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

**O. A. No. 200 of 2014**

M. C. Mehta

..... Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

..... Respondent(s)

**AFFIDAVIT**

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Date: 18.03.2025

Place: New Delhi



**ADVOCATE FOR THE RESPONDENT:**

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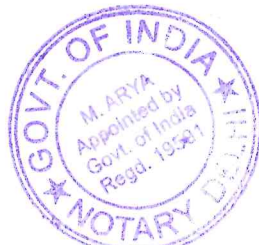
Union of India & Ors.

..... Respondent(s)

**Reply Affidavit on behalf of the National Mission for Clean Ganga in compliance of the order dated 13.09.2024**

I, Anup Kumar Srivastava, S/o Late P. L. Srivastava, aged 58 years presently posted as the Executive Director, Technical in the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), D/o WR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi and am duly authorized and hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. That I have gone through the order dated 13.09.2024 passed in the matter by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi and has understood the contents therein.
2. That I have been authorized to swear this affidavit on behalf of NMCG by the Competent Authority. Further, it is stated that I have gone through the relevant files and records in the present case.
3. That it is humbly stated and submitted that the Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 13.09.2024 inter-alia directed the different districts of the State of Jharkhand to provide the information in manner as mentioned in said order. As regards NMCG, it was directed to file a report disclosing the steps undertaken to prevent the flowing of untreated sewage in river Ganga or its tributaries, in exercise of powers and discharge of duties under the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016.
4. That in compliance thereof, it is humbly stated and submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal here as under: -
  - i. The State Government of Jharkhand, vide its letter dated 12.03.2025, has submitted a report stating that the estimated sewage generation in 4 districts of Sahibganj, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Ramgarh from towns/cities abutting River Ganga and its tributaries is **274.11 MLD**. The existing sewage treatment capacity is **48.3 MLD** and there exists a gap of **225.81 MLD**. Copy of the SMCJ, Jharkhand letter dated 12.03.2025 addressed to NMCG is enclosed herewith as **Annexure – 1**.
  - ii. That for bridging this gap in treatment capacity, 3 projects (14 MLD at Phusro, 40 MLD at Ramgarh and 192 MLD at Dhanbad) of total capacity **246 MLD** are sanctioned under *Namami Gange Program* which are on-going and are at



various stages of construction. District-wise & City-wise details of existing operational STPs as well as on-going STP projects in the cities/towns abutting River Ganga and its tributaries in Jharkhand are as under: -

- a) **Sahibganj town (District Sahibganj)** – For the treatment of 8 MLD of sewage generated from Sahibganj town, 2 STP with capacities of 7 MLD and 5 MLD were constructed under the Namami Gange Program. Both STPs are currently operational and are in compliance with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified norms dated 13.10.2017.
- b) **Rajmahal (District Sahibganj)** - To treat the sewage generated from Rajmahal town, estimated at 0.97 MLD, a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with a capacity of 3.5 MLD has been established under the Namami Gange Program. The STP is currently operational and is in compliance with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified norms dated 13.10.2017.
- c) **Ramgarh town (District Ramgarh)** - To facilitate the treatment of 32.38 MLD of sewage generated from Ramgarh town, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) sanctioned a project in October 2022 for the development of 2 STPs with capacities of 23 MLD and 17 MLD, respectively. The project is currently under progress and is expected to be completed by March 2026.
- d) **Dhanbad town (District Dhanbad)** - To address the treatment of 184.43 MLD of sewage generated from Dhanbad town, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) sanctioned a project in January 2023 for the development of 5 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with a cumulative capacity of 192 MLD (18 + 21 + 75 + 60 + 18). The project is being executed by the Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company (JUIDCo). The contract agreement was signed on 26.12.2024, with the effective start date set as 25.04.2025. The construction period for the project is 30 months.
- e) **Phusro town (District Bokaro)** - For the treatment of 3.92 MLD of sewage generated from Phusro town, the NMCG sanctioned a project in December 2020 for the development of 2 STPs with capacities of 10 MLD and 4 MLD, respectively. The project is currently under implementation and is expected to be completed by June 2025.

iii. **Submission Regarding STP Facilities in District Sahibganj:**

- a. It is humbly submitted that, with respect to the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) facilities operating in District Sahibganj, the Hon'ble Tribunal observed that out of the total 8 MLD of sewage generated in Sahibganj, 6.8 MLD is being treated in two STPs with capacities of 7.0 MLD and 5.0 MLD, respectively. However, 1.2 MLD of sewage is yet to be connected to the existing STPs.



- b. As per the report submitted by the State of Jharkhand, it has been noted that only 6.2 MLD of treated sewage is being discharged from the two STPs. Reference is made to the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems - 2013 (Second Edition), Chapter 3, Section 3.2.4, which states: “*The entire spent water of a community should normally contribute to the total flow in a sanitary sewer. However, the observed Dry Weather Flow (DWF) quantities are usually slightly less than the per capita water consumption due to losses occurring through evaporation, seepage into the ground, and leakage. Generally, 80% of the water supply may be expected to reach the sewers.*”

In line with this, the observed difference in sewage volume is consistent with standard design criteria, wherein a portion of the sewage is naturally lost during its conveyance from households to the treatment plant.

- c. That National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) respectfully submits that the reported gap of 0.6 MLD between the amount of sewage (6.8 MLD) being fed to the STP and that being treated (6.2 MLD), it is submitted that the difference is on account of losses during transportation through drains, treatment process and water retention in the sludge generated during treatment. It is further submitted that the STPs have been designed for a 15-year horizon, and the sewage intake is expected to gradually increase over this period.
- iv. That, with respect to the STP (3.5 MLD) facility operating at District **Rajmahal**, it is humbly submitted that the STP is designed for 15 years and hence, the sewage intake to the STPs will gradually increase over the period.
- v. That, as regards operational STPs performance with respect to Faecal Coliform, it is submitted that as per the CPCB Report dated 31.01.2025 (April-July, 2024) on operational and compliance status of STPs in Jharkhand, the 2 STPs of 7 MLD and 5 MLD in Sahibganj and 1 STP in Rajmahal are complying for Faecal Coliform norms (<230 MPN/100ml) as on 01.08.2024. The said CPCB report is annexed and marked as annexure – 1 of the Compliance Report submitted by the State Government of Jharkhand. The relevant extract reproduced *ad verbatim* from the said CPCB report is as below:

**STPs complying to FC (<230 MPN/100ml) in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024)**

S.No.	Name of STP	Ganga Front Town	Designed Capacity (in MLD)	FC (<230 MPN/100ml)
1.	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara	Rajmahal	3.5	<1.8
2.	Talbanna	Sahebganj	5	<1.8
3.	Channan kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	7	<1.8



5/5

- vi. Further, as reported by the CPCB, Water quality data of river Ganga in Jharkhand for the period January to November 2024 indicates that the entire stretch of the river is meeting the bathing criteria w.r.t. to median value of pH & Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC) from January 2024 to November 2024. The water quality of the river Ganga (as of November 2024) flowing through Jharkhand is represented below:

**Water quality of River Ganga in Jharkhand (Jan-November) 2024**

State	Station	pH	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	FC (MPN/100ml)
<b>Bathing Water Quality</b>		6.5-8.5	≥5	≤3	500 (desired) 2500 (Max. Permissible)
Jharkhand	U/S NEAR LCT GHAT	7.6	7.2	1.2	17
	NEAR JANTA GHAT D/S	7.5	7.3	1.2	17
	RAJMAHAL	7.5	7.3	1.2	19
	SANGI DALAN	7.6	7.3	1.2	21

- vii. That in respect of STP project in District **Ramgarh**, it is submitted that both these STPs (23 MLD & 17 MLD) are under construction and actual utilization data shall be provided after completion of these works by March 2026.
- viii. That, with respect to District **Dhanbad**, it is humbly submitted for consideration of this Hon'ble tribunal that NMCG has sanctioned a project for "Interception & Diversion and STP works at Dhanbad town, Jharkhand" towards the development of 5 STPs having a cumulative capacity of **192 MLD (18 + 21 + 75 + 60 + 18)**. The contract agreement was signed on 26.12.2024, date of start (effective date) as 25/04/2025 with 30 months construction time. As per the said project DPR, sewage generation in Dhanbad, based on population projection and water supply rate is about 153 MLD (for 2026 – base year) and 192 MLD (for 2041 – design year).

That as per the report of the State regarding hotels in Dhanbad operating without Consent to Operate (CTO) and the discharge or seepage of effluents from these establishments into drains, it has been reported that the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) is taking action on non-complaint hotels.

ix. **Submission Regarding STP Facilities in District Bokaro:**

- a. That, with respect to district **Phusro**, it is humbly stated and submitted for consideration of this Hon'ble tribunal that for treatment of sewage generated from Phusro (a municipality in Bokaro district Jharkhand), NMCG sanctioned a project for "Interception & Diversion and STP for Phusro town, Jharkhand". The project towards the development of 2 STPs (10 MLD & 4 MLD) is under execution by the Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure



Development Company (JUIDCo) and expected to be completed by June 2025.

- b. That as per the state report regarding the treatment of sewage generated by the Bokaro Steel Plant Township, it has been reported that the township generates 31.97 MLD of sewage, which is treated through six lagoons. Furthermore, it has been stated that the treated water is reused by Bokaro Steel Plant for township horticulture and other activities.
- c. As per the state report regarding the discharge of sewage from Chas Municipality into 70 drains, which subsequently flow into the River Ganga, it has been reported that Chas Nagar Nigam is situated along the banks of the River Garga, a tributary of the River Ganga. To address liquid waste management in the area, a septage treatment plant is currently under construction and is expected to be completed by June 2026.

