

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI
Original Application No. 104 of 2022 (SZ).**

IN THE MATTER OF;-

Girish NP

...APPLICANT

Versus

State of Karnataka and others.

...RESPONDENTS

Next Date. 02/12/2025

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New Delhi

Filled By: -



Date: - 01/12/2025

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Kar/1053/2009.
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 104/2022 (SZ)

IN THE MATTER OF:

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**PROGRESS REPORT ON BEHALF OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BANGALORE
RURAL DISTRICT, KARNATAKA (RESPONDENT NO. 6)**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That the instant Original Application pertains to pollution and entry of untreated sewage into the Nagarkere, Chikkatumkur, Doddatumkur and Veerapura lakes. In order to address the issue, the concerned departments have taken various steps, which are detailed as below. The progress with respect to the action taken is detailed as follows:

S. No	Action	Department	Progress	Estimated Timeline for Completion	Remarks
01	Shifting of the UGSS line From Nagarakere Lake	CMC, Doddaballapur and KUIDFC	The work of shifting the UGSS line from Nagarakere Lake is in progress and has been completed to an extent of 15%	UGD pipeline work will be fully completed on or before May 2026	True Copy of Photographs pertaining to are attached herewith as Annexure R-1.
02	Construction of the STP	CMC, Doddaballapur and KUWS&DB	<p>The DPR amounting to Rs.57.67 Crores has been prepared and submitted to GoK for approval vide Managing Director, KUWS & DB, Bengaluru Itr No:483 Dt:27.08.2024. However, it was returned by GoK stating that to re-verify the availability of funds.</p> <p>The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore Rural District vide their letter No: NGT 104/22/40/2022-23 Dt:19.11.2025 has requested the Board to verify the above estimate and resubmit the estimate to Government for approval.</p> <p>Accordingly, the DPR has been recast considering the latest issue rates and submitted to the Central Office for onward submission to the Government of Karnataka, vide EE, KUWS&DB Division, Bengaluru, letter No. 1448 dated 21.11.2025.</p>	Administrative approval from the Government is awaited	Work will be executed immediately upon approval of the same
03	Regarding encroachment in the lakes		<p>Nagarakere: The Nagarakere lake survey and removal of encroachments is complete, except for a</p>	Once the matter is disposed of, the encroachment will	-

	Minor Irrigation Department	parcel of land bearing Survey No.53 regarding which O.S. No. 277/2013 has been filed before Civil Judge and JMFC court Doddaballapur. Hence, encroachment, to an extent of 01 Acres 02 Guntas remains to be removed.	be cleared.	
		<u>Doddatumakur:-</u> There is no encroachment in Doddatumakur Lake	-	-
	Panchayath Raj Engineering Department (PRED), Zilla Panchayath, Bangalore Rural	<u>Ckikkatumkur and Mazarahosahalli lake:</u> A letter has been addressed to Tahasildar, Doddaballapura and Assistant Director of Land Records, Doddaballapura Taluk, directing them to carry out the demarcation of the above all lake boundaries. The work will be carried out at the earliest.	Upon receipt of the survey report, necessary action will be taken by Taluk Administration and local Administration to remove encroachments.	-

04	Regarding development and Rejuvenation of the lakes	<u>Nagarakere lake:</u>			
		Minor Irrigation Department	<p>a) In the urbanized sides of Nagarakere lake, where the chance of debris & solid wastes dumping to lake that area chain link fencing is completed and remaining fencing will be done after the approval of grant from the competent authority.</p> <p>b) An estimate for restoration of Nagarakere Lake is submitted to Executive Engineer for approval and the City Municipal Council, Doddaballapura has taken initiation about to shifting UGD line from tank bed and also avoids sewage entering in to tank. As soon as this work done by City Municipal Council the restoration work will be carried out by the Minor irrigation department</p> <p>c) Under the direction of Deputy Commissioner, and from CSR fund wet land treatment work will be taken up by Foxcon and for the same proposal has been submitted. So once work approved wet land treatment will be commenced.</p>	Upon approval of the DPR under the CSR fund by the competent authority, the lake development works shall be taken up accordingly	-
		CMC, Doddaballapur	Under the AMRUT 2.0 scheme, an amount of ₹6.00 crore has been allocated for the comprehensive development of Nagarakere Lake, and the DPR is under	Upon approval of the DPR by the Competent authority, the lake	-

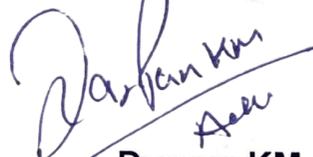
			preparation. Upon approval of the DPR by the Competent authority, the lake development works shall be taken up accordingly	development works shall be taken up accordingly	
		Majarahosahalli lake (Chikkatumakuru lake)			
		Panchayath Raj Engineering Department (PRED), Zilla Panchayath, Bangalore Rural	Upon relocation of the existing STP from the said lake, an estimate for the restoration of Majarahosahalli Lake (Chikka Tumakuru Lake) shall be prepared and submitted to the Competent Authority for approval. Upon receipt of such approval, the restoration works will be undertaken accordingly.	Awaiting approval from the Competent Authority	-
		CMC, - Doddaballapur	Pending the establishment of the new STP, in collaboration with Miracle in Water (MIW) Organization, on an experimental basis the measures are being implemented at the existing STP to ensure that the treated water meets the required quality standards. The details of the same are furnished herein below. MIW is an eco-friendly and Gram-positive bacteria safety GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe) micro biome of Bacillus species can be used to treat the sewage water under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, These bacteria are potential pro biotic, nontoxic and non-pathogenic in nature. In the end of the Process, all bacteria will mature and die and do not release any toxic materials	-	True Copy of report furnished by MIW is annexed herewith as Annexure R-2.

Doddatumakuru Lake				
	Minor Irrigation Department	An estimate for restoration of Doddatumakuru lake is submitted for approval. Once the work is approved from competent authority the work will be executed.	Awaiting approval from the Government.	work will be executed immediately upon approval of the same
05	KIADB and KSPCB	KIADB and KSPCB are filing separate compliance reports to the Hon'ble NGT	-	-

1. It is hence submitted that the above actions are being taken by the concerned Departments to ensure that there is no entry of sewage into the lakes.
2. The above information is hence placed on record for this Hon'ble Tribunal's consideration.

