

**Final Report Of The Monitoring Committee-River Ganga Phase-1 B**  
**In The Matter Of**  
**Original Application No.200/2014 and Original Application No.361/2017**

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The Monitoring Committee constituted under the order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 06.08.2018 passed in OA No.200/2014 has visited all the major towns/districts falling in Segment B, i.e., between Garh Mukteshwar to Kanpur/ Unnao on various dates.

The inspection reports in respect of the visits so made have already been submitted before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and are on record before the Tribunal. Therefore they need not be repeated. The Committee highlights the issues which need attention and issues which have gone unattended/partially attended vis-à-vis the order of the Tribunal dated 13.07.2017 and the orders passed on the subject earlier as well as those passed subsequently. These issues are serious and need to be revisited subject, however, to the opinion of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

The observations and the facts noticed herein below, issue-wise, are based on the information provided to the Committee by the various stakeholders during physical inspection or at the time of meeting at district level or in the office of N.M.C.G. at New Delhi.

The Committee brings out the change that has been accomplished in last two years after the NGT order. In Kanpur, that has been the major polluter in the Segment 1B, the waste water treatment has increased by 25% from 165 MLD in Jun 2017 to 270 MLD in June 2019; tapping of drains has increased from 4 small drains with 25 MLD volume in June 2017 to 10 drains with 161 MLD volume and the tapped drains are connected to STP for treatment. As per CPCB data the compliance of GPI has improved from 39% in 2017 to 69% in 2019. There has also been substantial reduction in use of water in paper and pulp, textile, sugar and distillery industries. It has resulted in reduced waste water generation and lower pollution load. Example, Paper and Pulp Industry has reduced water consumption from 220 KL to 8 KL per kg of product. In Bio-medical waste management, from a situation of no awareness last September, we have seen coloured bins for waste segregation in all hospitals visited this September and tie-up for bio-medical waste management in most facilities.

The Committee finds it appropriate to classify the issues which need attention of the Hon'ble Tribunal under various sub headings as under.

#### A. Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)

The Committee has been informed that following STPs are under construction under the Namami Gange Programme and other Government schemes.

Sr No	Name of District	Capacity	Likely date of Completion
1.	STP at Moradabad	25 MLD	Under Tendering
2.	2 STPs at Unnao	15+5 MLD	June 2021
3.	STP at Bithoor (Kanpur)	2 MLD	June 2021
4.	STP at Baniya Pura (Kanpur)	15 MLD	Dec 2020
5.	STP at Pankha	30 MLD	Dec 2020
6.	STP at Farrukhabad	35 MLD	Under tendering
7.	STP at Kasganj	15 MLD	June 2021
8.	STP at Bareilly	35 MLD	Dec 2020 (Amrut)

The following STPs are in tendering stage.

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|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. STP at Muzaffarnagar | 87 MLD    |
| 2. STP at Bareilly      | 63 MLD    |
| 3. STP at Baghpat       | 14 MLD    |
| 4. STP at Etawah        | 44.95 MLD |

These STPs shall take at least 2 years further time to be completed and commissioned.

The Committee may record that total amount of the sewage generated in towns/districts falling in Segment B is to the tune of 1255 MLD (CPCB) while the total treatment capacity of STPs said to have been established under various projects is only 1013 MLD which would work out to 80.7% only. If it is accepted that all the STPs which have been commissioned function at their optimum capacity, then, 242 MLD of sewage water will still be discharged in the river Ganga in Segment B. There has been no major drain diversion and treatment in River Pandu, River Kali East and River Ramganga so far.

According to the report of CPCB dated 17.10.2019 the following STPs' (in Segment B) are not compliant.

- (i) Bijnore STP 24 MLD
- (ii) Fatehgarh STP 2.7 MLD
- (iii) Meerut - 2 STPs' are non-compliant and one is non-operational
- (iv) Kanpur Nagar – Two STPs are operational at Bingawan (210 MLD) and Sajari (42 MLD), rest of the STPs' with total capacity of 157 MLD will become operational by end of November, balance STPs' with capacity 48 MLD are non-operational.
- (v) Anoopshahr One non-operational (UP PCB confirms that the unit is operational as per inspection conducted on 14 Oct).

In respect of STPs which are said to be operational by the State Authorities it may be recorded that none of these STPs are compliant in the strict sense of the word. In none of the STPs the discharge at the outlet of the STP is being monitored for faecal Coliform by the UP Pollution Control Board/Central Pollution Control Board on the pretext that no norms have been prescribed for the purpose. This is factually incorrect as is clear from the order of the Hon'ble Tribunal dated 30 April, 2019 passed in O.A. No 1069 of 2018.

In Segment B the stretch between Kannauj to Unnao/Kanpur of River Ganga is critically polluted in terms of BOD and Faecal Coliform. This position is admitted by all the stakeholders. The drain waste water test reports support the statement completely.

The Committee on visit to the

- (a) STPs' at Jajmau, Kanpur on 17.09.2019 found that none of the three STPs, i.e., 130 MLD, 43 MLD and 5 MLD STPs were operational. In respect of 130 MLD and 5 MLD STPs it was informed that because of cleaning and maintenance of sewer trunk line which transports sewage to the STPs, no sewage is being received at the STPs and all of it is being discharged into Ganga directly.

