

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 985/2019

WITH

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 986/2019

IN RE: WATER POLLUTION BY TANNERIES AT JAJMAU, KANPUR, UTTAR PRADESH
WITH

IN RE: WATER POLLUTION AT RANIA, KANPUR DEHAT & RAKHI MANDI, KANPUR NAGAR,
UTTAR PRADESH

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(B. VINOD BABU)

SCIENTIST 'E'

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PARIVESH BHAWAN, EAST ARJUN NAGAR
DELHI - 110032

PLACE: DELHI

DATED: 30.10.2019

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Compliance Report on analysis of the samples collected on 14/10/2019 from Rania, Kanpur Dehat, UP and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur, UP as per Hon'ble NGT order dated 27/09/2019 in the matter of O. A. No. 985 & 986 of 2019 titled In re: Water Pollution by tanneries at Jajmau, Kanpur with in re: Water Pollution Rania, Kanpur Dehat & Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur Nagar UP

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi, in the matter of O. A. No. 985 & 986 of 2019; Water Pollution at Rania, Kanpur Dehat, UP and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur, UP, order dated 27/09/2019, issued following directions:

".....7. A bottle of water of sample collected on 17/18.09.2019 from Khan Chandpur hand pump duly signed by Justice Arun Tandon has also been received which is handed over to Sh. Rajkumar, Advocate for the CPCB. The CPCB may have the same analyzed and furnish its report to this Tribunal with all relevant details before the next date....."

In compliance with the aforesaid order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, a sample of 500 ml volume, collected by the 'Justice Arun Tandon Committee' on 17 & 18 September, 2019 from Khan Chandpur hand pump, was received by CPCB on 27/09/2019 in the open Court and submitted in CPCB Lab for analysis on 30/09/2019.

Since the sample volume was not adequate, not received in designated time period and also not preserved for the required target parameters, the sample was analysed only for heavy metals to know the indicative concentrations. Lab results reveal that concentration of chromium was 28.34 mg/L, which is above BIS acceptable limit of 0.05 mg/L for Drinking Water.

In order to get reliable data, CPCB in co-ordination with UPPCB has carried out re-sampling of groundwater in Khan-Chandpur at Rania and fresh sampling was also carried out at Rakhi-Mandi in Kanpur on 14/10/2019. The said samples have been analysed in CPCB's Laboratory on 15/10/2019. Details of sample locations and analysis results are given in Annexure-I & II. The observations from analysis are given below:

1. Analysis results of samples collected from Khan-Chandpur, Rania, Kanpur- Dehat, UP, reveals that Total Dissolved Solid (TDS), Total Chromium (Trivalent and Hexavalent Chromium), and Fluoride concentrations are higher than BIS acceptable limit for drinking water. In few samples, iron and sulphate were also found above BIS acceptable limit for drinking water.
2. Concentration of total chromium at 3 locations was found 1.87, 42.2 and 7.48 mg/L, respectively, which much higher than safe limit of 0.05 mg/L, i.e. BIS acceptable limit for drinking water. In these samples, concentration of toxic hexavalent chromium was also found as 3.37 and 13.95 mg/L.
3. Coloured water was found in hand-pumps and bore-wells (shown in picture at Annexure-I & II) and it indicates presence of toxic hexavalent chromium.

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4. Concentration of Chromium (Total) at the location sampled by 'Justice Arun Tandon Committee' was found to 42.2 mg/L, which is more than earlier sample of the Committee. Such variance is attributed to improper preservation and delay in submission of sample. A comparative analysis report is giving below:

Heavy Metals (mg/L)	BIS (2012) Acceptable limit for Drinking Water	Justice Arun Tandon Committee's sample	Repeat sample collected by CPCB team
As	0.01	BDL	BDL
Cd	0.003	BDL	BDL
Co	-	BDL	BDL
Cr	0.05	28.34	42.2
Cu	0.05	BDL	BDL
Fe	0.3	0.04	0.78
Mn	0.1	0.1	0.13
Ni	0.02	BDL	BDL
Pb	0.01	BDL	BDL
Se	0.01	BDL	BDL
Sb	-	BDL	BDL
V	-	0.01	0.02
Zn	5	0.44	0.86

