

District Environment Plan 2021

Ambala

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1.1 Background (Brief about NGT order and its directions)

In the process of development, the issues confronting today are achieving desired development for economic or social reasons on one hand and safeguarding the environment and maintaining good quality of life on the other. While taking up developmental activities, the assimilative capacities of the environmental components i.e. air; water and land to various types of pollution are rarely considered. Also, lack of proper land use control is resulting in poor land use compatibility. The developmental activities being haphazard and un-controlled are leading to overuse, congestion, incompatible land use and poor living conditions. The problems of environmental pollution are becoming complex and are creating high risk environment.

- Conventionally, the environmental pollution problems are solved by introducing environmental management techniques such as control of pollution at source, providing of sewage treatment facilities etc. However, environmental risks are not being controlled completely by such solutions.
- The environmental aspects are to be induced into each of the developmental activities at the planning stage itself and are to be well co-ordinate and balanced.
- Presently, the environmental aspects are not usually considered while preparing master plans or regional plans and the process is skewed towards developmental needs. For all developmental activities, a crucial input is land and depending on the activity a specific land use is decided. The environmentally related land use such as trade and industry, housing construction, mining etc. is likely to have some impact on the environment. These land uses need proper planning and integration as some of the activities have interdependencies such as industry with transport, housing etc.

Besides this Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow. Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, weather events are becoming more extreme and greenhouse gas

Emissions are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is likely to surpass 3 degrees centigrade this century. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

- Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts. Climate change, however, is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level to help developing countries move toward a low- carbon economy.
- To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris, which went into force in November of 2016. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees centigrade. As of April 2018, 175 parties had ratified the Paris Agreement and 10 developing countries had submitted their first iteration of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change. In this light the decentralized Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation planning is required. Conservation of Bio-diversity and wetlands are an integral part of environment planning. The rationale for the biological diversity planning is basically it underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being.
- It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction.

1.1.1 Objectives

The Objectives of District Environment and Management Plan (DEMP) are given below:

1. To ensure conservation of environment and natural resources at district level.
2. Restore ecological balance.
3. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and district level targets within the prescribed timeline.
4. To ensure sustainability at district level following the principles of resource efficiency.
5. To ensure decentralized micro level planning, execution and monitoring regarding environment conservation.
6. To incorporate all facets of environmental conservation in micro level planning.
7. To harness active participation of all stakeholders in planned environment conservation actions.
8. Assess, Mitigate and monitor adverse impacts of various pollution sources at district level.
9. Capacity building of stakeholder, department, agencies, organizations and individuals at district level to understand and implement micro level environmental conservation actions.
10. To harness inter-departmental coordination for implementation of action plans.
11. To develop local knowledge centers and expertise for developing environmental conservation strategies at district level.
12. To develop and implement micro monitoring system at district level.

1.1.2 NGT Directions

- a. Hon'ble NGT in last one year has issued several directions in various matters which have been based on status brought out by the CPCB on their website and status reports filed before the Tribunal
- b. The directions issued by the Tribunal which are to be executed on pan-India basis
- c. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered Pan-India Directions on various issues relating to environment management and these are to be executed by the Central and State Governments and concerned institutions. Further, the Directions are required to be executed at District Level covering all cities, towns and villages.

The role and responsibilities of enforcement are with District Collectors/Magistrates, Pollution Control Boards, Municipal Bodies, Public Health Engineering Departments and others.

The present state level execution and monitoring mechanism on various State and Central Government's Schemes are monitored by Chief Ministers/ Chief Secretaries with DMs/DCs.

- d. Various Directions of NGT to be covered in District Environment Management Plan (DEMP) are given in Annexure No.-I.

1.1.3 Issues Requiring Actions

As per the directions of the Hon'ble NGT, DMs/DCs through District Level Committees are required to act on the following issues:

- a) **Waste Management**
 - a. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) including remediation of legacy waste dumpsites.
 - b. Plastic waste management
 - c. Bio-medical waste management
 - d. Construction and demolition waste
 - e. Hazardous Waste Management
 - f. E-waste Management
- b) Maintaining ambient air quality in Jurisdiction of Ambala District where levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are exceeding.

c) Industries to comply with Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ensuring proper functioning of Waste Water treatment plants(ETPs/STPs). Environment Compensation (EC) on “Polluter Pays” Principle is required to be imposed to utilize for restoration of environment.

d) Ensure cities, towns and villages provide **proper sewage management facilities** in a time-bound manner or else will be liable to pay EC in case of default and further required to ensure **utilization of treated sewage for non- potable purpose.**

e) For conservation and protection of water sources, undertake **Rejuvenation of water bodies, conserving ground water** and promote **rain water harvesting.**

f) Setting up of monitoring mechanism by HSPCB, Ambala region on;

I. **Hazardous Waste Management**/un-authorized disposal etc;

II. **E-waste Management** particularly prohibiting un- authorized dismantling/reprocessing of E-waste etc.

g) Environmental Management at **Railway siding locations.**

h) Environmental Management in **Dairies.**

The details on each issue may be referred in the respective orders of the Tribunal listed in **Annexure No.-I.**

1.1.4 Monitoring execution of DEMP

Protocol/Mechanism of monitoring

Hon’ble Tribunal has directed District Magistrates (in Order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A No. 713/2017) to monitor the progress of execution of the mentioned issues on monthly basis and provide feed-back to the Chief Secretary on monthly basis. It was also directed to set up Special Task Forces represented by Legal Services Authority and other Departments to be involved in monitoring.

1.2 District Profile:

1.2.1. Physiographic & Demography

Ambala district is one of the 23 districts of Haryana state in the country of India with Ambala town serving as the administrative headquarters of the district. District Ambala lies on the North-Eastern edge of Haryana between 27-39"-45' North latitude and 74-33"-53' to 76-36"-52' East longitude.

According to the 2011 census, Ambala district had a population of 1,128,350 roughly equal to the nation of Cyprus or the US state of Rhode Island. It ranks 410th (out of a total of 640) in India in terms of population. The district has a population density of 720 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 11.23%.

Hindi (In Devanagri Script) is the official languages and thus used for official communication.

1.2.2. Geography:

District Ambala is situated on the North Eastern rim of the state of Haryana. It lies at 27-39"-45' north latitude and 74-33"-53' to 76-36"-52' east longitude. The total area of Ambala district is 1568.85 sq km and is divided into four divisions namely Ambala city, Ambala Cantt., Naraingarh and Barara. It is separated by district Yamuna Nagar in the South East, Kurukshetra in the South, Districts Ropar and Patiala and the U.T. Chandigarh in the West. In the North and North east of Ambala lies the Sirmaur district and Shivalik range of Solan.

Ambala is situated at an altitude of approximately 900 feet above sea level.

The major rivers that drain Ambala district are the Markanda, the Dangri (Tangri) as well as the Ghaggar. The Markanda and the Dangri eventually draw off into the Ghaggar beyond the boundary of Ambala district.

1.2.3. The climate

Ambala district experiences mostly continental climate all through the year. The climate can be very hot during summers and extremely cold during winters. The hottest months are May and June with temperature towering up to 48 °C. During December and January, the temperature dips down to 5 °C. Ambala has a tropical as well as semi dry climate. Being close to the Thar Desert and far away from the coastal areas, Ambala does not experience monsoon to its fullest as it is seen in the eastern and central part of the country.

Almost 70 per cent of the rainfall can be received from the month of July to September. Remaining 30 percent is received from December to January.

1.2.4. Economy:

Being located in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, the land is generally fertile and conducive to agriculture. However, primary sector contributes much lesser to the economy of the district than it does to the economy of Haryana. Small scale industries form the bulk of the industrial landscape in the district. It is one of the largest producers of scientific and surgical instruments in the country and home to a large number of scientific instrument manufacturers.

2.1: Introduction of Solid Waste

Due to rapid increase in the production and consumption processes, societies generate as well as reject solid materials regularly from various sectors – agricultural, commercial, domestic, industrial and institutional. In 2016, the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change came up with the new Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM). These rules are the sixth category of waste management rules and do not include plastic, e-waste, biomedical, hazardous and construction and demolition waste. Municipal Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016 (MSW Rules) are applicable to every municipal authority responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.

2.2: Status of Solid Waste in the District (Attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure - II**.

2.3: Strategies to manage Solid Waste

S.No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Door to Door collection of municipal solid waste as per MSW Rules-2016 and Segregation at source of solid waste	Regular activity	Municipal Corporation/ Development Authorities
2.	Collection, Segregation, Transport and Disposal of Solid Waste in City	Regular activity	Municipal Corporation/ Development Authorities/Industries
3.	Segregation at generation source of solid waste in proper color coded bins	Regular activity	Municipal Corporation/ Development Authorities/HSI IDC/Waste Generator
4.	Plantation of area specific types of plants to mitigate pollution. Regular cleaning of drains and disposal of sludge In house disposal of MSW in industrial areas as per MSW	Regular activity	Department of Industries/HSI IDC/ Forest Department/ Irrigation Department/ Municipal Corporation

	Rules-2016		
5.	Development of new MSW facility Establishment of Bio-compost and waste to energy plant	Immediate	ULBs
6.	Development of leachate collection and treatment centre at Municipal Solid Waste treatment facility Development of Buffer Zones to control odour	Immediate	ULBs
7.	Preventing solid waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Immediate	ULBs/ Irrigation Department/ District Development and Panchayats Department
8.	GPS enabled vehicles for waste transportation & user friendly mobile app (Preferably in cities with population above 5 lacs)	Immediate	ULBs
9.	Litter bins & waste storage bins	Immediate	ULBs
10.	Redressal of complaints	Regular activity	ULBs
11.	Actions against defaulters of Solid Waste Management Rules- 2016	Immediate	ULBs
12.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for source segregation	Regular activity	ULBs / HSPCB
13.	Authorization of solid waste processing facilities from HSPCB	Immediate	ULBs /HSPCB

2.4 : Conclusion & Recommendations

The above planned action should be implemented in time bared manner.

- i. Actions-on model city/town/villages to be taken on priority.
- ii. Strengthen waste collection, storage and transportation system. Set up surveillance squads/ Task Forces at Ward/Circle level.

Attend vulnerable sites/locations and clean them.

- iii.** Special attention on slums and settlements near Railway tracks to maintain hygienic conditions.
- iv.** Install bio-mining activities for clearing legacy waste dump-sites.
- v.** Prohibiting burning of garbage.

3.1 : Introduction of Plastic Waste

Plastic products become an integral part of our daily life. That's why Plastic became menace worldwide as plastic polymer is produced at a massive scale worldwide. On an average, production of plastic crosses 150 Million tones globally per year. It has wide application in packaging, films, wrapping materials, shopping and garbage bags, fluid containers, clothing, toys, household and industrial products and building materials.

According to a report of Central Pollution Control Board CPCB (2017-18) has estimated that India generates approximately 9.4 Million tons per annum plastic waste, (which amounts to 26,000 tons of waste per day), and out of this approximately 5.6 Million tons per annum plastic waste is recycled (i.e. 15,600 tons of waste per day) and 3.8 Million tons per annum plastic waste is left uncollected or littered (9,400 tons of waste per day). The Government of India notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 on 18th March, 2016. These rules were further amended and named as 'Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018. These rules shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner.

3.2 : Status of Plastic Waste in the District (Attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure - III**.

3.3 : Strategies to manage Plastic Waste

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Door to Door plastic Waste collection	Regular activity	Municipal Corporation
2.	Setting up of decentralized waste processing facilities by bulk	Immediate	ULBs/ Mandi Board/ Bus Stand/

	waste generators		Hotels/RWAs/ Institutions etc.
3.	Plastic waste segregation at Source	Regular activity	Municipal Corporation/ ULBs
4.	Development and Setting up of Infrastructure for Segregation, Collection, Storage, Transportation, Processing and Disposal of Plastic Waste	Regular activity	ULBs/ Development and Panchayats Department
5.	Management by Waste Generator (Use of Plastic Carry Bags, Plastic Sheets, extended product life cycle, Cover Made of Plastic Sheets and Multi Layered Packaging)	Immediate	ULBs/ Development and Panchayats Department
6.	Properly placing Litter bins & waste storage bins	Immediate	ULBs/ Development and Panchayats Department
7.	Utilization of Non-recyclable plastic waste (Road Construction, Waste to Fuel, Waste to energy, alternative uses identification etc)	As per requirement	ULBs / Municipal Corporation
8.	Engaging Civil Societies working with Waste Picker	Immediate	ULBs / Municipal Corporation
9.	Channelization of Plastic Waste to Recyclers	Immediate	ULBs / Municipal Corporation
10.	Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	Immediate	ULBs
11.	Prohibiting sale of plastic carry bags	Immediate	ULBs
12.	Ensuring no open burning and littering	Immediate	ULBs/ Development and Panchayats Department
13.	Submission of Annual Report to CPCB Annually HSPCB	Annually	HSPCB
14.	Preventing plastic waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Immediate	ULBs/ Irrigation Department/ District Development and Panchayats Department
15.	Imposition of user fees	Immediate	ULBs/ Development and

			Panchayats Department
16.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for plastic waste management.	Regular activity	ULBs/ HSPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department

3.4 : Conclusion & Recommendations

- i. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 should be implemented on priority basis.
- ii. Actions-on city/town/villages to be taken on priority.
- iii. Recycling facilities must be developed at district levels.
- iv. Strengthen waste collection, storage and transportation system. Set up surveillance squads/ Task Forces at Ward/Circle level. Attend vulnerable sites/locations and clean them.

Chapter 4

Construction & Demolition Waste

4.1 : Introduction of Construction & Demolition Waste

Safe and cost-effective management of construction & demolition wastes is a significant environmental challenge for modern society. Due to rapid urbanization is changing the nature of construction & demolition wastes management from a low priority, localized issue to a pervasive social and environmental problem with risks to public health and environment. Inadequately managed waste disposal has the potential to affect the health and environment. Construction and demolition waste" means waste comprising of building Materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure". The construction and demolition waste generated is about 530 million tonnes annually. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 29 March 2016. The rules are an initiative to effectively tackle the issues of pollution and waste management.

4.2 : Status of Construction & Demolition Waste in the District (attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure - IV**.

