



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

File No. A-19014/43/06-MON

Date: 21 April, 2015

To,

**The Chairman,
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board,
Kalpataru Point, 3rd & 4th floors,
Sion Matunga Scheme Road No. 6,
Opp. Cine Planet, Sion Circle, Sion (E),
Mumbai- 400 022**

Directions Under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding treatment and utilization of sewage.

Whereas, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the SPCBs/PCCs and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs; and

Whereas, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), constituted under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof;

Whereas, sewage, the single major source for water resources deterioration contributes 70% of the pollution load to water bodies. Consumption of polluted water adversely impact human health and aquatic life. Quality of treated sewage generally of lower standard further adding to problem. Very sizeable gap is observed in generation and treatment of sewage.

Whereas, the Central Pollution Control Board reported during 2010-2011 that out of 38254 MLD of sewage generated by class I cities and class II towns, only 11787 MLD has been treated and thereby leaving huge gap between sewage generation and sewage treatment. Central Pollution Control Board, reassessed sewage generation and treatment capacity for Urban Population of India for the year 2015. The sewage generation estimated to be 62000 MLD approximately and sewage treatment capacity developed so far is only 23277 MLD from 816 STPs.

Whereas, sewage treatment capacity of Maharashtra State is 5365.36 MLD in contrast to sewage generation of 8143 MLD. 2777.64 MLD untreated sewage discharge to water bodies that is responsible for deteriorating its water quality.

Whereas, water quality monitoring results of rivers as indicated that water quality has been affected because of disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the water bodies and as

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a result, there are high number of faecal bacteria making the water body unfit for human consumption or for other uses.

Whereas, the cities and the towns are not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus entire waste water either falls into rivers or lakes or remains inundated on land causing potential risk to the ground water contamination.

Whereas, the majority of the municipal authorities have not sought consents under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which is a statutory requirement and also have not provided facilities for sewage treatment.

Whereas, the State Pollution Control Board under Section 17 of the Water Act has been mandated with the following functions which inter-alia including;

(f) to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent as required by this Act;

(g) lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter-State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;

(h) to evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;

(i) to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;

(j) to evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scant stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;

(k) to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;

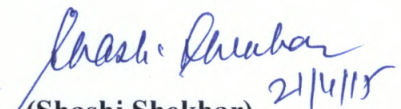
(m) to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;

Whereas, the Central Board in its 168th meeting held on 27/03/2015 resolved to notify the standards for treated sewage. These standards for discharge of treated sewage from STPs have also been endorsed in the Minister's Conference held during April 6-7, 2015 and 59th Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control committees held on April 8, 2015;

Whereas, Government of Tamilnadu mandated to develop sewerage system in all the municipalities and all household to mandatorily connect to sewerage system as well as to pay monthly fee for sewage management to cover CAPEX and OPEX;

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and realizing that rivers and water bodies have been polluted and to prevent further deterioration of surface, sub-surface and coastal waters, it is essential to issue following directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The following directions are hereby issued for compliance;

1. State Pollution Control Board shall make mandatory for local/urban bodies to set up a sewerage system for sewage collection, underground conveyance, treatment and its disposals to cover the entire local/urban area to bridge the widening treatment gap along with enforcement of consent management in line with standards for sewage treatment (Annexure-I).
2. SPCB/PCC shall issue directions to all municipalities and other concerned authorities in the State/UT responsible for treatment and disposal of sewage to the following effect
 - (I) The existing STPs which are being operated before issuance of these directions shall meet the standards within two years from the date of issuance of these directions.
 - (II) All the local bodies shall seek consent under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the SPCB/Committee within a period of 60 Days.
 - (III) Secondary treated sewage should be mandatorily sold for use for non potable purposes such as industrial process, railways & bus cleaning, flushing of toilets through dual piping, horticulture and irrigation. No potable water to be allowed for such activities. They will also digest methane for captive power generation to further improve viability of STPs.
 - (IV) Dual piping system should be enforced in new housing constructions for use of treated sewage for flushing propose.
 - (V) Each municipal authority and the concerned authority shall submit a time bound action plan for setting up sewerage system covering proper collection, treatment and disposal of sewage generated in the local/urban area and such plan shall be submitted by the municipal authority to the State Board within a period of 90-120 Days.
 - (VI) In case of disposal of effluents on land or river or any water body including coastal water/creek or a drain, the treated effluents shall meet the suggested standards annexed to these direction.
 - (VII) The new sewage treatment plants which will come in existence after the issuance of these directions shall be designed to treat and achieve standards as per the suggested standards.
3. The State Board shall acknowledge the receipt of this direction within 10 days and shall communicate the status on the actions taken to achieve before 30 September 2015 informing the status of consents along with the action plan for treatment and disposal of sewage.


(Shashi Shekhar) 21/4/15
Chairman

ANNEXURE-I**EFFLUENT DISCHARGED STANDARDS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT**

Sl. No.	Parameters	Parameters Limit (Standards for New STPs Design after notification date) *
1.	pH	6.5-9.0
2.	BOD (mg/l)	Not more than 10
3.	COD (mg/l)	Not more than 50
4.	TSS (mg/l)	Not more than 20
5.	NH ₄ -N (mg/l)	Not more than 5
6.	N-total (mg/l)	Not more than 10
7.	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	Less than 100
Note: (i) These standards will be applicable for discharge in water resources as well as for land disposal. The standards for Fecal Coliform may not be applied for use of treated sewage in industrial purposes. (ii) * Achievements of Standards for existing STPs within 05 years from the date of notification.		