UT. Non-biodegradable solid waste of the UT is treated at Kochi.

The Chair directed the UT to expedite the gap in sewage treatment of 2.6 MLD.

#### **14. Kerala**

Scientist E, NRCD informed that there were 21 polluted river stretches in the State as per 2018 report and now it is reduced to 18. Out of the 22 STPs installed in the State, 7 are non-operational. The gap in sewage treatment capacity is 967.545 MLD. State needs to reconcile the data of water polluting industries and CETP capacity. The reason for non-operational status of 0.25 MLD CETP and compliance status of individual STPs needs to be incorporated in the MPR. CETPs at Kinfra Apparel Park, Thiruvananthapuram (4.5 MLD), Kinfra Small Industry Park, Nallad Ernakulam (0.4 MLD) & Rubber Park, Ernakulam (0.25 MLD) are not complying with the standards. Works for 2 CETPs of 3 & 0.1 MLD needs to be started. There exists a gap of 241 TPD in Municipal Solid Waste management.

JS, NRCD highlighted that around 20% of sewage is being treated. The under construction STP capacity will cover 20% more. Around 60% sewage will still remain untreated.

Secretary (Env), Kerala informed that State has under taken short term and long term measures based on directions of Chief Secretary who convenes meeting on regular basis. In Periyar river stretch, the BOD was 3.71 mg/l in 2017 and now BOD has come down to 1.7 mg/l. Heavy metals that used to be detected earlier are not found presently. In respect of sewage management, monitoring is being done to ensure completion. For the sewage management in residential area, it is being done as per CPHEEO manual. Asset mapping and Sanitation survey is under way by the Water Resource Department, this would help to provide insights of actions to be taken. Based on direction of High Court for solid waste management, there is a good action plan prepared by Local Self Government Department. The Hon'ble CM has taken a meeting in this regard. 39,000 authorized collectors have been deputed in the State. With regard to the non-functional CETP in Rubber park, a new treatment plant has been established and for the CETP in Rice Mill there were deviations in standards found. KSPCB has done sampling to look into the details and will take appropriate actions.

The Chair highlighted the improvement seen in water quality of the river stretches, with Priority I river stretch coming down to Priority III. Overall Kerala seems to be taking comprehensive action in addressing the pollution. However, State was directed to take appropriate measures to bridge the gap in treatment of sewage & solid waste.

Secretary (Env), Kerala informed that ground truthing for Ernakulam was pending, which has been given to NSS. NSS was supposed to give the report on January 10, 2024. As soon it is received, it will be sent to National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) Chennai and finally to the Ministry.

Scientist B, NRCD informed that DPR for 'Pollution abatement of River Karmana' was submitted by the State to NRCD. Observations of NRCD were communicated to State Government and the response of State is awaited. Further, it was highlighted that the existing sewerage lines in Thiruvananthapuram city was commissioned in 1955 to

1960. The State is yet to develop a rehabilitation plan for this sewage line. Secretary (Env), Kerala assured to respond to the observations.

### **15. Puducherry**

Scientist E, NRCD informed that earlier there were 2 polluted river stretches, now there are 3 polluted river stretches in the UT with deletion of one river stretch and addition of three river stretches. 2 STPs are non-operational and 1 ETP is non-compliant. No significant progress reported in the 4 proposed STPs of 20.5 MLD. The capacity utilization of existing Municipal Solid Waste facility is only 17 %.

Secretary (Env), Puducherry along with senior officials of the UT attended the meeting. It was informed that the 4 STPs of 20.5 MLD are to be constructed. Work has already commenced for 15 MLD STP at Puducherry and the progress is 10%. 11 MLD STP at Karaikal has gained pace and 10 to 15% progress achieved. With regard to proposed STPs at Mahe and Yanam regions, tenders were floated earlier. Technical evaluation is under process for Mahe STP and bids were opened on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2024. Work order is expected to be issued within a month time. For STP at Yanam, even after third call, the cost discovered was 40% more than the estimated cost. The decision to retender the works for Yanam STP works were taken at the level of Chief Secretary today. A 3 MLD STP in the catchment of Shankarabarni river is to be established along with FSTP. The DPR was revised again and tenders will be floated by the end of January, 2024. These projects shall address the gap in sewage treatment. One of the non-operational STP has been renovated and made operational and the other STP will be renovated within three to four months. There are 97 water polluting industries existing and only 1 ETP was found to be non-compliant. Directions have been issued to the same and time has been given for compliance. Earlier there were no Solid Waste Management treatment facilities. However with the intervention of CS, L&D Department and Env Dept, 100% processing at Karaikal municipality has started. For Puducherry, work order issued in September 2023. Mobilization of machineries and equipment taking place, processing will start from the end of January, 2024. For Mahe, in-situ composting is in place. At Yanam, tenders were floated. Concessionaire has been identified. Machineries are being mobilized. There was delay due to resistance from local residents. Processing is likely to commence from next week.

The Chair remarked deterioration observed in Chunambar river stretch and sought status of Action Plan for the new river stretches - Gautami Godavari and Coringa.

Secretary (Env), Puducherry informed that Chunambar is the Shankarbarani river, for which 3 MLD STP along with FSTP is proposed to be established. All discharge points were identified and closed. The Gautami Godavari and Coringa river falls in the Yanam region, the pollution in this part will be addressed with the STPs being put up. Immediate short term measures applicable will be taken up meanwhile. Further, it was assured to submit comprehensive action plan shortly.

### **16. Assam**

Scientist-B, NRCD informed that the State currently lacks sewage treatment facility. There is a sewage generation of 437.23 MLD in the State. Slow progress is observed in implementation of proposed STP projects at Silsakoo Beel (65 MLD), Borsola Beel (62 MLD) and Pachim Boragaon (60MLD) at Guwahati; scheduled date of completion of 2 MLD on-going STP at Nagaon and 7 KLD FSTP at Goalpara not mentioned in the MPR;

slow progress observed in implementation of projects for construction of 8 STPs of total capacity of 47.5 MLD at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur, Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Tinsukia and Mangalaloi; status of construction of 150 TPD Compost cum RDF at Belortol and 10 TPD MRC at Adabari needs to be indicated.