5. Analysis results of samples collected from Rakhi-Mandi, Kanpur, reveal that TDS, Total Chromium, Fluoride and Sulphate concentrations are higher than BIS acceptable limit for drinking water. Concentration of total and hexavalent Chromium was found between 0.05 to 1.03 mg/L, which is higher than BIS acceptable limit of drinking water for total chromium. Health risk based standard for hexavalent Chromium concentrations will be much lesser than 0.05 mg/L, as assessed in case of other similar sites.
6. As per analysis of samples at Khan-Chandpur, Rania and RakhiMandi, Kanpur indicates that groundwater in both of these sites has been contaminated with hexavalent chromium above the drinking water standards by many folds. However, concentration values observed at Rakhi-Mandi, Kanpur are relatively lesser than Khan-Chandpur, Rania.
7. Both the contaminated sites located at Khan-Chandpur, Rania and Rakhi-Mandi, Kanpur would require remediation of groundwater by adopting appropriate technologies such as pump-and-treat system. However, prior to groundwater remediation, it is required to remove chromium-bearing waste along with contaminated soil from dumpsites. In case of Khan-Chandpur, Rania, directions were already passed by Hon'ble NGT in the matter of OA 200/2014 dated 07/08/2019 and also in OA no 985/2018 for removal of chromium waste from dump site.

As (handwritten signature) (3) (circled number)

Annexure-I

Details of Sample Analysis Report at Khan-Chandpur, Rania, UP

S. No	Sample Code with location	Geo-coordinates
1.	B1 (Hand pump at home of Ashoke yadav, Rania)	26°23'45N 80°03'01E
2.	B2 (Hand pump at premises of plot on NH-2 of Mr. Dev Naryan, Rania)	26°23'55N 80°03'00E
3.	B3 (Hand pump in front of Mr. Kamal Singh home, Rania)	26°23'46N 80°03'00E

Table-1 Heavy Metal Analysis of Groundwater Samples

S. No	Sample Code	Heavy Metals (mg/L)												
		As	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	Se	Sb	V	Zn
BIS - Drinking water		0.01	0.003	-	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	5
1.	B1	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.87	0.03	0.13	0.02	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.01	2.11
2.	B2	BDL	BDL	BDL	42.2	BDL	0.78	0.13	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.02	0.86
3.	B3	BDL	BDL	BDL	7.48	BDL	1.81	0.06	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.02	0.09

Table-2 Physico-chemical parameters of Groundwater Samples

S. No	Sample Codes	pH	Conductivity	TDS (mg/L)	Fluoride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Colour	C ⁶⁺ (mg/L)
BIS - Drinking water		6.5 -8.5	-	500	1.0	200	5	-
1.	B1	7	1540	1028	1.8	87	10	-
2.	B2	7	1180	776	2.2	48	22	13.95
3.	B3	7.2	1480	904	1.7	294	7	3.37