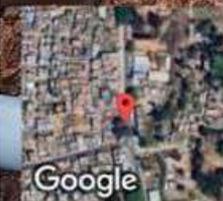

~~Deputy Commissioner~~
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
 Bangalore Rural District
BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT

Date: 01.12.2025

Filed By

 Darpan KM
 Standing Counsel
 State of Karnataka



GPS Map Camera



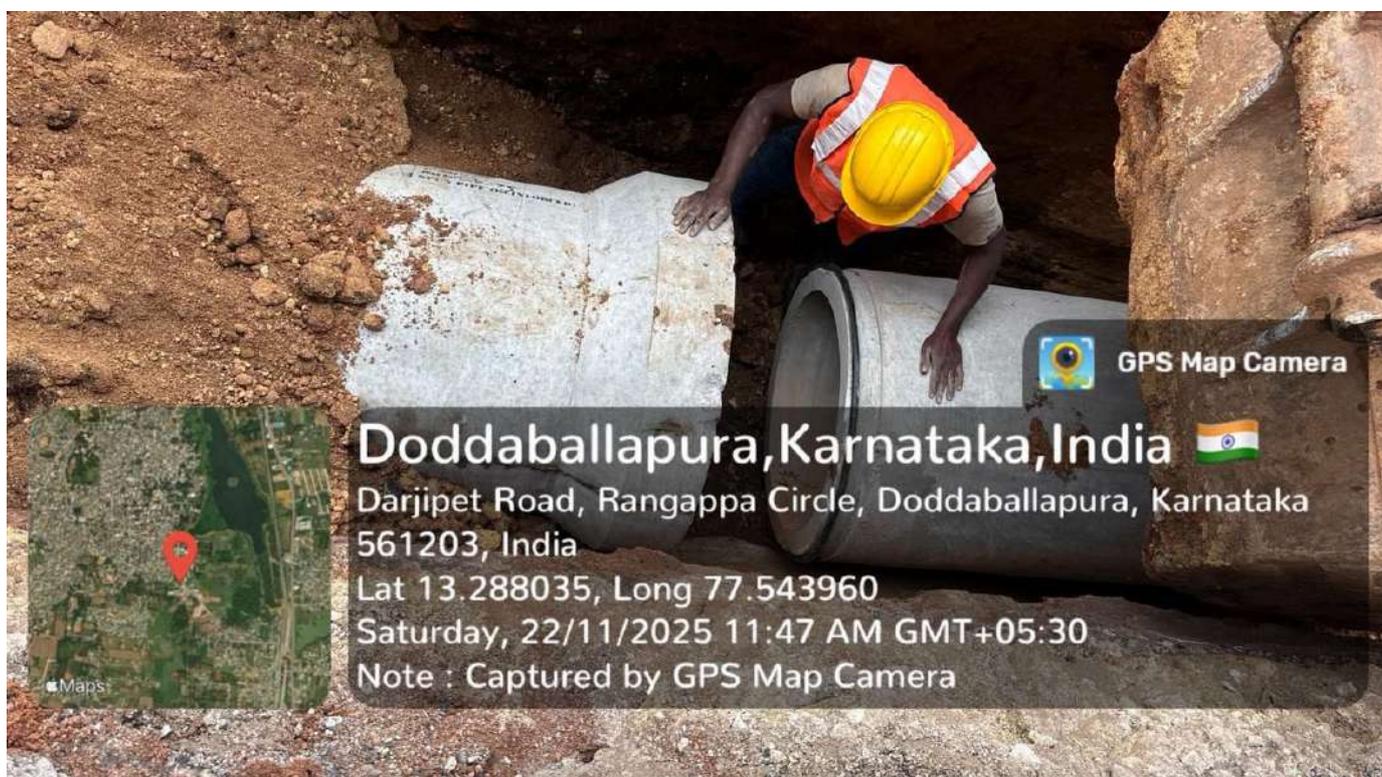
Google

Bengaluru, Karnataka, India 

297, Rangappa Circle, Shanthinagar, Doddaballapura, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 561203, India

Lat 13.287907° Long 77.543964°

Friday, 21/11/2025 03:11 PM GMT +05:30









GPS Map Camera



Doddaballapura, Karnataka, India 
Rangappa Circle, Shanthinagar, Doddaballapura,
Karnataka 561203, India
Lat 13.287494° Long 77.543996°
Thursday, 27/11/2025 10:24 AM GMT +05:30







GPS Map Camera



Bengaluru, Karnataka, India 

Rangappa Circle, Near, Tank Rd, Doddaballpur,
Bengaluru, Karnataka 561203, India

Lat 13.288219° Long 77.543972°

Saturday, 29/11/2025 12:00 PM GMT +05:30

MIW WATER SOLUTIONS PVT LTD,

G2, SIDCO INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

KARAIKUDI-630001

SIVAGANGAI DIST (TN)

GST NO. 33AAQCM7365M1ZQCONTACT NO.8050577777



1. Our lakes receive some extent of raw sewage ranging from 1-5MLD. The solution proposed needs to accommodate this condition.

- MIW is an eco-friendly and Gram-positive bacteria safety GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe) micro biome of *Bacillus* species can be used to treat the sewage water under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, These bacteria are potential pro biotic, nontoxic and non-pathogenic in nature. In the end of the process, all bacteria will mature and die and do not release any toxic materials

- Doing simultaneous degradation processes in sewage water on Dissolved, Suspended Colloidal and Solid of forms organic and inorganic matter with high level of fecal coliforms and pathogenic microorganisms,

- MIW act as a 'Natural cleaners' and 'Detoxifiers' cleanse the stagnated and running sewage water within very shortest period without harming the environment, human health, animals and plants when it discharge to the open environment in Canal / River/ Water bodies

2. The technical basis of the proposed process needs to be described in scientific and engineering terms. Specific attention may be paid to the following questions

- Heavy organic source, fats, oils, nitrogen species (Nitrite, Nitrate and NH₃), Phosphorus, Hydrogen sulphide and Fecal coliforms are root cause of sewage water.

- The prime factor to be addressed in sewage water is foul odour which is caused by the NH₃ and H₂S

- The MIW bacillus consortium bacteria as soon as introduced in sewage water start to sense the surroundings through DNA sending messages mRNA for searching sugar source (food material) for growth and start to grow within 30 minutes from lag phase.

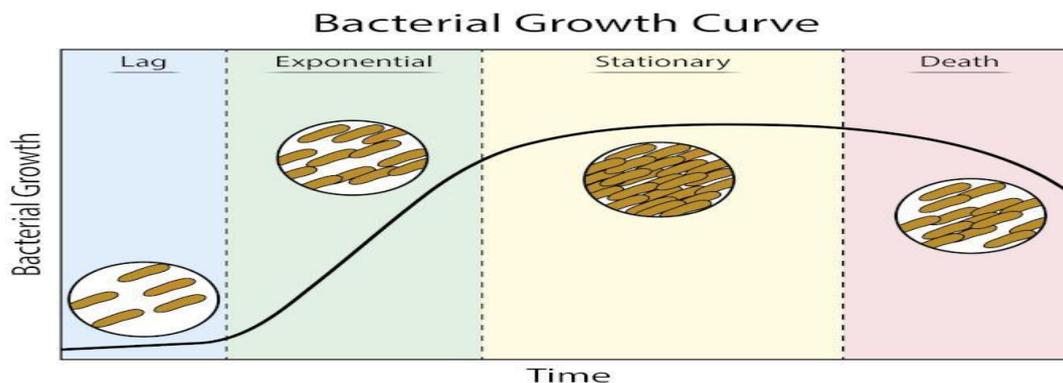
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KARAIKUDI-630001