4.3 : Strategies to manage Construction & Demolition Waste

S.No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Approval of Waste Management Plan submitted by Waste Generators before Construction starts.	Immediate	ULBs
2.	Proper collection, transportation, processing and disposal of C&D Waste	Immediate	ULBs/ Waste Generators
3.	Setting up of C&D Waste processing facility.	Immediate	ULBs / Waste Generators

4.	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	Immediate	ULBs
5.	In-situ processing of Waste by Generators.	Immediate	ULBs / Waste Generators
6.	Provisions for using materials made by C&D Waste in Construction Activity like paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads etc.	Immediate	Urban Development & Housing and Town Planning Department / ULBs
7.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for C&D waste management.	Regular Activity	ULBs/ HSPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department
8.	Fix rates to be paid by Waste Generators for Collection, Storage & Transportation of Waste.	Immediate	ULBs
9.	Authorization & Monitoring of C& D waste processing plant	Immediate	HSPCB
10.	Preparation & Submission of Annual Report to CPCB.	Annually	HSPCB
11.	Policy for management of C&D waste	Immediate	ULBs

4.4: Conclusion & Recommendations

- i. Public notices may be issued that construction and demolition waste should only be disposed at pre-identified/notified sites.
- ii. Set up more construction and demolition waste processing facilities.

5.1: Introduction of Bio-medical Waste Management

Biomedical waste is defined as “any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological”. The biomedical waste management and handling has been assuming increasing significance for the past few years. The responsibility of medical administrators as regards proper handling and disposal of this category of waste has now become a statutory requirement with the promulgation of Government of India.

Categories of Biomedical Waste

There are ten defined categories (category code Nos. 1 to 10) as follows:

- a)** Human anatomical waste : (tissues, organs, body parts)
- b)** Animal waste: (including animals used in research and waste originating from veterinary hospitals and animal houses).
- c)** Microbiological and biotechnology waste : (including waste from lab cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, wastes from production of biological etc.)
- d)** Waste sharps: (used/unused needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels, blades, glass etc.)
- e)** Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs.
- f)** Soiled wastes: (items contaminated with blood and body fluids, including cotton dressings, Linen, plaster casts, bedding etc.)
- g)** Solid wastes: (wastes generated from disposable items other than waste sharps such as tubing, catheters, i. v. sets, etc.)
- h)** Liquid waste: (waste generated from washing, cleaning, housekeeping and disinfection activities including these activities in labs).

- i) Incineration ash : (from incineration of any biomedical waste)
- j) Chemical waste: (chemicals used in production of biological and disinfection).

5.2: Status of Bio-medical Waste Management in the District (Attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure - V**.

5.3: Strategies to manage Bio-medical Waste (Attached)

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Segregation of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) at source of generation in specified Color Coded bags as per Biomedical Waste Management Rule, 2016	Regular Activities	Health Department/ HCFs
2	GPS enabled vehicles for Biomedical wastes transportation	Immediate	Health Department/HSPCB/CBWTFs
3	Publication of List of Registered HCFs	Immediate	Health Department
4	Cancellation of Licenses of HCFs violating Authorization of HSPCB.	Immediate	Health Department
5	Actions against defaulters of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	Immediate	HSPCB/Health Department
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Rules in HCFs & Occupiers. • Grant of License to HCFs • Constitute District Level Advisory Committee • Fund Allocation to Government HCFs • Publish List of Registered HCFs 	Immediate	Health Department
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate Land for CBWTFs • Collection of Solid Waste other than BMW from HCFs 	Immediate	ULBs/ Village Panchayat
8	Grant of License to Veterinary Establishments	Immediate	Animal Husbandry/ Veterinary Dept.

9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization to HCFs and Occupiers • Action Against HCFs and CBWTFs • Inventorization of Occupiers, Data on BMW generation, treatment • Submission of Annual report to CPCB. 	Immediate	HSPCB
10	Mass awareness campaigns and extensive training programs.	Regular Activity	Health Department/HSPCB/CBWTFs
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMW from HCFs Transported, Treated & disposed of in accordance with Rules. • Establish Bar coding & Global Positioning system for handling of BMW. • Training to all workers. Assist Occupier in Training. • Supply Non Chlorinated coloured Plastic Bags to Occupiers. 	Immediate	CBWTFs
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure BMW handling as per Rule. • Safe, Ventilated & Secured In house Storage of BMW. • No mixing of BMW with MSW. • Bar code system for Bio-medical waste collection Bags. 	Regular Activity	Occupiers/ HCFs
13	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for Bio-medical waste management.	Regular Activity	ULBs/ HSPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department

5.4: Conclusion & Recommendations

- i. Hospitals, Clinics and individual practitioners may be served with notices to prohibit disposal of bio-medical waste in the community dustbins. In case of non-compliance, EC may be imposed on them.
- ii. Cities, towns and villages may tie-up individually or collectively to transport bio-medical waste to the common treatment plants.

6.1 : Introduction of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is those that may contain toxic substance generated from industrial, hospital, some type of household waste. The improper handling, collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste material may cause substantial harm to human health or environment. Hazardous wastes can take the form of solids, liquids, sludges or contained gases and they are generated primarily by chemical production, manufacturing, and other industrial activities.

They may cause damage during inadequate storage, transportation, treatment or disposal operations. Improper hazardous-waste storage or disposal frequently contaminates surface and groundwater supplies. People living in homes built near old and abandoned waste disposal sites may be in a particularly vulnerable position. Hazardous wastes are classified on the basis of their biological, chemical, and physical properties. These properties generate materials that are toxic, reactive, ignitable, corrosive, infectious, or radioactive.

6.2 : Status of Hazardous Waste in the District (Attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure - VI**.

6.3 : Strategies for Hazardous Waste Management

6.3.1 Short Term

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Capacity building of SPCB.	90 Days	State Government/ HSPCB

2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement Mechanism in SPCB: Use of technology, Strengthening and effective Public Grievanceredressal System. Software development for tracking hazardous waste Performance Audit for TSDFs 	60 Days	Department of Environment/HSPCB
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution of in-house “Hazardous Waste Incident Response Team” Compulsory Emergency Response Plan for industries Implement immediate response, assessment and remediation by the responsible party. 	90 Days	District Administration/ Director of Factories/ LaborDepartment/ Fire Department/ HSPCB
4	Imposition of Environmental Compensation on default	Regular activity	HSPCB
5	Finalize Remediation Objectives as per report submitted byResponsible Party.	90 Days	Department of Environment/HSPCB
6	In-situ treatment or any other treatment of legacy waste where DPR isalready prepared.	Upto 1 year or case to case basis	Department of Environment/HSPCB/ CPCB
7	Identification of legacy waste and preparation of DPR for its treatment.	6 Month after release of fund andacquisition of land	Department of Environment/HSPCB/ CPCB
8	Installation of TSDF facility if common TSDF is not available within 75km radius	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department ofEnvironment/HSPCB
9	Expansion of existing TSDF if required	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department of Environment, /HSPCB

6.3.2 Long Term

S.NO	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Hazardous waste recovery, recycling & disposal facility in upcoming industrial estate/Area Submit annual report/Plan for sound disposal of waste to MOEFCC	360 Days	State Government/ District Administration/ UPSIDC/ Development authorities/ Department of Environment/ HSPCB
2	Labour Department to register, impart safe waste handling training and monitor health of workers engaged in waste handling	360 Days	Labour Department/ Director of Factories
3	Impetus for promotion of low cost innovative re-use, reduce techniques, methods.	360 Days	CPCB/HSPCB
4	Notification for buffer zone around TSDF facilities	360 days	District Administration/ Development Authorities
5	Land Allocation for Establishment of new TSDFs Fund Allocation for TSDF. Or utilisation of closed/abandoned mills, factories in the districts.	360 days	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ Department of Industries/ HSPCB
6	Remediation of contaminated sites	2-5 Years	Department of Environment/ District Administration/ HSPCB/CPCB
7	Compliance of recommendations pertaining to the State as per NGT Orders in OA No. 804/2017 on 12-04-2019	Regular Activity	State Government/ Department of Environment/ HSPCB

6.4: Conclusion & Recommendations

- i. All the hazardous waste generator, processor, user etc. should take proper permission/ authorization from HSPCB.
- ii. All the hazardous waste should be stored as per CPCB guidelines.
- iii. All the Hazardous Waste should be channelized to dispose to board authorized agencies only.

7.1: Introduction of E-Waste Management

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is becoming major threat to the whole world. Rapid growth of technology, up-gradation of technical innovations and a high rate up-gradation by exchanging old electronic items have led to one of the fastest growing waste in the world. Its toxic emissions mixed with virgin soil and air and causing harmful effects to the entire biota either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts include release of acids, toxic compounds including heavy metals, carcinogenic chemicals and indirect effects such as bio magnification of heavy metals. Many private firms are involved in collecting, dismantling, separation and exporting e-wastes for recyclers. However, strict regulations are currently being followed as on approval of such firms such as e-steward certification by Basel action network in US, they also involved in public awareness programs. E-Waste consists of end of electrical and electronic equipments and products such as: Refrigerator, Washing machines, Computers and Printers, Televisions, Mobiles, I-pods etc. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 23 March 2016 in supersession of the e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011. The amendment in rules has been done with the objective of channelizing the E-waste generated in the country towards authorized dismantlers and recyclers in order to formalize the e-waste recycling sector. The collection targets under the provision of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in the Rules have been revised and targets have been introduced for new producers who have started their sales operations recently.

7.2: Status of E-Waste Management in the District (Attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure VII**.

7.3: Strategies for E-Waste Management

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Collection, Segregation and Channelization of e-waste pertaining to orphan products to recyclers/dismantlers	Immediate	ULBs
2	Segregation of E-waste at source from MSW	Regular Activity	ULBs/Municipal Corporation/ waste Generator
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no illegal e-waste processing • No dumping of e-waste, HW & other wastes on banks of river • No illegal transportation of e-waste. 	Immediate	District Administration /ULBs/HSPCB/RTO
4	Industrial skill development activities for workers in dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labour Department
5	Monitoring & Compliance of Extended Producers Responsibility(EPR) - Authorization issue by CPCB	Immediate	HSPCB
6	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for e-wastemanagement.	Regular Activity	ULBs/ HSPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department
7	Authorization to Manufacturers, Dismantlers, Recyclers, Refurbishes and Action against defaulters.	Immediate	HSPCB
8	Integrated plan for implementation of EWM Rules, 2016.	Immediate	HSPCB
9	Earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed, abandoned mills/factories for e-waste dismantling/recycling units in industrial clusters	Immediate	Department of Industries
10	Status of Annual report sent to CPCB	Annually	HSPCB

11	Recognition and Registration of workers of dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labour Department
12	Implementation of EPR from producers	Immediate	Department of Industries/HSPC B

7.4: Conclusion & Recommendations

- i.** E waste (Management) Rules 2016 should be stringently complied.
- ii.** All E waste generator, processor, user etc. should take proper permission/ authorization from HSPCB.
- iii.** All the E waste should be stored as per CPCB guidelines and Form 2 & 3 must be maintained by generator.
- iv.** All the E-Waste should be channelized to dispose to board authorized agencies only.

8.1 : Introduction of Water Quality Management

Systematic management of water resources is necessary to ensure the required balance between development pressures and the safeguarding of the natural and built environment for future generations. The purpose of Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce discharge of pollutants into urban runoff from development projects by reducing or eliminating sources of pollutants, and managing site runoff volumes and flow rates through best Management Practices.

8.2 : Status of Water Quality Management in the District (Attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure VIII**.

8.3 : Strategies for Water Management

Ponds/water bodies may be identified at each city, town and village level and cleaned and not allowing sewage and solid waste disposal in such ponds. i. State Ground Water Board to ensure ground water quality testing particularly shallow hand pumps, and deep bore wells to check fitness for consumption. ii. Public notices may be issued for installation of bore wells without permission. Government and non-government buildings should install rain water harvesting systems in a time-bound manner.

8.4 : Conclusion & Recommendations

- i.** SPCB/PCCs may undertake snapshot monitoring of ambient air quality in a phased manner covering all cities and towns for wider coverage. GRAP action should be initiated in case of deviations.
- ii.** Surveillance squads/ task forces may be set up at Ward and Circle level to prohibit burning of garbage and other waste.
- iii.** Open parks, dilapidated roads and other sources of dust pollution should be identified and actions be taken to prevent the suspension of dust from such sources.

Chapter 9

Domestic Sewage Management

9.1 : Introduction of Domestic Sewage Management

Domestic sewage is generated by domestic activities including toilet, bathroom, clothes washing and kitchen cleaning activities. This sewage water contains high levels of micro-organisms, chemicals (nutrients) and other contaminants capable of causing human illness and adversely impacting on the local environment.

9.2 : Status of Domestic Sewage Management in the District (attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure-IX**.