The third 43 MLD STP at Jajmau Kanpur which was to be commissioned in 2011 was in fact commissioned in 2017. However, this STP is lying closed since 2017 itself as there are structural defects in the STP which have not been cured nor any

process for curation has been taken. The person responsible for the structural defect has not been identified nor has any action been taken against those responsible for the same. Work for the curation of the STP defects has been awarded and it is expected to commence operation in March 2020. The Performance BG of original contractor has been forfeited. Contractor has been blacklisted and departmental action has been initiated against two Engineers, Project Managers for the duration,

- (b) STPs at Garh Mukteshwar of 3 MLD and 6 MLD each were found to receive sewage, less than 20% of its installed capacity. Practically the STPs were dry on the date of the visit.
- (c) STP at Moradabad could not be made functional for want of house to house connection to trunk line. The STP has remained under-utilized since commissioning. On the date of visit the plant received 6 MLD sewage only. The current flow is 16 MLD.
- (d) The 3 STPs at Rampur are non-functional for want of linkage to source of waste water and for lack of financial assistance to run and maintain the STPs.
- (e) STP at Narora, Bulandshahr was non-functional for want of permission to discharge effluent into the irrigation canal from the Irrigation department of the State of Uttar Pradesh. Work has started on the channel to link the outlet to the Irrigation canal.
- (f) THE operation and maintenance of the STPs has been handed over to UP Jal Nigam in most of the cases. The agency should be supported with training in newer technology which will improve its functioning. Jal Nigam is outsourcing private players for maintenance and operation of the STPs.
- (g) UPJN: 43 STPs are on the Ganga Towns with 34 operational and commissioned. In total 1317.9 MLD is the installed capacity and 809.2 MLD is being treated. 9 STPs' are non-operational or non-compliant. The capacity utilization is 61%. 1675 MLD is the estimated sewage generation in the same stretch making a near 50% treatment of sewage generated as of now.

Thus a number of STPs which have been constructed are non-compliant/non-functional because of

- (i) structural defects,
- (ii) financial assistance being not provided,
- (iii) required quantity of sewage not being received at the plant.

The State authorities should revisit the mechanism for operation and management of the STPs which have been constructed or shall be constructed. The Government must provide required financial assistance. Committee noted that there has been serious fund constraint resulting in non-payment of electricity bills and maintenance. One of the root cause informed is that adequate funds are not being provided for maintenance of STPs. More than 500 crores of funds are not paid for. There must be a separate cadre of technically qualified personal for construction and maintenance of STP. An officer not below the rank of the Principal Secretary must be specifically assigned the responsibility for ensuring that all the constructed STPs are made operational and compliant, failing which action must be recommended against the senior most officer.

The Committee on visit to Kanpur in the month of October, 2018 was specifically informed by the Principal Secretary, Urban Development, State of U.P. in the presence of officers of other departments of the State, including Pollution Department, that during the rainy season all the STPs undergo maintenance and repair and during this season sewage is discharged into river Ganga and its tributaries without any treatment. To the same effect an order was issued by the Principal Secretary dated 8 August 2019 whereby he permitted UP Jal Nigam, Kanpur to release dirty water into river Ganga without treatment. On the report submitted by the Committee in that regard, the Hon'ble Tribunal suo moto registered O.A. No.985 of 2019 wherein an order was passed on 27.09.2019 requiring the Chief Secretary of the State of Uttar Pradesh to ensure that no untreated sewage is permitted to enter river Ganga and for the purpose he was directed to resort to phyto-remediation, bio-remediation or any other technology as well as to respond to the other suggestions made in the report. In the opinion of the Committee having regard to the order dated 13.07.2017 and other orders issued from time to time, there cannot be any discharge of sewage water into river Ganga directly and all those responsible for acting otherwise must be brought to book.

## **B. CETPs**

The existing CETP of 36 MLD at Jajmau, Kanpur is not functional since July 2019 because the quantity of sewage required for mixing with tannery waste

as per the designed parameter of the Plant was not reaching the plant. The 20 MLD CETP to be constructed at Jajmau will take at least 2 more years for completion and commissioning. Similarly CETPs at Banthar and Unnao were non-operational on the date of visit, i.e., on 18.09.2019, as these CETPs were being upgraded under the direction of the CPCB. Further there is a serious issue with regard to the availability of water for dilution at the CETP at Unnao so as to reduce the T.D.S. According to the report of CPCB dated 18.10.2019 the 4 CETP's at Jajmau, Banthar, Unnao, Rooma and Philakhua are non-compliant as of 24 September, 2019. The Unnao and Banthar CETP are under scrutiny and CPCB shall provide further reports on the basis of Joint Inspection. The discharge from 36 MLD CETP Jajmau which is to be discharged in canal for irrigation purposes was reaching Ganga due to breaches in the canal. Further, the sludge from the CETP site is to be removed for making the land available. No records were shown for safe disposal of the sludge.

CETP at Farrukhabad has yet not been constructed for various reasons including the issue as to whether the entrepreneurs will shift to industrial area or not as tying/dyeing industry is more or less a household work undertaken at household level.

### **C. Rates for Transportation of Spent Chrome**

Directions issued under the orders of the National Green Tribunal in the matter of imposition and realization of charges for transportation of spent chrome of tanneries at Jajmau Kanpur to the Chromium Recovery Unit have not been complied with as the rates for such transportation have yet not been notified by the State Government even though only 4 weeks' time was granted under the order of the National Green Tribunal dated 13.07.2017 for the purpose. The rates as approved by the district authorities on 03.04.2019/20.8.2019 are said to be lying in the office of Principal Secretary, Urban Development of State of Uttar Pradesh for months together for issuance of necessary notification (Reference Report of the Municipal Commissioner Kanpur dated 18.10.2019). It needs immediate response keeping in mind the urgency shown by NGT.

### **D. Major Drains**

Under the orders of the Hon'ble Tribunal dated 13.07.2017 all the major 86 and other drains were to be cleaned/de-silted.

The Committee on actual verification of the cleaning of the drains during its visit to districts and towns has found that after cleaning of the drains, the solid waste extracted was heaped on the sides of the drains. The solid waste so extracted from the drain would in normal course of time reach into the drain again thereby rendering the exercise of cleaning useless. Absolutely no explanation was given by any of the district authorities as to why the solid waste was not transported to safe designated place.

#### **E. DEMARCATION OF FLOOD PLAINS**

Final notification for demarcation of flood plains has yet not been published till date by the State Government, as a result whereof construction activities are being undertaken within the restricted/regulated areas. The demarcation of flood plains is of utmost urgency along with enforcement of directions in respect of 'no construction zone' and 'regulated zone' etc. keeping in mind the current year floods. CWC has provided the details of Flood Plain Zone to the State Government for on-site demarcation.

