

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI**

**IN THE MATTER OF  
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 OF 2018**

**STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH  
QUARTERLY REPORT  
October 2019 - December 2019**

**January 14, 2020**

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**"COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016"**

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**Submitted by:-  
State of Madhya Pradesh**



**Through  
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# **QUARTERLY REPORT [October 2019 – December 2019]**

## **BY THE STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH**

### **IN ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 OF 2018**

#### **"COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016"**

**IN COMPLIANCE OF THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, ORDER DATED 16.01.2019, 15.04.2019 AND 12.09.2019 PASSED IN O.A. NO. 606/2018.**

1. The instant matter pertains to the compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2016 by all the States and Union Territories. Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to pass detailed directions vide Para no. 40 of its order dated 16.01.2019 and Para 50 of the order dated 15.04.2019. In compliance of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal, the Status Report was filed by the State of Madhya Pradesh on 12.04.2019 and quarterly progress report for April 2019 to June 2019 was filed on 17.07.2019.
2. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to pass further directions vide order dated 12.09.2019 after considering the Status Report filed by the State. The second quarterly progress report for July 2019 to September 2019 was filed on 12.10.2019. As directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal the information with regard to the thematic areas mentioned in the order, was submitted to CPCB on 31.10.2019.
3. The State of Madhya Pradesh hereby submits the Quarterly Progress Report for the period October 2019 to December 2019. The report has been divided into following parts :-
  - A. Progress Report with respect to directions passed in point "a to h" of Para no. 40 of order dated 16.01.2019.
  - B. Compliance of the directions passed in point "i to viii" of Para 50 of order dated 15.04.2019.
  - C. Directions passed in Para 34, 39, 40, 41 and 46 of the order dated 15.04.2019.
  - D. Progress on model cities and villages as per order dated 12.09.2019.



**A. THE PROGRESS REPORT WITH RESPECT TO DIRECTIONS PASSED IN POINT "a to h" OF PARA NO. 40 OF ORDER DATED 16.01.2019.**

**a. Status of Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 And Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in their respective areas.**

***"a - 1" PROGRESS REPORT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016.***

The policy followed by the State Government for the management of the solid waste generated in the State was provided in the status report filed in the month of April and the quarterly report for April 2019 - June 2019 was filed in July 2019. Further in compliance of the order, second quarterly report for July to September was filled in October 2019. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the progress made in the last quarter i.e. October 2019- December 2019 is as under:

1. As it was submitted earlier also that initially the State adopted Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) through Regional Landfill Concept through PPP Mode, wherein 26 clusters comprising of all 378 ULBs were formed for end to end Solid Waste Management. Out of 26 clusters, the waste processing in 05 clusters was conceived on **"Waste to Energy generation"** (67-73 MW target) and remaining 21 clusters were based on **"Composting / Bio-methanization"**.
2. Presently, the cluster-based Integrated Solid Waste Management model adopted by the State is working in 08 clusters that are in various stages of implementation. This covers a total of 95 ULBs. Out of 08 clusters, **07 clusters** are processing municipal solid waste by **converting waste to compost** (Sagar, Katni, Neemuch, Khandwa, Chhatarpur, Singrauli and Jabalpur) and 01 cluster (Jabalpur City) is processing municipal solid waste by **converting waste to energy**.
3. In the earlier quarterly report it was reported that the 04 **Waste to Energy (WTE) clusters** were on hold due to power tariff issue with MPPMCL. Hence the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) was not signed for four WTE clusters i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Rewa. In this quarter the PPA issue has been resolved for Rewa (28 ULBs) and Gwalior (16 ULBs) and they will be setting up Waste to Energy plant now. But due to the unresolved issues of PPA, State is now planning to close Indore and Bhopal ISWM Project and implement solid waste management through stand alone mode in 8 ULBs of Bhopal Cluster and 8 ULBs of Indore Cluster, based on Waste to Compost & biomethanation option.



4. The State is finding it difficult to select suitable private players in remaining 16 clusters comprising of 239 ULBs. This is mainly due to unavailability of suitable PPP Partners with technical know-how and financial capability. Hence, the State has devised an alternate '**Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model**' with processing facilities at ULB level to ensure effective implementation of SWM Rules, 2016. This approach is already working in Ujjain City which has Waste to Compost Facility for processing 190 TPD of waste.

The change in approach towards implementation of Solid Waste Management through decentralized mode has been approved by State Cabinet on 25/09/2019 and Rs. 224.75 crores has been allocated for projects to be implemented under this model (through ULBs).

5. In '**Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model**', each ULB will be made self-reliant in terms of waste processing (incl. dry waste, wet waste and domestic hazardous waste)
  - a. Each ULB will set up facilities for end to end management of municipal solid waste including
    - Material Recovery Facilities
    - Plastic to Fuel
    - Bio-methanation
    - Compost Facility
    - C&D Waste Management Processing Facility
    - Transfer Stations
    - Landfill site.
  - b. Nearby towns to be linked to District Head Quarters.
  - c. ULBs to be made reliant for Collection and Transportation (C&T) of Municipal Solid Waste.
  - d. Processing & Disposal (P&D) to be done by Private Player
  - e. ULBs to recycle / process 75% of their waste.
6. As submitted in the previous report the **Annual Report** for year 2017-18 as per the provisions of Rule 24 (3) was submitted to CPCB vide letter dated 27.08.2018. Similarly, the Annual Report for the Year 2018-19 has also been submitted to CPCB vide letter dated 27.07.2019. The annual reports have also been uploaded on the website of MPPCB.
7. As submitted earlier the mandate of the rules, all towns / cities with more than 1 lakh of population are required to have **GPS fitted in their garbage collecting door to door vehicles**. In Madhya Pradesh, there are 34 towns with more than 1 lakh population. The State has sanctioned 1,714 tippers to the AMRUT towns (>1 lakh population) and all of these vehicles are fitted with GPS.

Thus the compliance is 100%. Additionally it is also submitted that, there are 5,200 vehicles that are being deployed for door to door collection of municipal waste in State of Madhya Pradesh and all are monitored through various information & communication technology (ICT) based monitoring mechanisms.

