

By Speed Post

F. No A-19014/43/2018-WQM-I  
To

06.07.2018

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The Chairman,  
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board  
76, Mount Salai,  
Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

**DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 IN THE MATTER OF TREATMENT OF SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT AND DISPOSAL IN RIVER CAUVERY AND KALINGARAYAN CANAL IN ERODE AND NAMMAKKAL DISTRICTS OF TAMILNADU**

**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 and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (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) 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; and

**WHEREAS**, the State Pollution Control Board including TNPCB under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 has been mandated with the following functions which inter-alia including;

- A) 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 the Water Act;
- B) 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;
- C) 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;

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- D) to evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
- E) 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;
- F) 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;
- G) 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 domestic sewage, plastic waste and municipal solid waste generated from the villages/towns should be disposed off in an environmentally sound manner by the local authorities / Zilla Parishads in compliance to the sewage discharge norms, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 as amended and Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 respectively notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

**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

**WHEREAS**, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), during May 23-25, 2018, has carried out assessment of river Cauvery and Kalingarayan Canal in Erode & Namakkal Districts of Tamilnadu and drains arising from Erode city namely Nochipallam Odai, Sunnambu Odai, Pichhaikkaran Odai, Perumpallam Odai and Konna Vaikal Odai which are carrying sewage and industrial effluent discharges and are joining the right bank of river Cauvery as well as five drains namely Perumpallam Odai (Ayyan Thota), Anangur Odai, Samaya Sangali Odai (Avathi Palyam), Odai near Cauvery bridge and Vasanth nagar odai arising from Kumarpalayam and Pallipallyam and carrying domestic sewage as well as dying industrial effluents which are finally joining river Cauvery, and the assessment reveals the following:-

- (i) That the analysis results of the samples collected from River Cauvery at (a) Kumara palyam bridge (U/s to Erode and Kumarapallyam); (b) Perundurairai SIPCOT Water Intake; (c) Vendipalyam Barrage; (d) Kokkaraipet bridge; and



Contd...3/

(e) Kudumudi at Magudeshwara Temple indicates that the sample at Vendipalyam Barrage is exceeding the water quality criteria w.r.to Fecal Coliform (i.e., > 500 MPN/100 ml) and DO is less than the criteria limit of 5 mg/l at Perundurai SIPCOT Water Intake and whereas the heavy metals w.r.to Copper, Cadmium,, Total Chromium, Nickel, Lead, Zinc and Cobalt are observed as 'BDL' except traces of Iron and Manganese in the order of 'BDL to 0.43 mg/l and BDL to 0.115 mg/l respectively.

Also, The concentration of TDS was found increasing from 296 mg/L (at Kumarapallyam bridge) to 436 mg/L (at Kokkaraipet) which confirms inception of industrial effluent into river Cauvery except Iron & Manganese, no traces of other heavy metals found.

- (ii) That the analysis results of the samples collected from Kalingrayan Canal at (a) U/s of canal at Perundurai water intake, and (b) D/s of canal at Vendipalyam bridge indicates that the wastewater sample for the parameter BOD and Faecal coliform at D/s of canal at Vendipalyam bridge are observed as 22.9 mg/l & 1280 MPN/100 ml which are exceeding the water quality criteria whereas DO content of Kalingrayan Canal at Perundurai water intake is observed as 3.3 mg/l which is not meeting the water quality criteria. No traces of other heavy metals observed except Iron & Manganese.
- (iii) That the analysis results of the samples collected from five drains in Erode City at (a) Nochipalyam Odai; (b) Sunnambu Odai; (c) Pichaikkaran Odai; (d) Perumpallam Odai; and (e) Konnavaikkal Odai reveals that the wastewater samples for the parameter BOD is exceeding the limit of water quality criteria whereas FC is exceeding the limit of water quality criteria at three sampling points namely Pichaikkaran Odai, Perumpallam Odai, and Konnavaikkal Odai.

