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1.0 District Profile

(a) History

Meerut is situated between the holy rivers Ganga and Yamuna Meerut is a busy trade centre of western Uttar Pradesh. The fertile Ganga-Yamuna doab had been an important centre of human activities since the very early times of Vedic Civilisation. Meerut probably derives its name from the word “Maya Rashtra”, meaning the country of Maya, who was the architect of the asuras (the demons) as per the Hindu mythology. His daughter Mandodari was the wife of Ravana, the antagonist of the first epic, Ramayana. In Mahabharata, the Kauravas had their capital in Hastinapur, which is situated in present day Meerut District. From the medieval period onwards, the proximity of this city to Indraprastha (present day Delhi) helped it play an important role in the affairs of India. However, Meerut attracted the attention of the historians for the first time when the brave people of this city offered fierce resistance to the invading forces of Qutub- ud-din Aibak (11th century AD) and Timur (14th century AD). Since then, it remained under the suzerainty of those who ruled over Delhi. With the capture of power by the British, Meerut became a major military centre. The aggrieved Indian soldiers of the British Army began their fight against the imperial powers in this soil on 10th May, 1857. They captured the control of the city in one day and marched to Red Fort in Delhi, which was considered to be the symbol of control over the whole of India. On their way, they were joined by the common people who shouted patriotic war cries. By the next morning, Red Fort had fallen into the hand of the freedom fighters. The spark that began in Meerut soon spread all over India and acquired the form of a nationalistic struggle for independence. It took one year for the British to put down the freedom struggle. Nevertheless, the First War of Indian Independence that began in Meerut continued to inspire the patriots all over the country. It paved the way for the organised national movement in later 19th century.

The MoEF&CC and CPCB has identified the non-attainment cities mostly in Indo-Gangetic Plains based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 – 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. However, many of cities in India, including state capital, have similar problems of outdoor air pollution. Meerut is one of the largest urban agglomerations in the National Capital Region has been identified as a NAC with the objective of evolving an action plan having action points with specific timelines based upon scientific inputs time bound actions and its effective implementation in order to bring down the pollution levels in the city. <https://cpcb.nic.in/approved-city-action-plans/>

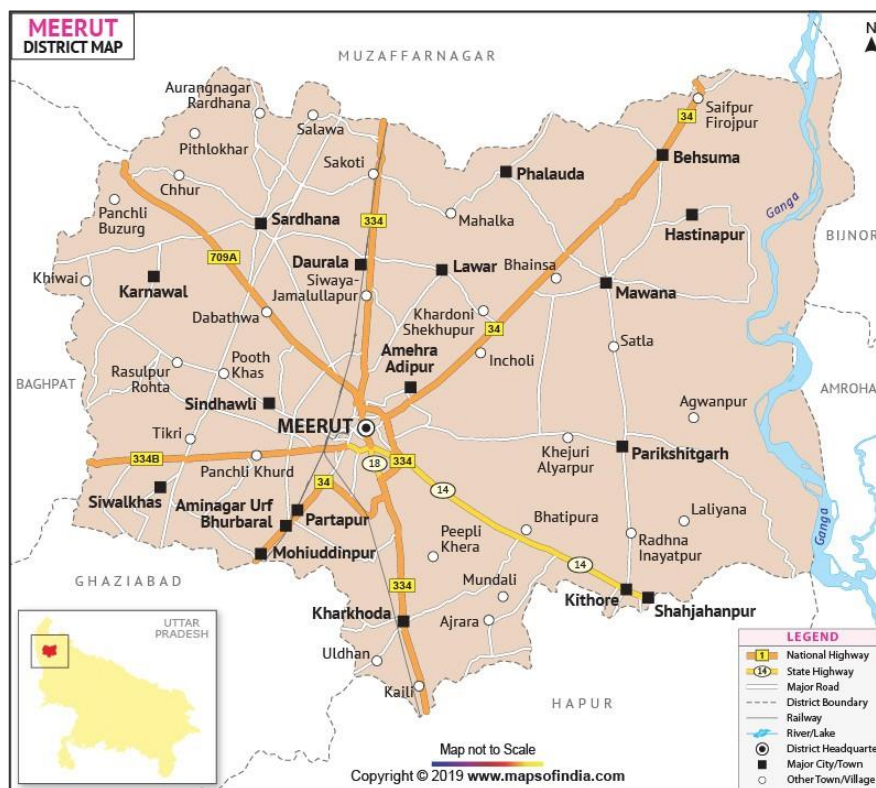
In 2009, the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Govt. of India in association with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi have carried out an environmental assessment of industrial clusters across the country named "Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index" (CEPI) with the aim of identifying polluted industrial clusters & prioritizing planning needs for intervention to improve the quality of environment in these industrial clusters and the nation as a whole. Meerut city have Severely Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs). <https://cpcb.nic.in/new-cepi-action-plan/>

