

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mindola	Gujarat	262.13	-
25.	Musi	Telangana	335.66	-
26.	Mula Mutha	Maharashtra	990.26	990.26
27.	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	14.33	-
28.	Pamba	Kerala	18.45	-
29.	Panchganga	Maharashtra	74.29	-
30.	Pennar	Karnataka	46.27	-
31.	Ramganga	Uttar Pradesh	279.91	-
32.	Rani Chu	Sikkim	181.09	-
33.	Sabarmati	Gujarat	546.40	-
34.	Subarnarekha	Jharkhand	3.14	-
35.	Tamrabarani	Tamil Nadu	54.93	-
36.	Tapi	Maharashtra	2.44	-
37.	Tapti	Madhya Pradesh	4.81	-
38.	Tunga	Karnataka	3.70	-
39.	Tungabhadra	Karnataka	7.16	-
40.	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	120.09	-
41.	Vennar	Tamil Nadu	62.75	-
42.	Wainganga	Madhya Pradesh	1.01	-
43.	Yamuna	Haryana, Delhi & Uttar Pradesh	1603.26	931.00
	Coastal Area (Puri)	Odisha	80.45	-
GRAN TOTAL			12202.59	2046.35

* Includes Ganga and its tributaries till end of July, 2014 (after which the work of NGRBA programme, Ganga and its tributaries has been transferred to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)

Revision of standards for common effluent treatment plants

841. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased in state:

(a) whether Government has revised standards for common effluent treatment plants operating at various industrial clusters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new norms/standards are likely to be enforced for improving the quality of industrial discharge across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has notified the revised standards for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) operating at various industrial clusters on 01.01.2016. As per the notified standards, State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) are empowered to prescribe inlet effluent quality standards for General Parameters, Ammonical-Nitrogen and Heavy metals as per design of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and local needs and conditions. The maximum allowable concentrations in treated effluent are specified in respect of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Fixed Dissolved Solids (FDS) and Heavy Metals among other parameters considering three modes of disposal viz. 'Discharge into sea', 'Discharge into Inland surface water' and 'Discharge on to land for irrigation'.

The "Discharge into sea" (marine outfall) providing minimum dilution of 100 times at the point of discharge and 1500 times at a point 100m away from discharge is considered for relaxed maximum permissible concentration of COD up to 500 milligram per liter. The maximum permissible FDS contribution by constituent units of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is permitted upto 1000 milligram per liter. For FDS concentration in excess of 1100 milligram per liter in raw water, SPCBs/PCCs are empowered to modify the IDS limit in treated effluent, in case of discharge of treated effluent on land for irrigation, provision has been made for monitoring the impact on soil and groundwater quality twice a year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon) by Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) management. The SPCBs/PCCs are also empowered to prescribe mixing ratio of treated effluent and sewage for disposal on to land for irrigation.

(c) The revised standards are effective with effect from 01.01.2016.

Reduction of funds for Project Tiger

842. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds in the Project Tiger have been reduced over the years;

(b) if so, what are the details of funds allocated for the project during the last three years;