Inspite of continuous rain during monitoring, the TDS concentration in three drains namely Nochipalyam odai, Sunambu Odai and Pichhaikkaran Odai was found in the order of 2354-4108 mg/l which confirms discharge of industrial effluent into these drains. The concentration of chloride (784 – 1804 mg/L) in these drains also confirms discharge of effluents either from tannery units or from dyeing units.

in Erode, two drains namely Sunnambu Odai and Pichhaikkaran odai are surrounded by the tannery units as well as dyeing units, other two drains namely Nochipalyam Odai and Perupallam odai surrounded by the dyeing units, and the analysis results of samples taken from these drains also confirms all these drains carries sewage as well as discharges of industrial effluent and finally confluence with river Cauvery.

- (iv) That the analysis results of samples taken from four drains (passes through cluster of dyeing units) in Kumarapallyam and Pallipallyam at four locations viz., ai) Perumpalam drain at Ayyan thota; (b) Odai at Anengur road;



(c) Confluence of Avanthi pallyam and Samaya Sangali Odai; and (d) Pallipalyam Odai at Cauvery Bridge reveal that the parameter BOD and Fecal Coliform is exceeding the water quality criteria except at Odai at Anengur road.

Also, TDS concentration in three drains namely Perumpallam drain, Odai at Anengur road and Samya Sangali Odai found in the order of 1374 to 5320 mg/l as well as presence of Chloride ( 424 – 2306 mg/L), Sulphate (105 – 176 mg/l) and Sulphide (2.7 -20.5 mg/L) also confirms discharge of industrial effluent from dyeing units.

All four drains namely Perumppallam drain, Odai at Anengur road, Samaya Sangali Odai & Pallypalyam Odai are surrounded by dyeing units, and carries sewage as well as discharges from dyeing units which finally confluence with river Cauvery.

- (v) That at Palli Pallyam, there are 154 un-authorized industrial units that does not have Consent to Operate from TNPCB.
- (vi) That all drains were found choked with plastic and other municipal solid waste that contribute pollution load on river Cauvery.
- (vii) That the municipal solid waste from Erode city is being dumped on the bank of river Cauvery at Vyrappallyam, which is also one of the continuous sources of pollution to river Cauvery.
- (viii) That the presence of Fecal Coliform in the collected water samples also confirms the inception of domestic waste into river Cauvery

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**NOW THEREFORE**, in view of the above stated facts and realizing that the Cauvery river water have been polluted and to prevent further deterioration of river Cauvery, following directions under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are hereby issued to TNPCB for ensuring compliance:-

1. TNPCB shall make mandatory for all local/urban bodies to set up sewage treatment plants (STPs) of adequate capacity with requisite treatment facilities and also to provide underground sewerage system to cover the entire local/urban areas and to bridge the treatment gap along with enforcement of consent management in line with standards for sewage treatment notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (**Annexure-I**).
2. TNPCB shall direct all the industrial units to ensure treatment of effluents to comply with the prescribed limits before discharge into river Cauvery and Kalingarayan Canal in Erode & Nammakkal. Also, TNPCB shall take action for closure of all the unauthorized 154 industrial units located at Palli Pallyam in Tamil Nadu with immediate effect.