9.3 : Strategies for Domestic Sewage Management

9.3.1 Short Term Action Point

S.No	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
1	Estimation of total sewage generation from City/Towns where sewage treatment facility does not exist and preparation of DPR for treatment of sewage	02 Months	PHD & Concerned ULBs
2	Measurement of flow & load of all the drains contributing pollution load in Rivers	02 Months	PHD & Concerned ULBs/ Irrigation Department
3	Installation of Bar-meshes in the drains & regular cleaning & disposal of Solid Waste from them	03 Months	Concerned ULBs/ Irrigation Department
4	Untapped drains to be provided with modular treatment facilities/ In-Situ bio-remediation.	06 Months	PHD & Concerned ULBs/ District Development and Panchayats Department
5	Completion and commissioning of under construction STPs	06 Months	PHD / Govt. working Agencies

6	Formulation of Action Plan for long term use of treated water discharged from STPs	03 Months	PHD , HSVP, Irrigation& ConcernedULBs in consultation with HSPCB/CPCB
7	Installation of Web Cams & OCEEMS in STPs	03 Month	PHD / Operating Govt. Agencies
8	Formulation of Action Plan for income generation of STPs including installation of Solar Power Plants, Energy Plantation & sale of sludge and treated water, bio-composting etc.	03 Months	PHD, HSVP & ULBs
9	Obtaining Consent to Operate/Establish and Hazardous Authorization from HSPCB	02 Months	PHD / Operating Govt. Agencies
10	Preparation of DPR for channelization including diversion of sewage generated from household / township / villages to sewer lines and interception of all drains (excluding drains carrying industrial wastewater) for ensuring proper treatment through upcoming STPs.	Within 3 Months	PHD/ HSVP / Municipal Corporation,
11	Septage Management in the areas where sewerage network does not exist	Within 6 Months	ULBs/ PHD

9.3.1 Long Term Action Point

1	Laying of Sewerage Network & Connection of households to the sewer line in order to utilize the installed capacity of existing STPs	24 Months from sanction of DPR	PHD& Concerned ULBs
2	Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants of adequate capacity	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	PHD, HSVP & Concerned ULBs

3	Tapping & diversion of the drains having high sewage load to STPs to be constructed on I&D model	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	PHD& ConcernedULBs/ District Development and Panchayats Department
4	Infrastructure Development in Irrigation/Horticulture/ Sprinkling/Industrial use etc. and ensuring use of treated water	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	PHD& ConcernedULBs/ HSI IDC
5	Installation of Solar Power Plant & Energy Plantations in the vacant land of STPs	12 Months from sanction of DPR	PHD/ Operating Govt. Agencies
6	Installation of supplementary/tertiary treatment system in existing STPs which are not able to achieve discharge norms in the present system	12 Months from sanction of DPR	PHD & Concerned ULBs/ HSVP
7	Treatment of waste water in Rural areas flowing into the river by Bio-remediation/Phyto-remediation/Oxidation Pond etc.	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, PanchayatiRaj, Rural Development Departments, Rastriya Swachta Mission-Gramin
8	Ensuring ODF in all the villages situated along the river	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, PanchayatiRaj, Rural Development Departments, Rastriya Swachta Mission-Gramin
9	Specific methods of >2.5 ha development plans to be developed and implemented for purposes of carbon segmentation.	12 Months	HSI IDC/ HSVP/ Industries Department

9.4: Conclusion & Recommendations

- i.** Every city, town and village should have time-bound plan to set up sewage/Septage management facility.
- ii.** Intermediate remedial methods may be employed till sewage drains are intercepted and diverted to STP.
- iii.** Treated sewage may be utilized for sprinkling on dust emitting sources for gardening and other non-potable purposes.

Chapter 10

Industrial Waste Water Management

10.1 : Introduction of Industrial Waste Water Management

Industrial waste water is one of the important and major pollution sources of Water. A huge amount of industrial waste water was discharged into rivers, lake & sand coastal areas. This resulted in serious pollution problems in the water environment and causes negative effects to the eco- system and human's life. There are many types of industrial waste water based on different industries and contaminants. Each sector produces its own particular combination of pollutants.

10.2 : Status of Industrial Waste Water Management in the District (Attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure - X**.

10.3 : Strategies for Industrial Waste Water Management

S.No	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
10.3.1 Short Term Action Point			
1	Re-inventorization of Water Polluting Industries in the catchment area of the drains and their status with respect to consent, installation of ETP, adequacy of ETP and final discharge point	03 Months	HSPCB, HSIDC, ULBs & Department of Industries
2	Monitoring of water polluting industries and ensuring closure of industries which are operating without consent or non-compliant	Quarterly	HSPCB & CPCB

3	Installation of OCEEMS, Flow Meter & Web Cams in large and medium category of GPIs with connectivity to the server of CPCB and HSPCB	03 Months	HSPCB
4	Closure and legal action against the illegal waterpolluting industries operating in non-confirming /residential areas	Regular activity	District Level Inter-Departmental Enforcement Committee having representatives of Administration, Police, HSPCB, ULBs, Development Authority, Power Corporation, Department of Industries etc.
10.3.2 Long Term Action Point			
1	Adoption of cleaner technologies by water polluting industrial sectors having major impact on water quality of the river. For eg. – Electroplating, Dyeing, Pulp & Paper industries, distilleries, sugar, tanneries etc.	24 Months	HSPCB, CPCB & Department of Industries
2	Imposing stringent norms in Distillery, Pulp & Paper, Slaughter House & Tannery sectors	24 Months	Departments of Environment, Industries, Excise & HSPCB

3	Reducing abstraction of ground water by reuse/recycle of treated effluent by installation of additional treatment facilities & process improvement	12 Months	CGWA, CPCB, Department of Industries & HSPCB
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10.4 : Conclusion & Recommendations

- i.** Every industry should have proper waste water management facility.
- ii.** CETP can be installed for Industrial Areas.
- iii.** Treated sewage may be utilized for sprinkling on dust emitting sources for gardening and other non-potable purposes.

11.1 : Introduction of Air Quality Management

Air quality affects our health, the livability of our cities and towns, and our environment. Air pollution, particularly from human activity, can cause health problems that affect the heart and lungs, and can cause cancer. Even short-term exposure to air pollution can cause health problems. Children, the elderly and people with existing heart and lung conditions are especially affected by air pollution.

Air quality management refers to all the activities a regulatory authority undertakes to help protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution. There is a continuous review and assessment of goals and strategies based on their effectiveness. All parts of this process are informed by **scientific research** that provides air quality managers with essential understanding of how pollutants are emitted, transported and transformed in the air and their effects on human health and the environment.

11.2 : Status of Industrial Air Quality Management in the District (attached)

The details are attached as **Annexure - XI**.

11.3 : Strategies for Air Quality Management (Attached)

11.3.1 Vehicle emission control

11.3.1.1 Long Term Action Plan: Reduce congestion			
Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i	Plying of electric buses, e-rickshaws for public transport including establishment of	360 days	Transport Department

	sufficient charging stations.		
ii	Prepare plan for construction of expressways/bypasses to avoid congestion due to non-destined vehicles.	360 days	N.H.A.I. /PWD
ii i	Construction of peripheral road around the cities to avoid congestion.	360 days	N.H.A.I./PWD
i v	Arrangement of Multi-level ParkingFacilities	360 days	Municipal Corporation/Development Authorities
v i	Development/Strengthening of Bike zone/Cycle zone at metro/railways/bus stations from where travelers hire bi- cycle to reachthe destination.	360 days	Municipal Corporation/Development Authorities
vii	Initiate steps for retrofitting of particulate filters in diesel vehicles,when BS-VI fuels are available	360 days	Vehicle Manufacturing Companies/Ministry ofRoad Transport & Highways
viii	Use of Bio-Ethanol in the urban transport system/waste to energy.	360 days	Transport Department
11.3.1.2 Short Term Action Plan			
i	Launch extensive drive against polluting vehicles for ensuring strict	As regular activity	R.T.O/Traffic Police

i i	Launch public awareness campaign for air pollution control, vehicle maintenance, minimizing use of personal vehicles, lane discipline, etc.	As regular activity	R.T.O/ Traffic Police
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iii	Prevent parking of vehicles in thenon-designated areas	As regular activity	Traffic Police/ Municipal Corporation
iv	Prepare & implement action plan to check fuel adulteration and random monitoring of fuel quality data	30 days	District Supply Officer/Oil companies
v	Prepare & implement plan for widening of roads and improvementof infrastructure for decongestion ofroad	90 days	Municipal Corporation
vi	Steps for promoting battery operatedvehicles including establishment of charging stations.	120 days	Transport Department/Municipal Corporation &Development Authorities
vii	Install weigh in motion bridges at the borders of cities/towns and States to prevent overloading of vehicles	180 days	Transport Department
viii	Synchronize traffic movements/Introduce intelligenttraffic systems for lane-driving	180 days	Traffic Police

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
11.3.1.3 Long Term Action Plan			
i)	Dead Bodies of Animals should be disposed through proper treatment facility like rendering plant etc.	360 days	Municipal Corporation
ii)	Installation of CAAQMS by polluting units/institutions etc. under "Polluters Pay Principles".	360 days	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
iii)	Source Apportionment, Emission Inventory & Carrying Capacity Assessment	Source Apportionment Study is being carried out by	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
iv)	Tree Plantation for mitigation of air pollution based open location of pollution sources and Wind rose data	360 days	Forest department/Development Authority/IMD/Regional Office & HSPCB
11.3.2.2.2 Short Term Action Plan			
i)	Air Quality Index to be calculated and disseminated to the people through website and other media (on maximum fortnightly basis for manually operated monitoring stations and real time basis for continuous monitoring stations)	Regular activity	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
ii)	Establish an Air Quality Management Division at SPCB/PCC Head Quarters to oversee air quality management activities in the State and interact with CPCB	established	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
iii)	Set-up and publicize helpline in the city/town as well as SPCB/PCC HQ for complaints against reported non-compliance	established	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
iv)	Engage with concerned authorities on continual basis for maximizing coverage of LPG/PNG for domestic and commercial cooking with target of 100% coverage (Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala+ Yojana in urban areas)	30 days	District Food & Supply Officer

v)	Monitoring of DG sets and action against violations. Fines should be imposed on defaulters.	30 days	District Administration
vi)	Street vendors are to be controlled strictly in respect of removing their wastes and debris before leaving the site of operation	30 days	Municipal Corporation /Development Authorities
vii)	Complete ban on littering of streets with municipal solid wastes (MSW). Segregation & source collection at source of MSW to be implemented.	30 days	Municipal Corporation/Development Authorities
viii)	If Air Quality Index found severe or above grade, ensure availability of masks to public for protection.	90 days	Municipal Corporation

11.3.2.3 Control of air pollution from constructions and demolition activities

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Enforcement of Construction & Demolition Rules 2016. Fine should be imposed on defaulting units.	15 days , and thereafter, continue as regular activity	ULBs/ Urban Development/Development Authorities
ii)	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling, conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units;		ULBs /Urban Development/Development Authorities
iii)	Ensure carriage of construction material in closed/covered vessels		Development authorities/ Regional Transport Department
iv)	Environmental aspects should be included during preparation of master plan for development of city.	Proposed Master Plan for Ambala District.	Urban Development/Development Authorities
v)	Builders should leave 33% area for green belt in residential colonies.	Within a reasonable timeframe	Urban Development/Development Authorities/ housing companies

11.3.2.5 Action Points for Control of Industrial Emissions

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Conversion of natural draft brick kilns to induced draft using zigzag technique in a phased manner (only for NCR)	Regular activity	Haryana State Pollution Control Board

ii)	Installation of appropriate air pollution control devices in	Regular	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
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11.3.2.4 Control of emissions from biomass/crop residue/garbage/municipal solid waste burning/ forest fires			
Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	90 days	Agriculture Department/ Municipal Corporation
ii)	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid wastes and use of fire extinguisher for control of fire in municipal solid waste and bio mass.		Agriculture Department/ Municipal Corporation
iii)	Proper collection of horticulture waste (bio-mass) and its disposal following composting-cum-gardening approach as material for Miyawaki plantations.		Agriculture Department/ Municipal Corporation
iv)	Ensure ban on burning of agriculture waste and crop residues and its implementation	180 days	Agriculture Department & Haryana State Pollution Control Board
v)	Door to Door collection of segregated waste by agency and then its disposal directly in plant without dumping it on land.	90 days	Municipal Corporation
vi)	Establishment of composting pits in Parks/ residential societies etc for management of biodegradable waste.	90 days	Municipal Corporation/ HSVP

iv)	Fly ash bricks use for protective tree guards	Regular activity	Municipal Corporation/PWD/Forest Dept./ Irrigation Dept.
11.3.2.5.2 Short Term Action Plan			
Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
I	Identification of brick kilns and their regular monitoring including use of designated fuel, and closure of unauthorized units	Regular activity	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
II.	Monitoring of industrial emission including real time online monitoring through OCEMS (Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System) and live camera feed and to take action against non-complying industrial units	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
III.	Bank guarantee should be taken for the compliance of conditions imposed in CTO/CTE for control of Environmental Pollution from industries. The bank guarantee shall be forfeited in case of any violation. Verification of these conditions to be carried out by HSPCB/selected Third Party Institutions/Quality control agencies etc.	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
IV.	Installation of webcams and OCEMS in Grossly Polluting Industries.	60 days	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
V.	Power plant controls - implement stricter NOx and SO2 standards with continuous monitoring	60 days	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
VI.	Stricter dust control on stone crushers	60 days	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
VII.	Introduce and implement stringent PM10 and PM2.5 norms in industries through installations of wet scrubbers	60 days	Haryana State Pollution Control Board

11.4 : Conclusion & Recommendations

- i. State Pollution Control Board should post the information (district wise on its website) indicating industries projects granted with consents ameliorative steps and their compliance status.

- ii.** Industries discharging Air Emission and not having proper APCM are closed down as per Air Act till compliance is achieved.
- iii.** Public access for informing that if any industry is discharging unauthorized gaseous emissions, may be provided on the website of SPCB and such complaints be acted expeditiously.

Chapter 12

Mining Activity Management

12.1 : Introduction of Mining Activity Management

No mining activity is in operation in Ambala District. The details are attached as **Annexure-XII**.

12.2 : Status of Industrial Mining Activity Management in the District (Graphical representation may be included)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District			NIL
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other	NIL
			[specify] Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	NIL
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	NIL
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]	NIL
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]	NIL
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]	NIL
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non - river deposit]	NIL

M12	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			NIL
M12a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	NIL

MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	NIL
MI3a	Mining related environmentalComplaints			NIL
MI3b		No of pollution related complaints against MiningOperations in last 1 year	[Nos]	NIL
MI4	Action against non-complyingmining activity			NIL
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations toenvironmental norms	[Nos]	NIL
MI4b		No od directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	NIL

Chapter 13

Noise Pollution Management

13.1 : Introduction of Noise Pollution Management

Noise pollution is generally defined as regular exposure to elevated sound levels that may lead to adverse effects in humans or other living organisms. According to the World Health Organization, sound levels less than 75 dB are not damaging to living organisms, regardless of how long or consistent the exposure is. The details are attached as **Annexure-XIII**.

Main Sources of Noise Pollution are:

- Traffic noise.
- Industrial noise.
- Construction sites.

