

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

1st Floor,
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
India Gate, New Delhi-110002
Dated: 7th October, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Minutes of the 14th meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT Matter OA No.673 of 2018 held on 20.09.2022 from 10.30 AM on-wards

A copy of Minutes of the 14th Meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT matter O.A. No. 673 of 2018 held through Video Conferencing on 20.09.2022 from 10.30 AM on-wards, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti is forwarded herewith for information/ necessary action.


(D. P. Mathuria) *of. X. 2. 2*

Executive Director-Technical, NMCG
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Encl: As above.

To,

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

10. Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand, 1st Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004
11. Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Room No. 320, 3rd Floor, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru -560001
12. Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695001
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19. Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, General Administration Department, Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar – 751001
20. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh – 160001
21. Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur – 302005
22. Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim, New Secretariat, Gangtok – 737101
23. Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai-600009
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29. Administrator, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Secretariat, Moti, Daman -396220
30. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate, New Delhi – 110002
31. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Puducherry, Main Building, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605001
32. Chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar, Secretariat, Port Blair
33. Administrator, Lakshadweep

Copy To:

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



4. Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Environment Department of Environment & Climate Change, R.No. 108, 7th Floor, Main Secretariat Sec16, Chandigarh 160017
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11. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Forest, Environment and Ecology, Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No. 447, 4th Floor, Gate no. 2, Multi-storey Building, Bangalore-560001.
12. Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Room No. 406 4th Floor Annex II, Secretariat, Kerala Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, PIN- 695001
13. Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Environment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Paryavaran Parisar, E- 5, Arera Colony, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 462016
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15. Additional Secretary, Forests & Environment Deptt, Secretariat Building, North Range, Forest Colony, Khasi Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya 793001
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19. Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Rajasthan 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004
20. Principal Secretary, Chief Project Director (SBFP-JICA), Forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department, Government of Sikkim
21. Principal Secretary, Namakkal Kavignar Maaligai, Fort St. George, Chennai 600 009
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33. The Member Secretary, Assam Pollution Control Board, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati – 781021
34. The Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalamalavari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada – 520 010
35. The Member Secretary, Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Plot No. NS-B/2 Paliputra Industrial Area, Patliputra, Patna (Bihar) - 800 010
36. The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Atal Nagar Dist- Raipur (C.G.) 492002
37. The Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of N.C.T. Delhi 4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006
38. The Member Secretary, Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee, Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fort Area, Court Compound, Moti Daman, Daman – 396220
39. The Member Secretary, Goa State Pollution Control Board, 1st Floor, Dempo Tower, EDC Patto Plaza, Panaji, Goa-403 001
40. The Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board Paryavan Bhavan, Sector 10- A, Gandhinagar – 382 043
41. The Member Secretary, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula-134109, Haryana
42. The Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Him Parivesh, Phase-III, New Shimla, Himachal Pradesh 171009
43. The Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Forest Complex, Gladni, Narwal, transport Nagar, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir 180004
44. The Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board, Shiekh-ul-Campus, behind Govt. Silk Factory, Raj Bagh, Srinagar (J&K)



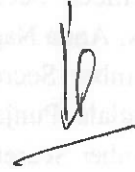
45. The Member Secretary, Jharkhand Pollution Control Board, T.A Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi – 834004
46. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church St., Bengaluru-560 001
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48. The Member Secretary, Manipur Pollution Control Board, Lamphelpat, Imphal West D.C. Office Complex Imphal– 795004
49. The Member Secretary, Meghalaya Pollution Control Board Arden- Lumpyngngad Shillong: 793014
50. The Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland – 797112
51. The Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, E-5, Arera Colony, Paryavaran Parisar, Bhopal - 462 016, Madhya Pradesh
52. The Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 2nd – 4th Floor Opp. Cine Planet Cinema, Nr. Sion Circle, Sion (E) Mumbai – 400 022
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54. The Member Secretary, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, Housing Board Complex, Anna Nagar, Puducherry -600 005
55. The Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala, Punjab 147001
56. The Member Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board, A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit – VIII, Bhubaneswar – 751012
57. The Member Secretary, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur (Rajasthan) - 302 004
58. The Member Secretary, Sikkim State Pollution Control Board, Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Government of Sikkim, Deorali, Gangtok, - 737102
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60. The Member Secretary, Tripura Pollution Control Board, Vigyan Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala – 799006
61. The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032
62. The Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand – 248001
63. The Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building.No. TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010
64. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106
65. The Member Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science & Technology, Dollygunj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O., Port Blair – 744102

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66. The Member Secretary, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Kavarati-682555

Copy for kind information:

1. PPS to Secretary, Department of Water Resources, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, Sansad Marg Area, New Delhi- 110001
2. PS to Director General, NMCG cum Project Director NRCD
3. PS to Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110011.
4. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi – 110003
5. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
6. PS to ED (Projects), NMCG
7. Joint Secretary, NRCD
8. Director (SBM-III), Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, 4th Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003.



Minutes of the 14th meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee held on 20.09.2022 through Video Conferencing regarding 351 polluted river stretches based on the directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018

The 14th meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted by Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018 was held through video conferencing with the States on 20.09.2022 from 10.30 AM onwards in Conference Room, NMCG under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The list of participants of NMCG, NRCDD, DW&S, MoHUA and CPCB present at the meeting is at ***Annexure-I.***

II. Director General, NMCG welcomed all the participants. Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighted that the States are already lagging behind the timelines stipulated by NGT for setting up of STPs. Several States have significant gap in sewage treatment capacity, though STP projects are being taken up in many States to bridge the gap. States were requested to take up projects on urgent basis through AMRUT/ NRCDD/ NMCG/ State funds for treatment of sewage and to prevent discharge of untreated waste, so that there is no gap left in sewage treatment. AMRUT 2.0 has provision of treatment of wastewater and in 500 AMRUT cities target is to achieve no untreated sewage discharge. Information sought from many States as regards compliance of directions on idol immersion are also awaited. MPR from many States are not being received regularly, which may be looked into. Quite often MPRs have been found not to be capturing complete and updated information. Timelines for sewerage projects which have already been lapsed have not been updated in MPRs. Special focus may also be kept on providing MPR in time with updated information.

States were also directed to ensure compliance with the directions of the Ministry with regard to prevention of idol immersion during the upcoming festival season.

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

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

1. Gujarat

Joint Director, NRCDD informed that as per the MPR for July, 2022 submitted by the State, the entire sewage generation in the State is being addressed through the existing 73 STPs of

3485 MLD, 54 under-trial STPs of 1226.7 MLD, 102 under construction STPs of 1075.63 MLD and 22 proposed STPs of 701.47 MLD. With regard to the on-going STP projects, no progress has been indicated for 6 STPs with I&D / HSC (house service connections) projects. Out of the total 127 STPs, 30 STPs are reported to be non-complying, including 7 STPs which are yet to obtain CTO/CTE. This also includes 3 major STPs of 205 MLD in Vinzol area, 3 STPs of 346 MLD in Pirana, 3 STPs of 401 MLD in Vasna and 3 STPs of 88 MLD in Gandhinagar, cumulating to about 1040 MLD of suboptimal discharge into River Sabarmati. As pollution in River Sabarmati is being highlighted in the media, the State was directed to provide their response. Number of water polluting industries in the State has increased from 12,815 to 13,239. It is reported that 12,942 industries have installed ETPs, of which 246 ETPs are found to be non-complying. 6483 industries are connected to 36 CETPs of 800.23 MLD capacity. 16 CETPs of 263.35 MLD are proposed/under construction and 3 CETPs of 45.5 MLD are under expansion. There is reduction in number of non-complying existing CETPs from 16 to 10. Action taken against the industries connected to the non-complying CETPs is to be provided by the State. State needs to expedite the submission of Action Plan for coastal and marine pollution as well as provide status with regard to Action Plan for deep sea disposal for industrial pollution management.

With regard to the non-compliance of the STPs, the State official informed that the State has taken up campaign for all STPs to apply for CTE & CTO from the Board. 15 STPs are without CTE and 29 units without CTO. In next 1 month, all non-functional STPs are expected to have CTE & CTO from the Board. Most of the new STPs are under stabilization. Further, with regard to non-compliance of STPs in catchment area of Sabarmati River, it was informed that the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is working with World Bank for Resilient City project under which up-gradation of non-performing STPs is underway. With regard to the performance of the CETPs in Sabarmati River catchment, NEERI has been engaged for evaluation of effluent disposal from all CETPs into the river. The draft report is in final stage under the Joint Task Force constituted by Hon'ble High Court. All the recommendations and suggestions by NEERI would be implemented by the State in a time bound manner.

Additional City Engineer, AMC informed that STPs in Vinzol area are non-complying majorly due to mixing of industrial effluent. Therefore, a drive has been taken up to close all the industrial connections. 529 industrial connections through which discharge was received

have been removed. In Pirana area, 126 MLD UASB and 240 MLD ASP based STPs are underway for up gradation through World Bank funding and are currently under tender evaluation. To address the bypassed discharge, 126 MLD UASB plant is planned to be augmented to 375 MLD. Similarly, at new Pirana campus 180 MLD plant is planned to be augmented to 420 MLD. 1300 MLD of sewage is generated in AMC area for which there are 14 STPs of 1245 MLD capacity. Works are in progress for 4 new STPs of 122 MLD capacity and are expected to be completed by March, 2023. 92% physical progress of 30 MLD CETP has been achieved and is expected to be completed by 2022. 2 new STPs are under planning.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS raised concern over the large number of non-complying STPs in Ahmedabad.

DG, NMCG enquired from the State the standards (MoEF&CC/ NGT orders) on the basis of which the Board reports non-compliance of the STPs.

Additional City Engineer, AMC responded that the old STPs are designed on MoEF&CC parameters of BOD <30 mg/l and TSS <100 mg/l, for which up-gradation is underway to achieve the standards as prescribed by NGT.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS suggested that stringent standards as per the directions of NGT should be followed. States should take up measures to upgrade the old STPs so as to achieve the revised standards.

ED Technical, NMCG highlighted that in the last meeting of the CMC held in June 2022, State was directed to identify the reason for non-compliance of the STPs, and whether it was due to operational deficiencies or technical deficiencies. State is yet to submit its response.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR MoJS directed State to submit a report containing concrete steps proposed to be taken for overcoming the issue of non-compliance of STPs in the State in a time bound manner.

With regard to the deep sea disposal proposal, State informed that within one month the report shall be submitted.

DG, NMCG enquired about the status of Tapi Sudhhikaran project as Hon'ble Prime Minister proposes to inaugurate the project.

City Engineer, Surat MC informed that under the project, 1 STP of 43.21 MLD has been completed in Valak, which shall be inaugurated by Hon'ble PM on 29th September, 2022.

Further, 10 STPs are under construction, of which one STP is to be completed within the next 3-4 months and the remaining 9 STPs shall be completed as per the timelines.

2. Tamil Nadu

Joint Director, NRCD informed that the capacity utilization of existing STPs in the State is 55% only and gap in sewage treatment is 1225.15 MLD. 32 STPs of 868.67 MLD and 25 FSTPs of 0.585 MLD are under construction. 38 new STPs are proposed in the State. Action taken report with regard to the model river Bhavani has not provided separately in the MPR. 2 CETPs out of 36 are reported to be non-compliant, of which 1 CETP with 62 industrial member units has been closed down. 10 CETPs of 41 MLD are in proposal stage from past 2 years. 5 FSTPs are in proposal stage since long. Action taken with regard to 26 drains falling into water bodies needs to be reported. State needs to take action in bridging the gap of 6979 TPD in solid waste processing. State is yet to submit Action plan for Coastal Pollution. Since last review meeting, no information has been provided with regard to idol immersion. Incremental progress has been provided for 10 under construction STPs only, while the progress with regard to the remaining 22 STPs needs to be provided in the next MPR.