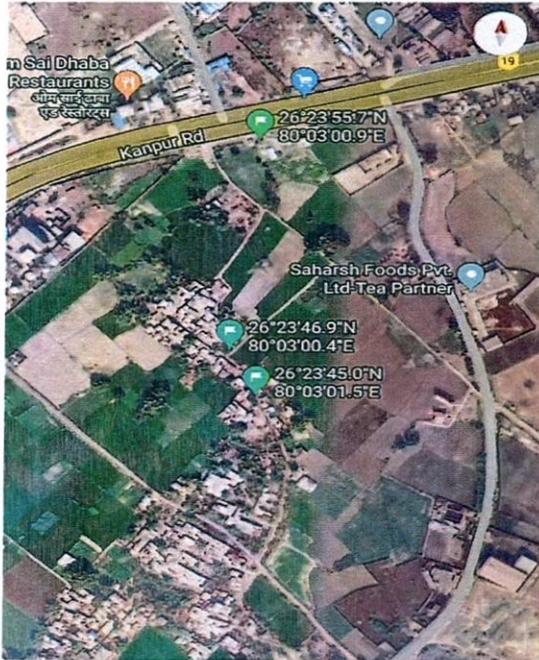
BIS standard

Exceeded value

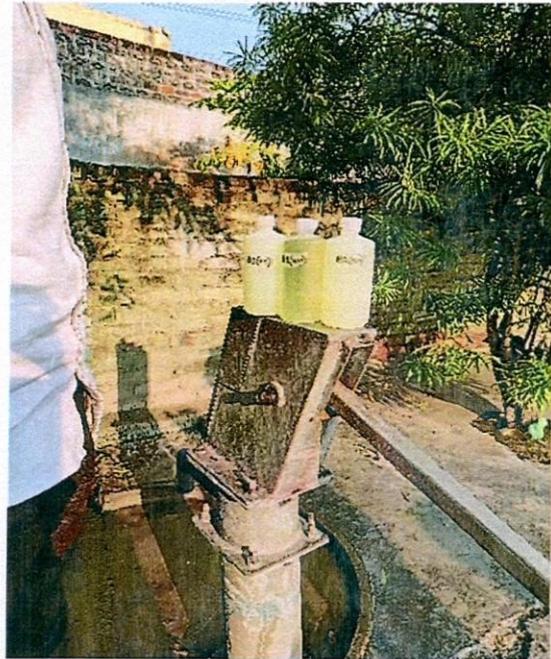
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Sampling location at Khan Chandpur, Rania, Kanpur Dehat, UP

03 Locations



1st Location (B1)



2nd Location (B2)



3rd Location (B3)



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Details of Sample Analysis Report at Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur, UP

S. No	Sample Code with location	Geo-coordinates
1	A1 (Submersible Pump at Kanak marble, Rakhi Mandi)	26°26'32N 80°19'22E
2	A2 (Submersible pump at Petrol Pump, Rakhi Mandi)	26°26'30N 80°19'22E
3	A3 (Agarwal Tiles and granite, Rakhi Mandi)	26°26'32N 80°19'24E

Table-3 Heavy Metal Analysis of Groundwater Samples

S. No	Sample Code	Heavy Metals (mg/L)												
		As	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	Se	Sb	V	Zn
BIS Standard		0.01	0.003	-	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	5
1	A1	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.18	BDL	0.09	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.12
2	A2	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.83	BDL	0.01	0.16	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.01	0.03
3	A3	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.12	BDL	4.16	0.63	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.02	0.03

Table-4 Physico-chemical parameters of Groundwater Samples

S. No	Sample Codes	pH	Conductivity	TDS (mg/L)	Fluoride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Colour	C ⁺⁶ (mg/L)
BIS Standard		6.5 -8.5	-	500	1.0	200	5	-
1	A1	7.2	2010	1226	1.6	351	BDL	0.41
2	A2	6.8	5110	3856	2.3	2016	BDL	1.03
3	A3	6.7	5480	4558	2.4	2323	BDL	0.05

BIS standard

Exceeded value

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Sampling Locations at Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur, UP

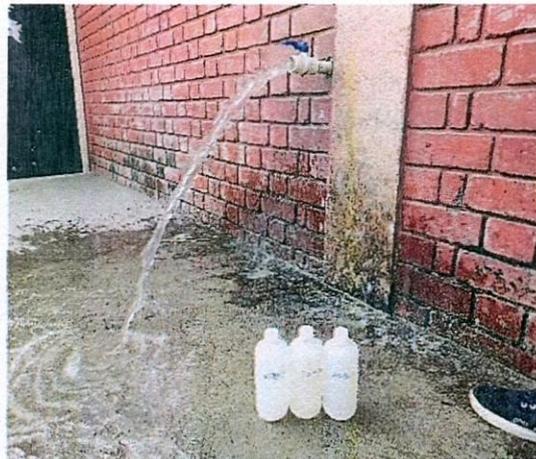
03 Locations

1st Locations (A1)



2nd Locations (A2)

3rd Locations (A3)



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Item Nos. 02 & 03

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 985/2019
WITH
Original Application No. 986/2019

In Re : Water Pollution by Tanneries at Jajmau, Kanpur,
Uttar Pradesh

WITH

In Re : Water Pollution at Rania, Kanpur Dehat & Rakhi Mandi,
Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