8. As submitted previously **CCTV cameras** have been installed at the waste processing /dumping sites in Indore and Katni.
9. Similarly 136 ULBs have 151 **Material Recovery Facilities** that are operational. The State has also disbursed total funds of Rs. 8.36 Cr to 85 ULBs ( earlier Rs 6.27 cr to 62 ULBs ) to set-up Material Recovery Facilities, which are under process of construction. Thus Rs 2.09 crores is disbursed in this quarter to 23 more ULBs to construct MRF.
10. The State has been actively promoting **home composting** in order to move towards Waste Reduction at source. Over the last three months, the number of households practicing home composing have increased from 2,14,518 households to 2,60,252 (increase by 20%). This excludes households falling under resident welfare association (RWA) and is qualified as Bulk Waste Generators).
11. As per the latest MIS for the month of December 2019:-
  - i. 339 ULBs are processing **dry waste** through functional facilities, which were 241 in the last quarter.
  - ii. 376 ULBs have started processing **wet waste** through 956 decentralized wet waste processing units. Other ULBs are also in process of setting up similar units. Previously the ULBs processing wet waste were 223.
  - iii. 246 ULBs are now processing **plastic waste** through linkages with junk / scrap dealers, which was earlier reported to be 147.
  - iv. 316 ULBs have started collecting **domestic hazardous waste** which was 234 in the last quarter. The processing and disposal of domestic hazardous waste is being done through installation of incinerators by ULBs and / or by having tie ups with agencies that process domestic hazardous waste. 263 ULBs have started processing domestic hazardous waste (Sanitary Napkins, Pads), which was previously 139.
  - v. 279 ULBs have integrated 4217 **waste pickers** in solid waste management system. They have been provided source of livelihood through this integration. Noticeable improvement is seen from the previous quarterly report.



12. The legacy waste remediation work had been undergoing in the various ULBs of the State. However, due to heavy rains in the state during July 2019 to September 2019 the work of removal of legacy waste could not be done in that quarter. From October till December, **27 ULBs** have disposed 100% ,**12 ULBs** have achieved 80-90% and **26 ULBs** were able to dispose 50-79% of **legacy waste remediation**.
13. For better understanding, a Comparative assessment of quarterly data in tabular form with all indicators is annexed herewith as **Annexure 1**.
14. The state has prepared a policy for **Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Facilities**. The State is ensuring that, all the ULBs in the State have the required infrastructure to manage C&D Waste from collection to disposal. The waste hierarchy for C&D waste can be similar to the waste hierarchy of Solid Waste (Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 – Rule 3). The waste hierarchy is prioritized and managed in the following order – reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with reduction and reuse being the most preferred option and disposal at the landfill being the least.

As submitted in the previous report at present 47 ULBs have set up facilities for processing of C&D Waste. Other ULBs have setup process for collection and storage. These ULBs are using C&D waste mainly for filling low lying areas and providing the C&D Waste as a raw material to the manufactures of paver blocks, bricks, etc.

15. In addition there are few other achievements in the last quarter:-
  - 333 ULBs have “C&D Waste Helpline” in place.
  - 332 ULBs have notified user charges for services and fines for open dumping of C&D waste.
  - 338 ULBs have dedicated vehicles for collection and transportation of C&D waste .
  - 318 ULBs have dedicated areas earmarked to keep C&D waste in the city.
16. **Implementation of 3R (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle) :**
  - 334 ULBs have taken different measures to reduce generation of Dry/Wet Waste.
  - Over 200 ULBs have claimed that they have reduced their municipal waste by an average of 10% .
  - 279 ULBs have taken a 1700+ initiatives in total (around 6 initiatives per ULB as average) to reduce municipal waste.

- *Some of the initiatives taken by the ULBs on 3R principles are- ban on single-use plastic, home composting, bartan banks(for reducing the use of plastic disposables in various functions), cloth banks, extensive IEC activities (such as rallies, meetings, workshops, campaigns) and involvement of SHGs and RWAs, converting leaves into disposables, converting used flowers from temples and other sources into agarbattis and manure and distribution of cloth-bags, "Neki ki Diwar"( people deposit extra clothes at various points of the city so that needy people can take it from there) , etc.*
- *The State plans to set up C&D Waste Processing Plants in big cities (>10 lakh of population) that generate huge amount of C&D waste. Currently, Indore Municipal Corporation has C&D Processing plant on PPP basis with current capacity of 100 TPD.*
- *For smaller ULBs, the State intends to reuse the C&D waste for leveling of low-lying areas and road construction activities.*

#### **"a - 2" PROGRESS REPORT OF PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016.**

The policy followed by the State Government for the management of the plastic waste generated in the State was in the earlier quarterly reports. The progress made in the this quarter (October 2019 - December 2019) is as under:-

1. The MPPCB had proposed to co-process 22,710 MT of plastic waste through cement industries of the State during 2019-2020. During April to June 2019, 6451 metric tonnes of plastic waste was co processed in cement kilns, while during July 2019 - September 2019 approximately 11039 MT and during October 2019 to December 2019 **12720.41 MT** of plastic waste has been co-processed in the cement kilns. A total of 30142 MT of plastic waste has been compressed in 2019, till December 2019. The details of plastic waste co-processing are provided in the chart enclosed as **Annexure 2**.
2. As submitted earlier also, in order to implement the ban on the use of plastic carry bags, concerned authorities i.e. District Administration, Local Bodies and MPPCB regularly carry out inspections and seizures. During the quarter October 2019 to December 2019, approximately **44.936 MT** of plastic has been seized and a penalty of approximately **Rs. 15.27 Lakhs** has been imposed. The details of seizure and penalty imposed have been provided in the chart enclosed as **Annexure 2**.
3. Total **769 awareness programs** have been conducted by MPPCB and **3744** inspections, raids/seizures have been conducted by the 17 Regional offices of MPPCB and local bodies, during October 2019 to December 2019.



4. As submitted earlier also, the State Government has also launched an action plan on 24.09.2019 to ban single use plastic in the State in a phased manner.
5. The **online system** has been initiated for registration and disposal of application under Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016.
6. The Board has identified 127 major producers/brand owners/importers in the State out of which 98 producers/brand owners/importers have obtained registration from the MP Pollution Control and 10 producers/brand owners/importers have obtained registration from the Central Pollution Control Board. Review meeting with the milk producers was held on 28/01/2019 and a review meeting of the producers & brand owners was held on 08/04/2019 to boost the collection of plastic waste in the State.
7. MP Pollution Control Board also discussed with the group representatives of the producers/brand owners "WE CARE" on 26/04/2019. Last review meeting of EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) was conducted on 28/12/2019 and target has been given to collect 40% of the annual consumer plastic waste generated due to their products during current year 2019-20 till 31/03/2020 and 100% onwards from the next year.
8. A legal notice of this intention has been published in the news papers on 03/01/2020, the copy of the same is attached at **Annexure 3**. As a result of the above review, 25 producers/brand owners/importers have appointed **Producers Responsibility Organizations (PRO)** to collect back the brand neutral consumer plastic waste.
9. During this year up to December 2019, a total of 328.41 metric tonnes of plastic waste has been utilized by PMGSY and MP Road Connectivity Project for construction of 735.935 km of rural roads.