ACS (Environment & Climate Change), Tamil Nadu attended the meeting with other State officials. Chief Engineer, DMA informed that total solid waste generation in the State is 14,998 TPD, for which 9585 TPD of solid waste processing facility is existing, having 8019 TPD utilization capacity. 112 SWM processing units of 1573 TPD are under construction and 7 incinerator plants of 35 TPD and 9 pyrolysis plants of 0.9 TPD have been completed. 10 SWM processing units of 36.5 TPD have been proposed.

DG, NMCG raised concern over the proposed 10 CETPs of 41 MLD which are pending for a long time.

ACS (Environment), TN informed that the Chief Secretary, TN has already taken a meeting and directed immediate action for completion.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS highlighted that a gap of around 400 MLD in sewage treatment capacity is still existing. Similarly, around 4000 TPD of gap in SWM exists. Projects to bridge the gap needs to be implemented at the earliest. State was directed to submit details of plan for tapping 29 drains falling into water bodies and plan to expedite the implementation of the proposed 10 CETPs.

ACS (Environment), TN informed that State has proposed construction of additional STPs of 546 MLD to address the gap. 1573 projects are under consideration for addressing the gap in MSW. It was assured that detailed review report shall be submitted at the earliest by the State. It was informed that detailed report with regard to Idol immersion has already been submitted by the State.

DG, NMCG highlighted that Action Plan for Coastal Pollution needs to be addressed on priority. Also, State may provide in the MPRs the incremental progress with regard to the on-going projects.

ACS (Environment), TN informed that NIOT, Chennai has been identified for preparation of the coastal zone management plan. A draft report has been prepared by NCSCM, based on which State is entering into MoU with NIOT. Due to a large coastal area, 5-6 months are required for preparation of the report.

3. Karnataka

Joint Director, NRCDC informed the capacity utilization of STPs in the State is 69% and gap of 569.27 MLD exists in sewage treatment capacity at present. 10 STPs of 37 MLD are reported to be non-operational due to non-completion of the HSCs and 5 STPs are reported to be non-compliant. 50 FSSMs approved projects are still in DPR preparation stage since last 1 year. 3423 industries have installed ETPs, of which 168 ETPs are reported to be non-complying. 60 industrial units have no ETPs. There is a gap of 3018 TPD in SWM. 146 drains are reported to be falling into 17 rivers and details of in-situ bio-remediation initiated on these needs to be provided. 1 CETP of 1000 KLD has been reported closed. Incremental progress with regard to on-going projects needs to be provided.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that even during the previous meeting of CMC, 10 STPs were reported to be non-operational due to lack of UGD, and the State had committed that it would be completed by July, 2022. However, the status remains the same even in September.

Member Secretary, KSPCB informed that the State is trying to resolve the issue of capacity utilization of the existing STPs. Efforts put in by the State to resolve the issue of non-operational STPs and house service connections was briefed. It was informed that in Bagalkote area, Rs. 8.7 crore has been earmarked under SBM 2 and work has started. In Gadag, Rs.19.35 crore has been earmarked for works related to 4.18 MLD STP and work

shall start soon. In Kalburgi, for 3.25 MLD STP, Rs. 5.83 crore has been earmarked under SBM 2. In Tumkur, a DPR amounting to Rs. 10 crore for providing 2nd Stage UGD scheme to Turuvekere town has been submitted to State Government for approval. For Ramdurga region, DPR has been submitted to State Government. For Guledgudda, Rs 4.18 crore has been earmarked for 4 MLD STP under Nagrot Thana Phase IV. In Dakshin Kannada, to upgrade the HSC connections under SBM, work is under progress.

With regard to the non-complying STPs, it was informed that the 2.25 MLD STP at Mysuru based on waste stabilization pond is being upgraded to Sequential Batch Reactor of 3.8 MLD. In Shivamogga, Bhadravati WSP STP is being upgraded to natural endogenous bioreactor technology. In Belagavi, Chikodi WSP is being upgraded under SBM-2. In Bangalore Rural, works are under progress and initially aerators are being installed for enhancing DO level. With regard to the non-operational ETPs, it was informed that 46 industries without ETPs have been closed. 61 industries have closed down due to their own reasons. 60 units are KSRTC Bus Depots, not industrial units, which are to be covered by the STPs. With regard to the issue of no in-situ remediation for pollution of drains that are directly falling into polluted river stretches, MS KSPCB informed that Haveri Grey Water Treatment project has been awarded under Atmanirbhar Bharat Innovation Award 2022 by Ministry of Jal Shakti. Thus, the State Government is addressing the issues.

DG, NMCG highlighted that small modular units called Johkasou / Decentralized STPs are being manufactured in India now as per the MoU between India and Japan, which may be useful for cities like Bangalore. Capacity building programmes can be arranged by MoHUA for the States. As the O&M cost is comparatively low, State can explore such options as well. Further, State was directed to provide written submission with regard to the action proposed against non-operational and non-complying STPs.

4. Andaman & Nicobar

Joint Director, NRCD highlighted that last MPR was submitted by UT in April, 2022 and the status was reviewed in last meeting of CMC held in June, 2022. Another major issue with the UT is that it is yet to submit Action Plan for Coastal Pollution to CPCB.

DG, NMCG directed the UT Administration to submit the MPRs every month in a timely manner and well in advance before the CMC meetings so as to monitor the progress

UT Administration informed that the Action Plan for Coastal Pollution shall be submitted within 15 days.

5. Punjab

Director, NRCD informed that there are 4 polluted river stretches identified in Punjab. Total sewage generation in the State is 2128 MLD for which 1834 MLD treatment capacity is available. Out of 133 existing STPs, 132 are operational and their utilization capacity is 80% on an average. Since, last CMC meeting, 2 STPs of 6 MLD & 0.5 MLD have been commissioned. Out of the 106 STPs monitored, 76 STPs are complying and 30 STPs are non-compliant. There are 6 CETPs of 110.53 MLD total capacity of which 3 major CETPs of 15 MLD, 40 MLD & 50 MLD are in Ludhiana catering to textile dyeing units. These 3 CETPs are reported to be non-compliant. With regard to the Buddha Nallah rejuvenation project, it was informed that progress of new 225 MLD STP at Jamalpur in last three months has been 14% and for the 60 new MLD STP at Balloke was 13%. The cumulative progress of the 225 MLD STP is 74% and for 60 MLD STP at Balloke is 24%. Refurbished STPs of 50 MLD and 105 MLD are under trial run while the progress for 152 MLD STP is 16%. However, progress remained stagnant with regard to the 111 MLD STP at Bhatia. Work for installation of 2 ETPs (2.25 MLD & 3.75 MLD) for dairy complexes has started and is expected to be completed by June, 2023. Work has been awarded for installation of Compressed Biogas Plant with October 2024 as completion timeline.

Major issue in the State is the gap of 570 MLD in sewage treatment and the progress of 52 under-construction STPs needs to be expedited. Land issues are there in 4 under-construction STPs and 20 proposed STPs. Work for 0.15 MLD CETP has been stopped due to litigation in Punjab High Court. There is gap of 26% in MSW processing.

Actionable points from the meeting held between Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti and Chief Minister, Punjab in July, 2022 with regard to issue of Buddha Nallah pollution were highlighted. Expediting the works of on-going new STPs (Dec 2022 & June 2023) and refurbishment of existing STPs as per the committed timelines (Dec 2022); regular monitoring of CETPs and individual ETPs in the catchment of Buddha Nallah for ensuring proper functioning and compliance; for control from dairies – installation/commissioning of bio-methanization plant and ETPs of adequate capacities.

Principal Secretary (LSG), Punjab informed that financial arrangements have been made for the STP projects and State is endeavouring to resolve the land issues. The gap in sewage treatment will be addressed completely after commissioning of the planned STPs.

Disciplinary action is being taken against non-complying STPs with FC norms and it is expected that the monitoring in upcoming months shall have improved results. Further, BOD levels in treated effluent discharge have been notified as 10 mg/l by PPCB in the State. As few STPs are based on old technologies and achieving BOD level of below 10 mg/l is difficult, therefore technological interventions are being explored. With regard to Solid Waste Management in the State, a meeting has been conducted with SBM 2, funds have been tied up and work is in progress.

With regard to the Buddha Nallah Project, it was informed that 60 MLD new STP was delayed and efforts are being put up to complete the project by June 2023. Further, issues with the locals have been resolved and STP works have started. For the remaining works under the project, State is trying to complete the works by December, 2022. As per the decision taken in the meeting held with Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, a Committee was constituted by CS, Punjab with Secretary (Science and Technology) Punjab as Chairman, Municipal Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer, Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board. The study has been completed, for which the final report is awaited. However, the Municipal Corporation feels the original estimate prepared is taking into account all the capacities. If there is any deviation, tender shall be floated for the same.

Secretary DoWR, RD & GR raised concern over State Governments response with regard to the non-complying STPs. NRCD was directed to look into the matter and provide appropriate recommendations to the State Government. By the next meeting, State needs to come up with a concrete plan for up-gradation of STPs in order to make them compliant. It was remarked that State Pollution Control Board and Industries Dept. have significant role in ensuring compliance of the CETPs in highly polluting textile clusters. A credible strategy is to be framed to make non-compliant CETPs complaint. State needs to stick to the committed timelines with regard to the Buddha Nallah Project and may take necessary action for completing the 60 MLD STP before June 2023.

Joint Secretary, NRCD informed that a team comprising of officials from NRCD, CWC, CPCB along with the State officials including Member Secretary, PPCB undertook visit to

STPs and CETPs in Buddha Nala catchment in May, 2022. Non-compliance of the CETPs was noticed during the visit and State was directed to take action against the same.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that every industry should have a functional primary treatment unit so as to ensure input to the CETP conforms to the inflow design standards. Consent has to be given by State PCB to the primary units in the industries and it shall meet the CETP standards.

Member Secretary, PPCB informed that till April, 2022, EC of 77 lakhs has been imposed on the 15 MLD CETP. Upgradation of system is under way and by this month end the work shall be completed. BOD & COD standards are being achieved in the 40 MLD CETP but the CETP is unable to achieve the TDS level of 2100 mg/l. The 50 MLD CETP is under stabilization, but there is an issue regarding the share allotment and excessive discharge. PCB has closed down 50% capacity of few of the industries to stabilize the CETP.

6. Maharashtra

Director, NRCD informed that the State has maximum number of polluted river stretches. The estimated sewage generation is 9757 MLD for which 144 STPs of 7747 MLD total treatment capacity exists. The gap in sewage treatment is 2010 MLD. The capacity utilization of the STPs is 4336.31 MLD. 137 STPs are operational of which 72 STPs are reported to be complying and 62 STPs are non-complying. 7 STPs of 171.2 MLD are non-operational. As per sewage treatment gap analysis in the polluted river stretches, treatment capacity exists for 2024.16 MLD against the sewage generation of 2728.65 MLD. To meet the gap, 78 STPs are proposed of total capacity 1279.70 MLD. 29 STPs of 396.6 MLD were reported under construction earlier, but as per latest MPR 23 STPs of 312 MLD are reported under construction. The completion timeline of most of the STPs under construction are January to December, 2022. This needs to be revised vis-à-vis the actual progress. Status of remaining STPs under various stages needs to be informed. In case of Mumbai, works for 7 STPs of 2464 MLD have been awarded. These works need to be expedited and monitored rigorously. Recently, NGT has directed the State to pay EC of Rs.12000 crore for improper management of solid and liquid waste. NGT has taken cognizance of the treatment gap. Commissioning of proposed CETP needs to be expedited. 81 drains have been identified which are discharging waste water along P-I & P-II stretches. These need to be provided with interim measures taken to tackle the discharge.

Secretary DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS highlighted that State needs to have concrete plan to bridge the substantial gap in sewage treatment. Also, the State to upgrade the large capacity STPs reported to be non-compliant. Issue of industrial pollution also needs to be addressed. Still, a large number of drains are discharging untreated waste water into the water bodies. Serious concern was raised regarding absence of senior representation in the Central Monitoring Committee meetings.

Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board informed that low capacity utilization of the STPs is due to connection issues and works are underway to resolve the issue. Chief Secretary, Maharashtra has taken cognizance of the low capacity utilization prior to the NGT order. 2 meeting were held with regard to management of sewage, municipal solid waste and legacy waste across the State. . Chief Secretary reviewed the status ULB wise and provisions for about Rs. 21000 crore for addressing the issues has been submitted to GoI. With regard to the gap in sewage treatment capacity of 2010 MLD, it was informed that 1600 MLD of gap is on account of Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Nagpur and Vasai-Virar Municipal Corporations. Plans are in place for these 5 cities and Chief Secretary has directed Principal Secretary, Urban Development to address each Municipal Corporation and frame a realistic timeline for making the STPs functional to their optimum utilization. With respect to Mumbai, a gap of 720 MLD exists and work orders have been issued for 8 STPs of 2464 MLD. These STPs are to be completed by 2026-27, though Chief Secretary has directed to expedite the completion. A gap of 275 MLD exists in Pune, for which 11 STPs under JICA assistance are in progress. Regarding gap of 130 MLD in Nagpur, JICA is funding to tackle the deficit. For bridging the gap in Vasai-Virar, plans are proposed for funding under AMRUT 2 / SBM 2 /own funding.

Though the NGT has issued directions to ringfence Rs.12000 crore for treatment and utilise for the purpose, therefore budgetary provisions has been made accordingly. There are 144 STPs of capacity 7800 MLD in the State, of which 5 are non-operational. The non-operational STPs are in Kalyan Dombivali MC, Mira- Bhaindar MC, Daund MC, Bhiwandi MC and 1 STP is taken for upgradation in Aurangabad Municipal Corporation. Out of 139 STPs, 73 are complying and 63 are non-complying. Non-compliance of the STPs is majorly due to old STPs having BOD design parameters of 30 mg/l and are unable to achieve the revised stringent BOD standards of 10mg/l. Show cause notices for upgrading the STPs and

improving the O&M have been issued. In Mumbai, entire project of revamping STPs is underway.

It was informed that due to continuous efforts, as per the monitoring data there is improvement in water quality of the polluted river stretches in Maharashtra. At present only 1 stretch remains in Priority - I and 8 stretches have been shifted to PIII & PIV. There are no stretches in Priority - II. There is reduction in number of polluted river stretches in Priority-III from 14 to 11.

With regard to the discrepancy observed in the data related to proposed STPs, State assured to submit the reconciled data early. At present, there are 25 STPs of 349 MLD capacity under construction. 15 FSTPs exist along polluted river stretches. 70 new STPs of 3908 MLD are proposed. 24 CETPs are functional out of 26 existing CETPs in the State. 1 CETP is closed due to non-compliance and another is under up-gradation. 23 CETPs reported are complying. One non-complying CETP is preparing the upgradation plan.

With regard to the Municipal Solid waste, it was informed that 98.86% of the MSW generated in the State is being collected. Quantity of MSW processed is 83.97%. For the gap of 7% which is 1776 MT in generation and processing, Chief Secretary has directed to identify the ULBs and start the processing facility. 3.94 crore MT legacy waste is still to be processed, of which about 3 crore is from Mumbai Corporation. 120 dumpsites have been cleared this year. State has committed to NGT to clear the dumpsites at the earliest. MCGM is in process to provide the bioremediation measures to the 81 drains discharging into water bodies.

Secretary DoWR, RD&GR directed NRCD to put up a DO letter to Chief Secretary, highlighting issues like treatment gap and time bound action plan to bridge this gap, problem of polluted water discharged through the drains, non-complying CETPs and other issues as discussed.

7. Odisha

Director, NRCD highlighted that there are 19 polluted river stretches. Total sewage generation in the State is 880 MLD, of which 302 MLD is from six major towns catering to 41% of the population. Treatment capacity of 372.56 MLD is available. Thus, there is a huge gap in sewage treatment. The capacity utilization is 109.12 MLD against the operational

capacity of 282 MLD. This is due to non-completion of I&D works and HSC for newly commissioned STPs. Status of 18 drains identified for bioremediation has not been mentioned in MPRs. The Kathajodi river has been chosen a model river, but the HSC needs to be expedited to achieve the desired water quality. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution was submitted after July, 2022 to CPCB.

Principal Secretary (Environment), Odisha attended the meeting along with other State officials. Special Secretary (Housing and Urban) cum Mission Director, SBM (Odisha) informed that faecal sludge treatment plants have been initiated since 2019 to manage the faecal matter and black water. Of the targeted 119 FSTPs, 108 FSTPs have been completed and remaining 11 FSTPs shall be completed by March 2023. State has initiated pilot project for used water treatment in 2 ULBs. Many officials from different States have visited Odisha regarding waste water management. The actual sewage treatment has increased from 109.12 MLD to 133.35 MLD. Main challenge is the House hold connections for which community partners are appraising the households for connections. For bioremediation works, NEERI was approached by the State, but no assistance has been received. Therefore, CMC was requested to provide assistance with regard to bioremediation of drains. With regard to river Kathajodi, it was informed that in last three months, 404 household connections have been done & a total of 17454 connections out of 43500 household connections have been achieved so far.

The State has adopted decentralized solid waste management system through 248 micro-composting centres which process bio-degradable and wet waste for generating compost. In the last financial year, 1270 MT of compost has been generated. Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State has approved the rate of the compost at Rs.20 per kilo. It has been distributed to various departments and Rs.2.58 crore has been generated. This amount goes as honorarium to community centres, thereby establishing a circular economy at field level.

Odisha Water Supply & Sewerage Board official informed that grey water management is on track and the State has plans to saturate the ULBs with the same management system.

Member Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board informed that Action Plan for Coastal Pollution has been submitted to CPCB. There are no CETPs in the State, 48 industries have been inspected amongst which 16 industrial units were found to be non-compliant. 14 non-complying units were issued show cause notices, one unit has been closed and another unit is

under investigation. Rules for idol immersion has been framed and being implemented since last year.

DG, NMCG highlighted that out of 19 polluted river stretches identified in the State, 13 river stretches are in Priority V (Mahanadi, Brahmani, Kusumi, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikuli, Sabulia, Serua, etc.). Small interventions can lead to improvement in these river stretches.

Member Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board informed that as per the draft report of CPCB, 12 out 19 stretches can now be notified as non-polluted based on the latest water quality monitoring data. Further, 1 river passing through Bhubaneswar is in priority - I, 3 river stretches are in priority - IV and 3 river stretches are in priority - V. State has requested CPCB to de-list the rivers.

DG, NMCG informed that under Namami Gange, selling of compost to the farmers is being initiated and suggested that a team shall visit to understand the mechanism adopted by the State.

Special Secretary (UDD), Odisha informed that community driven mechanism has been adopted and the price has been fixed by the State Government. The concerned department gets the compost from the nearest ULB and delivers it to the farmers/ plantation programmes.

8. Tripura

Director, NRCD informed that all the 6 identified polluted river stretches in the State are in priority-V. As per MPR submitted by the State, sewage generation is 82 MLD, but as per CPCB report it is 237 MLD. State needs to reconcile this data. There is only one STP of 8 MLD existing in the State, leading to huge gap in sewage treatment facility. The capacity utilization of the STP is only 3 MLD. Another STP of 8 MLD at Agartala is under construction through Smart Cities Mission, the work for which was awarded in February 2020 and so far only piling work has been taken up. The proposed works for combined FSTPs and STPs for 20 ULBs needs to be expedited. In-situ bioremediation has been proposed for 210 drains in the State, and its present status and timeline needs to be informed by the State. On pilot basis, the work order for bio-remediation was issued in July 2022 and the work needs to be expedited. Action taken with regard to the model River Haora needs to be reported in the MPR separately. 256 TPD solid waste processing facility exists against the

total MSW generation of 411 TPD. State needs to provide action proposed for management of this gap in MSW.

Director (Science & Technology), Tripura along with Member Secretary, Tripura PCB and other State Officials attended the meeting. It was informed that in 2016 the rivers were not achieving the desired bathing water quality. However, as per the monitoring data post 2016, the rivers were achieving the desired water quality. Due to fund constraint, the State could not take up any measures on time to bridge the gap of 74 MLD in sewage treatment. State Urban Development Department has planned to install combined FSTP and STP in all the Municipal Corporations. Accordingly, DPRs for 12 ULBs are being prepared for funding under ADB. Action plan for 8 ULBs has already been sent to Swachh Bharat Mission.

To enhance the capacity utilization of existing STP, 104.5 kms. sewerage lines have been connected with the STP, including 9 pumping stations. Septage from Agartala city and surrounding areas are carried in by cesspool emptier vehicle and treated at this plant. For coverage of the remaining part of the area (provision of 34.16 kms. sewerage line and 1590 nos. household connection) to this STP plant, a DPR has been prepared and financial tie up is being explored. With regard to the 8 MLD on-going STP, it was informed that while initially there were some delay, the issue has been resolved and work started. Mobilisation work is on-going for the pilot taken up for insitu bioremediation. Floodplain Zones of 6 polluted river stretches are already identified and illegal encroachments removed. Bamboo plantation on sides of the river banks has been done in collaboration with Forest Department, Tripura.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS highlighted international border issue of pollution due to polluted river discharging from Tripura into Bangladesh. State may take necessary action to resolve the issue.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that Bangladesh has raised the issue of pollution from Akhaura entering into their country. It was made a part of the Agenda of the Joint River Commission meeting recently held. State had given input that a 8 MLD STP is under construction at Akhaura, the work for which was awarded in 2020 and started in February, 2022. The delay was due to funding problem. State has committed to complete the work by December, 2022. It was also learnt that the pollution in Akhaura enters through two other sources namely Kalapania and Katakhal. Therefore, pollution from all three locations/ sources needs to be addressed and State may apprise the plan initiated or proposed.

Due to connectivity issue, response from the State could not be properly recorded. State was directed to provide its submission in written to the Ministry and was directed to adhere to the committed timeline for completion of the on-going STP at Akhaura.

Secretary DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS directed NRCD to highlight in DO letter to CS, Tripura the issue of pollution from Tripura going into Bangladesh and State to take appropriate action on priority.

9. Goa

Director, NRCD informed that there are 11 polluted river stretches in the State. Sewage generation in the State is 112.53 MLD. 9 STPs of 78.35 MLD are operational and complying. 5 STPs of 35.5 MLD are under construction and are in final stages of completion. State may closely monitor the progress of these STPs so as to ensure timely completion. There are 3 proposed STPs of 43 MLD. The low capacity utilization of the existing STPs (51 MLD) is due to non-completion of on-going HSC works and the State needs to expedite the projects for optimum utilization of the STPs. MSW generation in the State is 766 TPD for which processing facility available is only 200 TPD. On-going and proposed SWM projects may be expedited to meet the gap in MSW management. Present status of Model river Sal needs to be provided in detail in the MPR. Status of Action Plan for Coastal Pollution needs to be mentioned in the MPR.

Director (Environment), Goa informed that 350 TPD Solid waste processing facilities are available in the State. Some municipalities are disposing 204 TPD at their level, 10 TPD is being disposed at village level, 225 TPD is being disposed at Panchayat level. In total, 589 TPD is being disposed out of 766 TPD. Gap of 177 TPD exists. Stay order has been issued by Supreme Court for the plan at Daikini and public consultation needs be conducted for the plan at Waina. The implementation of these plans shall resolve the gap in solid waste management.

DG, NMCG enquired about the completion timeline of the 5 STPs in final stage and the local issues being faced at Bandora and Purovarum.

Director (Environment), Goa informed that STPs at Panaji, Baga and Mapusa will be completed by October 2022 and STPs at Kavlem and Colva will be completed by December,

2022. With regard to the proposed STPs, it was informed that local people were reluctant to set up STPs at the identified sites and efforts are being put in to resolve the issue.

