

## BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

## PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 542/2025

**In the matter of: -**

Amisha Singh

Applicant

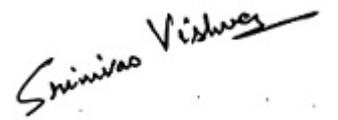
Vs.

Central Pollution Control Board &amp; Ors.

Respondents

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(Filed by Advocate Srinivas Vishven)  
On behalf of Central Pollution Control Board

Place: Delhi

Dated: 03.12.2025

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

**Original Application No. 542/2025**

Amisha Singh

Applicant

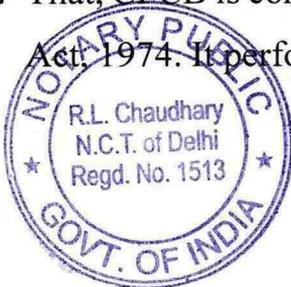
Vs.

Central Pollution Control Board & Ors.

Respondents

**REPLY ON BEHALF OF CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
(CPCB) i.e. RESPONDENT NO 1.**

1. That, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 30.10.2025 (annexed as **Annexure-I**) has sought the response/reply of respondents in the instant matter. The Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as CPCB) is respondent no. 1 in the matter and thereby, the present reply is made in the instant Original Application No. 542/2025 (hereinafter referred to as OA), i.e., Amisha Singh, Applicant Versus Central Pollution Control Board & Ors. Respondent(s) in succeeding paragraphs.
2. That, at the outset, the answering respondent denies all claims, contentions, allegations, and averments against the answering respondent i.e. CPCB in the referred OA contrary to anything stated or submitted in this reply. Nothing in the OA may be deemed to have been accepted or admitted by the answering Respondent for want of a specific denial or on the ground of non-traverse, save any averment which has been expressly admitted hereinafter.
3. That, CPCB is constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It performs the functions under the Water (Prevention and Control of



Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

4. That in the Original Application, the applicant, inter alia has raised issues regarding the illegal encroachment, destruction of lakes and wetlands including the registered jheel bearing Gata No. 508 of Village Bilwa Pargana, Tehsil and District Bareilly situated around the residential township of Respondent No. 7.

**PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS: -**

5. In context of requirement of Environmental Clearance (hereinafter referred to as "EC"), it is submitted that, the Clause 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as EIA Notification, 2006) provides for the Requirements of prior EC and as per the above mentioned clause, the projects or activities which are falling under the category 'A' of the Schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006; the project proponent shall obtain the EC from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as 'MoEF&CC') and the projects which are falling under the 'B' category of the Schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006; the project proponent shall obtain EC from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as 'SEIAA') before commencement of any construction work, or before start of land preparation, or before start of any expansion and modernization, as stipulated therein.

6. That, in context of consent required to be obtained by the projects and various units/components of the project, it is humbly submitted that the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are the concerned authorities to grant Consent (Consent to Establish/Consent to Operate) under the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 in their respective



jurisdiction of State/Union Territory and to ensure the compliance of conditions of consent and prescribed environmental standards.

7. That, with reference to the allegations of illegal encroachment and destruction of lakes and wetlands, including the registered *jheel* bearing Gata No. 508 of Village Bilwa, Pargana, Tehsil and District Bareilly, situated around the residential township of Respondent No. 7, it is respectfully submitted that CPCB has prepared guidelines titled “**Indicative Guideline for Restoration of Water Bodies**” in June 2019 for the purpose of restoration of water bodies. A copy of the same is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-II**. Section 4.1(I) of the said guidelines deals with “Removal of encroachments and blockades”, wherein the following actions have been suggested:

- (i) That the State Government or Union Territory Administration should maintain records pertaining to the boundaries of each pond or lake in the respective State/UT and necessary steps should be taken to ensure removal of all encroachments in the water body spread area/water body boundary as and when required.
- (ii) That removal of encroachments in the drainage channels should be carried out periodically so as to facilitate enhancement in aeration naturally in the water body.

8. That an Original Application No. 951 of 2024 titled “*Rajpal Singh v. Eldeco Company & Ors.*” was registered on the basis of a letter petition. The plea of the applicant therein was that, at Village Bilwa, Pargana, Tehsil and District Bareilly, land bearing Gata No. 508, area 0.1260 ha, Khata No. 00309, *shrenee* 6-1, is recorded as a pond (*jheel*), but that Eldeco City, in collusion with the Bareilly Development Authority, was allegedly cutting plots over the said water body and selling the same. In the said matter, this Hon’ble



Tribunal vide order dated 31.07.2024 constituted a Joint Committee comprising a representative of the Member Secretary, CPCB, the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Lucknow, the Member Secretary, U.P. State Wetland Authority, and the District Magistrate, Bareilly (as Nodal Agency). In compliance with the said order, the Joint Committee was duly constituted and carried out a site inspection on 10.09.2024, and its report was submitted by the District Magistrate, Bareilly (Nodal) through an affidavit dated 04.11.2024. A copy of the said Joint Committee report is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure– III**.

That the major findings of the Joint Committee, as recorded in its report, are summarised as under:

#### **A. Details of the Project**

- i. The proposed project site is located at village *khasra* Nos. 476P, 477P, 501P, 502, 503P, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509, 512P and 513P of Village Bilwa; *khasra* Nos. part of 438, part of 439, 440 and 441 of Village Dohna Pritam Rai; and *khasra*No. 898 of Village Piperia (Ghanghora), District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.
- ii. As per statutory requirements, the project proponent has obtained necessary permissions from the competent authorities, namely Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, Uttar Pradesh, and Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB).

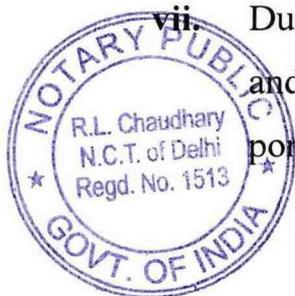
#### **B. Observations of the Joint Committee**

- i. The Joint Committee was informed by the Revenue Department, Bareilly, that Gata No. 508 of Khatauni account No. 00309 of Village Bilwa, having an area of 0.126 hectares, is recorded as *jheel* (lake) in the current



revenue records. It was further informed and observed that Gata No. 508 (0.1260 hectare *jheel*/lake) is situated just near the boundary of the current sanctioned/approved map of the Eldeco township.

- ii. The Revenue Department further informed the Joint Committee that all land surrounding the aforesaid lake/*jheel*/pond is private land which has been acquired by Eldeco. The surrounding Gata numbers are 500, 503, 507 and 509, which are mentioned in the revenue records in the name of Category-1(a) transferable land ownership.
- iii. The Bareilly Development Authority informed the Joint Committee that the aforesaid pond, i.e. Gata No. 508, is not included in the current approved map of the Authority, and that the land of Gata No. 508 is not a part of the approved map of the currently developing Eldeco township.
- iv. The Joint Committee observed that the area of Gata No. 508 (0.1260 hectare *jheel*/lake) is fully enclosed by boundaries, partly by a permanent brick boundary and partly by a temporary boundary wall made by Eldeco. As per the representative of the Revenue Department, the total area of Gata No. 508 (0.1260 hectare *jheel*/lake) is approximately 0.1260 hectare. It was also informed by the Revenue Department that there is no route/chak road to reach Gata No. 508 (0.1260 hectare *jheel*/lake).
- v. The measurement carried out on the spot revealed that the area of the lake has been left in place and was vacant at the site. The Joint Committee further observed that the depth of the pond is very shallow, approximately 1 to 3 feet.
- vi. The representative of the U.P. State Wetland Authority informed the Joint Committee that the water body is very small and is not listed in the schedule of wetlands of District Bareilly.
- vii. During the site visit, it was also observed that some part of construction and demolition (C&D) waste of Eldeco company had been dumped in the pond in Gata No. 508.



**PARAWISE REPLY**

9. That, the averments made in Paragraph No. 1 are regarding brief introduction of the Applicant, so no comments are made by this answering respondent no 1.

10. That, the averments made in Paragraph no 2 are regarding filing of application by applicant for illegal encroachment, destruction of government owned lakes, natural water bodies situated in and around the residential township of respondent no 7. With respect to above averments, it is humbly submitted that submissions made at Para 7 of this instant reply are reiterated and are not repeated for the sake of brevity.

11. That, the averments made in Paragraph no 3 to 5 are regarding applicant visit to project site and information provided by sales representative regarding inclusion of government lake in colony and observation made by applicant regarding inclusion of lake within boundaries of colony during his visit and hence requires no comments from this Answering Respondent. However, the response of concerned respondents may kindly be considered for adjudication in this regard.

12. That, the averments made in Paragraph Nos. 6 to 10 are regarding various observations of the Applicant regarding Google Earth imagery of several lakes and natural water bodies in and around the area now occupied by respondent no. 7 in 2017 and gradual changes in satellite imagery till 2025 showing destruction of lake. In this context, submissions made at Para 8 of this instant reply are reiterated and are not repeated for the sake of brevity.

13. That, the averments made in Paragraph Nos. 11 to 13 are regarding various allegations of Applicant regarding environmental violations i.e continuing



encroachment of adjoining water bodies in township, disruption in natural ground water recharge, drying of borewell due to destruction of natural lakes by respondent no 7 , conversion of water bodies into private assets thereby violating Public trust doctrine, The Wetlands( Conservation and Management ) Rules, 2017 and citizens "Right to a clean and Healthy Environment". In this context, submissions made at Para 7 and 8 of this instant reply are reiterated and are not repeated for the sake of brevity.

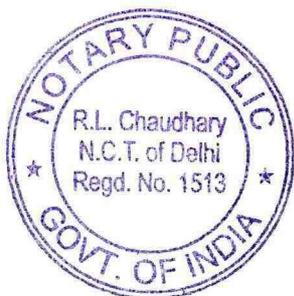
**14.**That, the averments made in Paragraph Nos. 14 to 18 are regarding various facts of the case regarding revenue record regarding Gata no 508 for registration as Jheel, illegal enclosure of lake inside colony, dumping of construction debris on parts of lakes leading to partial disappearance of lakes, destruction of water bodies in the vicinity of colony and development of Phase 2 and 3 on encroached water body. In this context, submissions made at Para 7 and 8 of this instant reply are reiterated and are not repeated for the sake of brevity.

**15.**That, the averments made in Paragraph Nos. 19 to 23 are regarding Joint Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT in O.A No 951 of 2024 to inspect the site as well as the Applicant's observations on report of the Joint Committee. In this context, submissions made at Para 7 and 8 of this instant reply are reiterated and not are repeated for the sake of brevity.

**16.**That, the averments made in Paragraph No. 24 are regarding various description of various photographs of Gata no 508 for submission before Hon'ble NGT. In this context, submissions made at Para 8 of this instant reply are reiterated and are not repeated for the sake of brevity.



17. That, the averments made in Paragraph Nos. 25 are regarding grounds for filing original application. In this regard, it is humbly submitted that the submissions made in the preceding paragraphs are reiterated and are not repeated for the sake of brevity.
18. That, no comments are offered over the averments made in Paragraph Nos. 26 regarding interim prayer, Paragraph Nos. 27 regarding jurisdiction of Hon'ble tribunal, Paragraphs under the Headings "Limitation" clause and Paragraphs under the Headings "Prayer" clause of the OA. However, the same may kindly be adjudicated by the Hon'ble Tribunal in light of facts and circumstances placed for kind perusal of the Hon'ble Tribunal.
19. That, in light of the above submissions, this Answering Respondent No. 1, i.e., CPCB, undertakes that it shall abide by any order(s) or direction(s) passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present Original Application.



(Sharandeep Singh)

Scientist 'E'

Central Pollution Control Board

03.12.2025

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

**Original Application No. 542/2025**

Amisha Singh

Applicant

Vs.

Central Pollution Control Board & Ors.

Respondents

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, Sharandeep Singh, working as Scientist 'E' in Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi, the Respondent No. 1 in the above matter, do hereby solemnly affirm, declare on oath and state as under:-

1. That I, the deponent herein is authorized representative to represent the Respondent CPCB in the present case, and as such, I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case on the basis of the information derived from the official records, and hence, I am competent and authorized to verify, sign and swear this affidavit on behalf of the Respondent CPCB.
2. That the accompanying reply may be read part and parcel of the present affidavit as I am competent to swear this affidavit.
3. That the accompanying reply has been drafted and filed under my instructions and authority the contents thereof are true and correct on the basis of the record maintained during ordinary course of business of CPCB and available records and documents and the contents of the same are read over and explained to me and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.



*Sharandeep Singh*

**DEPONENT**  
शरणदीप सिंह / Sharandeep Singh  
वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'  
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
Central Pollution Control Board  
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)  
(M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India)  
परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032  
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

**VERIFICATION**

Verified at Delhi on this day of 03 DEC 2025 that the contents of the above reply are correct and true on the basis of the records of the case as mentioned in the day-to-day affairs of the CPCB. Nothing has been concealed therefrom or mis-stated.



**ATTESTED**  
  
 NOTARY PUBLIC  
 GOVT. OF INDIA

03 DEC 2025



**DEPONENT**

शरणदीप सिंह / Sharaandeep Singh  
 वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'  
 केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
 Central Pollution Control Board  
 (पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)  
 (Mo Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India)  
 परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032  
 Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

Item Nos. 09 to 11

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 745/2024

Siyaram Mandal

Applicant

Versus

ELDICO Company &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

**WITH**

Original Application No. 951/2024

Rajpal Singh

Applicant

Versus

ELDICO Company &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

**WITH**

Original Application No. 542/2025

Amisha Singh

Applicant

Versus

Central Pollution Control Board &amp; Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 30.10.2025

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

Applicant: Ms. Simran Gill, Mr. Gurpreet Singh, Ms. Parvez Alam & Ms. Tarushy  
Yadav, Advs. for Applicant in OA 542/2025

Respondent: Mr. Ankit Verma, Adv. for the State of Uttar Pradesh  
Ms. Sthavi Asthana, Adv. for UPPCB  
Ms. Harshita Raghuvanshi, Adv. for Bareilly Development Authority  
Mr. Rohit Nagpal, Mr. Swetabh Kumar & Ms. Jaanvi Jolly, Advs. for  
ELDECO

**ORDER**

1. In these original applications, a common issue has been raised that the Gata No. 508 of Village Bilwa Pargana, Tehsil and District Bareilly is recorded in the revenue record as a water body, but the Respondent-Project Proponent is raising construction affecting the said water body.

**OA No. 745/2024**

2. In this OA, the additional affidavit dated 26.03.2025 has been filed by the District Magistrate, Bareilly stating that he had constituted a Joint Committee through the Additional District Magistrate, Bareilly by order dated 24.02.2025 which had submitted the factual report and in the affidavit the details of the report have been mentioned as under:

“xxx .....xxx.....xxx  
 5. That the aforesaid Joint Committee as constituted by the office of the deponent inspected the alleged Gata No.508, which is recorded as a Jheel (lake) as per the revenue records on 22.03.2025 and observed that the catchment area of the said Jheel (lake) is surrounded by private agricultural land. Further it was observed that the construction work of the passage leading to the Jheel (lake) has commenced and will be completed within a period of 3 months as informed by the respondent company who is constructing the passage. The joint committee also took recent photographs of the alleged Gata No. A copy of report dated 22.03.2025 submitted by the Joint Committee along with recent photographs to the office of deponent is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure R-2.”

3. Referring to this paragraph, learned Counsel appearing for the District Magistrate, Bareilly has submitted that the catchment area of the water body in Gata No. 508 is surrounded by the private agricultural land and that no construction in the catchment area has been made.

**OA No. 951/2024**

4. In this OA, the Tribunal had appointed Joint Committee which has submitted the report alongwith affidavit of the District Magistrate, Bareilly dated 04.11.2025. The Joint Committee report gives the details of the Khasra number of the project as under:

***“Details of the Project:***

*The proposed project site is located at village khasra nos.- 476p,477p,501p,502,503p, 504,505,506,507,509,512p & 513p of Village Bilwa, khasra nos. part of 438, part of 439,440 & 441 of Village Dohna Pritam Rai and khasra no.- 898 of Village Piperia (Ghanghora), Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.”*

5. The said Joint Committee also gives the details of the water body located in Gata No. 508 as under:

*“Joint Committee informed by the Revenue Department Bareilly, that Gata number 508 of Khatauni account number 00309 of village Bilwa having area 0.126 hectares is mentioned as Jheel (lake) in the current revenue records. It is also informed and observed that Gata number 508/0.1260 hectare Jheel (lake) is situated just near boundary of current sanctioned/ approved map of Eldeco township.”*

6. As per this report, the land surrounding Gata No. 508 being private land has been acquired by the project proponent. The Gata No. 508 is not a part of the approved map of the project proponent. The area of the Gata No. 508 is 0.1260 hectare which is recorded as a water body. Alongwith the affidavit dated 04.11.2024, the spot inspection and record inspection report by the SDM, Sadar Bareilly has been placed on record as Annexure-5 (page 52) which discloses as under:

*“उक्त के सम्बंध में राजस्व ग्राम बिलवा तहसील व जिला बरेली में स्थल पर अपर जिलाधिकारी (दि०/रा०) बरेली व उपजिलाधिकारी सदर बरेली व माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा नामित सदस्यगण व बरेली विकास प्राधिकरण की टीम के साथ संयुक्त रूप से स्थलीय जांच की गयी जिससे विदित हुआ राजस्व ग्राम बिलवा की खतौनी खाता संख्या 00309 की गाटा संख्या 508 क्षेत्र 0.126 हे० वर्तमान राजस्व अभिलेखों में झील के नाम अंकित है अवगत कराना है कि गाटा संख्या 508/0.126 हे० (झील) चारों ओर से एल्टिको कम्पनी के द्वारा अधिग्रहीत की गयी भूमि गाटा संख्या 500, 503, 507 व 509 से चारों ओर से घिरी है जो श्रेणी-1 (क) सक्रमणीय भूमिधर के नाम से राजस्व अभिलेखों में अंकित है। व प्रश्नगत गाटा संख्या 508 झील तक पहुंचने हेतु चकमार्ग अथवा रास्ता नक्शे एवं राजस्व अभिलेखों में अंकित नहीं है। यह भी अवगत कराना है कि कम्पनी द्वारा अपनी भूमि की अस्थाई चाहरदीवारी की गयी है जिस कारण झील का क्षेत्रफल भी कम्पनी की अस्थाई चाहरदीवारी के अन्दर है। मौके पर की गयी पैमाइश से विदित हुआ कि झील का क्षेत्रफल अपने स्थान पर छूटा हुआ है व मौके पर रिक्त है। स्थल के फोटोग्राफ, उद्घरण खतौनी व चकबन्दी आकार पत्र 41 व आकार पत्र 45 की छायाप्रति सादर अवलोकनार्थ संलग्न है।”*

7. As per the above spot inspection, the Gata No. 508/0.126 hectare (water body) is surrounded by the Gata Nos. 500, 503, 507 and 509 purchased by the project proponent and the project proponent has

constructed a temporary wall surrounding its land. Therefore, the water body is now within the temporary wall constructed by the project proponent.

8. The above spot inspection report clearly reveals that the catchment area of the water body has not been left free. If the catchment area of the water body is blocked then gradually the water body will dry up in course of time. Therefore, for protecting the water body it is necessary to keep the catchment area of the water body free from any construction.

9. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by order dated 05.03.2019 passed in Civil Appeal No. 5016 of 2016 in the matter of *Mantri Techzone Pvt. Ltd* had directed to maintain following distance from Rajkulewas, waterbodies and wetlands:-

(i) in case of Lakes, 75 m from the periphery of water body.

This buffer/green zone would be treated as no construction zone for all intent and purposes. Hence, aforesaid order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court needs to be complied with;

10. The respondent authorities have the responsibility to ensure that no construction is made on the catchment area of the water body.

11. In these OAs, though State Wetland Authority has been impleaded, but no response on behalf of the State Wetland Authority has been filed. The report which has been filed by the District Magistrate, Bareilly also does not mention in so many words the status reflected in the spot inspection report, Annexure-5.