- 5. That it is humbly stated and submitted that NMCG has sanctioned, in December, 2024, a proposal to the National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) - Roorkee for carrying out a flow assessment study of the four river basins including that of Damodar river.
- 6. That the statement made in forgoing paragraphs are true to my knowledge and enclosed annexures are true copy of its original.
- 7. That, the answering respondent herein craves leave of the Hon'ble Tribunal to file additional reply, in future, if required.
- 8. In light of the above submission, it is respectfully submitted that this Answering Respondent NMCG, shall abide by any order(s) or direction(s) passed by this Hon'ble tribunal in this Application.



*[Handwritten signature]*

Deponent

*Identify the deponent who signed before me*

**VERIFICATION:**

21 MAR 2025

Verified at Delhi on this the day of ..... March, 2025 the averments and facts stated herein above are true and correct to my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Deponent

Date: 18.03.2025

Place: New Delhi



ATTESTED

*[Handwritten signature]*

NOTARY PUBLIC

21 MAR 2025

# 40771

Letter No.: SMCG/UDHD/NGT MoM/08/2021.....57.....

**Govt. of Jharkhand**  
**Urban Development & Housing Department**

From,

**Amit Kumar, I.A.S**  
Project Director,  
SMCG, Jharkhand.

To,

**Shri Anup Kumar Srivastva,**  
Executive Director ( Technical),  
National Mission for Clean Ganga,  
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium,  
First Floor, National Stadium,  
India Gate, New Delhi-110002.

Ranchi/Date...12/03/2025

**Sub:** Regarding Jharkhand Progress Report in the matter of Hon'ble NGT Case O.A. No. 200/2014-M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Ors.  
**Ref:** Hon'ble NGT Case O.A. No. 200/2014 matter of M.C. Mehta V/s Union of India & Ors. Order dated 13.09.2024.

**Respected Sir,**

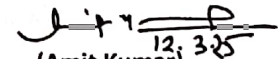
This is in reference to the order dated 13.09.2024 passed by the Hon'ble NGT during the last hearing on 13.09.2024 in the matter of O.A. 200 of 2014. The Hon'ble NGT has inter alia directed to file their report of further progress as on 12.03.2025.

Accordingly, the Jharkhand State Report till 12.03.2025 hereby enclosed with this letter for your kind information and further action.

**Enclosure:**

- Jharkhand Report,

Yours faithfully,

  
(Amit Kumar) 12.3.25

Project Director,  
SMCG, Jharkhand.



Compliance Report of directions issued by Hon'ble NGT in the order dated 13.09.2024  
in the matter of O.A. No. 200/2014 (M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Ors.)  
(State of Jharkhand)

- I. That the State of Jharkhand is submitting the Compliance Report of directions issued by Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 13.09.2024 passed in O.A. No. 200/2014 M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Ors. in the matter of preventing and remedying the pollution of River Ganga.
- II. The Hon'ble Tribunal has issued following directions considering the issues of prevention and control of pollution in river Ganga State-wise and District wise vide order dated 20.02.2024, 10.04.2024, 06.09.2024 and 13.09.2024: -

1. District Sahibganj

a) Sahibganj

- (i) Out of 8 MLD of sewage generation in Sahibganj, 6.8 MLD is treated in two STPs of 7.0 and 5.0 MLD. However, we find that only 6.2 MLD is discharged from two STPs.

*As per Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems - 2013 (Second Edition) Chapter 3 Sec 3.2.4 Per capita Sewage Flow "The entire spent water of a community should normally contribute to the total flow in a sanitary sewer. However, the observed Dry Weather Flow quantities usually are slightly less than the per capita water consumption, since some water is lost in evaporation, seepage into ground. leakage etc. Generally, 80% of the water supply may be expected to reach the sewers"*

*Hence the loss of 1.8 MLD sewage generation to treated water is during traversing from home to Plant and final processed treated water is as per design criteria .*

*(Kindly Refer the annexure -1)*

- (ii) There is no disclosure about the performance of STPs for faecal coliform. **CPCB faecal coliform and other parameter for Kind perusal.**  
*(Kindly Refer the annexure -2)*

- (iii) Further, 1.2 MLD is still required to be connected with existing STPs.

*As per Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems - 2013 (Second Edition) Chapter 3 3.2.4 Per capita Sewage Flow "The entire spent water of a community should normally contribute to the total flow in a sanitary sewer. However, the observed Dry Weather Flow quantities usually are slightly less than the per capita water consumption, since some water is lost in evaporation, seepage into ground. leakage etc.*

Generally, 80% of the water supply may be expected to reach the sewers"

(Kindly Refer the annexure -1)

Hence the loss of 1.2 MLD sewage generation to STP plant is during traversing from home to Plant is as per design criteria .

b) Rajmahal

- (i) Out of 0.97 MLD of sewage generation, 0.91 is beintegrated in 3.5 MLD of STP. No data is disclosed about FaecalColiform (FC) in treated sewage.

**CPCB faecal coliform and other parameter for Kind perusal.**

(Kindly Refer the annexure -2)

- (ii) Water quality data of river Ganga concerning FC has not been provided.

- (iii) For 87 km of stretch of river Ganga, 54.47 sq. km area isconsidered a flood plain zone which is based on submergence /HFL.

**As reported by the WRD**

( kindly refer the annexure 3)

**2. District Ramgarh**

a) Ramgarh

- (i) It has been disclosed that some wards are abutting riverDamodar fully or partially but the basis of saying so is notclarified.

**Ramgarh City is located on both the bank River Damodar.**

**Ramgarh ULB Ward No 15 16,17,18,19,20 15,23,24,6,7&9**

**Cantonment Area ward No 1,2&7**

*Kindly Refer the Schematic ward diagram. Annexure 4*

- (ii) For treating sewage generation of 32.38 MLD two STPs of40 MLD and one STP based on the Pond system have been set up. However, there is no disclosure of the actual utilisation of installed facilities and their performance.

**Interception and Diversion technique based 17 MLD and 23MLD two STP is under construction and expected to be completed by March 2026.**

**For Chattar Mandu Pond Rejuvenation STP Having Capacity (250KLD) work is under tendering.**

**3. District Dhanbad**

a) Dhanbad

- (i) It is a matter of great concern that no sewage treatmentfacilities exist. Tenders are now floated for setting up of192.0 MLD of STP and this indicates that untreated sewageis being discharged. Further, there is no disclosure of thegeneration of sewage.

**The Concession Agreement has been signed between the National Mission for Clean Ganga, Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Limited and Concessionaire "Visvaraj Environment Private Limited" on 24th Dec 2024.**

*Interception and Diversion technique based Total 192 MLD (18+21+75+60+18) six STP is under construction and expected to be completed by March 2028.*

- (ii) We find that a large number of hotels are operating with out CTO and PCB has only written letters on 2.3.2024 to apply for CTO. This further raises the issue that effluents from the hotels must be either seeping or being discharged into drains.

*JSPCB is taking action on non complying Hotels.*

- (iii) No data has been furnished on faecal coliform present in River Damodar. Further, we find that PCB has no testing facilities for faecal coliform. We direct that, in the next three months JSPCB should set up the required facilities and under take analysis.

Requested JSPCB to provide update.

#### 4. District Bokaro

##### a) Bokaro

- (i) Bokaro Steel Plant township generates 31.972 MLD sewage and 6 lagoons are provided for treatment. But the final mode of disposal and its quality have not been disclosed.

*Bokaro Steel plant reuse the water for township horticulture and other works.*

##### b) Chas

- (i) We find that Nagar Nigam Chas is generating 12.44 MLD and is discharging sewage through 70 drains into the river Ganga. This clearly reflects violations of the Water Act and the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22.02.2017 in Paryavaran Suraksha.

*Chas Nagar Nigam is located on bank of Garga River a tributary of Damodar River. For liquid waste management KLD Septage work is already awarded which expected to be completed by June 2026.*

##### c) Phusro

- (i) We also find that Nagar Nigam Phusro has no sewage treatment facilities for treating 3.92 MLD. Further, water quality data of river Damodar is not disclosed for FC.

*Interception and Diversion technique based 10 MLD and 4 MLD two STP is under construction and expected to be completed by June 2025.*

- III. That the point wise Compliance Report along with the progress of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 13.09.2024 to furnish the information (District Wise information including city and town information on river Ganga and Tributaries) in the prescribed format is as follows-

## A. Sewage Management:

S. No.	District Name	City and Town Name	Sewage generation (in MLD)	Existing Sewage Treatment Capacities (in MLD)	(iii) Quantity of sewage being treated ( <i>utilization capacity</i> )	(iv) Performance of STPs particularly for FC	(v) Reasons for Underutilisation of STPs (Connectivity of Households/ laying of sewer lines)	(vi) Current Gap in sewage treatment	(vii) Time bound plan for bridging the gap and tying up with financial arrangements and not delaying Tendering and identifying executing agencies or having any other issues.	(viii) Where treated sewage is being discharged (to Ganga or tributaries)	(ix) Where untreated sewage is discharged (Drains joining Ganga/Tributaries)
1	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	8.00	12	41%	<1.8	Sewage generation is as per the rate of water supply being 80 LPCD as per the current scenario.	N.A.	Complied.	YES	NO
		Rajmahal	0.97	3.5	23%	<1.8		N.A.	Complied.	YES	NO
2	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	184.43	-	-	-	NA		Agreement is done for STP (capacity 192 MLD).	NA	NA
3	Bokaro	Bokaro	31.97	32.8	-	-	NA	N.A.	Complied.	NA	NA
		Chas	12.44	-	-	-		12.44	Septage plant with capacity of 0.089 MLD is under construction and targeted to be completed by July 2025.	NA	NA
		Phusro	3.92	-	-	-	NA	3.92	14 MLD STP is under construction, and targeted to be completed by June 2025.	NA	NA
4	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	32.38	-	-	-	NA	32.38	40 MLD STP is under construction, and targeted to be	NA	NA

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S. No.	District Name	City and Town Name	Sewage generation (in MLD)	Existing Sewage Treatment Capacities (in MLD)	(iii) Quantity of sewage being treated (utilization capacity)	(iv) Performance of STPs particularly for FC	(v) Reasons for Underutilisation of STPs (Connectivity of Households/ laying of sewer lines)	(vi) Current Gap in sewage treatment	(vii) Time bound plan for bridging the gap and tying up with financial arrangements and not delaying Tendering and identifying executing agencies or having any other issues.	(viii) Where treated sewage is being discharged (to Ganga or tributaries)	(ix) Where untreated sewage is discharged (Drains joining Ganga/Tributaries)
									completed by March 2026.		