(b) Area and Geography

Meerut is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is an ancient city with settlements dating back to the Indus Valley civilisation having been found in and around the area. The city lies 70 km northeast of the national capital New Delhi, and 453 km northwest of the state capital Lucknow. Meerut city is located in western Uttar Pradesh. It lies between latitude 28° 32" to 29° 18" N and longitude 77° 07" to 78° 14" E. Meerut city and surroundings is spread over an area of 26937 hectare.

Meerut is the second largest city in the National Capital region, and as of 2011 the 33rd most populous urban agglomeration and the 26th most populous city in India. It ranked 292 in 2006 and is projected to rank 242 in 2020 in the list of largest cities and urban areas in the world. The municipal area (as of 2001) is 141.89 km² with the cantonment covering 35.68 km². The city is one of the largest producers of sports goods, and the largest producer of musical instruments in India. The city is also an education hub in western Uttar Pradesh. Meerut is also known as the “Sports City of India”. The city is famous for being the starting point of the 1857 rebellion against British colonial rule. The town is divided into 70 wards as per Meerut Nagar Nigam. Sugar and electronics goods are other flourishing industries. Meerut and nearby Modinagar form an educational hub adjacent to the national capital.

(c) District Administrative Set-up



Administrative Map of District Meerut

Details of Tehsil/blocks/villages

S.No.	Tehsils	Blocks	Total Number of Villages
1.	Meerut	Jaani, Kharkhoda, Machra, Meerut, Rajpura, Rohta	302
2.	Mawana	Hastinapur, Machra, Mawana, Parikshitgarh	224
3.	Sardhana	Daurala, Sardhana, Saroorpur	136

(d) Local Institution

Meerut division consists of six districts namely- Meerut, Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad, Gautambudh Nagar, Hapur and is headed by the Divisional Commissioner of Meerut. The Commissioner is the head of local government institutions in the division; is in charge of infrastructure development in his division; and is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the division.

Meerut district administration is headed by the District Magistrate of Meerut. The District Magistrate is assisted by a Chief Development Officer (CDO), five Additional District Magistrates (ADM) (Executive, Finance/Revenue, City, Land Acquisition, Judicial), one City Magistrate (CM), and four Additional City Magistrates (ACM).

The district is divided into 3 sub-divisions and 12 development blocks. Each sub-division headed by a Sub Divisional magistrate and Blocks are headed by Block Development Officer (BDO).

Meerut district comes under the Meerut Police Zone and Meerut Police Range. Meerut Zone is headed by an Additional Director General (ADG), and the Meerut Range is headed by Inspector General(IG).

The district police is headed by a Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), and is assisted by Superintendents of Police (SP)/Additional Superintendents of Police (Addl. SP). Each of the several police circles is headed by a Circle Officer (CO) in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(e) Natural Resources

• Existing Forest Cover:

There is a net increase of 0.41 sq.km has been observed in the State compared to the previous assessment which can be attributed to plantation and conservation. Forest outside Green wash areas have seen a considerable increase. The latest Forest Survey of India (FSI) state of the forest report shows that the overall forest cover of Meerut district has increased from 2.67% in 2019 to 2017.

According to the FSI report, all trees with canopy density of over 10%, having an extent of more than one hectare and falling on forest, private, community or institutional land, are reflected in the assessment report. Barring the change in geographical areas, the so-called “increase” in forest cover has raised concerns among environmentalists as the forest department sets itself a high plantation target each year and claims a 80% to 90% survival rate of saplings. According to 2019 assessment the forest area of Meerut and its nearby district are given below.

