

**Cleaning of Yamuna river**

891. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has found that Yamuna river in Delhi has been polluted so much due to industries and sewerage waste, that the water of the river is not fit for drinking purposes for the residents of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the flow of waste from factories across Delhi in the Yamuna river and reasons as to why those factories have not been shut down; and

(d) the amount spent for cleaning and purifying Yamuna river during the last five years and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The main objective of river rejuvenation programme is to meet the primary water quality criteria for outdoor bathing notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and not drinking water quality.

River Yamuna is monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, as per which the water quality of river Yamuna in the Delhi stretch is not meeting the prescribed primary water quality criteria for outdoor bathing in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Fecal Coliforms (FC). Discharge of untreated and partially treated municipal sewage as well as Industrial wastewater are the main source of pollution in river Yamuna in Delhi. The lack of fresh water-flow in the river at Delhi compounds the problem and affects the water quality of the river.

(c) Delhi is having 28 Approved Industrial Areas (Planned Industrial Areas) and 22 Redevelopment Areas (Redevelopment of Clusters of Industrial Concentration in Non-Conforming Areas). To check the flow of waste water generated from industrial areas, 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been provided with a capacity of 46.7 MOD (212.3 MLD Capacity). Out of these, 10 CETPs are being operated by the CETP Societies of the Industrial Areas and 3 are being operated by the Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC). All the 13 CETPs

have installed On Line Monitoring System (OLMS) and the same are connected to the server of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) & Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC).

CETP Act, 2000 enacted by the Govt. of Delhi stipulates proper Operation and Maintenance of the CETPs in Delhi and the prescribed Authority under the said Act is Industries Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Besides CETPs, there are about 2000 Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) installed by the individual units operating in Delhi including Industries, Hotels, Restaurants etc. Following Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in Delhi have installed On Line Monitoring System (OLMS):-

- (i) Mother Dairy Fruits & Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. (Unit of Mother Dairy), Patparganj, Delhi-110092
- (ii) Delhi Milk Scheme, West Patel Nagar, Delhi-110008
- (iii) Slaughter House, Ghazipur, Delhi-110096

Regular monthly monitoring by DPCC of the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of Delhi Jal Board and 13 Common Effluent Plants (CETPs) in Delhi is stipulated. Apart from this, DPCC is making efforts for compliance with the prescribed standards under the Water Act, 1974 by the polluting industries and takes necessary action against the defaulting industries as per provisions of Water Act, 1974.

(d) National Mission for Clean Ganga has released funds to Haryana and Delhi for cleaning of Yamuna. The funds released to Haryana and Delhi, in last five years (i.e. 2014-15 to 2018-19) and up-to 20 January 2020 in the current financial year (2019-20), are ₹89.61 crore and ₹559.39 crore respectively. Further, an amount of ₹ 45.96 crore has been spent for the project 'Rehabilitation/Renovation of Mathura Sewerage Scheme in Uttar Pradesh on River Yamuna during the financial year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (up-to 20 January 2020).

Presently, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned 24 projects costing ₹ 4609.23 crore in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh under Namami Gange programme to abate pollution load to river Yamuna along with public outreach and PMC works. Through these projects, a total of 1838.78 MLD Sewage Treatment capacity (1310.6 MLD STP capacity along with upgradation and rehabilitation of 528.18 MLD STP capacity) will be created. Out of these 24 projects, 02 projects are already completed in Sonapat and Panipat creating sewage treatment capacity of total

145 MLD (New 70 MLD and Rehabilitation of 75 MLD) and rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation.

**Ground water quality around Hindalco Copper Plant, Dahej**

892. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has carried out a study to ascertain the ground water quality in and around Hindalco Copper Plant at Dahej;

(b) if so, the details of the study conducted so far;

(c) whether the plant authorities have installed automatic air monitoring devices to monitor air emission, upgradation of scrubbers to reduce sulphur dioxide and develop green belt in 33 per cent of plant area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor and action taken against the management for violating environment clearances/norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has not done any specific study to ascertain the ground water quality in and around Hindalco Copper Plant at Dahej. However, CGWB generates ground water quality data of the country on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program.

The ground water quality data from the monitoring stations available near Dehaj area indicates that all the parameters are within permissible limit for drinking water prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS), except in one well, where the nitrate concentration found to be beyond the permissible limit.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB), the plant authorities have installed automatic air monitoring device.

Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carried out inspection of the unit on 27.04.2018 and observed that the industry has installed 18 numbers of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) for the monitoring of source emissions. In addition the industry has also provided various pollution control systems, which includes secondary gas scrubbing system, alkali scrubber, etc.