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## B. Drains

S.No	District Name	City and Town Name	(i) Details of drains carrying sewage-sullage or industrial waste water joining Ganga/ tributaries and the Quantity	(ii) Drains Joining outside city and town limits but either joining in village or nearby town	(iii) Inclusion of sewage flowing in drains into total sewage generation figures and their interception and diversion to STPs
1	Sahibganj	Sahibganj			• Total 2 drains having average flow of 2 MLD.
		Rajmahal			• Total 4 drains having flow of 2.62 MLD.
2	Dhanbad	Dhanbad			• Total 5 drains having average flow of 107.47 MLD.
3	Bokaro	Bokaro			NA
		Chas	Total ..... drains having average flow of ..... MLD.		• Total 70 drains having average flow of 12.44 MLD.
		Phusro			• Total 4 drains having average flow of 3.92 MLD.
4	Ramgarh	Ramgarh			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on topography Ramgarh Nagar Parishad municipal area is divided into two zone namely; Northern zone and Southern zone.</li> <li>• <u>Northern zone</u>: Total 08 drains having total waste water generation 9.15 MLD.</li> <li>• <u>Southern zone</u>: Total 13 drains having total waste water generation 12.61 MLD.</li> </ul>

## C. Septage management (Septic tanks/ soak pits)

S.No.	District Name	City and Town Name	(i) Status of Septage management with reference to FSTP/STP	(ii) Management of Grey Water	(iii) Utilization of treated Grey water	(iv) Utilization and Disposal of Sludge
3	Bokaro	Chas	Septage plant with capacity of 0.089 MLD is under construction and targeted to be completed by July 2025.	-	-	-

## D. Industrial Pollution Control

S.No	District Name	City and Town Name	No. of industries generating trade effluents, their place of disposal and compliance

AOP

S.No	District Name	City and Town Name	No. of industries generating trade effluents, their place of disposal and compliance
1	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	No polluted industry is located near river Ganga.
		Rajmahal	No polluted industry is located near river Ganga.
2	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	The number of industrial unit discharging effluent treated/ untreated in river ganga and its tributaries is Nil.
3	Bokaro	Bokaro	No. of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated in the river is 01. All effluent generated are treated using ETPs installed at SAIL/ Bokaro Steel Plant. No effluent is discharged/ by passed in the drains or Damodar River without treatment.
		Chas	No polluted industry is located near river Garga (tributary of river Damodar).
		Phusro	
4	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	

#### E. District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries

S.No	District Name	City and Town Name	Water quality status of Ganga and its tributaries in the District and city/ town in terms of its fitness for Bathing water quality that is, FC and FS	Notification of Flood Plain Zones	Other Compliance on issue of prevention and control of pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries
1	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	As per norm.	Demarcation of Flood Plain Zones based on HFL is done.	
		Rajmahal	As per norm.		
2	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	As per norm.		
3	Bokaro	Bokaro	-		
		Chas	-		
		Phusro	As per norm.		
4	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	As per norm.		

#### F. Issues relating to Environmental Flow

S.No.	District Name	City and Town Name	Issues relating to Environmental Flow
1	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	Water Resource Department (WRD), GOJ, there is no issues of regulation/ maintenance of E-flow exists as there is no dam/barrage constructed in river Ganga U/S of Sahibganj within territorial boundary of Jharkhand State.
		Rajmahal	
2	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	NMCG, GOI has sanctioned a proposal to National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee in December, 2024 for carrying out a flow assessment study of the four river basins of Damodar to NIH.
3	Bokaro	Bokaro	
		Chas	
4	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	

*J. Singh*  
12.3.25  
(Signature)

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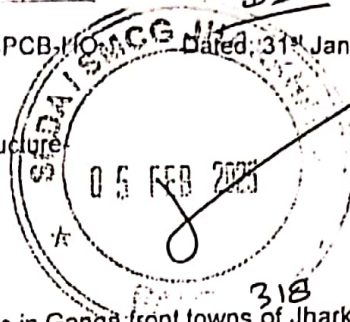
केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार.  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA.

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Speed Post/Email

F.No. PJ-14012(12)/7/2021-WQM-II-HO-CPCB, HO, Ranchi Dated: 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025

Managing Director,  
Jharkhand Urban Development Infrastructure  
Company Limited (JUDDCO),  
Pragati Sadan (RRDA Building)  
3rd Floor, Kutchery Chowk,  
Ranchi- 834001 (Jharkhand)



Subject: Status of Sewage Treatment Plants in Ganga front towns of Jharkhand -reg.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carries out monitoring of Sewage treatment plants (STPs) located in towns along the river Ganga on tri-annual basis. Based on the monitoring carried out during April to July 2024, the performance of 3 STPs located in 2 towns in Sahebganj district of Jharkhand, were evaluated. All the 3 STPs were operational and met the notified norms.

Further, all STPs were operating at less than 75 percent of their design capacity. All 03 STPs achieved BOD removal efficiency greater than 90 percent and disinfection system is installed at all these STPs and all the STPs complied with faecal coliform (<230 MPN/100ml). A detailed status report of the monitored STPs is enclosed as Annexure-I for your reference.

I request your intervention to direct the concerned agencies and officers to promptly address issues of under-capacity utilization at the inlet of the STPs. Action taken report may be forwarded within 30 days.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Ajit Kumar Vidyarthi)  
Director &  
Divisional Head, WQM-II

Encl.: As above

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली - 110032.

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110 032.

दूरभाष /Tel: 43102000 22305792. वेबसाइट/Website: www.cpcb.nic.in

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Annexure 1

**Status of Sewage Treatment Plants in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024)**

- Commissioned STPs -3 (2 town) with designed capacity – 15.5 MLD
- Operational STPs –3 (operational capacity –15.5 MLD) with Utilized capacity– 6.5 MLD (~42 % of operational capacity)
- Compliance Status of operational STPs

Compliance w.r.t. Hon'ble NGT vide order 30.04.2019

Compliance Status w.r.t MoEF&CC norms dated 13.10.2017

Complying 0 3

Non-complying 3 0

- STPs complying for Faecal Coliform norms (<230 MPN/100ml) – 3
- Disinfection system available in all 3 STPs.
- BOD removal efficiency range: >90 – 3 STP
- STPs working at under-capacity - 3 STPs

**Operational and Compliance status of Sewage Treatment Plants in Jharkhand**

S. No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	District	Treatment Technology	Designed Capacity (MLD)	Date of Monitoring	Operational/ Non-Operational Status	Compliance Status w.r.t Hon'ble NGT norms dated 30.4.2019	Compliance w.r.t MoEF&CC norms dtd 13.10.2017
1	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahibganj	Rajmahal	Sahebganj	SBR	3.5	01.08.2024	Operational	Non-complying TN	Complying
2	Talbanna	Sahebganj	Sahebganj	SBR	5	01.08.2024	Operational	Non-complying TN	Complying
3	Channan, Kabutar, Khoopi	Sahebganj	Sahebganj	SBR	7	01.08.2024	Operational	Non-complying TN	Complying

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- STPs complying to BOD Norms (≤10 mg/l) in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024) w.r.t. NGT and MoEF&CC norms

S.No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	Designed Capacity (MLD)	BOD (S10 mg/l)
1.	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahibganj	Rajmahal	3.5	4
2.	Talbanna	Sahebganj	5	BDL
3.	Channan, Kabutar, Khoopi	Sahebganj	7	BDL

### Status of Sewage Treatment Plants in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024)

- Commissioned STPs -3 (2 town) with designed capacity – 15.5 MLD
- Operational STPs –3 (operational capacity –15.5 MLD) with Utilized capacity– 6.5 MLD (~42 % of operational capacity)
- Compliance Status of operational STPs

	Compliance w.r.t. Hon'ble NGT vide order 30.04.2019	Compliance Status w.r.t MoEF&CC norms dated 13.10.2017
Complying	0	3
Non-complying	3	0

- STPs complying for Faecal Coliform norms (<230 MPN/100ml) – 3
- Disinfection system available in all 3 STPs.
- BOD removal efficiency range: >90 – 3 STP
- STPs working at under-capacity - 3 STPs

### Operational and Compliance status of Sewage Treatment Plants in Jharkhand

S. No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	District	Treatment Technology	Designed Capacity (MLD)	Date of Monitoring	Operational/ Non-Operational Status	Compliance Status w.r.t Hon'ble NGT norms dated 30.4.2019	Compliance w.r.t MoEF&CC norms dtd 13.10.2017
1	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahibganj	Rajmahal	Sahebganj	SBR	3.5	01.08.2024	Operational	Non-complying TN	Complying
2	Talbanna	Sahebganj	Sahebganj	SBR	5	01.08.2024	Operational	Non-complying TN	Complying
3	Channan, Kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	Sahebganj	SBR	7	01.08.2024	Operational	Non-complying TN	Complying

- STPs complying to BOD Norms ( $\leq 10$  mg/l) in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024) w.r.t. NGT and MoEF&CC norms