District Name	Geographical Area (sq.km)	2019 Assessment(sq.km)				%G A	Change wrt 2017	Scrub
		V. Dense Forest	M. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
Meerut	2559	0.00	34.00	34.41	68.41	2.67	0.41	0

• WILD LIFE SANTURY

Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh, India. It was established in 1986 and covers 2,073 km² (800 sq mi) across Meerut, Muzzafarnagar, Ghaziabad, Bijnor, Meerut and Amroha districts. This area has not enjoyed protection needed to check poaching and various other threats to wildlife due to lack of proper notification.

Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary lies on the western bank of the Ganges River at an elevation of 130–150 m (430–490 ft). Tall wet grasslands dominate in low-lying areas and are inundated most of the year. Short wet grasslands are dry from winter to the onset of the monsoon. Dry scrub grasslands dominate on elevated alluvial deposition. Swamps and marshes are present between elevated grounds and the sandy bed of the Ganges. A large part of the sanctuary is settled and under cultivation. Sugarcane, rice, wheat, maize and cucurbits are the major cultivated crops.

(f) GEOGRAPHY/DEMOGRAPHY

Meerut is the largest city in NCR after Delhi also known as sports city of India.[citation needed] Meerut lies between the plains of the Ganges and those of the Yamuna. In area Meerut district covers 2,522 km² (974 sq mi), which is larger than Delhi (Delhi covers an area of 1,484 km² [573 sq mi]). However, Meerut's population is three times less than that of Delhi (Current population of Meerut is 3,443,689).According to the 2011 census, the Meerut Urban Agglomeration (Meerut UA) has a population of around 1.42 million, (comparable to kingdom of Bahrain or Trinidad and Tobago) with the municipality contributing roughly 1.31 million of it. The Meerut Urban Agglomeration consists of area falling under Meerut Municipal Corporation, Meerut Cantonment Board and 4 census towns of Sindhawali, Amehra Adipur, Aminagar Urf Bhurbaral and Mohiuddinpur. This makes Meerut the 33rd most populous urban agglomeration and the 28th most populous city in India. The sex ratio in Meerut UA is 887, lower than the state average of 908; while the child sex ratio is 845, lower than the state average of 899. 12.99% of the population is under 6 years of age. The overall literacy rate is 76.28%, higher than the state average of 69.72%.

As of 2017, Meerut ranks 328 (based on population), 189 (based on population density), 648 (based on built-up area) among world's urban areas.

According to the 2001 census, the city ranked 2nd in terms of population in NCR and 25th in India.

Demographics of Meerut Metropolitan area (Meerut UA) (Census 2011, updated)^[120] [hide](#)

Metropolis	City/Town/Village ^[1]	Population			Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate ^[2]		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Meerut UA	Meerut (CB)	53024	40288	93,312	760	87.99%	79.48%	84.33%
	Meerut (M Corp.)	688118	617311	1,305,429	897	80.97%	69.79%	75.66%
	Mohiuddinpur (CT)	2811	2389	5,200	850	89.17%	69.63%	80.13%
	Aminagar Urf Bhurbaral (CT)	3314	2827	6,141	853	91.01%	69.68%	81.02%
	Amehra Adipur (CT)	2844	2641	5,485	929	85.68%	68.05%	77.14%
	Sindhawali (CT)	2782	2553	5,335	918	79.92%	64.44%	72.53%
Meerut UA - Total		752,893	668,009	1,420,902	887	81.57 %	70.36 %	76.28 %

- ¹ ^ M Corp. = Municipal Corporation, NP = Nagar panchayat, NPP = Nagar Palika Parishad, CB = Cantonment Board, CT = Census Town
- ² ^ For Literacy rate, population aged 7 and above only is considered in India.

