

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 985/2019
(IA No 568/2024)

In Re: Water Pollution by Tanneries at Jajmau Kanpur Uttar Pradesh

Versus

Central Pollution Control Board & Ors.

Respondent(s)

WITH

Original Application No. 986/2019

In Re : Water Pollution at Rania Kanpur Dehat & Rakhi Mandi Kanpur Nagar
Uttar Pradesh

WITH

Original Application No. 528/2023

News report published in Dainik Jagran dated 14.08.2023 "highlights a
growing concern regarding industrial pollution in the Godhrauli village"

WITH

Original Application No. 934/2024

Rajat Verma

Applicant

Versus

Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh
Pollution Control Board & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 27.05.2025

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Ms. Katyayni, Adv. (Amicus Curiae in OA Nos. 985-986 of 2019 & OA
934/2024)
Respondents: Ms. Garima Prashad, AAG with Ms. Priyanka Swami, Adv. for the State
of UP
Mr. Pradeep Misra & Mr. Daleep Dhyani, Advs. for UPPCB
Mr. Gigi. C. George, Adv. for CGWA & NMCG
Mr. Raj Kumar, Adv. for CPCB in OA 985-986 of 2019
Mr. Vikrant Pachnanda & Mr. Mukul Katyal, Adv. for CPCB in OA
934/2024 (Through VC)

ORDER

1. In these original applications issue involved relates to chromium dumps at Rania, Kanpur Dehat, Rakhi Mandi, Kanpur Nagar and Fatehpur.

2. At this stage, Tribunal is considering the issue of supply of adequate water to the residents of the affected villages to ensure that they are able to carry out their daily activities and get clean drinking water.

3. Report dated 24.05.2025 (page 3647) has been filed by District Magistrate Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh and report dated 24.05.2025 (page 3698) has been filed by District Magistrate, Fatehpur

4. Referring to the supply of the minimum quantity of water in Kanpur Nagar, Learned Amicus Curiae has pointed out recommendation-1 of RO-NF clean domestic water supply (page 3651) which states that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has earmarked a service-level benchmark of 135 liters per person per day for the Kanpur Municipal Corporation area. It also states about 70-100 litres per head per day for urban communities. Stipulation in this regard is as under:

“3.That the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has earmarked a service-level benchmark of 135 litres per person per day for the Kanpur Municipal Corporation area. Concurrently, Indian Standard 1172:1993 (Fourth Revision), titled Code of Basic Requirements for Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation, stipulates that urban communities should ordinarily receive 70 to 100 litres per head per day for domestic needs exclusive of flushing, and that communities of up to 20,000 population without a flushing system must receive not less than 40 litres per head per day through public stand-posts; it further permits the upper figure of 150–200 litres to be reduced to 135 litres for Lower-Income-Group and Economically Weaker-Section housing. (Annexure-1).”

5. Learned Amicus has pointed out the position of supply of water in Opium Kothi, Rakhi Mandi as reflected in paragraph nos. 7 and 8 of the said affidavit which are as under:-

“7. That hat the Railway Colony situated at Afeem Kothi (also referred to as Opium Kothi, Rakhi Mandi) constitutes an informal and unauthorized slum settlement established on the land belonging to the Railway Department, Government of India. The said colony is not under the jurisdiction or administrative purview of the Municipal Corporation. As a result, there is no provision for a conventional sewerage or flushing system, nor are there individual household water service connections in place. Owing to the absence of basic infrastructure, the water supply to the residents of this colony—comprising approximately 5,000 persons—is currently being maintained through the deployment of water tankers by the concerned authorities.

8. That to meet this need, water tankers of 5,000-litre capacity have been stationed at ten distinct locations within the colony, and two tractors and four tankers undertake four to five refilling trips daily, resulting in a delivery of 200 to 250 kilo-litres per day, i.e., 40 to 50 litres per head per day. (Annexure-4).”

