### **BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL** PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI **ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 200/2014**

### IN THE MATTER OF

M.C. MEHTA VS UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

AND

ANIL KUMAR SINGHAL

VS

**APPLICANT** 

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

RESPONDENT(S)

AND

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

**APPLICANT** 

& BIODIVERSITY & ANR.

VS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

**RESPONDENT (S)** 

### Compliance Statement on behalf of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board.

In compliance with the decisions taken at the Chamber meeting held on 8th July 2016 in the Hon'ble Tribunal with regard to Phase I, Segment B of River Ganga, MoEF&CC and CPCB submit the compliance statement.

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The information attached at Annexure-I is based as per the information from the Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board. The information attached at Appendix I is as per the field survey carried out by CPCB in 2012-13.

It is prayed that the inspection of Solid Waste Management site at Haridwar could not be undertaken and with permission of the Hon'ble Tribunal the report will be submitted by 18.8.2016.

**DELHI** 

August 03, 2016

(Suneel Dave) Additional Director Central Pollution Control Board

(Dinesh Runiwal) Scientist-D Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

Encl. As Above

Through Panchjanya Batra Singh Advocate and Counsel, MoEF&CC 479, Lawyers Chambers, Saket Courts, New Delhi, 110017

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Through Raj Kumar Advocate, CPCB

Chamber No. 774, Lawyers Chambers, Saket Courts, New Delhi, 110017

## Details of Industrial Pollution in Phase I, Segment B (As per UPPCB)

### I. Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in U.P.(up to Kanpur) (As per UPPCB)

1.	Total GPI	746
	<ul> <li>Operational Units</li> </ul>	565
	<ul> <li>Self-Closed</li> </ul>	71
	<ul> <li>Closed by Board</li> </ul>	110

All operational units have either installed their own ETP or is a member of CETP.

# River wise break-up of operational Grossly Polluting Industries up to Kanpur is as follows

Name of River	No. of Operational	E.T.P. installed/	Discharge
	` Units	member of CETP	(MLD)
Ganga	. 447	447	128.77
Ram Ganga	38	38	31.29
Kali East	80	80	52.36
Total	565	565	212.42

### II. Seriously Polluting Industries (SPI) (up to Kanpur)

2.	Total SPI	1072
	<ul> <li>Self-Closed</li> </ul>	143
	<ul> <li>Closed by Board</li> </ul>	189
	<ul> <li>Operational Units</li> </ul>	740

All GPI units are covered in SPI list. All operational units have installed their own ETP or member of CETP.

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# Details of Sewage generation in Phase I, Segment B (As per UPPCB)

Name of River	Sewage Generation	Existing STPs (MLD)	STPs under construction	STPs Proposed
Ganga	(MLD)		(MLD)	(MLD)
	497.35	377.26	139.50	249.35
Ram Ganga	210.40	29	58	352
Kali East	674.61	153	13	370
Total	1382.36	559.26	210.50	971.35

> At present 823.1 MLD Sewage is being discharge of without treatment directly into rivers. The gap will be fulfilled after construction of proposed STPs.

# Note on status of Implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)

Zero Liquid Discharge refers to installation of facilities and systems to enable industrial effluent for recycling of permeate and converting solute (dissolved organic and inorganic compounds / salts) into residue in the solid form by adopting method of concentration and thermal evaporation. CPCB had issued directions under Section 18(1)(b) to UPPCB for seeking action plan from industries on implementation of ZLD in identified industrial sectors in March and April, 2015. CPCB has also proposed draft environmental standards for notification to MoEF&CC wherein ZLD related aspects have been included. The draft standards were uploaded by the Ministry on its website for inviting public comments and the notification has not yet been finalized.

### Comparison of ZLD and Conventional treatment system

S.			
o. No	* .	Zero Liquid	Conventional Treatment
1	Discharge in	Discharge (ZLD)	System
	ambient	No discharge.	<ul> <li>The treated-effluent after</li> </ul>
	environment	• Upto97% of water can be	meeting the discharge
		recovered for reuse in the	standards will be either
		process.	discharged into surface
		<ul> <li>Salt @ 4T/MLD can be recovered for reuse.</li> </ul>	water bodies or used for
		<ul> <li>1.5-2 Tonne/ MLD of mixed</li> </ul>	irrigation. Application of high TDS effluent will
		salt has to be stored or	high TDS effluent will create solid sickness and
		disposed at TSDF.	ground water
		stopoodd at 10D1.	contamination
2	Capital Cost/ MLD	₹18 Crore (approx.)	₹2.5 Crore (approx.)
3	Operational	₹2.25 Lakh (approx.)	₹15,000 (approx.)
	Expenditure/ MLD	ωσιτι (αρριολ.)	(approx.)
4	Advantages	a. Meets any of the stringent	a. Convenient to operate and
		prescribed environmental	maintain.
		standards.	<ul><li>b. Low operational cost.</li></ul>
		b. Conservation of water as	c. Treated effluent can be
		resource. Up to 97% of	used for irrigation purpose
		water can be recovered for reuse in the process.	after compliance.
100		c. Salt @ 4T/MLD can be	
		recovered for reuse.	
	,	d. Prevention of pollution of	
		surface water bodies due	·
		to untreated/ partially	, , , ,
	M.	treated effluent discharge.	
5	Disadvantages /	a. High CAPEX&OPEX [Very	a. Textile/ Tannery effluent
	Constraints	high evaporation costs	contains high TDS, may not
		(highly energy intensive	meet proposed TDS
		20-40 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> resulting in	standard.
		high carbon footprints)].	b. Textiles / Tanneries being
		b. Skilled manpower for	water intensive sector,
		operation and maintenance.	water conservation is not
		c. Issues in RO reject	practiced. c. Color removal is an issue.
		management.	c. Color removal is an issue.
		d. Area requirement is more	
		(Matter of concern for	
		existing units).	