13.2 : Status of Noise Pollution Management in the District (Graphical representation may be included)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter MeasurableOutcome for District
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment			Available with HSPCB
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	[Nos] / [None]	0
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	[Nos] / [None]	0
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities			
NP2a		capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	[Available] / [Not available]	Available

NP2	Management of Noiserelated complaints			HSPCB/ Concerned SDMs/ Police
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NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	[Nos]	1
NP2b		No of complaints redressed	[Nos]	1
NP3	Compliance to ambient noise standards			
NP3a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	[Regular Activity] / [Occasional] / [Never]	Regular Activity
NP3b		Noise monitoring study in district	[carried out] / [not carried out]	Carried out during Depawali festival
NP3c		Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones	[Installed] / [Partial] / [Not Installed]	Installed

13.3 : Strategies for Noise Pollution Management (Attached)

S.No	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
1	Impose restrictions in traffic hours	Regular Activities	DSP Traffic Police
2	To restrict the vehicular honking	Regular Activities	DSP Traffic Police
3	Impose restrictions of operating hours for various urban functional zones	Regular Activities	Concerned SDM
4	Establish suitable buffer zones around residential areas in order to insulate from noise emanating areas such as commercial, industrial, road, railway traffic, etc.	Immediate	Development Authority
5	Impose restriction on any sound creating activities in the silent zone	Regular Activities	Dist. Admin.

6	Enforce the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules. 2000	Immediate	Concerned SDM, concerned DSP & concerned RO HSPCB
7	A loud speaker or a public address system shall not be used except after obtaining written permission from the authority.	Regular Activities	Dist. Admin.

13.4 : Conclusion & Recommendations

- i. HSPCB may undertake snapshot monitoring of Noise Level in a phased manner covering all cities and towns for wider coverage..
- ii. Surveillance squads/ task forces may be set up at Ward and Circle level to prohibit DG & other Noise activities during functions and parties.

Conclusion

Efforts have been made to make a District Environmental Plan in line with the model District Environment Plan of CPCB covering the topics given therein. The users of this Plan should- bear in mind that this plan is not a- substitute to Govt. rules and regulations but a skeletal framework with action points and roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. These are only suggestive but not exhaustive.

ANNEXURE

Item Nos.01 to 04

Coram

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No.710/2017

WITH

Original Application No.711/2017

WITH

Original Application No.712/2017

WITH

Original Application

No.713/2017

Shailesh Singh

Applicant(s)

Versus

Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre,
Shahjahanpur &Ors.

Respondent(s)

WITH

Shailesh Singh

Applicant(s)

Versus

Kailash Hospital and Heart Institute&Ors.

Respondent(s)

WITH

Shailesh Singh

Applicant(s)

Versus

Shri Ganga Charan Hospital (P) Ltd.,Bareilly &Ors.

Respondent(s)

WITH

Shailesh Singh

Applicant(s)

Versus

Katiyar Nursing Home, Hardoi&Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 15.07.2019

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL
MEMBERHON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Ms. Preeti Singh and Ms. Swati Jindal, Advocate

For Respondent (s): Mr. Balendu Shekhar, Advocate for MoEF&CC
Ms. Pinky Anand, ASG, Mr. G.G. Gorge, Mr. Hemant Arya, Advocates for State of U.P
Mr. Anant Agarwal, Ms. Sweta Rani, Advocates for Respondent No. 3&5 in O.A No. 712/2019.
Mr. TVS Raghavendra Sreyas, Advocate for APPCB
Mr. Pradeep Misra, Advocate for HSPCB
Mr. Rahul Verma, Addl. A.G for State of Uttarakhand
Mr. Rajat Navet, Advocate for R-9
Ms. Sakshi Popli, Advocate for DPCC
Mukesh Verma, Advocate for State PCB
Mr. Sharmistha, Advocate for APPCB
Ms. Soumyajit Pani, Advocate for State of Odisha
Mr. Suyash Singh, Advocate for Sheela Nursing Home, Chandigarh and Katiyar
Mr. Leishangthem Roshmanikh, Advocate for State of Manipur
Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate for State of Haryana and HSPCB
Mr. K.V Jagdishraman G. Indira, Advocate for UT of Andaman & Nicobar
Mr. H.S.K Enatoli Sema, Advocate for State of Nagaland & NPCB
Mr. Shubham Bhalla, Advocate for UT, Chandigarh.

ORDER

1. The issue raised in these applications is non-compliance of the provisions of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (BMW Rules) by the States and UTs.
2. The matter was reviewed vide order dated 12.03.2019. It was noted that unscientific disposal of bio-medical waste had potential of serious diseases such as Gastrointestinal infection, Respiratory infection, Eye infection, Genital infection, Skin infection, Anthrax, Meningitis, AIDS, Haemorrhagic fevers, Septicaemia, Viral Hepatitis type A, Viral Hepatitis type B and C, etc. Such unscientific disposal

also causes environmental pollution leading to unpleasant smell, growth and multiplication of vectors like insects, rodents and worms and may lead to the transmission of diseases like typhoid, cholera, hepatitis and AIDS through injuries from syringes and needles contaminated with various communicable diseases. The Tribunal

treatment facility. But HSPCB failed to monitor unauthorised operation and untreated disposal of BMW and did not take any action against the defaulters.”

4. It was also noted that on 06.02.2019, this Tribunal had required the State of Uttar Pradesh to furnish performance guarantee in the sum of Rs. 10 Crores. We are informed that vide order dated 03.05.2019, the said direction stands stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Civil Appeal No(s). 4287-4290/2019, State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. Etc. v. Shailesh Singh & Ors. Etc.*

5. The Tribunal noted that the steps taken in the State of Uttar Pradesh for compliance of the BMW Rules were inadequate. The regulatory regime was required to be stern in view of impact on public health by unscientific disposal of bio-medical waste. Such unscientific disposal must result in prosecution and recovery of deterrent compensation so that non-compliance is not profitable. The Tribunal noted that not a single person was shown to have been convicted in spite of large violation, nor any compensation was shown to have been recovered. No scale of compensation had been laid down, no action plan had been prepared. The unsatisfactory state of affairs was not confined to the State of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand who were before the Tribunal but also to the other States. The BMW Rules provide for furnishing of annual reports by the States to the CPCB and by the CPCB to the MoEF&CC and also being made available on the website of the concerned State. The Tribunal directed all the States and UTs to furnish such reports by 30.04.2019, for the period such reports were due before 30.04.2019, failing which the defaulting States will be required to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 1 Crore per month after 01.05.2019. The States were also required to prepare

their respective action plans within one month. The Tribunal also directed the CPCB to furnish its comments on the action plans and to undertake study and prepare a scale of compensation to be recovered from the violators of BMW Rules without prejudice to the State PCBs taking steps for recovery of compensation from the polluters or laying down their own scales which should not be less than the scale of the CPCB.

6. Accordingly, a report has been filed by the CPCB certain extracts from the report are as follows:

“

2.3.1 Inventory of HCFs and Biomedical Waste Generation: *Incomplete inventory on biomedical waste generation is an evident from the fact that biomedical waste generation reported by SPCBs is not proportional to the population in States/UTs. Generation of biomedical waste across States is reported as Bihar (6 %), Delhi (4.4 %), Gujarat (5.21 %), Karnataka (12 %), Kerala (7.35 %), Maharashtra (11.10 %), Rajasthan (4.03 %), Tamil Nadu (8.39 %), Uttar Pradesh (7.81 %) & West Bengal (5.34 %) which is not proportional to population States. Therefore, SPCBs/PCCs should complete inventory of all HCFs (both bedded and non-bedded) to assess quantity of biomedical waste generation as well as to ensure effective treatment and disposal of biomedical waste generated by them.*

As per annual information, out of 559 tonnes, about 518 tonnes of biomedical waste generated per day is treated and disposed through 198 no. of common facilities and 9,841 captive treatment facility installed by Healthcare facilities. However, quantity of biomedical waste

reported is not reliable or accurate since inventory of healthcare facilities and biomedical waste generation is not yet completed by all States.

States initiated Inventory studies: Lakshadweep, Andaman Nicobar, Tripura, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Chandigarh, Telangana, Kerala, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, MP and Meghalaya.

States not reported status of inventory study: Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Odisha.

2.3.2 Operation of Healthcare Facilities without

Authorization: *As per BMWM Rules, 2016, Healthcare Facilities are required to obtain authorization under said Rules, irrespective of quantity of biomedical waste generation. Annual information indicates that out of 2,38,259 of HCFs, only 97,099 (40%) no. of HCFs have applied for authorization and 84,805 (35%) HCFs are granted authorization under BMWM Rules, 2016. This indicates that about 25 % of the identified HCFs are not yet authorized by SPCBs and biomedical waste management by such facilities could not be monitored.*

States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal permitted use of deep burial pits for the disposal of biomedical waste despite having Common Disposal Facilities.

2.3.5 States without Common Treatment & Disposal Facilities: States like Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Goa, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, and Nagaland & Sikkim are not having CBWTF for the treatment & disposal of biomedical waste.

States namely Andaman Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, J & K, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have not submitted any information on implementation of Barcode system.

2.3.11 Constitution of State Level Advisory Committees: States namely Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep and Sikkim have not yet constituted the said Committees as required under BMWM Rules, 2016.

3.0 Submission of Action Plans by State Governments: States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have not submitted Action plans within due date for submission, that is one month from order of Hon'ble Tribunal dated 12/03/2019.

3.1 Performance Guarantee by Government of Uttar Pradesh State: In this regard, Uttar Pradesh State has not submitted Performance Guarantee to CPCB on compliance to Action Plan submitted by them.

Key Performance Indicators: CPCB has identified the following Key Performance Indicators for assessing treatment and disposal of biomedical waste, and effectiveness in implementation of BMWM Rules, 2016;

- (1) *Inventory of all Healthcare Facilities and biomedical waste generation.*
- (2) *Authorization to all Healthcare Facilities including non-bedded HCFs.*
- (3) *Facilitate setting-up adequate number of Common*

S.No	Name of State	Action plan received S.No of State from SPCB/PCCs & Score Health Department	Score
1	Sikkim	Health Department	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	SPCB	1
3	Lakshadweep	Health Department	2.5
4	J&K	Health Department	3
5	Mizoram	Health Department	3
6	Manipur	Health Department	3

		<i>t</i>	
<i>7</i>	<i>Uttarr Prades h</i>	<i>Health Departmen t</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>Nagaland</i>	<i>Health Departmen t</i>	<i>3.5</i>

A score of 7 and above is indicated as an adequate action plan, score between 4-6.5 considered as satisfactory action plan whereas a score of less than 4 is considered not satisfactory.

2.0 Environmental Compensation for Healthcare Facilities (HCFs):

Environmental Compensation for HCFs = HR x T x S x R xN

Where;

HR – Health Risk factor

T- Type of Healthcare Facility

S – Size of Health Care Facility

R – Environmental Compensation factor

N – Number of days of Violation

HR Health Risk (HR) is a number from 0 to 100 and increasing HR value denotes the increasing degree of health risk due to improper handling of BMW in healthcare facility.

Further, in any case minimum Environmental Compensation in respect to Healthcare Facility shall not be less than Rs.1200/- per day.

2.1 Deterrent Factor for Healthcare Facilities:

Incremental effect on Environmental compensation charges are given below:

Scenario	Applicable ECC
<i>Up to 15 days from target date</i>	<i>Original ECC</i>
<i>Between 15 to 30 days beyond target date</i>	<i>Two times</i>
<i>Fails to comply in 2 nd</i>	<i>Two times</i>

<i>inspections including new violations if any</i>	
<i>Between 30 to 45 days beyond target date</i>	<i>Four times</i>
<i>Fails to comply in 3rd inspections including new violations if any</i>	<i>Four times</i>
<i>Beyond 60 days from target date</i>	<i>Closure of HCF</i>
<i>Fails to comply in 4th consecutive inspection</i>	<i>Closure of HCF</i>

Environmental Compensation for Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF):

$$\text{Environmental Compensation for CBWTFs} = PI \times S \times R \times N$$

Environmental Compensation

Where;

PI- Pollution Index

S – Size of Operation

R – Environmental Compensation factor

N – Number of days of Violation

Further, in any case minimum Environmental Compensation in respect to Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility shall not be less than Rs. 3,000/- per day.

Deterrent Factor for Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities:

Incremental effect on Environmental compensation charges are given below:

<i>Scenario</i>	<i>Applicable ECC</i>
<i>Up to 30 days from target date</i>	<i>Original ECC</i>
<i>Between 30 to 60 days beyond target date</i>	<i>Two times</i>

<i>Fails to comply in 2nd inspection including new violations if any</i>	<i>Two times</i>
<i>Between 60 to 90 days beyond target date</i>	<i>Four times</i>
<i>Beyond 90 days</i>	<i>Closure of CBWTF</i>

”

7. We have heard learned counsel for the parties available before this Tribunal. We do not see any objection to the recommendations of the CPCB. No meaningful objection has been raised by any of the parties. Accordingly, the report of the CPCB is accepted. The same may be placed on the website of the CPCB for three months. All the States/UTs may take action according to the said report.

8. The States/UTs may furnish complete inventory of HCFs and BMW generation within two months and where the inventories are incomplete, the same may be completed. We place on record our disapproval of the inaction of States in furnishing the inventory studies as well as for incomplete inventories. It is regretful to note that 25% of identified HCFs have not even taken authorization from the concerned State PCBs in absence of which, monitoring of waste management is not taking place. The States which have not set up common treatment and disposal facility must do so within two months as per Rules. The States who have not furnished the information on the barcode system may also furnish such information at the earliest but not beyond two months. The States

which have not yet constituted State Level Advisory Committee may also do so within two months. The action plans and their execution must be carried out having regard to the key performance indicators. The States which have inadequate action plans, not satisfactory action plans, needing further actions must also do the needful within two months realizing their responsibility to the environment and public health which ought to be monitored directly by the Chief Secretaries in terms of order of this Tribunal dated 16.01.2019 in *O.A. No. 606/2018* and further orders in the said matter. By the further order in the said matter in the case of all the States, directions were issued that Chief Secretaries may personally monitor compliance of environmental norms (including BMW Rules) with the District Magistrate once every month. The District Magistrates may conduct such monitoring twice every month. We find it necessary to add that in view of Constitutional provisions under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, it is necessary to have a District Environment Plan to be operated by a District Committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) with representatives from Panchayats, Local Bodies, Regional Officers, State PCB and a suitable officer representing the administration, which may in turn be chaired and monitored by the District Magistrate. Such District Environment Plans and Constitution of District Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned. The monthly report of monitoring by the District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be

placed on the website of the District and kept on such websites for a period of one year. This may be made operative from 1.08.2019. Compliance of this direction may also be seen by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs. This may not only comply with mandate of law but provide an institutional mechanism for effective monitoring of environment norms. Needless to say that right to clean environment being part of right to life, such effective monitoring is a must. Such monitoring must include issues specified in the order of this Tribunal dated 16.01.2019, O.A No. 606/2018, Para 40 which is as follows:-

"a. Status of compliance of SWM Rule, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in their respective areas.

i. Status of functioning of Committees constituted by this order. ii. Status of the Action Plan in compliance vide order dated 20.09.2018 in the News Item published in "The Hindu" authored 25 by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB (Original Application No. 673/2018).

iii. Status of functioning of Committees constituted in News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018

iv. Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A. No. 1038/2018, News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018.

v. Status of the work in compliance of the directions passed in O.A. No. 173 of 2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors. Order dated 04.09.2018.

vi. Total amount collected from erring industries on the basis of 'Polluter Pays' principle, 'Precautionary principle' and details of utilization of funds collected.

vii. Status of the identification and development of Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the State."