Contd...5/



3. TNPCB shall carryout inventory of all commercial / industrial activities and to quantify the effluent discharged into river Cauvery and Kalingrayan Canal in Erode & Nammakkal within three months time period.
4. TNPCB shall issue directions to all the concerned local authorities / Zilla Parishads for ensuring proper channelization and for ensuring proper treatment of domestic sewage generated from the villages/towns along the bank of river Cauvery and Kalingrayan Canal through sewage treatment plants for ensuring compliance to the sewage discharge norms notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
5. TNPCB shall issue directions to the PWD and Irrigation Department and other concerned authorities in the TN State to provide proper lining of Kalingrayan Canal in Erode & Nammakkal where ever not provided earlier as well as at damaged places at present so as to prevent the confluence of drains into Kalingrayan Canal.
6. All the upcoming sewage treatment plants (STPs) after issuance of these directions, TNPCB shall ensure to design properly to treat and achieve effluent discharge standards notified vide G.S.R.1265 (E) Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017 dated 13/10/2017.
7. The industrial establishments in the Erode having diverse industrial units and are generating substantial volume of industrial effluent and thus there is a need to establish CETP of adequate capacity with requisite infrastructure to ensure compliance to the effluent discharge norms prescribed by TNPCB in accordance to the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
8. TNPCB shall issue directions to all the concerned local authorities / Zilla Parishads for collection and for ensuring disposal of municipal solid waste and plastic waste generated from the villages/towns along the bank of river Cauvery and Kalingrayan Canal, in a properly designed secured landfill in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended respectively, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
9. TNPCB shall issue directions to *Erode and Nammakkal Municipality authority* to evacuate existing municipal solid waste dumped on the bank of river Cauvery at Vyrapallyam, with immediate effect.
10. TNPCB may constitute an 'Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS)' for periodic surprise inspection of industries located along river Cauvery and Kalingrayan Canal in Erode & Nammakkal.






That the TNPCB shall acknowledge receipt of this direction within 10 days and shall communicate the status of actions taken along with the action plan for ensuring proper treatment and disposal of sewage, industrial effluents, plastic waste, municipal solid waste generated from the villages/towns along the bank of river Cauvery and Kalingrayan Canal, by 20<sup>th</sup> July 2018.

  
(S.P. Singh Parihar)  
Chairman

**Copy to :**

1. PPS to Secretary,  
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change  
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,  
New Delhi-110 003
2. PPS to Secretary  
Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation  
626, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi 110 001.
3. PPS to Secretary  
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs  
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi - 110 011
4. Joint Secretary (CP Division),  
Ministry of Environment, Forests, & Climate Change  
Indira Bhawan, Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,  
New Delhi 110 013
5. Regional Directorate  
Central Pollution Control Board  
1st Floors, Nisarga Bhawan, A-Block, Thimmaiah  
Road, 7th D cross, Shivanagar, Opp  
Pushpanjali Theatre,  
Bangalore-560086
- ✓ 6. Div. Head, IT Division, CPCB
7. Div Head, WQM-II, CPCB
8. Div. Head, IPC-I, CPCB
9. Div. Head, UPC-I, CPCB
10. Div. Head, IPC-VII, CPCB

  
(A. Sudhakar)  
Member Secretary



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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नई दिल्ली, शक्रवार, अक्टूबर 13, 2017/आश्विन 21, 1939

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NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2017/ASVINA 21, 1939

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2017

सा.का.नि. 1265(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 6 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

- संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 2017 है।  
(2) ये राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।
- पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-1 में, क्रम संख्यांक 104 और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्यांक और प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

क्र. सं.	उद्योग	मानदंड	मानक
1	2	3	4
		बहिर्जाव निस्सारण मानक (निपटान के सभी ढंगों को लागू)	
"105	मल उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी)		अवस्थान
			सांद्र का निम्नलिखित से अधिक न होना
		पीएच	(क) देश में कहीं भी (ख) 6.5-9.0
	जैव-रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन (बीओडी)	मांग	महानगर* अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश,

			अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमण और दीव और लक्षद्वीप के सिवाय, सभी राज्यों की राजधानी।	
			ऊपर उल्लिखित से भिन्न क्षेत्र/प्रदेश	30
		कुल निलंबित ठोस पदार्थ (टीएसएस)	महानगर* अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्यों और अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमण और दीव और लक्षद्वीप के सिवाय, सभी राज्यों की राजधानी।	<50
			ऊपर उल्लिखित से भिन्न क्षेत्र/प्रदेश	<100
		फैकल कोलीफॉर्म (एफसी) (अतिसंभाव्य संख्या प्रति 100 मिलीलिटर एमपीएन/100 मिलीलिटर	देश में कहीं भी	<1000

\*मुंबई, दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, बेंगलूरु, हैदराबाद, अहमदाबाद और पुणे महानगर हैं।

टिप्पण :