6. She has submitted that the supply of water for satisfying the minimum need per head per day is not affected in Rakhi Mandi. Referring to the above, she has submitted that at the most 40-50 litres per head per day is supplied.

7. So far as villages in district Fatehpur are concerned, she has pointed out the status as reflected in paragraph nos.4 and 6 of the report of District Magistrate, Fatehpur (page 3703) which are as under:

“4. Clean drinking water supply informed by Executive Engineer, Rural Water Corporation, Fatehpur. It has been informed that pure drinking water is being supplied to Gram Panchayat-Godharoli and Gram Panchayat-Vaniyakheda from Baniankheda Gram Samuh Pipe Drinking Water Scheme, in which there are total 576 families in Gram Panchayat-Godharoli, out of which all the families have been provided connections from the pipe drinking water scheme, out of which 546 families are being supplied an average of 55 liters of pure drinking water per person twice a day through the overhead tank of 250 KL capacity constructed in Baniankheda and water supply is affected due to 30 families being located at a higher altitude. It is to be informed that the survey and DPR work has been completed by M/s Capital Electech, the selected organization for operation and maintenance of pipe drinking water schemes in rural areas. Presently the construction work has been started. In Gram Panchayat Godharoli, the remains have been removed from all the chromium affected areas by completing the pipeline and house connection work, the supply of pure drinking water will be ensured to the entire population by 15.07.2025. At present, alternative arrangements of 03 water tankers (capacity of 14500 liters) have

been made for the smooth supply of pure drinking water to the affected families in Gram Panchayat Godhrauli. The amount of water supplied daily through the tanker is being recorded in the logbook, ANNEXURE-1.

6. *There are a total of 1064 families in Gram Panchayat Abhaypur, in which all the 1064 families are being supplied pure drinking water at the rate of 55 liters per person per day, twice a day, through an overhead tank of 225 KL capacity constructed in Zone-1 and 100 KL capacity constructed in Zone-2.”*

8. In respect of village Godharoli, she has submitted that there are 576 families residing in Gram Panchayat, Godharoli which are stated to be getting the supply of 55 litres of water. She submits that out of these 576 families, 30 families are located in higher altitude, therefore, they are not getting the supply of water.

9. Referring to the chart, annexure-1 (page 3723) she has submitted that as per the disclosure made in the said chart, these families are not even getting 55 litres of water every day and they are not supplied the water twice a day as mentioned and, on many occasions, supply is only once a day and much less than 55 litres.

10. In respect of village Abhaypur, she has pointed out that 1064 families are being supplied with water at the rate of 55 litres per person per day which is not adequate.

11. She has also raised the issue that barbed wire fencing around the chromium dumps has been made which is not effective in controlling the spread/flying of chromium from the chromium dumps, in this regard, she has referred to the photographs from page 3709 onwards.

She has also pointed out random blood samples results of the patients in village Godharoli wherein heavy metals such as chromium and mercury have been found in the blood and they are found to be suffering from abnormalities. The disclosure so made in the report on page 3717 is as under:

“12. Regarding the above point, the Chief Medical Officer, Fatehpur informed through his letter number-17 dated 21.05.2025 that health related activities are being conducted in the said village by organizing health camps from time to time since 04.01.2024, the details of which are as follows: a) On 18.09.2024, a survey was conducted in village Godhrauli and people who were ill for a long time and had swollen feet were identified. Samples of 10 patients were collected and tested. All of them were found to have chromium in their serum and 01 person was found to have mercury. KFT, LFT, CBC tests were conducted on the said patients whose reports were normal. Medicines related to liver and swelling in feet were provided to the said patients.

a) On 15 March 2025, serum samples of 15 people from other affected villages were collected and tested at RML Lucknow. In which 13 people were found to have more chromium than normal and 01 person was found to have more mercury. On 24.03.2025, samples of 10 patients were collected and KFT was conducted. LFT test was conducted in District Hospital Fatehpur. Out of all the patients tested, Liver Enzyme level was found to be higher than normal in 09 patients and Serum Creatinine was found to be higher than normal in 01 person, who is being treated as per the symptoms. On 15th May 2025, serum samples of 14 persons were collected from village Godhrauli, Baniyan Kheda, Abhaypur and Aashapur and sent to RML Lucknow, the report of which is not yet received.