9. Further important issues flagged for monitoring include training programs for the officers concerned with enforcement of environment norms at the ground level, reuse of treated water, recharge of ground water, conservation of water bodies.¹ It has been brought to our notice that State PCBs are facing certain handicaps in performing their functions for want of adequate staff and infrastructure. While this is a matter to be reviewed by concerned Chief Secretaries, the State PCBs/PCCs are free to prepare and execute appropriate plans for utilizing the environment restoration fund with the approval of CPCB. The expenditure may include hiring of experts and consultants, expanding air and water quality monitoring network, procurement of scientific equipment, undertaking restitution remediation and specialized studies on contaminated sites so that there is effective oversight for enforcement of law. Under no circumstances these funds be spent on salaries, logistics etc.
10. The compensation regime suggested by the CPCB may be adopted. It will be open to the State PCBs/PCCs to adopt a higher scale of compensation, having regard to the problems faced in such States/UTs.
11. It is made clear that if even after two months the States/UTs are found to be non-compliant, the compensation will be liable to be recovered from the said States/UTs at the rate of Rs. 1 Crore per month till the non-compliance continues.

¹See order dated 17.05.2019, O.A. No 606/2018, Para No. 27 (vi, vii, viii)

12. The CPCB may file further progress report in the matter after coordination through the concerned authorities of the States, including the State Boards/other Health Departments.
13. The Chief Secretaries may furnish their respective compliance reports as per orders passed in *O.A No. 606/2018, Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.*

Copies of this order be sent to all the Chief Secretaries, CPCB and MoEF & CC by e-mail for compliance.

List for further consideration on 18.11.2019.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P. Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

July 15, 2019
Original Application No.710/2017 and other connected matters AK

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
(Through Video Conferencing)**

Original Application No. 804/2017
(Earlier O.A. No. 36/2012)

WITH

M.A. No. 1302/2018

IN

Interlocutory Application No. 63

IN

W. P. (C) No. 657/1995

Rajiv Narayan & Anr

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

With

The Research Foundation for Science, Technology
And Natural Resource Policy

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 12.04.2019

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL,
CHAIRPERSON HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT
MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Mr. Raj Panjwani, Senior Advocate
Ms. Meera Gopal, Advocate

Mr. Rahul Choudhary, Advocate

For Respondent (s): K. Enatoli Sema and Mr. Amit Kumar Singh Advocates for
State of Nagaland

Mr. Manish Kumar, Advocate

Mr. Sriansh Prakash and Mr. Raj Kumar Maurya,
Advocates for EDMC

Mr. Daleep Dhyani, Advocate for HSPCB

Mr. Amit Tiwari, Advocate for SOUP

Mr. Raj Kumar, Advocate for CPCB

ORDER

1. The issue for consideration is non-compliance of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The status reports filed by the States were considered with reference to the following:

- “1. As to what is the total generation of hazardous waste in their respective States.*
 - 2. Which agencies have been authorized in terms of rules to collect, transport, disposed of and the process of the hazardous wastes.*
 - 3. What is the capacity of the plants which have been given due authorization for that purpose.*
 - 4. What happens and how the remnant hazardous waste is being dealt with.*
 - 5. The members who have been allotted any of the authorized plants and are not sending hazardous waste to those plants. What action the concerned authorities i.e. the State Government and the respective States and State Pollution Control Boards have taken so far, against such members.*
- These details should be filed within one week from today.”*

2. Vide order dated 30.07.2018, the Tribunal found that Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was required to prepare a consolidated review report every year under Rule 20, based on reports of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The Tribunal directed as follows:

- “(i) All the States, where the hazardous waste is being generated must set up Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) facility of adequate capacity at appropriate locations within three months from today and forthwith imitate action against erring units.*
- (ii) Central Government and Central Pollution Control Board must forthwith monitor the compliance of the rules by reviewing the need for action in all the states.*
- (iii) The Central Pollution Control Board may forthwith constitute a monitoring Committee for the purpose it may appoint a Nodal Officer exclusively to oversee the compliance of the rules. The Member Secretary CPCB may act as a Nodal Officer till a substitute is found. The action taken must be placed on the website of the Central Pollution Control Board within 3 months from today. Compliance report be filed before this Tribunal on or before 30th November, 2018, which will be treated as a separate application.”*

3. Setting up of Treatment, Disposal and Storage Facility (TSDf) being an urgent and important requirement which was required to be monitored as above. In compliance of the directions of the Tribunal, an affidavit has been filed on 08.02.2019 by the CPCB stating that on 09.08.2018 a Monitoring Committee was constituted headed by Dr. Ajay A. Deshpande, former Expert Member, NGT. CPCB also issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 30.01.2019 for all the SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) as follows:

- “a) Ensure that all the solvent recovery industries in the state have mandatory Authorisation for the same in compliance with the SOP and Checklist issued by CPCB for solvent recovery units, within one month. The said SOP and checklist have been circulated to all SPCBs/PCCs vide letter no. B29016/(SC)/1(55-IV)/17-18/WM-II/18152-86 dated 08/3/2018 and is also available at CPCB website http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/hwmd/utilizaionspent_solvent.pdf.*
- b) Ensure that these solvent recovery industries shall immediately follow the SOP, for safe and scientific spent solvent handling, processing and storage.*
- c) Ensure that such solvent recovery units shall comply with the provisions of HOWM Rules, 2016, in terms of interstate transport of Hazardous waste and manifest document prescribed under Rule 18 and 19 of the HOWM Rules, 2016, with immediate effect. Stringent action be taken against the erring industries who are giving the spent solvent to such recycling industries without following the manifest systems.*
- d) Conduct industry interaction programs within a month to create awareness and sensitization on HOWM Rules, 2016 with all the stakeholder industries of Spent Solvent generation/utilization.*
- e) Prepare an inventory of such solvent recovery units and publish the same on their website for information of all, stakeholders within one month with copy to CPCB within one month.”*

4. The Monitoring Committee furnished its interim report in compliance of orders of this Tribunal after reviewing the various aspects of enforcement of the Rules proposing actions as follows:

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Sl.	Observations	Proposed Actions (Responsible
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No.		Agency and timeline of action)
1	<p>Hazardous waste identification: - Uniformity in assessment, Byproducts and solvents (Details in Chapter 4 - Section 4.1.1)</p> <p>a. The Rules define by-products very categorically linking it to its intended use. Presently, there is no verification or appraisal of such continuous intended use before classifying certain waste as a byproduct. There is a need for SOP/guidelines for identification of by-products based on the manufacturing process as well as intended use.</p> <p>b. Applicability of various clauses of the HW Rules to the 'other waste' also needs to be defined clearly in the Rules itself.</p> <p>c. Presently, there is hardly any scientific examination or scrutiny for identification and quantification of HW prior to grant of authorisation.</p> <p>d. The HW Rules basically focuses on a close loop approach for the HW Management which is reflected in the adoption of manifest system in order to ensure that the HW movement is continuously tracked till its final disposal (Cradle to Grave approach).</p> <p>e. However, in case of spent solvent sent for solvent recovery, such manifest system seems to be ending at the door step of the spent solvent recycler. It would be advisable to continue this manifest system right upto the actual user of such recovered solvent from solvent recovery plant to ensure appropriate regulation of spent solvent plant performance and appropriate accounting and use of recovered solvent. The similar approach is also required to be adopted in all cases of recycling/recovery/ utilisation such as used oil, waste oil, lead scrap, spent acid, spent catalyst, etc.</p>	<p>1. There is a need to urgently prepare a guidelines or protocol on how to decide the by-product on specific criteria. This can be done based on chemical process involved in order to bring consistency in approach. (MoEF&CC and CPCB: 06 months)</p> <p>2. Other waste is presently missing from all the regulatory actions, including inventory. It is necessary to bring such waste in regulatory domain, as envisaged in the rules. (SPCBs/PCCs: inventory of 2018-19 onwards).</p> <p>3. SPCBs/PCCs need to take steps to ensure closing of the manifests received and reconcile the HW handling data. This work is humungous and need support in terms of software and online submissions. (SPCBs/PCCs).</p> <p>4. Pan India IT based solution is suggested for tracking HW. Such integrated data handling and management solution is under implementation by CPCB which the committee would like to review in next phase.</p> <p>5. The pre-processing and recycling/utilisation facilities need to be treated as critical environmental infrastructure facilities for sound environmental management of hazardous waste so as to ensure enhanced level and frequency of enforcement and environmental monitoring. Elaborate protocols are needed to be developed. (SPCBs/PCCs: continuous activity).</p> <p>6. According to Rules, the identification and quantification of the hazardous waste generation is to be done at the authorisation stage itself and therefore, it is necessary that SPCBs shall adopt the scientific principles as enumerated for such identification and quantification of HW. (SPCB/PCCs: Immediate)</p>

<p>2.</p>	<p>Grant of Authorisation by SPCBs/PCCs (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.1.2) a. The Rules stipulates requirement of enclosing field inspection report while granting authorisation b. The committee observed that only in few cases the SPCBs are enclosing the said field inspection report alongwith authorisation granted. c. Further, such filed inspection report lacks details w.r.t to adequacy of the facilities on storage, transportation, treatment, recycling/utilisation, disposal, etc.</p>	<p>1. Uniform format for visits and inspections of HW handling facilities is necessary to ensure comprehensive inspections as per the provisions of the Rules. A format is proposed by the Committee which is given at Annexure XVI. 2. The authorisation document should clearly stipulate respective mode of management (such as common or captive incineration/secured landfilling or pre-processing or recycling or utilization or export or captive storage, as applicable) for each category of HW being generated. <u>(SPCB/PCCs: immediate)</u></p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Inventory (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.2) a. Inventories are based on reporting by the generators/occupiers through annual report as well as authorisation. b. The inventory data do not cover all the industries who have been granted authorisation. It also does not cover the hazardous waste from domestic sources, interstate movement, import/export of hazardous waste, and other waste. c. The inventories are not verified and validated based on the scientific principles by the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs). d. There is a substantial variation in the quantity declared in the authorisation and actual quantity of hazardous waste generation declared in the annual report. e. Quantities reported in the captive utilisation of hazardous waste appear to be on higher side and are not verified. f. There are no standard protocol/guidelines for preparation of HW inventory based on sound scientific principles and approach which is a basic necessity to ensure</p>	<p>1. Standard guidelines and protocol based on scientific fundamentals for preparation of inventory should be prepared by CPCB and strictly followed by the SPCBs/PCCs to ensure reliable and credible inventory. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB/ inventory of 2018-19 onwards)</u> 2. SPCBs/PCCs shall verify and scientifically validate the HW data and facilities before grant or renewal of authorisation. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: inventory of 2018-19 onwards)</u> 3. There is an emergent need to develop sectoral process based reasonable HW generation range to have uniformity in assessing the HW generation from industries and benchmarking the same with its peers, rather than solely depending on industry data. (SPCBs/PCCs: continuous activity) 4. All occupiers who have authorisations shall submit the Annual report and in case of non-compliance, action needs to be taken by SPCB/PCC. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: inventory of 2018-19 onwards)</u> 5. The timelines for inventory preparation as envisaged in Rules be strictly complied with by SPCBs/PCCs. Preparation of country's inventory by CPCB is dependent on such timely submission by SPCBs/PCCS. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB)</u></p>

uniform and
consistent preparation of HW
inventory by
different



	SPCBs/PCCs.	
4.	<p>Enforcement actions (Details in Chapter 5)</p> <p>a. Though there have been several incidents on record of noncompliance of HW Regulations resulting in discharge of HW in environment, the powers vested with the CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs for recovering environmental damages under Rules 23(1) has not been invoked.</p> <p>b. Only three States namely Maharashtra, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh have reported prosecution actions under Section 15 of EP Act, 1986.</p> <p>c. There are hardly few cases where the SPCBs/PCCs have invoked provisions related to revocation and/or refusal of authorisation in view of the observed noncompliances.</p> <p>d. Inspection report, mostly is not attached along with the authorisation granted. Wherever inspection reports have been attached such reports lack in required information for appraisal.</p>	<p>1. SPCBs/PCCs shall invoke the powers conferred under clause 23 (1) and (2) of the Rules, related to all damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper handling and management of the hazardous and other wastes, and non-compliance respectively. CPCB has already issued guidelines for Liability assessment, for invoking clause 23(1) and (2) of HW Rules. CPCB shall also take consequential actions under clause 23 (1) as per the said guidelines wherever directions under section 5 of the E(P) Act have been issued by CPCB, noticing environmental damages. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB: Immediate).</u></p> <p>2. The habitual and serious defaulters shall be prosecuted under provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Other alternative regulatory actions including refusal and revocation of Authorisation can also be explored following the due process. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate)</u></p> <p>3. Non-compliance to be documented while processing authorisation for renewal or inspections in order to invoke powers of refusal or revocation of Authorisation as per Rules. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate)</u></p> <p>4. Urgent updation of concerned websites of SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB with respect to all enforcement actions along with details of industries and action taken. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs/ CPCB: Immediate)</u></p> <p>5. There is need to have an enforcement framework for effective enforcement of Rules based on principle of proportionality and also, precautionary principle. Such framework will remove ambiguity in regulatory actions and bring transparency, predictability and consistency in enforcement for actions. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB: within 06 months)</u></p>