S.No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	Designed Capacity (MLD)	BOD ( $\leq 10$ mg/l)
1.	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahibganj	Rajmahal	3.5	4
2.	Talbanna	Sahebganj	5	BDL
3.	Channan, Kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	7	BDL

• STPs complying to COD ( $\leq 50$  mg/l) in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024) w.r.t. NGT Norms

S. No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	Designed Capacity (MLD)	COD ( $\leq 50$ mg/l)
1	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahebganj	Rajmahal	3.5	16
2	Talbanna	Sahebganj	5	8
3	Channan, Kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	7	4

• STPs complying to TSS ( $\leq 20$  mg/l) in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024) w.r.t. NGT and MoEF&CC norms

S. No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	Designed Capacity (MLD)	TSS ( $\leq 20$ mg/l)
1.	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahebganj	Rajmahal	3.5	10
2.	Talbanna	Sahebganj	5	11
3.	Channan, Kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	7	17

• STPs complying to FC ( $\leq 230$  MPN/100 ml) in Jharkhand (April-July, 2024) w.r.t. NGT and MoEF&CC norms

S. No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	Designed Capacity	FC ( $\leq 230$ MPN/100 ml)
1	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahebganj	Rajmahal	3.5	<1.8
2	Talbanna	Sahebganj	5	<1.8
3	Channan, Kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	7	<1.8

• STPs having Disinfection system

S. No.	Name of STPs/DETPs	Ganga Front Town	Designed Capacity (MLD)	Disinfection Technology
1	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahebganj	Rajmahal	3.5	Chlorination
2	Talbanna	Sahebganj	5	Chlorination
3	Channan, Kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	7	Chlorination

• STPs working below capacity (75% of designed capacity)

S. No.	Name of STPs	Ganga Front Town	Treatment Technology	Designed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized capacity (MLD)	Compliance Status w.r.t Hon'ble NGT norms dated 30.4.2019	Compliance w.r.t. MoEF norms dtd 13.10.2017
1.	Rajmahal (3.5 MLD) Mauza Narayanpur Diyara Rajmahal Sahibganj	Rajmahal	SBR	3.5	1.2	Non-complying	Complying
2.	Talbanna	Sahebganj	SBR	5	1.5	Non-complying	Complying
3.	Channan, Kabutar Khopi	Sahebganj	SBR	7	3.8	Non-complying	Complying

NGT Standards: Compliance based on norms prescribed by Hon'ble NGT vide order dt 30.04.2019 in the matter of OA no. 1069/2018 (pH - 5.5-9.0, BOD < 10mg/l, TSS < 20mg/l, COD < 50mg/l; Faecal Coliform - desirable < 100MPN/100ml & permissible < 230 MPN/100 ml, Nitrogen-Total < 10 mg/l and Phosphorous-Total < 1.0 mg/l (TP compliance for discharge into ponds and lakes).

Compliance compared with MoEF&CC notification dt. 13.10.2017: Standard for treated sewage from STPs for cities other than metro cities, state capitals and union territories were notified as pH-6.5-9.0, BOD as 30mg/L, Total suspended solids (TSS) as less than 100mg/L and Faecal coliform as less than 1000MPN per 100mL.

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**MANUAL ON  
SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE  
TREATMENT  
(SECOND EDITION)**

*Prepared by:*  
**THE EXPERT COMMITTEE**

*Constituted by:*  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING ORGANISATION**

**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
NEW DELHI  
DECEMBER, 1993**



## CHAPTER 3

### DESIGN OF SEWERS

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Sewerage systems may be classified as sanitary sewers designed to receive domestic sewage and industrial wastes excluding storm water, storm sewers designed to carry off storm water and ground water but excluding domestic sewage and industrial wastes and combined sewers designed to receive domestic sewage, industrial wastes and storm water. These systems may also be part storm sewers and part combined sewers.

The combined system of sewerage though may be economical initially, suffers from several disadvantages such as sluggish flow during non stormy days, leading to deposition of sewage solids causing foul odours and increased cost of eventual sewage treatment or pumping costs, associated with disposal of sewage. In view of this, the combined system is normally not recommended.

Anticipation of future growth in any community in terms of population or commercial and industrial expansion should be based on a long-range Master Plan, which shall form the basis for preparation of plan for providing the amenities including installation of sewers in the area to be served. A plan of this type will permit the orderly and timely expansion of the facilities on a sound technical and financial basis, without resorting to costly crash programmes. The provision for future should not however be much in excess of the actual discharge in the early years of its use to avoid deposition in sewers.

#### 3.2 ESTIMATION OF SANITARY SEWAGE

Separate sanitary sewers are provided, primarily to carry the spent water of a community with some ground water and a fraction of storm run off and the community's industrial wastes to the point of treatment and disposal. The sewer capacity to be provided must be determined from an analysis of the present and probable quantities expected at the end of design period. The estimation of flow is based upon the contributory population and the per capita flow of sewage, both the factors being guided by the design period. The connection of roof, back yard, and foundation drains to the sanitary sewers should be avoided and hence shall not be considered for the estimation of sanitary sewage.

##### 3.2.1 Design Period

The length of time upto which the capacity of a sewer will be adequate is referred to as the design period. In fixing a period of design, consideration must be given for the useful life of structures and equipment employed, taking into account obsolescence as well as wear and tear, the ease or difficulty of extending or increasing or addition of the works including a consideration of their location, design constraints, the anticipated rate of growth of the population with due regard to increase in industrial and commercial needs and the economic justification linked to the rate of interest and inflation.

Because the flow is largely a function of population served, population density and water consumption, lateral and sub-main sewers are usually designed for peak flows of the population at saturation density as set forth in the Master Plan. Trunk sewers, interceptors, and outfalls are difficult and uneconomical to be enlarged or duplicated and hence are designed for longer design periods. In the case of trunk sewers serving relatively undeveloped areas adjacent to metropolitan areas, it is advisable to construct initial facilities for more than a limited period. Nevertheless right of way for future larger size trunk sewers can be acquired or reserved. Thus, the population estimate is guided by the anticipated ultimate

growth rates of each community. These may differ in different zones of the same town. A design period of 30 years (excluding construction period) is recommended for all types of sewers.

### 3.2.2 Population Forecast

Methods of estimation of population for arriving at the design population have been discussed in 1.5. Where a Master Plan containing land use pattern and zoning regulations is available for the town, the anticipated population can be based on the ultimate densities and permitted floor space Index provided for in the Master Plan. In the absence of such information on population the following densities are suggested for adoption.

Size of town (Population)	Density of population per hectare.
Upto 5,000	75 - 150
5,000 to 20,000	150 - 250
20,000 to 50,000	250 - 300
50,000 to 1,00,000	300 - 350
Above 1,00,000	350 - 1000

In cities where Floor Space Index (FSI) or Floor Area Ratio (FAR) limits are fixed by the local authority this approach may be used for working out the population density. FSI or FAR is the ratio of total floor area (of all the floors) to the plot area. The densities of population on this concept may be worked out as in the following example:

Assume that a particular development plan rules provide for the following reservations for different land uses.

Roads	20%
Gardens	15%
Schools (including playgrounds)	5%
Markets	2%
Hospital and Dispensary	2%
	-----
Total	44%
	-----

Area available for Residential Development (100 - 44) = 56%

Actual total floor area = Area for residential development x FSI.

Assuming an FSI of 0.5 and floor area of 9 m<sup>2</sup>/person.

Number of persons or density =  $\frac{0.56 \times 10,000 \times 0.5}{9}$  = 311  
per hectare.

### 3.2.3 Tributary Area

The natural topography, layout of buildings, political boundaries, economic factors etc., determine the tributary area. For larger drainage areas, though it is desirable that the sewer capacities to be designed for the total tributary area, some time, political boundaries and legal restrictions prevent the sewers to be constructed beyond the limits of the local authority. However in designing sewers for larger areas, there is usually an economic advantage in providing adequate capacity initially for a certain period of time and adding additional sewers, when the pattern of growth becomes established. The need to finance projects within the available resources may necessitate the design to be restricted to political boundaries. The tributary area for any section under consideration has to be marked on a key plan and the area can be measured from the map.

### 3.2.4 Per capita Sewage Flow

The entire spent water of a community should normally contribute to the total flow in a sanitary sewer. However, the observed Dry Weather Flow quantities usually are slightly less than the per capita water consumption, since some water is lost in evaporation, seepage into ground, leakage etc. In and regions, mean sewage flows may be as little as 40 percent of water consumption. In well developed areas, flows may be as high as 90% due to industrial wastes, changed water use habits etc. Generally 80% of the water supply may be expected to reach the sewers unless there is data available to the contrary. However, the sewers should be designed for a minimum waste water flow of 100 litres per capita per day. Industries and commercial buildings often use water other than the municipal supply and may discharge their liquid wastes into the sanitary sewers. Estimates of such flows have to be made separately. The details of requirements of water for Institutions and Industries is discussed in Chapter 2 of Manual on Water Supply and Treatment. Industrial wastes have to be treated to the standards prescribed by the regulatory authorities before being discharged into sewers. For some areas, it is safe to assume that the future density of population for design purpose to be equal to the saturation density. It is desirable that all sewers serving a small area be designed on the basis of saturation density.

Infiltration into sewer may occur through pipes, pipe joints and structures. The probable amount has to be evaluated carefully.

### 3.2.5 Flow Assumptions

The flow in sewers varies considerably from hour to hour and also seasonally, but for the purposes of hydraulic design it is the estimated peak flow that is adopted.

The peak factor or the ratio of maximum to average flows, depends upon contributory population and the following values are recommended.