b) Medical camps are being organised every Saturday in the affected villages for screening and treatment. No patient with any special symptoms was found. All the people were found to be suffering from common diseases

Total number of screening patients seen in the year 2025							
name of village	February	march	april	03.05. 2025	10.05. 2025	17.05. 2025	sum
Godhrauli	46	12	22	14	..		94
Ashapur	15	..	..	..	24		39
Banyan village	..	34	38	..	..	26	98
Abhaypur	..	12	18	..	..		30
Sum	61	58	78	14	24	26	261

”

12. It has been pointed out that no testing facility at the district or village level for testing the presence of heavy metals in the blood is available and all the samples are being sent to Lucknow as a result of which many of the villagers though suffering are not able to get themselves tested and their ailments and presence of heavy metals in the blood is not detected.

13. Learned AAG appearing for State of Uttar Pradesh submits that steps are being taken for laying down the pipelines for supply of water and for providing testing facilities.

14. We are of the view that emergent steps are required to be taken to remediate the problem being faced by the residents of villages of Kanpur Nagar and Fatehpur as noted above. We find that till now the serious efforts are lacking and even the provision for adequate minimum supply of water has not been made. In our view, authorities should be sensitive to the need and the problems of residents of these villages and they should take immediate, effective and remedial measures.

15. We take note of the fact that on the previous date on 08.04.2025 when the matter was taken up, Learned AAG had made the following statement:

“6. Learned AAG has submitted that the issue relating to supply of adequate water in all the affected areas will be re-examined and appropriate provisions will be made and fresh report in this regard will be filed.”

16. In spite of lapse of about one and a half month after the previous order, we do not find any significant noticeable improvement. Thus, we are of the view that probably seriousness of the matter has not been understood by the concerned authorities till now, therefore, Chief Secretary, State of Uttar Pradesh is required to look into the issue and ensure appropriate remedial measures and also to ensure that at least minimum requisite supply of clean water is made to the residents of these villages to satisfy their daily need and adequate steps are taken to extend all possible medical help to those who are suffering and proper steps are taken to ensure that chromium dumps do not spread and do not create any health issue to the residents there.

17. Report in paragraph no.3 page (3652) in clear terms states that service level benchmark of per person per day is 135 litres per day.

18. Learned Amicus Curiae has also referred to the status of compliance by the state authorities in respect of recommendation dated 23.01.2025 which has been set out in the submission of Amicus Curiae on page 3601 as under:-