(g) Land Use Pattern

C a t e g o r y	Agriculture				Barren/uncultivable /wastelands			Built up			Forest	Wetlands/water bodies		
	Crop Land	Current Shifting	Fallow	Plantation	Gullied/Ravinousland	Salt affected land	Scrub land	Mining	Urban	Rural	Scrub Forest	Inland wetlands	River/ Streams/Cannels	Water bodies
Area (in sq.km)	2198.66	0.00	44.76	55.00	0.00	0.00	11.41	0.97	135.91	41.66	0.41	17.44	64.32	3.35

As per the district wise distribution of Land use/Land cover of Uttar Pradesh data (2011- 2012) available in **Bhuvan- Indian Geo Platform of ISRO**, for Meerut there is 2198.66 sq. km land as crop land out of total geographical area of the district and 44.76 sq.km land is Fallow Land and 55.00 sq.km is already under Plantation, which should be maintained. There is also 11.41sq.km land left as Scrub land which comes under wasteland category. There is Forest land also available in the district as Scrub forest which is 0.41 sq km out of total geographical area. Therefore, Barren/uncultivable/wasteland available in the up wind and down wind directions of the wind shall be identified for developing green belt to curb the rising level of air pollutants in the city.

(h) CLIMATE

Meerut has a monsoon influenced humid subtropical climate characterised by hot summers and cooler winters. Summers last from early April to late June during and are extremely hot, with temperatures reaching 49 °C (120 °F). The monsoon arrives in late June and continues till the middle of September. Temperatures drop slightly, with plenty of cloud cover but with higher humidity. Temperatures rise again in October and the city then has a mild, dry winter season from late October to the middle of March. The lowest temperature ever recorded is -0.4 °C (31.3 °F), recorded on Sunday, 6 January 2013. Rainfall is about 845 millimetres (33 in) per annum, which is suitable for growing crops. Most of the rainfall is received during the monsoon. Humidity varies from 30 to 100%.

2.0 Indicative Gap Analysis and Action Plans for complying with Waste Management Rules**(i) Solid Waste Management****a. Current status related to solid Waste management**

Sr. No.	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Nagar Nigam Meerut	90	269624	1305429	650 MT/Day
2	Nagar Palika Parishad, Sardhana	25	12955	58250	20.39 MT/Day
	Nagar Palika Parishad, Mawana	25	18229	81432	34 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Daurala	14	5600	27865	7 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Falawda	13	3249	18958	5.4 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Kithore	15	4975	27935	3.9 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, ParikshitGarh	13	4630	21111	5 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Lawar	14	3500	29822	7.5 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Karnawal	12	2846	13955	4 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Hastinapur	15	5211	28750	7 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Behsuma	11	3304	19870	2.8 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Siwal Khas	14	5408	30152	10 MT/Day
	Nagar Panchayat, Kharkhoda	12	2652	18270	2.5 MT/Day

Sr. No.	Local Bodies	No of Village panchayats /Blocks	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Tehsils	-	31184	139682	54.39 MT/Day
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	-	-	-	-

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
	Segregation						
	Segregation of waste at source	Whether segregation at source practiced by households and other waste generators	At present 60% segregation at source have been done. It is required to facilitate need full measure to achieve 100%. Measures like creating awareness and decentralized composting equipments.	0	200 Lacks	ULBs	December 2023
	Sweeping						
	Manual Sweeping	Example: Availability of suitable PPEs	100% manual sweeping has been done. Need of buying safety kits like gloves, masks, jackets, gum boots in every 6 mo.	0	100 Lacks	ULBs	December 2023

	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Gaps if any in achieving targeted area or length of road identified for Mechanical Road Sweeping.	Mechanical Road Sweeping has been 20% done in Meerut City by Road sweeping vehicle. It is required to buy 7 more road sweeping vehicle for other areas of	60 Lacks	3.5 Lacks	ULBs	December 2023

c	Waste Collection						
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	60% Solid waste collected	It is required to achieve 100%		Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Proper door to door collection of Solid waste carried out by all ULBs	-		Budget not required	ULBs	On going
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	Waste collection trolleys with separate compartments are available with Nagar Nigam. It is required to upgrade the number of vehicles to	At present there are 179 door to door garbage collection vehicle in which sap rate compartments facility is available		Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	Check if adequate or needs up gradation or not required	It is required 90 numbers of mini collection trucks		Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023
(v)	Waste Deposition centres (for domestic hazardous wastes)	Number of deposition centres required and nos available Or Any alternate arrangement.	Presently domestic hazardous waste is being disposed off through synergy waste company		Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023