10. Andhra Pradesh

Additional Director, NRCD informed that there are 5 polluted river stretches in the State. Total sewage generation in the State is 1503.20 MLD and 45 STP of 535.45 MLD are operational, thus leaving a gap of 967.75 MLD. MPRs are not being received timely. No significant incremental progress has been observed in case of under construction STPs. Even after considering the ongoing and proposed STP projects, there exists a gap of 425.48 MLD in sewage treatment. No progress has been indicated with respect to the STPs of 1302 MLD proposed for 120 ULBs & municipalities. Progress need to be expedited for the 2 CETPs of 3 MLD and house service connection works for 11 MLD STP at Drivers Colony, Nellore. Also, State needs to indicate the Model River selected by the State & Action Plan for Coastal Pollution needs to be submitted.

DG, NMCG indicated that major issue seems to be stagnant incremental progress being reported in the MPR by the State since November, 2021. State may verify the same. Details of other relevant issues such as ground water regulation, floodplain demarcation, etc. needs to be incorporated in the MPR submission.

Special Chief Secretary (Municipal Administration), Andhra Pradesh stated that the existing STP capacity against the 1503.20 MLD sewage generated by State is only 535.45 MLD. Another 506 MLD of sewage will be covered by the 62 under construction STPs. There has been some incremental progress in these STPs and by the next CMC meeting there will be further substantial progress and the same will be updated in the next MPR submissions. Further to bridge the gap of 425 MLD in sewage treatment, STPs are proposed to be installed at 221 locations. Currently State is working on acquisition of lands (~251 acres) for setting up these proposed STPs. Upon completion of these 221 STPs, 100% coverage of liquid waste will be ensured. With regard to the Drivers Colony STP at Nellore, it was informed that State has planned for 1500 house service connection and will ensure its completion by the next CMC meeting.

State generates 6890 TPD of solid waste spread over 123 ULBs of which 4340 TPD is actually being processed. 1420 TPD is processed by waste to composting and Bio CNG plant, 800 TPD through MRF and 2120 TPD through Waste to Energy plants which have been

commissioned in Guntur and Vishakhapatnam. This leaves a gap of 2550 TPD, for which the State is planning for Waste to Compost plant and Waste to Energy plant at Rajahmundry which has been given clearance by Energy Department. 15 independent projects for treating dry and wet waste and 37 integrated solid waste management projects have been awarded. Some of them have site issues which will be sorted out soon and 17 waste to compost plants are in progress. State has a plan to treat 2550 TPD waste. State is trying to clear up all the legacy waste dump yards, some of which are in tendering process and for some works have been awarded and this will be cleared up totally in one and half year time.

DG, NMCG highlighted that for rejuvenation of River Godavari, some financial assistance is being provided by NRCDC, which requires opening of SNA account. Further, it was suggested that if State can expedite the clearing up of legacy waste within one year, it can be a show case as one of the successful programmes in Andhra Pradesh.

Additional Director, NRCDC informed that SNA account has been opened but they are not able to link it with the PFMS. This needs to be checked on priority basis for release of funds.

11. Telangana

Additional Director, NRCDC informed that there are 8 polluted river stretches in the State. Total sewage generation in the State is 2750 MLD and there exists 35 STPs of 905 MLD thus leaving a gap of 1844.95 MLD. MPR is not being received regularly. Site issue with regard to the 100 MLD STP at Reddyapuram needs to be resolved. There exists a gap of 2398 TPD in solid waste management. State may update about the management of e-flows in the rivers as it has been reported that all the rivers in the State are rain fed and non-perennial, due to which e-flow management is not possible.

DG, NMCG stated that the State's submission with regard to all rivers being non-perennial is not correct & may be reviewed.

Member Secretary, Telangana Pollution Control Board informed that on-going STPs will be expedited. HMWSS has proposed completion timeline of the ongoing projects up to June, 2023. Out of 15 STPs, 2 STPs have been dropped because of submergence issue and the proposed effluent shall be diverted to other STPs. With regard to Warangal STP, action has been taken for shifting the site to another location. Commissioner and Director, Municipal Administrator has written a letter to Special Chief Secretary requesting for an amount of Rs. 19 crore for acquiring the land. Except for Reddyapuram, all the STPs works have been

started. With regard to proposed STPs, there are issues in 10 STPs at GHMC level, HMWSS is requesting for Administrative Sanction and it is under active consideration of Special CS. For STPs beyond HMWSS region, Administrative Sanction has been given and M/s Design Green Environmental Services has been appointed for the preparation of DPRs for 72 STPs. There is no gap in industrial pollution management and solid waste management in GHMC area. For other municipalities, Commissioner has already called for tenders. Action is being taken with regard to legacy waste, waste generation and faecal treatment, etc.

Commissioner and Director, CDMA informed that to bridge the gap of 2346 TPD in solid waste, tenders have been called for processing facilities of 2974 TPD capacity for 129 municipal clusters. In GHMC area, Waste to Energy plants and pulverization has been proposed and in other municipalities, pulverization and bio-methanation has been proposed. 7 municipalities have taken up the work on their own. Technical and financial evaluation has been done and price negotiation is in process at Government level and shortly it will be completed. The Bio-remediation works got delayed due to rain, and work will be started soon in 73 municipalities.

ED, HMWSSB informed that 2 new large STPs of 312 MLD & 220 MLD capacities (based on SBR) are being taken up at Nagole and Amberpet to bridge the gap in sewage treatment. By June 2023 all the STPs are planned to be grounded.

On enquiry by DG, NMCG, it was informed that 772 MLD STPs are existing in GHMC and STPs of 1259 MLD are being taken up, totalling to 2031 MLD. A 51 MLD STP already exists at Attapur, and a 64 MLD STP is also being taken up at the same location. Bulkumpet nallah which pollutes Hussain Sagar Lake, shall be tapped and treated at the nearing completion 133 MLD STP at Fatehnagar and treated water shall be released into Hussain Sagar.

DG, NMCG directed State to keep up with the committed timelines.

12. Lakshadweep

Additional Director, NRCDC informed that the major issues with the UT are MPRs not being submitted regularly, gap of 2.77 MLD existing in sewage treatment and status of the 4.5 KLD capacity FSTP remains the same since last 6 months.

Member Secretary, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee informed that MPR upto August, 2022 was submitted on 19.09.2022. With regard to gap in sewage treatment, it was informed that Navi is setting up a STP. Tender has also been floated for 5 KLD STP under Kavarati Smart City and the tender opening date is 27.09.2022.

DG, NMCG raised concern over delay in submission of MPRs. It was directed that MPRs be submitted every month and well in advance before the CMC meetings so as to monitor the progress.

13. Kerala

Additional Director, NRCD informed that there are 21 polluted river stretches in the State. Total sewage generation is 317 MLD and there exists 19 common STPs of 129.476 MLD capacity, leaving a gap of 118.13 MLD. As per the MPR, sewage treatment gap is reported to be 51.314 MLD, but the actual gap is calculated to be 118.13 MLD $\{317 - (129.476 + 0.21 + 69)\}$. 107 MLD STP at Muthathara, Thiruvananthapuram remains underutilized due to inadequate sewer network. There remains a gap of 342 TPD in Solid Waste Management as no significant progress has been achieved with respect to the proposed 8 Waste to Energy plants. The State has requested for expert advice for in-situ treatment.

ACS (Environment), Kerala highlighted that much of sewage management in the State is through fairly efficient and universal system of septic tanks and soak pits. The density and peculiar distribution of population settlement across the State prevents it from establishing extensive sewerage system through piped sewerage. Therefore, it was requested that the same may be considered along with the data submitted for gap in treatment as reported in the MPR.

Member Secretary, Kerala Pollution Control Board informed that 21 polluted river stretches were identified in Kerala of which 1 was in priority-I and others were in priority – IV & V. However, as per the draft report prepared by CPCB, wherein the list of polluted river stretches have been revised based on the latest water quality data, out of 21 stretches, 11 stretches can be de-listed and for the remaining stretches there has been a considerable change in the priorities, depicting improvement in water quality. Further, State is having septic tank system in individual households as per the IS code and that also needs to be considered to reduce the gap in the sewage treatment. For the first time non capping bio-mining has been done in the State in Kureepuzha and has been completed. There are 298 large scale and medium scale water polluting industries and 11000 small scale units. ETPs

have been installed for all these industrial units and consent for the same is given only after the installation of ETPs by the industrial units. Further, Guidance was requested with regard to phyto-remediation and constructed wetlands projects from the Ministry.

ED (Tech), NMCG remarked that largely the septic tanks are being used for individual sewage management in the State and it is quoted that 1011 MLD is being treated through septic tanks and soak pits. **State was directed to provide method adopted by the State for assessing the quantity of sewage being treated through the septic tanks. Efficacy of this system needs to be ascertained by the State. Compliance status of the existing STPs needs to be provided in the MPRs. No significant progress has been achieved in on-going STPs.**

Scientist D, CPCB informed that the river water qualities for the years 2019 and 2021 have been assessed at CPCB and a draft report was prepared. The draft report was shared with the States for comments. The rivers have not been de-listed at present. After considering the comments from the State, the report shall be finalized and published.

14. Puducherry

Additional Director, NRCD highlighted that there are 2 polluted river stretches in the UT. Total sewage generation is 92 MLD and there exists 5 STPs of 56 MLD and one oxidation pond of 12.5 MLD, leaving a gap of 23.5 MLD in sewage treatment. MPRs are not being received timely and to avoid delay the State may send the MPRs through mail as well. Status of the 2 proposed STPs each of capacity 3 MLD at Puducherry and Karikal remains same. Status of the 2 non-operational STPs is not reported in the MPR. Action taken with regard to 4 non-complaint ETPs needs to be provided. State may indicate directions issued with respect to immersion of idols, puja materials, etc.

DG, NMCG directed UT to expedite the works of the proposed STP projects. Action taken with respect to immersion of idols, puja materials, etc in rivers was sought.

Secretary (Environment) cum Chairman, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee informed that DPRs are ready for the proposed STPs and shall be taken up under AMRUT. These shall be completed by March, 2023. It was assured that MPRs will be submitted regularly on time. Further, it was informed that closure directions have been issued to 2 non-complying ETPs and remaining 2 non-complying ETPs have complied with the discharge norms. With regard

to the Solid Waste Management, it was informed that out of 416 TPD of MSW generated, work order has been issued for installing processing facilities of 217 TPD and it shall be commissioned soon. For treatment of remaining waste, tenders are being prepared and will be floated shortly. It was informed that the idols and pooja materials are immersed in the sea and directions received from the Ministry shall be complied with.

15. Assam

Scientist B, NRCD informed that State has proposed 3 STPs of 187 MLD under JICA funding. Land acquisition has been completed and action for hiring of Project Management Consultancy (PMC) is being undertaken. The project is expected to be completed in 2 year duration. State needs to provide completion timeline for under construction 2 MLD capacity STP at Nagaon and six other ULBs. State Government needs to expedite action for the proposed 2 MLD capacity each STP cum FSTPs at Mangdaloi, Tezpur, Jorhat proposed under SBM, which are currently in DPR stage. Similarly, project for 2 MLD STP capacity cum 10 KLD FSTP and 11 km sewerage for Silchar, currently in DPR stage proposed under AMRUT 2.0 needs to be expedited. Out of 408 water polluting industries, only 344 units have ETPs of total 28.78 MLD. Action taken against remaining 64 units needs to be indicated. Total MSW generation in Guwahati is about 550 TPD and only 12.5 TPD treatment capacity exists. RDF-Compost Plant has been proposed with capacity of treating 150 TPD in phase-I, for which tender has been already floated. Work has started at Belortol Pachim Boragaon. This needs to be expedited. In previous MPRs it was submitted that 38 Waste to Compost plants of 169 TPD will be completed in May, 2022. State may indicate the present status of the same. 1 CBWTF at Barpeta was to be commissioned in June 2022 and 1 CBWTF is proposed at Tezpur. State Govt. may indicate its present status.