- (i) पीएच और फैकल कोलीफॉर्म के सिवाय, मिलीग्राम/लिटर में सभी मूल्य।
- (ii) ये, मानक जलाशयों में निस्सारण और भूमि निपटान/अनुप्रयोगों के लिए लागू होंगे।
- (iii) फैकल कोलीफॉर्म के लिए, मानक औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए उपचारित बहिर्स्त्राव के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होंगे।
- (iv) ये मानक 1 जून, 2019 को या उसके पश्चात् कमीशन किए जाने वाले सभी मल उपचार संयंत्रों (एसटीपी) को लागू होंगे और पुराने/विद्यमान मल उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी) राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर इन मानकों को प्राप्त करेंगे।
- (v) समुद्र में उपचारित बहिर्स्त्राव के निस्सारण के मामले में, इसे उचित समुद्री मुहाने के माध्यम से किया जाएगा और विद्यमान तट निस्सारण को समुद्री मुहानों में संपरिवर्तित किया जाएगा और उन मामलों में, जहां समुद्री मुहाना निस्सारण के बिन्दु पर 150 गुणा न्यूनतम आरम्भिक तनुकरण और निस्सारण बिन्दु से दूर 100 मीटर के किसी बिन्दु पर 1500 गुणा न्यूनतम तनुकरण प्रदान करता है, तब विद्यमान सन्निध्यम साधारण निस्सारण मानकों में विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए अनुसार लागू होंगे।
- (vi) उपचारित बहिर्स्त्राव का पुनःउपयोग/पुनःचक्रण तथा उन मामलों में, जहां उपचारित बहिर्स्त्राव के भाग का पुनःउपयोग और पुनःचक्रण किया जाता है जिसमें मानवीय सम्पर्क की सम्भावना अन्तर्वलित है, ऊपर यथा विनिर्दिष्ट मानक लागू होंगे।
- (vii) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के अधीन स्थानीय परिवेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अधिक कठोर सन्निध्यम जारी कर सकेगा/कर सकेंगी।

[फा. सं. क्यू-15017/2/2008/-सीपीडब्ल्यू]

अरुण कुमार मेहता, अपर सचिव



टिप्पण : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में का.आ. सं. 844(अ), तारीख 19 नवम्बर, 1986 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात् उनमें निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा संशोधन किए गए थे, अर्थात् :—  
 का.आ. 433(अ), तारीख 18 अप्रैल, 1987; सा.का.नि. 176(अ), तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 1996; सा.का.नि. 97(अ), तारीख 18 फरवरी, 2009; सा.का.नि. 149(अ), तारीख 4 मार्च, 2009; सा.का.नि. 543(अ), तारीख 22 जुलाई, 2009; सा.का.नि. 739(अ), तारीख 9 सितम्बर, 2010; सा.का.नि. 809(अ), तारीख 4 अक्तूबर, 2010; सा.का.नि. 215(अ), तारीख 15 मार्च, 2011; सा.का.नि. 221(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2011; सा.का.नि. 354(अ), तारीख 2 मई, 2011; सा.का.नि. 424(अ), तारीख 1 जून, 2011; सा.का.नि. 446(अ), तारीख 13 जून, 2011; सा.का.नि. 152(अ), तारीख 16 मार्च, 2012; सा.का.नि. 266(अ), तारीख 30 मार्च, 2012; सा.का.नि. 277(अ), तारीख 31 मार्च, 2012; सा.का.नि. 820(अ), तारीख 9 नवम्बर, 2012; सा.का.नि. 176(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2013; सा.का.नि. 535(अ), तारीख 7 अगस्त, 2013; सा.का.नि. 771(अ), तारीख 11 दिसम्बर, 2013; सा.का.नि. 2(अ), तारीख 2 जनवरी, 2014; सा.का.नि. 229(अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2014; सा.का.नि. 232(अ), तारीख 31 मार्च, 2014; सा.का.नि. 325(अ), तारीख 7 मई, 2014; सा.का.नि. 612(अ), तारीख 25 अगस्त, 2014; सा.का.नि. 789(अ), तारीख 11 नवम्बर, 2014; का.आ. 3305(अ), तारीख 7 दिसम्बर, 2015; का.आ. 4(अ), तारीख 1 जनवरी, 2016; सा.का.नि. 35(अ), तारीख 14 जनवरी, 2016; सा.का.नि. 281(अ), तारीख 7 मार्च, 2016; सा.का.नि. 496(अ), तारीख 9 मई, 2016; सा.का.नि. 497(अ), तारीख 10 मई, 2016; सा.का.नि. 978(अ), तारीख 10 अक्तूबर, 2016; और अंतिम बार अधिसूचना संख्यांक सा.का.नि. 1016(अ), तारीख 28 अक्तूबर, 2016 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए थे।