Secretary (Env), Assam along with Secretary (Urban), Assam and other State officials attended the meeting.

Secretary (Urban), Assam informed that two FSTPs of 10 KLD and 7 KLD at Titabor and Goalpara respectively are now operational presently. It was informed that Administrative Approval has already been issued and appointment of Project Management Consultant is underway for setting up STPs at Silsakoo Beel (65 MLD), Borsola Beel (62 MLD) and Pachim Boragaon (60MLD) at Guwahati under JICA funding. Construction of 2 MLD STP at Nagaon is 75% complete and scheduled for completion by March, 2024. Tendering process has started setting up STP at Silchar. Whereas, it was informed that there has been some land issues for setting up of STP at Dibrugarh.

The Chair directed NRCD to issue a DO letter to Chief Secretary, Assam to highlight the issues prevailing in the State especially Guwahati region.

## **17. Sikkim**

Scientist-B, NRCD informed that the low capacity utilization (71.33%) of the existing STPs capacity is reported. State may indicate status of under construction STP of 3.25 MLD at Gangtok Zone III having completion timeline of December, 2023. There is a need to expedite completion of sewage treatment projects at Mangan (1.0 MLD STP), Geyzing (1.0 MLD STP), Chungthang (0.75 MLD STP), Namchi 3.63 MLD & Jorethang 1.6 MLD.

State representative informed that the capacity utilization of existing STPs in Gangtok will be enhanced on completion of the project at Zone I Gangtok. Due to the occurrence of flash flood in October 2023, there has been slight delay in the progress of implementation of 3.25 MLD STP at Gangtok Zone III and it will be completed by March, 2024. Similarly, newly sanctioned projects under NRCP at Mangan and Chungthang have been greatly affected by the said flash flood but, work was not halted completely and 20% progress is achieved so far. Same progress is with newly sanctioned NRCP project at Geyzing.

The Chair instructed the State Government to expedite completion of the ongoing projects by March, 2024 as committed and it was suggested that given the prevailing topography and terrain of the State, to explore adoption of on-site technologies for treatment of untapped sewage in the State.

## **18. Mizoram**

Scientist-B, NRCD informed that persistently low capacity utilization (of only 1 MLD) reported in the existing 10 MLD STP due to pending sewerage network/house connections. Capacity of STPs being proposed under AMRUT not mentioned in the MPR. Lack of treatment facility for 51.132 MTA hazardous waste generated from 24 industrial units. State to indicate status of construction of common TSDF proposed at Luangmual, Aizawl, status of construction of 45 TPD and 25 TPD solid waste management centres at Lunglei and Champhai Towns, status of 240 TPD treatment facility proposed for 19 towns and status of one CBMWTF proposed at Tuirial.

Secretary (Urban), Mizoram informed that low capacity utilization of 10 MLD STP at Aizawl, is mainly due to the inadequate water supply in the city at present which is expected to be enhanced with the completion of the new 37 MLD WTP by the end of this financial year and also due to difficulty in laying of sewerage line in the already congested city of Aizawl. Further, under AMRUT, MoHUA has sanctioned for setting up of small bore-sewer system equipped with STPs of 5 MLD and implementation has started. For treatment of hazardous waste, it was informed that common TSDF at Luangmual, Aizawl is being set up under Smart City Mission and is likely to complete in this financial year. It was informed that solid waste management centre at Lunglei is 60% complete and likely date of completion is March, 2024 and at Champhai is 50% complete. Further, under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0, the State is going to set up more solid waste management centres in all District Head Quarters and Urban towns. On account of the NGT hearing in December, 2022, the State Government has earmarked certain State funds for setting up solid waste management centres and this will be converged with SBM for holistic address of solid waste in the State. As far as CBMWTF proposed at Tuirial is concerned, the project is likely to be completed in January, 2024 and on completion, this will cater to 5 major districts of Mizoram including Aizawl.

The Chair directed the State Government to expedite and complete the ongoing projects within their respective timelines.

## **19. Manipur**

Scientist B, NMCG informed that State needs to closely monitor the progress 1 MLD STP at Imphal scheduled for completed by March 2024. Status of implementation of 49 MLD STP at Imphal remains same. DPR for 315 KLD FSSM and 16.75 MLD In-situ Bio—remediation for 27 ULBs is under active consideration of NRCD. Present status of DPRs for setting up 3 ETPs of total capacity of 400 KLD at Takyelpat, Tera Urak & Kuraopokpi Industrial Estates of Manipur, status of 0.3 TPD composting facility, status of 5 TPD C&D waste processing unit, status of upgradation of CBMWTF and status of DPR for setting up TSDF for treatment of hazardous waste to be indicated by the State.

Director (Env), Manipur informed that trial run for 16 MLD STP completed and likely to be commissioned by February, 2024. However, the 1 MLD capacity STP though civil and mechanical works are completed, it is yet to be made operational as about 1-2% I&D portion is pending due to social unrest in the State. Construction work of 49 MLD STP at Imphal, started and expected to complete in December, 2026. It is requested that Ministry of Jal Shakti may consider and expedite sanctioning of the project for setting up 315 KLD FSSM and 16.75 MLD in-situ Bio—remediation for 27 ULBs for pollution abatement of Imphal-Manipur River which has been kept on hold due to paucity of funds. As reported earlier there are 34 water polluting industries in the State. However, due to their non-compliance, these industries have been closed down. At present a 400 KLD capacity CETP is operational for catering waste waters from few water polluting industries existing in the industrial estates. Another 3 ETPs of collective capacity of 400 KLD are under construction and 65% complete.