Commissioner Secretary (Environment), Assam along with Commissioner Secretary (Urban) and Member Secretary (Assam PCB) attended the meeting. It was informed that State Government of Assam had submitted a request to CPCB for de-listing 35 polluted river stretches as highlighted in the 2018 report of CPCB. Of the remaining 9 polluted river stretches, 5 are in Guwahati. It was also informed that there has been improvement in the water quality of Borsola in Guwahati where the priority has changed from priority-I to priority-III due to efforts put up by Development Authority for the last one year by diverting the sewage and installation of large number of silt traps.

With regard to JICA funded projects for construction of 3 STPs of 65 MLD, 62 MLD and 60 MLD capacity at Silsakoo Beel, near Borsola Beel and Paschim Boragaon respectively, it was informed that clearance from DEA has been received and preliminary works have started. As the STP project will be completed within 7 years, parallely the State Government has started work for implementation of FSTP in Guwahati.

DG, NMCG directed the State Government to revisit the proposed duration of these projects as the timelines were too long. Commissioner Secretary (Urban), Assam further informed that work for implementation of 2 MLD STP at Nagaon has started under State's own resources. However, it was mentioned that for Silchar and Dibrugarh, STP works are being proposed under AMRUT 2 and 3 respectively. Clearance from the Apex Committee meeting of AMRUT Mission following which, preparation of DPR will commence. For six other towns, STPs of 12.5 MLD have been proposed under SBM 2, clearance from CPHEEO has been received and approval of MoHUA is awaited.

Deputy Adviser, MoHUA informed that approval has been cleared for funding and is in approval file for first funding installment.

DG, NMCG directed MoHUA to give Assam priority as there is no sewage treatment capacity available in the State.

Commissioner Secretary (Urban), Assam informed that 150 TPD plant at Belortol Pachim Boragaon has started with completion timeline of 18 months. 119 TPD processing facilities were supposed to be completed by May 2022, of which 100 TPD has been completed and remaining 19 TPD (organic waste converter) for 38 ULBs shall be commissioned within 3 months.

State official informed that 1 CBWTF at Barpeta is already commissioned. With regard to the 64 industries where no ETPs were installed, it was informed that these are small units such as pathological laboratories and hotels that have not applied for the consent to operate. The State informed that action in this regard has been taken and the issue is expected to be resolved in a month's time. With regard to hazardous waste management, it was informed that presently hazardous waste is being sent to Dalmia Cement Plant for incineration. Discussions with Oil India Limited and with West Bengal Pollution Control Board are being carried out for sending the hazardous waste to TSDF site at Haldia, West Bengal.

DG, NMCG suggested that State may also consider setting up of decentralized modular STPs with Johkasou technology for small towns with lesser sewage generation. It was directed to expedite implementation of all ongoing projects in the State to meet the timelines of NGT.

16. Sikkim

Scientist B, NRCD highlighted that 3.25 MLD STP at Gangtok Zone III is having 72% progress and has of completion timeline of December, 2023. State may expedite the works. State also needs to expedite implementation of projects for Mangan (0.98 MLD STP), Geyzing (1.8 MLD STP) & Chungthang (0.72 MLD STP) sanctioned recently under NRCP. Land acquisition for proposed 3.63 MLD STP at Namchi and 1.6 MLD STP at Jorethang may also be expedited. Effort needs to be put in for early commissioning of 0.02 MLD ETP.

DG, NMCG highlighted the issue of land allocation to Central Water Commission at Gangtok. State was directed to resolve the long pending issue as the same is being regularly pursued by Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti. This also led to delay in releasing funds for the ongoing projects under NRCP in Sikkim.

Chief Secretary, Sikkim attended the meeting along with the State officials. It was informed that on 19.09.2022, officials of State Government along with CWC officials inspected land belonging to Animal Husbandry Department which has been recommended for allotment for construction of CWC building. Approval from Chief Minister, Sikkim is awaited.

Secretary (PHED), Sikkim requested for early release of funds for the ongoing projects for their timely completion. With regard to 3.63 MLD STP at Namchi, it was informed that there has been opposition from the locals and the State is doing its best to acquire the land. With regard to land for 1.6 MLD STP at Jorethang, forest clearance is in process. For proposed STPs at Rabong and Soreng, source of funding is being explored.

Further, it was informed that 4 polluted river stretches (all in priority V) in the State were identified by CPCB in its report of 2018. However, as per the latest draft report of CPCB with revised polluted river stretches, all the rivers in the State are achieving the desired bathing water quality and no river is categorized as polluted.

17. Mizoram

Principal Secretary (Environment), Mizoram informed that solid waste processing facility at Kolasib is already completed and operational. Similarly for Champhai, substantial amount of

work for SW facility has been done and there are some problems associated with land, which is being sorted out. About 50% of the gap in solid waste treatment lies in Aizawl, and for addressing the issue, DPR is almost ready. In other towns - Serchhip, Mamit, Saitual, Khawzawl and Hnahthial, construction of solid waste treatment facilities have been completed and State Urban Department has been asked to submit list of machineries within a month's time. It is expected that by early 2023, all these SWM facilities will be fully operational. However, not much MSW work has been taken up in rural area. Therefore, a Committee has been constituted for framing road map and action plan to tackle solid waste problem in rural areas. Industrial pollution is negligible in the State as most of the industrial units are small scale and are equipped with ETPs. Further, it was informed that a River Protection Bill that will provide a framework for combining developmental needs with river water protection from pollution is being developed and is in final stage. The Bill is expected to be passed in the next Assembly session.

18. Manipur

Scientist B, NRCD highlighted that there exists a gap of 88 MLD in sewage treatment. State needs to ensure the ongoing STPs of 1 MLD (60% progress) and 16 MLD (98% progress) at Imphal are completed within the committed timeline of December, 2022. The 49 MLD STP at Imphal, reported to be under tendering needs to be implemented expeditiously. MPR needs to clearly depict the total quantity of industrial effluent generated from the 31 water polluting industries. Despite having 34 water polluting industrial units operating in the State, there is no ETP installed so far. Implementation of 3 ETPs proposed at Takyelpat, Tera Urak & Kuraopokpi needs to be accelerated. Construction of drainage system from 5 industrial units to Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Nilakuthi Food Park may also be expedited. Status of proposal for rectification of existing non-operational 400 KLD capacity CETP may be appraised. Completion timeline for under construction 137 TPD MSW plants may be indicated.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Manipur informed that 1 MLD under construction STP is 65% complete while the 16 MLD STP is 98% complete and is under trial run. Tender was floated for 49 MLD STP proposed under NDB funding and in a matter of a week the final compilation of bidding will be done for sending to High Tender Committee and by first week of October, 2022, tender will be finalized. 31 water polluting industries not having ETPs have been closed down. However, DPRs have been completed for setting up 3 ETPs

proposed at Takyelpat, Tera Urak & Kuraopokpi. Proposal for construction of drainage system from 5 industrial units and for rectification of non-functional 400 KLD capacity CETP amounting to Rs.1.77 crore is now pending with the State Finance Department for more than three months. Finance Secretary was requested to consider this matter on top priority so that implementation starts at the earliest. Out of under construction 137 TPD MSW facilities in the State, 100 TPD Waste to Compost plant at Lamdeng is complete and will be fully operational from October, 2022. Of the remaining 37 TPD of Compost pits and segregation sheds, 22 TPD is completed and the remaining 15 TPD will be completed by December, 2022. Further, it was informed that out of 9564 house connections to the existing 27 MLD STP at Imphal, 6144 connections have been completed and the remaining 35% house connections will be completed by October, 2022.

DG, NMCG requested State to expedite completion of 16 MLD STP as the same is likely to be inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti.

19. Meghalaya

Scientist B, NRCD highlighted that against 75 MLD of sewage generated in the State, treatment capacity of 2.6 MLD only exists. 0.04 MLD FSSM plant at Khliehriat is yet to be made operational. State needs to expedite implementation of 5 STPs of total capacity 13.42 MLD & 1 FSSM of 0.35 MLD at Shillong and 50 KLD FSTP at Jowai. Phyco-remediation funded project under MEPRF (Meghalaya Environment Protection and Restoration Fund) is complete for Lukha river but yet to be commissioned. Similar work has started for Kyrhukhla River. Status of the 5 ETPs of 0.002 MLD each at Tura is reported to be under construction since long. 4 Waste to Recovery Centres at Shillong of 2 TPD capacity each are existing. 1 unit is yet to be made operational. Status of the 2 Waste to Compost facilities– 50 TPD at Tura & 15 TPD at Nongpoh is same since past one year and these are yet to be made operational. Similarly, 1 Composting Plant of 0.1 TPD at Khliehriat is under trial since past one year.

State official informed that 75 MLD of sewage generation reported previously by the State was found to be on a higher side. The same was reworked by the State and came out to be 51 MLD and will be placed before the State Technical Level for approval. Thus, taking this revised total sewage generation in the State, the gap in sewage treatment will be 21.86 MLD after taking into account the ongoing and proposed sewerage projects of 30.86 MLD.

Updated data will be submitted in the next MPR. The 0.04 MLD FSTP at Khliehriat is now operational and cess pool vehicles are already in place. The progress of setting up 5 onsite STPs (13.42 MLD total capacity) is now 50% and expected to complete by March, 2023. 0.35 MLD FSTP at Shillong is 80% complete and is expected to be completed before March, 2023. 50 KLD FSTP at Jowai is having 35% progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2023. Work is under way for Phyco-remediation of Lukha river and Kyrhukhla river, as there has been extension of stretch by 36 km. Progress of work also got affected by heavy monsoon. All 4 Waste to Recovery Centres of 2 TPD capacity each at Shillong are operational. A new Waste to Energy facility is also going to be installed in the same location as 50 TPD Waste to Compost facility at Tura and an agreement has been made with the private agency for operation and maintenance of the same. Not much progress has been achieved with regard to 15 TPD compost plant at Nongpoh, training of operators will be completed at the earliest for making it operational. Composting Plant of 0.1 TPD capacity at Khliehriat is now operational. The State Government has requested NRCD to consider the new proposal submitted for insitu treatment of 11 drains at Jowai amounting to Rs.19.42 crore.

State needs to provide updated information in their MPRs. Regarding the proposal submitted by the State for insitu treatment of 11 drains, it was informed that the proposal has been examined at NRCD and observations of the same have been communicated to the State for necessary action.

20. Nagaland

It was informed that due to State Legislative Assembly, higher officials of the State could not attend the CMC meeting. **As the last MPR from the State was received for the month of February 2022, which has already been discussed in previous meetings of CMC, State was not taken up for consideration and was directed to ensure timely submission of MPRs.**

21. Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli

The last MPR received from the UT was for November, 2021. Issue remains with regard to underutilized 13 MLD STP at DDNH, status of the proposed 16 MLD STP at Nani Daman and submission of Action Plan for Coastal Pollution. **UT was directed to ensure timely**

submission of updated MPRs and representation of higher officials of the UT in the CMC meetings.

22. Jammu & Kashmir

Director, NRCD informed that there are 9 polluted river stretches in the U.T. Sewage generation in the UT is 523 MLD for which there are 15 STPs of 139.40 MLD. The capacity utilization of the existing STPs is 88 MLD due to low coverage of HSC and other lateral sewers yet to be taken up. 86 MLD STPs are under construction and 123 MLD STPs are proposed. Huge gap of 384 MLD in sewage treatment exists at present. Considering the under construction and proposed STPs, the gap shall reduce to 175 MLD. State needs to indicate action proposed to bridge the gap in sewage treatment.