12. Thus, we require the District Magistrate, Bareilly to appear virtually on the next date of hearing and appraise the Tribunal about the correct

position. In the meanwhile, the District Magistrate, Bareilly will ensure that no illegal construction takes place on the catchment area of the water body.

13. Learned Counsel for the Respondent - Project Proponent has submitted that the Gata No. 508 on which is the water body is situated outside and adjacent to the township.

**OA No. 542/2025**

14. This is a fresh OA which has been filed raising the same issue.

15. Learned Counsel appearing for the Applicant submits that some additional material has been placed on record in this OA.

16. Hence, we issue notice in this original application.

17. Shri Ankit Verma, Advocate accepts notice on behalf of Respondents No. 3 and 6. Mr. Rohit Nagpal, Advocate accepts notice on behalf of Respondent No. 7 - ELDECO. Ms. Sthavi Asthana, Advocate accepts notice on behalf of Respondent No. 2-UPPCB. Ms. Harshita Raghuvanshi, Advocate accepts notice on behalf of Respondent No. 5, Bareilly Development Authority.

18. Learned Counsel for the Applicant is directed to supply copy of the OA alongwith the enclosures to Counsel for the respondents who have accepted notice today.

19. Learned Counsel for the Respondents are granted 10 days' time to obtain instructions in the matter.

20. Meanwhile, the Applicant is also directed to serve the unrepresented respondents and file affidavit of service.

21. List on 04.12.2025.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

October 30, 2025  
Original Application No. 745/2024  
and connected matters  
dv

# “Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies”

(in compliance to Hon’ble NGT Order dated 10.05.2019 in M.A.No. 26/2019 in OA.No. 325 of 2015)



## Central Pollution Control Board

(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar

DELHI-10 032

([www.cpcb.nic.in](http://www.cpcb.nic.in))

June 2019

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# Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies (Polluted Lakes, Ponds and Rivers)

## 1 Introduction

Adequate availability of water of required quality is pre-requisite for survival and quality of human life. Surface water bodies like lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tanks and rivers were treated as community resource or asset over the centuries. In urban areas also such water bodies played an important role as a source of drinking water, absorption of flood water and a conduit for ground water recharge. They were being nurtured, protected, conserved and managed by the active participation of the local community without any code of conduct or rule. In turn, these water bodies have been catering the local human and livestock populations. The introduction of public water supply and ground water development through tube wells and hand pumps in the modern times, coupled with urbanization and industrialization induced pollution, a tectonic shift in the attitude of the people towards these water bodies has been witnessed. Both locals as well as the government have started neglecting this asset and have stopped caring, nurturing and conserving these community resources. Mushrooming urban, industrial and infrastructure development has further changed the status of these water bodies from community resources to a mere dumping ground or sink for solid wastes, construction debris, domestic sewage, industrial effluents, religious offering etc. resulting in severe degradation in the quality of such resources.

India has had abundant supply of water resources. However, from being a water abundant country India is gradually progressing towards water scarcity due to increasing population pressure, urbanization and uncontrolled growth. At present it is sustaining 18 per cent of world population with 4 per cent of global water

resources. Therefore, management of water resources has assumed great importance. Today availability of water resources is a major issue and is a big challenge facing our country.

In order to revive, restore and rehabilitate the traditional water bodies, the Government of India launched a Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies which has multiple objectives like comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, environmental benefits through improved water use efficiency by promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water, community participation and self-supporting system for sustainable management for each water body, capacity Building of communities in better water management and development of tourism, cultural activities, etc. by providing Central Grant to State Governments under a Pilot Scheme directly linked to agriculture during the remaining period of X<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in January 2005. Keeping in view the benefits arising out of the implementation of the scheme, it was extended to XII Plan as well. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) since February, 2013 for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the 11 country in a holistic and integrated manner. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various activities for conservation of wetlands and lakes, which also include a small component of lake front development and beautification, especially in urban lakes.

The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by MoWR, RD&GR advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of

rainfall and other management measures. Further, the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2012-13) in their 16<sup>th</sup> Report on “Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies” also substantiated that *encroachment on water bodies is threatening the existence of a large number of water bodies and throwing consequent challenges of depleting ground water resources, occurrence of devastating floods in urban areas as well as water scarcity. Afore-said Committee suggested steps required to remove encroachment and to restore the water bodies.*

In recent years several metro cities such as Mumbai and Chennai have witnessed unprecedented flood. Encroachment of river bed is one of the reasons of flooding since it reduces the desired waterway of the river. Inadequacies of flood protection works, reduction in the water holding capacity of natural reservoirs in the basin due to progressive siltation, breaching of river banks, raising of river bed caused by deposition of silt are also the reasons. Encroachments happen due to number of local factors, thus issue is to be looked into by concerned State Government as per the prevailing rules and regulations of the respective State/UT.

*As per MoWR, RD & GR, total number of water bodies have declined in the States which may be attributed to (i) increase in population and density of population per square kilometer; (ii) change in land use pattern; (iii) shift from paddy based agriculture to cash crop cultivation; (iv) depletion of ground water; (v) rapid Urbanization; (vi) unplanned urbanization and development activities; (vii) boom in construction activity; (viii) new water bodies have been developed to meet the additional requirement of water for drinking water and irrigation arising due to increase in population; (ix) some of the water bodies mainly, wells in southern group of islands were lost due to submergence of coastal area during tsunami in 2004.*

NITI Aayog based on a study warning that India is facing its 'worst' water crisis in history and that demand for potable water will outstrip supply by 2030 if remedial steps are not taken. Nearly 600 million people faced high to extreme water stress. Also, made predictions that twenty-one cities, including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting 100 million people. If matters are to continue, there will be a 6% loss in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2050. Moreover, critical groundwater resources, which accounted for 40% of India's water supply, are being depleted at "unsustainable" rates and up to 70% of India's water supply is "contaminated" 'Therefore, *water resource available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.*

*Therefore, existing scenario necessitates formulation of guidelines for restoration of water bodies keeping in view (i) to make pollution free water bodies and to meet the desired water quality criteria; (ii) to preserve excess water during monsoon, (iii) to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies (iv) to serve and enhance ground water recharge; (v) increased availability of water for different intended purposes etc., These guidelines are only indicative guidelines and limited to restoration of ponds, lakes, polluted rivers or streams and divided into two parts i.e., stagnated surface water bodies such as ponds, lakes and rolling surface water bodies such as rivers or streams. However, concerned stakeholders are advised to conduct detailed gap analysis to enable to include related action plans for restoration of water bodies for ensuring compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 10.05.2019. For understanding aspects relating to restoration of water bodies, the documents already published or issued by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development also be referred as given at Sl. No. 7 References of these indicative guidelines.*

This requires an understanding on the status of the water bodies, their suitable use, need for management and conservation so that they serve as a good

resource for future, potential strategies for long-term management especially in the urban areas, which are facing severe water shortage. It should include (i) Recognition Phase, (ii) Restoration Phase; (iii) Protection Phase; (iv) Improvement Phase and (v) Sustenance phase

## 2. Recognition Phase

Identification and recognition of the problem (inventory of existing and lost water bodies (due to encroachment, pollution, diversion etc.), analysis of cause of the problem and its effect and development of alternative solutions of problem as detailed below: -

### 2.1 Collection and maintenance of historical information relating to the water bodies

Based on the records available or remote sensing data or GIS maps, interaction with the public living in the vicinity of the water body, following information relating to the water bodies should be collected and records maintained by the concerned department in the State/UT: -

#### 2.1.1 Stagnated water bodies such as ponds/lakes

**A. Geographical details of the water body:** - GPS Location and address of the water body, size or dimensions, area, elevation above mean sea level, ownership of the water body, boundaries with earmarking, map of water body (Digital map or remote sensing or satellite map over the years/National Wetland Atlas) with salient features

**B. Hydrological description of the water body:** - area, category of lake or pond (natural or man-made), average and maximum depth of stored water (during monsoon and non-monsoon period), total storage capacity, main source of water (rainfall/groundwater seepage/catchment

runoff/direct or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek), water permanence ( permanent or intermittent), destination of excess water from pond or lake, purpose used to serve (like drinking water source, fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, recreational and aquatic sports, ground water recharge, act as a sink for sediments, habitat for noteworthy animal species, migratory birds or any other purpose), status of lakes or ponds in terms of % open water and aquatic vegetation.

**C. *Catchment Description***

- Details on natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation.
- Major Towns, total population living around the water body, any sewage contribution from the towns, total sewage generation, total no. of existing STPs and their treatment capacities, if any.
- Major industrial clusters or estates contributing to pollution in water body, total no. of industries (sector-wise), sector-wise total industrial effluent generation, existing industrial effluent treatment capacity [(both captive and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)], if any.
- Total waste generation (waste like municipal solid waste, plastic waste, industrial hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste), existing provision for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal practices in the vicinity;
- Any other relevant information such as: - (i) Declared Wetland Ramsar sites, (ii) Bio-diversity details such as flora and fauna biodiversity (list of plant species, list of animal species, species of conservation significance (rare, endangered, threatened, endemic species), major plant invasive alien species and extent of invasion, major animal invasive alien species and extent of invasion.

### 2.1.2 River or streams

**A. *Digital map*** of river under consideration with its tributaries showing salient features.

**B. *Geographical and Hydrological description of polluted river***

Origin of the river and confluence with any other water body, length of travel of the river before confluence with any other water body, velocity of flow (in m/sec), average cross-sectional area (in m<sup>2</sup>), average depth of flow (in m) during monsoon and non-mon-soon period, volume of flow or discharge (in m<sup>3</sup>/sec), tributaries of the river under consideration for restoration, GPS location details of all the tributaries and drains confluence with the river or stream; drains or channels contributing to river pollution;

**C. *Catchment description***

- Purpose used to serve by the river or streams
- Major towns along the banks of the river, town-wise total population (with projection for the next 20 years), total water consumption (both supply by local or urban bodies and the ground water consumption), total sewage generation pattern, no. of STPs and the treatment capacity.
- Major industrial estates or clusters along the banks of the river, Industry-sector –wise no. of industries, total water consumption, total industrial effluent generation and existing mechanism for treatment of industrial effluent.
- GPS location details of STPs, CETPs and their capacities, if any
- Ground water status, its utilization and the quality.

- Agricultural practices and the control measures with respect to agricultural runoff.
- Flora and fauna including biodiversity etc.

*Also, water being state subject, the State Government or Union Territory Administration should assign the task of maintaining historical records pertaining to each water body to concerned Department in the State/UT and also to designate one responsible Department to enable to take necessary remedial actions as and when situation demands.*

## **2.2 Digital Mapping of all the collected information**

All the collected information to be located on the map and such details to be periodically updated and maintained by the concerned department in the State/UT.

- 3. Restoration Phase** includes declaring the 'designated best use' in order to formulate strategies and to decide degree of treatment required for restoration of such water body, if required, selection of best solution to problems identified and application of the solution to the problems of the land which vary from case-to-case, to achieve the designated best use water goals as detailed below: -.

### **3.1 Designation of water body for its use by the State/UT**

The landscape of India is dotted with large number of lakes, reservoirs and wetlands. Historically, the water bodies such as ponds or lakes have met water demands of the population for centuries and a community management system had sustained them for a long period of time.

In a water body or its part, water is subjected to several types of uses. Depending on the types of uses and activities, water quality criteria have been specified to determine its suitability for a particular purpose. Among the various

types of users there is one use that demands highest level of water quality or purity and that is termed as “Designated Best Use” in that stretch of water body. Based on this, water quality requirements have been specified for different uses in terms of primary water quality criteria. The Primary Water Quality Criteria for bathing water already prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

*Every pond, lake, river or stream falling under the jurisdiction of the concerned Department of the State Government or UT Administration is required to declare for its ‘designated best use’ in order to formulate strategies and to decide degree of treatment required for restoration of such water body, if required. In the absence of such information, it would be difficult for the regulatory authorities to formulate the strategies to be prepared in case restoration of such water bodies is required.*

Water being the State subject, such list of water bodies with designated best use with all the relevant information collected by the concerned Department of the State/UT Administration is required to be submitted to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as well as MoEF & CC, MoWR, RD & GR.

### **3.2 National Restoration Goals (Ponds, Lakes and Rivers)**

‘Water quality criteria-designated best use’ water quality parameters as given at **Annexure-I** is required to be followed as ‘National Restoration Goals (for Ponds, Lakes or Rivers)’. However, this national restoration goals or criteria given at Annexure-I is only indicative and national restoration goals issued from time to time need to be followed for restoration of water bodies.

Monitored water quality of the water body (lakes and ponds) for relevant parameters (monitored at least 8 times in a year) (average mean value) is compared with the ‘National Restoration Goals’. In case of ponds or lakes, if the monitored water quality of the selected water body is complying at least i.e.,

6 out of 8 times to the designated best use water quality parameters, then such pond or lake is fit for the 'designated best use' and if not then requires remedial measures for its restoration. *This criterion is applicable only in case of ponds and lakes.*

*In case of rivers or streams, the criteria issued from time to time by CPCB for categorization of monitoring location need to be followed and accordingly, the strategies to be formulated for its restoration to achieve at least bathing water quality criteria. Criteria for categorization of river monitoring location is ~~are~~ given in **Annexure-II**. **This criterion is to screen the potential locations having pollution (w.r.t bathing water quality parameters i.e., BOD and Faecal Coliform only) and requires more comprehensive examination to identify all the possible sources of pollution.***

### **3.3 Steps to be followed for restoration of stagnated polluted ponds or lakes**

Conservation and restoration requires a systematic and comprehensive plan to study selective and representative freshwater ecosystems. Details of the study should include the status of ponds or lakes or rivers, their suitable use, management and conservation so that they serve as a good resource for future use and formulation of strategies for long-term management especially in the urban areas.

#### **3.3.1 World Lake Vision**

The World Lake Vision has been developed by International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC), Japan (<https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/pubs/>), in collaboration with UNEP , aiming at illuminating the growing crisis in management of lake ecosystem, articulating principles to guide the transition towards managing lakes for their sustainable use and to provide a practical blueprint for ensuring long-term health of lakes and integrity of their survival and economic development. The Seven Principles of Sustainable Lake Management are:

- A harmonious relationship between humans and nature is essential for the sustainable use of lakes.
- A lake drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use.
- A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of lake degradation is essential.
- Policy development and decision making for lake management should be based on sound science and best available information.
- The management of lakes for their sustainable use requires the resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.
- Citizens and other stakeholders should be encouraged to participate meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems.
- Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential for sustainable lake use.

The restoration of any water body should be considered only based on the needs and its utilities. *General steps to be followed for restoration of water bodies includes following: -*

### **3.3.2 Assessment of water quality of the selected water body**

Water quality of all the designated best use water bodies are required to be monitored for relevant parameters and as per frequency prescribed under 'guidelines for water quality monitoring 2017' by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). *Wherever, frequency is not suggested, water bodies are required to be monitored following the standard protocols for collection of samples by the concerned department at least once in a month or but not less than 08 months in a year ( covering pre and post-monsoon period)*

### 3.3.3 Need for restoration of water body

The monitored values of the water body is analyzed based on the criteria suggested under these guidelines or criteria issued from time to time by CPCB for identification of polluted lakes or ponds or rivers or streams and decision be taken for restoration of water body. The criteria suggested for river monitoring location is to use for initial screening and identification of potential hotspots on the river. A comprehensive examination of water quality is required for identifying sources.

### 3.3.4 Identification of sources of pollution, quantification and assessing detailed gap analysis

*Following steps to be followed for identification of sources of pollution, its quantification and for carrying out detailed gap analysis*

#### **A. Desk Review and Reconnaissance Survey**

Identification of various sources contributing to pollution in ponds or lakes—need to be carried out based on desk survey (available information or data/ google map/ historical records) and physical reconnaissance survey (based on physical visual observations, interactions with the local public etc.,) for identification and ascertaining the sources of pollution of ponds or lakes. All the possible sources of pollution should be identified which may be

- open channels or drainage channels contributing untreated sewage or untreated or partially treated effluent discharge from existing sewage treatment plant in the vicinity (or)
- any untreated industrial effluent discharges either from the individual industry or any common effluent treatment plant (CETP) located in the vicinity (or)

- improper disposal of solid waste (plastic waste/ municipal solid waste/industrial hazardous waste/sludges from septic tanks or sewage treatment plants (STPs) or hazardous waste disposal from common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) (or)
- Run off from nearby agricultural fields, if any.
- Social and cultural misuse of ponds or lakes by local communities especially for immersion of idols during festival seasons.
- Any open-defecation around the ponds or lakes by the people living in the vicinity due to lack of sanitary facilities in their dwellings or colonies and fencing all around such water body.
- Physical condition of weed growth and necessity for dredging- Aquatic plants growing in ponds and lakes are beneficial for fish and wildlife as they provide food, dissolved oxygen, and spawning and nesting habitat for fish and waterfowl. Aquatic plants can trap excessive nutrients and detoxify chemicals. However, dense growths (over 25% of the surface area) of algae and other water plants can cause (i) Fish kills; (ii) Fish flavor problems; (iii) Pond water odor problems; (iv) Drinking water taste problem and (v) Stunted fish growth.
- Silting or sediments in the ponds or lakes due to improper disposal of waste including construction and demolition waste or silt contribution from drainage channels which reduces storage capacity and accumulation of contaminated sludges.
- Status of aesthetic conditions around the water body
- Condition of the banks or bunds, spill over (provision to ensure smooth flow of excess floods on downstream especially during monsoon period) or flood channels including obstructions if any.

- Encroachment of waterbodies due to urbanization
- Condition of Eutrophication of lakes or ponds due to inadequate measures (due to indiscriminate discharge of Industrial effluents, run-off from agricultural fields, refuse and discharge of sewage, domestic wastes like food remnants, soaps, detergents cause depleted levels of dissolved oxygen in water lead to a situation where other aquatic life-forms cannot survive).
- Available In-situ available technological options for restoration of ponds or lakes (such as aeration, bio-remediation) in lakes or plants)

## **B. Detailed gap analysis**

Detailed gap analysis to be made w.r.t municipal sewage, industrial effluent and waste management with a projection of at least 15 to 20 years, existing infrastructure for management of municipal sewage, industrial effluents and waste management in the catchment area of the water body under consideration for its restoration including volumetric flow details of all the channels or drains contributing to pollution in water body, as detailed below: -

- **Sewage management:** - Total population (with projected population at least for the next 20 years) living around the water body, total water consumption (taking into account both water supply by local/urban bodies as well as ground water consumption), total sewage generation (with projected generation quantities), total no. of existing STPs and their treatment capacities and the observed gap with regard to the sewage management (gap may be estimated in the catchment of waterbody).

- **Industrial effluent management:** - Industrial clusters or estates contributing to pollution in water bodies, total no. of industries, estimation of total water consumption by the industries, total industrial effluent generation, existing treatment capacity (both captive and common effluent treatment plants (CETPs), gap in industrial effluent management and the requirement for captive or common effluent treatment plants
- **Waste Management:** - waste-wise total waste generation, existing provisions for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal (in compliance to the concerned rules) with their capacities and waste-wise gap analysis and the requirements for their management

**C. Identification of other associated issues which requires attention as a part of restoration of pond or lake**

Apart from identification of all possible pollution sources, detailed gap analysis, additional measures required on case-to-case basis to be identified especially in case of ponds or lakes w.r.t the following aspects: -

- Buffer Zone development maintenance and the existing activities within the buffer zone.
- Feasibility for Bio-diversity park in case adequate land is available in the vicinity of ponds or lakes.
- Greenery development in the vicinity of the ponds or lakes.
- Introduction of recreation facilities such as paddle boats, building jetty.
- Machinery and the man power requirement for maintenance of

the restored water body.

- Existing provision for disposal of waste arising from the desiltation and de-weeding activity of a pond or lake.
- Awareness and training requirements.
- Any other related measures required also be analyzed for inclusion of such actions while making action plans for restoration of water body (E.g., aesthetic point of view, bins for rubbish management which may be generated due to visitors).

4. **Protection Phase** that takes care of the general health of the water body and ensures normal functioning. A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of waterbody degradation is essential.