#### **F. E-flow**

The notification dated 9 October 2018 issued by NMCG in respect of e-flow of River Ganga reflects discharge of river water from various barrages/dams with reference to the quantity specified in the notification on day to day basis. This in our opinion will not maintain the minimum e-flow as required under the order dated 13.07.2017, i.e. 20% with reference to the status of the river at Haridwar. According to the Monitoring Committee the direction issued requires normal flow of river Ganga with minimum availability of water at every point of the river equivalent to 20% on an average monthly basis with reference to the status of river Ganga at Haridwar. The quantity of water to be released from the dams/barrages may not be a complete answer to the said direction especially with reference to river Ganga at Kanpur. As per the information the notification has been challenged in Delhi High Court.

#### **G. Green belt Planation**

The directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 13.07.2017 for green belt plantation have yet to be enforced in letter and spirit. About 5000 Hectare area has been brought under plantation as informed by CCA Projects Uttar Pradesh.

#### **H. Mining**

Right for extraction of minor minerals from the banks of River Ganga and its tributaries were to be granted keeping in mind the total replenishment by the owner in normal course in a year. Despite observations of the Monitoring Committee no records have been made available to disclose the assessment of the quantity of such replenishment of minor minerals in areas where contracts have been awarded.

Twenty Four leases were granted in 2018 after a gap of 6 years. A technical committee is now formed to assess the quantity in future. The previous leases have been granted without assessment.

### **I. Extraction of underground water**

Many industries in State of Uttar Pradesh have been found to be extracting underground water without any valid subsisting permission from the Central Ground Water Authority. (Reference Report dated 05.07.2019 filed in O.A. No.361/2017 Rampur). Consequently recycling and harvesting of rain water is not being enforced. Even the authority which has to enforce the said directions has not been identified by any notification with rights and duties for the purpose. Wherever any money has been paid by the industries for extraction of underground water it is only a pittance. The flow meters installed in the industries for recording the quantity of underground water extracted have not been authenticated/verified by any State authority on regular basis. Although critical zones have been identified in respect of underground water action proposed to be undertaken in respect of the industries already located in such area have not been considered by any of the authorities.

CGWA basically has no mechanism to regulate the utilization of underground water in any area. The NOC issued by it has conditions whose compliance remains unsupervised. Thus, the NOC granted or not granted makes no difference in use of ground water by industries and individuals. Central and State Pollution Control Bodies do not have the underground water usage NOC in their Performa. Committee understands that NOC for ground water utilization must form a part of Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate by Pollution Control Body. The Department of Industry should also be equally responsible for compliance before it issues land for Industry and establishes Industrial Zones. CGWA must frame appropriate mechanism under the Statute to effectively discharge its duties under the statute. Committee finds CGWA completely wanting in compliance to order dated 13 July 2017. Neither

UP PCB, nor CPCB nor CGWA could respond to the direction of NGT dated 23 July 2019 in OA No 361/2017 with regard to the issue as to who has to act as regulatory authority.

**J. Chromium dump at Rania and Rakhi Mandi.**

No serious effort has been brought to the notice of the Committee in respect of the removal of chromium dump at Rania, Kanpur Dehat and Rakhi Mandi Kanpur. The underground water in the said localities has become completely unsafe for being used by human beings as well as animals. On the report of the Committee dated 26.09.2019 the Hon'ble Tribunal has suo-moto registered O.A. No.986 of 2019 and order dated 27.09.2019 has been issued requiring the Chief Secretary of the State of U.P. to ensure portable water to the residents of the area and to take remedial steps as per the report. Action taken in that regard is yet to be disclosed and verified.

Rania has an estimated population of 1750 and a 5000 litre tanker is providing water to the locality. It is informed that as per Chief Secretary Orders 20 such hand pumps have been sealed with red mark and caution that "water is not fit for drinking". In opinion of the committee it is highly insufficient and action taken appears to be merely paper transaction.

**K. Installation of Primary Treatment Plant by Tanneries**

The parameters for the outlet from the Primary Effluent Treatment Plant (PETP) at the tanneries in respect of chromium and solid waste, and the inlet norms at CETP is still a serious debate issue. Further the point at which discharge from the CETP is to be drawn for considering as to whether the CETP is compliant or not is again an issue between UP PCB and CPCB. This has only led to conflicting reports with regard to CETP being compliant or not. Under directions of the Committee UP PCB has taken up the activity and it is informed that parameters shall be notified within 15 days.

**L. Solid Waste**

The Committee would like to record that in all districts and cities falling in Segment B it has been noticed that the solid waste management plants are not operational in the manner required. The Committee has been informed that while 1 lakh metric ton of solid waste is lying untreated in open in Meerut, the quantity of solid waste at Kanpur was nearly 4 lakh metric tons. If immediate action is not taken for treatment of solid waste, it will become a problem which would be difficult to solve. Uncovered solid waste lying in

open area is a constant threat to the quality of underground water because of leachate and will ultimately affect the health of the people living in the surrounding areas. The situation is alarming and urban solid waste continues to find its way on land and in water. However, the authorities are yet to find an appropriate solution to limit its exponential growth drowning the cities. Committee is yet to witness any serious effort at containment and management of MSW. The State has framed a Plan for management of solid waste. However the timelines for operating the plan has not been adhered to.

### **M. Joint Inspection of GPIs'**

Under the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 13.07.2017 joint inspection of grossly polluting industries (GPIs') was directed to be undertaken by the U.P. Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.

Central Pollution Control Board has outsourced its responsibility and inspection on its behalf is said to have been carried out by other institutions. The joint inspection reports are processed by State PCB. The latter agency has never reported deficiencies in the inspection reports and have acted upon.