The status of 3 STPs in Jammu remains the same since long. The 10 MLD STP is under refurbishment while the utilization of other 27 MLD and 30 MLD STP is one third of its capacity. With regard to the Devika river project, it was informed that a site visit was undertaken by NRCD on 13th September, 2022. STP at Zone - 2 (4 MLD) & STP at Zone - 3 (1.6 MLD) are likely to be made operational by end of September, 2022 while works of STP at Zone – 1 (8 MLD) would remain in progress. 5 IPS are operational and within 15 to 30 days another 4 IPS would be made operational. The fund release for Devika project is on hold as UT needs to update the PFMS portal. 60 MLD under construction STP at Noorbag, Srinagar was previously funded through JNNURM is now being taken up by the UT from their funds. For making the plant operational, HSC and sewer network needs to be expedited. Solid waste generation in UT is 1500 TPD and the treatment facility is limited to 500 TPD.

Chief Engineer, UED informed that gap in sewage treatment is proposed to be fulfilled through JICA funding under Integrated Water Supply and Sewerage Management Scheme for Jammu & Srinagar, wherein 125 MLD treatment capacity for Kashmir Valley and 75 MLD for Jammu city are proposed to be taken up. The projects have been flagged in the meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning & Development Department. The projects are expected to start from next financial year. To resolve the issue of low capacity utilization of STPs, UT has floated 3-4 project under AMRUT 2 and UT Capex that envisage the balance of the HSC for sewerage networks. There are also projects being taken up for I&D of 13 nallahs. The civil works for STP 1 of the Devika river project is almost complete. The

sewerage scheme for 60 MLD STP at Noorbag is under execution and expected to be operational by December 2022.

The issue of PFMS portal related to transfer of funds has been taken up with NIC and Finance Department of the State and an official shall be deputed to the Central Government to finalize the issue, which is expected to be resolved within a few days.

On enquiry by DG NMCG, CE UED informed that the proposed 200 MLD STPs could not be taken up under AMRUT 2 as only Rs.856 crore was available under the sewerage, water supply, rejuvenation and administrative and office expenses under AMRUT 2.

DG, NMCG highlighted that one proposal for Banganga is with NRCD. With regard to the proposal, CE UED informed that land has been acquired from Shri Vaishnu Devi Mata Shrine Board and tenders floated for Project Management Consultants. The other plot is available from Katra Development Authority.

ED (Tech) NMCG highlighted that for industries without ETPs, closure orders were issued for 11 industries and proceedings were initiated for another 29 units. UT was directed to indicate the status for those 29 industries.

Commissioner Secretary (Forest), J&K informed that closure orders were issued to industries not complying with standards and without ETPs. 8 more units were further closed. CTO was not issued to those remaining industries without ETPs.

With regard to the 200 MLD proposed STPs, DG NMCG suggested that JICA funding is a time taking financial assistance and State may explore other options as well.

Secretary, DOWR, RD & GR, MoJS directed NRCD to write DO letter to Chief Secretary, J&K regarding the huge gap of sewage treatment in the UT. Though STPs are being proposed under JICA funding, however the issue needs to be reviewed and monitored regularly at CS level. As per the obligation in respect to the NGT order, the gap in sewage treatment should not have been there in the first place and since the gap persists, UT may take very quick steps to close this gap. The letter to also indicate that all the water polluting industries operating without ETPs should be closed down.

Commissioner Secretary (Forest), J&K further informed that 11 out of 34 industries without ETP have already been closed and closure proceeding for remaining 23 industries in Kashmir and 6 units in Jammu region, has been initiated.

23. Haryana

Senior Monitoring Expert, NMCG informed that State needs to submit MPRs regularly and timely. As per the MPR (May 2022), Haryana has sufficient sewage treatment capacity available. There is sewage generation of 1495 MLD in the State against the existing treatment capacity of 1834 MLD. In Yamuna basin, there is sewage generation of 1086 MLD against the existing 59 STPs of 1074 MLD. The main issue is non-compliance of STPs. Out of these 59 STPs, 26 STPs of 374 MLD are reported to be non-complying and discharge from these STPs is also affecting Delhi region. Of the 26 non-complying STPs (374 MLD) reported in Yamuna basin, 1 STPs in Kurkshetra, 4 STPs in Panipat, 4 STPs in Sonapat, 5 STPs in Rohtak, 5 STPs in Jhajjar/ Bahadurgarh, 8 STPs in Nuh & Palwal, 1 STP in Faridabad and 2 STPs in Gurugram are reported to be non-complying. Many STPs are non-complying with regard to Fecal Coliform (FC). The progress of two under-construction STPs in Faridabad is not satisfactory. Timelines for completion of projects are observed unrealistic, which needs to be revised on actual basis. Similarly, in Ghaggar river, 22 STPs out of 62 STPs are non-complying and in other areas, 20 STPs out of 35 STPs are non-complying. Also, many of the STPs are non-complying with regard to Fecal Coliform (FC). For industrial pollution, 19 CETPs of 190.1 MLD are operational and complying and 5 CETPs of 22 MLD are under construction and 5 CETPs of 145.5 MLD are at proposal stage.

ED (Tech), NMCG raised an issue of huge discharge of untreated municipal and industrial wastewater from Faridabad, Palwal & Hodal through drains into river Yamuna, which is affecting water quality of river Yamuna at Mathura-Vrindavan. Faridabad is generating approx. 200 MLD of municipal and industrial wastewater. There are two STPs of 52.5 (45+7.5) MLD and out of 2 STP, 45 MLD STP is non-complying. Similarly, Palwal is generating approx. 100 MLD wastewater flow and discharging into river Yamuna through Gaunchi drain. Palwal has 3 STPs of 16.5 MLD, all of which are non-complying. Same case is with Hodal also. There is an urgent need to add sufficient treatment capacity in these cities. Other issue is non-compliance of STPs w.r.t. Fecal Coliform. There are also coordination issues among different agencies (PHED, MCF, HSVP, ULB, Irrigation) in Haryana. For solid waste management, Haryana is processing 3115 TPD against generation of 5523 TPD of municipal solid waste (MSW). So there is a gap of 2408 TPD in processing of MSW.

DG, NMCG asked the Haryana State agency to clarify on the above issues.

Member Secretary, Haryana State Pollution Control Board informed that progress of all projects are reviewed regularly at the level of Chief Secretary, Haryana and all projects will be completed on time. HSPCB also informed that regular sampling of STPs are taken by their Regional Officers (ROs) and suitable actions have been taken against faulty plants.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS suggested that a DO letter to Chief Secretary, Haryana may be put up highlighting the issues of gap in sewage treatment in few cities affecting the river water quality and non-compliance of the STPs.

24. Delhi

Senior Monitoring Expert, NMCG informed that estimated sewage generation in Delhi is 3491 MLD for which 35 STPs of 2874 MLD are in operation as per MPR of August 2022. The utilization capacity is reported to be 2410 MLD (84%). There is a gap of 618 MLD in sewage treatment at present and 1082 MLD untreated discharge is going into river Yamuna. In March 2022, only 8 STPs out of 34 STPs are reported to be complying. In current MPR (Aug, 2022), 22 STPs of 1936 MLD out of 33 STPs are reported to be non-complying and 04 STPs (Kondli IV, Nilothi-I, Pappankala-II, Mehrauli) are not meeting the design norms also. For industrial effluent control, 3 CETPs (Badli, Jhilmil and Lawrence Road) out of 13 are non-complying. Compliance of CETPs remains an issue. Now NEERI has submitted all reports and the upgradation work of all CETPs have to be transferred to DJB for further implementation of works. In solid waste management, Delhi is generating 11357 TPD municipal solid waste. Delhi is processing 5283 TPD against the existing processing facility of 5361 TPD. So there is a gap of 6074 TPD in MSW processing.

ED (Tech), NMCG added an issue of non-compliance of STPs and discharge of 3018 MLD (1082 MLD untreated + 1936 MLD from non-compliance STPs) into river Yamuna.

Delhi was directed to provide clarifications with regard observations made in the presentation.

Member Drainage, Delhi Jal Board informed that the sewage generation in Delhi is 768 MGD against the existing installed treatment capacity of 632 MGD and Delhi will have total treatment capacity of 931 MGD by Dec 2023. Till Dec 2022, 97 MGD treatment capacity through ongoing rehabilitation of STP projects will be added to have total 729 MGD treatment capacity in Delhi. As far as issue of non-compliance of STPs, these STPs were

designed on old norms. DJB has invited tenders of 5 packages for upgradation and enhancement of these STPs at design parameters of BOD-10 and TSS -10 mg/l. The work of two packages (I & III) was awarded on 14/07/2022 and scheduled to be completed by Aug 2023. Rest packages are under process of award. DJB has planned for upgradation and augmentation of all old existing STPs by Dec 2023 as per new norms through adding integrated fixed film activated sludge (IFAS), increased aeration, Disc Filter, UV disc filter, UV disinfection & odour control. The utilization capacity of the STPs shall increase after completion of the sewer lines in un-sewered areas.

DG, NMCG asked DJB about the status of ongoing Rithala, Okhla and Kondli STPs and status of installing around 50 decentralized modular STPs (DSTPs) based on Johkasou in different areas in Delhi.

Member Drainage, DJB informed that proposal of DSTPs work is in initial stage. Ongoing works of Okhla and Kondli will be completed by December 2022 and Rithala STP by March 2023.

ED (Tech), NMCG also asked status of transferring of all CETPs to DJB for management and upgradation of CETPs.

Commissioner (Industries), Delhi informed that approval of Hon'ble LG, Delhi has been received for transferring of CETPs to DJB and they are issuing notices to all CETP's societies within 15 days after handing over to DJB.

DG, NMCG directed DJB to take up works of upgradation of CETPs immediately and asked about the status of notices to pollution industries and closing or penalty on noncompliance of industries.

Member Secretary, DPCC informed that earlier they had imposed environmental compensation on 10 CETPs, and now non-compliance cases of CETPs have reduced to 3. Several societies have approached Hon'ble High Court and got the stay on environmental compensation.

25. Himachal Pradesh

Senior Monitoring Expert, NMCG informed that as per the MPR (August 2022), the estimated sewage generation in the State is 191 MLD for which 76 STPs of 126.02 MLD capacity (addition of 8 new STPs of total 4.783 MLD) are in operation. The utilization

capacity is reported to be 84.72 MLD. There is a gap of 64.5 MLD in treatment capacity. Through alternative technology (Soak Pits, Septic Tank), 106 MLD of sewage is being treated due to prevailing geographical conditions. Only 3 STPs out of 76 STPs are reported to be non-complying with HPPCB norms. For industrial effluent, 52.41 MLD treatment capacity (including 25 MLD CETP at Baddi) is available against the generation of 45.42 MLD industrial effluent in HP. There is one 25 MLD CETP at Baddi which is operational and complying. There is one CETP of 5 MLD at Kala Amb which is commissioned in May 2022. One CETP of 2 MLD capacity at Paonta Sahib is in proposal stage. In Markanda River polluted stretch, FC values are observed out of range.

Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board informed that a gap of 64.5 MLD in treatment capacity is due to rural population and not from the urban population, which is being treated by alternative technology (Septic tanks, etc). Due to geographical locations, treatment of sewage from these rural areas are not viable to connect with existing STP in that area. In urban areas, more STPs are coming up and under approval stage. There is no direct discharge of sewage flow from urban area. There are 7 polluted river stretches (1 in Priority I, II & III each and 4 in Priority V) and as per latest monitoring data in all stretches, BOD values are less than 3. There is improvement in 2 polluted stretches i.e. Markanda river and Sirsa river, both connected to Haryana border. Further, the proposal of 2 MLD CETP at Paonta Sahib is in pipeline and is under process of getting funds from State Government. The connected ETPs in that area are monitored from time to time.