“

S. No	Recommendations Date: 23.01.2025	Compliance by State of UP (as per reply affidavit dated 17.03.2025)	Observations of Amicus Curae
1.	RO – NF Water Plants: Clean Water for All Domestic Purposes at centralised and de- centralised installed RO-NF systems (Identify the usage of wells/handpumps/ borewells/ water source for animals and agriculture) Proposed Timeline: within 2 Months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: • Pipeline in Juhi baburiya- 3 months • Water supply in Afeem Kothi- 9 months • Pipe water for Godharoli- timeline- 15.04.25 • Within 45 days Ashapur will get pipeline	Kanpur Nagar Alternate potable water from water treatment plant, Gangaji barrage is currently provided to: Juhi Bbauriya Rakhi mandi- 10 KLD, 2-3 tankers/ day. Afeem kothi Rakhi mandi- 50 KLD, 10-11 tankers/ day. Quality of water- routinely checked by UP State health Institute, Lucknow and IIT Kanpur IS 10500:2012 compliant **All submersible pumps and handpumps at Afeem kothi have been dismantled. Kanpur Dehat Water supply in Rania Nagar panchayat- awaiting Government grant approval. Water supply in Khanchandpur village, Rania- drinking water is furnished via a tubewell. Jal Nigam's water analysis report (on chemical & bacteriological parameters) for water supply scheme indicates that all parameters are within permissible limits, therefore obviating the need for RO-NF installations. Piped drinking water scheme @ Rs. 298.46 Lakh has been completed in Dec. 2020. Point “v. 20 handpumps in various hamlets of Khanchandpur village were deemed unsafe due to high chromium levels. of these 17 have been dismantled and 3 had already been removed.” “vi- water from overhead tanks tested- total Cr level is within permissible “boundaries”.”	Kanpur Nagar • Water provided to Juhi Baburiya, rakhi mandi and afeem kothi (railway colony at afeem kothi is a settlement of approx.. 5000 people) is severely inadequate. Specially when all submersible pumps and handpumps have been dismantled. For instance, in Afeem Kothi there are around 5000 people who are provided 50 KLD (50,000 liter) of potable water. That is around 10 liters/ person/ day. • Pg. 3525, portable water tested at Bhairav Ghat by IIT Kanpur (in Raw water heavy metals and FC/TC very high, although it reduces in jal kal portable water) Kanpur Dehat • What is the current source of piped/ tanker water supply? • Quantity to water supplied is grossly inadequate. • For instance, in Ward 16, Azad Nagar, Khanchandpur village, 200 households receive a total of 450 liters of water per day. This translates to just 2.25 liters per household daily. Assuming an average of 4 individuals per

		Ward 16, Azad nagar, Khanchandpur village- 200 household get 450 liters/ day through local tanks and tankers. Fatehpur <u>Godharoli village</u> Total 576 families, continuous water supply is provided to 546 families and 30 families get reduced flow due to elevation. 3 tankers- alternative water supply 28 handpumps- dismantled, 5 active (4 have chromium) <u>Baniyakheda village</u> Families- 230, all receive pipeline water **Baniyakheda village grp pipe drinking water scheme. 21 handpumps (19 active, 2 inactive- all have been tested) <u>Abhaypur village</u> 1064 families (all pipeline). 76 handpumps have been tested (55 active, 21 inactive) <u>Ashapur village</u> 187 families (100 families receiving pipeline, for remaining 87 family's pipeline is under construction). Currently 4500-liter water tanker is made available. 18 handpumps tested (12 active and 6 inactive)	household, each person receives only about 0.56 liters of water per day. Fatehpur The source and quantity of water supplied in each village has not been mentioned.																
2.	Blood Sampling/ survey by Govt in the affected areas of Kanpur Nagar/ Dehat/ Fatehpur (Heavy Metal Analysis- Chromium, Mercury, Fluoride) (Pg. 3439) Proposed Timeline: within 1-2 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: - Kanpur Nagar- 553 people sampled Jan/March 2025 - Kanpur Dehat- 29 people tested - Fatehpur- 10 samples collected. All pending tasks are anticipated to be completed within a month. (regarding blood/ serum tests)	Kanpur Nagar January/ March 25, health camps conducted at- Juhi baburiya, Rooma TSDF, Jajmau, Panki, Nauraiya Kheda, tejab mill campus 553 Patients <table><tr><td>Liver issues</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Respiratory illness</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Stomach issues</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>Diabetes</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Skin disease</td><td>108</td></tr><tr><td>Anaemia</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Hypertension</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>Other conditions</td><td>287</td></tr></table> For 16 particular individuals of Rakhi mandi- expenses for Cr & Hg test are being drawn from Red Cross Fund. Kanpur Dehat Total 29 people tested <u>All 29 had chromium and 20 also had mercury.</u> As per the CMO, Rs. 5,90,000/- is required to test additional 50 people in Khanchandpur village **Necessary funds and specialists sought.	Liver issues	13	Respiratory illness	38	Stomach issues	44	Diabetes	31	Skin disease	108	Anaemia	3	Hypertension	27	Other conditions	287	Kanpur Nagar: - The health survey conducted isn't satisfactory. In the vastly populated impact zone, only 553 people were sampled, raising serious concerns about the comprehensiveness and representativeness of the findings. - It is requested that the authorities clarify the rationale behind drawing funds from the Red Cross Fund specifically for conducting blood tests of 16 individuals residing in Rakhi Mandi. - The report fails to disclose critical information regarding how many of the 553 individuals sampled tested positive for
Liver issues	13																		
Respiratory illness	38																		
Stomach issues	44																		
Diabetes	31																		
Skin disease	108																		
Anaemia	3																		
Hypertension	27																		
Other conditions	287																		