#### 4.1 Preparation of action plans

Action plans to be prepared based on the historical information collected, desk review, reconnaissance survey conducted, detailed gap analysis for ensuring additional measures required for restoration of water body (vary from case-to-case) covering both direct and indirect measures with specific time targets and the organization responsible for implementation of action plans with budget estimates. Action plans should include covering following aspects: -

- A. Sewage Management:** - for management of sewage inflow if any (which is causing eutrophication of lake or pond) by having adequate infrastructure for treatment of sewage through adequate capacity of sewage treatment plants (STPs) or combination of other low cost treatment technologies for ensuring discharge norms notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and same should be ensured by an individual generator of sewage as well as by the concerned local or urban body.

**B. Industrial effluent management:** - for management of industrial effluent inflow by having adequate infrastructure for treatment of industrial effluent in the form of captive industrial effluent treatment plants or through common effluent treatment plants by the respective industry contributing to the pollution of water bodies and same also should be ensured by the respective State Industrial Development Corporations or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Adoption of state-of-the technologies for production processes and for ensuring treatment of generated industrial effluent (feasibility adoption of zero liquid discharge).

**C. Management of waste**

- Adequate infrastructure should be ensured for management of wastes (such as municipal solid waste, industrial hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste, plastic waste, e-waste) in accordance with the respective provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, by all the concerned.
- Periodic physical removal of improperly disposed wastes (such as municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, plastic waste, industrial hazardous waste, human and animal night soils) by the concerned local or urban body.

**D. De-siltation**

- Periodic removal of nutrient enriched accumulated sludges in ponds and lakes helps in ground water recharge potential, removal of contaminated sediments as well as increases storage capacity of lakes or ponds.

- Sediments removed from the ponds or lakes should be stored in a designated area (till moisture is completely drained out) at a suitable distance away from ponds or lakes and such dried sediments should be removed immediately so that sediments will not become a part of ponds or lakes once again especially in the event of any rain fall. Depending on the characteristics, such sediments after draining may be used as manure (complying to the manure quality prescribed under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time or disposed of in accordance with the relevant provisions notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

#### **E. De-weeding**

- **Periodic dredging** (once in three months) of 80 % of dense and thickly covered aquatic plants viz., floating plants such as algae, duckweed, watermeal, water hyacinth; submerged plants such as milfoil, hydrilla, water lettuce, curly-leaf pondweed, clasping-leaf pondweed, coontail, sago pondweed, water lily, water shield etc., bottom sediment, and associated nutrients should be carried out. De-weeding methods include: -
  - **Preventive measures**
    - such as proper design and construction of ponds or lakes including levelling and smoothing of banks
  - **Manual or physical control measures**
    - Manual or physical control measures such as non-chemical and non-motorized measures be taken for removal of weeds (manual harvesting) using hand pulling, rakes, cutters, benthic barriers, drawdown, aeration, shading and weed rollers as these measures are typically very low, however, such measures

are labor intensive and are therefore better suited to small, less established weed populations. Hand pulling and raking may result in turbid or murky water and may create plant fragments that can subsequently spread to new sites.

➤ **Mechanical control measures**

- Using motor-driven under water weed cutters or floating weeds, rotovators essentially large-scale underwater rototillers for tilling up lake or pond sediments as well as to chop and loosen plant roots, or draglines (in case of underwater pond or lake dredging) (or) dry-land excavation machinery such as bulldozers (in case of drained ponds or lakes) shall be used (or)
- Limiting the amount of sunlight available to aquatic plants by floating black plastic sheeting on the water surface (or) use of dark-colored and nontoxic water dyes (such as nigrosine, aniline and aqua-shade)

➤ **Biological controls** i.e., introducing aquatic animals and plants that eat or compete with waterweeds. Herbivorous animals (those that eat plants) include a wide variety of insects, snails, crayfish, tadpoles, turtles, fish (sterile, triploid grass carp), ducks, geese, and swans which can be stocked in ponds or lakes to consume aquatic plant.

➤ **Application of common aquatic herbicides for control of lake or pond weeds**

Use of herbicides is not recommended as it may kill fish in ponds or lakes. Herbicides should be used in a controlled and systematic way under the supervision of the expert and general herbicides that may be used for weed control are as given below-

- *For Algae (microscopic, filamentous, Chara) control- Herbicides such as copper sulfate, copper chelates, endothall,, simazine)*
- *Submerged Plants (coontail, watermilfoil, pondweeds such as sago, curlyleaf, leafy) control- Herbicides such as Endothall, Diquat, simazine, fluridone may be used*
- *Free-floating plants (duckweed, watermeal) control:- Herbicides such as Diquat, simazine may be used*
- *Rooted-floating plants such as (waterlilies, spanerdock) control- Herbicides such as Glyphosate and 2,4,-D may be used*
- *Emergent plants (cattails, perennial grasses, and broadleaves) control: - Herbicides such as Glyphosate may be used*

**F. Prohibition of discharges or disposal of waste or washing activity and action against violators**

- Ban on discharge of industrial effluent or sewage or waste (such as municipal solid waste or industrial hazardous waste or plastic waste or construction and demolition waste or sludges from septic tanks/ STPs/CETPs) into lakes or ponds or drainage channels connected with ponds or lakes or open defecation in the vicinity as well as washing of clothes or wading of cattle
- Stringent actions be taken against violating industry by the SPCB/PCC as per provisions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as well as Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

- Levying of fine or Environmental Compensation on the violators for improper disposal of sewage or industrial effluent or wastes into lakes or ponds.

**G. Stabilization of earthen bunds and the drainage channels as well as silt and soil erosion control measures**

- Stabilization of earthen embankments, shore line protection with vegetative or rock riprap to avoid soil erosion and the inflow drainage channels with the stone revetment or pitching so as to avoid rapid seepage or leakages
- All the inflow drainage channels should be provided with suitable silt barriers or sediment traps or sediment detention basins at suitable intervals for control of silt especially during monsoon.
- Also, at all the outfalls of drainage channels, suitable strains or traps should be provided to control inflow of all the floating materials and periodic removal of floating materials should be ensured.

**H. Protection drainage basin including preservation of drainage channels**

A lake or pond drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake or pond use. A long-term, preventive approach for preventing the causes of degradation is essential.

- Historically the drainage channels which used to carry natural runoff from the drainage basin and presently carrying either untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent or both and contributing to pollution of water bodies eventually due to encroachment in view of urbanization. All such drainage channels need to be restored by interventions such as (i) stoppage of inflow of untreated municipal

sewage or industrial effluent. If required, interaction and diversion of untreated sewage or industrial effluent from such drainage channels by routing through properly designed dedicated sewerage network to ensure conveyance and for ensuring treatment and disposal through STPs/CETPs. Feasibility of in-situ treatment of treated sewage and industrial effluent within drainage channels and prior to the inflow into the water bodies also be explored by the concerned authorities.

- Major channels running from the larger watersheds should be identified based on the historical data and such drainage channels should be preserved and protected with suitable buffer land without any impervious cover. This aspect should be ensured by the State Local/ Urban Development/Town Planning authorities while planning or expansion of a locality.

#### **I. Removal of encroachments and blockades**

- The Stat Government or UT Administration should maintain records pertaining to the boundaries of each pond or lake in the respective State/UT and necessary steps should be taken and ensured removal of all encroachments in the water body spread area/water body boundary as and when required.
- Removal of encroachments in the drainage channels should be carried out periodically to facilitates enhancement in aeration naturally in the water body
- Refrain from granting any consent for establishment for large scale projects in the catchment areas.

- Pond or lake boundary should be provided with fence (permanent / temporary fencing) to avoid unauthorized entry.

#### **J. Flood Control Measures**

- Excess floods from drainage basin be controlled with a provision of properly designed 'spill way' with a provision of controlled gates for smooth flow of excess water or run off during monsoon.
- Remove all encroachments (lake bed, storm water drains) to prevent calamities related to floods and to facilitate inter connectivity of water bodies.
- Removal all blockades at inlet or outlets should be ensured to avoid stagnation or blockage of storm water.

**5. Improvement phase** that deals with overall improvement in the water body and its uses including resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.

#### **5.1 Adoption of In-situ techniques for in-situ remediation of ponds or lakes**

##### **A. *Physical treatment approaches***

Aeration (using surface aerators or , submerged aerators or a combination of both may be used to increase the dissolved oxygen in the water body, which is used by microorganisms to degrade the pollutants. Aeration also aids in mixing the different thermal layers of the water body, resulting in de-stratification, exposing the lower-most layers to atmospheric air. The need and extent of aeration is calculated based on the water quality parameters, depth of water body, ambient temperatures, wind conditions

etc.). Apart from aeration, methods such as wastewater diversion, periodic de-weeding and sediment dredging, proper maintenance of drainage channels or feeder channels also helps in increase in dissolved oxygen)

### **B. Chemical treatment approaches**

Flocculation using chemicals like alum and neutralizing chemicals especially during acidification (increase in pH level of the stagnated water body)

### **C. In-situ techniques**

- *Using aquatic plants* (Macrophytes such as water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*), Whorl-leaf watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), common reed (*Phragmites communis*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) and canna (*Canna indica*)
- *Using aquatic animals* such as clams, snails and other filter-feeding shellfish
- *Using biological techniques* may be used to decompose, transform and absorb water pollutants. However, concentration and frequency of dosing of the microbial cultures is decided based on the volume of the water body, water quality parameters, ambient temperatures and extent of algal growth [as per literature (i) an enzyme namely Phycoplus and the nutrients are mixed thoroughly and sprayed into the pond within 2-3 weeks' time significance difference may be seen; (ii) treatment method based on hydroponics technique that cleans the lake by absorbing nutrients dissolved in the water and thereby supporting living species inside the lake; (iii) floating

treatment wetlands (FTW) which are artificial islands made of chemically inert materials, gravel having floating characteristics with plants that stay afloat on the lake or ponds such as wetland plants, water hyacinth, mosquito repellents and ornamental plants like cattails, bulrush, citronella, canna, hibiscus, fountain grass, flowering herbs, tulsi and ashwagandha) which helps in cleaning the lake or pond through hydroponics system, (iv) Introduction of mixture of nutrients to grow algae formed by diatoms (the most basic, single-cell life form found in water bodies) which helps in release of oxygen into water and in turn aerobic bacteria present in water body helps to break down the organic matter and convert the pollutants to base constituents and also reduces odors from the lakes or ponds. The diatoms are eaten by zooplanktons that are, in turn, consumed by fish].

## 5.2 Drainage basin management

- Drainage basin management includes control of non-point sources, structural and land treatment measures (regular monitoring of structures and systems and carrying out necessary rehabilitation and modernization programmes), interception and diversion of nutrients, sediments control (terracing, contour farming, grassed water ways, prior to reaching stagnated water body.
- Crop management, crop residue management and creation of shelter belts, good Irrigation practices, run off control provisions from agriculture runoff laden with excess fertilizers and pesticides

### 5.3 Green or Buffer Zone

- Buffer Zone around a lake or pond (at least 50 to 100 m periphery) should be maintained as green belt zone or no activity zone and no activity is allowed within the buffer zone by the concerned Departments in the State/UT. In case, any activity presently existing within the buffer zone (50 to 100 m), such as residential or commercial or industrial activity should take necessary measures to prevent discharge of any wastes into the water body.
- Within the buffer zone, no impervious cover is allowed and mainly plantation with a dense population of deeply rooted plants, trees, shrubs and grasses should be created so as to absorb nutrients (which promotes aquatic plant growth and a shift in the water quality ) that comes directly from the anthropogenic activities.

### 5.4 Creation of biodiversity environment

In case the water body happens to be a site for the visit by migratory birds the number and type of trees by the side of the water body and water channels have also to be monitored to ensure adequate shelter as well as suitable environment for egg laying and propagation of bird species.

### 5.5 Monitoring of Implementation of action plans for restoration of ponds or lakes

The action plans are to be prepared and submitted to CPCB for seeking approval. The action-plan should include activity-wise action points, specific time lines, organization responsible for implementation, budget estimates as well as Program Evaluation and Review Technique (**PERT**) chart for implementation of action plans within the specified timelines, Upon approval of action plans for restoration

of ponds or lakes, thereafter, execution of action plans to begin and to be mentioned on monthly basis by the Monitoring Committee to be constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Environment) of the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration. The monitoring committee should review the progress on implementation of the action plans at least once in three months and apprise the Chief Secretary of the State/UT periodically.

A model lake restoration technique is given at **Figure 1** and a model flow chart for restoration of Ponds or Lakes is given in **Figure 2**.

LAKE OR POND RESTORATION TECHNIQUES

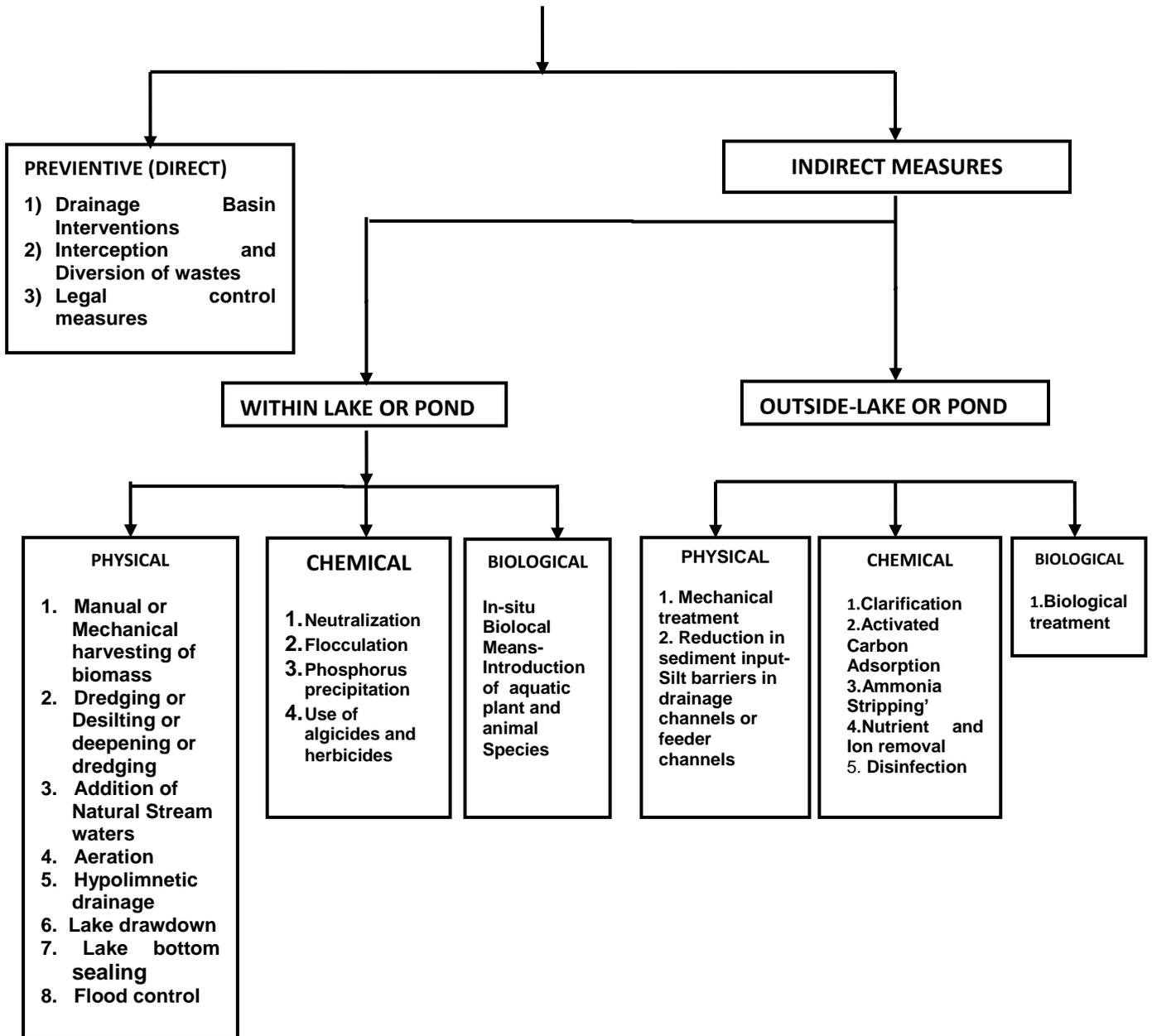


Figure 1. A Model Lake or Pond Restoration Technique

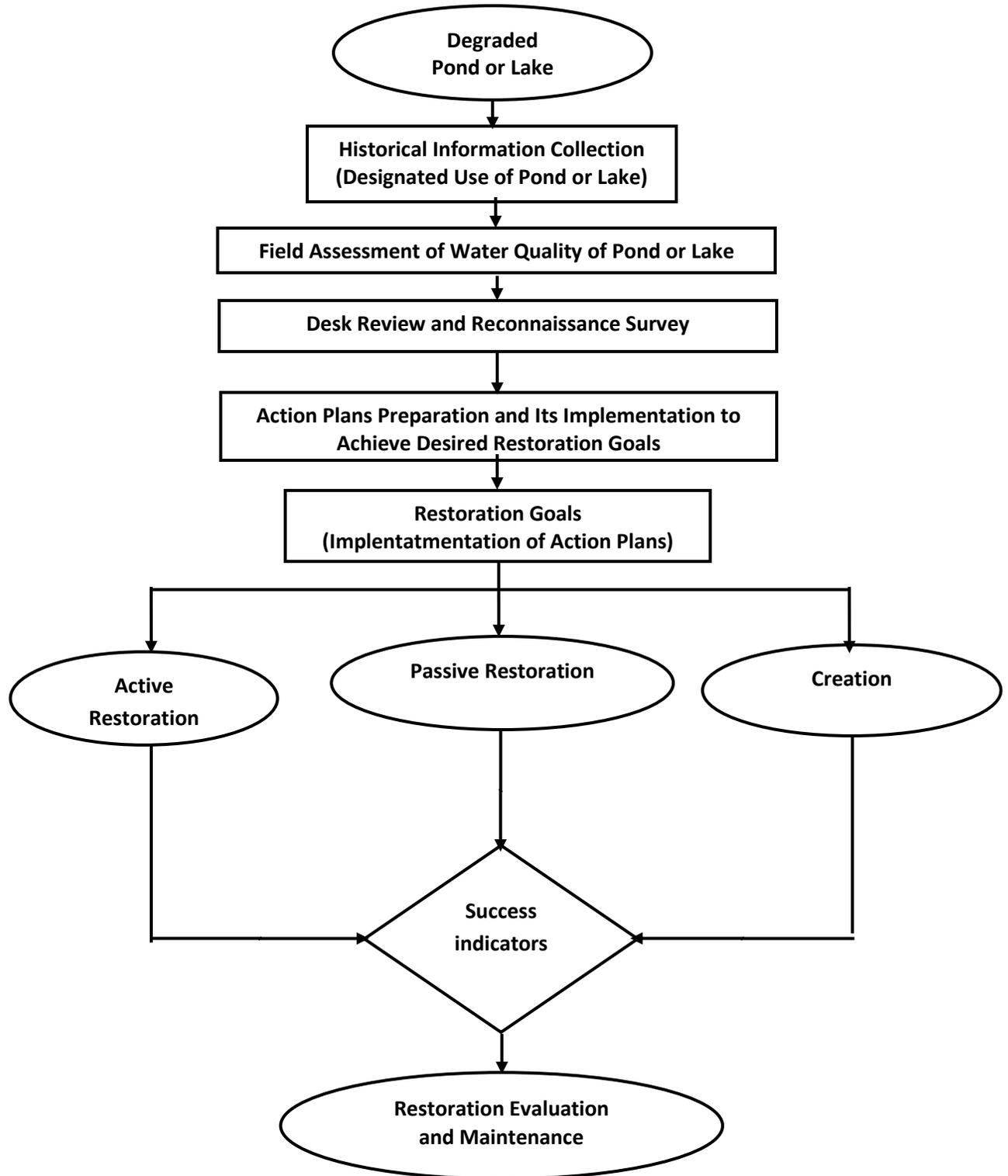


Figure 2. Model Flow Chart for Restoration of Pond or Lake

## 5.6 Steps involved in preparation of Action Plan for rejuvenation of polluted river stretches

### A. Background Information (Refer to Sl. No. 2.1.2)

- (i) Digital map of identified polluted river with its tributaries
- (ii) Geographical and hydrological description of polluted river
- (iii) Catchment description- uses of river, towns, cities and villages, industries (sector-wise no. of industries), ground water status and its utilisation, agricultural practices, flora and fauna etc.