Construction of 0.3 TPD composting facility for one ULB is 50% complete and likely to be commissioned in March, 2024. For 5 TPD C&D waste processing unit, fund is being sought in the XV Finance Commission and work will commence soon. TSDF for treatment of hazardous waste will be set up at the same sites after completion of the under construction ETPs. There are 534 hospitals/ health care facilities in the State and

54 ETPs installed. The CBMWTF has been upgraded from 25 kg/hr to 100 kg/hr and made operational since January, 2022.

DG, NMCG raised concern over the increasing pollution in Loktak Lake which is one of the Ramsar Sites and the only habitat of the rare species of dancing deer which is also known the Sangai.

Director (Env), Manipur informed that preparation of DPR for Loktak Lake conservation.

The Chair instructed State Government to expedite completion of the projects in time and informed that the Ministry will take a view on the DPR submitted by the State for 315 KLD FSSM and 16.75 MLD In-situ Bioremediation for 27 ULBs.

## **20. Meghalaya**

Scientist B, NMCG informed that MPR is not being received timely from the State. 49 MLD of gap in sewage treatment remains in the State. Updated status of construction of 5 Onsite STPs of 13.42 MLD at Shillong, 0.35 MLD FSSM at Shillong, 50 KLD FSTP at Jowai to be indicated by the State. Status of project related to Phyco-remediation for Kyrhukhla and Lukha rivers and Bio-remediation in 3 drains of Myntdu River to be indicated. Status of 10 TPD Waste to Energy plant at Tura, 100 TPD Waste to Energy plant at Shillong, 0.04 MLD FSTP at Khliehriat, Compost facilities – 50 TPD at Tura, 0.1 TPD at Khliehriat & 15 TPD at Nongpoh reported as yet to be made operational for more than year. Slow progress in implementation of treatment facilities of 248.5 TPD total capacity for 10 towns since December, 2020. Action of State Government against 19 industries generating about 498.44 KL/annum hazardous Waste needs to be provided.

State representative assured that MPRs will be sent regularly. As regards to Umkhrah and Umshyrpi rivers with Priority-I stretches, it was informed that survey of their respective catchments for identification of sites for setting up STPs and it is likely to be completed in the next 2-3 months and after which, consultant from Smart City will be assigned for working out on technologies to treat the waste waters discharged in to the above mentioned rivers. In case of a number of facilities created but not yet operational even after a period of one year, it was informed that this is due to pending electricity connections which are still awaited.

The Chair urged the State Government to take immediate actions to address the pollution in Priority-I river stretches in Shillong. State to ensure submission of MPRs timely.

## **21. Nagaland**

Scientist B, NMCG informed that MPR is not being received timely from the State. There is gap of 65.67 MLD in sewage treatment and one STP of 25.4 MLD exists with a capacity utilization of only 5.5 MLD. State may update about the status of construction of 1 ETP of 90 KLD at Kohima. There is lack of treatment facility for 19.03 MTA Hazardous waste generated in the State.

Official from State informed that the existing 25.4 MLD STP at Dimapur currently receives 12.6 MLD of sewage. Another STP of 10.43 MLD at Kohima is sanctioned under AMRUT and work is yet to start. One ETP of 90 KLD at Kohima slaughterhouse is

completed. It was informed that 80-90% of Hazardous waste (Spent Oil) generated in the State is collected and sent to Ludhiana, Punjab for refining.

The Chair instructed the State Government to enhance the utilization capacity of the existing STP and to ensure further improvement in the polluted river stretches in the State.

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

Scientist B, NMCG informed that there is low capacity utilization of 13 MLD STP at Silvassa. As out of 24,105 households, only 6146 are connected to the STP at DNH. Status of under construction 7 MLD STP at Diu needs to be indicated. Status of installation of In-Situ treatment/bioremediation/phyto-remediation in Daman remains same as in November, 2021. Status of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Daman & Diu remains same as reported in November, 2021. Since November 2022, river water quality monitoring data is not being included in the MPR submissions.

District Collector, Daman informed that the low capacity utilization of STP at DNH was mainly due to incomplete house connections because of the foreclosure of the Smart City project. However, now work has been re-tendered and work order will soon be issued. The 7 MLD STP at Diu, both STP and sewerage lines have been completed. Out of 8500 households, 2150 are connected and the capacity utilization will be about 3-4 MLD in a 2-3 months' time. In-Situ treatment/bioremediation/phyto-remediation of one drain will be carried out by NEERI. Treatment of 4-5 drains are being carried out through CSR by the industries located near to the drains. With regard to Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Daman & Diu, it was informed that there was an issue with the notification from Daman & Diu Coastal Management Authority which has been done in December, 2023 from the Ministry of Env & Forest. Subsequently, the 2019 notification map will be finalized and thereafter, implementation of Integrated Coastal Management Plan will follow. Work order has been issued for carrying out of river quality monitoring at 14 locations and the same is in progress.

The Chair directed the UT to expedite completion of sewer network and house connections so as to enhance the utilization capacity of the STP at Silvassa. Also to expedite implementation of Integrated Coastal Management Plan. Further to ensure more effort in improving the water quality of Damanganga River.

## ***23. Haryana***

Director (T), NMCG briefed the current status as per MPR of November 2023. As per CPCB Report of 2022, the entire stretch of Ghaggar and Yamuna River are now under Priority-I as compared to limited stretch in CPCB 2018 report. Further, a new polluted river stretch of Markanda river has been added. Despite State having overall surplus treatment capacity (with some deficiency in Faridabad & Gurgaon) against the total sewage generation, the condition of the drains in the State is bad. This can be seen from the reported BOD levels >100 mg/litre in Dhanaura Escape Drain near Karnal, Drain No. 2 & Drain No.6. Similarly, BOD is >60 mg/litre in River Yamuna at the Confluence of Budhiya Nallah.