		Fatehpur <i>Blood samples of “suspected individuals” collected by CSIR-IITR Lucknow.</i> <i>Out of 10 samples- 8 were positive with chromium and 1 mercury.</i> <i>KFT & LFT- will be done.</i> <i>Pg. 3442- no patient has been found with distinct and unusual symptoms, as most suffer from common illnesses.</i>	<i>heavy metals in their bloodstream. Such omission undermines the transparency and accountability of the investigation.</i> <i>• A definitive timeline must be provided for the completion of comprehensive medical testing for all residents in the affected areas across all three districts.</i> Kanpur Dehat: <i>• Out of 29 people sampled, 29 were detected with chromium and 20 with mercury. This is indicative of the grave health crisis looming in the area. Consequently, a complete medical screening of the entire population in the impacted region is imperative and must be prioritized.</i> <i>• The basis on which the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) has identified 11 individuals in Khanchandpur, Rania as “suspected cases” in need of specialist intervention must be clearly stated, along with the criteria used for such determination.</i> Fatehpur: <i>• The report from the CMO, Fatehpur, indicates that no distinctive or abnormal symptoms have been observed in patients, aside from common illnesses. In light of confirmed heavy metal exposure, it is critical to clarify what clinical indicators or symptoms are being used to assess the severity of health</i>
--	--	--	---

			conditions resulting from such exposure.
3.	Improve Govt. Hospital's infrastructure to include multi-speciality diagnostic facilities Proposed Timeline- 3 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Meeting dated 04.03.2025, undersigned directed UP Health dept to give proposed timeline. Additionally, Special secretary, health dept., UP has confirmed heavy metal testing facilities are available in Lucknow.	- No specific timeline has been provided for the augmentation and strengthening of health infrastructure facilities across the three affected districts. The absence of a defined schedule raises concerns regarding the commitment to long-term public health preparedness in the impacted zones. - It is imperative that residents of the affected districts and identified impact areas are guaranteed access to adequate, acceptable, and geographically accessible healthcare facilities.
4.	List of all Industries (Regardless of Category/ legal/ illegal/ in-house)- Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur Proposed Timeline- 1 month Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Kanpur Nagar 37,952 manufacturing units possess Udhyam registration certificates. Kanpur Dehat 7,287 manufacturing units possess Udhyam registration certificates Fatehpur 80 polluting units possess Udhyam registration certificates	- The State was under an obligation to furnish a comprehensive list of all industrial units—irrespective of their legal status (authorized, unauthorized, or operating within residential premises)—to facilitate the identification of potential sources of ongoing pollution, particularly with respect to hazardous substances such as Chromium and Mercury. - No such list has been provided. Merely having the number of units certified under Udhyam registration certificates serves no purpose.
5.	Boundary Wall and Cover for Existing Cr Dump/ Plume (Fatehpur & Kanpur Dehat) Proposed Timeline- 2 weeks Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Kanpur Dehat 300 pillars installed around the chromium plume Fatehpur Godharoli gram panchayat- 6 ponds are contaminated. 3 are fenced with cement	In both Kanpur Dehat and Fatehpur, official recommendations clearly stated that boundary walls must be constructed around chromium and ash