26. Madhya Pradesh

Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG informed that the total sewage generation in the State is 2183.65 MLD. 51 STPs of total 1175.49 MLD capacity are operational. The present treatment capacity gap in the State is 1008.16 MLD. 54 STPs of 581.29 MLD are under construction, of which 6 STPs of 110 MLD are under trial run and 6 STPs of 30.05 MLD are under proposal/tender stage. A gap of 380 MLD in sewage treatment capacity exists, even after considering the under construction and proposed STPs. Functioning of the existing STPs are being reported to be satisfactory. However, 2 STPs at Indore (12 and 78 MLD) are reported to be non-complying. With regard to industrial pollution and solid waste management, the status is reported to be same as submitted in previous CMC meeting. There are 22 polluted river stretches in the State. As per the MPR for the month of July 2022

submitted by the State, water quality is not satisfactory in the stretch of river Betwa, river Chambal, river Kailsot, river Khan and river Kshipra. Water quality data is not reported for river Mandakini and river Kolar.

State official informed that 1 STP has recently completed in Bhopal of 20 MLD capacity, and thus the number of existing STPs has increased from 51 to 52 and treatment capacity increased from 1175.49 to 1195.49 MLD. To bridge the gap of 380 MLD in sewage treatment, projects will be taken up under AMRUT-2.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS enquired whether the DPRs have been sanctioned or not for projects proposed under AMRUT 2. It was instructed that details about proposed plan may also be reflected in the MPRs.

State official informed that DPRs have been prepared, but in first phase water supply projects will be sanctioned and in second & third phase sewerage projects will be sanctioned. The 2 STPs at Indore reported to be non-compliant are stabilization ponds based on old treatment technologies. The same shall be dismantled and new STPs shall be constructed under AMRUT 2. State informed that DPRs for 3 I&D with STP projects for towns - Indore, Ujjain and Nagda have been submitted to NMCG.

DG, NMCG informed that a team of NMCG will visit the project sites to review the proposed works at Indore, Ujjain and Nagda. Based on the site visit report, NMCG shall take necessary action. Further, State needs to submit updated MPRs for proper review in the meetings.

27. West Bengal

State informed that there were 17 polluted river stretches in the State, out of which 1 river stretch falls in priority I (River Vidyadhari), 1 river stretch falls in priority II (River Mahananda), 3 river stretch fall in priority III (Churni, Dwarka & Ganga), 4 river stretches fall in priority IV (River Damodar, Kanshi, Jalangi & Mathabhanga) & 8 river stretches fall in priority V (river Barakar, Silabati, Rupnarayan, Dwarkeswar, Mayurakshi, Kaljani, Karola & Teesta). Due to the continuous monitoring and supervision work, it is indicated in the latest draft CPCB report that West Bengal has been successful in de-listing 4 polluted river stretches, namely Kaljani, Karola, Mayurakshi and Silabati. The State is now having 13 polluted river stretches.

The total sewage generation in the State is 2758.07 MLD. A total of 46 STPs, including EKW, with cumulative capacity of 1745.35 MLD are operational, 11 nos. STPs (196.85 MLD) are under construction, 6 nos. STPs (246.70 MLD) are under renovation and 30 nos. STPs (678 MLD) are under proposal/tender stage. The present treatment capacity gap in the State is 569.45 MLD. It was informed that after completing the STPs which are under proposal/tender stage, the capacity gap will be filled. 20 MLD STP capacity exists as private STP of an industrial township and housing complex.

State informed that Karola River has been adopted as Model River for in-situ treatment process, which has been successfully completed and disinfection process is going on. Similar in-situ treatment for pollution abatement of other 8 rivers have been replicated for treating 95 MLD, namely Kaljani/ Karola/ Mayurakshi/ Dwarkeswar/ Shilabati / Kanshi/ Rupnarayan/ Jalangi Rivers.

State informed that Department of UD & MA has framed a policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management for the urban areas of West Bengal. As pilot projects, two FSTPs will be setup in Kharagpur and Siliguri with technical guidance of IIT-Kharagpur.

With regard to Ghat projects, it was informed that 11 nos. of Ghats have been completed in Garulia (Executed by EPIL), Kalna (Executed by KMDA) and Katwa (Executed by KMDA) and have already been handed over to the respective Municipalities during quarter June 2021. Two Ghats under KMDA execution at Agradwip and Dainhat are in progress.

With regard to Solid Waste Management intervention, bio-mining of legacy waste has already been undertaken in 90 out of 107 legacy dumpsites in the State. House to house collection of solid waste has already reached 99% level and segregation at source has reached 45% so far. DG, NMCG enquired about the legacy dump of Kamarhati-Baranagar STP site. Principal Secretary, UD&MA informed that removal of legacy dump next to Baranagar in Promod Nagar has started.

Principal Secretary, UD&MA raised the issue that since the calorific value of solid waste is very low, they are not getting the good partners for RDF Pellet technology for waste to wealth plants. It was also informed that 6 nos. STPs have been sanctioned in AMRUT 2 nos. for Mahananda, 1 each for Vidhyadhari, Baranagar, South Dum-Dum and North Dum-Dum.

DG, NMCG stated that an alternative option may also be explored, e.g. pavement bricks can be made through solid waste and may be used in ongoing construction works. It was also

informed that an MoU is being signed with Power Ministry by NMCG for re-using the treated wastewater.

PS, UD&MA also raised the issue of RDF fuel being generated in solid waste processing. It was also suggested that utilization of the fuel may also be stressed with the energy utilizing Power Plant sectors.

ED (Tech), NMCG raised the issue about the water quality of Ganga stretch in West Bengal which has high BOD and unacceptable faecal coliform levels and there is not much significant improvement in this area. In West Bengal, 220 nos drains have been tapped and 477 nos drains are yet to be tapped. This has been made part of report submitted to NGT. Action Plan may be submitted for tapping these 477 drains. Further, there are number of projects going on, State may provide the details of drains being tapped in these projects.

Principal Secretary (UD&MA), West Bengal stated that earlier the liquid waste was treated at STPs and sludge was dumped to open land. The treatment of septage and transportation of septage from septic tank was not in good condition. Faecal coliform is really the matter of concern and to treat the septage, State has adopted the FSTP policy to treat the septage and this will help to reduce the faecal coliform levels. DPRs for 2 FSTPs have been submitted to NMCG.

DG, NMCG stated that State may look-up the feasibility of FSTP as due to heavy rainfall in West Bengal, FSTP may not suitable for the location. PS, UD&MA informed that two FSTPs are functional one in Pramod Nagar and other is North Dum Dum capacity 30 KLD each and both are functioning well. 1 FSTP at Baidyabati of capacity of 120 KLD to cater to nearby 6 Municipalities is under repairing stage. Faecal Sludge is now being co-treated in the existing STPs at Barrackpore and Gayeshpur Municipalities.

28. Uttarakhand

Senior Environment Specialist, NMCG informed that the State generates approximately 329 MLD of sewage. 67 STPs of 397 MLD exist, which are being utilized at 236 MLD capacity (approx. 60%). Out of 67, 64 STPs are reported to be operational and 63 STPs are compliant. 3 STPs are non-operational, of which 1 STP at Rudrapryag was damaged due to natural calamity. Over all treatment of 236 MLD is quite satisfactory. 16 STPs of 135 MLD are under construction, 6 STPs of 15.05 MLD are under tendering and 9 STPs of 11.06 MLD are

proposed. Further, it is informed that all 3 CETPs existing in the State are complying. It is also informed that NMCG has provided financial approval for restoration of the affected units of STPs damaged due to natural calamity at Devprayag, Karanprayag, Nandprayag and Chamoli- Gopeshwar.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that all 63 STPs are found to be complying with standard notified by MoEF &CC. However as per standard prescribed by Hon'ble NGT, 50 STPs are complying with the discharge norms, while 14 STPs with majority in Kumaon Mandal (10 old STPs) are non-complying to the parameters of BOD, TSS & Fecal Coliform as per norm prescribed by Hon'ble NGT. It is also directed that SPMG /UKPJN should organise surprise inspection of Hotels/ Restaurants & Dharmshalas/ Ashrams close to the river bank and issue show cause notices to the defaulter Hotels & Dharmshalas / Ashrams discharging waste water directly into Ganga & its tributaries.

DG, NMCG expressed his displeasure over the unavailability of land for 3 STP sites at Kichha, Sitarganj & Hempur Ismile, which still remains unresolved in the ongoing project of Udham Singh Nagar under Namami Gange programme and directed that SPMG/ UKPJN should ensure availability of required land with proper approach road for STP/SPS and I&D project prior to the bidding. Status of solid waste management in the State, especially with regard to solid waste dumps in Uttarkashi was sought.

Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board informed that UPJN has conducted surprise inspection visit on regular basis and till now show cause notices have been issued to defaulting five Hotels. With respect to Udham Singh Nagar project, land has been identified at 08 STP sites and 07 STP sites handed over to executing agency, 01 STP site is to be transferred from Pantnagar Agriculture University. Land for Kichha STP will be purchased by October, 2022. State PCB had allotted funds to all District Magistrates and as per the directions of Chief Secretary, Uttarakhand a drive was carried out with regard to solid waste dumps along the road side.

Official from Urban Development Department, Uttarakhand informed that solid waste dumps in Uttarkashi is being taken to alternate land at Ghazipur and boundary has been made at the existing site. Manpower has also been deployed for segregation of waste and transferred 200 tonnes of compost soil to gardens and parks.

DG, NMCG suggested that SPMG /UKPJN may prepare a master list of DPR on priority basis, especially for Kumaon Mandal. The prepared DPR should have basic and bankable data for necessitating conceptualization of project for abatement of pollution in river Yamuna. It is also instructed that State may explore the sites wherever STPs based on Johkasou technology can be installed.

29. Uttar Pradesh

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that against estimated sewage generation of 5500 MLD, 3659 MLD is being treated through 118 STPs. Out of these 118 STPs, 114 STPs are operational with 78% capacity utilization. 27 projects (47 STPs) having 962 MLD capacity are under construction. Another 2 STPs at Meerut & Saharanpur of 355 MLD are under tendering, thereby leaving a treatment capacity gap of 508 MLD. To bridge the gap, 16 projects of 969 MLD are under DPR preparation stage.

Further, critical issues were also highlighted such as (i) increase in number of non-compliant STPs from previously reported 25 to 30; (ii) non submission of MPRs on a monthly basis; (iii) timelines for completion of 10 STPs of 328 MLD capacity by Sep/ Dec'22 (needs close monitoring).

With respect to industrial pollution management, it was informed that 4 CETPs out of 7 are reported to be compliant and 1 CETP at Jajmau is under construction. However, ED (Tech), NMCG indicated that as per inspections carried by CPCB, only 1 CETP at Pilkhaun, Hapur is compliant. This implies variation in data between CPCB and State PCB

With respect to municipal solid waste, it was informed that out of total 14710 TPD MSW generation, 10433 TPD is being processed. 18 waste processing plants are functional having 6020 TPD treatment capacity. 5 plants of 325 TPD capacity at Fatehpur, Sambhal, Badaun, Mirzapur & Ballia are reported to in dispute with the operator and revival plans for Sambhal, Badaun, Mirzapur & Ballia are being prepared by C&DS – Jal Nigam. The land disputes for 2 plants at Kasganj & Basti are being resolved. Further, 36 plants of 4305 TPD capacity are under construction for which timelines have been revised from Dec'22 to Mar'23.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS highlighted about the plan for Hindon project, projects at Prayagraj & Lucknow and requested State to respond on the progress of these projects.

With respect to E-flow, no change has been reported since last review. Regarding floodplain demarcation, it was indicated that 12648 out of 15293 pillars have been placed from Kannauj to Unnao and floodplains have been decided for river Hindon, Yamuna, Varuna, Gomti, Kali East, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghagra, Rapti, Sai & Sarayu. Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS requested that details of demarcation may be shared with Commissioner (FM), MoJS.