Date of hearing: 27.09.2019

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): Ms. Katyani, Advocate, Amicus

For Respondent(s): Mr. Rajkumar, Advocate for CPCB

ORDER

1. The matter has been taken up on receipt of two reports dated 25.09.2019 and 26.09.2019 from Justice Arun Tandon, former Judge of the Allahabad High Court, who has been appointed as a head of a Committee to oversee the compliance of the order of this Tribunal for control of pollution in River Ganga vide order dated 06.08.2018 in *O.A No. 200/2014, M.C Mehta v. Union of India*.
2. The order of this Tribunal dealt with the matter on transfer by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of proceedings pending before it in W.P.



(Civil) No. 3727/1985 on the subject of control of pollution of River Ganga. The Tribunal dealt with the matter vide two orders 10.12.2015 and 13.07.2017 with respect to different segments. Execution of the said orders is pending. The last order on the subject was passed on 22.08.2019, dealing with prevention of discharge of untreated industrial waste and sewage in Ganga and its tributaries, installation, maintenance and upgradation of STPs , CETPs and ETPs, control of dumping of waste, regulating the flood plains, maintaining e-flow and taking other steps. An extract from the order to the extent relevant for dealing with the present issue is as follows:

*"16. As already observed by this Tribunal including in the order dated 14.05.2019 that River Ganga being National River with distinct significance for the country, **even a drop of pollution therein is a matter of concern. All the authorities have to be stringent and depict zero tolerance to the pollution of River Ganga. Wherever STPs are not operating, immediate bioremediation and/or phytoremediation may be undertaken if feasible.** To avoid procedural delay of tender processes, etc. specifications and norms for undertaking such activities may be specified in consultation with the CPCB as was earlier directed in our order dated 29.11.2018. Performance guarantees may be required to be furnished for ensuring timely performance. It needs to be ensured that setting up of STPs and sewerage network to be completed and carried out so as to avoid any idle capacities being created. Performance guarantees may be taken for preventing such defaults.*

17. Wherever the work has not commenced, it is necessary that no untreated sewage is discharged into the River Ganga. Bioremediation and/or phytoremediation or any other remediation measures may start as an interim measure positively from 01.11.2019, failing which the State may be liable to pay compensation of Rs. 5 Lakhs per month per drain to be deposited with the CPCB. This however, is not to be taken as an excuse to delay the installation of STPs. For delay of the work, the Chief Secretary must identify the officers responsible and assign specific responsibilities. Wherever there are violations, adverse entries in the ACRs must be made in respect of such identified officers. For delay in setting up of STPs and sewerage network beyond prescribed timelines, State may be liable to pay Rs. 10 Lakhs per month per STP and its network. It will be open to the State to recover the said amount from the erring officers/contractors.

18. With regard to works under construction, after 01.07.2020, direction for payment of environmental compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs per month to CPCB for discharging untreated sewage in any drain connected to river Ganga or its tributaries and Rs. 10 lakhs per month to CPCB per incomplete STP and its sewerage network will apply. Further with regard to the sectors where STP and sewerage network works have not yet started, the State has to pay an Environmental Compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs per month after 31.12.2020. The NMCG will also be equally liable for its failure to the extent of 50% of the amount to be paid. Till such compliance, bioremediation or any other appropriate interim measure may start from 01.11.2019.

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23. It was stated that though the tanneries were closed for violating the norms of discharge, the dues have not been collected from the members of the CETPs and the industries are clandestinely operating as shown from the data of water samples which contained high Chromium.

24. **Chromium dump has been stored since 1976 which is required to be shifted to TSDF. The State of Uttar Pradesh may undertake health survey of the area and ensure shifting of the Chromium dumps within three months failing which it would be liable to pay environmental compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs per month to CPCB besides furnishing performance guarantee of Rs. 1 Crore to CPCB.**

25. Let the remedial measures be taken by the SPCB for effective monitoring by installing CCTV cameras or undertaking surveillance in any other manner with the help of local police.”

