

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3128
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2019

Damage to Environment by Pollution

3128. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the quantum of damage to environment caused by pollution in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any accountability has been fixed by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) to (d) Methodologies have been developed for evaluating environmental compensation to be levied on the person/authority responsible for environmental pollution in respect of certain categories. These cover violations by industrial units, violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), NCR-Delhi, untreated discharge of sewage by concerned individual/authority, and non-compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by concerned municipal authority (**Annexure-I**). Based on it, Central Pollution Control Board has imposed Rs 52.63 crore as environmental compensation on non-complying industries.

Annexure-I

Brief description and salient features of methodologies for calculating environmental compensation

The methodologies for evaluating environmental compensation have been formulated for the following categories.

1. Violations by industrial units.
2. Violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), NCR-Delhi.
3. Untreated discharge of sewage by concerned individual/authority.
4. Non-compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by concerned municipal authority.

A brief summary of each category is given as below.

1. Industrial units including common waste management facilities

In case of violation of discharge/emissions norms, consent conditions, directions of CPCB/SPCB etc., EC is levied based on formula given below:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where,

EC is Environmental Compensation in ₹

PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector (*for Red-80, Orange-50 and Green-30*)

N = Number of days violation took place

R = A factor in Rupees (₹) for EC (*100-500, proposed-250*)

S = Factor for scale of operation (*Small-0.5, Medium-1.0, Large-1.5*)

LF = Location factor (*1 to 2, based on population exposure and ecological sensitivity*)

- Minimum EC is 5,000 ₹/day and max upto 60,000 ₹/day.
- EC may be increased by 2, 4 and 8 times, if violation is continuous or repeated in nature.
- In case of grievous damage to the environment, EC will be decided based on the detailed investigation by expert institutions/organizations.

2. Violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in NCR-Delhi

Fixed amount of EC charges, as mentioned in the below table, is levied on the implementing agency, in case of failure to implement GRAP, NCR-Delhi.

Activity	Air Quality Index Category	Environmental Compensation (₹)
Industrial Emissions	Severe +/Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
Vapour Recovery System (VRS) at Outlets of Oil Companies		
i. Not installed	Target Date	Rs 1.0 Crore
ii. Non-functional	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 50.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 25.0 Lakh
Construction sites	Severe +/Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
(Offending plot more than 20,000 Sq.m.)	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
Solid waste/ garbage dumping in Industrial	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10.0 Lakh
Failure to water sprinkling on unpaved roads		
a) Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
b) Other than Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 10.0 Lakh

3. Untreated discharge of sewage by concerned individual/authority

- EC is levied on the concerned individual or authority which is responsible for discharge of untreated sewage.
- There are three components in EC:
 - i. **One-time component** of capital cost (cost saved by individual/authority for not installing required sewage network and treatment facility).
 - ii. **Recurring component** for operational and maintenance (O&M) cost saved by not installing and operating required system.
 - iii. **Recurring component** of cost for damage to the environment.
- For rationalizing the EC, minimum and maximum values of above mentioned cost components are fixed, depending upon the class of the city, i.e. Mega-city, Million plus and Class-I & others.
- To include **deterrent effect for continuous violations**, component of O&M cost and cost for the environmental damage, may be increased by 2, 4, and 8 times after every six-months, beyond the time prescribed by authority for ensuring complete treatment of sewage of the city/town or project.

4. Non-compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by concerned municipal authority

- EC is levied on the concerned Urban Local Body, which is responsible for solid waste management in the assigned area.
- There are three components in EC:
 - i. **One-time component** of capital cost (cost saved by not having required waste management system).
 - ii. **Recurring component** for operational and maintenance cost, saved by not installing and operating required system.
 - iii. **Recurring component** of cost for damage to the environment.

- For rationalizing the EC, minimum and maximum values of above mentioned cost components are fixed, depending upon the class of the city, i.e. Mega-city, Million plus and Class-I & others.
- **If mixing of Bio-medical Waste or Hazardous Waste** is found in Municipal Solid Waste than capital cost component of EC may be increased by a multiplication factor of 1.5.
- **Deterrent effect** for continuous violations, similar to sewage facility, may be applied.