The Chair emphasised the concern of polluted river stretches in Priority-I and BOD levels of drains way beyond the required parameter, despite surplus treatment facilities reported in the State. Further, the issue of regularly reported high ammonia levels in Yamuna river, leading to constant friction between Delhi & Haryana was also

highlighted. And it was directed that the State should introspect on these two issues & submit its report in the matter.

MS, HSPCB informed that to address the BOD levels in the drains of Yamuna catchment area and to address the present treatment gap of 232.5 MLD, an additional under construction STPs of 180 MLD shall be ready for Faridabad by March 2024. It was assured that the balance gap of 52.5 MLD shall also be taken up soon through required measures. Similarly, in Gurgaon region, an additional capacity of 340 MLD has been proposed at Dhanwapur, Behrampur, Naurangpur & Sec-107 of Gurgaon to address the shortfall of 93 MLD in this area. Likewise, in Ghaggar catchment, the upgradation of some STP's is almost complete, which will address the BOD concerns of the area. With regard to the high ammonia levels in Yamuna, it was reported that an exercise to check the pollution levels from industries operating in Sonipat area shall be taken up soon with required action against the defaulters, in addition to installation of real time monitoring stations in the area in next 3-4 months.

ACS (Env), Haryana responded that the main concern in the State is in the initial Yamuna stretch of Yamunanagar area, for which a 70 MLD CETP has been planned and he reiterated the efforts quoted by MS, HSPCB for Faridabad & Gurgaon as above. It was reported that the State has added appreciable treatment capacity in last few years and hopefully things will be better in next 6 months.

The Chair emphasised that the State should specially focus on remedial actions for Panipat to Sonipat of river Yamuna. The focus should not be restricted to STP capacity addition only, but all other required measures to improve the water quality of the river like compliances & better monitoring of all major industries etc.

DG, NMCG informed that a project has been initiated by NMCG in solidarity with GIZ for zero liquid discharge from Industries for a comprehensive solution to Panipat area, similar strategies may be adopted by the State.

ACS (Env), Haryana assured to take required action as recommended.

## **24. Delhi**

Director (T), NMCG informed that the existing treatment capacity reported is 667 MGD with utilization of 570 MGD against the estimated sewage generation of 792 MGD. The treatment capacity deficit of 125 MGD is planned to be addressed through a Capacity augmentation plan of 147 MGD with a target date of June 2024. The Status of trapping of 22 drains in the State was also briefed with 10 drains already reported fully trapped/lying dry and 2 drains partially trapped. The State has total 28 approved Industrial clusters out of which only 17 are presently connected with existing 13 CETP's (all complying as per MPR November 2023). The State may respond regarding the provision of CETP's for these balance 11 Industrial clusters. The land allocation issue of Delhi Gate STP may be looked into.

DG, NMCG asked about the completion deadline of Okhla STP which was assured by Member (Drainage) DJB as March 2024, same as reported in the MPR.

The Chair enquired about the status of Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP) and the quantum of sewage being treated by the State at 10/10 standards.

Member (Drainage), DJB responded that the ISP has already been completed with trapping of about 238 MGD of effluent. However, STP capacity and augmentation is

being carried out to treat it fully. Further, significant improvement in the quality of Yamuna river water as reported in the 8th HLC Meeting dated 10.01.2024 (BOD/COD improvement reported at Okhla Barrage from 68/240 in Dec 22 to 43/154 in Dec 2023).

Director (T), NMCG reported that as per Nov 23 MPR the State is treating about 275 MGD of sewage at 10/10 standards out of total sewage generation of 792 MGD. He further requested that the State should take required measures for further improvement of water quality in the Yamuna river, at least initially to the tune of <20 mg/lit and ultimately to the required 3 mg/lit.

DG, NMCG informed that the issue of the proposal to disperse treated effluent of Okhla STP in Yamuna river through Abul Fazal Drain has been resolved through the NMCG Gazette Amendment Notification dated 10.01.2024. So the State can now apply for seeking permission to disperse the Okhla STP treated effluent.

## **25. *Himachal Pradesh***

Director (T), NMCG informed that the no. of polluted river stretches have increased from 7 in 2018 to 9 in 2022 as per CPCB's report, with delisting of one river stretch and addition of three new river stretch. Water quality of 2 river stretches also deteriorated. The notable stretches of concern are Ashwani Khad, Bald (along Baddi), Sirsa & Sukhna now falling under priority-I. The treatment capacity reported is sufficient ~126 MLD against the sewage generation of ~91 MLD. Despite, State having sufficient treatment capacity, there is increase in polluted river stretches and also changes in priority. The water quality data at Exit point of the State, as reported in Nov 2023 MPR (BOD ranging from BDL {below detectable level} to 0.7 in 6 out of 7 reported stretches) is in stark contrast to the categorization of polluted river stretches as per the CPCB report 2022.

MS, HP SPCB responded that with regard to the Ashwani Khad river stretch, 2 out of 3 contributing STP's have recently been upgraded and the third one will also be done in a couple of months. So there is likelihood to drive a shift of this stretch from Priority-I to lower Priority. Similarly, with regard to the Sirsa river stretch, the earlier contributing non-compliant CETP has now become compliant and this shall improve the categorization of the river stretch. As Bald is a tributary of Sirsa river, improvement will also be seen in this stretch. Sukhna is basically a nallah & not a river, having limited flow during lean period. The Phytoremediation work taken up in this section was considerably affected during the recent floods. The State is taking up 2 STP's for this stretch, out of which one is already in place and the other one is in progress, which may lead to improvement in the Sukhna stretch. In addition to all this continuous monitoring is being done in the State and the no. of household connections are also being continuously added.