3. Though the matter relating to all aspects of pollution of River Ganga is being separately dealt with as above, present reports highlight an emergent issue threatening the life and health of citizens in a particular area requiring intervention by this Tribunal. We thus proceed to deal with the said reports. Ms. Katyani, Advocate present in court is appointed as Amicus to assist in the matter. Mr. Rajkumar, Advocate for the CPCB present before the Tribunal enters appearance.
4. We first take up the report filed in O.A No. 986/2019 relating to Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh around the area of Chromium dump at Rania, Kanpur Dehat and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur Nagar Water Pollution at Rania, Kanpur Dehat and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur. As already noted, the said dump of hazardous Waste has been in existence since 1976 and inspite of repeated orders, the authorities have failed to ensure its shifting. This gross failure of responsibility by the State of U.P. has resulted in situation depicted in the report which we will presently refer.
5. Justice Arun Tandon along with the representatives of the NMCG, CPCB, UPPCB, UP Jal Nigam and the local residents of the area



visited the sites and noticed the status of the Rania and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur as follows:

"Status at Rania

The Committee found that huge dump of chromium was stacked about 500 meter away on the right side of the Kanpur-Jhansi Highway in village Khan chandpur falling in district Kanpur Dehat. Photographs of the dump were taken and are enclosed along with the report. The Committee was informed that the land over which the chromium dump is lying is either private land or the land belonging to Gram Sabha. The rain water collected near the dump was green in colour.

The Committee was informed by the residents of the area that the water which comes out from hand pump/bore well was coloured. It was unfit for drinking. The Committee accordingly collected samples from various places within the radius of around 150 meter both towards the highway from the dump as well as from the opposite direction. At all places the Committee found that colour of the water, sample thereof has been taken was greenish. Even the water from the bore well situate within a factory and was more than 150 meter deep had the same colour.

The Committee was taken across the highway by the local residents and the Committee could notice that the water from the hand pumps which was being used by the inhabitants of the locality was green in colour. Photographs of the same have been taken, samples have been drawn for analysis. Water from the hand pump at roadside dhaba was also provided to the Committee which was more green in colour. The sample of the water so provided along with analysis report of the same as carried out by CPCB is filed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for its perusal.

The residents of the area informed that there was no source of fresh water except the underground water. It was stated that earlier a tube well was constructed on the left side of the highway but had to be closed as the underground water received from the tube well was green in colour.

The total population of village Khanchandpur is reported to be around 1500. The Committee also specifically noted that the surface area of the land of village Khanchandpur on both sides of the highway was more or less similar to the surface area of the dump of the chromium. The underground water which is used and

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which lies collected in small puddles is used for drinking by animals.

Those who have resources purchase drinking water in 20/50 litre cans everyday. The residents of the area made serious complaints. They stated that the drinking water or underground in the village was contaminated due to leachet from the chromium dump. An old man specifically showed the physical infirmity in his leg to the Committee. He has been photographed. Copy whereof is filed along with the report.

The presence of chromium in the underground water in village Khanchandpur many times the permissible limit is established from the analysis report of CPCB of the samples drawn. **Use of such quality of water by human being and animals is dangerous not only to the existing residents but also for the future generations to come. Remedial steps are required to be taken to ensure safe drinking water for the residents of the area as well as for animals.**

The Committee was provided a copy of the letter of the State Government dated 02.08.2019 requiring the compliance of the order of the Hon. National Green Tribunal dated 13.07.2017 addressed to the Chief Executing Officer, U.P.S.I.D.A. with reference to DPR which was for removal of chromium dump at Rania. Copy of the said letter is enclosed along with this report.

On behalf of the U.P.S.I.D.A. vide letter dated 20.08.2019 serious objections with regard to the implementation of the proposed temporary measures/remedial measures in respect of the chromium dump at Raniaas suggested in the DPR of M/s ERM India Pvt. Ltd., were raised. The Committee was also shown a copy of the temporary remedial measure as suggested by M/s ERM India Pvt. Ltd., referred to as addendum to DPR letter dated 20.08.2019 along with addendum are enclosed along with the report.

It is surprising that in the temporary measures so suggested there is no mention of the measures to be taken for improving the quality of the underground water and/or the measures required to be taken for ensuring safe drinking water for human beings and animals of the concerned village as well as of the surrounding area of the village concerned.

