केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

File No. A-19014/43/06-MON 8422-8450 15th December, 2016

To,

The Chairman,

List Enclosed

Directions Under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding treatment of untreated sewage and industrial effluent and disposal in coastal towns of India.

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, definition of stream also includes sea or tidal waters under section 2 (j) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Whereas, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee is monitoring water quality of creeks/estuaries/sea water at 39 locations. The water quality monitoring results of rivers has indicated that disposal of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal water resulting in high number of faecal bacteria against the desirable limit of 100 MPN/100ml and also exceed the BOD level of 3 mg/l against the criteria for SW-II

Whereas, sewage, the single major source for water resources deterioration contributes 70% of the pollution load to water bodies. Further, a sizeable gap exists in generation and treatment of sewage.

Whereas, there are many activities happening on the vast coast line besides the urbanization. Some of the activities are Industrial activities, Ship Building, Repairing and breaking, Port and Harbour, Aqua culture and fish processing industries, Salt plants, Tourism. All these activities are resulting in deterioration of water quality of coastal waters.

Whereas, dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash are the other source of pollution for coastal water.

Whereas, Inventory of activities and their quantification of effluent discharge to coastal water is not comprehensively available.

Whereas, the cities and the towns are not having adequate system for sewage collection and its treatment and thus entire waste water falls into creeks/estuaries/sea water causing potential risk to 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. The industrial units shall also require consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Whereas, the State Pollution Control Board under Section 17 of the Water Act are 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;

L) 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, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued direction under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding treatment and utilization of sewage vide letter no. A-19014/43/06-Mon dated 21/04/2015 and these directions shall be complied with. (Copy of said directions enclosed).

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above stated facts and realizing that coastal water have been polluted and to prevent further deterioration of 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 ensure that local/urban bodies set up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of adequate capacity including provision for sewerage system to cover the entire local/urban areas and accordingly grant consent. The treated effluent shall comply with the standard.
2. SPCB/PCC shall also make mandatory for industrial and commercial units to discharge their effluent within prescribed limits to coastal waters. SPCB/PCC shall provide inventory of all commercial / industrial activities along with their quantify effluent discharged to coastal waters including their compliance status.

3. SPCB/PCC shall provide the water quality monitoring data of coastal waters carried out either by SPCB/PCC or any other organization/laboratory.
4. The action taken report shall be submitted by SPCBs/PCCs to CPCB within 30 days from the date of receipt of these directions alongwith a time bound action plan for compliance of the directions. SPCBs/PCCs shall also acknowledge the receipt of these directions to CPCB by return fax.

(S P Singh Parihar)
Chairman

Copy to :

1. PPS to Secretary,
   Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
   Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,
   New Delhi-110003
2. PPS to Secretary
   Ministry of Water resource,
   River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
   626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg.
   New Delhi 110001
3. Joint Secretary (CP Division),
   Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
   Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,
   New Delhi 110013
4. The Incharge, All Zonal Offices
   Central Pollution Control Board
5. The Incharge, IT Division, CPCB
6. The Incharge, NGRBA Cell, CPCB
7. PPS to Secretary
   Ministry of Urban Development

(A.B. Akolkar)
Member Secretary

SL.NO	STATE
1.	The Chairman, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science & Technology, Dollygunj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O. Port Blair – 744102
2.	The Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board. Paryavarana Bhavan, A-3 Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad -500 018
3.	The Chairman, Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee, Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Moti Daman, Daman – 396220
4.	The Chairman, Kerala Pollution Control Board Plamoodu Junction, Pattam Palace P.O., Thiruvanathapuram – 695004
5.	The Chairman, Karnataka Pollution Control Board, ParisaraBhavan, 4th& 5th floors, Church Street, Bangalore – 560 001
6.	The Chairman, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Sector 10-A, Gandhi Nagar – 382043
7.	The Chairman, Goa Pollution Control Board, Dempo Tower, EDC Plaza, 1st floor, Patto Plaza, Panji, Goa – 403001
8.	The Chairman, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee, Lakshadeweep Administration, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Kavarati
9.	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
10.	The Chairman, Orissa Pollution Control Board, A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit –VIII, Bhubaneshwar – 751012
11.	The Chairman, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Housing Board Complex, 3rd floor, Anna Nagar,

SL.NO	STATE
	Puducherry – 600 005
12.	The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai- 600032
13.	The Chairman, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, ParibeshBhavan Building, No.10-A, Block –LA, Sector 3, Salt Lake City, Kolkata – 700 091

Office Copy

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

Date: 21 April, 2015

To,

The Chairman,
(All SPCBs/PCCs)
(List Enclosed)

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 ..... State is ..... MLD in contrast to sewage generation of ..... MLD. ..... 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 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 Minster'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 ofsurface, 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 sewerege 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 2/4/15

(Shashi Shekhar)
Chairman

LIST OF ALL SPCBs/PCCs

Si. No.	State
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Assam
5.	Bihar
6.	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
9.	Daman & Diu
10.	Goa
11.	Gujarat
12.	Haryana
13.	Himachal Pradesh
14.	Jammu & Kashmir
15.	Jharkhand
16.	Karnataka
17.	Kerala
18.	Lakshadweep
19.	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Maharashtra
21.	Manipur
22.	Meghalaya
23.	Mizoram
24.	Nagaland
25.	NCT of Delhi
26.	Orissa
27.	Pondicherry
28.	Punjab
29.	Rajasthan
30.	Sikkim
31.	Tamil Nadu
32.	Telangana
33.	Tripura
34.	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Uttarakhand
36.	West Bengal

Copy to :

1. PPS to Secretary,
   Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
   Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,
   New Delhi-110003
2. PPS to Secretary
   Ministry of Water resource,
   River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
   626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg.
   New Delhi 110001
3. Mission Director,
   National Mission for Clean Ganga,
   (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation),
   Rear Wing, 3rd Floor, MDDS Building
   9, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003
4. Adviser (CP Divison),
   Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change
   Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,
   New Delhi 110013
5. The Incharge, All Zonal Offices
   Central Pollution Control Board
6. The Incharge, IT Division, CPCB
7. The Incharge, NGRBA Cell, CPCB
8. PPS to Secretary
   Ministry of Urban Development

(A.B. Akolkar)
Member Secretary

STANDARDS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS WITH IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME

S. No.	Industry	Parameters	Standard (applicable for all modes of disposal*) Concentration values are in milligram per liter except pH and Fecal Coliform)
1	2	3	4
	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	pH	6.5-8.5
		Bio-Chemical OxygenDemand (BOD)	10
		Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD)	50
		Total Suspended Solids(TSS)	10
		Ammonical Nitrogen(NH_4-N)	5
		Total Nitrogen (N-total)	10
		Fecal Coliform (FC)(Most Probable Number per 100 milliliter, MPN/100ml)	<230
		Phosphate (PO_4-P)	2

Note:

(i) New STPs planned after date of notification shall be designed to meet the specified standards. Existing STPs shall meet the specified standards within 02 years from date of notification.

(ii) The standards for Fecal Coliform shall not be applicable for use of treated sewage in industrial purposes.

(iii) Any housing/residential complex and any other establishment generating sewage and if such area is sewered with sewer terminating to STP such complexes/establishment shall meet the prescribed standards of General Standards for discharge of Environmental Pollutants for sewer. In case of standalone complexes/establishments either not having sewer or terminal STP, shall be requiring to meet these standards.