		pillars and for the other 3 work is in progress. Hazardous waste sludge deposited at 6 locations including M/s Madhuchandra techno complex- have boundary wall and gate. Additionally, 5 dumping points have been identified – cement pillars and wire fencing are ongoing. Fencing for 11 identified sites is now complete. (as per DM Fatehpur) What use are cement pillars, especially at chromium plume site at Rania (khanchnadpur)?? How will it arrest air pollution??	dumpsites to prevent environmental dispersion through wind and water erosion. Contrary to this, the State has reportedly installed only “pillars” around the contaminated sites. • The use of pillars does not mitigate the risk of airborne particulate matter or surface runoff, and thus does not comply with the intent or spirit of the remedial recommendations. A technical justification for this deviation is necessary, along with a revised plan that ensures effective containment of hazardous materials. • No information is provided regarding covering of the chromium plume.						
6.	Soil, Sludge and Water Analysis of- Panki/ Shanigawa Landfill Site/ STP @ Pankha, Sajari Proposed Timeline: 1.5 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: Report awaited from IIT Kanpur- March 2025	M/s KRMPL Kanpur has requested to conduct sludge sampling at Jajmau, Bingawa and Sajari STPs by IIT Kanpur. (Pg. 3446) STP soil/sludge detected metals: <table><tr><td>Sajari</td><td>Panka</td><td>Sanigawan landfill</td></tr><tr><td>Cadmium, lead, zinc</td><td>zinc</td><td>Lead, chromium, zinc</td></tr></table>	Sajari	Panka	Sanigawan landfill	Cadmium, lead, zinc	zinc	Lead, chromium, zinc	• Samples report from Panki/ Shanigawa Landfill Site/ STP @ Pankha, Sajari indicates presence of heavy metals in STP sludge and at the landfill. • It is therefore imperative that a comprehensive assessment of the cumulative environmental impact be undertaken within a clearly defined and time-bound framework. Additionally, the precise sources of such pollutants must be identified to enable appropriate regulatory and remedial action in accordance with environmental protection norms and statutory obligations.
Sajari	Panka	Sanigawan landfill							
Cadmium, lead, zinc	zinc	Lead, chromium, zinc							

7.	Operate Existing STP (Resolving Non- Compliance Within 2 Months) Proposed Timeline: 2 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: STP Jajmau- April 2025 STP Bingawan- May 2025	Following STPs will be made compliant: 43 MLD STP Jajmau- by April 2025 210 STP Bingawan- by May 2025 ** UPPCB has levied EC on M/s KRMPL for repeated violations @ 1.95 Cr for STP Jajmau and @3.79375 Cr for STP Bingawan	- Compliance report maybe provided by either CPCB or UP PCB for STPs. - Pg. 3520- total EC imposed Rs. 9, 71, 93000/- (2019- 2025)
8.	Drain Action Plan- Untapped & Over Flowing tapped Drains Proposed Timeline: 2 weeks Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: Kanpur Nagar- June 2027 Kanpur dehat- 2 yrs post approval	Kanpur Nagar 27 drains (18 in Gangaji and 9 in Pandu) (Gangaji- 6 untapped and 1 storm drain; Pandu- 3 untapped and 2 partially tapped) Bio remediation in 9+2 drains Kanpur Dehat Discovered 2 drains, not dully constructed and entirely choked. Work to be done- survey drains, sewer pipelines and STPs. Bioremediation of 2 drains- by June 2025 Fatehpur Godharoli- (3354 residents) 27 cement drains (fully tapped)- discharge into 8 ponds Baniyakheda- (1364 residents) 7 dement drains discharging into 2 ponds Abhaypur- (5798 people) 35 drains (33 tapped)- half effluent goes to Pandu River	For 3 districts: - What immediate and interim measures are being proposed or implemented by the State to prevent untreated drain water from contaminating rivers, ponds, and other surface water bodies in the affected areas? - A specific and time-bound action plan must be provided detailing the timeline for connecting household sewer lines to the respective pumping stations and/or Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in compliance with environmental and public health obligations.
9.	Permanent Monitoring Plan for Existing STP/ CETP/CCRU/ Landfills/ TSDFs Proposed Timeline: 3 weeks Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: Monitoring system already in place.	Kanpur Nagar Weekly monitoring by UPPCB Kanpur Dehat UPPCB collects groundwater samples fortnightly from Khanchandpur, shivnathpurwa, gahrampur, umran, akbarpur and TSDF.	As per the Affidavit, UPPCB is the monitoring agency for STP, CETP, CCRU, Landfill in Kanpur nagar. And collects groundwater samples from Kanpur dehat. Then in case of violation (by STPs, CETP, CCRU etc) and pollution, should the monitoring agency be held accountable?
10.	Construction and Installation of sewage system and STP in Kanpur dehat and Fatehpur Proposed Timeline: 6- 12 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: Kanpur dehat- sewer lines in 2 yrs and short term bio remediation of drains would be completed by June 2025. Fatehpur- STP in 2 yrs	Kanpur Dehat <u>Timeline- 2 yrs to lay sewer lines and STP</u> Bioremediation- <u>June 2025</u> Fatehpur 36 MLD STP proposed- around <u>2 yrs to finish</u>	A time-bound plan for implementing alternative drain treatment systems must be established and operationalized as an interim measure, until a permanent and sustainable solution for the treatment of wastewater and prevention of water