### B. Water Quality of River and Its Tributaries

- (i) Water quality of river and its tributaries ( at least for five years)
- (ii) Quality assigned as per modified Water Quality Criteria (**Annexure-I**)

### C. Identification of Causes of Pollution in Catchment Area of the River

#### ➤ Industrial Pollution

- (i) List of water polluting industries, industry sector-wise: water consumption, effluent generation and quantity of industrial effluent discharged into river
- (ii) Status on granting of Consent under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (iii) Status on granting of authorization under the Hazardous & Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended (as applicable)
- (iv) Compliance status and action taken (Placing in public domain)
- (v) Final disposal mode of treated industrial effluents (i.e., disposal on land or drain or ZLD or drain connected to CETP etc.,)
- (vi) Performance status of captive Effluent Treatment Plants (if applicable)
- (vii) Existing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and their performance status.
- (viii) Regulation of small scale industries/tiny units'/service units discharging effluents/sludge disposal into drains/landfill or any other mode of disposal

#### ➤ Ground water management

- (i) Status of ground water level-reserves in the catchment area of river under consideration
- (ii) Blocks identified as over exploited, critical, semi-critical and safe (as per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) if any)

- (iii) Status of permissions granted by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to the industries and other Development projects in the catchment area of river.
- (i) Compliance of conditions stipulated by CGWB and subsequently by SPCB.
- (ii) Ground water sources (Hand –pumps, Wells, Tube Wells) identified in the catchment area of the river and the characteristics (at least for the period of two years);
- (iii) Ground water sources (Hand –pumps, Wells, Tube Wells) identified as non-potable for human consumption in river stretch with Geo-genic/or polluted due to industries.
- (iv) Compliance on ground water charging imposed by Rain Water Harvesting Mechanism.
- (v) Existing mechanism for supply of potable water to the human population in the affected areas.
- (vi) Health deformities /clinical reports in polluted river stretch areas in view of ground water contamination.

➤ **Sewage treatment and disposal: -**

- (i) Cities, towns and villages located on the bank of river stretches discharging sewage effluents through drains into the river.
- (ii) Quantification and pollution load of sewage generated by a city/town/village.
- (iv) Status of septage management.
- (v) Listing of drains carrying sewage and trade effluents joining river and determining flow and characteristics with details of catchment contributing sources (drainage maps from major /minor irrigation development of State/or local body).
- (vi) Existing sewage treatment capacities and performance of Sewage Treatment Plants and their compliance Status
- (vii) Final mode of disposal of treated sewage as well as sludge management

➤ **Waste management in the catchment area of river: -**

- (i) Area-wise Hazardous waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure.
- (ii) Area-wise Status on municipal solid waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure
- (iii) Area-wise Status on bio-medical waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure
- (iv) Any other waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure

➤ **River catchment information**

- (i) Regulation of Flood Plain Zone
- (ii) Encroachment in Flood Plain Zone
- (iii) Plantation status
- (iv) Flow data of river/tributary

➤ **Gap Analysis and Identification of the problems in the identified polluted river catchment: -**

- (i) Sewage generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for sewage management
- (ii) Industrial effluent generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for industrial effluent management
- (iii) Waste generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities, designed life of the treatment and disposal facilities as applicable and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for waste management
- (iv) Any other relevant issues

*(Note: - All the details such as river and its tributaries, area-wise population, sources and water consumption quantities, sewage generation, existing infrastructure for sewage management and the gaps observed, area-wise industries (industry sector-wise no. of industries), sources of water and water consumption quantities (industry-sector-wise), industrial effluent generation, existing infrastructure for treatment ( like Captive ETPs, CETPs), final mode of disposal of industrial effluents, waste generation and its management with existing infrastructure, characteristics of river and its tributaries, identified contaminated ground water resource areas has to be detailed in the map preferably a digital map)*

**D. The River Rejuvenation Action Plan:-**

After having complete based information as detailed under earlier paras A to D above, Action Plans on each Activity with time-lines can be framed. The key components of action plan may follow the suggested points as given the Table below:

S. No	Key Activity and Components		Agency to perform the task	Proposed Specific Time Frame for implementation of action plan
1	<b>Industrial Pollution Control</b>			
	(a)	Inventorisation of water polluting industries	SPCB	
	(b)	Grant of consents	SPCB	
	(c)	Compliance verification	SPCB/ District Magistrate (DM)	
	(d)	Planning for CETP (as applicable)	SPCB+ State Industries Department or of Industries	
	(e)	Insisting on ZLD measures, recycling/reuse of treated industrial effluents	SPCB	
	(f)	Prohibition of disposal of effluents into drains except during rainy season subject to complying to effluent discharge norms for disposal in surface water.	SPCB + DM	
	(g)	Covering small and tiny units and not allowing discharge of effluents either individually or combined	SPCB+ Local Body/ Urban Body	
	(h)	Publishing list of defaulting industries in local newspapers and involving public in reporting deliberate discharges (without entering in the premises-backyard water and reporting running of industry against the closure orders.	SPCB + DM	
	(i)	Hazardous or Non Hazardous Waste Management Plan and no dumps anywhere except at identified locations	SPCB + DM	
	(j)	Reporting Non-Compliance of CGWB	SPCB +	

		conditions and closure of Non complying units.	CGWB	
	(k)	Levying compensation or fines for non-compliances as empowered to UPPCB under the Hon'ble NGT Order Dtd. 13/07/2017 in Ganga Matter in case of Tanneries.	SPCB	
	(l)	Other Action as relevant	SPCB + Concerned Agency of State	
<b>2</b>	<b>Ground Water Protection</b>			
	(a)	Declaration of Polluted Blocks	CGWB	
	(b)	Embargo on Water pollution /over-abstraction of industries as per block status	CGWB	
	(c)	Rain water harvesting	Local Body + DM	
	(d)	Identification of Geo-genic contamination (as applicable)	CGWB	
	(e)	Identification of industries discharging industrial effluent illegally and levying fine on such industries including closure of such industries	SPCB + CGWB	
	(f)	Remediation of contaminated ground water (due to discharge of industrial /sewage) with the recovered funds from the default industry	SPCB + CGWB	
	(g)	Capping of contaminated tube wells and Potable water supply through alternate measures in the affected areas of groundwater	Water Supply Department	
<b>3</b>	<b>Sewage Management</b>			
	(a)	Identification of cities, towns and villages discharging sewage into river/tributary	State Local and Urban Development and Executing Agencies	
	(b)	Identifying drains joining river and their quantification and characterizations of pollution load		
	(c)	Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for interception and diversion ( I & D) of drains to sewage treatment plant (STP) for which suitable site to be identified and plan for utilization of treated sewage.		

	(d)	Execution of STP works and necessary infrastructure and ensuring household sewer connection for full utilization of STP		
	(e)	Regular cleaning of drains and prohibiting disposal of garbage/plastic and filthy material into drains including dairy waste		
	(f)	Restoration of natural drains for carrying only storm water (but not sewage)	Local and Urban Bodies + State Water Resources + State Irrigation Department + SPCB	
	(g)	Ensuring utilization of treated sewage for beneficial use such as agriculture, construction activity, washing/flushing/cleaning, industrial cooling etc.,	Local and Urban Bodies + State Irrigation Department + SPCB	
	(h)	Interception and Diversion of sewage from Drains and connectivity to STPs	Local and Urban Bodies	
<b>4</b>	<b>Flood Plain Zone (FPZ) Protection</b>			
	(a)	Demarcation of FPZ and not permitting encroachments	State Irrigation Department	
	(b)	Adopting good irrigation practices to conserve water	State Irrigation Department /DFO	
	(c)	Plantation and bio-diversity parks in FPZ	State Forest Department	
<b>5</b>	<b>E-Flow</b>			
	(a)	E-Flow determination/gauging	State Irrigation Department	
	(b)	Regulation of flow from barrages	State Irrigation Department	
<b>6</b>	<b>Health Impact Assessment Reports-Treatment Services</b>			

	(a)	Epidemiological survey in the catchment to find out water-born diseases/ health issues	State Health Department	
	(b)	Providing treatment services to the diseased persons in the catchment area		
<b>7</b>	<b>Education and Awareness</b>			
	(a)	Regular involvement of educational institutions for creating awareness and conservation programmes	State Education Department with concerned Departments	
<b>8</b>	<b>Funding for execution of Action Plans</b>			
	(a)	Pooling of financial resources of state and central assistance	State Finance Commission/ MoUD and MoWR, RD & GR	

**E. Monitoring of Implementation of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Polluted River Stretches:-**

- (i) In compliance with Hon'ble NGT Order dated 20/09/2018 (OA No. 673 of 2018), State/UT Level 'River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC)' constituted firstly has to ensure timely preparation of action plans (before 20/11/2018).
- (ii) Prepared actions plans need to be submitted to CPCB for random scrutiny as well as for approvals.
- (iii) Thereafter, execution of action plans to begin and to be mentioned on monthly basis by the 'RRC' under overall supervision of the Principal Secretary (Environment) of the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration.

A model flow chart for rejuvenation of polluted river is given in **Figure 3**

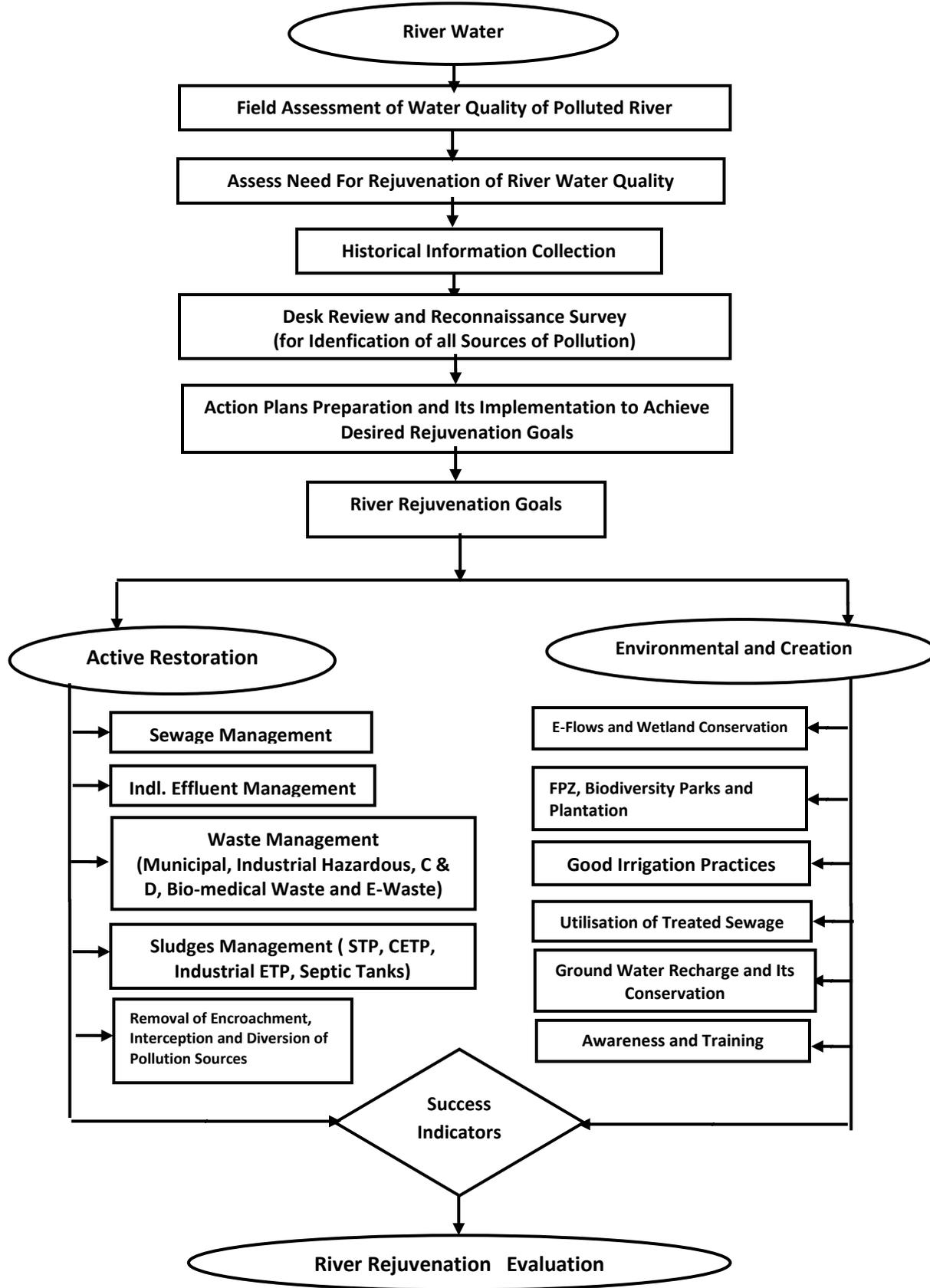


Figure 3. Model Flow Chart for Rejuvenation of Polluted Rivers

## **6. Sustenance Phase**

Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential to sustain the restoration efforts. Also, ownership of each waterbody should be decided, as most of them face indefinite sustenance due to multiplicity of administrative control and/or lack of specific action by singular authority. The in charge authority should treat the water body as 'natural resources', to act as the potential catalysts to better civic health, provide recreation, improve tourism, possibly meet water-needs of local people, etc. Such gains shall be attained only after the water bodies are treated on eco system based approach.

### **6.1 Awareness**

Awareness for citizen's groups, resident welfare associations, local organizations, activist groups, green organizations, political organizations, educational institutions and government agencies in protection of the water bodies should be organized periodically by the concerned authorities through campaigns, electronic media in vernacular languages also be ensured by the concerned authorities

### **6.2 Training**

Organizing periodic trainings through identified and reputed institutions for all the concerned on aspects relating to maintenance during post- restoration phase of the water body.

### **6.3 Promoting Public Participation**

Promoting active public participation (with the help of schools, colleges and universities, NGOs) for identifying and resolving critical lake or pond problems as

well as periodic maintenance and restoration of water body from aesthetic and restoration point of view should be organized.

#### 6.4 Dissemination of Information

Water quality of the pond or lake should be displayed at the main entrance of the pond or lake boundary and such water quality data also connected to the servers of concerned custodian State Department (s) as well as State Environment Department, respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Display boards also should be provided at all the salient points on '**Do's and Don'ts**' for the public.

#### 6.5 Recreational Centre

Creation of pond or lakes can be converted into recreational centers with boating activities, walkways and benches for visitors on charge basis so as to generate revenue for operation and maintenance of the lake or pond areas

### 7. References

- Parliamentary Standing Committee Report 2016-“Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies- Encroachment on Water Bodies and Steps Required to Remove the Encroachment and Restore the Water Bodies” ([https://eparlib.nic.in/handle/123456789/65926?view\\_type=browse](https://eparlib.nic.in/handle/123456789/65926?view_type=browse))
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- Advisory on Conservation and Restoration of Water Bodies in Urban Areas published by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), Ministry of Urban Development (August 2013)

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- OA No. 200 of 2014 Titled M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India -(River Ganga) Order of HON'BLE NGT Dated 10/12/2015; and 13/07/2017.
- OA No. 231 of 214 Titled Doaba Paryavaran Samiti Vs State of UP & Ors. (on river Hindon) Order of HON'BLE NGT Dated 08/08/2018
- OA No. 673 of 2018 Titled News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB" Order of HON'BLE NGT Dated 20.09.2018, 19.12.2018 and 08.04.2019

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## Water Quality Criteria-Designated Best Use

Designated-Best-Use	Class of Water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism in MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B*	Faecal Coliform in MPN/100ml: 500 (desirable) and 2500 (Maximum Permissible) Faecal streptococci in MPN/100 ml: 100 (desirable) and 500 (maximum Permissible) pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen: 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 3 Day BOD, 27 ° C: 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium Absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

\* ***Class B as per Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Water (Water Used for Organised Outdoor Bathing) as per Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986***

## CRITERIA FOR CATEGORISATION OF RIVER MONITORING LOCATION

### 1. Introduction

Water Quality monitoring is an essential component to maintain and restore the wholesomeness of resources by way of prevention and control of pollution as prescribed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. However, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1976 does not define the level of wholesomeness to be maintained or restored in different water bodies of the country. In view of the said reason, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has tried to define the wholesomeness of water in terms of safe human uses, and thus, taken human uses of water as base for identification of water quality objectives for different water bodies in the Country. It is considered ambitious to maintain or restore all natural water body at pristine level which is possible only by taking proper control measures. The level and degree of treatment required can be decided depending on the categorization of the polluted river locations/stretch, as per the criteria detailed below:-

### 2. Categorization of River Monitoring Location

The water quality data is required to be analyzed and primarily mean or average values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC) need to be estimated. Then, based on the total score estimated for the parameters BOD (weightage- 70 %) and FC (Weightage- 30 %), based on the criteria, the monitoring location is categorized as 'polluted' location. The polluted monitoring locations in a continuous sequence are defined as 'polluted river stretch'. However, actual self-purification distance need to be estimated based on the requisite input parameters which depend on the case-to-case and the local conditions.

The monitoring locations may be categorized in five classes from Category I to Category –VI. i.e., critically polluted to Good or Fit for Bathing i.e., Category –I indicates 'critically polluted'; Category-II indicates 'severely polluted'; Category-III indicates 'moderately polluted', Category –IV indicates 'less polluted', Category – V indicates 'Good' or Fit for Bathing'

Above suggested criteria is intended only for categorization of the river monitoring locations. However, if any State/UT desires to identify any other water body such as lakes, tanks may also apply these criteria depending on the need and the requisite achievable goals for rejuvenation of such water bodies.

**Table 1 to Table 3** gives the mean or average BOD/Faecal Coliform values or range and the corresponding scores as well as categorization of the monitoring location

**Table 1. Observed Mean or Average BOD Value in mg/l and corresponding BOD Score**

S. No	Mean or Average BOD (Weightage-70 %)	
	Mean or Average BOD (in mg/l)	BOD Score (X)
1	> 48	100
2	24-48	80
3	12-24	60
4	6-12	40
5	≤ 6	20

**Table 2. Observed Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (in MPN/100 ml) and corresponding FC Score**

S. No	Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (Weightage -30 %)	
	Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (in MPN/100 ml)	FC Score (Y)
(1)	> 5,00,000	100
(2)	5000 to 5,00,000	80
(3)	5000 to 50,000	60
(4)	500 to 5000	40
(5)	≤500	20

**Table 3. Total Score and corresponding Category of River Monitoring Location**

S. No	Total Score* (Z')	Category Priority Class of the Monitoring location	Category of Monitoring location
(1)	81-100	Category -I	Critically Polluted
(2)	61-80	Category--II	Severely Polluted
(3)	41-60	Category -III	Moderately Polluted
(4)	21-40	Category -IV	Less Polluted
(5)	≤ 20	Category -V	Good or Fit For Bathing

**Note:**

- (i) *Above criteria must be considered only for the river locations having monitored at least for 2 years and 8 observations in each year covering at least pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period;*

- (ii) *Above criteria is a preliminary screening criteria for categorizing monitoring locations. However, comprehensive assessment needs to be done by States/UTs to arrive at the extent of contamination;*
- (iii) *Please refer to the procedure for estimation of Total Score given in S.No 3.;*

- 2.1 Criteria for Category- I – Critically Polluted:** - If the Total score is 81-100, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Critically Polluted**'.
- 2.2 Criteria for Category- II – Severely Polluted:** - If the Total score is 61-80, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Severely Polluted**'
- 2.3 Criteria for Category- III-Moderately Polluted:** - If the Total score is 41-60, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Moderately Polluted**'
- 2.4 Criteria for Category-IV –Less Polluted:** - If the Total score is 21-40, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Less Polluted**'.
- 2.5 Criteria for Category -V-Good or Fit for Bathing:-**If the Total score is  $\leq 20$ , then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Good or Fit for Bathing**'.