District Environment Plan [Meerut]							
S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
4.	Waste Transport						
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	[Check (i) whether existing fleet is adequate (ii) check whether segregated waste transport possible, etc.]	It has plan to complete the arrangement of infrastructure and vehicle for 100% waste collection	0	500 Lacks	ULBs	December 2023
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	[check adequacy]	Yes	626 Lacks	1875.00 Lacks	ULBs	On going
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	[check whether available / adequacy]	It has plan to build 5 transfer stations by 2022 and 15 by 2023		Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal						
(i)	Wet-waste Management: On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation	At present only a few bulk waste generator are disposing of their garbage by self, but all has been informed by the a notice that all the bulk waste generators will dispose of their waste by self.	0	Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for central Biomethanation / Composting of wet waste.	Whether facility exists / functional / needs upgradation?	No Facility is available right now. Tender has been floated for processing of municipal solid waste. Funds are required for operation and maintenance and increasing capacity of the plant.	350 Lacks	200 Lacks	ULBs	December 2023
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	Whether MRF facility exists? / is there any arrangement to sending the dry-waste to any	At present 2 MRF center have been set up in Surajkund and Gawdi. Which is planned to be increased to 6.	33.67 Lacks	1.2 crore	ULBs	December 2023
		COMMON MRF OF	12				

District Environment Plan [Meerut]

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
		sent to Waste to energy plant or % dry-waste converted as RDF or Need to set-up own Waste to Energy plant?					
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non-recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites? Whether sanitary landfill available ? / Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs	Meerut Municipal Corporation used by self all inert in Road constriction, landfill and etc.	0	Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023
(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules?	2 Sites of Legacy waste, 1. Ganwri site 95% is complete remediation. 2. Lohiya Nagar on progress	260 Lacs		ULBs	December 2023
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged	No		Budget not required	ULBs	
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste	Yes		Budget not required	ULBs	

(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes/No	Yes		Budget not required	JLBs	
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 town municipalities / City corporations	Yes/No	No		Budget not required	JLBs	

(ii) Plastic waste Management**(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management**

Sr. No.	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	40 TPD
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	4.35 MT/Day
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	4.4 MT/Day

Sr. No.	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Tehsils	4.35 MT/Day
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	-

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan:

Sr. No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Budget Required	Budget Required	Agencies Responsible	Target time For Compliance
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	At the time door to door 60% garbage & PW collection, awareness is being brought among the people to separate dry and wet waste. Which will be made 100% by 2022	2 crore	3 crore	ULBs	December 2023
2.	Facilitate organised collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	This infrastructure is linked to SW Management. May check gaps with respect to: Availability of transfer points and material recovery facility Involvement of informal sector NGO. Registering waste pickers Linkage with PW recyclers Involvement of producers and Brand -	There are plans to build 5 transfer stations by 2022 and 15 by 2023. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes • Yes • No 		Budget not required	ULBs	December 2023

3	PW collection Centres	Local Bodies may set-up own centres and also involve producers and brand-owners or their PROs to facilitate setting up of collection centres.	There are plans to build 5 transfer stations by 2022 and 15 by 2023.			ULBs	December 2023
4	Awareness and education programs implementation	Review existing gaps in creating awareness among public for minimising and recycling PW	Yes (Meerut Municipal Corporation Hire a Social Media Channel for IEC. Activity) and plan for other work.			ULBs	December 2023
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Check if District has access to PW recycling / utilization or disposal facilities..	Yes (Plastic Waste converted to RDF)			ULBs	December 2023

(iii) C & D Waste Management

- ☐ a. Current status related to C & D Waste

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C & D waste generation in MT per day (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	40 MT/D
Does the District has access to C&D waste recycling facility?	Not yet

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	Check gaps w.r.t:- - Separate collection point of C&D Waste - Identification of common C&D waste deposition points	Tender process is going on.	500 Lacks	0000	MDA,ULBs	December 2023
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	Check gaps with respect to: - Local by-laws to pay user fee - Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>20 tons in one day or 300 tons per project)	Yes, Bylaws Notified in News on 2019	0	0	MDA,ULBs	December 2023
3.	C&D recycling Facility	Check whether district has any C&D waste recycling facility	For installation of C&D plant, tender has been floated.			MDA,ULBs	December 2023
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements,	Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste?	Yes , the recycled C&D\ waste is used in various civil works like pot holes repair etc.	0	0	MDA,ULBs	December 2023
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.	Yes			MDA,ULBs	December 2023