#### **"a - 3" PROGRESS REPORT OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016.**

The policy followed by the State Government for the management of the bio-medical waste generated in the State was provided in the status report filed in the month of April and quarterly progress report filed in July 2019. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the progress made in the last quarter (October 2019 - December 2019) is as under:-

1. As reported earlier the **Annual report** for the Year 2018 in terms of Rule 13 of BMW Rules, 2016, was submitted to CPCB on 15.07.2019. The same is also displayed on the website of MPPCB.

2. The MPPCB regularly carry out the **inventorization and identification of HCFs** in the State. As on 31.12.2019 the number of HCFs identified has risen to 7,952 from the previously reported number of 7,764. Similarly, the number of authorized HCFs has increased to **5,807** from 5,628. The total number of beds based on the current annual report of year 2018 is **95,421**.
3. The State keeps strict vigil on the handling of Bio Medical Waste by taking regular action against the defaulting HCF's under Environment Protection Act, 1986. There are **84** numbers of prosecutions and cases are under trial in the respective courts.
4. In order to keep a strict watch on the handling of Bio-medical Waste by the CBWTF operators, the transportation vehicles are being made **GPS enabled** and connected through the Environmental Surveillance Centre at Bhopal, to ensure timely collection and effective disposal of BMW. **Total 87** no of vehicles are used by CBWTFs out of which 83 of these are now GPS enabled. The remaining four vehicles are reported to be not in use presently for the purpose of BMW collection & transport. Thus for all practical purposes, **100% vehicles** being used for collection of BMW are **GPS enabled**.
5. As reported earlier, bar code system has been put in place in all 12 CBWTFs and HCFs have also started handing over of **bar coded BMW bags** to the CBWTFs and rest are under the process of adopting bar coding system, for which the CBWTFs and the HCFs are being pursued for early compliance.
6. Action has also been initiated at the level of the various state authorities for the compliance of BMW Rules in the State. Meetings have been taken with department of Health & Family Welfare & Veterinary department, so that all Government HCFs are operated under authorization of MPPCB. Steps are also being taken to minimize deep burial in the state and to link the Government HCFs which are having deep burial treatment, with the nearest CBWTFs. However the remote Government HCFs have no other option but to use deep burial treatment methods due to their logistic and hygiene issues of collection and disposal of biomedical waste, by CBWTFs.
7. Further, it is mandatory for all the CBWTF operators to install online continuous emission monitoring systems. This facilitates in monitoring the performance of air pollution control devices installed in their incinerators. The real time monitoring data is captured and transmitted to the "Environment Surveillance Center", at Bhopal which keeps constant vigil on their performance. All **12** CBWTF operators have installed **online continuous emission monitoring system**.



8. Moving a step ahead, all the CBWTF operators have also been instructed to install **PTZ camera** with zoom facility at the outlet of Effluent Treatment Plant [ETP] and other important locations to evaluate real time performance of ETP and other facilities. Incinerator at Indore & Berasia-Bhopal have already installed PTZ camera, other CBWTF operators are in the process of installation of PTZ camera. The real time monitoring of PTZ camera is also monitored by "**Environment Surveillance Center**" of MPPCB at Bhopal.

**b. Status Of Functioning Of Committees Constituted By This Order.**

As per the directions of the Hon'ble tribunal vide order dated 16.01.2019, the State Level Committee [SLC] was constituted under the chairmanship of Justice Mr. K.K Trivedi vide order dated 27.03.2019. The committee completed its task and submitted its final report before the Hon'ble Tribunal in August 2019. The State Government had requested Justice Mr. K.K Trivedi to continue the functioning of the committee for a further period of 3 months, however due to personal difficulties he has declined to continue.

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

1. As reported earlier the action plans were prepared and submitted for abatement of pollution in 22 polluted river stretches in the State. Plans are being implemented and shall be completed in the stipulated time.
2. The fifth meeting of the **River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC)** was held on 26.08.2019 to review the progress of the action plans of priority I to V polluted river stretches. The copy of the minutes of meeting dated 26.08.2019 indicating the progress of the action plans have been submitted earlier. The sixth meeting of RRC is scheduled on 09/01/2020.
3. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the action plans have already been uploaded on the website of the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board [MPPCB].
4. As directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in OA 673/2018 vide order dated 20.09.2018, the Performance Guarantee of Rs 15 Cr. has been submitted by the "Environment Planning and Co-ordination Organization [EPCO]" on behalf of the State Government. The copy of Performance Guarantee submitted to CPCB has been provided along with earlier report.

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

1. The action plans of 06 **NON-ATTAINMENT CITIES** identified by CPCB in the State of Madhya Pradesh namely, Bhopal, Dewas, Indore, Sagar, Ujjain and Gwalior were already prepared and sent to CPCB.



2. The **Action Plans** are under implementation and the progress made has been summarized in the documents enclosed herewith as **Annexure - 4A to -4F**.
3. The first meeting of the Steering Committee for the **National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)** of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) was held on 10.06.2019 to review and approve the budget required for clean air action plans. An amount of Rs 12.36 Cr, as first installment has been released to the State through Central Pollution Control Board on dt. 20/09/2019. The fund has to be utilized for the implementation of action plans of non-attainment cities. The amount has been disbursed to regional offices of respective cities and to the Municipal Corporation Bhopal and Municipal Corporation Gwalior. The details of the amount released to respective agencies for implementation of action plan under NCAP programme for the year 2019-2020 is enclosed here with as **Annexure 5**.
4. The M.P. Pollution Control Board after evaluating the proposals of various institutes for carrying out emission inventory and **source apportionment study** for the city of Bhopal, has allotted work to the Automotive Research Association of India Pune (**A.R.A.I.PUNE**). The work order to A.R.A.I. Pune for the study has been issued on 16.12.2019. The total amount for the same is Rs. 61.00 Lacs. The copy of the work order is annexed herewith as **Annexure 6**.
5. Similarly The M.P. Pollution Control Board after evaluating the proposals of various institutes for carrying out emission inventory and **source apportionment study** for the city of Gwalior has selected **Indian Institute of Engineering Kanpur** for the work. The work order will be awarded soon.
6. The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control board in compliance of the order of the Hon'ble Tribunal in OA No 710/2017 Shaliesh singh vs Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre & Ors. and OA No 360/2018 Shree Nath Sharma Versus Union of India & Ors. is framing **District Environment Plan**. The DEP has been prepared for more than 30 Districts and rest are in process. The framing and scrutiny of the received plans are under process however it will require some more time. A request letter has been written by the Principal Secretary environment Dept of M.P. to Central Pollution Control Board on 13-12-2019. for grant of extension of time. Copy is enclosed at **Annexure 7**. Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO) under the State Environment Department is also being involved in the preparation of DEPs and State Environment Plan (SEP).
7. The task of developing the software for PUC centers, for the web based check on vehicular emission and PUC certification is also under process. So far **419 PUC centres** have been set up in the State for checking and certification of vehicular emissions.