Contributory population	Peak Factor
Upto 20,000	3.0
20,000 to 50,000	2.5
50,000 to 7,50,000	2.25
Above 7,50,000	2.00

The peak factors also depend upon the density of population, topography of the site, hours of water supply and therefore it is desirable to estimate the same in individual cases, if required. The minimum flow may vary from 1/3 to 1/2 of average flow.

### 3.2.6 Storm Runoff

Sanitary sewers are not expected to receive storm water. Strict inspection and vigilance and proper design and construction of sewers and manholes should eliminate this flow or bring it down to a very insignificant quantity.

### 3.2.7 Ground Water Infiltration

Estimate of flow in sanitary sewers may include certain flows due to infiltration of ground water through joints. The quantity will depend on workmanship in laying of sewers and level of the ground water table. Since sewers are designed for peak discharges, allowance for ground water infiltration for the worst condition in the area should be made. Suggested estimates for ground water infiltration for sewers laid below ground water table are as follows:

	Minimum	Maximum
liters/Ha.d	5,000	50,000
liters/Km.d	500	5,000
lpd/manhole	250	500

With improved standards of workmanship and quality and availability of various construction aids, these values should tend to the minimum, rather than the maximum. These values should not mean any relaxation on the water tightness test requirements in 7.1.5 (Hydraulic testing of pipe sewers).

### 3.3 ESTIMATION OF STORM RUNOFF

Storm runoff is that portion of the precipitation which drains over the ground surface. Estimation of such runoff reaching the storm sewers therefore is dependent on intensity and duration of precipitation, characteristics of the tributary area and the time required for such flow to reach the sewer. The storm water flow for this purpose may be determined by using the rational method, hydrograph method, rainfall-runoff correlation studies, digital computer models, inlet method or empirical formulae.

The empirical formulae that are available for estimating the storm water runoff can be used only when comparable conditions to those for which the equations were derived initially can be assured.

A rational approach, therefore, demands a study of the existing precipitation data of the area concerned to permit a suitable forecast. Storm sewers are not designed for the peak flow of rare occurrence such as once in 10 years or more but, it is necessary to provide sufficient capacity to avoid too frequent flooding of the drainage area. There may be some flooding when the precipitation exceeds the design value, which has to be permitted. The frequency of such permissible flooding may vary from place to place, depending on the importance of the area. Though such flooding causes inconvenience, it may have to be accepted once in a while considering the economy effected in storm drainage costs.

The maximum runoff, which has to be carried in a sewer section should be computed for a condition when the entire basin draining at that point becomes contributory to the flow and the time needed for this is known as the time of concentration ( $t_c$ ) with reference to the concerned section. Thus, for

estimating the flow to be carried in the storm sewer, the intensity of rainfall which lasts for the period of time of concentration is the one to be considered contributing to the flow of storm water in the sewer. Of the different methods, the rational method is more commonly used.

### 3.3.1 Rational Method

#### 3.3.1.1 RUNOFF - RAINFALL INTENSITY RELATIONSHIP

The entire precipitation over the drainage district does not reach the sewer. The characteristics of the drainage district, such as, imperviousness, topography including depressions and water pockets, shape of the drainage basin and duration of the precipitation determine the fraction of the total precipitation which will reach the sewer. This fraction known as the coefficient of runoff needs to be determined for each drainage district. The runoff reaching the sewer is given by the expression,

$$Q = 10 C i A \quad (3.1)$$

Where Q is the runoff in m<sup>3</sup>/hr;

'C' is the coefficient of runoff;

'i' is the intensity of rainfall in mm/hr and

'A' is the area of drainage district in hectares.

#### 3.3.1.2 STORM FREQUENCY

The frequency of storm for which the sewers are to be designed depends on the importance of the area to be drained. Commercial and industrial areas have to be subjected to less frequent flooding. The suggested frequency of flooding in the different areas is as follows:

##### a) Residential areas

- |     |   |              |
|-----|---|--------------|
| i)  | Peripheral areas                            | twice a year |
| ii) | Central and comparatively high priced areas | once a year  |

##### b) Commercial and high priced areas

once in 2 years

#### 3.3.1.3 INTENSITY OF PRECIPITATION

The intensity of rainfall decreases with duration. Analysis of the observed data on intensity duration of rainfall of past records over a period of years in the area is necessary to arrive at a fair estimate of intensity-duration for given frequencies. The longer the record available, the more dependable is the forecast. In Indian conditions, intensity of rainfall adopted in design is usually in the range of 12mm/hr to 20mm/hr.

Table 3.1 gives the analysis of the frequency of storms of stated intensities and durations during 26 years for which rainfall data were available for a given town.

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माननीय एन0जी0टी0 संबंधित

फा. सं. एल- 25011(13)/05/2022/एनएमसीजी/0325

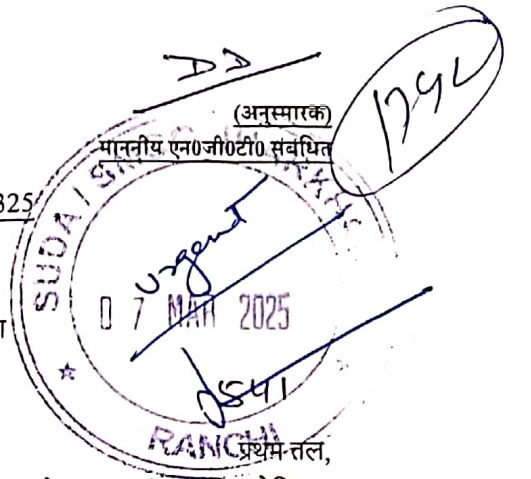
भारत सरकार

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन

\*\*\*\*\*



चतुर्थ तल,  
मेजर ध्यानचंद, राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम,  
इंडिया गेट, नई दिल्ली- 110002  
दिनांक: 07 मार्च, 2025

विनी

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विषय: ओ.ए. संख्या 200/2014 - एम.सी. मेहता बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य के मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा दिनांक 13.09.2024 को पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में एनएमसीजी को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में।

कृपया पत्र सं. एल- 25011(13)/05/2022/एनएमसीजी/04 दिनांकित 10.01.2025 (संलग्न) का संदर्भ ग्रहण करें जिसमें उक्त मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित दिनांक 13.09.2024 (झारखंड राज्य के लिए) के अनुपालन हेतु एक समेकित रिपोर्ट दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन कार्यालय को प्रेषित करने का अनुरोध किया गया था परंतु उस संबंध में कार्यालय को अभी तक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

अतः आपसे पुनः अनुरोध है कि संबद्ध रिपोर्ट दिनांक 10.03.2025 तक प्रस्तुत करने का कष्ट करें।

अनु0: यथोक्त।

भवदीय,

(अनूप कुमार श्रीवास्तव)

कार्यकारी निदेशक (तकनीकी)

ई-मेल- [ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in](mailto:ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in)

सेवा में,

परियोजना निदेशक,

एसपीएमजी ग्रुप, शहरी विकास एवं आवास विभाग,

कक्ष संख्या 403, चतुर्थ तल, परियोजना भवन, धुर्वा, रांची, झारखंड-834004

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित:

1. महानिदेशक, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के निजी सचिव
2. मुख्य सचिव सह अध्यक्ष राज्य गंगा परिषद, झारखंड

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माननीय एन0जी0टी0 संबंधित

फा. सं. एल- 25011(13)/05/2022/एनएमसीजी/२५

भारत सरकार

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन

\*\*\*\*\*

प्रथम तल,

मेजर ध्यानचंद, राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम,

इंडिया गेट, नई दिल्ली- 110002

दिनांक: 13/09/2024

विषय: ओ.ए. संख्या 200/2014 - एम.सी. मेहता बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य के मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा दिनांक को 13.09.2024 पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में एनएमसीजी को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में।

कृपया उक्त मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित दिनांक 13.09.2024 (झारखंड राज्य के लिए) के आदेश संलग्न देखें। इस संबंध में आपसे अनुरोध है कि एक समेकित रिपोर्ट माननीय एन0जी0टी0 को समय पर प्रस्तुत करने हेतु दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक या उससे पहले उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

कृपया इसे प्राथमिकता दें।

अनु0: यथोक्त।

भवदीय,

(अनूप कुमार श्रीवास्तव)

कार्यकारी निदेशक (तकनीकी)

ई-मेल- [ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in](mailto:ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in)

सेवा में,

परियोजना निदेशक, एसपीएमजी ग्रुप, शहरी विकास एवं आवास विभाग, कक्ष संख्या 403, चतुर्थ तल,

परियोजना भवन, धुर्वा, रांची, झारखंड-834004

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित:

1. महानिदेशक, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के निजी सचिव
2. मुख्य सचिव सह अध्यक्ष राज्य गंगा परिषद, झारखंड

Item No. 16

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 200/2014  
(IA No 340/2022, MA No 872/2018, MA No  
875/2014, IA No 389/2024, MA No 480/2018)

M. C. Mehta

Applicant

Versus

Union of India &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 13.09.2024

**CORAM:** HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER

**Applicant:** Ms. Katyayni, Advocate

**Respondent:** Mr. Gigi. C. George, Adv. with Mr. Pravin Kumar, Director, NMCG  
(Through VC)  
Mr. Saurabh Jain & Mr. Prayag Jain, Advs. for the State of Jharkhand  
Mr. Jayesh Gaurav & Mr. Ishwar Chandra Roy, Advs. for Jharkhand  
SPCB  
Mr. Raj Kumar, Adv. for CPCB (Through VC)

**ORDER**

1. In this original application, the Tribunal is considering the issue of prevention and control of pollution in river Ganga and the matter is being taken up State-wise and District-wise.
2. Today, the matter is listed for considering the compliance status in the State of Jharkhand.
3. The reports on behalf of the DC, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Sahibganj and Ramgarh have been filed. The same has been examined by us. On examining reports of DCs for the Districts Sahibganj, Ramgarh, Dhanbad and Bokaro, we find a very grim picture of sewage management. District-wise deficiencies and gaps are as follows:

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### 1. District Sahibganj

#### Sahibganj

- (i) Out of 8 MLD of sewage generation in Sahibganj, 6.8 MLD is treated in two STPs of 7.0 and 5.0 MLD. However, we find that only 6.2 MLD is discharged from two STPs.
- (ii) There is no disclosure about the performance of STPs for fecal coliform. Further, 1.2 MLD is still required to be connected with existing STPs.