In the opinion of the Committee the situation at Raniais alarming and needs immediate intervention of Hon. National Green Tribunal.

Status at Rakhi Mandia.

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Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur Nagar the Committee found that the water received from a bore well more than 150 feet deep, constructed inside a petrol pump was green in colour. The Committee was informed that the water received from hand pumps which were earlier used in the area was not potable and was green in colour. All such hand pumps have been closed.

Samples of the underground water have been drawn. Analysis report is awaited. **The Committee has no hesitation to record that the water at Rakhi Mandia, Kanpur Nagar is also completely unfit for drinking purposes for human being and animals."**

6. The following measures have been suggested:

- (a) All hand pumps along with tubewells/borewells installed in the area be sealed and there should be complete prohibition on extraction of underground water for drinking purposes both at village Khanchandpur, Kanpur Dehat and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur Dehat.
- (b) State Government through its Chief Secretary must be directed to ensure supply of drinking water through tankers on day to day basis to the residents of the village Khanchandpur and also to surrounding areas till measures as below are not taken.
- (c) Drinking water Sintex tanks be installed in appropriate number at appropriate places in village Khanchandpur for providing potable water within a period of 15 days for the use of the residents of the area. These tanks must be connected to a supply pipe line from a source of potable water within another 7 days and till then the tanks be filled everyday with drinking water through tankers.
- (d) The materials which had been purchased for the purpose of Maha Kumbh Mela at Allahabad can be safely used for the above.
- (e) Under the Addendum of DPR has to be made available for the purpose transshipment of the dump of the chromium by the State Government."

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7. A bottle of water of sample collected on 17/18.09.2019 from Khan Chandpur handpump duly signed by Justice Arun Tandon has also been received which is handed over to Sh. Rajkumar, Advocate for the CPCB. The CPCB may have the same analyzed and furnish its report to this Tribunal with all relevant details before the next date.
8. The above report is self-speaking and paints a grim picture of failure of the authorities in taking remedial measures, forcing the inhabitants to drink polluted water which is a serious hazard to the health. Needless to say that access to potable drinking water is a guaranteed fundamental right and inalienable duty of the State. The State has clearly failed in doing so in the present case. As suggested in the report, it is necessary to require remedial measures to be taken especially with regard to supply of drinking water to the affected inhabitants in the area.
9. The second report relates to Water Pollution by Tanneries at Jajmau, Kanpur. Apart from the fact that incorrect information was given to the Committee appointed by the Tribunal as mentioned in the report, the report shows that vide order dated 08.08.2019, Shri Manoj Kumar Singh, Principal Secretary, Urban Development, UP allowed the Jal Nigam, Kanpur to discharge effluents into River Ganga, pending cleaning of the trunk sewer. Such discharge is still continuing. 43 MLD STP was non-functional and may require one year to be functional. Industrial effluent to the extent of 10-12 MLD received in CETP was being pumped into irrigation canal untreated.
10. Any discharge of pollutants into a water body is prohibited under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and is punishable by imprisonment. We are surprised that the

Principal Secretary of the State has permitted such violation of law. The Uttar Pradesh State PCB was bound to initiate action for prosecuting such officer and all those discharging pollutants in River Ganga and failure to do appears to be against the mandate of law.

11. The report refers to two charts furnished by the NMCG handed over to the Committee which are contradictory as follows:

Name of Drain	Status with reference to chart dt. 30.08.19 (A)		Status with reference to chart dt. 18.08.19 (B)		
	Tapped	Completed	Partially tapped	(MLD)	To be completed by
1. Ranighat 1.89 MLD	Tapped	Completed	Partially tapped	(.89 MLD)	To be completed by Aug 2020
2. Sheetla Bazar 5.75 MLD	-do-	-do-	Partially tapped	(4.25 MLD)	-do-
3. Dhudhia Ghat 2.34 MLD	-do-	-do-	-do-	(5.66 MLD)	-do-
4. Wazidpur 7.66 MLD	-do-	-do-	-do-	(20 MLD)	
5. Ganda Nala 55 MLD	-do-	-do-	-do-		
6. Hatwa Khand 11.44 MLD	-do-	-do-	-do-	(5.44 MLD)	

12. The report mentions that while on 17.07.2019, information was given that STPs and CETP at Jajmau and Kanpur were not functional, on 02.09.2019, it was stated that the same were functional. We also note that from the minutes of meeting held on 02.09.2019 in the conference room of the NMCG under the Chairmanship of Justice Arun Tandon:

“Non-compliance to Faecal Coliform standards is unacceptable and Committee advised NMCG and UP Jal Nigam to take immediate steps to achieve the compliance.”