8. The Municipal Corporation Gwalior has procured and deployed **11 CNG busses** for Inter/Intra city transport under Smart City Mission.
9. The no. of E-RICKSHAWS plying in the state have increased from 5769 to 6479 in this quarter. The number of **CNG And LPG registered vehicles** have increased from 1,36,646 and 43,500 to **1,37,778 and 45529** respectively.
10. The comparative study of the annual average of **PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>** in the 6 non-attainment cities show that there has been a significant reduction in the levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> between 2015 to 2019-20. The State is continuously working towards maintaining a moderate level of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in these cities. The comparative graph showing the annual average air quality of the Non - Attainment cities for the years 2015 to December 2019 has been enclosed herewith as **Annexure 8**. Air quality of Bhopal and Gwalior cities w.r.t. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> shows an increasing trend; hence these towns have been selected for source apportionment studies for ascertaining the exact nature and cause of the dust to ensure appropriate control measures.
11. Under Central Pollution Control Board funded scheme NAMP (National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme), M.P. Pollution control Board carries out the **Ambient Air Quality monitoring** under, at **39 locations of 15 prominent cities** and of the State. Monitoring is carried out in Industrial, Residential & Commercial areas as per CPCB Guidelines on 24 hours basis, twice a week for at least 108 days of year. The city wise ambient air quality monitoring station are as under :-

S.N	Name of city	Number of Stations
01	Bhopal	06
02	Ujjain	04
03	Dewas	03
04	Singrauli	03
05	Indore	03
06	Gwalior	02
07	Satna	02
08	Jabalpur	02
09	Sagar	02
10	Pithampur	02
11	Chhindwara	02
12	Katni	02
13	Shahdol	02
14	Nagda	03
15	Mandideep	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

Mainly PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, Ozone, Ammonia, Lead, Nickel, Arsenic Carbon Monoxide parameters are analyzed. On the basis of average of result of above parameters daily Air Quality Index (AQI) of the city is calculated along with color code & uploaded in website of the Board. The last five year results are enclosed herewith as **Annexure 9**. The air quality in these towns is found to between Satisfactory (AQI 51-100) or Moderate (AQI 100-200).

12. Also **15 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations** at Bhopal, Damoh, Dewas, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Katni, Maihar, Mandideep, Pithampur, Ratlam, Sagar, Satna, Singrauli and Ujjain, have been installed to monitor the real time air quality in these cities.
13. The MPPCB has launched a mobile app “**Env Alert**” for real time AQI information to common citizens. The concentration of individual air pollutant can also be seen and citizens can also make environment related complaints directly from the location. The app is available on Google Play store.
14. The M.P. Pollution Control Board also conducts Ambient Air Quality monitoring of MSW dumping site areas to ascertain the air quality around the **MSW dumping sites**.
15. Board has also started air quality monitoring in all 52 district head quarter since last year. Mainly PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> parameters are analyzed and AQI is calculated & uploaded on Board website for public awareness, results for the year 2018-19 and for year 2019-20 (upto Nov. 2019) are enclosed as **Annexure 10**. The AQI monitored at all the district headquarters lies between Satisfactory (AQI 51-100) and Moderate (AQI 100-200).
16. M.P. Pollution control Board carries out the **noise monitoring** through its 16 regional offices. The monitoring results are communicated to the respective District Collectors for necessary action. The Details of noise monitoring carried out in current quarter October – December 2019 are as under :-

<b>Sound Level Monitoring October - December 2019</b>				
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Regional Office</b>	<b>Total counts</b>	<b>Counts above limit</b>	<b>%Above limit</b>
1	<b>Bhopal</b>	288	43	14.93
2	<b>Gwalior</b>	504	284	56.34
3	<b>Sagar</b>	32	31	96.8
4	<b>Shahdol</b>	84	19	22.6
5	<b>Satna</b>	432	99	22.91
6	<b>Rewa</b>	432	110	25.46
7	<b>Indore</b>	648	172	26.54
8	<b>Dhar</b>	96	31	32.29
9	<b>Pithampur</b>	72	12	16.66
10	<b>Ujjain</b>	144	78	54.16
11	<b>Jabalpur</b>	96	39	40.62
12	<b>Dewas</b>	168	25	14.88
13	<b>Guna</b>	504	55	10.91
14	<b>Singrouli</b>	72	0	0
15	<b>Katni</b>	288	23	7.98
		<b>3860</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>26.45</b>



17. The district administration & Police department are empowered to take action regarding the noise pollution under **Noise Pollution** (Regulation & Control) Rule 2000. The **action plan** for control of Noise pollution in the State has been prepared and has been submitted to Central Pollution Control Board on 24.09.2019. The copy is enclosed herewith as **Annexure 11**.
18. The action plan for control of Noise pollution is already in place in the State and has been submitted to Central Pollution Control Board Delhi. Noise pollution in general is a momentary kind of pollution and is attended by the police / district administration officers when and where it arises. Sources of persistent noise pollution are very few, which are taken care as and when noticed. Cases of industrial noise pollution are handled by State PCB. Traffic noise is taken care by police and local municipality / administration. The State Police Department has been given approval for the purchase of **87 Sound Level Meters with printers** for further strengthening the monitoring & implementation framework.

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

1. As per the order dated 10.07.2019 passed in O.A. No. 1038/2018, the CPCB has submitted the latest **CEPI Scores** for 100 polluted industrial areas/clusters monitored during 2018. As per the latest CEPI scores none of the areas in the State fall under critically or severely polluted category.
2. It is pertinent to note that Pitampur industrial area is the cleanest industrial area in the country with 20 CEPI score. The CEPI scores of all other industrial areas have also reduced significantly.

SN	Name of Industrial Area	Previous CEPI Score	Recent CEPI Score
1.	Pithampur	65.09	20.23
2.	Dewas	68.77	37.79
3.	Nagda-Ratlam	66.67	48.78
4.	Gwalior	54.63	51.67
5.	Mandideep	--	58.43
6.	Indore	71.26	58.53

3. As per the earlier score, 06 **polluted industrial clusters/areas** were identified in the State namely, Indore, Dewas, Nagda-Ratlam, Pithampur, Mandideep and Gwalior. The copies of action plans were sent to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) vide letter dated 24.04.2019. Further as per the recent CEPI scores all such identified areas are below the score of 60, therefore no severely/critically polluted industrial area is falling in M.P. and need of implementation is not required at this stage . However constant vigil is being kept in these areas.