			<i>body contamination is fully executed.</i>
11.	Removal of Chromium, Mercury and Ash from the affected area Proposed Timeline: 5-6 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: Kanpur dehat- 1 month from the time funds are allocated. Fatehpur- 2-3 months for godhrauli village.	Kanpur Dehat Rania dump- 95006 MT cleared M/s Natraj Umran- 6000 MT remains onsite Fatehpur Godharoli village IITR Survey- time needed 5 months Removal- 2-3 months	Kanpur Dehat • Timeline for treatment and disposal of the remaining chromium dump. Fatehpur • No information on Baniapur road, railway crossing, M/s madhuchandra Unit on highway, Ashapur, Abhaypur villages. • No information on remediation of Ash that is laden with Mercury
12.	Soil & Ground Water Remediation Proposed Timeline: 6 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: 2 yrs	IITR proposed to install pilot plant for removal of Cr IV groundwater- @211 lakhs + 18 % GST. Permanent remediation can be achieved only after total chromium deposits are identified and removed safely.	• Kindly provide as affective timeline for completion of: a. Identification of all big/small chromium deposition sites b. Removal of chromium dumps c. Remediation of soil d. Remediation of groundwater ** Information pertains to Districts Kanpur Dehat and Fatehpur.
13.	River Rejuvenation Plan (Senger/Noon/ Pandu Rivers)- Including Flood Plain Zoning, Rain water harvesting, watershed development, encroachment removal, Eco-flow Proposed Timeline: 3 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: Kanpur Nagar- FPZ of River Pandu- 3 months Kanpur Dehat- River rejuvenation Plan- 3 months	Kanpur Nagar FPZ of River Pandu- 3 months River rejuvenation plan- delegated to Exe engineer for Noon & Pandu river Kanpur Dehat FPZ- in progress River rejuvenation Plan- 3 months	• For all three districts kindly specify “dates” for providing River Rejuvenation Plan, Flood plain zoning, E flow etc.
14.	Government Multi-Specialty Medical Aid Facility for victims of Heavy metal contamination (can be established in existing Govt Hospitals in all three districts) Proposed Timeline- 6 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Medical colleges are established in Kanpur nagar, Kanpur dehat and Fatehpur apart from treatment facilities at various hospitals in Lucknow. Pg. 3455 ii) JK Cancer hosp- is in excellent condition. ICU facility is available. Heavy metal testing is not available. (*When did ICU facility at JK Cancer hospital become functional?) Heavy metal testing is available at Lucknow hospitals. ** Pg. 3456, Special Secretary, Health Dept, UP informed the Principal secretary vide a letter (05.03.25) “that human body	Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur: • Health Insurance scheme should be provided to people in affected areas. • Provide specific time by when can heavy metal testing and related treatment facilities could be established in impugned area.