SIVAGANGAI DIST (TN)

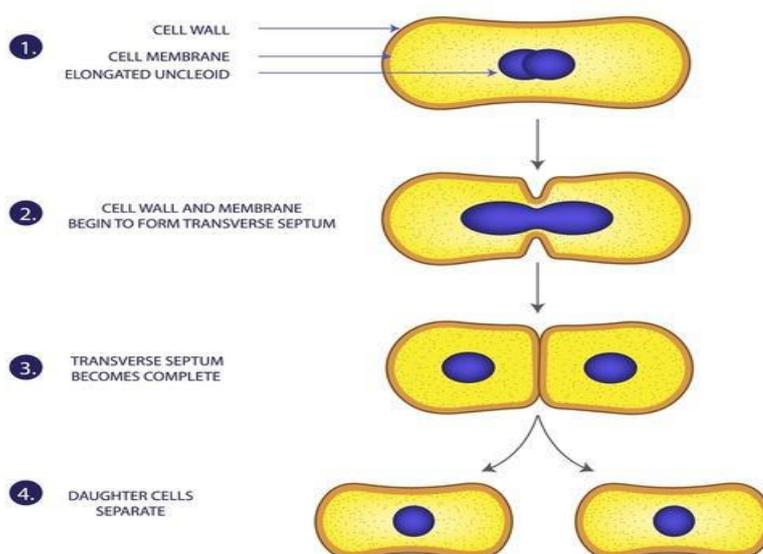
GST NO. 33AAQCM7365M1ZQCONTACT NO.8050577777



- For reaching maturation (stationary phase) and multiplication of bacillus bacteria have to complete 3 process in their body metabolism namely, Glycolysis (cytoplasm) and electron Transport chain (peri plasmic) and Tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA) (cytoplasm) and the energy gained as ATP (Adenine Triphosphate).

- As soon as the energy gained, the metabolism start in to function and grow in geometric multiplication through binary function. ie $2_1 = 2 \times 1$, $2_2 = 2 \times 2$, $2_3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$, $2_4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$.. likewise will continue till the availability of organic source.

BINARY FISSION OF BACTERIA



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- As soon as the reach of bacterial growth, MIW bacillus consortium started to act as a facultative (without O₂.) start to break and doing rapid degradation of organics available in the sewage water.
- When the population attain optimum, MIW bacillus consortium switching to Obligatory mode (with O₂), by obtaining sufficient O₂ from the photo autotrophs (PSII) induced the oxygenic photosynthesis and liberate the sufficient O₂ to the MIW bacillus consortium which facilitate mutualism for nutrients (for photo autotrophs) and O₂ (for MIW bacillus) the further multiplication and sustenance of energy supply by recycling nutrients from bacteria to photo autotrophs.
- Oxygen is consumed by MIW bacillus consortium during mineralization of organics resulting in the production of CO₂, H₂O, and nutrients in sewage water. The CO₂ and nutrients from the mineralization, favour the photosynthesis of photo autotrophs, which in turn photo autotrophs release O₂. The MIW bacillus.
- Soon after the build of population, the first process to be addressed is the breakdown of organic matter through ammonification, where complex organic nitrogen compounds are converted into ammonium (NH₄⁺) and ammonia (NH₃), then
- Ammonia-nitrogen is converted to nitrate-nitrogen as nitrification, Nitrate-nitrogen to nitrogen as denitrification by MIW bacillus consortium by triggering degradation process of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) cycle as heterotrophic sulphur nitrification followed heterotrophic sulphur oxidation thereby the odour of sewage water removed immediately.
- Simultaneously, the inorganic phosphorus (PO₂₋₄) converted organic phosphorus by the MIW Bacillus consortium and accumulated in their body in the form of polyphosphate or volutin granules as a nontoxic material. Even in the death of cells, the polyphosphate (or) volutin released to the water is not causing any toxic effects to the water.
- The group of other bacillus bacteria also addressing the fecal coliforms and control their production by producing antibiotics like fergusonin, bacitracin and lytic enzymes control the production of E. coli which is the feed material for the disease causing viruses and other pathogens in the sewage water. The control on E. coli directly proportional to the virus also suppressed heavily. Besides the production of enzymes and antibiotics also reduce the PH of the sewage water which will bring down the pathogen population.

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3. What are the substances /bio cultures being added to the water body and how will these additives aid in the decomposition of sewage constituents needs to be explained and quantified for each stage and parameter.

MIW Bacillus Bacterial Consortium

Contain twenty species of Bacillus Bacteria with photoautotroph

- *Bacillus subtilis*: Enhance the breakdown of organic matter, ammonia, and other pollutants, improving water quality, enhance the activity of beneficial microorganisms, improving the overall treatment process. Removal of other nutrients like phosphorus, produce various antimicrobial compounds, Can form biofilms, which are communities of microorganisms attached to a surface. Biofilms can enhance the treatment of wastewater by concentrating microorganisms and facilitating pollutant removal. Recover resources from wastewater, such as biomass production and nutrient recovery.

- *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*: Break down various pollutants, produce antimicrobial substances, reduce levels of harmful nitrogen compounds, such as nitrite and ammonia, biosorbent to remove pollutants like nitrite. Converted organic nitrogen into ammonium, remove the different forms of nitrogen, influence the composition of the microbial community in wastewater, potentially promoting beneficial bacteria and inhibiting harmful ones.

- *B. velezensis* : Antimicrobial compounds that can help control the growth of harmful bacteria and other microorganisms in wastewater, potentially improving the overall treatment process. Rapidly consumes nutrients during its growth, which can help reduce the overall pollution load in wastewater. Part of an integrated system that degrades multiple pollutants like bacteria, COD, TP, antibiotics, total nitrogen, and nitrate. Potential denitrifier and utilize sulfur further reduce odour of sewage.

- *Bacillus valismortis*: Plays a crucial role in metal ion removal, particularly due to the presence of hydroxyl and carboxyl functional groups. Remove heavy metals and its role in producing extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) that aid in metal adsorption. This bacterium can modulate various water quality parameters, including physical (transparency, TDS) and chemical (pH, COD, BOD, etc.) parameters, as well as reduce pathogenic microbes. The presence of sulfur sources can influence EPS production and composition in *B. vallismortis*, potentially increasing the sulfhydryl protein content. Promising candidate for

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bioremediation of wastewater. Possess antimicrobial properties. Potential denitrifier and utilize sulfur further reduce odour of sewage.

- *Bacillus licheniformis*: Convert wastewater sludge into valuable products like proteases, offering a sustainable approach to sludge management. Its lytic activity and ability to improve water quality. Reducing COD and improving microbial balance. Help in breaking down organic matter. Produce enzymes like protease and amylase, Clarifying wastewater by removing suspended solids and reducing turbidity. Degrade various pollutants, and heavy metals like iron and lead, using biosorption and bioremediation techniques. Can enhance nutrient removal and reduce nitrate and phosphate levels.