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

1. In terms of the orders passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in *Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors*: O.A. 173/2018 vide order dated 04.09.2018, the State of Madhya Pradesh has taken various measures in compliance of the aforesaid orders. The State of Madhya Pradesh has taken the initiative and has notified new Rules on 30.08.2019 in place of Madhya Pradesh Sand Rule 2018. The new rules are called M. P. Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Trading) Rule 2019. In Rule 3(4), it is made compulsory that transportation of sand shall not be permitted without the installation of GPS and similar equipments.
2. Under Rule 3(5) and 3(6), the provisions of Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 of Govt. of India are incorporated. The provision of declaration the demarcation of boundaries of new sand mines and making of clusters are made in rule 5. It has been made compulsory in the rule 6, that keeping the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 in view sand mines will get permission for operation after obtaining Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance and Water & Air consent. Provisions for imposing the penalty for mining of sand more than the permitted quantity have been introduced and penalty of 100 % cost of mined quantity and compensation of environmental damage will be charged from Contractor.
3. It is respectfully submitted that in the matter of O.A. No. 360/ 2015, compliances have already been reported by the State of MP before this Hon'ble Tribunal. The State is also keeping constant vigil for the control of illegal sand mining.
4. For illegal sand mining, the provision of imposing penalties on the defaulters has been made in Rule 20(1) of M. P. Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Business) Rule 2019. As per the provision of the aforesaid Rules, minimum 50 times value of royalty of the sand mined will be levied on the defaulter. To control the illegal mining in the state, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh vide order dated 22.03.2006 has constituted State & District level task force.
5. In last five years (2014-19), total **55246** number of cases have been registered for illegal mining, transportation and storage, out of which **50143** cases are disposed of and penalty of Rs **153,30,90000/-** (One Hundred Fifty Three Crores Thirty Lakhs and Ninty Thousands only ) has been collected as penalties.



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

1. During the quarter Oct 2019 to Dec 2019, an additional amount of Rs **12000/-** (Sixty Eight Lakhs Twenty Thousand Ninety Seven) has been received under the polluter pay principal. Apart from it, Rs. **two crores** have been received as bank guarantee from two power plants.
2. The funds so collected are being deposited in a designated account and shall be utilized as per guidance given by the Hon'ble Tribunal and CPCB as & when required. In the last quarter payment for two months has been made to the Chairperson of the State Level Committee constituted by the order of the Honble National Green Tribunal for monitoring the progress of the compliances made by the State. No payment has been made in this quarter.

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

1. The State Government has already identified and developed 3 model cities in the State namely; Indore [population above 5 Lakhs], Khargone [population between 1 to 5 Lakhs] and Shahganj [population below 1 Lakhs]. Indore has been declared the cleanest city of India for 3 consecutive years and Shahganj has been declared as the 5<sup>th</sup> cleanest city having less than 1 lakh population in Swachh Survekshan 2019.
2. As submitted earlier before, the State Government has identified 27 cities that are being developed on the model of Indore, Khargone and Shahganj. The progress made in this regard is provided as under :-

Model cities	S.no.	Identified Cities
<b>INDORE</b> (>5 Lakh Population)	1	Bhopal
	2	Gwalior
	3	Jabalpur
	4	Burhanpur
	5	Morena
	6	Katni
	7	Ratlam
	8	Khandwa
	9	Sagar
<b>KHARGONE</b> (AMRUT Towns   Nagar Palika) (1 - 5 Lakh Population)	10	Betul
	11	Hoshangabad
	12	Mandsaur
	13	Neemuch
	14	Pithampur
	15	Sehore
<b>SHAHGANJ</b> (Nagar Parishad) (<1 Lakh Population)	16	Betul-Bazar (Betul)
	17	Sohagpur (Hoshangabad)
	18	Anjad (Barwani)



	19	Badnawar (Dhar)
	20	Betma (Indore)
	21	Kasrawad (Khargaon)
	22	Sardarpur (Dhar)
	23	Bagli (Dewas)
	24	Diken (Neemuch)
	25	Piplya Mandi (Mandsaur)
	26	Sailana (Ratlam)
	27	Tonk Khurd (Dewas)

S.no.	Identified Cities	Status
1	Bhopal	<p>Bhopal city is part of ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold. However, the department has initiated the process of terminating the contract of the Concessionaire.</p> <p>Meanwhile Bhopal Municipal Corporation has setup a 200 TPD Waste to Compost Facility. In addition, it has 5 bio-methanation plants to process wet waste.</p> <p>The City already has a number of Decentralized Compost Units for processing Wet Waste into Compost.</p> <p>It also has a functional MRF to process 200 TPD of dry waste (including plastic waste).</p> <p>It is in the process of setting up 100 TPD C&amp;D Waste Management Plant. 5 locations have already been setup for C&amp;D waste storage.</p>
2	Gwalior	<p>Gwalior city is part of ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. PPA issue is resolved now and hence implementation of this cluster will commence now.</p> <p>Meanwhile Gwalior Municipal Corporation has setup a 400 TPD Waste to Compost Facility.</p> <p>It has also tied up with a C&amp;D waste processing company to process all the C&amp;D waste of the city.</p> <p>They have set up Material Recovery Facilities at five Transfer Stations in Gwalior to process/recycle dry waste (including plastic waste).</p>
3	Jabalpur	<p>Jabalpur is doing 100% processing of municipal solid waste through its Waste to Energy Plant. The plant is capable of processing up to 600 TPD of waste. Jabalpur is part of operational ISWM Cluster that processes waste of 15 nearby ULBs (in addition to Jabalpur city).</p> <p>Jabalpur also has an operational C&amp;D Waste Processing Plant. Jabalpur is in process of setting up a centralized waste to compost plant as well and is also going towards the concept of Zero Landfill.</p>



