GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1894
ANSWERED ON 11.02.2026

STATUS OF WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANTS

1894. SHRI ATUL GARG

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Waste-to-Energy plants proposed to process the municipal solid waste in the Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation (GMC);
(b) the details of the technology adopted and the power generation capacity envisaged;
(c) the measures taken by the Government to address the environmental concerns of the local residents regarding the plant emissions;
(d) the status of the bio-methanation plants operational in the vegetable markets (mandis) of the Ghaziabad district;
(e) the details of Government's initiative to promote the Waste to Wealth Mission in Ghaziabad city?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) & (b) As per the information submitted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the details of solid waste processing facilities in Ghaziabad are given as **Annexure-I**. CPCB has inspected the Waste to Energy plant set up at Masuri, Deenanathpur, Ghaziabad, in May 2024. The plant has been set up in an existing textile unit as a captive facility for generation of 25 lakh kcal/hour of heat energy for textile manufacturing, and about 75 TPD of RDF is being processed at the plant.

Whereas, as communicated by the Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN), a bio-fencing measures have been taken in Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plant location at village Galand to treat 2300 TPD solid waste of GNN. Additionally, the envisaged Waste-to-Energy plant is to adopt conventional Waste-to-Energy processing model for treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste and the capacity of the plant will be in the range of 50-60 MW.

(c): As per the information furnished by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the environmental safeguards for Waste to Energy plants are governed under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. These Rules mandate authorization from the concerned State Pollution Control Board and regular monitoring for compliance. The Rules also prescribe stringent standards for leachate treatment, plant emissions, and operational parameters, including minimum combustion temperature and gas residence time, to control pollution and safeguard the health of local residents and other public.

Additionally, as per the information submitted by GNN, the project proponents are required to obtain a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) / Social Impact Assessment (SIA) prior to commencement of operations of plant.

(d) & (e) At present, there is no specific bio-methanation facility set up in vegetable markets of Ghaziabad.

Under Government’s initiative to promote the Waste to Wealth Mission in the Ghaziabad city, the details of the activities being taken up by GNN are given in **Annexure-II**.

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Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1894 to be answered on 11.02.2026 regarding "Status of Waste-to-Energy Plants"

Details of solid waste processing facilities in Ghaziabad:

Type of project/plant	**Location**	**No. of Project**	**Installed Capacity of project (in TPD)**
Waste to Energy*	Masuri, Deenanathpur,	1	75
Windrow Composting	Jagjiwanpur,	1	400
Windrow Composting	Mona –Meerut Road,	1	800
Material Recovery Facility (MRF) /Garbage factory	Rait Mandi, Hindon Vihar	1	200
Material Recovery Facility (MRF) /Garbage factory	Sihani	1	200

Windrow Composting plant: *processes organic waste—such as manure, yard waste, and municipal solid waste—by forming it into long, narrow, elevated rows (windrows) for aerobic decomposition.*

** As per the information received from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board vide letter dated 22.07.2025, the unit has been closed.*

Annexure referred to in reply to part (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1894 to be answered on 11.02.2026 regarding "Status of Waste-to-Energy Plants"

Details of the activities taken up by Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN) to promote the Waste to Wealth Mission in Ghaziabad city:

- Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs): Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN) has established and operationalized MRFs in the city for the scientific sorting, baling, and recycling of dry waste, ensuring that recyclable materials such as paper, plastics, metals, and glass are diverted away from landfills and channeled into productive reuse.
- Legacy Waste Remediation: GNN has also undertaken significant work in reclaiming urban land previously occupied by legacy dumps, remediating 15.5 Lakh MT of legacy waste and creating Miyawaki forests by planting 3.43 Lakh trees, thereby reducing environmental hazards and creating usable urban spaces in accordance with Waste to Wealth guidelines.
- Waste Upcycling Initiatives: GNN has installed and is operating a dedicated Glass Upcycling Unit, where discarded glass waste is processed and transformed into reusable, value-added products, and has also introduced systems through which plastic waste is shredded and utilised in the manufacturing of durable items such as pipes, thereby promoting circular-economy practices and significantly reducing the volume of waste sent to landfills.
- Prakritik Paint Innovation: Cow dung waste is being converted into organic, non-toxic, odour-free rooftop paint that can reduce indoor temperatures by 2–3°C. The pilot facility at Nandgram Gaushala is operated by women SHGs and contributed to Ghaziabad's selection among the top 50 cities globally in the Bloomberg Philanthropies Mayors Challenge 2025.
- Tertiary Sewage Treatment Plant (TSTP): GNN has operationalized a TSTP as a circular economy intervention to convert wastewater into a reusable resource for non-potable urban and industrial uses. Financed through India's first Certified Green Municipal Bond, the initiative shifts the city from a linear "treat-and-discharge" approach to a waste-to-resource model, reducing freshwater and groundwater extraction while demonstrating a scalable, climate-resilient urban water reuse framework.
- To strengthen public awareness and inspire behavioral change towards sustainable waste management, GNN has approved an allocation of INR 2 Cr in its municipal budget for the development of Waste-to-Art Sculpture Works. Under this initiative, thematic sculptures, art installations, and creative structures made from scrap, discarded materials, and recyclable waste will be installed at prominent public locations, including road intersections, public parks, flyovers, public plazas etc. This initiative aims not only to aesthetically uplift the urban landscape but also to showcase the principles of the Waste to Wealth Mission, emphasizing how waste can be transformed into culturally meaningful public assets.