The Committee had an opportunity to examine the report of the joint inspection with reference to the order of the Hon'ble Tribunal dated 20.05.2019 passed in O.A.No.361 of 2017. The Committee was surprised to note that joint inspection reports do not even mention:

- (a) Terms and conditions of the orders permitting the industry to start operation issued by the Central Pollution Control Board./UP Pollution Control Board and therefore there had been no consideration in the said joint inspection report qua compliance of the conditions so provided for. These reports are processed and acted upon by the State Pollution Board. CPCB has made a portal where it uploads the report for the State Boards to access easily.
- (b) There is no mention of the permission granted by the Central Ground Water Authority for extraction of underground water to the Industry and the conditions mentioned therein. It has not been noticed in the joint inspection report as to whether the industry had any valid subsisting permission for extracting the underground water and as to whether the

conditions mentioned in the permission were being complied with or not.

- (c) No verifiable data were examined/noted by the joint inspection committee with regard to disposal of the sludge generated by the industry as a result whereof the satisfaction recorded in respect of the performance of the ETP installed by the industry appears to be unsatisfactory.
- (d) It has not been ensured by the joint inspection committee as to whether the industry had any outlet for trade effluent directly without being treated by the ETP installed or not. However, wherever breaches have been found, the same have been reported.
- (e) Even the format used for Joint Inspection Reports differs, so no standardization of information collection is ensured by CPCB/UP PCB.
- (f) Complaint of river water changing colour is on record before the Hon'ble Tribunal (Reference Order of NGT dated 20.05.2019 passed in O.A.No.361/ 2017).
- (g) The Committee is of the opinion that the joint inspection of these GPIs' must be undertaken afresh specifically in light of what has been noticed by the Monitoring Committee in its report dated 05.07.2019 filed in O.A. No.361 of 2017.
- (h) The Central Pollution Control Board and UP PCB are granting permission for disposal of the waste of the industry through incineration. But such permission does not take into consideration as to what quantity of ash would be generated by resorting to incineration process and how this ash is to be disposed of. The Committee is of the opinion that such permission for resorting to incineration so as to become Z.L.D. industry, it is but necessary that the permission must record conditions in the matter of disposal of ash so generated. In the absence whereof the permission would only lead to conversion of one waste into another kind of the waste.

## **N. BIO-MEDICAL WASTE**

During visit to the hospitals the Committee found that there is hardly any compliance of the circular of the Central Pollution Control Board in the matter of establishment of ETP at hospital having a capacity of more than 100 beds. As a matter of fact, the local pollution officers were not being aware of such requirement. The Committee also found during visit to hospitals that while necessary infrastructure for storing and

transportation of the bio-medical waste, vis-à-vis other waste is being created but the staff and the employees engaged in the hospital are not educated enough to ensure the segregation in the manner expected. The Committee must also record that at all places different colours of plastic bags for storing the bio medical waste and other hospital wastes are being used. All these plastic bags are single use plastic bags. The Bio—medical waste disposal plants where ever operational do have some facility to dispose of the waste but they have facility to safely dispose of the plastic bags in which the bio medical waste and other hospital waste is transported to the plant. This is a serious issue which needs to be tackled immediately.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee may make following recommendation for the purpose of prevention of pollution of River Ganga in light of the various reports and observations.

### **1. STP's, CETP'S and ETP'S**

CCTV cameras with the provision of live feed through an app on mobile along with storage capacity of 30 days must be installed at all STPs. Access to app may be provided to the public at large so that they may verify at any point of time as to whether the STP is operational or not. OCEAMS must also be installed and linked to a central server for constant monitoring.

In the matter of working of STP quantification of the total sludge generated and to whom it is sold or the manner it is disposed of, must be recorded by the STP operator with verifiable data on day to day basis. The record must notice the total sludge generated, quantity of sludge sold/disposed of, along with name of the person with address to whom sold/provided free of cost.

In respect of CETP an identical provision for installation of CCTV cameras with live feed through an app on mobile must be made. The sludge generated at the CETP must be analysed, and it must be ascertained as to in what manner the same is required to be disposed of. In case the sludge contains heavy metals, it must be directed to be transported to Hazardous Waste Disposal Plant and verifiable records must be maintained on day to day basis by the operator.

So far as the ETP installed by the industries are concerned, provision for installation of CCTV cameras with live feed must be provided which can be monitored through an app on mobile along with storage capacity of 30 days. The sludge generated must be directed to be quantified and recorded on day to day basis. The manner in which the sludge is disposed of/sold with specific details of the purchaser or the person to whom it is provided for disposal must specifically be mentioned.

Quantification of sludge generated at the STP, CETP and the ETP and the manner in which it is disposed of/sold would be a good indicator for assessing the performance of the plant.

The State Government may be asked to constitute a separate State Cadre Service for operation and maintenance of STP's and CETP's consisting of experts having knowledge of operation and maintenance of STPs/CETP's.

## **2. Modular STP's**

In old city areas laying of sewer lines/sewer trunk lines not only requires huge amount of expenditure it also leads to inconvenience to the public at large for months together. Further construction of big STP not only requires large area of land which is in scarcity in big town. It also raises serious issue with regard to discharge of dirty water when the plant becomes non-operational for maintenance or for other reasons. The Committee would recommend that State may resort to modular STP's to be installed at the tail of the drains which are already carrying sewage to the river/its tributaries.

## **3. Extraction of underground water.**

A study be undertaken industry-wise as to what quantity of underground water is actually required by the industry for its manufacturing purposes. Permission for extraction of underground water be revisited by the Central Ground Water Authority having regard to the aforesaid aspect of the matter, specifically in respect of industries which have become ZLD or partially ZLD. The rates for extraction of underground water in our opinion must be so fixed so as to ensure that larger the amount of water extracted, the higher the rates like in the case of electricity charges.

There must be specific directions for authentication and verification of the flow meters installed in the premises of each industry, on periodical basis.

The report in that regard must be submitted with the Central Ground Water Authority. Competent department for the purpose must also be identified.