4	Burhanpur	<p>Burhanpur has setup a number of decentralized compost units to process their wet waste and make compost. In the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model, Burhanpur, as a District Headquarter, plans to set up a Centralized Compost Plant and process the waste from 2 more ULBs of the District.</p> <p>They also have a Material Recovery Facility to process Dry Waste (including Plastic Waste).</p>
5	Morena	<p>Morena city is part of Gwalior ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is recently resolved, this ISWM Cluster has commenced implementation now. As per State MIS, Morena has set up a Waste to Compost facility. Meanwhile, the City already has a number of Decentralized Compost Units for processing the Wet Waste into Compost based on NADEP method. They have also setup a facility to store C&amp;D waste and reusing C&amp;D waste in refilling or road leveling within city limits.</p>
6	Katni	<p>Katni has been doing 100 % processing of municipal solid waste through 300 TPD Centralized Compost Plant since Dec 2017. Katni is a fully operational ISWM Cluster that processes waste of five nearby ULBs. Katni is also treating inert through operational Scientific Landfill, and is also setting up C&amp;D Waste Processing Plant.</p>
7	Ratlam	<p>Ratlam city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model.</p> <p>However, Ratlam has set up a Compost Plant to process wet waste.</p> <p>The City already has a number of Decentralized Compost Units for processing Wet Waste into Compost.</p>
8	Khandwa	<p>Khandwa city is part of Khandwa ISWM Cluster which is under implementation. As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 200 TPD. The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers.</p> <p>Meanwhile Khandwa Municipal Corporation has set up a Material Recovery Facility to process Dry Waste (including Plastic Waste) and Waste to Compost Facility (until Concessionaire set up the ISWM plant).</p>
9	Sagar	<p>Sagar is a part of Sagar ISWM Cluster which is currently under implementation. The Centralized Compost Facility has become fully operational in Nov 2019.</p> <p>The Centralized Compost Facility is processing around 350 TPD of Wet Waste from 11 ULBs of the Cluster.</p> <p>They also have C&amp;D Waste Processing facility sufficient enough to meet city needs.</p>



10	Betul	<p>Betul city is part of Betul ISWM Cluster. Since Betul Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Betul as the District Headquarter. Betul MRF (15 MTPD capacity) is fully functional and processing most of the dry waste generated from ULB. In addition, Betul has setup a Waste Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.</p> <p>Also, Betul has setup C&amp;D Waste Recycling Plant.</p>
11	Hoshangabad	<p>Hoshangabad city is part of Hoshangabad ISWM Cluster. Since Hoshangabad Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Hoshangabad as the District Headquarter. Hoshangabad has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.</p>
12	Mandsaur	<p>Mandsaur city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Mandsaur as the District Headquarter. Mandsaur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.</p>
13	Neemuch	<p>Neemuch city is part of Neemuch ISWM Cluster which is under implementation. As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 100 TPD. The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers. As of now, Neemuchh has set up a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste and processing their dry waste through linkages with Junk Dealers.</p>
14	Pithampur	<p>Pithampur city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Pithampur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.</p> <p>They have also setup a facility to store C&amp;D waste and reusing C&amp;D waste in refilling or road leveling within city limits.</p>
15	Sehore	<p>Sehore city is part of Bhopal ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold. However, the department has initiated the process of terminating the contract of the Concessionaire. Sehore will adopt Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Sehore has setup a waste to compost plant to process wet waste.</p>



16	Betul-Bazar (Betul)	<p>Betul-Bazar city is part of Betul ISWM Cluster. Since Betul Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Betul as the District Headquarter. Betul-Bazar has setup a Waste Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.</p> <p>They have set up an MRF facility to process dry waste (including plastic waste).</p>
17	Sohagpur (Hoshangabad)	<p>Sohagpur city is part of Hoshangabad ISWM Cluster. Since Hoshangabad Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Hoshangabad as the District Headquarter. Sohagpur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste (including plastic waste) and one Waste to Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.</p>
18	Anjad (Barwani)	<p>Anjad city is part of Barwani ISWM Cluster. Since Barwani Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Anjad has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and one Waste to Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.</p> <p>They have also setup a facility to store C&amp;D waste and reusing C&amp;D waste in refilling or road leveling within city limits.</p>
19	Badnawar (Dhar)	<p>Badnawar city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Badnawar has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Unit to process all their wet waste. Badnawar also has C&amp;D Waste Processing Plant.</p>
20	Betma (Indore)	<p>Betma city is part of Indore ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold. However, the department has initiated the process of terminating the contract of the Concessionaire. Betma will adopt Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Betma has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Unit to process all their wet waste. Badnawar also has C&amp;D Waste Processing Plant.</p>
21	Kasrawad (Khargaon)	<p>Kasrawad city is part of Barwani ISWM Cluster. Since Barwani Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Kasrawad has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Unit to process all their wet waste. Kasrawad also has C&amp;D Waste Processing Plant.</p>



22	Sardarpur (Dhar)	Sardarpur city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Sardarpur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.
23	Bagli	Bagli city is part of Dewas ISWM Cluster. Since Dewas Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Bagli has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.
24	Diken	<p>Diken city is part of Neemuch ISWM Cluster which is under implementation.</p> <p>As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 100 TPD.</p> <p>The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers.</p> <p>As of now, Diken has set up two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste and one MRF for processing their dry waste (including plastic waste) and through linkages with Junk Dealers.</p> <p>Diken also has C&amp;D Waste Storage Facility to process their C&amp;D Waste (mainly in refilling and road levelling within city limits).</p>
25	Piplya Mandi	<p>Piplya Mandi city is part of Neemuch ISWM Cluster which is under implementation. As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 100 TPD. The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers.</p> <p>As of now, Piplya Mandi has set up five Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste</p> <p>They also have MRF center to process their dry waste (including plastic) and through linkages with Junk Dealers.</p>
26	Sailana	<p>Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model.</p> <p>As of now, Sailana has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and six Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.</p> <p>Sailana also has C&amp;D Waste Storage Facility to process their C&amp;D Waste (mainly in refilling and road leveling within city limits).</p>
27	Tonk Khurd	Tonk Khurd city is part of Dewas ISWM Cluster. Since Dewas Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Tonk Khurd has set up multiple Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.



**B. COMPLIANCE OF THE DIRECTIONS PASSED IN POINT "i to viii" OF PARA 50 OF ORDER DATED 15.04.2019.**

**i. APART FROM CITIES AND TOWNS DECLARED AS MODEL CITIES AND TOWNS, AT LEAST THREE VILLAGES IN EVERY DISTRICT OF THE STATE MAY BE IDENTIFIED WITHIN TWO WEEKS AND MADE FULLY COMPLIANT IN RESPECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS WITHIN SIX MONTHS. REMAINING STATE MAY BE MADE FULLY COMPLIANT WITHIN ONE YEAR.**

1. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Panchayat & Rural Development Department had adopted cluster approach to identify and develop model villages in the State. The department has identified 2000 villages in all 313 blocks in the State. The same shall be made fully compliant in respect of Environmental norms by March 2020.
2. The Detailed Project Report for solid and liquid waste management has been prepared for 290 villages and the work has been started in 268 villages. For preparing DPR in rest of the identified villages, 6 professional agencies are engaged.
3. National Environment Engineering Research Institute [NEERI], Nagpur has been engaged by the State to develop environmental norms for solid and liquid waste management, provide technical options suitable for rural areas and to build the capacity of engineers of rural engineering services. State Project Management Unit by NEERI is in the process of being setup.
4. Total 10 Gram Panchayats are declared complete Plastic free .The same are listed below :

S.No.	District	Jila Panchayat	Gram Panchayat
1	Indore	Mhow	Kali Bilod
2	Indore	Mhow	Harniyakhedi
3	Indore	Mhow	Santer
4	Indore	Mahow	Umariya
5	Indore	Indore	Chin doda
6	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	Dalouda Chopati
7	Katni	Badwada	Bargawa
8	Katni	Badwada	Bacheka
9	Katni	Badwada	Badwara
10	Katni	Katni	Padariya

5. A perspective plan for year 2019-2025 has been prepared for making all 22,814 Gram Panchayats fully compliant of environmental norms in next five years with a total budget of Rs. 366.165 Crores to be used in 5 years.

