

The Times of India- 26- December-2023

Ammonia In Yamuna High, Water Treatment At 2 Plants Down 25%

Plan To Construct Facility Just To Deal With This Problem Still In The Works

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New Delhi: On Sunday night, the ammonia levels in the Yamuna breached the manageable limit again and the water treatment at the Wazirabad and Chandrawal plants got affected by almost 25% and hasn't improved yet.

This year, the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) had to deal with the polluting levels of ammonia in the river on several occasions. The high level of ammonia means a large amount of untreated industrial chemicals and sewage entering the Yamuna and polluting the raw water supply chain, impacting the city's drinking water treatment capacity.

DJB, which is responsible to supply potable water in Delhi, is dependent on the supply of raw water from the Yamuna that passes through Haryana before entering Delhi. As per the design of its water treatment plants (WTPs), DJB is unable to treat raw water having more than 1ppm

RIVER IN DISTRESS

Major ammonia episodes

In February, ammonia levels reached 3 ppm

Problem continued till March-end

In April, ammonia levels spiked again reaching the highest of 8 ppm in the Yamuna



File photo

Infrastructure



Three water treatment plants handling Yamuna water affected immediately

City has 9 water treatment plants

Wazirabad and Chandrawal are the plants that get affected first

Areas that are impacted

South Delhi, north Delhi, west Delhi

Ammonia treatment plant announced in March this year



ammonia, leading to reduced supply of drinking water.

The current crisis has hit the supply in NDMC areas, Kalkaji, South Extension, Greater Kailash, Model Town, Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, Moolchand and parts of Delhi Cantonment.

In March, Delhi government announced that it would construct an ammonia treatment plant to deal with the recurring problem. During a high-level meeting, chief minister Arvind Kejriwal had instructed officials to set up the plant in six months.

"The finer details of the project are being worked out. After the initial proposal, some changes were required and a fresh detailed project report is being prepared," said a DJB officer.

According to Delhi government, the discharge of large amounts of ammonia and industrial wastewater into the Yamuna by Haryana obstructs the functioning of the city's WTPs. DJB has alleged that its monitoring team surveying the river found that the reason for

high ammonia was mixing of raw drain water into the river through two drains connecting directly to the Yamuna at various points in Haryana. It has also blamed industrial pollution in Haryana, where water from industrial units in Sonapat, Panipat and Rohtak flows into the Yamuna, for the rise in ammonia levels in Delhi. On most occasions, Haryana has chosen not to react to the allegations.

To control the high levels of ammonia in a water treatment plant, clean water is diverted to it from other plants to dilute and bring down the pollution levels to treatable limits.

In November, new water minister Atishi said ammonia levels would be reduced in the Wazirabad reservoir through in situ treatment. Currently, WTPs have to be shut down when ammonia levels exceed the treatment limit. With the in situ system, a reservoir will be capable of treating water with higher ammonia levels, allowing the plants to remain operational.

The Morning Standard- 26- December-2023

Pak gets extra water after Old Hussainiwala barrage damaged at Punjab border

HARPREET BAJWA @ Chandigarh

IN the last couple of days, around 2,500 cusecs of water from the Sutlej has flowed into Pakistan from 101 Old Hussainiwala barrage, built by the colonial British in 1922, as the crest beneath the gates is severely damaged, the first such incident in years.

Sources said the barrage in Ferozepur district has hardly been in use since the mid-1950s. The water flow is stopped at Harike headworks; only a trickle flows towards the barrage, the last "barrier" that controls water flowing into the neighboring country and further up to Sulemanki Headworks located near the Fazilka border.

There are some 29 gates along the way. The crest of gate number 26 has been totally damaged, while others have developed cracks.