5.	Hazardous waste utilisation and recycle. Issues and need of improvements (Details in Chapter 4 - Section 4.3) a. The inventory data shows skewed variation in utilisation of HW pattern among different	1. The inventory data needs to be verified and validated before accepting the same. The states shall adopt the proposed guidelines immediately while preparation of HW inventory. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate)</u>
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<p>States. For example in Gujarat about 36 % of the HW generated is either recycled or utilised, whereas in Maharashtra 0.98 % HW generated is recycled and utilised.</p> <p>b. Maharashtra is not authorising and promoting the co-processing which is one of the major option of utilisation of HW, although the HW Rules provided hierarchy of waste management promoting recycle and utilisation of the HW. There is a need to have a consistent and scientific approach to promote the HW recycle and reuse in consonance of the objective of the HW Rules expressed in terms of hierarchy, throughout the country.</p> <p>c. There are certain environmental risks associated with the recycle and utilisation of the HW in case of non-compliance. It is therefore necessary that such recycle and utilisation of HW is strictly regulated in terms of the performance of such recycle and utilisation.</p> <p>d. There is need to immediately prepare guidelines for high volume low impact waste like slags from pyrometallurgical operations, fly ash, red mud, Jarosite, mine tailings and ore beneficiation rejects.</p> <p>e. More clarity is required on the application of Rule 9 particularly in case of captive utilisation. Presently, it is very difficult for SPCB/PCC field staff to investigate and analyse such claims of industry. Therefore, presently, the data given by industry is relied upon in totality.</p> <p>f. The pre-processing facilities collect the HW from different industries and carry out the homogenization/blending activities to achieve therequired calorific value and other desired specification for co-processing. As this</p>	<p>2. There is emergent need of consistent approach in recycle and utilisation of HW in terms waste management hierarchy mandated in the rules across all the States in order to ensure the level playing field for the industry. This can be achieved by advocacy programme such as concept of waste exchange banks, know your waste programme, circular economy, documentation of the success stories along with regulatory interventions wherever required.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPCBs/PCCs)</p> <p>3. It is also necessary to develop certain benchmarks/guidelines for the possibilities of HW recycle/utilization on case to case basis. For example, for co-processing at Cement plants the Thermal Substitution Ratio (TSR) can be an objective criterion to decide the potential to use HW for utilisation purpose. The range of TSR at different cement plants can be collated to develop a database for sound coprocessing practices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPCBs/PCCs)</p> <p>4. The concept of environmental benchmarking among the similar industries generating HW can be useful to ensure consistency and uniformity. The emerging trend of circular economy would be a key intervention for rationalising the HW generation and reuse/utilisation (SPCBs/PCCs: continuous activity)</p>
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industry sector indulge
inhandling the
wide range of



	<p>wastes from different industries, it would be prudent to have improved enforcement regime in terms of number of inspections, detailing of inspection, environmental monitoring and reporting of waste receive/disposed etc. on the lines of common facilities.</p>	
6.	<p>Common Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities: reporting. (Details in Chapter 4 - Section 4.5)</p> <p>a. The Committee has observed that in some cases the TSDF rejects the consignment received from the waste generator for non-compliance of acceptance criteria. This consignment is returned back to the waste generator.</p> <p>b. The site selection criteria, design and layout are the critical parameters for establishment of the TSDF. In addition, waste storage, stabilization, landfilling, incineration and leachate management are critical operations. The committee has observed non-compliance of these guidelines For example TSDF at Balotra, Roorkee, Kanpur, etc.</p> <p>c. Of 18 SPCBs/PCCs having common secured landfills, 06 SPCBs have still not opened Escrow Account provision for postclosure monitoring of common SLF.</p> <p>d. Compliance of the Hon'ble NGT orders dated 30/07/2018 with regard to setting of TSDFs and taking imitating actions against erring units- Only Goa and Odisha have submitted action plan with timeframe for setting of Common SLF + Incinerator and Common Incinerator respectively. Only Odisha has taken action against erring units</p>	<p>1. The practice of returning the HW consignment needs to be immediately stopped and the consignment needs to be stored within the TSDF with information to the waste generator and also the concerned SPCB. The TSDF shall take appropriate measures to dispose this waste at the risk and cost of the waste generator under due information to the SPCB immediately on priority. Though the present guidelines prescribed that the waste shall be sent back to the waste generators, this practice needs to be immediately discontinued in view of non-accounting of the waste once it is out of manifest protocol and the associated environmental risks. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs/TSDFs: immediate)</u></p> <p>2. SPCBs/PCCs shall conduct environmental audit including the site selection criteria, design and layout for the TSDFs in next one year. They can engage expert institutes for the purpose and seek CPCB's technical advice on the ToR of the study, if required. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: 01 year)</u></p> <p>3. All the Common SLF shall disclose the mandatory amount deposited in Escrow Account annually to SPCB/PCC, CPCB and display on their website. SPCB/PCC to take action in case of non-compliance. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: immediate)</u></p> <p>4. It is necessary that the Hon'ble NGT orders dated 30/07/2018 with regard to setting up of TSDF and taking imitate actions against erring units be strictly complied with by the concerned State/UT Government and SPCBs/PCCs. <u>(State/UT Governments and SPCBs/PCCs: immediate)</u></p>
7.	<p>Contaminated sites: Status, identification, need of</p>	<p>1. It is necessary that such contaminated site database is</p>

urgent action, investment, capacity building,	developed after due verification by SPCBs/PCCs and validation by
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<p>guidelines. (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.7)</p> <p>The Committee has initiated work on monitoring of direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to contaminated site WP 657/1995 and has discussed the matter with SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB and the petitioner Shri Sanjay Parikh, Adv. The Committee recognised the monitoring of this aspect has a large scope and the committee intends to focus on this specific issue in coming days. In the meantime committee has made following preliminary observations and record the need of immediate interventions.</p> <p>a. MoEF&CC/CPCB have identified total 329 potentially hazardous wastecontaminated sites and subjected them for screening based on verification by the SPCBs. After the verification by SPCBs, the total 144 sites have been identified as contaminated sites and 57 sites are still under evaluation. The Committee is of the opinion that the identification of thecontaminated sites is an elaborate process involving objective criteria and standard protocols. It is expected that SPCBs and CPCB shall follow such objective criteria and standard protocol to identify the contaminated sites and also to assess their scope and extent of contamination.</p> <p>b. Out of 144 identified contaminated sites, CPCB has prioritised 8 sites for which DPR for assessment and remediation has been prepared. However, there is an urgent need to execute this remediation plan on top priority. The Committee has been informed that the required financial resources for such remediation have not been mobilised so far.</p>	<p>CPCB or some expert third party, so as to ensure the reliability of such data base. The entire process of screening, verification and validation needs to be as per standard protocol and the data needs to be owned by both SPCB/PCC and CPCB, not leaving the things at state level alone. (SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB: continuous activity)</p> <p>2. CPCB should update national priority list of such confirmed contaminated sites. (CPCB:continuous activity)</p> <p>3. Concerned SPCBs/PCCs shall identify the responsible person/industry, for each of these contaminated sites for suitable application for polluter pays principle for the remediation programme in line with the CPCB guidelines 'Implementing Liabilities for Environmental Damages & Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Penalty'. (SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate and continuous activity)</p> <p>4. Both SPCBs and CPCB shall continue the process of identification of probable contaminated sites and subject them to identification criteria and decide their status as well as scope and extent of such contamination. This process is a dynamic and need to be a regular feature of enforcement. (SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB: continuous activity)</p> <p>5. In case of the contaminated sites where the polluter is not identified, the State/UT Government would be required to finance remediation of such sites to safeguard the people living in contaminated areas from adverse health effects, in terms of their constitutional responsibility to protect and improve the environment. (States/UTs Government and SPCBs/PCCs)</p> <p>6. SPCBs/PCCs need to initiate immediate intervention measures for containing immediate threats from existing contaminated sites (in both active and inactive sites) and also further ingress of HW. (SPCBs/PCCs: immediate)</p>
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c. There is a change in number of such identified sites over the period which



	<p>could be due to listing/delisting of probable contaminated sites as a result of increased enforcement and monitoring activities, and variations in criteria.</p>	
8.	<p>Impact of other regulations (Details in Chapter 4 - Section 4.2) The committee notes that HW resulting from enforcement of other regulations like E-waste, SW rules etc are presently not accounted in the HW management plans under HW rules. Committee finds a need to consider impact of other regulations while planning HW management including preparation of inventory and assessing the impacts.</p> <p>a. As per E-waste regulation, in case of fluorescent and other mercury containing lamp where recyclers are not available, such waste is channelized to common TSDF for disposal after pretreatment/immobilization of mercury. Such waste should also be accounted into HW inventorisation.</p> <p>b. In case of solid waste rules, there is a separate category of domestic HW which is expected to be disposed in the Common Hazardous facility, however, there is no data or information available on the quantity and quality of such domestic HW available so far.</p>	<p>SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB need to take cognizance of these aspects while enforcing the relevant rules and also, preparation of HW inventory and other interventions. (SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB)</p>

9.	<p>Import and export. (Details in Chapter 4 - Section 4.6)</p> <p>a. Harmonization of Basel codes with ITC (HS codes): The Ministry (MOEF) provides permission on the basis of Basel codes while DGFT uses HS codes. There is a need to synchronize the two codes to avoid confusion.</p> <p>b. Risk management assessment: The customs authorities use the risk management system (RMS) to enable low risk consignments to be cleared based on the acceptance of the importer's self-assessment and without examination. Roughly 30 percent of containers covered under risk management out of</p>	<p>Committee would deliberate on this issue further for making detailed recommendations. Still however, following recommendations on co-ordination and data management are made;</p> <p>1. There is need to synchronise Basel code and HS codes to cover all scheduled items as per HW rules in customs verification and control more effectively. <u>(MoEF&CC, Custom and Port Authorities)</u></p> <p>2. CAG has come out with details of illegal HW import and its storage in ports and ICDs. This needs to be verified on priority and action be taken for disposal of the same in terms of earlier orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. <u>(Custom and Port Authorities)</u></p> <p>3. Improve traceability of importers:</p>
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	<p>which 10 percent are physically verified. There are different types of waste streams which have not been integrated in the RMS. There is a need to review the import/export data of various waste streams and include them in RMS. Further, waste streams in Schedule III – Parts A, B and D and Schedule VI that are often mis-declared by importers need to be identified and added to the RMS.</p> <p>c. Collaboration between regulating authorities: Regular interaction between the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs, customs and ports authorities should take place with frequent consultative meetings and trainings in order to avoid working in silos.</p>	<p>The Customs authorities could make the registration process of importers more stringent as there have been cases where importers have never been able to be traced when their illegal imports were intercepted (<u>MoEF&CC, DGFT, Custom and Port authorities</u>)</p>
10	<p>Capacity building in CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs and other agencies (trained adequate manpower, laboratory, budget) (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.7 and 4.8)</p>	<p>1. Each of the SPCBs/PCCs/Custom/TSDf, as listed in report, need to have at least one laboratory where all HW parameters as required under the Rules can be analysed. (<u>SPCBs/PCCs/Custom/TSDf: 06 months</u>)</p> <p>2. Capacity building in SPCBs/PCCs for rapid preliminary assessment of contaminated sites, which may include practical training on use of tools for soil and groundwater screening such as hand-held XRF instruments, Colorimeter, PID for VOCs/ SVOCs, hand operated augers, groundwater pumps, level meters, etc. (<u>CPCB: 06 months</u>)</p> <p>3. SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB needs capacity building in terms of qualified and experienced manpower and also, tools and techniques for effective governance. Committee is informed about steps being taken by SPCBs and would review the same in detail. (<u>MoEF&CC, State/UT Government, CPCB and SPCBs / PCCs: Immediate</u>)</p>

<p>entrusted with duties of authorising Dept of Industry/other Govt. agency and Dept. of Labour/other Govt. agency with regard to allocation/earmarking of industrial space, recognition/registration/ health & safety/etc. of workers involved in recycling/ preprocessing/ other utilization activities of HW and submission of integrated plan under Rule 5(1), (2) and (3) respectively: The State Govt. has also been entrusted with duties of identification and notification of sites for common TSDF and publishing periodically inventory of disposal sites as stipulated under Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016. It has been observed that actions have not been taken on the above (except identification and notification for common TSDFs in few States) by the State/UT Govt. and there is lack of awareness among them in this regard.</p>	<p>5(3) and Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016. Hon'ble NGT may issue appropriate directions in this regard. <u>(All State/UT Govts.: Immediate)</u></p>
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5. Having regard to the sensitiveness of the issue and impact of non-compliance on environment and public health, the above recommendations need to be fully implemented and monitored by the Chief Secretaries at State Level and by the MoEF&CC and CPCB at national level.
6. The affidavit of CPCB further states that the Committee has not covered all the aspects and certain other aspects which remain to be considered include contaminated site, capacity building of regulators, issues related to import and export of hazardous waste etc. for which further time of six months is required.
7. We are of the view that the Committee must complete its task

expeditiously within three months from today. In view of the fact that

two months have already gone by after the affidavit was filed, its final report may now be submitted on or before 31.07.019.

8. It is made clear that if the progress in implementation of the Rules is not found to be adequate, the States may be required to furnish performance guarantees to comply with the Rules in a time bound manner.
9. CPCB may determine the scale of compensation to be recovered for violation of the Rules within one month from today and furnish a report to this Tribunal by-email at ngt.filing@gmail.com. CPCB may furnish final action taken report in the matter on or before 15.08.019 by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com.
10. The Chief Secretaries may look into the issue of capacity building of the SPCBs/PCCs to deal with the issue of compliance of the Rules.