**ii. A QUARTERLY REPORT BE FURNISHED BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY, EVERY THREE MONTHS. FIRST SUCH REPORT SHALL BE FURNISHED BY JULY 20,2019.**

In compliance of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal, the quarterly progress report were submitted from time to time:

- The report for April 2019 to June 2019 quarter was filed on 17.07.2019.
- The report for July 2019 to September 2019 quarter was filed on 12.10.2019.
- The report for the quarter of October 2019 to December 2019 is being filed herewith.

**iii. THE CHIEF SECRETARY MAY PERSONALLY MONITOR THE PROGRESS, ATLEAST ONCE IN A MONTH, WITH ALL THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.**

1. The matter regarding monitoring the progress made in compliance of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the instant matter is being reviewed by the Chief Secretary with the District Magistrates through video conferencing from time to time.
2. The Chief Secretary is closely and keenly monitoring the progress made by the departments.
3. The agenda for the video conferencing of the district magistrates, scheduled on 23/11/2019 is attached as **Annexure 12**, where in all the directions and compliances ordered by Hon. NGT were included.

**iv. THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES OR OTHER OFFICERS MAY BE IMPARTED REQUISITE TRAINING.**

1. The Regional Offices of M.P. Pollution Control Board regularly conduct workshops and seminars in co-ordination with the District Magistrates and their officers on the environmental issues including solid waste management, plastic waste management, bio-medical waste management etc.
2. The workshops, seminars and meetings are organized by the MPPCB at the Head Office level as well as at the Regional Office level to sensitize the need of effective implementation of the rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other related environmental laws.



v. **THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES MAY MONITOR THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS, ATLEAST ONCE IN TWO WEEKS.**

The District Magistrates closely monitor the compliance of environmental norms in their districts in close coordination with the Regional Officers of the MPPCB.

vi. **PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF FUNCTIONING OF ALL REGULATORY BODIES MAY BE GOT CONDUCTED AND REMEDIAL MEASURES BE TAKEN, WITHIN SIX MONTHS.**

1. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the performance audit of M.P. Pollution Control Board [MPPCB] has been conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board between 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> June 2019 . As per the report of the performance audit the MPPCB has scored 80.95%. It is pertinent to mention that as per the score obtained in the performance audit, the M.P. Pollution Control Board has achieved 4<sup>th</sup> rank in the country.
2. The MPPCB has started working upon the areas of the performance audit where the Board was lagging behind and shall ensure compliance in all respect. A committee of senior officers have been constituted and have been entrusted to initiate the internal auditing of the all the 16 regional offices of the Board so that the shortcomings at the regional offices level, if any, can be rectified and staff of the MPPCB throughout the state can be sensitized.

vii. **REVISED APPROACH AND POLICY FOR ASSESSMENT AND RECOVERY OF COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER ACTION AGAINST POLLUTERS.**

1. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 593/2017 (WP(Civil) No. 375/2012), Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr vs Union of India & ors, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was directed to prepare action plan for assessment and recovery of compensation for damage to the environment. CPCB has accordingly formulated a methodology for assessing environmental compensation. The formula derived by CPCB is  $EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$ .  
EC = Environmental Compensation, PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector, N = Number of days of violation, R = A factor in Rupees for EC, S = Factor for scale of operation, LF = Location Factor.
2. In order to revise the approach for assessment and recovery of compensation for damage to environment, the MPPCB has adopted the formula derived by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) vide order dated 30.07.2019 which was submitted before this Tribunal with the last report.
3. The committee was constituted vide letter dated 19.08.2019.for assessment of environmental compensation as per the formula derived by the CPCB and adopted by MPPCB, the committee has levied a compensation of Rs 40 lakhs on Maa Narmada stone crusher Jabalpur.



4. M/s NTPC, Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station, Singrauli and M/s Essar Power (MP) Ltd., Singrauli were ordered to submit an environmental compensation of Rs. 10 Cr each in anticipation of the assessment of actual environmental damages that has been caused by the breach of their ash dykes, and damage to the environment by flow of fly ash for which the actual environmental damage assessment is being conducted by NEERI, Nagpur. However, both these defaulters have submitted a bank guarantee of Rs. 1 Cr each, which is being encashed and will be deposited in the designated fund.

viii. **THE CHIEF SECRETARY MAY REMAIN PRESENT IN PERSON BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL WITH THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE IN RESPECT OF VARIOUS ISSUES MENTIONED IN PARA 22 AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED IN THE ABOVE ORDER ON 22.10.2019.**

As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal vide the latest order dated 12.09.2019, the date for the personal appearance of the Chief Secretary has been extended to 31.01.2020. The same shall be complied with.

**C. Directions passed in various paragraphs of the order dated 15.04.2019.**

1. **Directions passed in PARA 31 of the order dated 15.04.2019** regarding water quality of River Narmada :-
  - i. The MPPCB has been monitoring the water quality of River Narmada under National Water Quality Monitoring Program (NWMP) since 1998 on a monthly basis. Initially, the water quality was being monitored at 10 points, which were increased to 31 in 2016 and further increased to 50 points in January 2018.
  - ii. The **Water Quality Report of River Narmada at all 50 monitoring points** in the last quarter i.e. October 2019 to December 2019 has been enclosed herewith as **Annexure 13**. The river water quality conforms to Class A [Drinking **Water** Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection] and class B [Outdoor bathing (Organized)] as per the Designated Best Use Criteria devised by CPCB.
2. **Directions passed in PARA 34 of the order dated 15.04.2019** regarding the removal of legacy waste.

The legacy waste remediation work had been undergoing in the various ULBs of the State. However, due to heavy rains in the state during July 2019 to September 2019 the work of removal of legacy waste could not be done in that quarter. From October till December, 27 ULBs have disposed 100% ,12 ULBs have achieved 80-90% and 26 ULBs were able to dispose 50-79% of legacy waste remediation.