#### **Online Monitoring**

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on 5th February, 2014 directed the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to further direct 17 categories of highly polluting industries, GPIs in five Ganga River basin States, CETPs, Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) and Common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF) of hazardous waste to install real-time 24X7 online monitoring devices on or before 30.06.2015. The purpose of the direction was to create self-regulation and comply with the stipulated standards.

The online monitoring system covers 13 effluent parameters like pH, BOD, COD, TSS, Flow, Chromium, Ammoniacal Nitrogen, Fluoride, Phenol, Cyanide, Temperature, AOx and Arsenic and covers 8 emission parameters like PM, CO, Fluoride, NOx, SO<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, HCl and NH<sub>3</sub>.

Periodic monitoring of CEMS is being carried out by the regulatory agencies so as to countercheck to avoid manipulations and ascertain for proper calibration.

Status of online monitoring system in Ganga basin as on 01.07.2016

CI	SI. Category No of No of No of Single Comment in					
No	Category	No of directions issued	No of units installed on line system	No of units in process of installation on line systems	Connectivity	
1	Sugar	67	55	2	55	
2	Pulp & paper	67	57	2	57	
3	Distillery	35	27	1	23	
4	Tannery 17 cat	27	18	1		
	Tannery	415	355	0	51	
5	Food & Beverages	21	11	8	9	
6	Slaughter House	12	5	0	4	
7	Textile	63	5	23	5	
8	Chemicals (Refinery, Petrochemical, fertiliser and pharmaceutical, pesticide)	28	21	1	21	
9	Other	22	0	1	0	
10	Others (TPP)	4	2	1	_	
11	Others (Cement)	3	0			
	TOTAL	764	556	40	225	



**W** 

### Drains in UP in Phase-I Segment -B

S.	Catchment	Drain in Stretch (Haridwar to	Flow (MLD)	Organic LoadBased
No.	area	Narora)		on BOD (TPD)
1.	Sukratal	Banganga River(at confluence	-	-
		with river Ganga)		
2.		Hemraj Drain	-	-
3.		Bijnor Sewage Drian	7.6	0.44
4.	Bijnor	Malan River (at confluence	16.5	0.08
••		with river Ganga)		
5.		Chhoiya Drain (at conf. with	124	16.12
٠.		river Ganga)		
		Sub-Total	148.1	16.64
6.	Gajrola and	Bagad River	1.8	0.35
٠.	Babrala			
7.		Garh Drain	14	0.22
8.	Garh	Fuldehra Drain (at confluence	32	3.49
٥.		with river Ganga)		
		Sub-Total	47.8	3.71
9.		Badaun Sewage Drain	29.9	1.38
10.	Badaun	Sot River	42	0.97
10.		Sub-Total	71.9	2.34
11.		Anupsahar STP Drain-1	0.85	0.01
12.	Anupshar	Anupsahar STP Drain-2	1.75	0.05
12.		Sub-Total	2.6	0.06
	Hai	per Reach in UP	270.4	23.11

SL.	Catchment	Drain in S-III (Narora to	Flow	Organic Load
No	region	kanpur	(MLD)	Based on BOD (TPD)
1.		Nakatiya Nala	319.40	0.01
2.		Chawari Nala	52.00	0.00
3.	Bareilly -	Deveranaiya Nala	192.53	0.06
4.	Aligarh to	Patta Nala, Kannauij	14.06	0.00
5.	Kannauj	Kasganj drain at Amarpur Village,	47.21	0.00
6.		Cherat Drain near KrisNigyan, Kentra, Aligarh	32.38	0.05
S	ub-Total		657.58	0.12
7.	<u> </u>	Dabka Nalla-1 (Kachhanala)	76.66	12.35
8.		Dabka Nalla-2 (Pakkanala)	6.01	7.58
9.	-	Dabka Nalla-3 (Pakkanala)	0.26	0.01
10.	_	Shetla Bazar(Kachhanala)	29.0	12.35
11.	Kanpur	WazidpurNalla .	11.23	7.58
12.	(III-A)	SattiChaura	1.43	0.10
13.	- ' '	Golaghat Nala	2.91	0.18
14.	-	Bhagwatdas Nala	10.9	0.76
15.		Sisamau Nala	141.33	11.92
16.		Permiya Nala	186	11.49
	Sub-Total		465.73	64.32
17.	Unnao	Loni Drain	41.9	4.86
18.	(III-A)	City Jail Drain	35.86	7.21
	Sub-Total			12.07
	Total		1201.07	76.51
	Total in Phase –I Segment B			99.62