#### Rajmahal

- (i) Out of 0.97 MLD of sewage generation, 0.91 is being treated in 3.5 MLD of STP. No data is disclosed about Fecal Coliform (FC) in treated sewage.
- (ii) Water quality data of river Ganga concerning FC has not been provided.
- (iii) For 87 km of stretch of river Ganga, 54.47 sq. km area is considered a flood plain zone which is based on submergence /HFL.

### 2. District Ramgarh

- (i) It has been disclosed that some wards are abutting river Damodar fully or partially but the basis of saying so is not clarified.
- (ii) For treating sewage generation of 32.38 MLD two STPs of 40 MLD and one STP based on the Pond system have been set up. However, there is no disclosure of the actual utilisation of installed facilities and their performance.

### 3. District Dhanbaad

- (i) It is a matter of great concern that no sewage treatment facilities exist. Tenders are now floated for setting up of 192.0 MLD of STP and this indicates that untreated sewage is being discharged. Further, there is no disclosure of the generation of sewage.
- (ii) We find that a large number of Hotels are operating without CTO and PCB has only written letters on 2.3.2024 to apply for CTO. This further raises the issue that effluents from the hotels must be either seeping or being discharged into drains.

- (iii) No data has been furnished on fecal coliform present in River Damodar. Further, we find that PCB has no testing facilities for fecal coliform. We direct that, in the next three months JSPCB should set up the required facilities and undertake analysis.

4. District Bokaro

- (i) Bokaro Steel Plant township generates 31.972 MLD sewage and 6 lagoons are provided for treatment. But the final mode of disposal and its quality have not been disclosed.
- (ii) We find that Nagar Nigam Chas is generating 12.44 MLD and is discharging sewage through 70 drains into the river Ganga. This clearly reflects violations of the Water Act and the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22.02.2017 in Paryavaran Suraksha.
- (iii) We also find that Nagar Nigam Phusro has no sewage treatment facilities for treating 3.92 MLD. Further, water quality data of river Damodar is not disclosed for FC.

4. Learned Counsel for the Applicant has pointed out that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has details of all the drains in different districts of the states and, therefore, the details relating to the drains abutting river Ganga and its tributaries and the drains falling in Ganga and its tributaries are also available with the CPCB. She has also submitted that the details of the sewage being discharged by these drains in Ganga and its tributaries are also available on the website of CPCB.

5. We find that for last more than one year whenever the matter is taken up, CPCB is not represented. When the issue of the availability of the details was raised by Counsel for the Applicant, at that stage, Counsel for the CPCB appeared virtually.

6. Learned Counsel for the CPCB submits that he will obtain instructions and place the complete record of drains in respect of all the districts of Jharkhand through which the river Ganga and its tributaries are flowing along with the details of outfall points and the quantity of

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untreated sewage flowing in river Ganga and its tributaries. He is directed to provide such details in respect of other States and also district-wise one week in advance whenever those matters are taken up.

7. Learned Counsel for National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG Mr. Gigi. C. George, Advocate) is also present. Nothing has been pointed out as to what action the NMCG has taken to ensure the prevention of the flow of untreated sewage in river Ganga or its tributaries, except by stating that the funds have been provided for the construction of STPs in the districts under consideration and their monitoring is done and directions issued.

8. We take note of the fact that under clause 34 of the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 (2016 Order) the NMCG is an empowered organization and in terms of clause 39 of the 2016 order, NMCG has the following functions to perform:

*"39. Functions of National Mission for Clean Ganga.- (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Order, the National Mission for Clean Ganga shall identify or cause to be identified -*

- (a) the specific threats to the River Ganga in areas in each village and town of such specified District abutting River Ganga and its tributaries, including sewerage and industrial waste, cremation and burial of corpses and disposal of animal carcasses, and threats from commercial, recreational and religious activities;*
- (b) the type of measures required to address such threat in each village and town of all districts abutting River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (c) the specific areas where such remedial actions are required to be taken for rejuvenation and protection of River Ganga and its tributaries.*
- (d) the measures which may be necessary for reuse of treated water and enter in to Memorandum of Understanding in this regard with the Ministries of the Central Government like Railways, Power, Petroleum and Natural Gas etc., State Governments, autonomous bodies at the Central and State level, recognized Institutes and organizations which the National Mission for Clean Ganga may deem fit.*

(2). *The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall make or cause to make the River Ganga Basin Management Plan along with cost, timelines and allocation of responsibilities, among other things, for rejuvenation and protection of River Ganga and its tributaries in each village and town of specified District abutting River Ganga and its tributaries and execute projects there for.*

(3). *The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall .....*

- (a) *cause to be determined the magnitude of ecological flows in the River Ganga and its tributaries required to be maintained at different points in different areas at all times with the aim of ensuring water quality and environmentally sustainable rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries and notifying the same and take or direct all such measures necessary to maintain adequate ecological flows;*
- (b) *cause to be identified places where the environmental flow of water of River Ganga has been modified and take measures for correction thereof to maintain the continuous flow of water for rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (c) *identify places of discontinuity of water in River Ganga and its tributaries due to engineered diversion of water or storage of water or by any other means and execute plans in respect thereof or take remedial action therefor;*
- (d) *devise a system to be put in place for continuous monitoring of flow of water and pollution levels in River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (e) *take all such measures which may be necessary to give effect to the decisions of the National Ganga Council so as to maintain adequate ecological flows in the River Ganga and tributaries;*
- (f) *render assistance or cause them to be rendered by any agency for preparation of detailed project reports or execution of projects for abatement of pollution and rejuvenation, protection and management of the River Ganga and its tributaries to the State Governments, the State Ganga Committees, District Ganga Committees or local authorities or any person or body, any authority, Board or Corporation;*
- (g) *set up or facilitate setting up or designate and direct one or more existing centers to research, develop and disseminate knowledge base and analytical tools on abatement of pollution and rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (h) *take any other measures which may be necessary for continuous flow of water and abatement of pollution in River Ganga and its tributaries*

(4) *The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall take all such other emergency measures as outlined in paragraph 7."*

9. The powers of the NMCG have been set out in clause 41 of the 2016 order which reads as under:

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**"41. Powers of National Mission for Clean Ganga.** (1) The National Mission for Clean Ganga being the national agency charged with the role, responsibility and powers to facilitate the task of rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries, under the supervision and direction of the National Ganga Council, shall recommend to the National Ganga Council or Central Government for issuing directions or issue directions itself, to the State Ganga Committees or District Ganga Committees or local authority or any other authority or any person, institution, consortium or agency, as it may decide, for the rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and have the power to take all such measures and discharge such functions as it may deem necessary or expedient for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in River Ganga and its tributaries so as to rejuvenate the River Ganga to its natural and pristine condition and ensure continuous and adequate flow of water in River Ganga and for protection and management of River Ganga and for matters connected therewith.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-paragraph (1), and save as otherwise provided in this Order, such directions may include all or any of the following matters in the management of River Ganga, namely:-

- (a) fulfillment of the functions mentioned in paragraph 55 in accordance with the principles in paragraph 4;
- (b) formulate, with the approval of the Central Government, the National policy for effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga;
- (c) enter into memorandum of understanding, with the approval of the Central Government, with any country or foreign agency for effective implementation of the River Ganga Basin Management Plan for rejuvenation, protection, prevention, control and abatement of pollution in the River Ganga and its tributaries;
- (d) approve, with or without modifications, the River Ganga Basin Management Plan and direct amendments, if any, to be made therein;
- (e) supervise and review the progress reports, and issue directions to the State Ganga Committees, District Ganga Committees or local authorities and other authorities in the implementation of the River Ganga Basin Management Plan and any other matter connected with affairs of the River Ganga and its tributaries;
- (f) approve the planning, financing and execution of programmes for abatement of pollution in the River Ganga including augmentation of sewerage and effluent treatment infrastructure, catchment area treatment, protection of flood plains, creating public awareness, conservation of aquatic and riparian life and biodiversity and such other measures for promoting environmentally sustainable river rejuvenation;
- (g) coordination, monitoring and review of the implementation of various programmes or activities taken up for prevention, control and abatement of pollution and

- protection and management in the River Ganga and its tributaries;
- (h) direct any person or authority to take measures for restoration of river ecology and management in the River Ganga Basin States;
  - (i) recommend to the Central Government, for creation of special purpose vehicles (whether as a company under the companies Act, 2013(18 of 2013) or Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or a Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 (2 of 1882)), as may be considered appropriate, for implementation of this Order and for the purposes of the Act;
  - (j) take such measures as may be necessary for the better co-ordination of policy and action to ensure effective prevention, control and abatement of pollution, rejuvenation and protection and management in the River Ganga and its tributaries;
  - (k) issue such directions to any person or authority, as it may consider necessary, for proper or prompt execution of the projects or cancel such projects or stop release of funds or direct refund of amount already released and assign the same to any other person or authority or Board or Corporation for prompt execution thereof;
  - (l) direct any person or authority to maintain such books of account or other documents, without prejudice to any law for the time being in force, as may be specified by the National Mission for Clean Ganga;
  - (m) take such other measures which may be necessary for achievement of prevention, control and abatement of pollution, rejuvenation and protection and management in the River Ganga and its tributaries;

(3) The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall have the power to issue directions mentioned under section 5 of the Act.