- *Bacillus coagulans*: Can influence physical and chemical parameters like transparency, TDS, pH, COD, BOD, and nutrient levels, contributing to a healthier, reduce the presence of harmful bacteria and other pathogens and contributing to a healthier aquatic environment. Speed up the breakdown of organic matter and pollutants. Produce hydrogen gas from wastewater, which can be a valuable energy source. A probiotic bacterium that produces lactic acid in the gut. Removal of suspended solids and turbidity from wastewater.

- *Bacillus cereus* : Remove or reduce pollutants in wastewater, including heavy metals like mercury, cadmium, and chromium, as well as organic pollutants like dyes and starch. Removed NO₂-N from wastewater, Biosorption of heavy metals like cadmium and chromium from wastewater.

- *B. megaterium*: Can produce bioflocculants, which are substances that help to clump together small particles in wastewater, making them easier to remove. Used for bioremediation, bioflocculant production, and nutrient removal, particularly phosphorus. BOD, DO, ammonia, TDS, COD, alkalinity and pH, Recycle sewage sludge by using it as a production medium for enzymes.

- *B. pumilus*: Removing pollutants like nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter, ammonia, electric conductivity, salinity, total dissolved solids, pH, Enhance the natural digestion of sludge and other organic matter.

- *B. polymyxa*: a bacterium with potential applications in wastewater treatment due to its ability to produce various enzymes and antimicrobial compounds. It has been shown to improve nutrient removal, particularly ammonium and phosphate, additionally, its ability to produce enzymes like amylases and proteases makes it useful for breaking down organic matter in wastewater.

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- *B. laterosporus*: Exhibit antimicrobial activity, Probiotic properties, Biosorbent to remove heavy metals like cadmium (Cd(II)) and nickel (Ni(II)) from wastewater, Dye Degradation, Ability to tolerate a wide range of pH and temperature conditions makes it suitable for various wastewater treatment environments.

- *B. circulans*: Ability to degrade organic matter and reduce pollutants. Improves water quality by reducing parameters like COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand). *Ammonia nitrogen, total bacteria count*, produce various enzymes that can aid in the breakdown of organic materials in wastewater and bioaugmentation.

- *Paenibacillus*: Remove textile dyes, petroleum products, and even some chemical additives. Produce biofloculants that aid in wastewater treatment by helping to remove suspended solids.

- *Bacillus vulgaris*: Doing crucial step in the nitrogen cycle, where nitrogen in organic forms (like proteins in dead plants and animals) is converted into ammonia (NH₃) or ammonium (NH₄⁺).

- *Lysinibacillus*: Degrade various pollutants, including sulfides in petrochemical wastewater and cadmium in wastewater.

- *Lactobacillus*: Remove, assimilate, and decompose biodegradable organic matter, Pathogen Control, nutrient removal, biocoagulation

- *Brevibacillus*: Removing heavy metals from wastewater, enzyme that can break down starch and other complex carbohydrates, perform heterotrophic nitrification, converting ammonia to nitrite and nitrate

100% ingredients (percentage by dry weight)

Dextrose – 25%

Peptone – 25%

Sodium Chloride – 25%

Beef Extract – 20%

Bacillus Bacterial Culture – 5%

i. How much of BOD/COD is decomposed at each stage

The test report of sewage water analysis by the Excellence NABL Accredited laboratory

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Showned the data that BOD/COD is started to decompose from one hour (BOD 136 mg/l and COD 237 mg/l) after the introduction of MIW Bacillus Bacterial Consortium in to raw sewage water (BOD 163 mg/l and COD 317 mg/l). The observations have been made for 1, 6, 12, 24 hours and 3, 5,10,15,20 and 33 days. It was found that the nearly 100% BOD/COD is decomposed at the end of 33 days observations as per the data.

Data on Raw sewage water												
	Raw water	1 Hour	6 Hours	12 Hours	24 Hours 1 Day	3 Days	5 Days	10 Days	15 days	20 days	33 days	
Total Phosphorous	6.6	6	5.8	5.1	5.2	4.9	6	0.5	0.6	0.84	0.37	
PH	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	7	10.7	7.6	6.9	8.2	
Total Nitrogen	45	42	24	16	7.7	1.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	7.7	1.0	
BOD	163	136	130	127	126	5.1	19	12	5.9	5.0	7.2	
TSS	161	182	93	75	50	25	18	17	12	5.2	5	
COD	316	237	198	198	170	28	67	40	32	20	36	
Faecal coliforms	1600	540	40	48	25	14	1.8	2	1.8	7.8	14	

ii. What are the decomposition products of organic matter, N & P of sewage?

The decomposition products of organic matter of sewage are converted in to primary secondary and micro nutrients to be utilized as an energy sources by the MIW Bacillus Bacterial Consortium.

The decomposition products of Nitrogen can be converted through ammonification, nitrification and denitrification as N_2 (Nitrogen gas) showed in the data that total Nitrogen of raw sewage water is 45 mg/l which drastically reduced to 1.0 mg/l during the observation of 33 days, likewise total Phosphorous of sewage also reduced from the raw sewage water (6.6 mg/l) to 0.37 mg/l by the MIW Bacillus Bacterial Consortium.

iii. What is the mechanism by which oxygen is provided for decomposition of organic material in Sewage?

- As soon as the build of bacterial growth, MIW bacillus consortium act as facultative (without O_2 .) and start to break and doing rapid degradation of organics available in the sewage water.
- When the MIW bacillus consortium attain optimum population, switching to obligatory mode (with O_2), by obtaining sufficient O_2 from the photo autotrophs (PSII) which induced the oxygenic photosynthesis and liberate the sufficient O_2 to the MIW bacillus consortium facilitate mutualism for nutrients (for photo autotrophs) and O_2 (for MIW bacillus) for the further multiplication and sustenance

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of energy supply by recycling nutrients from bacteria to photo autotrophs and photo autotrophs to

- Oxygen is consumed by MIW bacillus consortium during mineralization of organics resulting in the production of CO₂, H₂O, and nutrients in sewage water. The CO₂

and nutrients from the mineralization, favour the photosynthesis of photo autotrophs, which in turn photo autotrophs release O₂ to the MIW bacillus.

iv. How is nitrogen content of sewage input removed, its mechanism, byproducts of this nitrogen removal process, quantification and process for providing oxygen for nitrogen removal process?

- Soon after the build of population, the first process to be addressed is the breakdown of organic matter through ammonification, where complex organic nitrogen compounds are converted into ammonium (NH₄⁺) and ammonia (NH₃), then
- Ammonia-nitrogen is converted to nitrate-nitrogen as nitrification, Nitrate-nitrogen to nitrogen as denitrification by MIW bacillus consortium by triggering degradation process of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) cycle as heterotrophic sulphur nitrification followed heterotrophic sulphur oxidation thereby the odour of sewage water removed immediately.
- Organic Nitrogen Ammonium (NH₄⁺) and ammonia (NH₃) Ammonia-nitrogen (NH₃-N) nitrification nitrate-nitrogen(NO₃-N) denitrification nitrogen (N₂) also involving in heterotrophic sulphur nitrification hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)

heterotrophic sulphur oxidation sulphates (SO₄²⁻) + energy

v. Process for Phosphorus removal and what are byproducts? How are these byproducts removed from the water body?