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management**a. Current Status related to biomedical waste**

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	416
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	704
No. of HCFs authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	1246
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	01
Capacity of CBWTFs	21.6 MT/Day
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	86
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	970.71
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	970.71

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory and Identification of Healthcare Facilities	Check whether all HCFs including, clinics, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, Aayush hospitals, animal houses, etc generating biomedical waste area identified and authorised by PCBs/ PCCs	Action plan for Completing /update of inventory and authorisation of HCFs by SPCBs/ PCCs	Not Available	Not Required	SPCB	December 2023
2.	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	Check if there is any gap between Quantity of Biomedical Waste generated per day= and quantity of Biomedical Waste treated and disposed in the district? In case of no access to CBWTFs, adequacy of existing disposal of BMW	Action plan for setting-up CBWTF or providing access to CBWTF with 75Km from places waste generation. Including identification of site for setting up such facility. Action plan for\ management of BMW through captive facilities in case of no access to CBWTF	Not Available	Not Required	SPCB	On going

3.	Tracking of BMW	Check whether bar code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTFs?	Plan for implementation of bar code system by all HCFs and CBWTFs in the district.			SPCB	Completed
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	Whether training has been organised for all stakeholders?	Action plan for Awareness programs and training to healthcare staff and ULB officials.	Not Available	Not Required	SPCB	Ongoing
5.	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequate funds is allocated to Government health care facilities for bio- medical waste management by State Govt.?	Action plan for ensuring adequate funds to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.	Not Available	Not Required	State Govt	December 2023
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Is there any district level mechanism to monitor compliance by Hospitals / HCFs?	Draw action plan to monitor compliance of HCFs and CBWTFs through SPCBs/PCCs.	Not Available	Not Required	SPCB	On going
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	Check whether District Level Monitoring Committee has been constitute and meetings are being organised?	Action plan w.r.t Periodicity of reviews and follow-up by DLMC. Identify teams in health department to monitor Compliance.	Not Available	Not Required	District Health Department	On going
8.	Wastewater Treatment	Check if HCFS are required to install ETPs for wastewater generated.	Action plan for installation of ETPs by HCFs where applicable.	Not Available	Not Required	SPCB	December 2023

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	88 Operational,06 Closed
Quantity of HW in the district	2500 MT/Annum
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	711.626 MT/Annum
(ii)Quantity of land-fillable HW	No

(iii)Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	528.395 MT/Annum
No of captive/common TSDF	No
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	02

c. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	Check whether all hazardous waste industries	SPCB/PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste authorised and a system of safe disposal is in place. industries	Not Available	Not required	SPCB	On going
2.	Establishment collection centres	Check district has collection centres for hazardous wastes with linkage to common TSDFs / recyclers	Local authority should ensure that adequate number of collection centres should be established and are linked to Common TSDFs. Hazardous Industry has obtained Membership with TSDF	Not Available	Not required	ULBs, SPCB	Completed through the TSDF
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	Identify facilities/ industries engaged in recycling / pre-processing / disposal of hazardous waste in the district. Already Identified	Action plan to train the workers on safety aspects through Department of Industries as per provisions under HOWM Rules, 2016 Already Identified	Not Available	NA	ULBs, SPCB	Completed
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Check if the generators of HW have access to common TSDF in the State? Yes. They have excess	Action plan to ensure all generators are linked to TSDF / Action plan in case there is no TSDF in the district or State – in such case evaluate existing storage and captive disposal	Not Available		SPCB	Completed

5.	Contaminated Sites	Are there any sites where soils / sediments/gro undwater contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes NO	Action plan for identification of probable contaminated site, incidents of HW dumping, responsible Parties for contaminated site etc. and to remediate contaminated sites, UPPCB Officials are continuously monitoring HW generating industries. In case of any such site identified in future, action will be taken as per law.	Not Available		CPCB,SPCB	NA
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(vi) E-Waste Management**a. Current Status related to E-Waste Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste in MT/year	361815.54 MT/Year
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	Zero
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	Zero
No authorized E-Waste recyclers /Dismantler	11Recycler ,23 Dismantler