#### **4. Compliance of conditions mentioned in the order permitting to operate.-**

District level officer of the pollution department be specifically made aware of the conditions mentioned in the permission order and they must ensure strict compliance thereof. Periodical reports must be submitted in respect of compliance of the conditions as mentioned in the permission order.

#### **5. Fresh Joint Inspection of GPI's.-**

In view of the conclusions of the Committee that the joint inspection done in respect of GPI's is not comprehensive and does not take into consideration many issues which are relevant for avoiding pollution a fresh joint inspection of all the GPIs' be directed in light of what is observed in the report with the condition that in case a GPI is found to be violating the conditions contained in the permission to extract underground water heavy environmental compensation be imposed on day to day basis.

#### **6. Notification of rates for transportation of spent chrome.-**

Chief Secretary of State of Uttar Pradesh be directed to ensure that rates for transportation of spent chrome from the tanneries to the Hazardous Waste Management Plant at Kanpur are notified within 15 days and recovery from the tanneries is effected in terms of the order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 13.07.2017 passed in O..A.No.200/2014.

#### **7. Finalization of parameters for inlet and outlet of STPs.-**

Under the notification of the Ministry of Environment dated 01.01.2016 each State has to notify the parameters for inlet and outlet of CETPs' .The State of Uttar Pradesh has not been able to do so. The Chief Secretary must be asked to notify the parameters in respect of discharge of CETP and the point from where samples are to be drawn for ascertaining as to whether CETP is compliant or not having regard to the fixed designed parameters.

#### **8. Monitoring of E-flow-**

CWC must be directed to monitor e-flow of River Ganga specifically during lean season at various places specifically between Hardoi to Kanpur regularly. It must be ensured that the quantity of water in the normal channel

of the river is maintained equivalent to 20% on an average monthly basis during lean months of the River Ganga at Haridwar. CPCB shall continue to monitor the river water quality.

#### **9. Installation of ETP at Hospitals.-**

All hospitals of more than 100 bed capacity must be asked to install their ETP's in a time bound manner failing which action may be recommended and the Chief Medical Officer must be made responsible for ensuring the said compliance.

#### **10. Resorting to Incineration of Waste.-**

CPCB and UP PCB must ensure that where ever permission is granted to dispose of the sludge/industry waste through incineration, then such permission must accompany a detail scheme for disposal of the ash to be generated/collected because of incineration. In case it is not possible to dispose of the ash in the effective and safe manner such permission for incineration must not be granted.

#### **11. Afforestation and Bio-diversity Park**

All the land which become available due to the reduction in the storage capacity of the lagoons at distilleries/sugar factories/other industries in terms of the circular of CPCB, fixing the storage capacity equivalent to 30 days production must be directed to be utilized for thick plantation so as to act as a buffer against foul air of the industry and a source of fresh air to the residents of the localities.

NGT order had asked for framing of guidelines by CPCB and MOEF. The same is yet to be complied. CCA Projects/UP has already framed plans for Biodiversity Parks under guidance of Mr C R Babu, subject matter expert. All district DFOSs' have have been trained in the concept and 25 projects for establishment of Biodiversity parks have been submitted to State Mission for Clean Ganga on 18 October with a total approx. cost of 323.82 Cr. The same should be perused expeditiously for appropriate approvals.

In pursuance of NGT order, CPCB has also worked upon the plan for bio-diversity and has completed a study on river rejuvenation for Kali East. A draft has been prepared for action for this river.

#### **12. No discharge of untreated dirty water in River Ganga at any point of time.-**

The State must be asked to come up with a comprehensive plan so as to ensure that no sewer or dirty water enter into River Ganga even during the rainy season/during the period the STPs are under maintenance/repair or otherwise. The State must resort to phyto-remediation, bio-remediation or any other technology where ever STP's are not in operation. The process used must be well evaluated and also documented as for its safety to the river ecosystem and its effectiveness in pollution abatement. CPCB shall be responsible for constant monitoring of the performance of any such project undertaken in the drains. It shall periodically submit its report to the State Authorities as well while taking appropriate action under law and NGT order. CPCB is entrusted with this important responsibility as custodian of environment, more specifically the Rivers in this case.

### **13. Removal of Chromium Dump at Rania, Kanpur Dehat and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur.-**

Chromium dump lying at Rania, Kanpur Dehat and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur must be removed with promptness and due diligence. Effective measures in a time bound manner must be taken. Till such removal the dump must be covered so as to ensure that rain water does not come in contact with the chromium dump and leachates from dump is avoided as far as possible. Drinking water facilities for human beings and animals at both the places must be ensured by the State of Uttar Pradesh without fail. There must be a constant monitoring of the steps to be taken by the Government for permanent removal of chromium and responsibility must be fastened for the safe execution of the work upon the Chief Secretary of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

### **14. Solid Waste.-**

The State must ensure fast and effective measures for disposal of solid waste both legacy and that generated on day to day basis in big cities like Meerut, Kanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad etc. Safe and hygienic method for disposal of the plastic bags must be a part of the mechanics for disposal of the solid waste. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal must monitor the action plan of the State Government in that regard on regular basis.

### **15. Restriction on use of plastic bag.-**

Use of plastic bag for segregation of Bio-medical waste and other waste, both recyclable and food waste etc as well as other Municipal waste

must be stopped immediately. State must come out with an alternative for such segregation and transportation of the Bio-medical waste, recyclable waste and other waste.

### LASTLY

The Committee feels that levy of environmental compensation upon the polluting industries does act as a deterrent. But the same principle of levy of environmental compensation does not act as a deterrent qua the local body, local authority or departments of State of Uttar Pradesh for the simple reason that public money collected by the department/funds provided by the Government are used for payment of such compensation to the Pollution Department. Meaning thereby, that it is the public money which is used for payment of Environmental Compensation. The Hon'ble Tribunal may not only impose/levy environmental compensation in case of pollution norms being violated/ noncompliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble Tribunal upon local bodies, local authorities and government departments it may also consider to recommend adverse action against the responsible officer, in a time bound manner and further a part of the environmental compensation be directed to be recovered from the salary of the officer concerned. The Committee would recommend that action be taken against the officers at the highest level.