(4) The National Mission for Clean Ganga may evolve an appropriate mechanism for implementation of its decisions and the decisions of the National Ganga Council."

10. Hence, we require the NMCG to appraise the Tribunal by filing a report by way of an affidavit in respect of the exercise of these powers and discharge of these duties to prevent the flowing of untreated sewage in river Ganga or its tributaries.

11. We also take note of the fact that the information provided by the different districts of the State of Jharkhand is not complete in all respects. Therefore, we require them to furnish the information in the format mentioned below:

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**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

A. Sewage Management								
(i) Sewage generation	(ii) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacities	(iii) Quantity of sewage being treated (utilization capacity)	(iv) Performance of STPs particularly for FC	(v) Reasons for Underutilization of STPs (Connectivity of Households/ laying of sewer lines)	(vi) Current Gap in sewage treatment	(vii) Time bound plan for bridging the gap and tying up with financial arrangements and not delaying Tendering and identifying executing agencies or having any other issues	(viii) Where treated sewage is being discharged (to Ganga or tributaries)	(ix) Where untreated sewage is discharged (Drains joining Ganga/Tributaries)

**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

B. Drains			
(i) Details of drains carrying sewage-sullage or industrial waste water joining Ganga/ tributaries and the Quantity	(ii) Drains joining outside city and town limits but either joining in village or nearby town	(iii) Inclusion of sewage flowing in drains into total sewage generation figures and their interception and diversion to STPs	(iv) Preventive steps taken for not encroachment of drains

**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

C. Septage management (Septic tanks/soak pits)				
(i) Status of Septage management with reference to FSTP/STP	(ii) Management of Grey Water	(iii) Utilization of treated Grey water	(iv) Utilization and Disposal of Sludge	(v) Gap in sewage management and time plan

**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

D. Industrial Pollution Control
No. of industries generating trade effluents, their place of disposal and compliance

**E. District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

Water quality status of Ganga and its tributaries in the District and city/ town in terms of its fitness for Bathing water quality that is, FC and FS	Notification of Flood Plain Zones
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District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries

<b>F. Issues relating to Environmental Flow</b>

12. List on 25.03.2025.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

September 13, 2024  
Original Application No. 200/2014  
(IA No 340/2022, MA No 872/2018, MA No  
875/2014, IA No 389/2024, MA No 480/2018)  
dv..

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(अनुस्मारक)

माननीय एन0जी0टी0 संबंधित

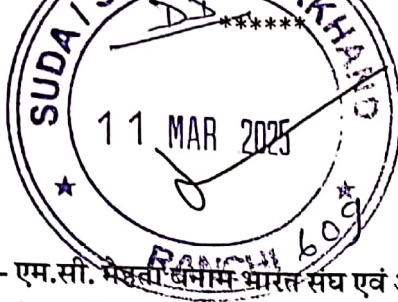
फा. सं. एल- 25011(13)/05/2022/एनएमसीजी/0325

भारत सरकार

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन



प्रथम तल,

मेजर ध्यानचंद, राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम,

इंडिया गेट, नई दिल्ली- 110002

दिनांक: 07 मार्च, 2025

विषय: ओ.ए. संख्या 200/2014 - एम.सी. मेहरा द्वारा भारत सघ एवं अन्य के मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा दिनांक 13.09.2024 को पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में एनएमसीजी को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में।

कृपया पत्र सं. एल- 25011(13)/05/2022/एनएमसीजी/04 दिनांकित 10.01.2025 (संलग्न) का संदर्भ ग्रहण करें जिसमें उक्त मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित दिनांक 13.09.2024 (झारखंड राज्य के लिए) के अनुपालन हेतु एक समेकित रिपोर्ट दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन कार्यालय को प्रेषित करने का अनुरोध किया गया था परंतु उस संबंध में कार्यालय को अभी तक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

अतः आपसे पुनः अनुरोध है कि संबद्ध रिपोर्ट दिनांक 10.03.2025 तक प्रस्तुत करने का कष्ट करें।

अनु0: यथोक्त

भवदीय,

(अनूप कुमार श्रीवास्तव)

कार्यकारी निदेशक (तकनीकी)

ई-मेल- [ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in](mailto:ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in)

सेवा में,

परियोजना निदेशक,

एसपीएमजी ग्रुप, शहरी विकास एवं आवास विभाग,

कक्ष संख्या 403, चतुर्थ तल, परियोजना भवन, धुर्वा, रांची, झारखंड-834004

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित:

1. महानिदेशक, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के निजी सचिव
2. मुख्य सचिव सह अध्यक्ष राज्य गंगा परिषद, झारखंड

40802

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माननीय एन0जी0टी0 संबंधित

फा. सं. एल- 25011(13)/05/2022/एनएमसीजी/०५

भारत सरकार

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन

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प्रथम तल,

मेजर ध्यानचंद, राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम,

इंडिया गेट, नई दिल्ली- 110002

दिनांक: 13/01/2025

विषय: ओ.ए. संख्या 200/2014 - एम.सी. मेहता बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य के मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा दिनांक को 13.09.2024 पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में एनएमसीजी को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में।

कृपया उक्त मामले में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित दिनांक 13.09.2024 (झारखंड राज्य के लिए) के आदेश संलग्न देखें, इस संबंध में आपसे अनुरोध है कि एक समेकित रिपोर्ट माननीय एन0जी0टी0 को समय पर प्रस्तुत करने हेतु दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक या उससे पहले उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

कृपया इसे प्राथमिकता दें।

अनु0: यथोक्त।

भवदीय,

(अनूप कुमार श्रीवास्तव)

कार्यकारी निदेशक (तकनीकी)

ई-मेल- [ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in](mailto:ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in)

सेवा में,

परियोजना निदेशक, एसपीएमजी ग्रुप, शहरी विकास एवं आवास विभाग, कक्ष संख्या 403, चतुर्थ तल,

परियोजना भवन, धुर्वा, रांची, झारखंड-834004

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित:

1. महानिदेशक, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के निजी सचिव
2. मुख्य सचिव सह अध्यक्ष राज्य गंगा परिषद, झारखंड

Item No. 16

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 200/2014  
(IA No 340/2022, MA No 872/2018, MA No  
875/2014, IA No 389/2024, MA No 480/2018)

M. C. Mehta

Applicant

Versus

Union of India &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 13.09.2024

**CORAM:** HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER

Applicant: Ms. Katyayni, Advocate

Respondent: Mr. Gigi. C. George, Adv. with Mr. Pravin Kumar, Director, NMCG  
(Through VC)  
Mr. Saurabh Jain & Mr. Prayag Jain, Advs. for the State of Jharkhand  
Mr. Jayesh Gaurav & Mr. Ishwar Chandra Roy, Advs. for Jharkhand  
SPCB  
Mr. Raj Kumar, Adv. for CPCB (Through VC)

**ORDER**

1. In this original application, the Tribunal is considering the issue of prevention and control of pollution in river Ganga and the matter is being taken up State-wise and District-wise.
2. Today, the matter is listed for considering the compliance status in the **State of Jharkhand**.
3. The reports on behalf of the DC, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Sahibganj and Ramgarh have been filed. The same has been examined by us. On examining reports of DCs for the Districts Sahibganj, Ramgarh, Dhanbaad and Bokaro, we find a very grim picture of sewage management. District-wise deficiencies and gaps are as follows:

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### 1. District Sahibganj

#### Sahibganj

- (i) Out of 8 MLD of sewage generation in Sahibganj, 6.8 MLD is treated in two STPs of 7.0 and 5.0 MLD. However, we find that only 6.2 MLD is discharged from two STPs.
- (ii) There is no disclosure about the performance of STPs for fecal coliform. Further, 1.2 MLD is still required to be connected with existing STPs.

#### Rajmahal

- (i) Out of 0.97 MLD of sewage generation, 0.91 is being treated in 3.5 MLD of STP. No data is disclosed about Fecal Coliform (FC) in treated sewage.
- (ii) Water quality data of river Ganga concerning FC has not been provided.
- (iii) For 87 km of stretch of river Ganga, 54.47 sq. km area is considered a flood plain zone which is based on submergence /HFL.

### 2. District Ramgarh

- (i) It has been disclosed that some wards are abutting river Damodar fully or partially but the basis of saying so is not clarified.
- (ii) For treating sewage generation of 32.38 MLD two STPs of 40 MLD and one STP based on the Pond system have been set up. However, there is no disclosure of the actual utilisation of installed facilities and their performance.

### 3. District Dhanbaad

- (i) It is a matter of great concern that no sewage treatment facilities exist. Tenders are now floated for setting up of 192.0 MLD of STP and this indicates that untreated sewage is being discharged. Further, there is no disclosure of the generation of sewage.
- (ii) We find that a large number of Hotels are operating without CTO and PCB has only written letters on 2.3.2024 to apply for CTO. This further raises the issue that effluents from the hotels must be either seeping or being discharged into drains.

- (iii) No data has been furnished on fecal coliform present in River Damodar. Further, we find that PCB has no testing facilities for fecal coliform. We direct that, in the next three months JSPCB should set up the required facilities and undertake analysis.

4. District Bokaro

- (i) Bokaro Steel Plant township generates 31.972 MLD sewage and 6 lagoons are provided for treatment. But the final mode of disposal and its quality have not been disclosed.
- (ii) We find that Nagar Nigam Chas is generating 12.44 MLD and is discharging sewage through 70 drains into the river Ganga. This clearly reflects violations of the Water Act and the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22.02.2017 in Paryavaran Suraksha.
- (iii) We also find that Nagar Nigam Phusro has no sewage treatment facilities for treating 3.92 MLD. Further, water quality data of river Damodar is not disclosed for FC.