Simultaneously, the inorganic phosphorus (PO₄³⁻) converted organic phosphorus by the MIW Bacillus consortium and accumulated in their body in the form of polyphosphate or volutin granules as a nontoxic material. Even in the death of cells, the polyphosphate (or) volutin released to the water is not causing any toxic effects to the water.

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4. How much is the bacterial mass produced by each of the decomposition steps, where will it accumulate and what is the method deployed to remove these accumulated bacterial mass?

The one litre of MIW bacillus consortium contain a bacterial mass of wet weight of 20 – 25 g of which 2% will be the dry weight bacterial mass. There is no accumulation of bio mass, since sewage water additive is continuous nutrient will be supplied that will sustain the bacterial population, the dead cells are act as a substrate for the growth of other bacteria

5. How long does each step of the decomposition take?

Since all the steps are simultaneous, after the introduction of MIW bacillus consortium to the sewage water, the decomposition process starts immediately within 30 minutes and degrade the organic sources with sufficient build of population which firstly, addressing the critical and prime factor of nitrogen cycle and Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) cycle in optimized level, auto triggering of Phosphorous reduction to nontoxic materials and brought down production of coliforms expected level were addressed within one hour as per the laboratory results. The continuous decomposition process was observed up to 33 days and all the parameters like BOD, COD, Total Nitrogen, Total phosphorous, fecal coliforms, TSS and PH were monitored and optimized after the treatment by the MIW bacillus consortium.

6. How much time does it take for a lake to meet NGT2019 water quality from a start time?

The continuous decomposition process was observed up to 33 days and all the parameters like BOD, COD, Total Nitrogen, Total phosphorous, fecal coliforms, TSS and PH were monitored and optimized after the treatment by the MIW bacillus consortium as per the norms of NGT2019

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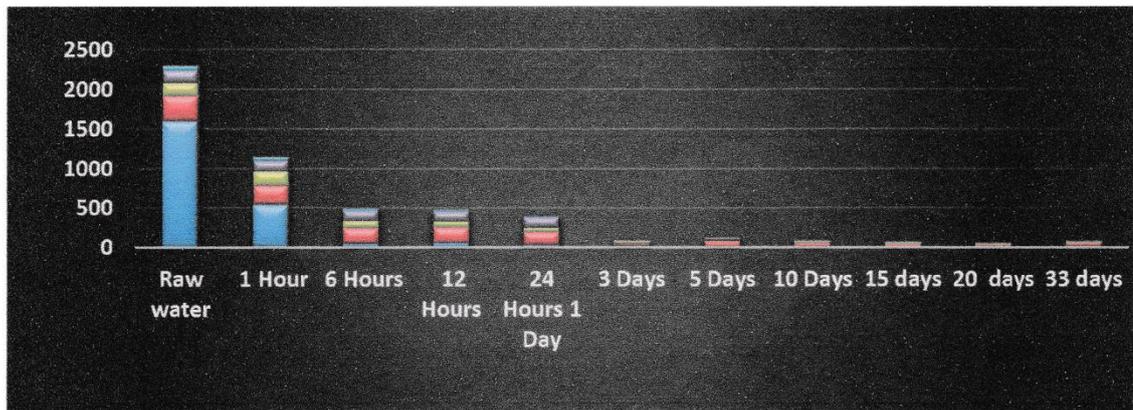
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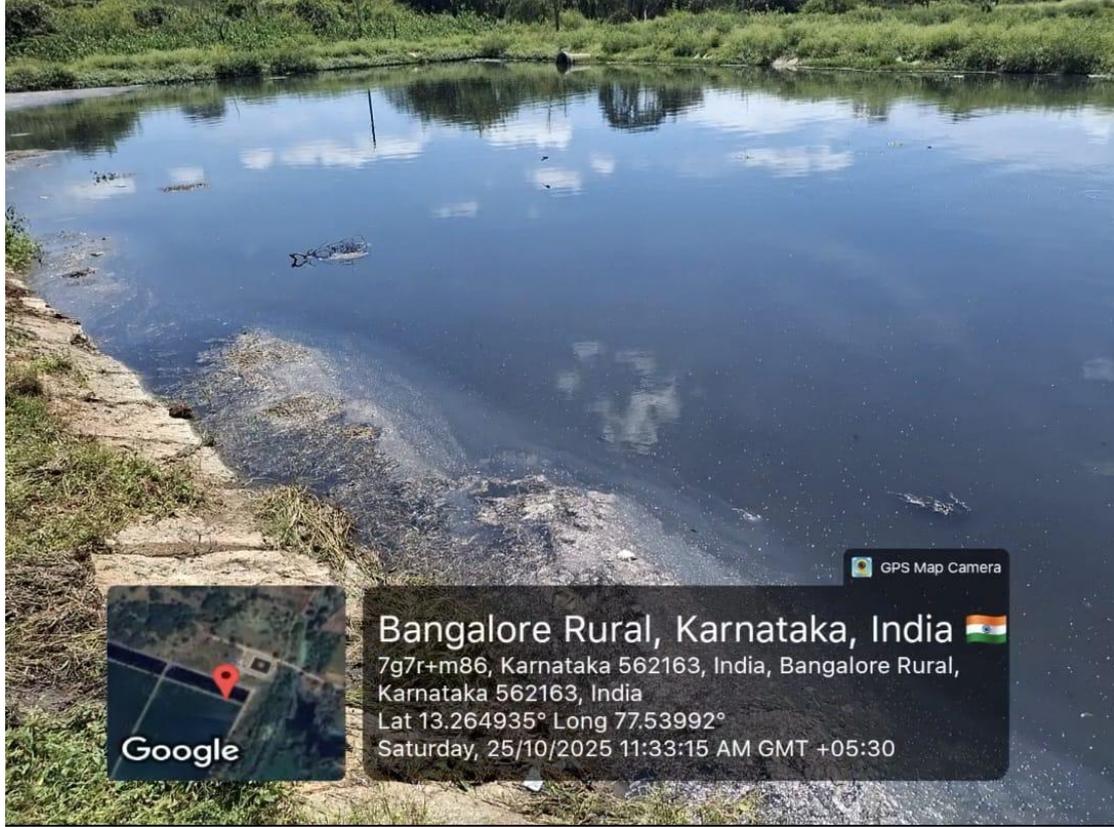
consortium as per the norms of NGT2019 SI.	Parameters	NGT2019	MIW bacillus consortium
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No.