The Chair directed the State to take up all required measures to ensure shifting of polluted river stretches from Priority-I to a lower Priority. The issue of Punjab-Himachal interstate matter was highlighted regarding the pollution of Punjab river stretch allegedly due to Industrial effluent of Baddi in Himachal Pradesh.

MS, HP SPCB responded that the interstate issue is being taken up. Recently a joint Meeting was held between officials of Punjab PCB and Himachal PCB, wherein it was decided to collect samples in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of February 2024, in the area so that the cause could be pinpointed consensually, and the responsible State could take up the required action to address the issue.



The Chair directed that in the next CMC the review of Punjab & Himachal Pradesh should be taken up simultaneously and a report in the matter may be presented by the State to the CMC.

## **26. *Madhya Pradesh***

Director (T), NMCG informed that presently against the estimated sewage generation of 2184 MLD, treatment facility exists for 1295 MLD through 56 STPs. Further, 8 STPs of 142.39 MLD are under trial run, 43 STPs of 359.55 MLD are under construction and 25 STPs of about 340 MLD are proposed. Therefore, after completion of these under construction/ proposed STPs, a gap of 59 MLD will remain which needs to be addressed by the State. There were 22 polluted river stretches in the State in 2018. As per the 2022 CPCB report, 7 stretches have been removed and 4 new stretches have been added, making it to 19 polluted river stretches. There are 2 stretches in Priority-I, 1 stretch in Priority-III and rest 16 are in category IV and V.

Inconsistency in the progress of on-going STP works reported in the MPR of November 2023 was also mentioned. The Chair raised concern over reduction in physical progress of the said STPs in November 2023 as compared to October 2023, asked them to reconcile it. The Chair instructed State to thoroughly review the MPR and provide a written reply along with remarks in the subsequent MPR.

State has informed that a few STPs were re-tendered due to contract termination owing to non-performance and the inconsistencies in data for the remaining STPs will be re-examined.

## **27. *West Bengal***

Director (T), NMCG informed that against the estimated sewage generation of 2758 MLD, treatment facility exists for 1774.6 MLD (through 47 STPs and 910 MLD East Kolkata Wetlands). There are 11 STPs of 222.6 MLD under construction, 6 STPs of 234.7 MLD are under renovation and 30 STPs of 665 MLD are under proposal/tender. Therefore, after completion of these under construction/proposed STPs no gap in sewage treatment will be left. There were 17 polluted river stretches in the State in 2018. As per the 2022 CPCB report, 4 stretches have been removed and now 13 river stretches are remaining. There is 1 stretch in Priority-I, 2 stretches in Priority-II, 1 stretch in P-III and rest are in Priority IV &V. The issues raised by NMCG have already been responded by the State. State has informed that Durgapur and Asansol DPR will be forwarded to NMCG by 15.01.2024, progress of the said STPs will be incorporated in the subsequent MPR. Regarding Naihati STP repairing of the embankment is going on, work is almost complete and treatment will start as soon as the work is finished. SWM with respect to 43 Ganga Towns have been given however, SWM in the 125 ULBs are being provided in the report under O.A. No. 606. From now onward it will be included in the report under O.A. No. 673 as well. With regard to North Barrackpore, State informed that alternative land for setting up of 8 MLD STP at Monirampore is being explored.

PS (Env), West Bengal informed that water quality of polluted river stretches in the month of November 2023 has improved.

DG, NMCG highlighted that a Ganga Tarang Portal has been developed in NMCG to get real time monitoring status of the existing STPs. The State may nominate a nodal officer coordinating with NMCG officials for integration of State STPs details into the Portal.

PD, SMCG West Bengal informed that 4 polluted river stretches – Jalangi, Kanshi, Dwarakeshwar and Rupnarayan in Priority V are now achieving the desired BOD levels may be de-listed. CPCB to look into the matter for delisting of polluted river stretches.

PS (Env), West Bengal informed that the pollution in river Mathbhanga & Churni is also due to the discharge of distillery unit from Bangladesh. Further, for the pollution abatement of river Churni, 3 STPs of 11.80 MLD are being constructed.

DG, NMCG informed that the matter of discharge from Bangladesh has been flagged with MEA for resolving the issue. The Chair directed NMCG to put it in the list of issues for discussion in Joint River Commissions with Bangladesh.

## **28. Uttarakhand**

Director (T), NMCG informed that number of polluted river stretch in the State remains the same (9). River Ganga along Haridwar to Sultanpur which was in Priority IV has been removed from the list and River Banganga along Idrishpur has been added as Priority V. 69 STPs of 428 MLD exists and as per latest November 2023 MPR, 61 STPs were reported to be operational. 61 STPs are complying with the standards notified by MoEF &CC. However, as per standard prescribed by Hon'ble NGT, 45 STPs are complying with the discharge norms while 16 STPs major in Kumaon Mandal (8 old STPs) are non-complying in the parameter of BOD, TSS & Fecal Coliform as per standard prescribed by Hon'ble NGT. 3 CETPs existing in the State are reported to be complying. State to ensure compliance and initiate measures to operationalize the non-functional STPs. It was also highlighted that few on-going STP projects seems to have no progress since March 2023 and State may closely monitor the implementation works. Land acquisition process is long-pending for I&D & 15 MLD STP project at Sapera Basti, Dehradun, sanctioned on 25.10.2022.

Secretary (Drinking Water), Uttarakhand informed that 5 out of 8 non-operational STPs are actually operational however these are receiving less quantity of influent flow, thus their operational timing is only for 1 and 2 hours a day at early morning. It was also informed that out of 3 non-operational STP, 1 STP in Rusi, Nainital is non-operational because a new STP is being constructed at the same location and the effluent from the existing STP is being sent to a nearby 5 MLD STP for treatment. 10 KLD STP at Badrinath was non-operational due to ongoing master plan re-development demolition work and remaining 1 STP at Rudrapryag was damaged due to natural calamity for which forest department land has been identified as alternate site. With regard to 15 MLD STP at Sapera Basti project, estimate for land acquisition has been approved and LoA will be issued by 15 February 2024. It was also informed that the work of 09 STPs under Udham Singh Nagar will be completed by October 2024.