4. Learned Counsel for the Applicant has pointed out that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has details of all the drains in different districts of the states and, therefore, the details relating to the drains abutting river Ganga and its tributaries and the drains falling in Ganga and its tributaries are also available with the CPCB. She has also submitted that the details of the sewage being discharged by these drains in Ganga and its tributaries are also available on the website of CPCB.

5. We find that for last more than one year whenever the matter is taken up, CPCB is not represented. When the issue of the availability of the details was raised by Counsel for the Applicant, at that stage, Counsel for the CPCB appeared virtually.

6. Learned Counsel for the CPCB submits that he will obtain instructions and place the complete record of drains in respect of all the districts of Jharkhand through which the river Ganga and its tributaries are flowing along with the details of outfall points and the quantity of

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untreated sewage flowing in river Ganga and its tributaries. He is directed to provide such details in respect of other States and also district-wise one week in advance whenever those matters are taken up.

7. Learned Counsel for National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMG Mr. Gigi. C. George, Advocate) is also present. Nothing has been pointed out as to what action the NMG has taken to ensure the prevention of the flow of untreated sewage in river Ganga or its tributaries, except by stating that the funds have been provided for the construction of STPs in the districts under consideration and their monitoring is done and directions issued.

8. We take note of the fact that under clause 34 of the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 (2016 Order) the NMG is an empowered organization and in terms of clause 39 of the 2016 order, NMG has the following functions to perform:

**“39. Functions of National Mission for Clean Ganga.- (1)**  
*Without prejudice to the provisions of this Order, the National Mission for Clean Ganga shall identify or cause to be identified –*

- (a) *the specific threats to the River Ganga in areas in each village and town of such specified District abutting River Ganga and its tributaries, including sewerage and industrial waste, cremation and burial of corpses and disposal of animal carcasses, and threats from commercial, recreational and religious activities;*
- (b) *the type of measures required to address such threat in each village and town of all districts abutting River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (c) *the specific areas where such remedial actions are required to be taken for rejuvenation and protection of River Ganga and its tributaries.*
- (d) *the measures which may be necessary for reuse of treated water and enter in to Memorandum of Understanding in this regard with the Ministries of the Central Government like Railways, Power, Petroleum and Natural Gas etc., State Governments, autonomous bodies at the Central and State level, recognized Institutes and organizations which the National Mission for Clean Ganga may deem fit.*

(2). *The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall make or cause to make the River Ganga Basin Management Plan along with cost, timelines and allocation of responsibilities, among other things, for rejuvenation and protection of River Ganga and its tributaries in each village and town of specified District abutting River Ganga and its tributaries and execute projects there for.*

(3). *The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall .....*

- (a) *cause to be determined the magnitude of ecological flows in the River Ganga and its tributaries required to be maintained at different points in different areas at all times with the aim of ensuring water quality and environmentally sustainable rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries and notifying the same and take or direct all such measures necessary to maintain adequate ecological flows;*
- (b) *cause to be identified places where the environmental flow of water of River Ganga has been modified and take measures for correction thereof to maintain the continuous flow of water for rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (c) *identify places of discontinuity of water in River Ganga and its tributaries due to engineered diversion of water or storage of water or by any other means and execute plans in respect thereof or take remedial action therefor;*
- (d) *devise a system to be put in place for continuous monitoring of flow of water and pollution levels in River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (e) *take all such measures which may be necessary to give effect to the decisions of the National Ganga Council so as to maintain adequate ecological flows in the River Ganga and tributaries;*
- (f) *render assistance or cause them to be rendered by any agency for preparation of detailed project reports or execution of projects for abatement of pollution and rejuvenation, protection and management of the River Ganga and its tributaries to the State Governments, the State Ganga Committees, District Ganga Committees or local authorities or any person or body, any authority, Board or Corporation;*
- (g) *set up or facilitate setting up or designate and direct one or more existing centers to research, develop and disseminate knowledge base and analytical tools on abatement of pollution and rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries;*
- (h) *take any other measures which may be necessary for continuous flow of water and abatement of pollution in River Ganga and its tributaries*

(4) *The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall take all such other emergency measures as outlined in paragraph 7."*

9. The powers of the NMCG have been set out in clause 41 of the 2016 order which reads as under:

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**"41. Powers of National Mission for Clean Ganga.** (1) The National Mission for Clean Ganga being the national agency charged with the role, responsibility and powers to facilitate the task of rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries, under the supervision and direction of the National Ganga Council, shall recommend to the National Ganga Council or Central Government for issuing directions or issue directions itself, to the State Ganga Committees or District Ganga Committees or local authority or any other authority or any person, institution, consortium or agency, as it may decide, for the rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and have the power to take all such measures and discharge such functions as it may deem necessary or expedient for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in River Ganga and its tributaries so as to rejuvenate the River Ganga to its natural and pristine condition and ensure continuous and adequate flow of water in River Ganga and for protection and management of River Ganga and for matters connected therewith.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-paragraph (1), and save as otherwise provided in this Order, such directions may include all or any of the following matters in the management of River Ganga, namely:-

- (a) fulfillment of the functions mentioned in paragraph 55 in accordance with the principles in paragraph 4;
- (b) formulate, with the approval of the Central Government, the National policy for effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga;
- (c) enter into memorandum of understanding, with the approval of the Central Government, with any country or foreign agency for effective implementation of the River Ganga Basin Management Plan for rejuvenation, protection, prevention, control and abatement of pollution in the River Ganga and its tributaries;
- (d) approve, with or without modifications, the River Ganga Basin Management Plan and direct amendments, if any, to be made therein;
- (e) supervise and review the progress reports, and issue directions to the State Ganga Committees, District Ganga Committees or local authorities and other authorities in the implementation of the River Ganga Basin Management Plan and any other matter connected with affairs of the River Ganga and its tributaries;
- (f) approve the planning, financing and execution of programmes for abatement of pollution in the River Ganga including augmentation of sewerage and effluent treatment infrastructure, catchment area treatment, protection of flood plains, creating public awareness, conservation of aquatic and riparian life and biodiversity and such other measures for promoting environmentally sustainable river rejuvenation;
- (g) coordination, monitoring and review of the implementation of various programmes or activities taken up for prevention, control and abatement of pollution and

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- protection and management in the River Ganga and its tributaries;
- (h) direct any person or authority to take measures for restoration of river ecology and management in the River Ganga Basin States;
  - (i) recommend to the Central Government, for creation of special purpose vehicles (whether as a company under the companies Act, 2013(18 of 2013) or Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or a Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 (2 of 1882)), as may be considered appropriate, for implementation of this Order and for the purposes of the Act;
  - (j) take such measures as may be necessary for the better co-ordination of policy and action to ensure effective prevention, control and abatement of pollution, rejuvenation and protection and management in the River Ganga and its tributaries;
  - (k) issue such directions to any person or authority, as it may consider necessary, for proper or prompt execution of the projects or cancel such projects or stop release of funds or direct refund of amount already released and assign the same to any other person or authority or Board or Corporation for prompt execution thereof;
  - (l) direct any person or authority to maintain such books of account or other documents, without prejudice to any law for the time being in force, as may be specified by the National Mission for Clean Ganga;
  - (m) take such other measures which may be necessary for achievement of prevention, control and abatement of pollution, rejuvenation and protection and management in the River Ganga and its tributaries;

(3) The National Mission for Clean Ganga shall have the power to issue directions mentioned under section 5 of the Act.

(4) The National Mission for Clean Ganga may evolve an appropriate mechanism for implementation of its decisions and the decisions of the National Ganga Council."

10. Hence, we require the NMCG to appraise the Tribunal by filing a report by way of an affidavit in respect of the exercise of these powers and discharge of these duties to prevent the flowing of untreated sewage in river Ganga or its tributaries.

11. We also take note of the fact that the information provided by the different districts of the State of Jharkhand is not complete in all respects. Therefore, we require them to furnish the information in the format mentioned below:

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**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

<b>A. Sewage Management</b>									
(i) Sewage generation	(ii) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacities	(iii) Quantity of sewage being treated (utilization capacity)	(iv) Performance of STPs particularly for FC	(v) Reasons for Underutilization of STPs (Connectivity of Households/laying of sewer lines)	(vi) Current Gap in sewage treatment	(vii) Time bound plan for bridging the gap and tying up with financial arrangements and not delaying Tendering and identifying executing agencies or having any other issues	(viii) Where treated sewage is being discharged (to Ganga or tributaries)	(ix) Where untreated sewage is discharged (Drains joining Ganga/Tributaries)	

**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

<b>B. Drains</b>			
(i) Details of drains carrying sewage-sullage or industrial waste water joining Ganga/tributaries and the Quantity	(ii) Drains joining outside city and town limits but either joining in village or nearby town	(iii) Inclusion of sewage flowing in drains into total sewage generation figures and their interception and diversion to STPs	(iv) Preventive steps taken for not encroachment of drains

**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

<b>C. Septage management (Septic tanks/soak pits)</b>				
(i) Status of Septage management with reference to FSTP/STP	(ii) Management of Grey Water	(iii) Utilization of treated Grey water	(iv) Utilization and Disposal of Sludge	(v) Gap in sewage management and time plan

**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

<b>D. Industrial Pollution Control</b>
No. of industries generating trade effluents, their place of disposal and compliance

**District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries**

<b>E. District Wise (including city and town) information on river Ganga and Tributaries</b>
Water quality status of Ganga and its tributaries in the District and city/ town in terms of its fitness for Bathing water quality that is, FC and FS
Notification of Flood Plain Zones

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District Wise (Including city and town) Information on river Ganga and Tributaries

<b>F. Issues relating to Environmental Flow</b>

12. List on 25.03.2025.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

September 13, 2024  
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