*For easy understanding, flow chart given in **Figure 4** and steps for calculating the total score may also be referred in the subsequent paras:-*

- 3. Steps for calculating total score and categorizing of monitoring location : -**
  - (i) *Depending on the average BOD measured value, assign the BOD score (X) as given in **Table 1**.*
  - (ii) *Similarly depending on the average FC measured value, assign the FC Score (Y) as given in **Table 2**.*
  - (iii) *Total score (**Z**) is estimated as: BOD Score (**X**) X (Weightage of BOD i.e., 70 %) + FC Score (**Y**) X (Weightage for FC i.e., 30 %). and*
  - (iv) *Now compare calculated Total Score (Z) with the **Z'** Value given in the **Table 3** and the monitoring location is categorized suitably.*

For easy understanding following examples may be referred in the subsequent paras.

**E.g. (1):** At a particular monitoring location, the average values of BOD and the FC values are observed as 6 mg/l and 9000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as

- X is the BOD Score corresponding to the mean BOD value of 6 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 20
- Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 9000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 60
- Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = X X **Weightage of BOD** + Y X **Weightage of FC** i.e.,  $20 \times 0.7 + 60 \times 0.3 = 14 + 18 = 32$ .
- Compare 39 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the *Priority* Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-IV i.e., 'Less Polluted',

**E.g.(2):** At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 2 mg/l and 45 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as

- X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 2 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 20
- Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 45 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** =20
- Calculated Total Score (**Z**) is calculated as = X X **Weightage of BOD** + Y X **Weightage of FC** i.e.,  $20 \times 0.7 + 20 \times 0.3 = 20$
- Compare 20 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-V i.e., 'Good' or Fit for Bathing

**E.g. (3):** At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 2 mg/l and 550000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as

- X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 2 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 20

- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 550000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 100*
- *Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = **X** X **Weightage of BOD** + **Y** X **Weightage of FC** i.e.,  $20 \times 0.7 + 100 \times 0.3 = 44$ .*
- *Compare 100 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-III i.e., 'Moderately Polluted'*

**E.g.(4):** *At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 45 mg/l and 400 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 45 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 80*
- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 400 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 20*
- *Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = **X** X **Weightage of BOD** + **Y** X **Weightage of FC** i.e.,  $80 \times 0.7 + 20 \times 0.3 = 62$ .*
- *Compare 100 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is 'Category-II i.e., 'Severely Polluted'*

**E.g (5):** *At a particular monitoring location, the average values of BOD and the FC values are observed as 24 mg/l and 200000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the mean BOD value of 24 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 60*
- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 200000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 80*
- *Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = **X** X **Weightage of BOD** (70 %) + **Y** X **Weightage of FC** (30 %) i.e.,  $60 \times 0.7 + 80 \times 0.3 = 42 + 24 = 66$ .*
- *Compare 90 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-II i.e., 'Severely Polluted',*

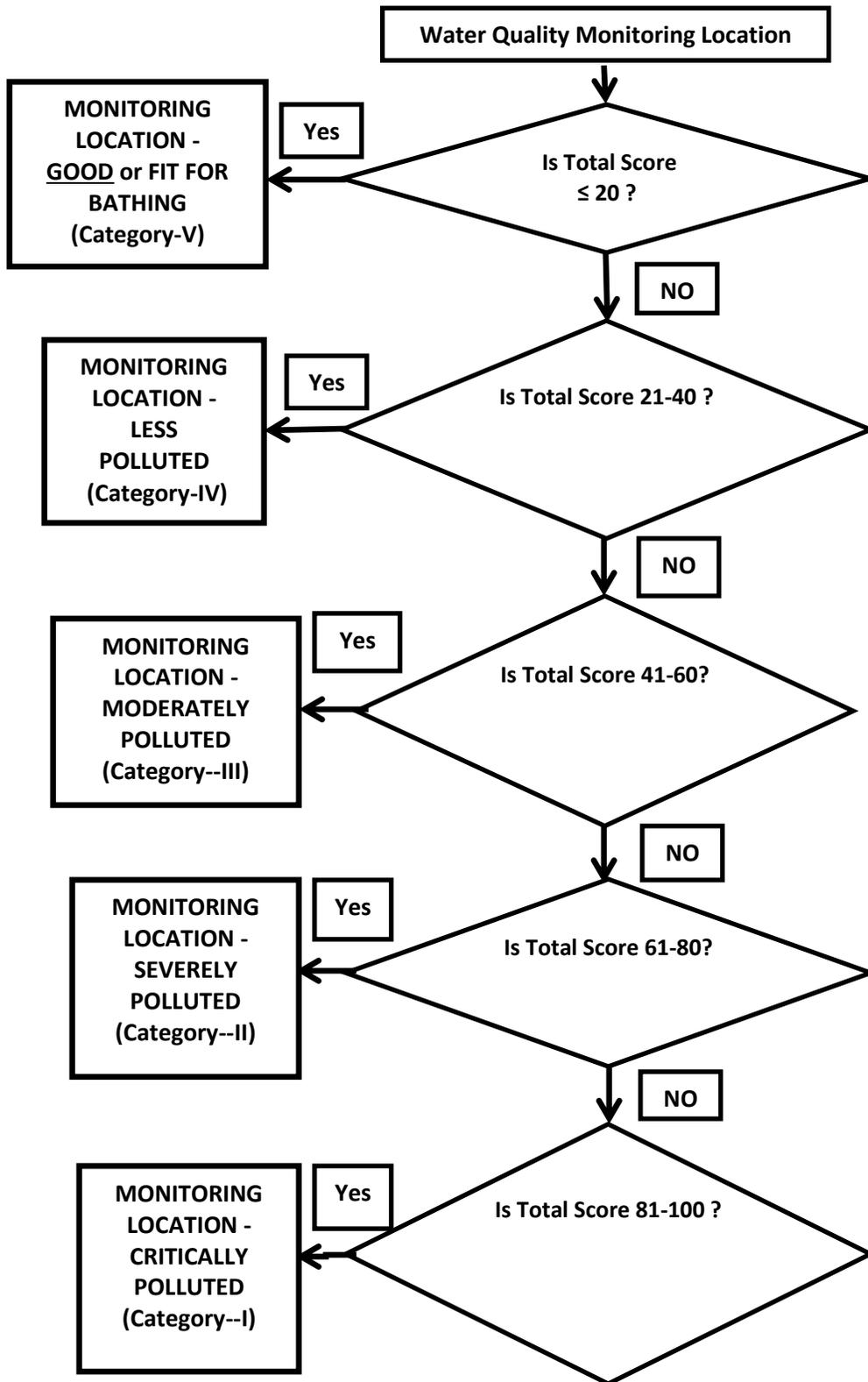


Figure 4. Flow Chart Showing Criteria for Categorization of River Monitoring Location

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BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN  
TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 951/2024

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

RAJPAL SINGH

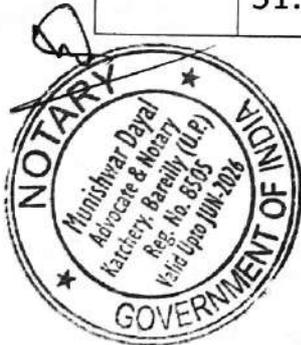
.... APPLICANT

VS

ELDICO COMPANY & ORS.

.... RESPONDENT

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2.	<b><u>Annexure - R 1</u></b> A copy of the Letter No. 511/ N.G.T O.A. No. 951/2024 dated 31.08.2024	<b>3</b>
3.	<b><u>Annexure - R 2</u></b> The report of the Joint Committee as constituted in terms of the order dated 31.07.2024	<b>4-25</b>



**FILED BY:**

*Ankit Verma*

**(ANKIT VERMA)**  
**STANDING COUNSEL FOR STATE OF U.P.**  
**A-15 FF, NIZAMUDDIN EAST**  
**NEW DELHI-110013.**  
**MOB :- 09990804440**  
**ankit.scngtup@gmail.com**

**Dated 04.11.2024**

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL.  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 951/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

RAJPAL SINGH

.... APPLICANT

VS

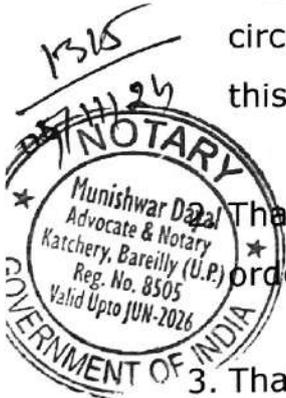
ELDICO COMPANY & ORS.

.... RESPONDENT

**AFFIDAVIT OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BAREILLY, IN  
COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 31.07.2024 PASSED BY  
THIS HON'BLE TRIBUNAL**

I, Ravinder Kumar aged about 42 years, posted as District Magistrate Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as under:

1. That I am duly authorized to file the present affidavit. The deponent is well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the instant case and is competent to swear this affidavit.



2. That the present affidavit is being filed in compliance of the order dated 31.07.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

3. That in compliance of the order dated 31.07.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the deponent vide his Letter No. 511/N.G.T O.A. No. 951/2024 dated 31.08.2024, informed the nominated members about the order passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal and further stated that the meeting of the Joint Committee is proposed to be held in the second week of September 2024. The deponent vide the same letter, also nominated Additional District Magistrate (F/R), Bareilly as

*[Handwritten Signature]*

his representative. A copy of the Letter No. 511/ N.G.T O.A. No. 951/2024 dated 31.08.2024 is annexed herewith as **Annexure - R 1.**

4. That the Joint Committee constituted in terms of order dated 31.07.2024, inspected Eldeco City, the project site on 10.09.2024. The report of the Joint Committee as constituted in terms of the order dated 31.07.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure - R 2.**



*[Signature]*  
04/11/24  
**DEPONENT**

**VERIFICATION**

Verified at *Bareilly* on *04/11/24*... that the contents of the paras 1 to of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

*[Signature]*  
04/11/24  
**DEPONENT**

Certified By Shri. *Rakibul Hameed*  
Identified By Shri. *Saxena*  
Sworn and Confirmed the Contents of the Affidavit in my Presence At Bareilly Date *04/11/24* and Further Understood The Contents

*[Signature]*  
Munishwar Dayal  
Advocate & Public Notary  
Katchery, Bareilly (U.P.)

## कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, बरेली

पत्रांक : 511/N.G.T.O.A No.- 951/2024

क 30/8/24

1. सदस्य सचिव, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, अर्जुन नगर, नई दिल्ली।
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, वन एवं पर्यावरण जलवायु परिवर्तन, अलीगंज, लखनऊ।
3. सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० बैटलेण्ड अधिकरण, 17, राणा प्रताप मार्ग, लखनऊ।

विषय-मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा " ओ०ए० सं० 951/2024 "राजपाल सिंह बनाम एलडिको कम्पनी" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 31.07.2024 के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा " ओ०ए० सं० 951/2024 "राजपाल सिंह बनाम एलडिको कम्पनी" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 31.07.2024 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त आदेश के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है-

"..... 5. Hence we implead the following respondents in the matter.

- i. Member Secretary, UPPCB.
  - ii. District Magistrate, Bareilly.
  - iii. RO, MoEF & CC Lucknow.
  - iv. Eldico Company, through its administrative head Eldico City Near Toll Plaza, Nanital Road, Bareilly
  - v. U.P State Wetland Authority through its Member Secretary.
  - vi. Bareilly Development Authority.
6. Issue notice to the respondents. Applicant is directed to serve the respondents and file affidavit of service at least one week before the next date of hearing.
  7. Having regard to the nature of allegation in the O.A, we deem it proper to constitute A Joint Committee comprising of representative of Member Secretary CPCB, RO MoEF & CC Lucknow, Member Secretary, U.P State Wetland Authority and DM, Bareilly who will act as the nodal agency.
  8. The Joint Committee will visit the site and ascertain the correct status of the water body in question and the encroachment if any on that water body and ascertain truthfulness of allegations made in the original application. The Joint Committee will submit the report at least one week before the next date of hearing....."
  9. List on 11.11.2024

उपरोक्तानुसार मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 31.07.2024 के अनुपालन में संयुक्त समिति द्वारा निरीक्षण/सर्वेक्षणोपरान्त संयुक्त समिति की आख्या दायर किये जाने हेतु अपने विभाग से सक्षम प्रतिनिधि नामित करने का कष्ट करें। कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, बरेली द्वारा अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि०/रा०) बरेली श्री एस०बी० सिंह, दूरभाष नं० 9454417595 को नामित किया जाता है तथा संयुक्त समिति की बैठक माह सितम्बर, 2024 के द्वितीय सप्ताह में किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

संलग्नक-उपरोक्तानुसार।

जिलाधिकारी  
बरेली  
OK

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित-

1. सदस्य सचिव, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, अर्जुन नगर, नई दिल्ली।
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, वन एवं पर्यावरण जलवायु परिवर्तन, अलीगंज, लखनऊ।
3. सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० बैटलेण्ड अधिकरण, 17, राणा प्रताप मार्ग, लखनऊ।
4. अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि०/रा०), बरेली।
5. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, बरेली।

जिलाधिकारी  
बरेली  
OK

LATTER S.S

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**JOINT COMMITTEE INSPECTION REPORT IN THE COMPLIANCE OF  
ORDER PASSED BY HON'BLE NGT IN O.A. NO. 951 OF 2024 TITLED  
"RAJPAL SINGH Vs ELDECO COMPANY& ORS"**

---

In compliance of order dated 31.07.2024 passed by Hon'ble NGT New Delhi in O.A. No. 951 of 2024 "RAJPAL SINGH Vs ELDECO COMPANY& ORS. of Bareilly Joint Committee was formed as follows-

1. *Representative of Member Secretary CPCB,*
2. *Representative of RO MoEF&CC Lucknow,*
3. *Representative of Member Secretary, U.P. State Wetland Authority*
4. *Representative of DM, Bareilly (Nodal agency)*

In compliance of the above Hon'ble NGT orders, the following officers has participated in the Joint Committee visit held on 10-09-2024:

1. Shri Arvind Kumar, Scientist 'C', Representative of Member Secretary CPCB,
2. Dr. R. B. Lal, Scientist 'F', Representative of RO MoEF&CC Lucknow.
3. Representative of Member Secretary, U.P State Wetland Authority.
4. Shri S.B. Singh, ADM (F/R) Representative of DM, Bareilly (Nodal agency).

**Background:**

The instant Original Application has been registered on the basis of letter petition, the plea of the applicant is that at village Bilwa Pargana, Tehsil and District Bareilly land of Gata No. 508, Area 0.1260 hc, Khata No. 00309, shrenee - 6-1 is registered as pond (Jheel) but on that water body Eldeco City in collusion with the Bareilly Development Authority is cutting the plots and selling it.

It is a further alleged that Eldeco City has captured the water body and has constructed boundary wall surrounding the water body affecting its very existence. It is also alleged that the map has been got sanctioned by Eldeco Company in respect of the land surrounding the water body. In support of the allegation the applicant has filed a Joint Report of the Revenue Authorities stating that the above water body is inside the boundary wall of residential colony being developed by Eldeco Company.

**Direction of Hon'ble Tribunal:**

The Hon'ble NGT, vide order dated 31.07.2024 has directed and the relevant para read as follows:

- ..... "4. O.A. raises substantial issue relating to compliance of the environmental norms.
5. Hence we implead the following respondents in the matter.
- i. Member Secretary, UPPCB.
  - ii. District Magistrate, Bareilly.
  - iii. RO, MoEF & CC Lucknow.
  - iv. Eldico Company, through its administrative head Eldico City Near Toll Plaza, Nanital Road, Bareilly
  - v. U.P State Wetland Authority through its Member Secretary.
  - vi. Bareilly Development Authority.
6. Issue notice to the respondents. Applicant is directed to serve the respondents and file affidavit of service at least one week before the next date of hearing.
7. Having regard to the nature of allegation in the O.A, we deem it proper to constitute A Joint Committee comprising of representative of Member Secretary CPCB, RO MoEF& CC Lucknow, Member Secretary, U.P State Wetland Authority and DM, Bareilly who will act as the nodal agency.
8. The Joint Committee will visit the site and ascertain the correct status of the water body in question and the encroachment if any on that water body and ascertain truthfulness of allegations made in the original application. The Joint Committee will submit the report at least one week before the next date of hearing.
9. List on 11.11.2024."

**Details of the Project:**

- The proposed project site is located at village khasra nos.- 476p,477p,501p,502,503p, 504,505,506,507,509,512p & 513p of Village Bilwa, khasra nos.- part of 438, part of 439,440 & 441 of Village Dohna Pritam Rai and khasra no.- 898 of Village Piperia (Ghanghora), Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

- The project has accorded the Environmental Clearance (EC) from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Uttar Pradesh on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2019 [Proposal No. SIA/UP/MIS/108331/2019]. The copy of Environmental Clearance (EC) is annexed herewith at **Annexure-1.**
- The EC was granted to M/s Eldeco Infrabuild Ltd. for “Residential Township” at Bilwa, Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia (Ghanghora) District Bareilly. Total plot area and built-up area of the project is 1,44,128.27sq.m. and 1,46,543.91 sq.m. respectively. Total residential Units are 977 nos. Total EWS & LIG Units are 196 nos.
- UPPCB has issued the CTE to the unit vide letter no. 69454/UPPCB/Bareilly (UPPCBRO)/ CTE//Bareilly/2019, dated 22-02-2020 which is valid from 22-02-2020 to 28-02-2025 under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The copy of CTE is annexed herewith as **Annexure-2.**
- UPPCB has issued CTO to the unit vide letter no. 186414/UPPCB/ Bareilly (UPPCBRO)/ CTO/both/Bareilly/2023, dated 28-07-2023 valid from 28-07-2023 to 31-12-2025 under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The copy of CTO is annexed herewith as **Annexure-3.**

**Site Inspection & Observation :-**

- Joint Committee informed by the Revenue Department Bareilly, that Gata number 508 of Khatauni account number 00309 of village Bilwa having area 0.126 hectares is mentioned as Jheel (lake) in the current revenue records. It is also informed and observed that Gata number 508/0.1260 hectare Jheel (lake) is situated just near boundary of current sanctioned/approved map of Eldeco township.



- Joint Committee is also informed by the Revenue Department that all land surrounding the aforesaid lake/jheel/pond is private land which is also acquired by Eldeco. Gata number of surrounding land is as follows 500, 503, 507 and 509 {which is mentioned in the revenue records in the name of Category-1 (a) Transferable Land ownership}.
- Joint Committee informed by the Bareilly Development Authority (BDA), that the aforesaid pond i.e. Gata No. 508 is not included in the current approved map by the Authority. The land of Gata No. 508 is not a part of the approved map of current developing Eldeco township. Copy of approved map and letter is annexed as **Annexure -4.**
- The Joint Committee observed that area of Gata number 508/0.1260 hectare Jheel (lake) is fully covered by boundary's, partly by permanent brick boundary and partly by temporary boundary wall made by the Eldeco Company. As per Revenue Department representative total area of the Gata number 508/0.1260 hectare Jheel (lake) is approx.. 0.1260 Hectare. It is also informed by the Revenue Department that there is a no route/chak road to reach Gata number 508/0.1260 hectare Jheel (lake).
- The measurement done on the spot revealed that the area of the lake was left in place and was vacant on the spot. The Joint Committee also observed that the depth of the pond is very less or shallow depth approx. 1 to 3 feet. Copy of Revenue Department reports and land details are annexed as **Annexure-5.**
- Joint Committee is also informed by the representative of U.P. State Wetland Authority that the water body is very small which is not listed in schedule of wetland of District Bareilly Copy of letter in this regard is annexed as **Annexure -6.**

- During visit it is also observed that some part of construction and demolition waste of Eldeco company was dumped in the pond Gata No. 508. Photographs in this regard is attached herewith as Annexure - 7.