1	BOD	≤10-30 mg/L	7.2 mg/L
2	COD	≤50-100 mg/L	36 mg/L
3	TSS	≤10-30 mg/L	5 mg/L
4	Total Nitrogen:	≤10 mg/L (for sensitive areas)	1.0 mg/L
5	Total Phosphorus	≤1 mg/L	0.37 mg/L
6	pH	6.5-8.5	8.2



VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA BEFORE MIW DOSING PHOTOS 25/10/2025



RAW WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION PHOTOS

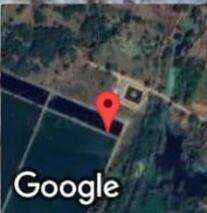
25/10/2025



25/10/2025



GPS Map Camera



Bangalore Rural, Karnataka, India 🇮🇳
7g7r+m86, Karnataka 562163, India, Bangalore Rural,
Karnataka 562163, India
Lat 13.264973° Long 77.539992°
Saturday, 25/10/2025 02:23 PM GMT +05:30

**VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA
DOSING MIW PHOTOS 03/11/2025**



7G7V+V29, Doddaballapura, Karnataka 561203, India

Doddaballapura

Karnataka

India

2025-11-03(Mon) 07:23(AM)



7G7V+V29, Doddaballapura, Karnataka 561203, India

Doddaballapura

Karnataka

India

2025-11-03(Mon) 07:21(AM)

04/11/2025



7G7V+V29, Doddaballapura, Karnataka 561203, India

Doddaballapura
Karnataka
India

19°C
66°F

2025-11-04(Tue) 06:54(AM)



7G7V+V29, Doddaballapura, Karnataka 561203, India

Doddaballapura
Karnataka
India

19°C
66°F

2025-11-04(Tue) 07:11(AM)

18/11/2025



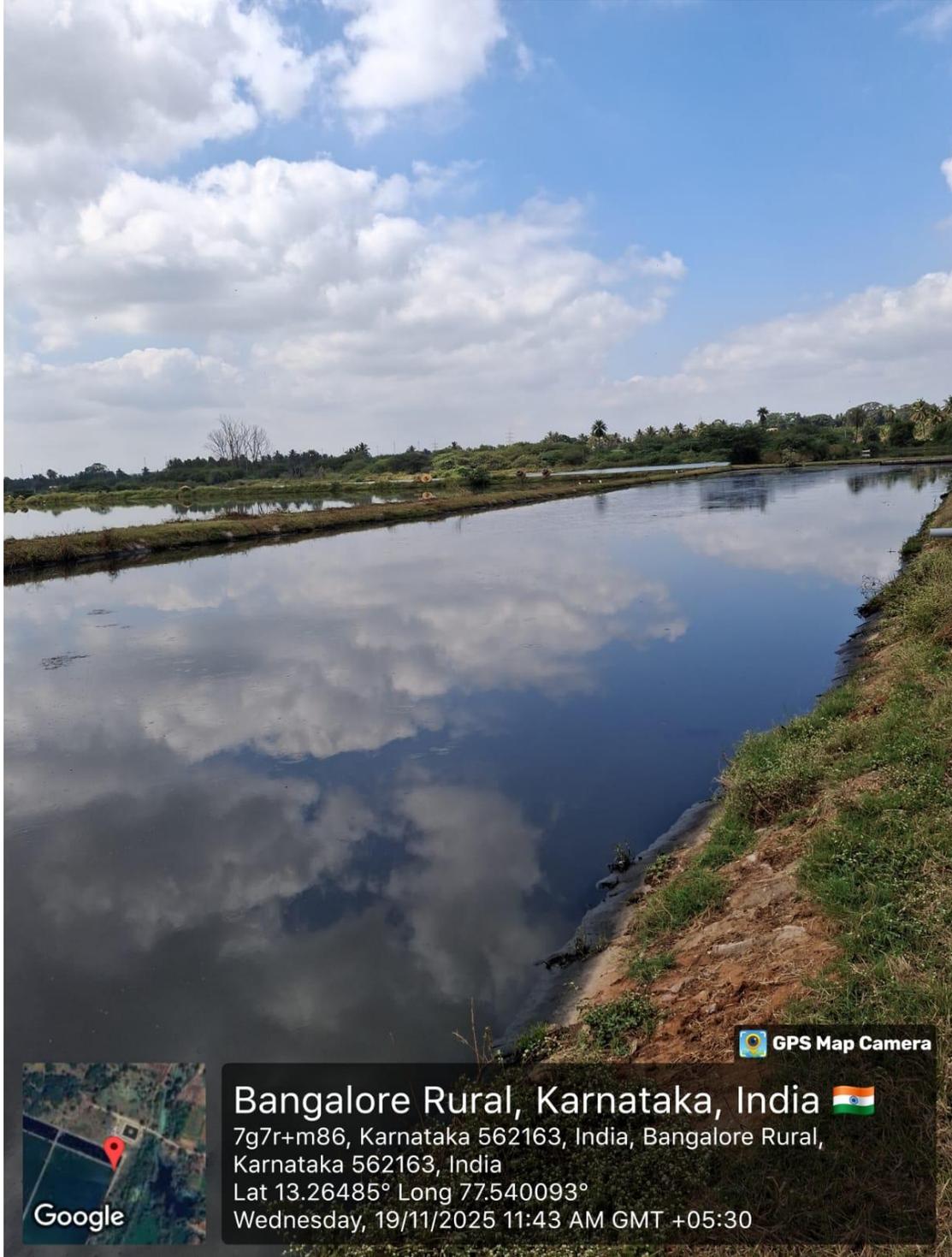
7G7R+M86, Karnataka 562163, India
Bangalore Rural
Karnataka
India
21°C
70°F
2025-11-18(Tue) 10:41(AM)



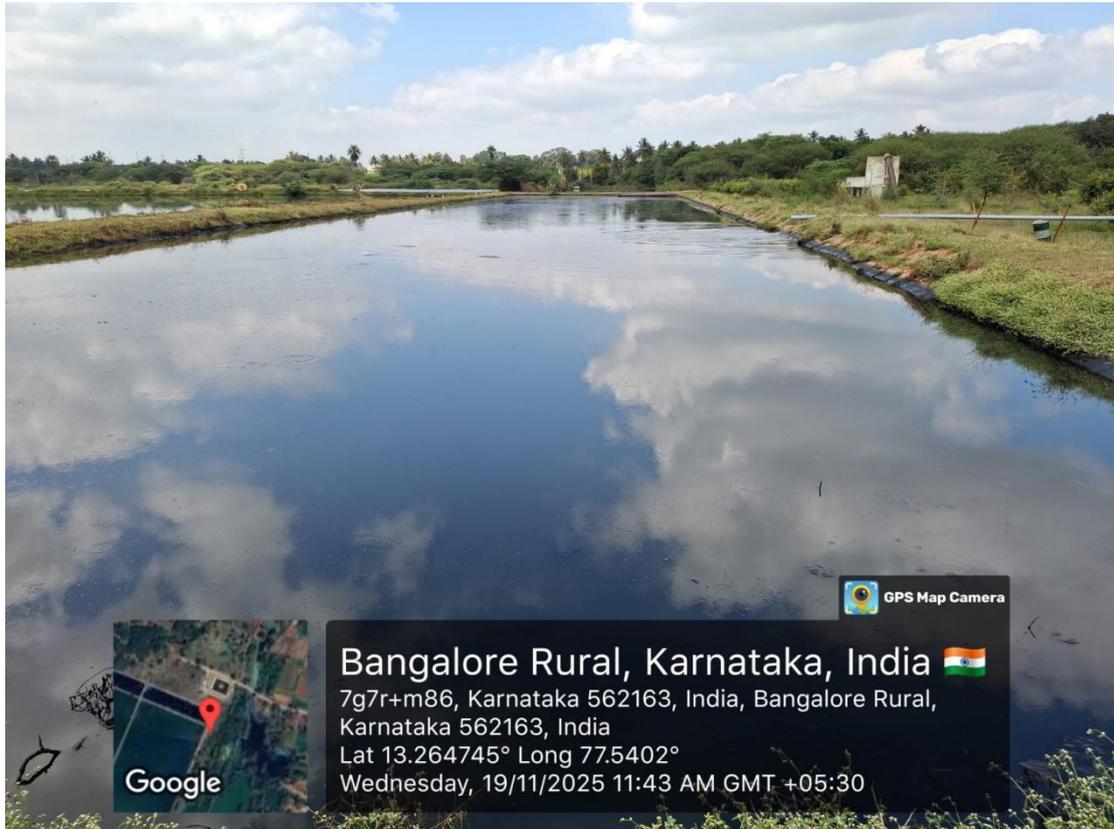
7G7R+M86, Karnataka 562163, India
Bangalore Rural
Karnataka
India
21°C
70°F
2025-11-18(Tue) 10:42(AM)