List for further consideration on 26.08.2019.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

April 12, 2019
Original Application No. 804/2017
(Earlier O.A. No. 36/2012)

DV

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 360/2018
M.A. No. 823/2018) (SLP (Civil) No. 2959/2014)

(With report dated 22.02.2019)

Shree Nath Sharma

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 26.09.2019

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL
MEMBER HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Mr. S.K. Bhattacharya, Advocate with Shree Nath Sharma, in person

For Respondent(s): Mr. Gautam Singh, Advocate for State of Rajasthan

ORDER

1. The issue for consideration is the steps for remedial action for enforcement of environmental norms at Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
2. The matter was initiated by way of writ petition before the Rajasthan High Court with reference to pollution of Sujanganga river which is surrounded by a historical Fort. The High Court transferred the writ petition to this Tribunal which order was affirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

3. Vide order dated 31.07.2018, the Tribunal referred to the order of the High Court dated 14.11.2011 in *C.W.P. No. 065/96* directing removal of encroachments. The High Court noted that out of 860 encroachments, 760 had been removed. It was directed that hospital waste be segregated, traffic plan prepared and air and water quality tests conducted. The direction also required the steps for restoration for the Bharatpur canal.
4. The Tribunal directed the Collector and the District Magistrate, Bharatpur to take further remedial action.
5. Accordingly, an affidavit of compliance has been filed by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur annexing a status report from the Collector/District Magistrate dated 22.02.2019. The report deals with the compliance of direction for segregation of hospital waste, traffic action plan to check vehicular pollution, noise control plan, pollution control system for control of pollution of Sujanganga river, conservation and restoration of Fort and repair of Moatwall, installation of incinerator, sewerage system and monitoring mechanism, including holding of monthly meetings.
6. In view of above, steps having been taken, the immediate problem may appear to have been addressed. However, enforcement of environmental norms is a continuous requirement. The District Magistrate, CPCB and the SPCB may consider further necessary action which may be coordinated by the SPCB. First meeting for the purpose may be held within one month from today and the matter be finalized within two months. This Tribunal in *O.A. No. 606/2018*, while dealing with the compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 also flagged other issues and required

monitoring at the level of the Chief Secretaries and the District Magistrates. The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs have appeared before this Tribunal, including the Chief Secretary of State of Rajasthan and directions have been issued for continuous monitoring and filing of further reports.

7. Vide order dated 12.09.2019, while fixing a schedule for further appearance of the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs, direction has been issued to compile information with reference to the following specific thematic areas viz.:

- 
- Compliance to Solid Waste Rules including Legacy Waste.
 - Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Rules.
 - Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste.
 - Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules.
 - Compliance to E-waste Rules.
 - 351 Polluter Stretches in the country.
 - 122 Non-attainment cities.
 - 100 industrial clusters.
 - Status of STPs and re-use of treated water.
 - Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance.
 - Ground water extraction/contamination and re-charge.
 - Air pollution including noise pollution.
 - Illegal sand mining.
 - Rejuvenation of water bodies.

8. Such information is to be furnished to the CPCB by the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs indicating:

- Current status

- Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes.
- Gap between current status and desired levels.
- Proposal of attending the gap with time lines.
- Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute.

9. Since CPCB is to file updated report by 15.11.2019, the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs may furnish such information by 31.10.2019.

10. We may also refer to order dated 15.07.2019 in *O.A. No. 710/2017, Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre, Shahjahanpur & Ors.* directing as follows:

“We find it necessary to add that in view of Constitutional provisions under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, it is necessary to have a District Environment Plan to be operated by a District Committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) with representatives from Panchayats, Local Bodies, Regional Officers, State PCB and a suitable officer representing the administration, which may in turn be chaired and monitored by the District Magistrate. Such District Environment Plans and Constitution of District Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned. The monthly report of monitoring by the District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be placed on the website of the District and kept on such websites for a period of one year. This may be made operative from 1.08.2019. Compliance of this direction may also be seen by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs. This may not only comply with mandate of law but provide an institutional mechanism for effective monitoring of environment norms.”

11. To facilitate preparation of such District Environment Plan, it will be appropriate that CPCB prepares a Model/Models and places the same on its website which may be adopted with suitable changes as per local requirements for all Districts in the country and monitored by the Chief Secretaries with reports to the Tribunal in *O.A. No. 606/2018*.

12. The Department of Environment of all States and Union Territories may collect such District Environment Plans of their respective States and finalize the 'State Environment Plan' covering the specific thematic areas referred in Para-7 including information as contained in Para-8 and template of Model/Models District Environment Plan provided by the CPCB. The action for preparation of State's Environment Plan shall be monitored by the respective Chief Secretaries of States and Administration of UTs. Let this action be completed by 15.12.2019 and compliance be reported to the Tribunal by 31.12.2019.

13. Based on States and UTs Environment Plans, MoEF&CC and CPCB shall prepare country's Environment Plan accordingly. Let the Secretary, MoEF&CC and Chairman, CPCB steer the preparation of country's Environment Plan. Let their action be completed by 31.01.2020 and compliance be reported to the Tribunal by 15.02.2020.

Let the copy of this order be sent to the Secretary, MoEF&CC, Chairman, CPCB, All Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of all the Union Territories by e-mail for compliance.

The application is disposed of except for further monitoring of the matter in *O.A. No. 606/2018*.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

September 26, 2019
Original Application No.
360/2018DV



Annexure-II

(i) Solid Waste Management Plan (for each ULB)						
No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome (TPD)	Units of Measurable Outcome(TPD)	Units of Measurable Outcome(TPD)	Units of Measurable Outcome(TPD)
	Name of Urban Local Body (ULB)		Municipal Corporation Ambala City	Municipal Council Ambala Sadar	Municipal Committee, Naraingarh	Municipal Committee, Barara
	No of ULBs in the District		04			
	Population		303850	236850	22839	22942
SW1	Report on inventory of total solid waste Generation		178.25			
SW1a		Total solid waste Generation	137	110	14	12.07
SW1b		Qty. of Dry Waste segregated	62	45	6	3.12
SW1c		Qty. of Wet Waste segregated	75	38	6.3	8.45
SW1d		Qty. of C&D Waste segregated	7	6	0.5	0.5
SW1e		Qty. of Street Sweeping	9	2	0.7	100
SW1f		Qty. of Drain Silt	5	4	0.5	3
SW1g		Qty. of Domestic Hazardous Waste(DHW) collected	0.25	1	0.002	0.03
SW1h		Other waste/Horticulture waste	2	20	0.015	0
SW1i		No of Old dump sites	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.
SW1j		Qty stored in dumpsites	5,50,000 Ton	127750 Ton	14976 Ton	3000 Ton
SW1k		No of Sanitary landfills	1 no.	1 no.	NIL	0
SW1l		No of wards	20 no.	9 no.	15 no.	15 no.

SW2	Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators					
SW2a		No of BW Generators	26 no.	55 no.	8 no.	13 no.
SW2b		No of on-site facilities for Wet Waste	26 no.	55 no.	8 no.	13 no.
SW2c		If BW Generators are not doing the processing of waste at their own level, then submit the timelines upto which they will start processing	Made agreement with CBWTF	Made agreement with CBWTF	Made agreement with CBWTF	Made agreement with CBWTF
SW3	Compliance in segregated waste Collection SW Collection		YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet waste of bulk waste generators (hotels, Restaurant Dhabha, banquet hall, education institutes and Vegetable market either handover to piggeries or process in on site compost pits in premises. 	YES	YES
SW3a		Total generation	137	110	14	8.51
SW3b		Wet Waste	75	58	6.3	5.51
SW3c		Dry Waste	62	52	6	3.0
SW3d		C&D Waste	7	6	0.5	1
SW4	Waste Management Operations					
SW4a		Door to Door Collection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SW4b		If Door to Door collection is not 100%, then timelines to achieve 100% door to door collection	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
SW4c		Mechanical Road Sweeping	Yes	Yes (Mechanical Road Sweeping In Night Commercial Area)	Yes	Yes
SW4d		Manual Sweeping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SW4e		If manual sweeping is not done 100% then timelines to achieve 100% manual sweeping.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
SW4f		Segregated Waste Transport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SW4g		If segregated waste transport is not done 100% then timeline to achieve 100% segregated waste transport.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
SW4h		Digesters (Bio-methanation)	NA	Yes	NA	NA
SW4i		Composting operation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SW4j		If composting operation is not done 100 % then timeline to achieve 100 % composting operation.	Composting is in operation	Composting is in operation	Composting is in operation	Composting is in operation
SW4k		MRF Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes	MRF centre is in under Construction and Rag Picker have been approached to segregate and sale the dry waste
SW4l		If MRF is not installed 100% then timeline to achieve 100% MRF installation.	-----	---	---	30.06.2021
SW4m		Use of Sanitary Landfill	NA	Yes	NA	NA
SW4n		Reclamation of old dumpsites	Legacy Waste Management at Patvi started from dated 1 Nov. 2020	Yes	Under process	---
SW4o		If reclamation of dumpsite not started yet, then timelines upto which the remediation will started	-----	---	---	Tender is Live on E Tender Portal
SW4p		Linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants (For RDF)	Total 111 Quintal of plastic waste handed over to processing unit Mulana Chanderpur Renewal Power Company Pvt Ltd	1 Plastic Collection Centre where useless plastic waste is collected. Equal weight of rice provided to rag picker in exchange of plastic waste. Total 6848.700 kg of plastic waste handed over to Processing unit, Mulana. Chanderpur Renewal Power Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2.255 MT collected polythene waste transported Renewable Power Company Pvt. Ltd. for Electricity Generation. Address- Village Sohana, hema Majra road, P. O. Mullana, Distt. Ambala, Haryana.	Total 4203.90 Kg of plastic waste handed over to processing unit

SW4q		If linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants is not initiated then timeline to initiate of inkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants.	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW4r		Linkage with Recyclers	Yes	Yes	Yes for plastic waste only	No
SW4s		If linkage with recyclers is not initiated then timeline to initiate linkage with recyclers.	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW4t		Authorization of waste pickers	Yes	117 no.	YES (18 NOS.)	Yes
SW4u		If authorization of waste pickers not done yet, then timelines	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW4v		Linkage with TSDF / CBMWTF	DULB has invited tender for setup MSWM processing plant at Patvi and now still under consideration.	---	DULB has invited tender for setup of MSWM processing plant at Jiriwala plant-under Panchkula cluster and still now under tendering	NA
SW4w		Involvement of NGOs	-----	Yes	NO	NA
SW4x		Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	NA	NA	NO	NA
SW4y		If linage with Producers/Brand Owners is not initiated then timeline to achive the linkage with producers/brand owners	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW4z		Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes	117	Yes (18 No.)	Yes
SW4aa		If authorization of waste pickers not done yet, then timelines	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW4ab		Issuance of ID Cards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		If ID Cards are not issued yet then what is the timeline to issue the ID Cards.	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW5	Adequacy of of Infrastructure					
SW5a		Waste Collection Trolleys	16	Yes	4 No. required/ 4 No. available	100%
SW5b		If waste collection trolleys are not available 100% as per requirement, then timeline to achieve 100% wate collection trolleys	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW5c		Mini Collection Trucks	40	Yes	Not required	8

SW5d		If waste collection trucks are not available 100% as per requirement, then timeline to achieve 100% waste collection trucks	-----	-----	-----	Already Achieved
SW5e		Segregated Transport	6 Tractor trolley for wet waste and 10 tractor trolley for dry waste	Yes	Tata ACE 7 No. required/ 7 No. available by contractor	Yes
SW5f		Bulk Waste Trucks	3 Refuse Compactor	Yes	No requirement	0
SW5g		If bulk waste collection trucks are not available 100% as per requirement, then timeline to achieve 100% bulk waste collection trucks	-----	---		NA
SW5h		Waste Transfer points	6 no.	4 no.	1 no.	0
SW5i		Bio-methanation units	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW5j		Composting units	30 no.	84 no.	4 no.	0
SW5k		If composting units are not available 100% then timeline to achieve 100% composting units.	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW5l		Material Recovery Facilities	3 no.	2 no.	1 no.	1 no.
SW5m		If MRF is not installed 100% then timeline to achieve 100% MRF installation.	-----	---		30.06.2021
SW5n		Waste to Energy (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW5o		Waste to RDF	-----	Yes	NIL	NA
SW5p		Sanitary Landfills	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW5q		Capacity of sanitary landfills	-----	-----	-----	-----
SW5r		Waste Deposit Centers (DHW)	6 no.	0	1 no.	0
SW5s		Other facilities	-----	---	---	0
SW6	Notification and Implementation of By-Laws					

SW6a		Notification of By-laws	Yes	Yes	YES	Yes
SW6b		Implementation of by-laws	Yes	Yes	YES	Yes
SW7	Adequacy of Financial Status of ULB					
SW7a		CAPEX Required	—	—	—	0
SW7b		OPEX	—	—	—	0
SW7c		Adequacy of OPEX	—	—	—	0

Annexure-III

(ii) Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
	Name of ULB		Municipal Corporation Ambala City	Municipal Council Ambala Sadar	Municipal Committee, Naraingarh	Municipal Committee, Barara
	Population		303850	236850	22839	22942
PW1	Inventory of plastic waste generation					
PW1a		Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District	6 TPD	5 TPD (MC Ambala Sadar)	0.002 MT/day	0
PW2	Implementation of Collection					0
PW2a		Door to Door collection	Yes 100%	Yes	YES	NA
PW2b		If Door to Door collection is not 100%, then timelines to achieve 100% door to door collection	-----	---		0
PW2c		Segregated Waste collection	Yes 100%	Yes	YES	Already Achieved
PW2d		If segregated waste transport is not done 100% then timeline to achieve 100% segregated waste transport.	-----	---	---	---
PW2e		Plastic waste collection at Material Recovery Facility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PW2f		If MRF is not installed 100% then timeline to achieve 100% MRF installation.	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW2g		Authorization of PW pickers	Yes	Yes	YES	0
PW2h		PW collection Centers	Yes 4, Plastic Collection Center Established in the Municipal Corporation Ambala limits	Yes	1 at Community Centre, Fire Brigade office	0

PW2i		If plastic waste collection centers are not established 100% then timeline to achieve 100% plastic waste collection centers.	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW3	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders					
PW3a		Established linkage with PROs of Producers	NA	NA	NA	NA
PW3b		If established linkage with Pros of procuers is not established as required then timeline to achieve.	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW3c		Established linkage with NGOs	NA	NA	NA	NA
PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW				2.255 MT collected polythene waste transported Renewable Power Company Pvt. Ltd. for Electricity Generation. Address- Village Sohana, hema Majra road, P. O. Mullana, Distt. Ambala, Haryana	0
PW4a		No. of PW recyclers	1	1	1	1
PW4b		No Manufacturers	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW4c		No of pyrolysis oil plants	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW4d		Plastic pyrolysis	-----	Yes	-----	-----
PW4e		Use in road making	Under Consideration	Under Consideration	Under Consideration	Under Consideration
PW4f		Co-processing in Cement Kiln	-----	-----	-----	-----
W5	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
W5a		Sealing of units producing < 50-micron plastic	NA	NA	NA	Yes
PW5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags < 50 micron	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by the ULB itself