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It becomes necessary for this Tribunal to intervene for remedial action.

13. Accordingly, we direct:

- i. The Chief Secretary, UP, may forthwith ensure steps for supply of drinking water to the residents in the affected area, apart from taking other remedial measures in the light of report of Justice Tandon in respect of Rania, Kanpur Dehat and Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur Nagar, around the area of Chromium dump and earlier orders of this Tribunal.
- ii. The Chief Secretary, UP, may ensure that untreated sewage is not discharged in River Ganga and pending a permanent solution, at least temporary arrangement by way of phyto-remediation, bio-remediation or any other technology is done to disinfect/treat water before the same is discharged into the River Ganga.
- iii. The Chief Secretary, UP, may initiate necessary action against the Principal Secretary, Urban Development, UP , UP Jal Nigam, State PCB for their illegal action in permitting discharge of untreated sewage and effluents directly into River Ganga.
- iv. A compliance report may be filed in the matter within one month by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in.
- v. The CPCB may furnish its report to this Tribunal with all relevant details before the next date.

A copy of this order by sent to the Chief Secretary an Uttar Pradesh and the CPCB by email.

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List for further consideration on 04.11.2019.

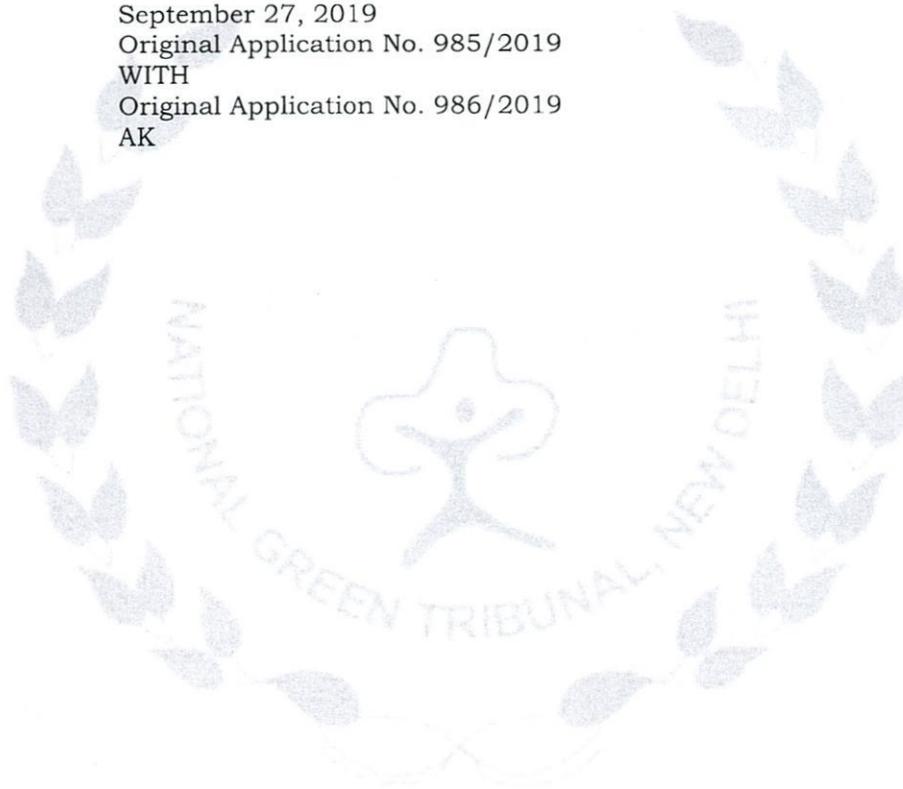
Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

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