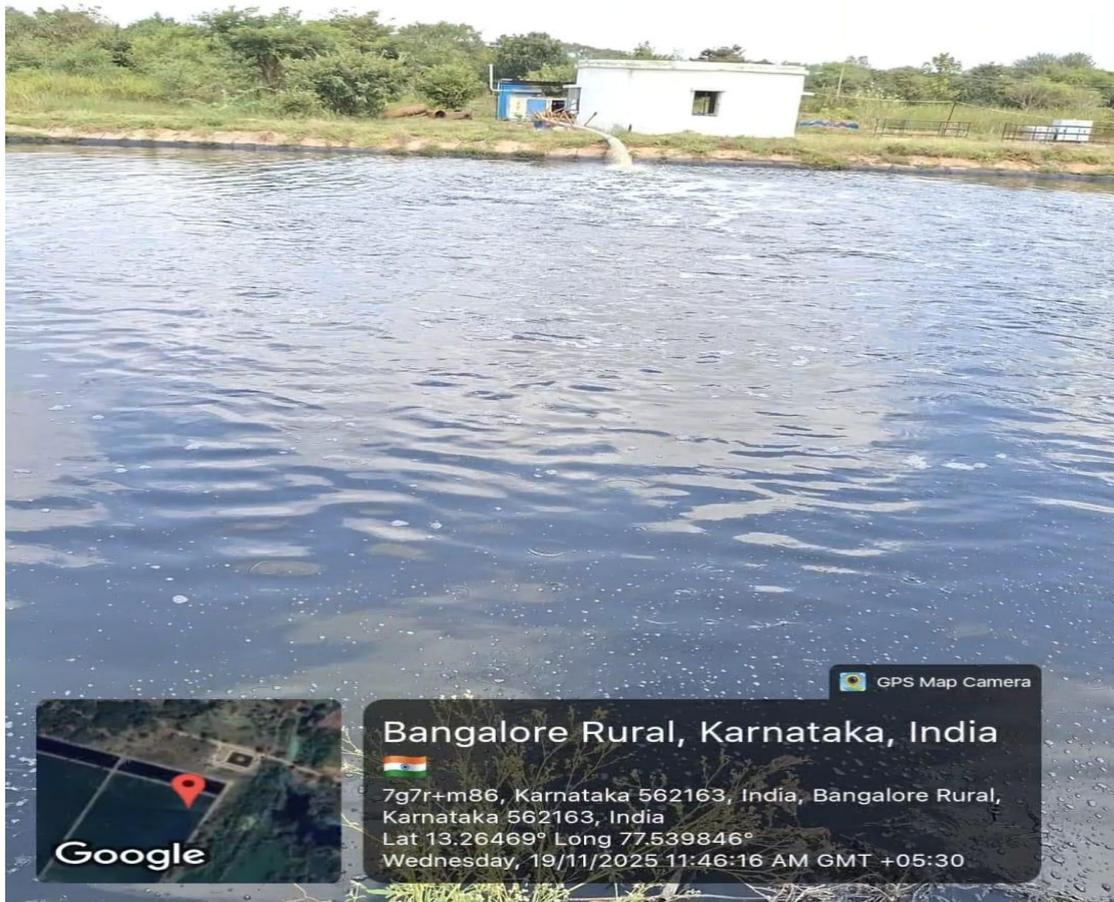
VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA AFTER DOSING MIW 19/11/2025



19/11/2025



19/11/2025



MIW TREATED WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION PHOTOS 21/11/2025



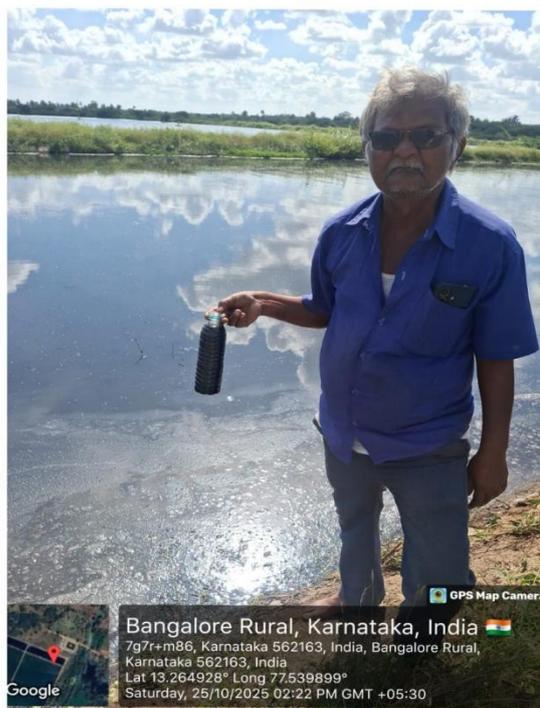
21/11/2025



VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA BEFORE AND AFTER WATER PHOTOS :

25/10/2025

06/11/2025



DIFFERENCE WATER PHOTOS

05/10/2025



Bangalore Rural, Karnataka,
7g7r+m86, Karnataka 562163, India, Bangalore
Karnataka 562163, India
Lat 13.264973° Long 77.539992°
Saturday, 25/10/2025 02:23 PM GMT +05:30

06/11/2025



Bangalore Rural, Karnataka,
7g7r+m86, Karnataka 562163, India, Bangalore
Karnataka 562163, India
Lat 13.264961° Long 77.539993°
Thursday, 06/11/2025 10:56 AM GMT +05:30

21/11/2025



Bangalore Rural, Karnataka,
7g7r+m86, Karnataka 562163, India, Bangalore
Karnataka 562163, India
Lat 13.264937° Long 77.539922°
Friday, 21/11/2025 03:25 PM GMT +05:30

VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA POND 1 RAW WATER LAB REPORT ON 29/10/2025



SLN TESTING LABORATORY PRIVATE LIMITED

Recognized by MOEF & CC, ISO 9001:2015, ISO14001:2015,

ISO 45001:2018 & GLP Certified Laboratory

No.23, JDN Layout, 10th Cross, Raghavendra Industrial Area, Thigalarapalya Main Road,
Peenya 2nd Stage, Bengaluru - 560058, Karnataka, India.