The Committee also requests for appropriate orders on the non-operation of STP infrastructure in Allahabad, namely 29 MLD STP at Salori, 80 MLD STP at Naini, 60 MLD STP at Rajapur. Further, the Committee also submits that Geo-tubes have not been removed from the site nor the sludge entrapped properly managed. The report of UP PCB along with photographs is submitted alongwith.

Committee suggests that the following aspects of Ganga cleaning require continued monitoring.

1. The ground water extraction, water utilization by major industries and ground water replenishment measures need constant monitoring for improvement. CGWA is clearly not proving sufficient to guard the ground water issues which are fairly serious in nature.
2. The accounting for safe disposal of sludge from CETP and STP requires a standard protocol and constant monitoring. As of now it is going unassessed by all the agencies.

3. Kanpur has seen much effort in last two years and continues to require more work to abate the pollution that it causes to River Ganga.
4. Rania Chromium dump is a serious problem whose solution is yet to start. Very close monitoring is called for to ensure that problem is actually solved.
5. Notification of Flood Plains is the starting point in protecting the River ecosystem. It is required to protect the flood plain zones and initiate the process of restoring the biodiversity along the river. The same is still pending with State Government.
6. The well- coordinated creation of infrastructure for waste water treatment and its optimal operation and maintenance so as to ensure that no waste water enters river needs consistent watch. It tends to slip up at multiple points in the current multi-agency complex process. Stakeholders haven't envisaged a change in current process and therefore constant watch is the only option to ensure that public funds utilized achieve the purpose of clean river.
7. CPCB shall continue to monitor the waste water infrastructure and the Drains falling into river Ganga and its tributaries. It shall take appropriate action as per NGT order and under the prevailing legal provisions.



(Anita Roy)  
Member



(Arun Tandon)  
Chairman

Monitoring Committee on Ganga Phase-1

Dated: 23.10.2019

प्रयागराज शहर से जनित घरेलू जल मल के शोधन हेतु स्थापित एस०टी०पी० तथा कुम्भ मेला 2019 के दौरान गंगा नदी में गिर रहे अनटैंड नालों पर स्थापित जियो ट्यूब व्यवस्था की अद्यतन निरीक्षण आख्या:-

- 50 एम०एल०डी०, एस०टी०पी०-नूपायाडाही- निरीक्षण दि० 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उक्त एस०टी०पी० संचालित पाया गया। एस०टी०पी० के अन्तर्गत ग्रिट चैम्बर, स्क्रीन, बायो टावर-1, बायो टावर-2, एरियेशन टैंक-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीफायर-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीनेशन टैंक आदि इकाईयाँ सम्मिलित है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-1 है।
- 25 एम०एल०डी०, एस०टी०पी०-कोडरा- निरीक्षण दि० 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उक्त एस०टी०पी० संचालित पाया गया। एस०टी०पी० के अन्तर्गत ग्रिट चैम्बर, स्क्रीन, बायो टावर-1, बायो टावर-2, एरियेशन टैंक-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीफायर-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीनेशन टैंक आदि इकाईयाँ सम्मिलित है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-2 है।
- 10 एम०एल०डी०, एस०टी०पी०-पोंगहट- निरीक्षण दि० 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उक्त एस०टी०पी० संचालित पाया गया। एस०टी०पी० के अन्तर्गत ग्रिट चैम्बर, स्क्रीन, बायो टावर-1, बायो टावर-2, एरियेशन टैंक-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीफायर-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीनेशन टैंक आदि इकाईयाँ सम्मिलित है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-3 है।
- 29 एम०एल०डी०, एस०टी०पी०-सलोरी निरीक्षण दि० 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उक्त एस०टी०पी० संचालित नहीं पाया गया। एस०टी०पी० के अन्तर्गत ग्रिट चैम्बर, स्क्रीन, एरियेशन टैंक-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीफायर-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीनेशन टैंक आदि इकाईयाँ सम्मिलित है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-4 है।
- 14 एम०एल०डी०, एस०टी०पी०-सलोरी निरीक्षण दि० 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उक्त एस०टी०पी० संचालित पाया गया। एस०टी०पी० के अन्तर्गत ग्रिट चैम्बर, स्क्रीन, डिस्टीब्यूशन चैनल, एस०डी०आर०-1 एवं 2, डी०वाटरिंग, क्लोरीनेशन टैंक आदि इकाईयाँ सम्मिलित है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-5 है।
- 60 एम०एल०डी०, एस०टी०पी०-नैनी निरीक्षण दि० 16.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उक्त एस०टी०पी० के अन्तर्गत मात्र 20 एम०एल०डी० क्षमता का एस०टी०पी० कार्यरत पाया गया शेष 60 एम०एल०डी० की क्षमता का एस०टी०पी० कार्यरत नहीं पाया गया। उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा आवागत कराया गया कि बाढ़ के कारण 60 एम०एल०डी० क्षमता का प्लांट संचालित नहीं है जिसे 02 से 03 कार्य दिवस में संचालित कर लिया जायेगा। एस०टी०पी० के अन्तर्गत ग्रिट चैम्बर, स्क्रीन, एरियेशन टैंक-1 एवं 2, क्लोरीफायर-1 एवं 2, स्लज थिकनर, स्लज बेड, क्लोरीनेशन टैंक आदि इकाईयाँ सम्मिलित है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-6 है।

60 एमएलएडी0, एसटीपी0-राजापुर निरीक्षण दि0 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय एसटीपी0 संचालित नहीं पाया गया। उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि बाढ़ के कारण संचालित नहीं है जिसे जल्द ही संचालित कर लिया जायेगा। एसटीपी0 के अन्तर्गत ग्रिट चैम्बर, स्क्रीन, यूएनएसबी0आर0-1 एवं 2, एरियेशन टैंक-1 एवं 2, क्लैरीफायर-1 एवं 2, स्लज बेड, क्लोरीनेशन टैंक, आदि इकाईयाँ सम्मिलित है। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-7 है।