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Inventory / generation of E-Waste /bulk-waste generators	Completion of inventory of E-Waste in the District. Inventory of bulk waste Generators	Inventorisation of gaps of E-waste in the District Not Applicable	Not Available	N a	SPCB/ PCC	On going
2	E-Waste collection points	Availability of E-Waste collection points / call centres / kiosks in villages - Blocks / /towns / cities Establishment of collection points needs to be done by ULBs	Identification / registering E-Waste collection centres in association with Producers - their PROs or Recyclers A team under each ULB will be established for identifying collection center point for E-Waste	Not Available		SPCB	No Collection center
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	Check whether District administration has information on collection centres established by Producers/ PROs? Administration should also identify authorised E-Waste recyclers in the district or in State to channelize E-waste collected in District.	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs / Collection Centres of Producers and PROs / SPCBs / Bulk waste generators / Recyclers / SPCBs / District Administration / Public	Not Available		ULBs, SPCB, Producer	NA No channelized e waste collection

4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling / dismantling	Prevalence of informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of E-waste is in District	Action plan in coordination with SPCBs/PCCs and District Administration to check this activity.	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB	NA
5	Integration of informal sector	Whether mechanism exists for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection and recycling of E-Waste	Evolve mechanism by involving producers / PROs.	Not Available		SPCB	NA
6	Awareness and Education	Are there any programs at district level for awareness about E-waste management?	Plan special workshops and awareness campaigns through Producers / PROs	Not Available		SPCB	NA

3.0 Air Quality Management

a. Current Status related to Air Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district.	03
-Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./ PSU agency :	Zero
- Operated by Industry:	
Number of manual monitoring Station operated by SPCBs	02
Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality Standard	Meerut City

No of air pollution industries	60
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [UnpavedRoads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [BrickKiln] / [Industrial Estate] / Others] (Multiple Selection)	Source proportionate study has not been carried out yet

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for Completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent Air polluting	Partapur, Udhyogpuram and Mohakampur Industrial Area are identified as hot spot in District Meerut	SPCB	Completed
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	There are three Automatic Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station are continuously running to evaluate the ambient air Quality of Meerut city. Apart from it, 02 Nos. Manual Air monitoring Station are also conduct ambient monitoring.	SPCB	Ongoing

3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Monitoring Station	There are three Automatic Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station are continuously running to evaluate the ambient air Quality of Meerut city.]	SPCB	Ongoing
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution has been made by Regional office uppcb Meerut.	SPCB	Completed
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	Partapur, Udhogpuram and Mohakampur Industrial Area are identified as hot spot in District Meerut. Action plan has been made for abatement of air pollution of the concern hot spot by Regional office uppcb Meerut.	SPCB	On going
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	Digital Display board has been setup BY regional office uppcb Meerut to aware the locals regarding Air quality of Meerut city. Display board displays data of ambient air quality stations 24hrs. Sameer app has been in operation for dissemination of air quality as well as to take complaints on local air pollution.	SPCB	On going

4.0 Water Quality Management

4.1 Water Quality Monitoring

a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	Ganga, Hindon, Kali
Length of Coastline (if any)	None
Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	06
Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	345 MLD
Quantity of industrial wastewater	28.574 MLD
Percentage of untreated sewage	38 %
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]
Groundwater polluted areas if any	[Name of areas]
Polluted river stretches if any	Kali east-17km Hindon-15km

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for water quality monitoring:

