

Central Water Commission
Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

West Block II, Wing No-5
R K Puram, New Delhi - 66.

Dated 28.02.2018

Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

Encl: As stated above.

for
SPA (Publicity)

Deputy Director (Publication)

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Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
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Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

Delhi equally to blame for dirty Yamuna

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New Delhi: A Central Pollution Control Board report submitted to the National Green Tribunal has found the levels of ammoniacal nitrogen (as N) exceeds the safe standard at almost all locations monitored as the river passes through Haryana, Palla (Haryana-Delhi border) and then within the Delhi stretch.

Ammoniacal nitrogen is basically a measure for ammonia, a pollutant often found in waste water, fertiliser run off or industrial effluents. It is known to reduce the effectiveness of water treatment technologies.

The report submitted by CPCB on Tuesday indicates that the ammoniacal nitrogen level upstream of Khojkipur in Panipat is 0.9 mg/l, while the safe standard is 0.8 mg/l. As the river passes through other drains in Haryana, levels go up significantly, testing at 30 mg/l at drain no. 6, Dahehra, Sonapat. At Palla border it improves to 4.2 mg/l, still above the safe limit even after treatment for drinking water supply to Delhi. At ITO barrage with Delhi's untreated waste water also adding to Yamuna water, ammoniacal nitrogen level rises to 27.9 mg/l.

The report which has test results from samples collected on February 23, 2018, shows that industries in Panipat and Sonapat may be contributing significantly to Yamuna water pollution but even Delhi's waste water contribution downstream of Wazirabad is very high and may be impacting

① While Delhi's waste water contribution downstream of Wazirabad is very high...

Location	Dissolved Oxygen	Ph	BOD	Chloride	Ammonical Nitrogen
Wazirabad reservoir	8.9	8.3	4	157	3.5
ITO Barrage	nil	7.3	48	348	279

Delhi-Haryana border

Palla	6.8	8.1	6	159	4.2
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In its report to NGT, CPCB has stated that ammonical nitrogen levels exceed the safe standard at almost all locations monitored as the river enters Haryana, at Palla (Haryana-Delhi border) and, then, within Delhi

② ...Industries in Panipat, Sonipat are contributing significantly to water pollution

Location	Dissolved Oxygen	Ph	BOD	Chloride	Ammonical Nitrogen
Upstream Khojkipur, Panipat	9.4	8.1	3	19	0.9
Downstream Khojkipur, Panipat	4.4	7.7	8	85	3.9
Drain no. 2, Khojkipur, Panipat	NA	7.9	121	NA	20
Drain no. 8, Dahehra, Sonipat	11.5	8.3	2	378	2.1
Drain no. 6, Dahehra, Sonipat	NA	7.9	132	NA	30

Standards as per CPCB for outdoor bathing Ph: 6.5 to 8.5 (no unit), Dissolved Oxygen: 5 mg/l or more
BOD: 3 mg/l or less, Ammonical nitrogen (as N): 0.8 mg/l

water used from Agra canal for irrigation purposes.

Overall, the report indicates the water is at its best quality before drains in Panipat and Sonapat start polluting it.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) levels were also found to be nil at

ITO barrage, indicating that the river in Delhi is nearly dead. DO is necessary for the survival of many forms of life including fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants. The Ph levels are complying with standards at all locations. The Biochemi-

cal Oxygen Demand (BOD) (the amount of DO needed by microorganisms in various biological processes) at most locations, even in Haryana, exceeds the standard.

"The primary cause for high ammonia levels is indu-

stries in Panipat and Sonapat discharging effluents and polluting water bodies. It's a recurring problem. Water with high ammonia is not potable, treatment processes cannot also bring to acceptable limits. However, when Delhi says Haryana is not taking care of treating the water that's coming to Delhi, it should also look at what the capital is releasing downstream," said Manoj Mishra of Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan.

According to WHO, high ammonia levels are an important indicator of faecal pollution. "Taste and odour problems as well as decreased efficiency in disinfection are to be expected if drinking water with more than 0.2 mg of ammonia per litre is chlorinated."

Shashank Shekhar, assistant professor in the department of Geology, Delhi University, said that when water with high levels of ammonia is treated in a plant which uses chlorination to treat water, there is a chemical reaction which forms chloramine. Chloramine has various health impacts, which is why water polluted with ammonia cannot go through chlorination.

According to Chloramine.org, people with liver or kidney disease and those with hereditary urea cycle disorders are at increased risk for ammonia toxicity from the consumption of chloraminated water. Chloramine cannot kill the pathogens in the water as well as chlorine. As a result, people with suppressed immune systems must have their water boiled over 10 minutes before use to kill pathogens, or they risk becoming ill.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28.02.2018 in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
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Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi) ✓
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आश्वासन के बाद भी यमुना में बढ़ रही अमोनिया की मात्रा

4 जूज-28-2-18

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): हरियाणा सरकार के आश्वासन के बाद भी यमुना में अमोनिया की मात्रा कम होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। इसका असर राजधानी की जलापूर्ति पर पड़ रहा है। जिससे गर्मियों में पानी का संकट गहरा सकता है। हालांकि दिल्ली सरकार ने लोगों को जलापूर्ति को लेकर चिंता नहीं करने का आश्वासन दिया है।

दिल्ली जलबोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष दिनेश मोहनिया ने बताया कि हमारी गुजारिश दोनों राज्य के अधिकारियों की मुलाकात और नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) के निर्देशों के बाद भी यमुना के पानी में अमोनिया की मात्रा कम होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। गत दिनों मुख्य सचिव स्तर की बातचीत के दौरान हरियाणा की



ओर से इस समस्या के जल्द समाधान की बात कही गई थी लेकिन यमुना में अमोनिया आना बंदस्तूर जारी है। इन दिनों अमोनिया की मात्रा 1.6 पार्ट पर मिलियन (पीपीएम) है जो जलबोर्ड की ट्रीटेबल लिमिट से ज्यादा है।

मोहनिया ने बताया कि हमारी मांग है कि हमें यमुना के माध्यम से कच्चा पानी न दिया जाए बल्कि इस कच्चे पानी को कैनाल के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि इसमें अमोनिया का

कंटेमिनेशन न हो। साथ ही हमारी कोशिश है कि कैरियर लाइन्ड चैनल (सीएलसी) से ज्यादा पानी छोड़ा जाए ताकि गर्मी के दिनों में दिल्ली के लोगों को पानी की दिक्कत न हो। उन्होंने बताया कि इस मामले में मंगलवार को एनजीटी में सुनवाई हुई तो हरियाणा ने इससे जुड़े रिकॉर्ड पेश करने के लिए 24 घंटों का समय मांगा। इसीलिए मामले में आज फिर सुनवाई होगी।