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**  
**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2017

**G.S.R. 1265(E).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in Schedule – I, after serial number 104 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

Sl. No.	Industry	Parameters	Standards	
1	2	3	4	
		Effluent discharge standards (applicable to all mode of disposal)		
“105	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)		Location	Concentration not to exceed
			(a)	(b)
		pH	Anywhere in the country	6.5-9.0
		Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Metro Cities*, all State Capitals except in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh Uttarakhnad Jammu and	20

		Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadar and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep	
		Areas/regions other than mentioned above	30
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Metro Cities*, all State Capitals except in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadar and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep	<50
		Areas/regions other than mentioned above	<100
	Fecal Coliform (FC) (Most Probable Number per 100 milliliter, MPN/100ml)	Anywhere in the country	<1000

\*Metro Cities are Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Pune.

**Note :**

- (i) All values in mg/l except for pH and Fecal Coliform.
- (ii) These standards shall be applicable for discharge into water bodies as well as for land disposal/applications.
- (iii) The standards for Fecal Coliform shall not apply in respect of use of treated effluent for industrial purposes.
- (iv) These Standards shall apply to all STPs to be commissioned on or after the 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2019 and the old/existing STPs shall achieve these standards within a period of five years from date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (v) In case of discharge of treated effluent into sea, it shall be through proper marine outfall and the existing shore discharge shall be converted to marine outfalls, and in cases where the marine outfall provides a minimum initial dilution of 150 times at the point of discharge and a minimum dilution of 1500 times at a point 100 meters away from discharge point, then, the existing norms shall apply as specified in the general discharge standards.
- (vi) Reuse/Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged and in cases where part of the treated effluent is reused and recycled involving possibility of human contact, standards as specified above shall apply.
- (vii) Central Pollution Control Board/State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees may issue more stringent norms taking account to local condition under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986".

[F. No. Q-15017/2/2008-CPW]

ARUN KUMAR MEHTA, Addl. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number S.O. 844 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 1986 and subsequently amended vide the following notifications, namely:—

S.O. 433 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April 1987; G.S.R. 176(E) dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1996; G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2009; G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> March , 2009; G.S.R. 543(E), dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2000; G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2010; G.S.R. 800(E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2010; G.S.R.

215 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2011; G.S.R. 221(E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2011; G.S.R. 354 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2011; G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2011; G.S.R. 446 (E), dated the 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2011; G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2012; G.S.R. 266(E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2012; and G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012; and G.S.R. 820(E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2012; G.S.R. 176 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2013; G.S.R. 535(E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2013; G.S.R. 771(E), dated the 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2013; G.S.R. 2(E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2014; G.S.R. 229 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2014; G.S.R. 232(E), dated the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014; G.S.R. 325(E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2014; G.S.R. 612, (E), dated the 25<sup>th</sup> August 2014; G.S.R. 789(E), dated the 11<sup>th</sup> November 2014; S.O. 3305(E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2015; S.O.4(E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016; G.S.R. 35(E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> January 2016; G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2016; G.S.R. 496(E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2016; G.S.R.497(E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2016; G.S.R.978(E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2016; and lastly amended vide notification G.S.R. 1016(E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2016.