S. No	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory of water bodies	An environmental monitoring cell have been made by uppcb to maintain data of all water bodies (rivers / canals /natural drains / creeks /estuaries / groundwater /Ponds / lakes / etc.) in district including its water quality	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB	On going
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	Regional office uppcb Meerut monitored periodically quality of all water bodies/ground water/rivers under NWMP and MINARS projects. The data which have monitored of river /canals/ and other water bodies have been displayed on the web site of the	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB	On going
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Action plan have been made uppcb for the polluted river stretches. 02 river stretches (Kali &Hindon) have been taken under the action plan.	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB,UP JAL NIGAM, ULBs	Completed
4.	Protection of river / lake	Guide lines have been made by cpcb for idol immersion.	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB,ULBs, District Administration	On going
5.	Inventory of sources	Inventory has been made of the water pollution source for District Meerut .	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB	On going
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	NA	Not Available	Budget not required	NA	NA
7.	Protection of flood plains	Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of Encroachment.	Not Available	Budget not required	Irrigation Department	Completed
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Availability of groundwater and if required prepare action plan to rejuvenate ground water in selected areas. Action plan should be prepared for Rain water harvesting	Not Available	Budget not required	Ground Water Department	December 2023
9.	Complaints	Sameer app has been in operation to take complaints	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB	On going

4.2 Domestic Sewage

a. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	1
No of Class-I towns and above	1
No of Towns STPs installed	13 (179 MLD)
No of Towns needing STPs	1 (220 MLD)
No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	1
No of towns not having sewerage network	-
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	213.67 MLD
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	13420 MLD
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	79.47 MLD
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	79.47 MLD
Total available Treatment Capacity	179.00MLD

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Sewage Treatment Plants(STPs)	Estimation of total sewage generation From city/Town where sewage treatment facility does not exist and preparation of DPR for treatment of	-	-	Up Jal nigam Concern ULBs	-
2.	Underground sewerage network	Check available sewerage network and prepare Action plan for laying of sewerage network in town and cities. The project may be executed through ULBs	-	1183.00 KM sewer line network Rs. 2735.47 Cr.	Up jal nigam Concern ULBs	December 2025

5.0 Industrial wastewater management

a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	[51 Red industries, 108 Orange industries, 89 Green industries, 00 White industries]
No of Industries discharging wastewater	82
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	28.574 MLD
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	28.574 MLD
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	0
No of Industries meeting Standards	82
No of Industries not meeting discharge standards	0

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial wastewater:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Industries not meeting the standards. Necessary action be initiated through SPCBs against the industries not meeting the Standards.	Not Available	Budget not required	SPCB	On going
2.	Complaint redressed system	Central pollution control board has an online complain redressed system SAMEER which is being monitored by CPCB.	Not Available	Budget not required	CPCB & SPCB	On going

6.0 Mining Activity Management plan

a. Current Status related to Mining Activity Management

Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of Mining Activity	No Mining Activity (Sand/iron ore/bauxite/ coal) have been permitted by Mining Department.
No of licence Mining operations in the District	Zero
% Area covered under mining in the District	0 %
Area of Sand Mining	None
Area of sand Mining	None

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status wither respect to environmental	Not Available		Mining department, District administration, SPCB	-
2.	Inventor y of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal sand and other mining activity in the District through surveillance, patrolling and enforcement. District Level task Force may be constituted for control of illegal mining activity	Not Available		Mining Department, District Administration	-
3.	Environ ment complia nce by Mining industry	Action plan for periodic verification of compliance To environmental conditions stipulated by SPCBs/PCC, MoEF&CC department of mines etc. SPCBs/PCC may be involved in this activity .	Not Available		Mining department, District Administration, SPCB	-

7.0 Noise Pollution Management plan**a. Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district	Regional office UPPCB Meerut & POLICE DEPARTMENT MEERUT

Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for Completion of action plan
1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters.	Need to check whether concerned agencies that is ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police and SPCB/PCC have noise level Meters. District administration may ensure through an action plan that concerned agencies and environmental cell under district administration and adequate number of portable noise level meters.	-	-	District administration	Completed
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	ULBs shall ensure that ambient sound levels comply with notified standards for Residential, sensitive zones. An action. Apart from portable analyzers, fixed ambient noise level monitoring stations may be installed in major cities and towns, such stations may be installed by ULBs and SPCB/PCC,	-	-	District Administration, ULBs	NA
3.	Signboards in Noise zones	District administration may ensure that adequate number of sign boards installed at sensitive zones in towns / cities in towns and cities. An action plan may be prepared by district authority.	-	-	District Administration, ULBs	NA
4.	Complaint redressing system	UP state already having IGRS portal system for public review. Such application may be used by SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs in the district.	-	--	SHOs, Traffic Police, ULBs, SPCB	Ongoing