Arvind Kumar  
20/09/24

(Arvind Kumar)  
Scientist 'C',  
CPCB RD Lucknow

R

(Dr. R. B. Lal)  
Scientist F, RO  
MoEFCC,  
Lucknow

Representative of  
U.P State Wetland  
Authority

S  
20/09/24

(S.B. Singh)  
ADM (F/R),  
Bareilly

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## State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226 010

Phone : 91-522-2300 541, Fax : 91-522-2300 543

E-mail : doeuplko@yahoo.com

Website : www.seiaaup.in

To,

Shri Amit Kumar  
Authorized Signatory,  
M/s Eldeco Infrabuild Ltd,  
201-212, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Splendour Forum,  
Jasola District Centre, Jasola, New Delhi- 110025

Ref. No. 284 /Parya/SEAC/4872/2019

Date: 30 September, 2019

**Sub: Environmental Clearance for Proposed "Residential Township" at Village- Bilwa Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia (Ghanghora), District-Bareilly, U.P., M/s Eldeco Infrabuild Ltd.**

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your application/letters 17/06/2019, 25/06/2019, 05-08-2019 & 07-08-2018 addressed to the Chairman/Secretary, State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and Director, Directorate of Environment Govt. of UP on the subject as above. The State Level Expert Appraisal Committee considered the matter in its meetings held on dated 02/07/2019 and SEIAA in its meeting dated 07/09/2019.

A presentation was made by the project proponent alongwith their consultant M/s Ind Tech House Consult. The proponent, through the documents submitted and the presentation made, informed the committee that:-

- 1- The environmental clearance is sought for "Residential Township" at Village- Bilwa Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia (Ghanghora), District-Bareilly, U.P., M/s Eldeco Infrabuild Ltd.
- 2- Total plot area and built-up area of the project is 1,44,128.27 sq. m. and 1,46,543.91 sqm respectively.
- 3- Total Residential Units are 977 nos. Total EWS & LIG Units are 196 nos.
- 4- Salient features of the project:

SN	Description	Particulars	Unit
GENERAL			
1	Gross Plot Area	144128.27	SQM
2	Area under Road widening	943.79	SQM
3	Net Plot Area	143184.48	SQM
4	Proposed Built Up Area	146543.91	SQM
5	Cost Of Project	225.907	CR
6	Residential Plotted Units	977	Nos.
7	EWS & LIG Units (98+98)	196	Nos.
8	Expected Population	9440	PERSONS
9	Permissible Ground Coverage Area	50114.57	SQM
10	Proposed Ground Coverage Area	49710.77	SQM
11	Permissible FAR Area	171829.37	SQM
12	Proposed FAR Area	132844.87	SQM
13	Non FAR, & Other Areas	13699.04	SQM
14	Proposed Built Up Area	146543.91	SQM
FACILITIES			
15	Commercial	4	NO
16	Club	1	NO.
17	School	1	NO.
WATER			
18	Total Water Requirement	713	KLD
19	Fresh Water Requirement	419	KLD

E.C. for Proposed "Residential Township" at Village- Bilwa Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia (Ghanghora), District-Bareilly, U.P., M/s Eldeco Infrabuild Ltd.

20	Waste Water Generation	556	KLD
21	Proposed STP Capacity	670	KLD
22	Treated Water Available For Reuse	445	KLD
23	Recycled Water	294	KLD
24	Surplus Treated Water	151	KLD
RAIN WATER HARVESTING			
25	No of RWH of Pits Proposed	26	NOS
PARKING			
26	Required Parking	826.50	ECS
27	Proposed Parking	910	ECS
GREEN AREAS			
28	Proposed Green Area	20857.9	SQM
WASTE GENERATION			
29	Municipal Solid Waste Generation	2.83	TPD
30	Quantity Of E-Waste Generation- Kg/Day	1.7	KG/DAY
31	Quantity Of Hazardous Waste Generation	0.3	LTS/DAY
32	Quantity Of Sludge Generated From STP	191	KG/DAY
POWER			
33	Total Power Requirement	9051	KW
34	DG Set Backup	160	KVA

## 5- Population details:

Particulars	Units	Density Factor	Total
Residential Units	977	5	4885
EWS and LIG	195	4	784
Sub-Total			5669
Non Residential			
Commercial			963
Club			1000
School			1241
Sub-Total			3204
Total Visitors			567
Total Population			9440

## 6- Water requirement details:

	POPULATION/ REA/UNIT	RATE IN LTS	TOTAL QTY IN KL
RESIDENTIAL			
DOMESTIC	5669	65	368
FLUSHING	5669	21	119
NON RESIDENTIAL (Working)			
DOMESTIC	3204	15	48
FLUSHING	3204	30	96
VISITORS			
DOMESTIC	567	5	3
FLUSHING	567	10	6
TOTAL POPULATION	9440		
GARDENING	20857.9	3.5	73
DG COOLING	0	0	0.0
TOTAL WATER REQUIREMENT			713

Head	Source	Quantity
Fresh Water Requirement	Bareilly Nagar Nigam	419 KLD
Treated Water Requirement	On site STP	294 KLD
➤ Estimated waste water Generation: 556 KLD		



E.C. for Proposed "Residential Township" at Village- Bilwa Dohna Pritam Raj and Piperia (Ghanghora), District-Bareilly, U.P., M/s Eldeco Infrabuild Ltd.

- Treated water usage: 294 KLD
- Proposed STP (Capacity): 670 KLD
- Proposed treatment methodology : MBBR
- Treatment up to tertiary level.
- STP shall have power back-up for uninterrupted operation during power failure.
- Treated waste water will be used for flushing & gardening.

7- The quantity of surplus treated water 150 KLD will be generated on the peak load and on full occupancy of project, which will take time to be so. In case BDA fails to provide the external services, we (the project proponent) will get the MOU signed by nearby land owners during operation phase.

8- Solid waste details:

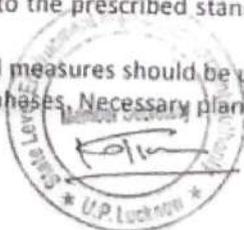
Waste Category	Quantity	Unit
Total Waste Generation	2.83	TPD
Organic Waste Generation	1.69	TPD
Sludge Generation	191	KG/Day
Hazardous Waste Generation (DG Waste Oil)	0.3	Ltrs/ Day

9- The project proposal falls under category-8(a) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

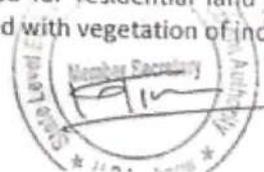
Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee Meeting (SEAC) held on 02/07/2019 the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) in its Meeting held 07-09-2019 decided to grant the Environmental Clearance for proposed project along with subject to the effective implementation of the following general & specific conditions:-

**General Conditions:**

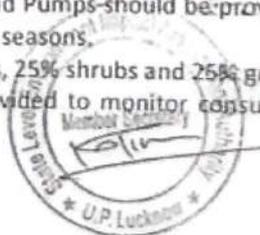
1. It shall be ensured that all standards related to ambient environmental quality and the emission/effluent standards as prescribed by the MoEF are strictly complied with.
2. It shall be ensured that obtain the no objection certificate from the U P pollution control board before start of construction.
3. It shall be ensured that no construction work or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land is started on the project or the activity without the prior environmental clearance.
4. The proposed land use shall be in accordance to the prescribed land use. A land use certificate issued by the competent Authority shall be obtained in this regards.
5. All trees felling in the project area shall be as permitted by the forest department under the prescribed rules. Suitable clearance in this regard shall be obtained from the competent Authority.
6. Impact of drainage pattern on environment should be provided.
7. Surface hydrology and water regime of the project area within 10 km should be provided.
8. A suitable plan for providing shelter, light and fuel, water and waste disposal for construction labour during the construction phase shall be provided along with the number of proposed workers.
9. Measures shall be undertaken to recycle and reuse treated effluents for horticulture and plantation. A suitable plan for waste water recycling shall be submitted.
10. Obtain proper permission from competent authorities regarding enhanced traffic during and due to construction and operation of project.
11. Obtain necessary clearances from the competent Authority on the abstraction and use of ground water during the construction and operation phases.
12. Hazardous/inflammable/Explosive materials likely to be stored during the construction and operation phases shall be as per standard procedure as prescribed under law, Necessary clearances in this regards shall be obtained.
13. Solid wastes shall be suitably segregated and disposed. A separate and isolated municipal waste collection center should be provided. Necessary plans should be submitted in this regards.
14. Suitable rainwater harvesting systems as per designs of groundwater department shall be installed. Complete proposals in this regard should be submitted.
15. The emissions and effluents etc. from machines, Instruments and transport during construction and operation phases should be according to the prescribed standards. Necessary plans in this regard shall be submitted.
16. Water sprinklers and other dust control measures should be undertaken to take care of dust generated during the construction and operation phases. Necessary plans in this regard shall be submitted.



17. Suitable noise abatement measures shall be adopted during the construction and operation phases in order to ensure that the noise emissions do not violate the prescribed ambient noise standards. Necessary plans in this regard shall be submitted.
18. Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil and the top soil should be utilized for preparation of green belt.
19. Sewage effluents shall be kept separate from rain water collection and storage system and separately disposed. Other effluents should not be allowed to mix with domestic effluents.
20. Hazardous/Solid wastes generated during construction and operation phases should be disposed off as prescribed under law. Necessary clearances in this regard shall be obtained.
21. Alternate technologies for solid waste disposals (like vermin-culture etc.) should be used in consultation with expert organizations.
22. No wetland should be infringed during construction and operation phases. Any wetland coming in the project area should be suitably rejuvenated and conserved.
23. Pavements shall be so constructed as to allow infiltration of surface run-off of rain water. Fully impermeable pavements shall not be constructed. Construction of pavements around trees shall be as per scientifically accepted principles in order to provide suitable watering, aeration and nutrition to the tree.
24. The Green building Concept suggested by Indian Green Building Council, which is a part of CII-Godrej GBC, shall be studied and followed as far as possible.
25. Compliance with the safety procedures, norms and guidelines as outlined in National Building Code 2005 shall be compulsorily ensured.
26. Ensure usage of dual flush systems for flush cisterns and explore options to use sensor based fixtures, waterless urinals and other water saving techniques.
27. Explore options for use of dual pipe plumbing for use of water with different qualities such as municipal supply, recycled water, ground water etc.
28. Ensure use of measures for reducing water demand for landscaping and using xeriscaping, efficient irrigation equipments & controlled watering systems.
29. Make suitable provisions for using solar energy as alternative source of energy. Solar energy application should be incorporated for illumination of common areas, lighting for gardens and street lighting in addition to provision for solar water heating. Present a detailed report showing how much percentage of backup power for institution can be provided through solar energy so that use and polluting effects of DG sets can be minimized.
30. Make separate provision for segregation, collection, transport and disposal of e-waste.
31. Educate citizens and other stake-holders by putting up hoardings at different places to create environmental awareness.
32. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site must be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
33. Prepare and present disaster management plan.
34. The project proponents shall ensure that no construction activity is undertaken without obtaining pre-environmental clearance.
35. A report on the energy conservation measures conforming to energy conservation norms finalized by Bureau of Energy efficiency should be prepared incorporating details about building materials and technology, R & U Factors etc.
36. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of fly ash notification of September, 1999 and amended as on August, 2003 (The above condition is applicable only if the project lies within 100 km of Thermal Power Station).
37. The DG sets to be used during construction phase should use low sulphur diesel type and should conform to E.P. rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
38. Alternate technologies to Chlorination (for disinfection of waste water) including methods like Ultra Violet radiation, Ozonation etc. shall be examined and a report submitted with justification for selected technology.
39. The green belt design along the periphery of the plot shall achieve attenuation factor conforming to the day and night noise standards prescribed for residential land use. The open spaces inside the plot should be suitably landscaped and covered with vegetation of indigenous variety.



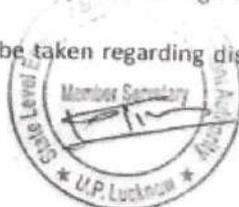
40. The construction of the building and the consequent increased traffic load should be such that the micro climate of the area is not adversely affected.
41. The building should be designed so as to take sufficient safeguards regarding seismic zone sensitivity.
42. High rise buildings should obtain clearance from aviation department or concerned authority.
43. Suitable measures shall be taken to restrain the development of small commercial activities or slums in the vicinity of the complex. All commercial activities should be restricted to special areas earmarked for the purpose.
44. It is suggested that literacy program for weaker sections of society/women/adults (including domestic help) and under privileged children could be provided in a formal way.
45. The use of Compact Fluorescent lamps should be encouraged. A management plan for the safe disposal of used/damaged CFLs should be submitted.
46. It shall be ensured that all Street and park lighting is solar powered. 50% of the same may be provided with dual (solar/electrical) alternatives.
47. Solar water heater shall be installed to the maximum possible capacity. Plans may be drawn up accordingly and submitted with justification.
48. Treated effluents shall be maximally reused to aim for zero discharge. Where ever not possible, a detailed management plan for disposal should be provided with quantities and quality of waste water.
49. The treated effluents should normally not be discharged into public sewers with terminal treatment facilities as they adversely affect the hydraulic capacity of STP. If unable, necessary permission from authorities should be taken.
50. Construction activities including movements of vehicles should be so managed so that no disturbance is caused to nearby residents.
51. All necessary statutory clearances should be obtained and submitted before start of any construction activity and if this condition is violated the clearance, if and when given, shall be automatically deemed to have been cancelled.
52. Parking areas should be in accordance with the norms of MOEF, Government of India. Plans may be drawn up accordingly and submitted.
53. The location of the STP should be such that it is away from human habitation and does not cause problem of odor. Odorless technology options should be examined and a report submitted.
54. The Environment Management plan should also include the break up costs on various activities and the management issues also so that the residents also participate in the implementation of the environment management plan.
55. Detailed plans for safe disposal of STP sludge shall be provided along with ultimate disposal location, quantitative estimates and measures proposed.
56. Status of the project as on date shall be submitted along with photographs from North, South, West and East side facing camera and adjoining areas should be provided.
57. Specific location along with dimensions with reference to STP, Parking, Open areas and Green belt etc. should be provided on the layout plan.
58. The DG sets shall be so installed so as to conform to prescribed stack heights and regulations and also to the noise standards as prescribed. Details should be submitted.
59. E-Waste Management should be done as per MoEF guidelines.
60. Electrical waste should be segregated & disposed suitably as not to impose Environmental Risk.
61. The use of suitably processed plastic waste in the construction of roads should be considered.
62. Displaced persons shall be suitably rehabilitated as per prescribed norms.
63. Dispensary for first aid shall be provided.
64. Safe disposal arrangement of used toiletries items in Hotels should be ensured. Toiletries items could be given complementary to guests, adopting suitable measures.
65. Diesel generating set stacks should be monitored for CO and HC.
66. Ground Water downstream of Rain Water Harvesting pit nearest to STP should be monitored for bacterial contamination. Necessary Hand Pumps should be provided for sampling. The monitoring is to be done both in pre and post monsoon, seasons.
67. The green belt shall consist of 50% trees, 25% shrubs and 25% grass as per MoEF norms.
68. A Separate electric meter shall be provided to monitor consumption of energy for the operation of sewage/effluent treatment in tanks.



69. An energy audit should be annually carried out during the operational phase and submitted to the authority.
70. Project proponents shall endeavor to obtain ISO: 14001 certification. All general and specific conditions mentioned under this environmental clearance should be included in the environmental manual to be prepared for the certification purposes and compliance.
71. Environmental Corporate Responsibility (ECR) plan along with budgetary provision amounting to 2% of total project cost shall be submitted (within the month) on need base assessment study in the study area. Income generating measures which can help in up-liftment of weaker section of society consistent with the traditional skills of the people identified. The program me can include activities such as old age homes, rain water harvesting provisions in nearby areas, development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. In addition, vocational training for individuals shall be imparted so that poor section of society can take up self employment and jobs. Separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmers shall be specified. Revised ECR plan is to be submitted within 3 month. Failing which, the environmental Clearance shall be deemed to be cancelled.
72. Appropriate safety measures should be made for accidental fire.
73. Smoke meters should be installed as warning measures for accidental fires.
74. Plan for safe disposal of R.O reject is to be submitted.

**Specific Conditions:**

1. The project proponent shall submit within the next 3 months the details of solar power plant and solar electrification details within the project.
2. The project proponent shall ensure to plant broad leave trees and their maintenance. The CPCB guidelines in this regard shall be followed.
3. The project proponent shall submit within the next 3 months the details on quantification of year wise CER activities along with cost and other details. CER activities must not be less 2% of the project cost. The CER activities should be related to mitigation of Environmental Pollution and awareness for the same.
4. The project proponent shall submit within the next 3 months the details of estimated construction waste generated during the construction period and its management plan.
5. The project proponent shall submit within the next 3 months the details of segregation plan of MSW.
6. The project proponent has proposed shall install a STP of 220 KLD and shall ensure that waste water is properly treated in STP and maximum amount should be reused for gardening flushing system and washing etc. For reuse of water for irrigation sprinkler and drip irrigation system shall be installed and maintained for proper function. Part of the treated sewage, discharged to sewer line, shall meet the prescribed standards for the discharge. Under any circumstances untreated sewage shall not be reused or discharged to municipal sewer line.
7. The project proponent will ensure that proper dust control arrangements are made during construction and proper display board is installed at the site to inform the public the steps taken to control air pollution as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules.
8. The project proponent shall install micro solar power plants, toilets in nearby villages, public place or school from CER fund of the project for which E.C is granted in addition to and water harvesting pits and carbon sequestration parks / designed ecosystems.
9. Solar energy to be used alternatives on the road and common places for illumination to save conventional energy as per ECBC Code.
10. The project proponent shall submit within the next 3 month the data of ground water quality including fluoride parameter to the limit of minimum deduction level for all six monitoring stations.
11. 15% area of the total plot area shall be compulsorily made available for the green area development including the peripheral green area. Plantation of trees should be of indigenous species and may be as per the consultation of local district Forest Officer.
12. The waste water generated should be treated properly in scientific manner i.e. domestic waste water to be treated in STP and effluent such as RO rejects with high TDS and other chemical bearing effluent shall be treated separately.
13. Permission from local authority should be taken regarding discharge of excess water into the sewer line.



14. The height, Construction built up area of proposed construction shall be in accordance with the existing FAR norms of the competent authority & it should ensure the same along with survey number before approving layout plan & before according commencement certificate to proposed work. Plan approving authority should also ensure the zoning permissibility for the proposed project as per the approved development plan of the area.
15. "Consent for Establishment" shall be obtained from UP Pollution Control Board.
16. All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.
17. Project proponent shall ensure completion of STP, MSW disposal facility, green area development prior to occupation of the buildings.
18. Municipal solid waste shall be disposed/managed as per Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016.
19. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as cylinder for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, creche and First Aid Room etc.
20. Adequate drinking water and sanitary facilities should be provided for construction workers at the site. Provision should be made for mobile toilets. The safe disposal of wastewater and solid wastes generated during the construction phase should be ensured.
21. The solid waste generated should be properly collected and segregated. Dry/inert solid waste should be disposed off to the approved sites for land filling after recovering recyclable material.
22. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) shall be prepared by the project proponent and the details of the various heads of expenditure to be submitted as per the guidelines provided in the recent CER notification No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01/05/2018. A copy of resolution of board of directors shall be submitted to the authority. A list of beneficiaries with their mobile nos./address should be submitted along with six monthly compliance reports.
23. No parking shall be allowed outside the project boundary.
24. Digging of basement shall be undertaken in view of structural safety of adjacent buildings under information/consultation with District Administration/Mining Department. All the topsoil excavated during construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture /landscape development within the project site. Additional soil for leveling of the proposed site shall be generated within the sites (to the extent possible) so that natural drainage system of the area is protected and improved.
25. Surface rain water has to be collected in kacchha pond for ground water recharging and irrigation of horticulture and peripheral plantation.
26. The approval of competent authority shall be obtained for structural safety of the buildings due to any possible earthquake, adequacy of fire fighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including measures from lighting.
27. Disposal of muck during construction phase should not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed off taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
28. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase should be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the UP Pollution Control Board.
29. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase should be low sulphur diesel type and should conform to Environments (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
30. Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures should be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/UPPCB.
31. The green area design along the periphery of the plot shall achieve attenuation factor conforming to the day and night noise standards prescribed for residential area. The open spaces inside the plot should be landscaped and covered with grass and shrubs. Green area Development shall be carried out considering CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/ Agriculture Dept.
32. The building should have adequate distance between them to allow movement of fresh air and passage of natural light, air and ventilation.