DG, NMCG directed the State to closely supervise and expedite activities to ensure the timely completion of the 04 STPs under the project of Udham Singh Nagar by February 2024. The project shall issue of the 7 polluted river stretches. Further, the issue of solid waste dumps piling along the banks of river and roads near the river in Uttarkashi was highlighted and directed that these pilings should be removed immediately to avert pollution to the adjacent river. The municipalities concerned and tourists should also be sensitized about this issue and watch should be kept on the mid-way villages also.

ED (T), NMCG advised the State to verify e-flow being released in the rivers should be in accordance with the provisions embedded in Ministry's Notification dated 9<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

## **29. Bihar**

Director (T), NMCG informed that the number of polluted have increase from 6 to 18 in the State, with most of the newly added river stretches in Priority IV and V. There is deterioration in water quality of Sirsia, Ganga Poonpun, Ramrekha, Sikhrhana. The total sewage generation is 1100 MLD and 7 STPs of 224.5 MLD exists. Utilization capacity of STPs is 106.85 MLD. 16 projects of 396.5 MLD are under-construction (including newly executed projects of Kahalgaon & Dehri in Sep'23). 8 sewerage and STP schemes of 102.6 MLD are under tendering. 541 MLD of sewage is being treated through In-situ treatment technology. Current gap in sewage treatment of 875.5 MLD exists. For which 499.1 MLD projects have been sanctioned; 396.5 MLD are ongoing and 102.6 MLD are under tendering. A new I&D with 13 MLD STP at Raxaul has been sanctioned (for Priority of River Sirsia). There are 317.84 MLD projects under consideration of NMCG. After completion of these projects, gap of 45.56 MLD in sewage treatment will remain. Further, DPR for FSTPs are also under preparation/sanction.

8 MLD STP at Mokama is complete from 3-4 months however it is non-operational as electricity connection is pending due to permission delay from Railways. Similarly, 9 MLD STP at Naughachia is yet to be operationalized due to issue with effluent disposal. The State has been directed to submit proposal for treated effluent disposal line variation to NMCG. The progress of on-going STP projects is good. The existing 7 STPs have adequate disinfection facilities, still are reported to be non-compliant to the Faecal Coliform norms. Work yet to be awarded by the State for 10.5 MLD STP at Daudnagar and 23 MLD STP at Motihari, which were approved by NMCG in early November 2023. Updated status regarding present and proposed solid waste management facilities need to be provided in the MPR. Further, a nodal officer may be appointed for integration of STP details into Ganga Tarang Portal of NMCG.

The Chair remarked that there is huge gap in sewage treatment, capacity utilization of the existing STPs remains an issue and certain established infrastructure are yet to be operationalized.

Managing Director, BUIDCO informed that the sewer networks of few of the STPs (Karmalichak and Phari) have just been completed and are under commissioning. The capacity utilization shall be enhance within 2-3 months. Variation proposal with regard 9 MLD STP at Naughachia shall be submitted within 2 weeks. Power supply for Mokama STP needs to come from other side of Railway lines and the matter is being taken up with Railways (Danapur Division). There are pending issue with Railways and NHAI for STP projects at Hajipur and Baktiyapur. As per the December 2023 STP quality report, 7 STPs are complying with the standards. Letter of award is to be issued for projects at Daudnagar and Motihari.

Director (T), NMCG informed that proposal having variations shall be taken up in upcoming EC meeting.

MS, Bihar PCB informed that as per the latest water quality monitoring reports of 2022 and 2023, there is improvement in the water quality of the 18 polluted river stretches and at least 6 of the stretches can be delisted from the list.

The Chair directed NMCG for a DO letter to Railways. State was directed to ensure regular compliance monitoring of the STPs including surprise inspections to verify whether the disinfection units in the STPs are operational. State to ensure that the water quality of River Ganga does not deteriorate further and efforts should be put in improving the water quality of the rivers.

### **30. Chhattisgarh**

Director (T), NMCG informed that the number of polluted river stretches increased in the State from 5 to 6. River Kharoon which was previously in Priority IV is now in Priority II. Estimated sewage generation in the State is approx. 600 MLD (Urban) and 14 STPs of 360.5 MLD are operational and complying. Capacity utilization of STPs is 226.33 MLD. 11 STPs of 87.8 MLD are under construction and 10 STPs of 423.7 MLD are proposed. 3.95 MLD of sewage is treated through FSTP.

The Chair directed State to review the Action Plan for restoration of River Kharoon, where deterioration in river quality is seen. The State may take comprehensive action with committed timelines to address the issue in Raipur area and the river catchment.

PS (Env), Chhattisgarh assured to provide details of the action being taken up/proposed by the State.

### **31. Jharkhand**

Director (T), NMCG informed that the number of polluted river stretches increased in the State from 7 to 9, with deletion of three river stretches and addition of five river stretches. Estimated sewage generation in State is 452 MLD and 35 STPs of 123.74 MLD are existing. Capacity Utilization of the existing STPs is 73%. There is gap of 328.26 MLD in treatment capacity. 5 STPs of 143 MLD are under construction and 2 STPs of 224.8 MLD are proposed. The on-going STP projects are having slow progress. MPRs are not being submitted on monthly basis despite repetitive direction. No information provided for industrial pollution in the latest MPR. Updated status with regard to the floodplain demarcation of river Swarnrekha, Konar, Damodar, Garga & Sankh needs to be provided in the MPR.

The Chair enquired about the action proposed for the newly identified Priority III stretch of river Harmu and the reasons for delay in on-going STP projects.