PW5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PW6	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners					
PW6a		No of Producers associated with ULBs	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW6b		Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW6c		Amount of PRO Support	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW6d		Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	-----	-----	-----	-----
PW6e		No of collection centers established by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	-----	-----	-----	-----

Annexure-IV

(iii) C&D Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
	Name of ULB		Municipal Corporation Ambala City	Municipal Council Ambala Sadar	Municipal Committee, Naraingarh	Municipal Committee, Barara
	Population		303850	236850	22839	22942
CD1	Inventory of C&D waste generation		7 TPD	6 TPD	0.5 MT/day	0.5 TPD
CD1a		Estimated Quantity	7 TPD	6 TPD	0.5 MT/day	0.5 TPD
CD2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators		-----	-----	-----	-----
CD2a		Issuance of Permissions by ULBs	-----	Yes	YES	0
CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers					
CD3a		Establishment of Deposition Points	Yes	Yes	Yes at Ambala chowk	0
CD3b		If deposition points are not available as per requirement then timeline to establish the deposition points .	-----	-----	-----	-----
CD3c		C&D Deposition point identified	Yes at Nasirpur	Yes	Yes	Yes
CD3d		If C&D deposition point is not identified then timeline to identify the C&D deposition point.	-----	-----	-----	-----
CD4	Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management					
CD4a		Implementation of By-laws	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

CD4b		If By-laws are not notified yet then timeline to notify the By-laws.	-----	-----	-----	-----
CD4c		Collection of Deposition / disposal Charges	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CD4d		if collection of deposition/disposal charges is not initiated then timeline to initiate the collection of depositon/disposal charges.	-----	-----	-----	-----
CD5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility					
CD5a		Establishment CD Waste Recycling Plant	-----	Agreement With Man Singh Company	No	No
CD5b		Capacity of CD Waste Recycling Plant	-----	-----	NIL	NIL

Annexure-V

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management (for each ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
	Name of ULB		Municipal Corporation Ambala City	Ambala Sadar	Municipal Committee, Naraingarh	Municipal Committee, Barara
	Population		303850	236850	22839	22942
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation					
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	47 no.	38 no.	16 no.	8 no.
BMW1b		Total no. of non-bedded HCF	27 no.	22 no.	6 no.	4 no.
BMW1c		Total no. Clinics	27 no.	22 no.	6 no.	4 no.
BMW1d		No of Veterinary Hospitals	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	2 no.
BMW1e		Pathlabs	2 no.	1 no.	0	0
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	7 no.	4 no.	1 no.	1 no.
BMW1g		Blood Banks	0	0	0	0
BMW1h		Animal Houses	0	0	0	0
BMW1i		Bio-research Labs	0	0	0	0
BMW1j		Others	0	0	0	0
BMW2	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs					
BMW2a		Bedded HCFs	47 no.	38 no.	16 no.	8 no.
BMW2b		Non-bedded HCFs	27 no.	22 no.	6 no.	4 no.

BMW3a	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)					
BMW3a		No of CBMWTFs	0	0	1 no.	0
BMW3b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BMW3c		Capacity of CBMWTFs	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
BMW3d		Requirements of CBMWTFs	No New CBWTF Required	No New CBWTF Required	No New CBWTF Required	No New CBWTF Required
BMW3e		Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs	0	0	0	0
BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs					
BMW4a		Compliance to standards	NA	NA	Complying	NA
BMW4b		Barcode tracking by HCFs / CBMWTFs	30%	30%	20%	20%
BMW4c		Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs	148.5 (kg/day)	135 (kg/day)	112.5 (kg/day)	54 (kg/day)
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities					
BMW5a		Pre-segregation	100%	100%	100%	100%
BMW5b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	100%	100%	100%	100%

Annexure-VI

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
HW1	Inventory of Hazardous Waste					
HW1a		No of HW Generating Industry	48 no.	42 no.	22 no.	10 no.
HW1b		Quantity of HW	416.57 MT/Annum	364.28 MT/Annum	190.88 MT/Annum	86.7 MT/Annum
HW1c		Quantity of Incinerable HW	158.73 MT/Annum	138.87 MT/Annum	72.67 MT/Annum	33.1 MT/Annum
HW1d		Quantity of land-fillable HW	97.32 MT/Annum	85.14 MT/Annum	44.55 MT/Annum	20.3 MT/Annum
HW1e		Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	160.41 MT/Annum	140.37 MT/Annum	73.57 MT/Annum	33.4 MT/Annum
HW2	Contaminated Sites and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsites					
HW2a		No of HW dumpsites	None	None	None	None
HW2c		Probable Contaminated Sites	None	None	None	None
HW3	Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs					
HW3a		No of industries authorized	48 no.	42 no.	22 no.	10 no.
HW3b		Display Board of HW Generation in front of Gate	48 no.	42 no.	22 no.	10 no.
HW3	Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF					
HW3a		Common TSDF	Sent to other District within State	Sent to other District within State	Sent to other District within State	Sent to other District within State
HW3b		Industries linkage with TSDF	48 no.	42 no.	22 no.	10 no.
HW4	Linkage of ULBs in District with Common TSDF					
HW4a		ULBs linked to Common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste	No	No	No	No



Annexure-VII

(vi) E-Waste Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
EW1	Status of facilitating authorized collection of E-Waste					
EW1a		Are the citizen able to deposit or provide E-Waste through Toll-free Numbers in the District	No	No	No	No
EW1c		Collection centers established by ULB in District	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
EW1d		Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District	None	None	None	None
EW1e		Does the district has linkage with authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
EW1f		No. of authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	4 no.	0	0	0
EW2	Status of Collection of E-Waste					
EW2a		Authorizing E-Waste collectors	None	None	None	None
EW2b		Involvement of NGOs	No	No	No	No
EW2c		Does Producers have approached NGOs/ Informal Sector for setting up Collection Centers.	No	No	No	No
EW2d		Does ULBs have linkage with authorized Recyclers / Dismantlers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
EW4	Control E-Waste related pollution					
EW4a		Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in District	No	No	No	No
EW4b		Does the administration closed illegal E-Waste recycling in the District	No illegal recycling of E-waste	No illegal recycling of E-waste	No illegal recycling of E-waste	No illegal recycling of E-waste

EW4c		No of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing of E-Waste	0	0	0	0
EW5	Creation of Awareness on E-Waste handling and disposal					
EW5a		Does PROs / Producers conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	No	No	No	No
EW5c		Does District Administration conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	Yes	No	No	No

Annexure-VIII

2.0 Water Quality Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District					
WQ1a		Rivers	1 Nos(8.29 Km)	1 (Tangri river)	0	1 (Markanda river)
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	0 Km	0 KM (work for set-up of STP Is being executed By ULB)	0	5.67 Km
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	4 Nos.	1(Hathi Khana Drain)	0	0
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	0	0	0	0
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	24 MLD	Present = 18.02 MLD from sewerred area.	Present = 1.7 MLD Ultimate = 3.0 MLD	Present = 2.64 MLD ultimate 4.0 MLD
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality					
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	171 Nos.	107 Nos.	21 Nos Tube wells in Urban Naraingarh / 257 Nos Tube Wells in Rural Area	15 Nos.
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	0	0	0	0
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	0	0	0	0
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data					
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	Available	Available	Available	Available
WQ4	Control of River side Activities					

WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	Fully Controlled	Fully Controlled	Fully Controlled	Fully Controlled
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	Fully Controlled	Fully Controlled	Fully Controlled	Fully Controlled
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers					
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	0	Present = 18.02 MLD from sewerred area.	0	0
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	Monitored	Monitored	Monitored	Monitored
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	2	1	2	0
WQ6	Awareness Activities					
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	3	7	7	6
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan					
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	NA	NA	NA	NA
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains					
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Rainwater Harvesting					
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented

Annexure-IX

3.0 Domestic Sewage Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management					
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	24	Present = 18.02 MLD from sewerage area.	0	Present = 2.64 MLD Ultimate 4.0 MLD
SM1b		No of Class-II towns and above	1	1	0	1
SM1c		No of Class-I towns and above	0	0	0	0
SM1d		No of Towns needing STPs	0	0	0	0
SM1e		No of Towns STPs installed	1	1	1 [Nos]	1
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	24 MLD	0 (Work for set-up of STP is Being executed by ULB)	1.7 [MLD]	Present = 2.64 MLD
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	0	Present = 18.02 MLD from sewerage area.	0	0
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	0	0	0	0
SM1i		No of industrial townships	0	1	0	1
SW2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment					
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	24 MLD	0%	100 % [Automatic]	100.00%
SM2b		Total available Treatment Capacity	37	Work of STP's is in progress	3.00 [MLD]	4
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	0	0	0	0
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network					
SM3a		No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	1	1	0	0
SM3b		No of towns not having sewerage network	0	1 (Work for laying of sewerage net work in un-covered area)	0	0

SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	95%	70% of old town	90%	100%

Annexure-X

4.0 Industrial Wastewater Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome
IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District					
IWW1a		No of Industries discharging wastewater	46	43	28	28
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	2.42 MLD	2.26 MLD	1.472 MLD	1.235 MLD
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas / Rivers	2.42 MLD	2.26 MLD	1.472 MLD	1.235 MLD
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	0	0	0	0
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	<p>Automobile servicing, repairing and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing) , Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine ,</p> <p>Food and food processing including fruits and vegetable processing , Formulation of Pesticides/insecticides , Health care establishment , Ice Cream, Milk processes and dairy products(integrated project), Parboiled Rice Mills, Spray painting, paint baking, paint shipping, Tanneries, Vegetable oil manufacturing including solvent extraction and refinery /hydrogenated oils,</p>	<p>Automobile servicing, repairing and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing) , Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine, CETP, Food and Food Processing (Soft Drink) , Food and food processing including fruits and vegetable processing, Health care establishment , Electroplating , Non-alcoholic beverages(soft drink) & bottling of alcohol/non alcoholic products, Pharmaceutical formulation and for R & D</p>	<p>Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine, Distilleries / Extra Natural Alcohol, Distillery (molasses / grain / yeast based) , Formulation of Pesticides/insecticides, Health care establishment , Milk processes and dairy products(integrated project), Screening Plants, Sugar (excluding Khandsari), Stone Crusher, CBWTF</p>	<p>Automobile servicing, repairing and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing) , Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine, Beer Manufacturing, CETP, Food and Food Processing (Soft Drink), Food and food processing including fruits and vegetable processing , Formulation of Pesticides/insecticides , Health care establishment , Manufacturing of mirror from sheet glass, Milk processes and dairy products(integrated project), Non-alcoholic beverages(soft drink) & bottling of alcohol/non alcoholic products, Pharmaceutical formulation and for R & D</p>

				extended release of drugs only and not for commercial purpose), Spray painting, paint baking, paint shipping, Vegetable oil manufacturing including solvent extraction and refinery /hydrogenated oils, Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing and colouring,		commercial purpose), Potable alcohol (IMFL) by blending, bottling of alcohol products, Spray painting, paint baking, paint shipping, Vegetable oil manufacturing including solvent extraction and refinery /hydrogenated oils,
IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	0	1	0	1
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater					
IWW2a		No of Industries meeting Standards	44 no.	43 no.	28 no.	28 no.
IWW2b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	2 no.	0	0	0
IWW2c		No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	0	0	0	0
AWW4	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards					
IWW4a		No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	1 no.	3 no.	0	0
IWW4b		No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	0	0	2 no.	0

Annexure-XI

5.0 Air Quality Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome		Measurable Outcome	
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District					
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs /CPCB	None	None	None	None
AQ1c		Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCBs / CPCB	1	0	0	0
AQ2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources					
AQ2a		Identification of prominent air polluting sources	Vehicular Pollution, Stubble Burning	Vehicular Pollution, Stubble Burning	Vehicular Pollution, Stubble Burning	Vehicular Pollution, Stubble Burning
AQ2b		No of Non-Attainment Cities	None	None	None	None
AQ2c		Action Plans for non-attainment cities	None	None	None	None
AQ3	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs Office					
AQ3a		Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard	Available	Available	Available	Available
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution					
AQ4a		No of Industries meeting Standards	43 no.	22 no.	73 no.	83 no.
AQ4b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	0	0	0	0
AQ5	Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources					
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble –during winter	0	0	0	0
AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste – Nos of actions Taken	0	0	0	0
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	NA	NA	NA	NA

AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centers	100%	100%	100%	100%
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	100%	100%	100%	100%
AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system					
AQ6a		Mobile App / Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs.	Available	Available	Available	Available

Annexure-XII

6.0 Mining Activity Management plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome		Measurable Outcome	
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District					
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
			NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]
MI1c		Area covered under mining	0 [Sq Km]	0 [Sq Km]	0 [Sq Km]	0 [Sq Km]
MI1d		Area of District	0 [Sq Km]	0 [Sq Km]	0 [Sq Km]	0 [Sq Km]
MI1e		Sand Mining	NO	NO	NO	NO
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	0	0	0	0
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions					
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints					
MI3b		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity					

M14a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]
M14b		No of directions issued by SPCBs	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]	0 [Nos]

Annexure-XIII

7.0 Noise Pollution Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome		Measurable Outcome	
NP1	Availability of Monitoring equipment					
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	0	0	0	0
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	0	0	0	0
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities					
NP2a		capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	Available	Available	Available	Available
NP2	Management of Noise related complaints					
NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year				
			0	1	0	0
NP2b		No of complaints redressed	0	1	0	0
NP3	Compliance to ambient noise standards					
NP3a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	Regular Activity	Regular Activity	Regular Activity	Regular Activity
NP3b		Noise monitoring study in district	Carried out for festival season	Carried out for festival season	Carried out for festival season	Carried out for festival season

NP3c		Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones	Installed	Installed	Installed	Installed
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