		itself controls this type of toxicity (heavy metal) and when the exposure to such heavy metals toxicity reduces or ends, the body expels the same through urine and stool.”	
15.	Induction Of Workforce in CPCB/ PCB Proposed Timeline- 5 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State: continuous process	Kanpur Nagar 1 RO, 1 AEE, 2 scientist assistant and 2 JRF (37,952 manufacturing units) Kanpur Dehat 1- RO, 2- AEE, 2 lab Assistant, 1 monitoring assistant, 3 JRF 7,287 manufacturing units Fatehpur 1- RO, 1 AEE, 2 Jr engineer, 1 scientist assistant, 2 lab assistant, 7 JRF 80 polluting units	The Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of M.C Mehta v. Union of India, WP (C) No. 13029/1985, vide order dated 08.05.2025 has passed directions for Delhi NCR and certain observations for the country: “IN RE: VACANCIES IN SPCBS 1. The first issue concerns the filling of vacant posts in the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees. 5. We are informed that 21 per cent of the posts in the Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as “the CPCB”) are vacant. We direct that all vacant posts shall be filled by the end of August 2025, and an affidavit of compliance shall be filed by the Union of India by the same date. 8. The CPCB has submitted a detailed note indicating that there are significant vacancies in almost all States. For example, in the State of Jharkhand, 91 per cent of posts are vacant, and in the State of Bihar, 90 per cent of posts are vacant. There are many States where the vacancy is more than 60 per cent. Even in the case of Pollution Control Committees of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Puducherry, there are substantial vacancies. So is the case with Jammu and Kashmir. We direct all the State Pollution Control Boards and Committees to ensure that all the vacancies are filled by the end of September 2025. This order shall be communicated by the CPCB to the Pollution Control Boards and Committees of all the States and Union Territories and call for their compliance. A compliance report on the implementation of this order

			shall be filed by the CPCB by the end of September 2025, after collecting the responses of all States and Union Territories.”
16.	Technical Infrastructure to State PCB/ SGWB Proposed Timeline- 5 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Are being done. District Groundwater Management Council Induction of more technical person- is a continuous process	
17.	Continuous supply of Electricity for STP/CETP/ Hospitals Proposed Timeline- 5 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Diesel fuelled Gen sets are available.	- Continuous supply of electricity by the government must be provided. - Clearer alternative to diesel fuelled DG set must be explored.
18.	Bye- Laws for Preventing Environmental Pollution from Mercury (in lines of Minamata Convention) Proposed Timeline- 5 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Letter sent to MoEF & CC & CPCB on 05.03.2025	Kindly provide a timeline
19.	Find out the source of Chromium, Mercury, Fluoride, and Iron in the eco-system. Proposed Timeline- 2 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	No reply received from CPCB, IITR	Kindly provide a timeline
20.	Survey And Mapping of (new/old) Dump Sites (of chromium, mercury, ash) in Fatehpur and Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar Proposed Timeline- 2 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	Letter sent to CPCB & IITR on 27.02.25	Kindly provide a timeline
21.	Survey and Mapping of Groundwater Contamination in Fatehpur and Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar Proposed Timeline- 2 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	No reply received from CPCB & IITR	Kindly provide a timeline
22.	Survey of People/ Cattle/ Food Chain- To Check Degree of Contamination and create an effective Remediation Plan Against Bio- Accumulation of Heavy Metals. Proposed Timeline- 2 months Agreed/ recommended Timeline by the State:	No reply received from CPCB & IITR	Kindly provide a timeline

”

19. Learned AAG submits that these issues will also be looked into within one week.

20. List on 01.07.2025 with liberty to the Learned Amicus Curiae to mention the matter for listing during the summer vacation, if the need so arises.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

May 27, 2025
Original Application No. 985/2019 & connected OAs
JG..