"The crest beneath the gates of this barrage is damaged as it is hardly in use. The recent floods a couple of months back could also have contributed to the rusting. Some water has gone into Pakistan. We are trying to lower the water level so

'Hardly used'

Sources said the barrage in Ferozepur district has hardly been in use since the mid-1950s. The water flow is stopped at Harike headworks; only a trickle flows towards the barrage, the last "barrier" is located near the Fazilka border

that we can check the damage," said a senior official of the state irrigation department.

He said the pond of the barrage has been silted and is full of water hyacinth. It offers only marginal storage. The gates of the barrage open during floods to release excess water from Harike Headworks to prevent flooding. During normal conditions, these gates are closed so that water does not flow towards Pakistan.

There are two canals, the Eastern Canal and the Gang Canal. The Eastern Canal feeds Luther Head which supplies water for irrigational purposes in Ferozepur, Guruharsahai and Mamdot areas. The Gang Canal takes care of the flow of the river water when the pond has excess water.

Amar Ujala- 26- December-2023

उत्तर प्रदेश के 43 जिलों के पानी में फ्लोराइड का स्तर बेहद खतरनाक एनजीटी ने जताई चिंता : अफसरों से मांगी रिपोर्ट

अतुल भारद्वाज

नोएडा। यूपी के 75 में से 43 जिलों के पानी में फ्लोराइड की मात्रा खतरनाक स्तर पर पहुंच गई है। इसमें दिल्ली के नजदीक गौतम बुद्ध नगर व गाजियाबाद भी शामिल हैं। राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) को भेजी केंद्रीय भूजल प्राधिकरण (सीजीडब्ल्यूए) की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यूपी सहित देश में 469 जिलों में फ्लोराइड और 230 जिलों में आर्सेनिक की अधिकता मिली है।

एनजीटी ने यूपी सहित 27 राज्यों के मुख्य सचिव के साथ सीजीडब्ल्यूए, केंद्र सरकार के सचिव वन और पर्यावरण को इसकी रोकथाम और बचाव के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर रिपोर्ट मांगी है। सुनवाई 15 फरवरी को होगी। एनजीटी को 18 दिसंबर को सौंपी रिपोर्ट में सीजीडब्ल्यूए ने माना कि पानी में फ्लोराइड व आर्सेनिक की मौजूदगी लोगों की सेहत के लिए खतरा है। भूगर्भ जल में फ्लोराइड की तय मात्रा 1 मिलीग्राम/लीटर है। देशभर के 469 जिलों में फ्लोराइड की मात्रा 1.5 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर से अधिक मिली है।

गौतम बुद्ध नगर में 70 फीसदी निर्भरता भूगर्भ जल पर

विशेषज्ञ भले ही फ्लोराइड वाले पानी को नहीं पीने के लिए कह रहे हों। लेकिन गौतम बुद्ध नगर में अभी भी करीब 70 फीसदी पेयजल आपूर्ति सीधे भूगर्भ जल पर ही निर्भर करती है। बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के पास इस पानी को शोधित करने के जरूरी साधन जैसे आरओ सिस्टम तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। गंगाजल की आपूर्ति भी सीमित ही है जिसे भूगर्भ जल में मिलाकर ही नोएडा के अधिकांश इलाकों में आपूर्ति होती है। जिले के दूसरे इलाकों में भूगर्भ जल की पेयजल के लिए स्रोत है।

इन जिलों के पानी में फ्लोराइड

अधिक : आगरा, अलीगढ़, प्रयागराज, औरैया, बांदा, आजमगढ़, बुलंदशहर, चित्रकूट, एटा, इटावा, फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहपुर, फिरोजाबाद, गौतमबुद्धनगर, गाजीपुर, गोंडा, गाजियाबाद, हमीरपुर, हाथरस, जौनपुर, कन्नौज, कानपुर नगर, महोबा, काशीरामनगर, ललितपुर, मैनपुरी, मथुरा, मऊ, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, शाहजहांपुर समेत अन्य।

देशभर के
469
जिलों में
फ्लोराइड
की मात्रा
1.5
मिलीग्राम
प्रति लीटर
से अधिक
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