राजापुर जियो ट्यूब:- निरीक्षण दि0 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय स्थल पर जियो ट्यूब स्थापित नहीं पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-8 है।

सलोरी जियो ट्यूब:- निरीक्षण दि0 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय स्थल पर जियो ट्यूब का अवशेष जीर्ण अवस्था में पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-9 है।

मवैया जियो ट्यूब:- निरीक्षण दि0 15.10.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय स्थल पर जियो ट्यूब का अवशेष जीर्ण अवस्था में पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-10 है।

लोटेहरन जियो ट्यूब:- निरीक्षण दि0 15.10.2019 को किये जाने का प्रयास किया गया। उक्त जियो ट्यूब जो शास्त्री ब्रिज से लगभग 01 कि0मी0 दूर गंगा नदी के किनारे स्थित है के सम्पर्क मार्ग पर बाढ़ के दौरान अत्यधिक कीचड़ एवं गन्दगी होने के कारण उक्त स्थल पर पहुँचना संभव नहीं था। अतः उक्त जियो ट्यूब का निरीक्षण नहीं किया जा सका। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये सम्पर्क मार्ग का फोटोग्राफ्स-11 संलग्न है।

अरैल जियो ट्यूब:- निरीक्षण दि0 16.10.2019 को किया गया। उक्त जियो ट्यूब पुराने एवं नये नैनी पुल के बीच में स्थापित किया गया था। निरीक्षण के समय स्थल पर जियो ट्यूब का अवशेष जीर्ण अवस्था में पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय लिये गये फोटोग्राफ्स संलग्न-12 है।



Latitude: 25.384324  
Longitude: 81.78251  
Elevation: 80.64m  
Accuracy: 3.5m  
Time: 15-10-2019 17:03  
Note: STP NUMAYAD/AHI Project, Dist. Pr...

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 25.383623  
Longitude: 81.782323  
Elevation: 81.64m  
Accuracy: 3.5m  
Time: 15-10-2019 17:06  
Note: STP NUMAYAD/AHI Project, Dist. Pr...

Powered by NoteCam



संलग्नक-3



-5-



Latitude: 25.455931  
Longitude: 81.878603  
Accuracy: 1700.0m  
Time: 15-10-2019 14:27  
Note: salori 29MLD chlorine

Powered by MotaCam



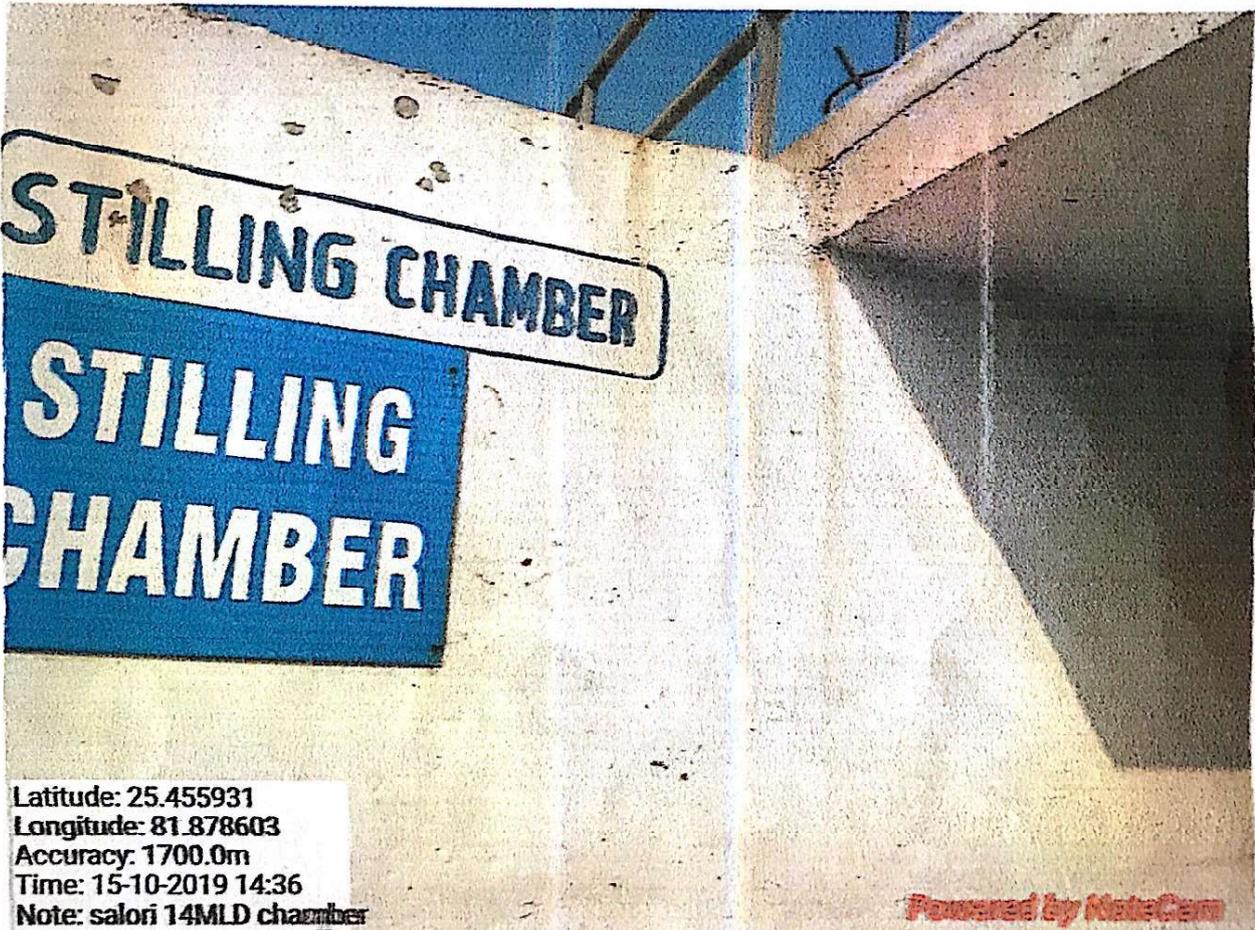
Latitude: 25.456317  
Longitude: 81.878944  
Accuracy: 500.0m  
Time: 15-10-2019 14:24  
Note: salori 29MLD chamber