With respect to projects undertaken through alternate technologies, it was informed that (i) bio-remediation is being carried out in 110 drains of Prayagraj, Varanasi, Kanpur Nagar, Noida, Raebareilly, Ghazipur, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur & Pratapgarh; (ii) 1 wetland pilot project by Noida authority through UP Irrigation department has been completed; (iii) work is in progress for 2 in-situ remediation wetlands in Noida, scheduled for completion by Dec'22; and (iv) appointment of NEERI by Noida for preparation of DPR for construction of in-situ/ex-situ wetland and construction of minor STPs over drains.

CE – Ganga, UPJN (Rural) informed that 31 STPs are under the purview of UPJN (Rural) and another 3 STPs have been commissioned but trial run has not started. It was further informed that 44 STPs are being maintained by UPJN (Urban) whereas 39 STPs are maintained by various development authorities. Regarding non-complying STPs, it was informed that majority of STPs under Development Authorities are not complying. Against the sewage treatment gap, it was indicated that 41 STPs of 684 MLD are under construction and 2 STPs of 355 MLD are under tendering. Further, 15 DPRs have been submitted to NMCG and another 17 DPRs are under preparation & will be submitted within a month. The DPRs for Prayagraj have been submitted to NMCG and for Lucknow, 1 DPR has been submitted to NMCG while another DPR is under revision & 1 DPR is under preparation.

JMD, UPJN (Urban) informed that there are 50 STPs under the purview of UPJN (Urban) and presently 46 STPs are operational. All STPs were reported to be complying. 4 STPs (3 at Rampur & 1 at Baniyapurwa) were non-operational due to collapsed trunk sewer line and proposal to repair the same is under consideration. 9 STPs were reported to be under construction and are progressing as per scheduled timelines.

DG, NMCG appreciated the efforts of State and re-iterated that the DPRs being sent to NMCG must be comprehensive and must ensure that all drains are tapped, capacity requirement & water quality of drains is properly assessed. Further, any variation due to land non-availability/ change in scope of work will be borne by the State Govt.

CE– Ganga, UPJN (Rural), informed that pollution in Hindon river is primarily due to discharge of untreated sewage in Kali River. Post completion of projects in Budhana, Muzzafarnagar, Kairana, Saharanpur & Meerut the pollution abatement in Hindon will be achieved. Further, it was informed that about 25 drains having industrial waste are discharging into river Hindon, for which CETP needs to be installed.

Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS directed that a plan for Hindon river must be submitted indicating responsibilities of various agencies involved and a meeting with Chief Secretary, GoUP may be held along with concerned agencies to tackle the pollution in Hindon river in a defined timeframe.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that 496 drains have been tapped through sewerage intervention projects and 174 drains from Ganga or its tributaries are yet to be tapped. State was requested to indicate the status of 174 untapped drains through the projects being planned/ proposed. DG, NMCG further indicated that District Ganga Committees may also verify the status of drains flowing into Ganga or its tributaries.

30. Rajasthan

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that against estimated sewage generation of 1551 MLD, 1084 MLD is being treated through 110 STPs and 1 STP has been completed since last review. In addition, 64 STPs of 638 MLD have been reported under construction, of which (i) 43 are under construction; (ii) 1 is held up due to Court case; (iii) 6 are ready for commissioning/ under commissioning; and (iv) 14 are under tendering. The capacity utilization was reported to be 64.5% (~700 MLD capacity is being utilized). 15 STPs have been reported non-complying against which (i) 3 STPs at Ajmer, Fatehpur Shekhawati & Kushalgarh are complying since last review; (ii) CTO is pending for 3 STPs at Balotra, Deedwana & Makrana; (iii) 1 STP at Nagaur is being upgraded under AMRUT; (iv) 4 STPs will be upgraded under AMRUT/ RUIDP; and (v) upgradation of 7 STPs is yet to be proposed under AMRUT/ RUIDP.

Further critical issues were highlighted such as (i) non-compliant STPs (15 nos.) and CETPs (3 nos.); (ii) only 54% processing of municipal solid waste; (iii) development of mechanism for assessment & reporting of capacity utilization & compliance status of STPs/ CETPs; (iv) payment/ legal/ land allotment issues for STPs; (v) no progress for 6 under construction

STPs; (vi) revision in timelines of 13 under construction STPs; and (vii) completion of 4 STPs having achieved more than 90% progress.

Secretary (LSG), Rajasthan informed that 14 new STP projects have been tendered since last review. Regarding 15 non-compliant STPs, upgradation of 12 STPs have been taken up under AMRUT/ ADB and are expected to be completed within 1 year. For the remaining 3 STPs, the issue of funding towards O&M have been resolved and will be compliant by 15th October 2022. Regarding land allotment issue, it was informed that land has been allotted for Kota project and for Sadar Shahr project, the land will be allotted within a week. Further, regarding developing a mechanism for capacity utilization & compliance status of STPs/ CETPs, it was informed that OCEMS is being installed in existing/ new STPs/ CETPs and necessary training for concerned senior officials has been completed. It was also informed that the waste processing has increased and during the last SHPC of Swaccha Bharat Mission, processing plants for remaining ULBs have been approved. The timelines for these projects will be shared in the MPR.

Member Secretary, RSPCB informed that for existing CETPs, OCEMS are already in place and regular monitoring is being done. Regarding 3 non-operational CETPs, it was informed that the CETPs and the connecting units have been shut down. Out of these, 1 has requested for operating the CETP, and permission for operating the CETP and related units will be approved.

ED (Tech), NMCG indicated that though on a macro level, the status appears to be satisfactory but the rivers in major towns appears to be drains. The status of monitoring of STPs on river Dravyavati and water quality in Jaipur was sought from the State by DG, NMCG.

Member Secretary, RSPCB informed that though STPs are functioning properly and regular monitoring is being done but during certain period the STPs do not comply and necessary notices are being issued to make them complaint.

Secretary, LSG informed that 3 STPs of capacities 62.5 MLD, 90 MLD and 62.5 MLD have been sanctioned on the bank of river Dravyavati, out of which 1 STP of 62.5 MLD has been completed and 2 STPs of 90 & 62.5 MLD are under construction. It was further informed that the work for river Ayad in Udaipur has been taken up under Udaipur Smart City Limited. Regarding Jojri river in Jodhpur, it was informed that post completion of projects in Jodhpur,

the water quality of Jodhpur river would improve. Recently sewerage projects for Rs. 3000 Crore have been sanctioned for Jodhpur with financial assistance from ADB and post completion of the projects, all sewage draining into the river would be tapped.

31. Bihar

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG highlighted that approximately 1100 MLD of sewage is generated in the State. Under Namami Gange, 7 new STPs of 224.5 MLD have been completed, of which 4 STPs are operational and 3 STPs are recently commissioned. 444.5 MLD STPs are further sanctioned under Namami Gange and 113 MLD STPs are sanctioned under other schemes. STPs of 396 MLD are ongoing, 49 MLD STPs are under tendering and for bridging the gap, STPs/ FSSM projects of 396 MLD are proposed for remaining towns. Further, 541 MLD of sewage (in 89 drains) is proposed to be treated through bio-remediation. Land NOC is a common problem in all the projects in Bihar; DPR can be sanctioned once the land NOC is available under Namami Gange – II. DPR for the PRS stretch Raxaul is yet to be finalized. Work needs to be expedited for the Phulwarishariff and Fatuha projects. Updated status with regard to present and proposed solid waste management facilities needs to be provided in the MPR.

MD, BUIDCO informed that the sanctioned projects are being expedited and land is being ensured for projects at proposal stage. It was assured that DPR for Raxaul shall be finalized soon and submitted. Works of Phulwarishariff and Fatuha projects shall be expedited.

Director General, NMCG directed State to ensure the quality of the DPRs being submitted for sanctioning. Any deviation in cost of the project due to poor quality of DPRs after sanctioning of the project is to be borne by the State. It was also highlighted that sewer network projects need to be taken up by the State municipalities. For smaller towns, decentralized STPs can be adopted.

32. Chhattisgarh

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG highlighted that the installed sewage treatment capacity has increased from 71 MLD to 236.1 MLD in the past one year. However, due to pending 2.77 kms sewer line network connections (expected by December 2022), the utilization capacity of the STPs is 109.9 MLD. STPs of 106 MLD have just been completed

and needs to be commissioned. 2 STPs of 100.5 MLD are proposed and 3.94 MLD of septage from 166 ULBs is treated through FSTP. **Model River is yet to be identified by the State.**

DG, NMCG directed to provide details of action proposed for bridging the gap in sewage treatment and to identify Model River in the State as per the directions of NGT.

Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board attended the meeting along with State officials. Chief Engineer, UAD, Chhattisgarh informed that under AMRUT 2.0, STPs of approximately 200 MLD capacity are proposed in 04 AMRUT cities namely Durb, Bhilai, Risali and Ambikapur.

33. Jharkhand

Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG informed that 452 MLD of sewage is generated in the State. 35 STPs of 123.74 MLD are operational with total 69% utilization capacity. 89 MLD STPs are under construction and 442 MLD capacity STPs are proposed. The gap in sewage treatment capacity shall be addressed by ongoing and proposed projects. Not much progress has been observed in the ongoing projects. Status of revised DPR and details of Alternative Funding for Mango town and Ranchi 200 MLD proposed STP are not clear. **Details of floodplain management, e-flow management and water quality monitoring data of the rivers are not provided in the MPR.**

Director, SUDA informed that 16 MLD on-going STP at Ranchi is almost complete and trial run of the STP shall start next month. 37 MLD STP at Ranchi and 36 MLD STP at Adityapur shall be completed by February and March 2023 respectively. In smaller 34 ULBs, 17 FSTP projects are being taken up under State funds. DPR for Ramgarh shall be taken up in 45th EC meeting of NMCG for funding under Namami Gange and it was requested that DPR for Dhanbad, which is currently under TPA may also be taken up in the upcoming 45th EC meeting of NMCG. DPR for STP at Mango is proposed to be funded under EAP as financial assistance could not be sought from TATA Steel. It was also informed that floodplain mapping of River Ganga and Damodar have been completed by State WRD and for remaining rivers, it is proposed to be taken up under National Hydrology Project. With regard to water quality monitoring data, it was informed that the data is received monthly from State PCB and only River Garga has BOD of 5 mg/l and rest 6 river stretches are achieving BOD of less than 3 mg/l. 65 % of the municipal solid waste generated in the State is being

processed. For remaining, 4 Integrated SWM and bioremediation of legacy wastes is proposed to be taken up under SBM-II.

Director General, NMCG highlighted that DPR for STP at Dhanbad may be expedited.

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.

List of participants:

1. Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti – *in Chair*
2. Shri G Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG cum Project Director, NRCD
3. Shri Anand Mohan, Joint Secretary, NRCD
4. Shri Himanshu Badoni, Executive Director (Project), NMCG
5. Shri D.P. Mathuria, Executive Director (Technical), NMCG
6. Shri Brijesh Sikka, Senior Consultant, NMCG
7. Dr. Anupama, Director (SBM-III), Drinking Water & Sanitation, MoJS
8. Shri P K Mishra, Scientist E, CPCB
9. Shri Vishal Gandhi, Scientist D, CPCB
10. Shri J.B.Ravinder, Deputy Adviser, MoHUA
11. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Director, NRCD
12. Shri A.P. Singh, Additional Director, NRCD
13. Dr. Sabita Madhvi Singh, Joint Director, NRCD
14. Shri Saumya Mukhopadhyay, Senior Environmental Specialist, NMCG
15. Dr. P.N.Rymbai, Scientist B, NRCD
16. Shri Vijay Kumar, Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG
17. Shri Sandeep Gupta, Senior Monitoring Expert, NMCG
18. Shri Mahender Singh, Monitoring Expert, NMCG
19. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
20. Mrs. Ruby Raju, Senior Project Engineer, NMCG
21. Ms. Preeti Sinha, Research Associate, NRCD
22. Shri Debarshi Ghosh, Research Associate, NRCD