E.C. for Proposed "Residential Township" at Village- Bilwa Dohina Pritam Rai and Piperia (Ghanghora), District-Bareilly, U.P., M/s Eldeco Infrabuild Ltd.

33. Pavements shall be so constructed as to allow infiltration of surface run-off of rain water. Construction of pavements around trees should be able to facilitate suitable watering, aeration and nutrition to the tree.
34. Ready Mix Concrete and Sprinkler to be used for curing and quenching during construction phase.
35. Roof top water in rainy season is to be discharged into RWH pits for ground water recharging. Arrangement shall be made that waste water and storm water do not get mixed.
36. NOC from Ground Water Board is to be submitted for drilling of tube well for use of Water Supply.
37. All the internal drains are to be covered till the disposal point.
38. This environmental clearance is issued subject to land use verification. Local authority / planning authority should ensure this with respect to Rules, Regulations, Notifications, Government Resolutions, Circulars, etc. issued if any.
39. Reflecting paint should be used on the roof top and side walls of the building tower for cooling effect. Concealing factual data and information or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions stipulated in the Prior Environmental Clearance attract action under the provision of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

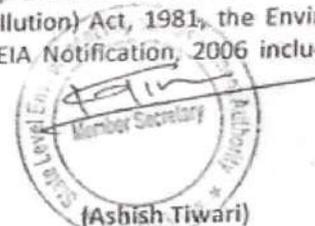
This Environmental Clearance is subject to ownership of the site by the project proponents in confirmation with approved Master Plan for Bareilly. In case of violation; it would not be effective and would automatically be stand cancelled.

The project proponent has to ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no- development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of the violation this permission shall automatically deemed to be cancelled. Also, in the event of any dispute on ownership or land use of the proposed site, this Clearance shall automatically deemed to be cancelled.

The project proponent has to mandatorily submit the compliance of specific conditions no- 1, 3, 4 & 5 given in E.C. letter within 3 months, failing which the Clearance shall automatically deemed to be cancelled.

Further project proponent has to submit the regular 6 monthly compliance report regarding general & specific conditions as specified in the E.C. letter and comply the provision of EIA notification 2006 (as Amended).

These stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification, 2006 including the amendments and rules made thereafter.

  
 (Ashish Tiwari)  
 Member Secretary, SEIAA

No. .... /Parya/SEAC/4872/2019 Dated: As above

**Copy with enclosure for Information and necessary action to:**

1. The Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
2. Advisor, IA Division, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.
3. Additional Director, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, (Central Region), Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow.
4. District Magistrate Bareilly.
5. The Member Secretary, U.P. Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
6. Copy to Web Master/ guard file.

  
 (Ashish Tiwari)  
 Member Secretary, SEIAA

## UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Validity Period :22/02/2020 To 28/02/2025

Ref No. - 69454/UPPCB/Bareilly(UPPCBRO)/CTE/BAREILLY/2019 Dated:- 27/02/2020

To ,

Shri AMIT KUMAR

M/s ELDECO INFRABUILD LIMITED

Proposed Residential Township project at Village Bilwa, Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia  
(Ghanghora), Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh  
BAREILLY

**Sub :** Consent to Establish for New Unit/Expansion/Diversification under the provisions of Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974 as amended and Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended.

Please refer to your Application Form No.- 6231385 dated - 11/10/2019. After examining the application with respect to pollution angle, Consent to Establish (CTE) is granted subject to the compliance of following conditions :

1. Consent to Establish is being issued for following specific details :

A- Site along with geo-coordinates : lat-28'456510 long-79'435846

B- Main Raw Material :

Main Raw Material Details		
Name of Raw Material	Raw Material Unit Name	Raw Material Quantity
residential township	Metric Tonnes/Day	0

C- Product with capacity :

Product Detail	
Name of Product	Product Quantity
Residential Township	0

D- By-Product if any with capacity :

By Product Detail			
Name of By Product	Unit Name	Licence Product Capacity	Install Product Capacity
residential township	Metric Tonnes/Day	0	0

2. Water Requirement (in KLD) and its Source :

Source of Water Details		
Source Type	Name of Source	Quantity (KL/D)
Municipal Supply	Municipal Supply and ground water	419.0

3. Quantity of effluent (In KLD) :

Effluent Details	
Source Consumption	Quantity (KL/D)
Domestic	419.0

4. Fuel used in the equipment/machinery Name and Quantity (per day) :

Fuel Consumption Details		
Fuel	Consumption(tpd/kld)	Use

5. For any change in above mentioned parameters, it will be mandatory to obtain Consent to Establish again. No further expansion or modification in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of U.P. Pollution Control Board.

For any change in above mentioned parameters, it will be mandatory to obtain Consent to Establish again. No further expansion or modification in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of U.P. Pollution Control Board.

2. You are directed to furnish the progress of Establishment of plant and machinery, green belt, Effluent Treatment Plant and Air pollution control devices, by 10th day of completion of subsequent quarter in the Board.

3. Copy of the work order/purchase order, regarding instruction and supply of proposed Effluent Treatment Plant/Sewerage Treatment Plant /Air Pollution control System shall be submitted by the industry till 28/02/2025 to the Board.

4. Industry will not start its operation, unless CTO is obtained under water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 from the Board.

5. It is mandatory to submit Air and Water consent Application, complete in all respect, four months before start of operation, to the U.P. Pollution Control Board.

6. Legal action under water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 may be initiated against the industry With out any prior information, in case of non compliance of above conditions.

#### Specific Conditions:

1. This Consent To Establish is valid for Residential Township at village Bilwa Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia (Ghanghora), District Bareilly. The project shall have total residential units 977 nos. Total EWS and LIG Units are 196 nos.
2. Domestic effluent 556 KLD shall be treated in STP of 670 KLD capacity and treated effluent shall be used for horticulture/flushing and surplus treated water shall be utilized for irrigation as per the norms specified in Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
3. Unit shall ensure compliance of Enviornmental Clearance issued by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh vide Ref. No. 284/Parya/SEAC/4872/2019 dated 30-09-2019.
4. Unit shall obtain the NOC from CGWA for ground water extraction .
5. Unit shall install electromagnetic flow meter at water source and outlet of STP and maintain the records of water extracted and treated effluent used in irigation.
6. Unit shall develop Green Belt in minimum 33 percent area of Industrial Premises as per the provisions laid down in office order no. H16405/220/2018/02 dated 16-02-2018 of U.P. Pollution Control Board. The copy of said office order is available on the website of U.P. Pollution Control Board [www.uppcb.com](http://www.uppcb.com).
7. Unit shall comply the provisions of Solid Waste Rules 2016 and shall obtain authorization for disposal of Solid waste.
8. Unit shall comply with the provisions of Construction and Demolition waste Managment Rules 1986
9. DG set of 160 KVA shall be installed with cannopy and stack height of 2.6 meter above the roof of nearest building
10. Unit shall comply the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended and Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and direction issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in Order dated 13.07.2017 in OA no. 200/2014, M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India.
11. Unit shall submit the bank guarantee of Rs 1000000/ only within 15 days from the date of issue of this order for the compliance of above conditions, failing which this order shall be deemed invalid.

Please note that consent to Establish will be revoked, in case of, non compliance of any of the above mentioned conditions. Board reserves its right for amendment or cancellation of any of the conditions specified above. Industry is directed to submit its first compliance report regarding above mentioned specific and general conditions till 27/03/2020 in this office. Ensure to submit the regular compliance report otherwise this Consent to Establish will be revoked.

**Amit**  
**Chandra**  
Chief Environment Officer

Dated:- 27/02/2020

Copy To -

Regional Officer UPPCB Bareilly for information and to ensure the compliance of the conditions imposed in the consent order.

**Amit**  
**Chandra**  
Chief Environment Officer

## Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

Building. No TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Phone:0522-2720828,2720831, Fax:0522-2720764, Email: info@uppcb.in, Website: www.uppcb.com

186414/UPPCB/Bareilly(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/BAREILLY/2023

Date: 28/07/2023

To,

M/s

ELDECO INFRABUILD LIMITED

Eldeco City, at Village Bilwa, Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia  
(Ghanghora), Bareilly, Uttar PradeshApplication Id-  
21607714

Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation hereinafter referred to as the CCA (Consolidated Consent & authorization) (Fresh) under Section-25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section-21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

CCA is hereby granted to **ELDECO INFRABUILD LIMITED** located at **Eldeco City, at Village Bilwa, Dohna Pritam Rai and Piperia (Ghanghora), Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.** subject to the provisions of the **Water Act, Air Act** and the orders that may be made further and subject to following terms and conditions

1. This CCA **ELDECO INFRABUILD LIMITED** granted for the period from **28/07/2023 to 31/12/2025** and valid for manufacturing of following products.

S No	Product	Quantity	Unit
1	Residential township	Total residential units 977 nos. Total EWS and LIG Units are 196 nos.	Metric Tonnes/Day

2. Conditions under Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1974 as amended :-

(i) The daily quantity of effluent discharge (KLD) :-

Kind of Effluent	Quantity(KLD)	Treatment facility	Discharge point
Domestic	556 KLD	STP	

(ii) Trade Effluent Treatment and Disposal :-The applicant shall operate Effluent Treatment Plant consisting of primary/secondary and tertiary treatment as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality.

In case of stoppage of functioning of ETP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(iii) The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent and should be reused within the premises for gardening etc. Quality of the treated effluent shall meet to the following general and specific standards as prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and applicable to the unit from time-to-time :-

## Industrial Effluent Quality Standard

S.No.	Parameter	Standard
-------	-----------	----------

(iv) Sewage Treatment and Disposal :- The applicant shall provide comprehensive STP as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality. In case of stoppage of functioning of STP, production has to be

stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(v) The treated sewage shall be reused in gardening as far as possible. The STP shall be maintained continuously so as to achieve the quality of the treated sewage to the following standards.

S No.	Parameters	Standards
1	pH	5.5-9
2	BOD (mg/L)	30 mg/l
3	TSS (mg/L)	100 mg/l

### 3. Conditions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1981 as amended :-

i) The applicant shall use following fuel and install a comprehensive control system consisting of control equipment as required with reference to generation of emissions and operate and maintain the same continuously so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards.

#### Air Pollution Source Details

S No.	Air Pollution Source	Type of fuel	Stack no	Control Device	Height of Stack
1	DG Set of 160 KVA	Diesel	01	Particulate Matter	Stack height of 2.6 meter above the roof of nearest building

#### Emission Quality Standards

S No.	Stack no	Parameters	Standards
1	01	Particulate Matter	As per E(P)Rules 1986

In case of stoppage of functioning of air pollution control equipment, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately

(ii) The unit will not use any type of restricted fuel.

iii) Noise from the D.G. Set and other source(s) should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure as is required for meeting the ambient noise standards for night and day time as prescribed for respective areas/zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Silence) which are as follows :-

Day time : from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., Night time: from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

Standards for Noise level in db(A) Leq	Industrial Area		Commercial Area		Residential Area		Silence Zone	
	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time
	75	70	65	55	55	45	50	40

### 4. Essential documents to be submitted by the Industry/Unit as Applicable :-

(i) Environment Statement in Form-V of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

(ii) Quarterly compliance report of the CCA, photograph of ETP/APCs/Waste Storage Area.

5. Competent Authority reserves the right to change/modify/add any time any condition of this CCA.

6. Unit has to comply with the following specific & general conditions. Non compliance of any provision of this CCA and provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 will result in legal action under the aforesaid Acts and Rules.
7. In compliance to the G.O 1011/81-7-2021-09 (Writ)/2016 dated.13.10.2021 issued by Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh. You are directed to develop Miyawaki Forest as per the SOP available at URL:-<http://www.upecp.in/TrainingSession.aspx> for ensuring timely compliance of this direction, you are hereby directed to submit a bank guarantee with minimum validity of one year of the amount equivalent to the sum of initial consent fees (Air and Water) or Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. Fifty Thousand Only) whichever is more, within 30 days from the date of issuance of this certificate. In case of non-compliance of this direction, your consent will be revoked by the Board.
8. If the unit uses the ground water and requires the permission from SGWA/CGWA for water abstraction then the industry will have to obtain No objection certificate for abstraction of ground water. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the NOC obtained from the competent authority and submit to the Board, within 3 months time failing which CTO will be revoked.

#### General Conditions:-

1. The applicant shall get analysed the samples of effluent/emission/hazardous wastes at least once in a three month from the laboratory recognized by the MoEF and shall report to the UPPCB.
2. The applicant shall however, not without the prior consent of the Board bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gases emission or sewage waste from the unit.
3. Treated Industrial waste water and domestic waste water shall be disposed jointly at one disposal point. The applicant shall provide discharge measurement equipment at final disposal point.
4. The applicant shall strictly comply with conditions of this CCA and submit compliance report of stipulated conditions within 30 days of receipt of this CCA. If at any point of time, it is found that the industry is not complying with stipulated conditions or any further direction/instruction issued by the Board, legal action shall be initiated against the applicant.
5. The applicant shall maintain good house keeping. All valves/pipes/sewer/drains etc. must be leak-proof
6. The industry shall provide uninterrupted entry to the STP/ETP inlet and outlet points, Air Pollution Control equipment and stack for smooth sampling/monitoring of efficiency of pollution control systems.
7. The industry shall provide Inspection Book at the time of inspection to the Board's officials.
8. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, such emission occurs or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be reported to the Board's offices and all other concerned offices. In case of failure of pollution control equipment, the production process connected to it shall be stopped with immediate effect.
9. The industry shall operate in a manner so that all emissions be emitted through designated chimney/stack only.
10. In case of any damage to the agriculture productivity, human habitation etc. by the operation of industry, it shall be imperative to stop production in the industry with immediate effect and such information shall be reported to Board's offices. The industry shall be liable to pay compensation also in such cases as decided by the Competent Authority.
11. The applicant shall apply before the 60 days of expiry of CCA or any change in production types/production capacity/manufacturing process/capacity enhancement etc. or any change in effluent discharge point or emission point
12. The Board reserves the right to revoke/add/modify any stipulated condition issued along with CCA, as may be necessary.

#### Specific Conditions:-

- 1- This Consent to Operate Water and Air is valid for total residential units 977 nos. Total EWS and LIG Units are 196 nos. (Building and construction project more than 20,000 sq. m built up area) with domestic effluent quantity up to 556 KLD.
- 2- Domestic effluent 556 KLD shall be treated in STP of 670 KLD capacity and treated effluent shall be used for horticulture/flushing and surplus treated water shall be utilized for irrigation as per the norms specified in Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- 3- Unit shall obtain the NOC from CGWA for ground water extraction within 03 months .
- 4- Unit shall install electromagnetic flow meter at water source and inlet and outlet of STP, and shall maintain the records of water extracted and treated.
- 5- Unit shall operate and maintain the APCS i.e. canopy at the 01 DG sets of 160 KVA and stack height shall be maintained 2.6 meter above roof of nearest building.
- 6- The overall noise levels in and around area shall be kept well within the standards by providing noise control measures including acoustic hoods, silencers, enclosures etc, on all sources of noise generation. The ambient noise level shall confirm to the standards under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.
- 7- Unit shall submit emission monitoring report of the stack of air polluting sources done by MoEF & CC approved laboratory in every 3 months.
- 8- Unit shall develop Green Belt in minimum 33 percent area of Industrial Premises as per the provisions laid down in office order no. H16405/220/2018/02 dated 16-02-2018 of U.P. Pollution Control Board. The copy of said office order is available on the website of U.P. Pollution Control Board [www.uppcb.com](http://www.uppcb.com).
- 9- Unit shall comply the provisions of Solid Waste Rules 2016 as amended and shall obtain authorization for disposal of Solid waste.
- 10- Unit shall comply with the provisions of Construction and Demolition waste Management Rules 1986.
- 11- Unit shall make provisions immediately for the compliance of Rule 4 of SWM Rules 2016 and shall make arrangements with partnership with the local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorized waste pickers or the authorized recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.
- 12- Unit shall comply with the provision of Rule 9 and Rule 13 of Plastic waste Management Rules 2016 as amended.
- 13- Unit shall comply the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended and Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and direction issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in Order dated 13.07.2017 in OA no. 200/2014, M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India.
- 14- This Consent order shall automatically become invalid on issuance of Closure Order by C.P.C.B / UPPCB and further on Revoking of Closure order, the Consent order shall become valid.

VIVEK  
ROY  
Chief Environment Officer  
Circle-7

Digitally signed by  
VIVEK ROY  
Date: 2023.08.18  
18:57:22 +05'30'

Copy to:

Regional Officer, UPPCB, Bareilly to ensure the compliance of the conditions imposed in the consent order.

VIVEK ROY  
Chief Environment Officer  
Circle-7

ROY  
Date: 2023 08 18 18 58 22  
+05'30'



## कार्यालय बरेली विकास प्राधिकरण, बरेली

विकास ज्योति, प्रियदर्शिनी नगर, पीलीभीत रोड, बरेली (उ०प्र०)  
Website : www.bdainfo.org, email : bdabareilly@yahoo.com, blyda@up.nic.in

पत्रांक :- 2183

/का०ब०वि०प्रा०ब०/2024-25

दिनांक :- 11/09/24

सेवा में,

अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि०/रा०)  
बरेली।

विषय:- मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० सं०-745/2024 "सियाराम मण्डल बनाम एलडिको कम्पनी व अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.07.2024 एवं मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० सं०-951/2024 "राजपाल सिंह बनाम एलडिको कम्पनी" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 31.07.2024 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक स्वकीय पत्र सं०-652/एन०जी०टी०/ओ०ए०-951/24, दिनांक 10.09.2024 का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। जिसके क्रम में दिनांक 10.09.2024 को प्रातः 11.00 बजे मै० एलडिको कम्पनी द्वारा विकसित किये जाने वाले टाउनशिप के अन्तर्गत वाटर बॉडी का संयुक्त निरीक्षण किया गया। शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा ग्राम बिलवा के गाटा सं०-508 पर मानचित्र स्वीकृत करने का आरोप लगाया गया है, जबकि प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये मानचित्र में ग्राम बिलवा का गाटा सं०-508 सम्मिलित नहीं है।

अतः समिति की निरीक्षण/जांच आख्या एवं स्वीकृत मानचित्र की प्रति सहित अग्रेतर कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

सचिव

बरेली विकास प्राधिकरण,  
बरेली।

निरीक्षण आख्या

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के कार्यालय ज्ञाप सं०-2087, दिनांक 05.09.2024 का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके द्वारा गठित समिति को स्थलीय निरीक्षण कर जांच आख्या प्रस्तुत करने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है।

उपरोक्त के सम्बन्ध में स्थलीय निरीक्षण उपरान्त अवगत कराना है कि प्राधिकरण द्वारा ग्राम बिलवा के गाटा सं०-476 पार्ट, 477 पार्ट, 501 पार्ट, 502, 503 पार्ट, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509, 512 पार्ट, 513 पार्ट, ग्राम दोहना पीतमराय 438 पार्ट, 439 पार्ट, 440 पार्ट, 441 पार्ट एवं ग्राम घंघोरा पिपरिया के गाटा सं०-898 कुल नेट क्षेत्रफल 143184.48 वर्गमीटर पर मानचित्र दिनांक 24.05.2019 को स्वीकृत किया गया है (छायाप्रति संलग्न)।

उप जिलाधिकारी सदर, द्वारा प्रदत्त अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र दिनांक 19.04.2017 प्राप्त किया गया था। जिसके अनुसार "गाटा सं०-476, 477, 498ए, 498बी, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509, 512 व 513 ग्राम बिलवा परगना व तहसील सदर, बरेली गाटा सं०-898 ग्राम पिपरिया घंघोरा परगना व तहसील सदर, बरेली में स्थित है। अभिलेखों के अनुसार उपरोक्त गाटा संख्याएँ ग्राम समाज की भूमि, चकरोड, तालाब, पोखर, नदी नाला, नाली आदि से प्रभावित नहीं है। उद्धरण खसरा 1424 सन् फसली संलग्न है। अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। सम्बन्धित पक्ष का कब्जा व दखल है।"