Powered by MotaCam



Latitude: 25.456317  
Longitude: 81.878944  
Accuracy: 500.0m  
Time: 15-10-2019 14:36  
Note: salori 14MLD chamber

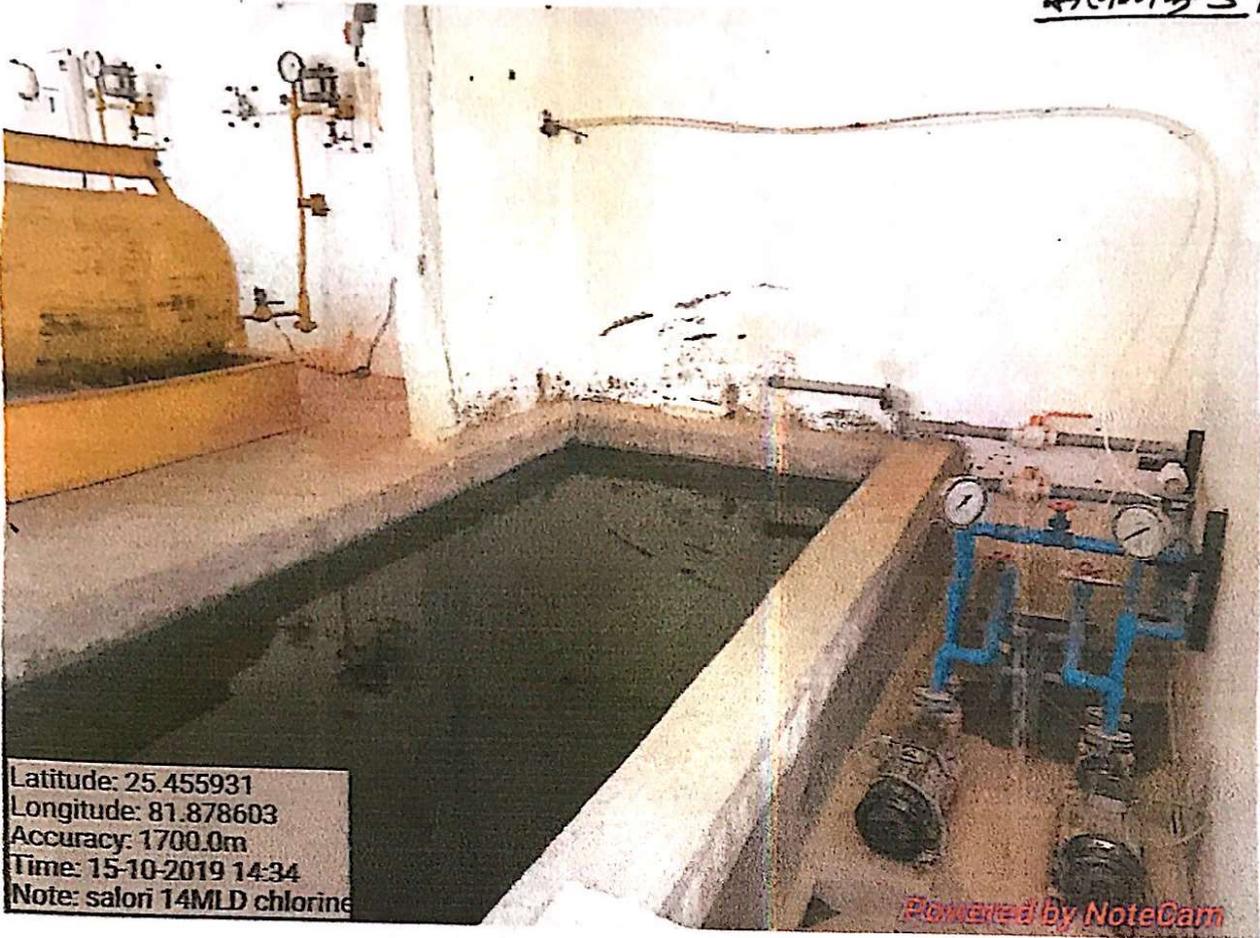
Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 25.455931  
Longitude: 81.878603  
Accuracy: 1700.0m  
Time: 15-10-2019 14:36  
Note: salori 14MLD chamber

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संलग्नक-S A



Latitude: 25.455931  
Longitude: 81.878603  
Accuracy: 1700.0m  
Time: 15-10-2019 14:34  
Note: salori 14MLD chlorine

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 25.417833  
Longitude: 81.8563941  
Elevation: 70.88m  
Accuracy: 3.5m  
Time: 16-10-2019 10:41  
Note: STP Naini Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 25.418096  
Longitude: 81.8568744  
Elevation: 87.88m  
Accuracy: 6.5m  
Time: 16-10-2019 10:43  
Note: STP Naini Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.

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संलग्नक-8



- N -

संलग्नक - 9



Latitude: 25.45989  
Longitude: 81.883722  
Accuracy: 2300.0m  
Time: 15-10-2019 14:40  
Note: salori geotube

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 25.45989  
Longitude: 81.883722  
Accuracy: 2300.0m  
Time: 15-10-2019 14:40  
Note: salori geotube

Powered by NoteCam

संलग्नक-10







Latitude: 25.423038  
Longitude: 81.856219  
Elevation: 76.9m  
Accuracy: 3.0m  
Time: 16-10-2019 11:015

Note: geotube between old and new bridge Namt Prastar Pradesht

Scanned by NoteScan