**3. Directions passed in PARA 35 and 36 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding disposal of untreated waste water:**

- i. No industry in the State has been allowed to discharge treated / untreated effluent in any river / stream except M/S Grasim Industry, Nagda which is discharging treated effluent in river Chambal & has submitted the action plan to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by January 2021. In the past 1 year, the industry has reduced its discharge from 18,500 KLD to 12,500 KLD by adopting Reverse Osmosis (RO) for high TDS waste water and by installing Multi Stage Flash Evaporator (MSFE). The industry has achieved the prescribed TDS norms i.e. 2100 mg/l since June 2019 and has installed public display of real time monitoring of treated water quality.
- ii. As far as the polluted river stretches in Priority - I to Priority - V Rivers are concerned, the CPCB has approved the action plans and the same are under implementation. The time line for completion of action plans is 30th March 2021. The fifth meeting of the River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) was held on 26.08.2019 to review the progress of the action plans of priority I to V polluted river stretches. The sixth meeting is scheduled on 09.01.2020.

**4. Directions passed in PARA 37 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding the E-flow of River Chambal for protection of Ghariyal Sanctuary and Dolphins and prevention and control of pollution from Grasim Industry.**

- i. As submitted in the previous quarterly report, the State of Madhya Pradesh has taken steps for maintaining E-Flow in River Chambal D/S of Kota Barrage. In O.A. No. 318/2014, Babulal Jajoo vs State of Rajasthan & ors, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, CZB, Bhopal vide its order dated 27.03.2017 and 16.05.2017, directed the State of M.P. to discharge curtailed water (42MLD or 5000 cusecs for 35 minutes/week) in Kota Barrage downstream from January to monsoon arrival every year. 5000 cusecs of water is accordingly being discharged with the consent from the Chief Engineer, Yamuna basin, WRD Gwalior on a continuous basis every Monday from January to monsoon arrival since 24.04.2017.
- ii. As regard the pollution in River Chambal from M/s. Grasim Industries (Staple Fiber Division) is concerned it is submitted that, the industry was established in year 1954 in Nagda Distt, Ujjain. Since then, other units of the same group are added from time to time. The unit was allowed to discharge its treated effluent in River Chambal since its beginning and the M.P. Pollution Control Board was constituted in 1974. In year 2017, Board imposed the stringent standards (TDS-2100 mg/l, chloride – 1000 mg/l, sulphate – 1000 mg/l etc,



for discharge of treated effluent in the river which were relaxed by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Delhi in the industries specific discharge standards notified under Environment (Protection), Act 1986.

- iii. The industry has completed the component of the time bound action plan submitted with Bank guarantee of Rs. 26.50 crores to achieve the stringent standards by June 2019 by installing softner, ROs, sulphate recovery Multi-Stage Flash Evaporators (MSFEs). The industry vide letter dt. 30.11.2019, submitted detailed time bound action plan of Rs. 60.00 crores to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by January 2021 along with Bank guarantee of Rs. 15.00 crores to complete the ZLD activities in time. The progress of time bound action plan is being reviewed by M.P. Pollution Control Board and in case of failure of time line, provisions of penalty @ of 2% per month on cost of the project has been made. M.P. Pollution Control Board has filed the prosecutions against the industry before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Court in Ujjain for previous non-compliance of consent conditions under Water Act which are under process in the Court.
- iv. As reported before this tribunal earlier also, Installation of sulphate recovery Multi- Stage Flash Evaporators (MSFEs) has been completed in June 2019 and as per on-line performance evaluation monitoring the results are within prescribed standards (TDS-2100 mg/l, chloride – 1000 mg/l, sulphate – 1000 mg/l etc.) for discharge of treated effluent in the river. Recently, on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2019, the treated effluent samples were collected and analysis results indicate the parameters are within prescribed standards. The industry has installed public display of real time monitoring of treated water quality. For achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) industry has completed the trials for selection of treatment technology and the vendors have also finalized by the industry. The industry has submitted the time bound action plan for ZLD casting Rs. 60.00 crores to the Board along with BG of Rs. 15.00 crores to complete the same on or before January 2021.

**5. Directions passed in PARA 39 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding the implementation of action plans for Non-Attainment cities.**

The action plans of 06 **NON-ATTAINMENT CITIES** identified by CPCB in the State of Madhya Pradesh namely, Bhopal, Dewas, Indore, Sagar, Ujjain and Gwalior were already prepared and sent to CPCB and are under implementation. The progress made in the implementation of the above stated action plans of 6 cities has already been summarized in the documents enclosed as **Annexure 3 A - 3 F**.



**6. Directions passed in PARA 41 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding illegal sand mining.**

The detailed policy and procedure adopted by the State of M.P. regarding sand mining has been provided in the paragraph **A(f)** of this report.

**7. Directions passed in PARA 46 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding the disposal of toxic waste generated by the union carbide plant in Bhopal, at the Pithampur waste treatment storage and disposal facility (TSDF) in Dhar District:-**

- i. As reported earlier, a review meeting was held on 28.08.2019 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Chemicals and Petro Chemicals, C&PC at New Delhi wherein the representatives of CPCB, MoEF&CC and State Government were present. It was decided that a meeting at the level of Chief Secretary, Secretary MoEF&CC and Chairman CPCB may be organized to resolve the issue.
- ii. The SLP No. 9874/2012 and connected matters pertaining to Union Carbide have been transferred by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 18.07.2018.

**D.I Directions passed in order dated 12.09.2019 regarding the development of Model Cities and villages.**

1. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the State Government has already identified and developed 3 model cities in the State namely; Indore [population above 5 Lakhs], Khargone [population between 1 to 5 Lakhs] and Shahganj [population below 1 Lakhs]. Indore has been declared the cleanest city of India for 3 consecutive years and Shahganj has been declared as the 5<sup>th</sup> cleanest city having less than 1 lakh population in Swachh Survekshan 2019.
2. The progress made in the regard has been provided in detail in paragraph **A(h)** of this report.
3. The progress made with regard to the development of model villages has been provided in detail in paragraph **B(i)** of this report.

**D.II Directions passed in PARA 03 of the order dated 12.09.2019 regarding 14 thematic areas.**

1. As directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal the information with regard to the thematic areas mentioned in the order, a comprehensive report has been submitted to CPCB on 31.10.2019.

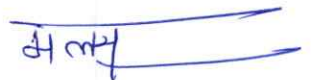
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The Hon'ble Tribunal may kindly be pleased to take the status report submitted by the State of MP in compliance of order dated 16.01.2019, 15.04.2019 and 12.09.2019 on record.

**Date :- 14.01.2020**

**Place :- Bhopal**

**Submitted by :-  
State of Madhya Pradesh**



**Through  
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