State SMCG representative informed that the MPR till December 2023 was submitted on 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2024. Floodplain zone marking for River Ganga has been done, for remaining river stretches; a new Consultant is being hired for the work. Pollution in River Harmu shall be addressed through the proposed 200 MLD STP in Ranchi. Land issues and NOC from Forest Department were pending with regard to the on-going projects, these have been resolved and the progress in these projects shall improve.

The Chair NMCG to issue DO letter to Chief Secretary, Jharkhand highlighting the issue and the absence of senior officials in the meeting.

### **32. Uttar Pradesh**

Senior Specialist, NMCG informed that in 2018 there were 12 polluted river stretches which have increased to 18 in 2022. 2 new stretches namely Bahela and Kali (W) are

under Priority I and remaining 4 new stretches namely Banganga, Pilkhar, Rihand & Sone are under Priority V. Earlier 4 stretches were under Priority I which continue to remain in Priority I, 1 stretch remained in Priority III, water quality of Ganga has improved and is moved from Priority IV to V, whereas water quality of Ramganga has degraded and has moved from Priority IV to III. During the last meeting, it was informed that for the new stretches study needs to be done and Action Plan needs to be prepared. Action Plans for 4 stretches have been prepared and submitted to CPCB for approval. Further, status of action on approval of projects identified for other polluted stretches has not been reported in the MPR.

Regarding sewage management, it was indicated that out of 5500 MLD sewage generation, presently about 4110 MLD is being treated through 133 STPs. Further, there are 44 STPs (25 projects) of 883 MLD capacity which are under construction and 19 STPs of 942 MLD capacity which are under tendering, thereby leaving no gap in treatment capacity. Regarding operational status of existing STPs, it was indicated that out of 133 STPs, 124 STPs are operational with capacity utilization to the tune of 80% (3296 MLD). There are 4 non-operational STPs at Banda, Baniyapur – Kanpur, Paharigaon – Rampur & Moradabad since long. In addition, there are 5 STPs at Aligarh, Shahjapur, Jhansi, Lucknow – CG city & Hathi park which are under trial run and likely to be commissioned shortly. With respect to compliance status of STPs, it was informed that 32 STPs are non-compliant to the design standards. There are 16 STPs which are likely to be completed by January 2024 and close monitoring by State needs to be ensured for timely completion.

Regarding industrial pollution, it was informed that there are 7 existing CETPs and 5 CETPs are under construction. Recently, Jajmau CETP has been completed. The CETP at Tronica city, Ghaziabad is reported to be non-compliant. The issue of concern is that completion timelines indicated in the MPR for CETP at Jainpur – Kanpur and Gorakhpur seems to be unrealistic whereas no timelines have been provided for Bhadohi & Moradabad CETPs. The issue of pending permission from NHAI for laying HDPE pipeline and power connection issue in Jajmau CETP was also highlighted.

Project Director, UP SMCG informed that during the recent visit of PS, it was informed by KESCO officials that tender for providing permanent power connection has been done and officials were directed to complete the work at the earliest.

The Chair raised concern over the increase in number of Priority-I polluted river stretches in the State and no improvement seen in the already identified Priority-I river stretches.

Director-T, NMCG informed that STP projects have already been sanctioned or are under active consideration of NMCG with regard to the Priority I Rivers - Hindon/ Kali Nadi/ Varuna/ Yamuna and Priority-III River Gomti for addressing the pollution from domestic sewage.

DG, NMCG informed that in last one year, projects have been taken up in tributaries of River Ganga and the projects are under different stages of implementation. The sewerage pollution sources have been identified and are being addressed however the issue of industrial pollution management needs to be addressed by the State Pollution Control Board. Further, it was highlighted that data with regard to few STPs under UP Jal Nigam (urban) needs to be integrated with NMCG's Ganga Tarang Portal.

MS, UPPCB informed that action is being taken against the non-complying STPs/ industrial unit/ CETPs. Further, UP SIDA has been directed to ensure construction of CETPs in the industrial zones for treatment of the effluents.

Director-T, NMCG highlighted that 3 land pockets for construction of IPS needs to be provided for the CETP project at Banthar and UPPCB may take up the matter with UP SIDA for the same.

Scientist F, CPCB informed that CPCB had prepared Action Plan for River Hindon, Assi, Varuna and Kali East and had submitted it to the State Government for consideration and implementation. It was requested that implementation status of these Action Plan prepared by CPCB may also be taken up by CMC. He further told that while comparing the Action Plan prepared and being implemented in Uttar Pradesh, it has been found that there is lack of reporting of ground truth. The data on paper/ inventory do not match with the ground reality.

Senior Specialist, NMCG highlighted that the issue of O&M of STPs remain an issue with regard to the STPs sanctioned under State funds/ AMRUT.

MD, UP Jal Nigam (Urban) informed that out of 54 STPs under urban, 29 STPs are operated under One City One Operator scheme and funds are paid centrally by the State Government. The remaining 25 STPs are operated by Finance Commission funds available with the respective Nagar Nigam. However, these are now proposed to be taken up under One City One Operator for ease of management.

The Chair directed NMCG to guide the States in applying for the NOC required with regard to reuse of treated water.

ED (T), NMCG enquired about floodplain zones for Hindon, Yamuna, Varuna, Gomti, Kali East, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghra, Rapti, Sai & Sarayu. Official from Irrigation Department, UP informed that floodplains have been decided for State records however the same is not yet been notified.