Mob : 9538888098, 9538888097, E - mail: info@slnlabs.com, Web : www.slnlabs.com



TEST REPORT

Page No. 1 of 1

Report No: SLNTL25001001652A	Report Date : 29/10/2025
Issued To: COMMISSIONER CMC OFFICE Near KSRTC Depo DODDABALLAPURA BANGALORE Rural-561203	Customer Reference : Verbal
	Date of Receipt : 25/10/2025
	Date of test start : 25/10/2025
	Date of Completion of test : 29/10/2025
Sample Received By : MIW Water Solution Pvt Ltd	Sample Particulars : Veerapura STP Raw Water Doddaballapura Pond 1

Sl. No	Parameters	Test Method	Units	Results	KSPCB Standard
01	pH Value	IS:3025/Part-11	---	7.36	6.5 - 9.0
02	Total Suspended Solids	IS:3025/Part-17	mg/L	559.0	20 Max
03	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3days @27°C)	IS:3025/Part-44	mg/L	260.0	10 Max
04	Chemical Oxygen Demand	IS:3025/Part-58	mg/L	520.0	50 Max
05	Total Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	64.0	10 Max
06	Ammonical Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	39.0	5 Max
07	Fecal Coliform	IS 1622-1981	MPN/100ml	>1600	100 Max

Inference: The above tested results are above the standard.

*****End of the Report*****



Authorised Signatory

- Note :**
1. The results listed pertain only to the tested samples and applicable parameters.
 2. Samples will be destroyed after 15 days from the date of issue of test certificates unless & otherwise specified and all perishable samples will be destroyed immediately after tests conducted.
 3. This report is not be reproduced either wholly or in part and can not be used an evidence in the count of law and should not be used in any advertising media without prior written permission.
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VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA POND 1 MIW TREATED WATER LAB REPORT ON 25/11/2025



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No.23, JDN Layout, 10th Cross, Raghavendra Industrial Area, Thigalarapalya Main Road,
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TEST REPORT

Page No. 1 of 1

Report No: SLNLT25001101373A	Report Date : 25/11/2025
Issued To: COMMISSIONER CMC OFFICE Near KSRTC Depo DODDABALLAPURA BANGALORE Rural-561203	Customer Reference : Verbal
	Date of Receipt : 21/11/2025
	Date of test start : 21/11/2025
	Date of Completion of test : 25/11/2025
Sample Received By : MIW Water Solution Pvt Ltd	Sample Particulars : Veerapura STP MIW Water Doddaballapura Pond 1

Sl. No	Parameters	Test Method	Units	Results	KSPCB Standard
01	pH Value	IS:3025/Part-11	---	7.05	6.5 - 9.0
02	Total Suspended Solids	IS:3025/Part-17	mg/L	230.3	20 Max
03	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3days @27°C)	IS:3025/Part-44	mg/L	110.0	10 Max
04	Chemical Oxygen Demand	IS:3025/Part-58	mg/L	84.0	50 Max
05	Total Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	32.3	10 Max
06	Ammonical Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	12.0	5 Max
07	Fecal Coliform	IS 1622-1981	MPN/100ml	426	100 Max

Inference: The above tested results are within the standard.

*****End of the Report*****



Authorised Signatory

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VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA POND 3 RAW WATER LAB REPORT ON 29/10/2025



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Peenya 2nd Stage, Bengaluru - 560058, Karnataka, India.

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TEST REPORT

Page No. 1 of 1

Report No: SLNLT25001001652B	Report Date : 29/10/2025
Issued To: COMMISSIONER CMC OFFICE Near KSRTC Depo DODDABALLAPURA BANGALORE Rural-561203	Customer Reference : Verbal
	Date of Receipt : 25/10/2025
	Date of test start : 25/10/2025
	Date of Completion of test : 29/10/2025
Sample Received By : MIW Water Solution Pvt Ltd	Sample Particulars : Veerapura STP Raw Water Doddaballapura Pond 3

Sl. No	Parameters	Test Method	Units	Results	KSPCB Standard
01	pH Value	IS:3025/Part-11	---	7.92	6.5 - 9.0
02	Total Suspended Solids	IS:3025/Part-17	mg/L	63.0	20 Max
03	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3days @27°C)	IS:3025/Part-44	mg/L	15.0	10 Max
04	Chemical Oxygen Demand	IS:3025/Part-58	mg/L	70.0	50 Max
05	Total Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	23.0	10 Max
06	Ammonical Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	11.0	5 Max
07	Fecal Coliform	IS 1622-1981	MPN/100ml	542	100 Max

Inference: The above tested results are above the standard.

*****End of the Report*****



Authorised Signatory

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VEERAPURA STP DODDABALLAPURA POND 3 MIW TREATED WATER LAB REPORT ON 25/11/2025



SLN TESTING LABORATORY PRIVATE LIMITED

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No.23, JDN Layout, 10th Cross, Raghavendra Industrial Area, Thigalarapalya Main Road,
Peenya 2nd Stage, Bengaluru - 560058, Karnataka, India.



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TEST REPORT

Page No. 1 of 1

Report No: SLNLT25001101373B	Report Date : 25/11/2025
Issued To: COMMISSIONER CMC OFFICE Near KSRTC Depo DODDABALLAPURA BANGALORE Rural-561203	Customer Reference : Verbal
	Date of Receipt : 21/11/2025
	Date of test start : 21/11/2025
	Date of Completion of test : 25/11/2025
Sample Received By : MIW Water Solution Pvt Ltd	Sample Particulars : Veerapura STP MIW Water Doddaballapura Pond 3

Sl. No	Parameters	Test Method	Units	Results	KSPCB Standard
01	pH Value	IS:3025/Part-11	---	6.98	6.5 - 9.0
02	Total Suspended Solids	IS:3025/Part-17	mg/L	15.3	20 Max
03	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3days @27°C)	IS:3025/Part-44	mg/L	6.0	10 Max
04	Chemical Oxygen Demand	IS:3025/Part-58	mg/L	42.6	50 Max
05	Total Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	8.3	10 Max
06	Ammonical Nitrogen	IS:3025/Part-34	mg/L	2.0	5 Max
07	Fecal Coliform	IS 1622-1981	MPN/100ml	60	100 Max

Inference: The above tested results are within the standard.

*****End of the Report*****



Authorised Signatory

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