उपरोक्त के क्रम में आज दिनांक 10.09.2024 को संयुक्त रूप से स्थानीय प्रशासन, पर्यावरण विभाग, वन विभाग आदि के साथ स्थल निरीक्षण किया गया। शिकायतकर्ता श्री राजपाल सिंह पुत्र श्री सेवा राम द्वारा गाटा सं०-508 जो झील में दर्ज है, पर अतिक्रमण किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत की गयी थी। वर्तमान में गाटा सं०-508 पर सरकारी अभिलेखों में तालाब स्थित है तथा प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये मानचित्र में गाटा सं०-508 सम्मिलित नहीं है, अर्थात् गाटा सं०-508 की भूमि स्वीकृत तलपट मानचित्र का पार्ट नहीं है। स्वीकृत तलपट मानचित्र की छायाप्रति संलग्न है।

विकासकर्ता द्वारा स्थल पर स्वीकृत मानचित्र के अनुसार विकास कार्य कराये जा रहे हैं, जिसमें से सड़क, विद्युत, वाटर सप्लाई, एस0टी0पी0, ड्रेनेज सिस्टम, पार्क व वृक्षारोपण आदि कार्य प्रगति पर है।

शिकायतकर्ता का यह कथन कि झील का अस्तित्व समाप्त करके एल्डिको सिटी का मानचित्र स्वीकृत कराया गया है। झील की भूमि पर भूखण्डों का निर्माण कराकर विक्रय किया जा रहा है, जो पूर्णतः निराधार है।

निरीक्षण के समय एल्डिको सिटी के प्रतिनिधि श्री संदीप चावला उपस्थित थे। उनके द्वारा यह अवगत कराया गया कि स्वीकृत ले-आउट के निकट अन्य भूमि भी विकासकर्ता द्वारा क्रय की गयी है। विकासकर्ता द्वारा उक्त क्रय की गयी भूमि के लिए ले-आउट स्वीकृत कराने के उपरान्त ही विकास कार्य किये जायेंगे।

समिति की निरीक्षण आख्या अवलोकनार्थ प्रस्तुत है।



(राजेश शर्मा)  
अवर अभियन्ता



(अनिल कुमार)  
सहायक अभियन्ता



(योगेन्द्र कुमार)  
अधिशासी अभियन्ता

कार्यालय उप जिलाधिकारी सदर, बरेली।

पत्रांक: 851 /एस0टी0:2024

दिनांक: | 0 .09.2024

अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि0/रा0)  
बरेली।

महोदय,

कृपया कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, बरेली महोदय के पत्र संख्या 608/एन0जी0टी0ओ0ए0 951/2024 दिनांक 06.09.2024 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके द्वारा मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या 745/2024 शिवाराम मण्डल बनाम एल्टिडको कम्पनी व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.07.2024 एवं मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या 951/2024 राजपाल सिंह बनाम एल्टिडको कम्पनी में पारित आदेश दिनांक 31.07.2024 के अनुपालन में आख्या उपलब्ध कराने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है।

उक्त के सम्बंध में राजस्व ग्राम विलदा तहसील व जिला बरेली में स्थल पर महोदय के साथ अज्ञोहरताधारी व मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा नामित सदस्यगण व बरेली प्रिकाल प्रतिकरण बरेली की टीम के संयुक्त रूप से स्थलीय एवं अभिलेखीय जांच की गई। अतः जांच आख्या सलग्न कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संस्तुति सहित सेवा में सादर प्रेषित है।

संतान्नकः यथोपरि।

  
(गांधी नगर)  
उप जिलाधिकारी सदर,  
बरेली।

प्रदेश,

कृपया संलग्न पत्र कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी बरेली सन्दर्भ संख्या 608/एन0जी0टी0ओ0ए0 951/24 दिनांक 06.09.2024 का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें जिसमें माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या 745/2024 शियाराम गण्डल बनाम एल्लिकों कम्पनी व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.07.2024 एवं माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या 951/2024 राजपाल सिंह बनाम एल्लिकों कम्पनी में पारित आदेश दिनांक 31.07.2024 के अनुपालन में जांच आख्या चाही गयी है।

उक्त के सम्बंध में राजस्व ग्राम बिलवा तहसील व जिला बरेली में स्थल पर अपर जिलाधिकारी(वि0/रा0) बरेली व उपजिलाधिकारी सादर बरेली व माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा नामित सदस्यगण व बरेली विकास प्राधिकरण की टीम के साथ संयुक्त रूप से स्थलीय जांच की गयी जिससे विदित हुआ राजस्व ग्राम बिलवा की खतौनी खाता संख्या 00309 की गाटा संख्या 508 क्षे0 0.126हे0 वर्तमान राजस्व अभिलेखों में झील के नाम अंकित है अवगत कराना है कि गाटा संख्या 508/0.126हे0 (झील) चारों ओर से एल्लिकों कम्पनी के द्वारा अधिग्रहीत की गयी भूमि गाटा संख्या 500, 503, 507 व 509 से चारों ओर से घिरी है जो श्रेणी-1(क) सक्रमणीय भूमिधर के नाम से राजस्व अभिलेखों में अंकित है। व प्रश्नगत गाटा संख्या 508 झील तक पहुंचने हेतु चकनार्थ अथवा रास्ता नक्शे एवं राजस्व अभिलेखों में अंकित नहीं है। यह भी अवगत कराना है कि कम्पनी द्वारा अपनी भूमि की अस्थाई चाहरदीवारी की गयी है जिस कारण झील का क्षेत्रफल भी कम्पनी की अस्थाई चाहरदीवारी के अन्दर है। मौके पर की गयी पैमाइश से विदित हुआ कि झील का क्षेत्रफल अपने स्थान पर छूटा हुआ है व मौके पर रिक्त है। स्थल के फोटोग्राफ, उद्घरण खतौनी व चकवन्दी आकार पत्र 41 व आकार पत्र 45 की छायाप्रति सादर अवलोकनार्थ संलग्न है।

आख्या सेवा में सादर प्रेषित है।

*Signature*  
10/9/24

प्रदेश,

सादर  
अधिकारी

*Signature*  
10/9/24

प्रदेश,

सादर

*Signature*

10/9/24

प्रदेश

स्थलीय एवं आकाशचित्र मापन  
आख्या सेवा विभाग  
प्रदेश

*Signature*  
10/9/24

आख्या

10/9/24

10/9/24

कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, वन एवं वन्य जीव प्रभाग, वरेली।  
पत्रांक /14- 1, वरेली, दिनांक, 10 सितम्बर 2024

सेवा में

जिलाधिकारी,  
वरेली।

विषय :-

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0 ए0 संख्या- 745/2024 "शिवाराम मण्डल बनाम एल्टिको कम्पनी व अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.07.2024 एवं मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0 ए0 सं- 951/2024 "राजपाल सिंह बनाम एल्टिको कम्पनी" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 31.07.2024 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :-

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, वरेली का पत्रांक 608/एनजीटी/ओ0ए0 951/24/24 दिनांक 06.09.2024

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित पत्र के क्रम में सादर अवगत कराना है कि आज दिनांक 10.09.2024 को प्रातः 11.00 बजे नैर्लज एल्टिको कम्पनी द्वारा विकसित किये जाने वाले टाउनशिप के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित वाटर वॉडी का संपुस्त निरीक्षण किया गया। प्ररनगत वाटर वॉडी एल्टिको कम्पनी द्वारा विकसित किये गये टाउनशिप के बाहर देखी गयी। यह वाटर वॉडी बहुत छोटे क्षेत्रफल की है, जो आर0 ए0 सी0 से प्राप्त वेटलैण्ड की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं है। ये वाटर वॉडी ग्रान समाज/राजस्व विभाग से सम्बन्धित हो सकती है।

अतः जाँच रिपोर्ट महोदय की सेवा में सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,  
वन एवं वन्य जीव प्रभाग, वरेली।

पत्रांक 949 /14-1, दिनांकित।

1. प्रतिलिपि उपाध्यक्ष, वरेली विकास प्राधिकरण, वरेली को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. प्रतिलिपि अवर जिलाधिकारी, वित्त एवं राजस्व को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. प्रतिलिपि क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड, वरेली उ0प्र0 को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

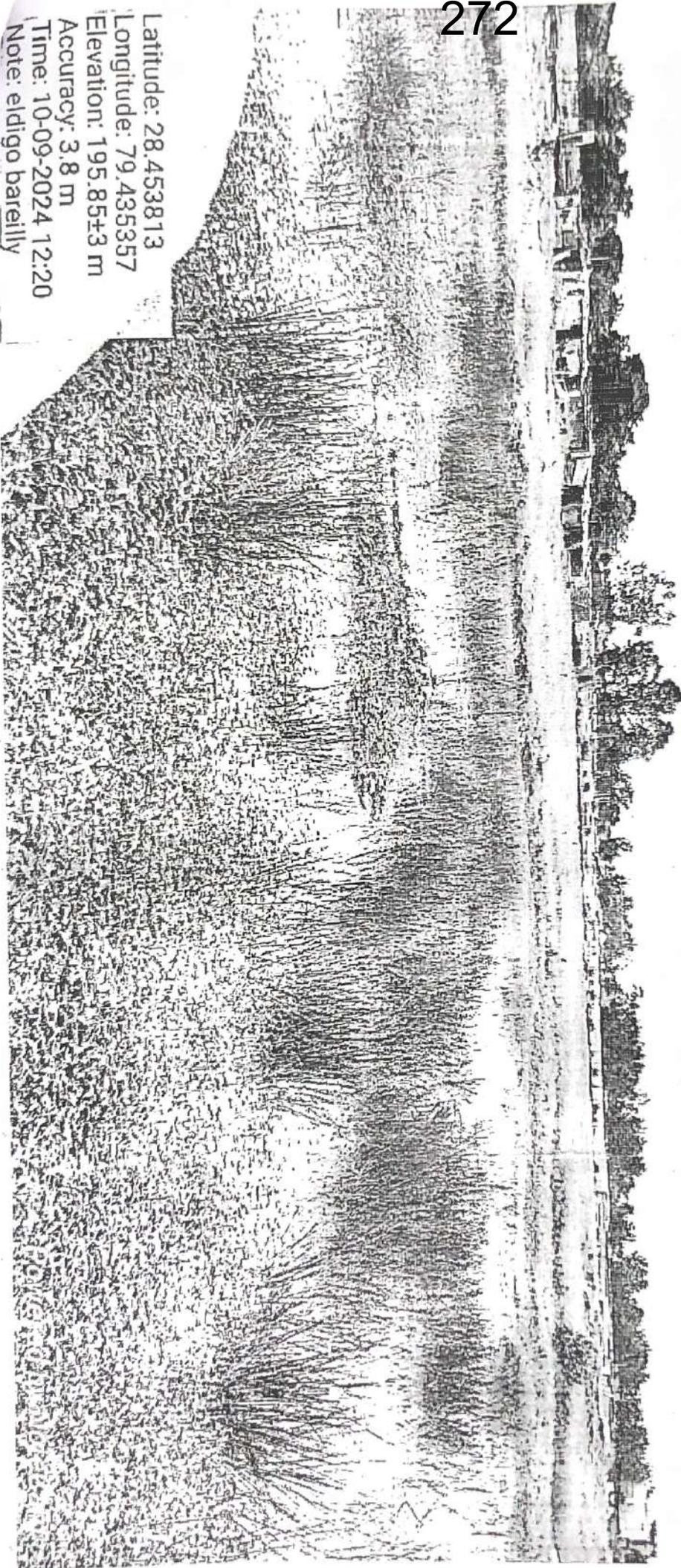
प्रशासनिक अधिकारी  
प्रादेशिक वान्यजीव प्रभाग  
वरेली

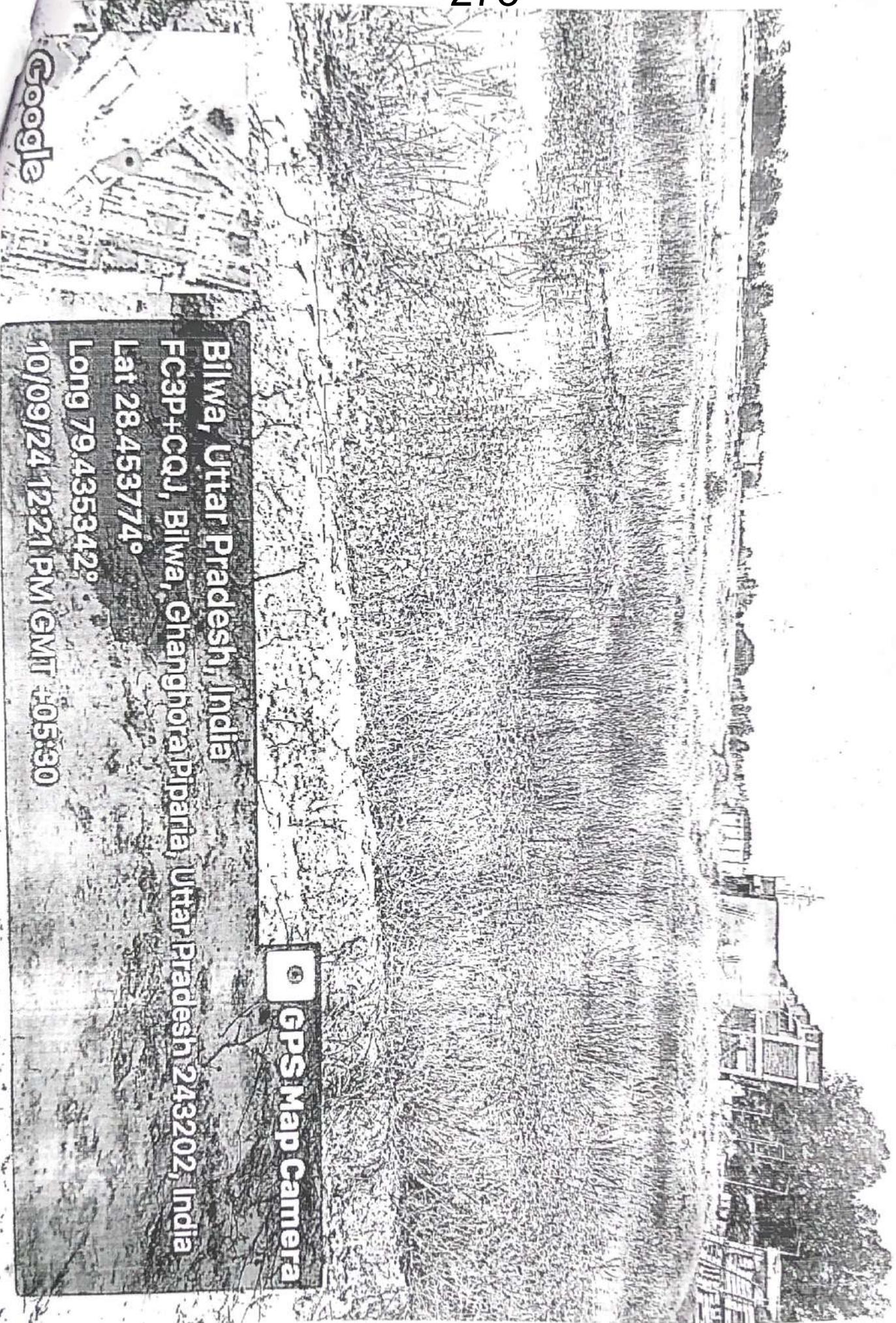
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,  
वन एवं वन्य जीव प्रभाग, वरेली।

Annexure-7

272

Latitude: 28.453813  
Longitude: 79.435357  
Elevation: 195.85±3 m  
Accuracy: 3.8 m  
Time: 10-09-2024 12:20  
Note: eldigo bareilly



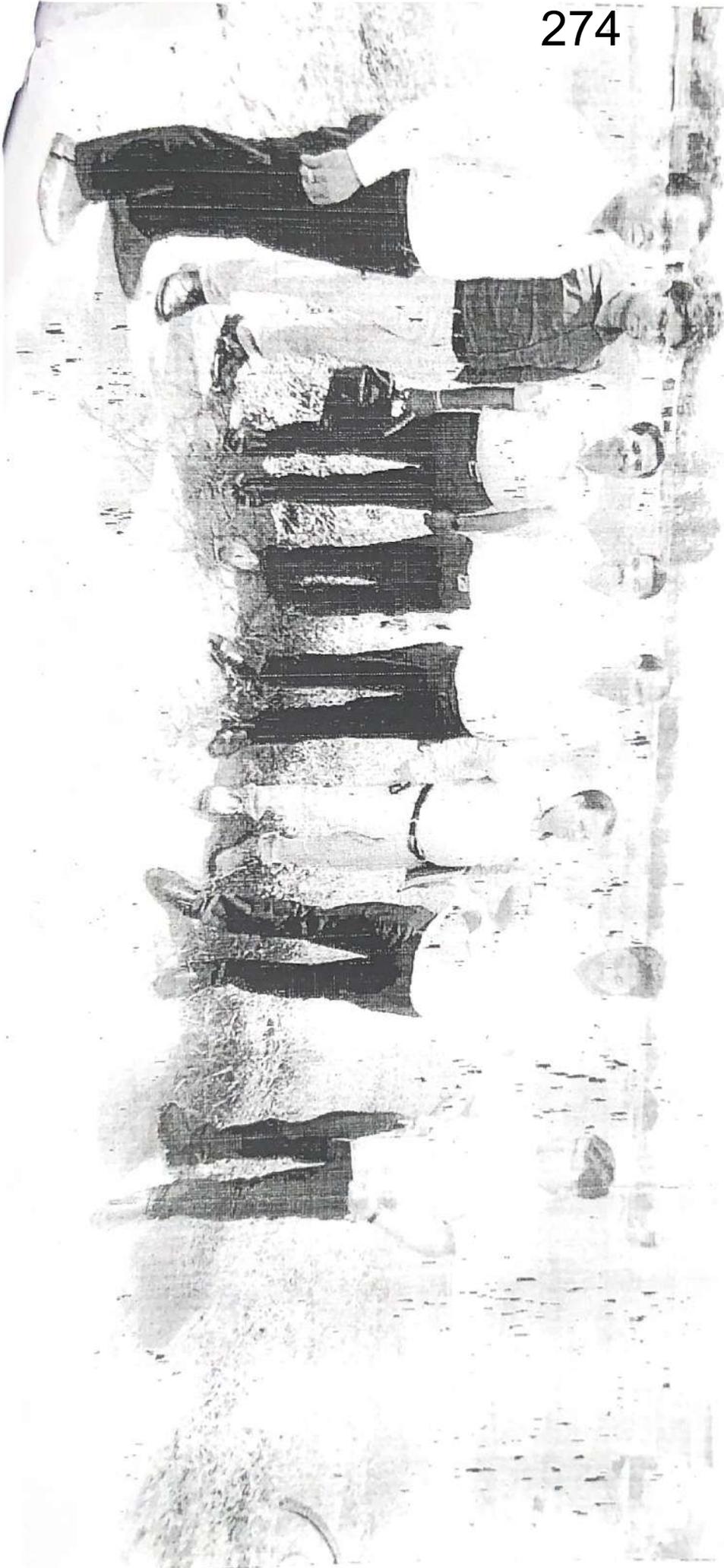


Google

GPS Map Camera

Bilwa, Uttar Pradesh, India  
 FC3P+CQJ, Bilwa, Changhora Piparia, Uttar Pradesh 243202, India  
 Lat 28.453774°  
 Long 79.435342°  
 10/09/24 12:21 PM GMT +05:30

274



Google

 GPS Map Camera

**Bilwa, Uttar Pradesh, India**

**FC3P+CQJ, Bilwa, Ghanghora Piparia, Uttar Pradesh 243202, India**

**Lat 28.45377°**

**Long 79.435344°**

**10/09/24 12:14 PM GMT +05:30**