### **33. Rajasthan**

Senior Specialist, NMCG highlighted that the number of polluted river stretches increased in the State from 2 to 14, with deterioration in River Banas from Priority III to I. Estimated sewage generation in the State is 1551 MLD and 118 STPs with treatment capacity of 1298.68 MLD are existing. Capacity utilization of existing STPs is 955.97 MLD (73.61 %). 77 STPs of 586.35 MLD are under construction STPs. There is no gap in sewage treatment. However, in 16 on-going STPs progress is stagnant since 4 months. State needs to closely monitor the progress in 15 on-going STPs having physical progress of more than 90%. The number of water polluting industries is 1359 (having ETPs) and 3764 (connected with CETPs). 1307 ETPs are complying and action taken against the 52 non-complying ETPs. 16 CETPs with 140.78 MLD are existing of which 14 CETPs of 119.4 MLD are operational. 1 CETP of 12.3 MLD is partially operational at Sanganer and 1 CETP of 9.08 MLD is closed. 8 CETPs are reported to be complying and 7 are non-complying. 4 CETPs are under upgradation and DPR for up-gradation of 2 CETP is under preparation. Current Municipal Solid Waste Generation in the State is 6523 TPD. Existing processing facilities of 4122.20 TPD exists. 71 Plants with total capacity of 4059.80 TPD are under construction. State may closely monitor the progress as the completion timelines are varying with each MPR submission.

MPRs are not being submitted on monthly basis despite repetitive directions. As per directions during last review meeting, the real time data of STPs/ CETPs for integration with PRAYAG portal of NMCG to be shared by RUIDP, the same is yet to be shared. The issue of delisting of Banas & Chambal river stretches was reportedly taken up with CPCB - present status to be indicated. Implementation status of Action Plan for Banas river stretch yet to be shared. For other polluted river stretch - the findings/ outcome and proposed actions of the meeting to be held in September 2023 with local bodies/ other departments regarding identification of pollution sources/ STP requirement is yet to be received. State to provide the current status of concept note for handling sewage & industrial pollution of Jodhpur town along river Joghri. No Model river decided by the State yet.

Chief Engineer (LSG), Rajasthan ensured that the MPRs shall be submitted in time. The issue with Bhiwadi STP has been resolved. It was informed that real time STP analysis is not being displayed on RUIDP website, the data analysis report are being manually fed into the website. In 92 STPs, OCEMS have been installed and have been connected to RSPCB's website. Remaining STPs shall also be connected within 2-3 months. It was informed that the 16 on-going STPs having slow progress are in initial phase of implementation and progress shall be seen in upcoming months. For bridging the gap in solid waste management, work order issued for 221 processing plants of 3074 TPD.

About Joghri river, it was informed that Jodhpur generates 210 MLD of sewage and 3 STPs of 120 MLD are operational. 2 STPs of 40 MLD are on-going and are expected to be completed by January 2025. For remaining 50 MLD, the concerned department has been directed to prepare DPRs. ED (Technical), NMCG informed that he held a meeting with DM, Jodhpur and Commissioner, Jodhpur Development Authority at Jodhpur. He told that State has agreed to submit response to the observations made by NRCD with regard to upgradation of 2 CETPs of 18.5 MLD and 0.75 MLD at Jodhpur. State needs to expedite the submissions.

The Chair directed NMCG to issue DO letter to Chief Secretary, Rajasthan highlighting the issues prevailing in the State.

**General observations from CPCB-** During the course of review meeting, Scientist-F, CPCB stated that observations on Action Plans submitted to it have been communicated to the States and there is no Action Plan pending. He further underlined that the Action Plans prepared by States dates back to 2018/2019 completion by June 2021, but they are still under implementation. Thus, there is a need to revisit them.

He further remarked that no significant progress is observed in Priority I to Priority III reaches. Thus, the Action Plans for Priority I, II and III needs to be revisited. These priority stretches indicates absence of fresh water and therefore needs implementation of Action Plan for restoration of natural wetlands & constructed wetlands. No State/UTs have submitted any Action Plan for natural and constructed wetlands. With regard to the sewage treatment capacity, hardly 30 to 35% has been addressed. The Action Plans of States/UTs may also envisage decentralized treatment units for rapid implementation.

*The Chair, in her concluding remarks, urged all the States/ UTs to immediately take necessary actions for restoring the water quality of the polluted river stretches in Priority-I, II and III. States/ UTs need to prepare Action Plan for the newly identified polluted river stretches and to implement them accordingly. Efforts should also be put*

*in to ensure that the non-polluted rivers remain clean. States were urged to bring the issues discussed in the meeting to notice of the Chief Secretaries so that a coordinated action is taken at State Level. Further, the team at NMCG/ NRCD to bring out the list of Best Performing States/ UTs based on certain indicators to highlight best efforts/practices. A brainstorming session with regard to new technologies/ alternate treatment/solid waste management shall also be taken up by the Ministry.*

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.



**List of participants:**

1. Ms. Debashree Mukherjee, Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti – *in Chair*
2. Shri G Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG cum Project Director, NRCD
3. Shri Pradeep Kumar Agrawal, Joint Secretary, NRCD
4. Shri Anup Kumar Srivastav, Executive Director (Technical), NMCG
5. Shri Raghav Langer, Director (Atal Bhu Jal), DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS
6. Shri Brijesh Sikka, Senior Consultant, NMCG
7. Shri P K Mishra, Scientist F, CPCB
8. Shri A K Vidyarathi, Scientist F, CPCB
9. Shri. Nelapatla Ashok Babu, Director, NRCD
10. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Director, NRCD
11. Shri A.P. Singh, Additional Director, NRCD
12. Dr. Sabita Madhvi Singh, Joint Director, NRCD
13. Dr. P.N.Rymbai, Scientist B, NRCD
14. Dr. Pravin Kumar, Director-Technical, NMCG
15. Shri Rajat Kumar, Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG
16. Shri Ishwer Singh, Consultant (Legal), NMCG
17. Shri Vijay Kumar, Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG
18. Shri Mahender Singh, Monitoring Expert, NMCG
19. Shri N K Madan, Senior Monitoring Expert, NMCG
20. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
21. Mrs. Ruby Raju, Senior Project Engineer, NMCG
22. Ms. Preeti Sinha, Research Associate, NRCD
23. Shri Debarshi Ghosh, Research Associate, NRCD

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