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# STATUS OF WATER QUALITY IN INDIA- 2007



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS**

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## FOREWORD

In order to effectively plan and execute nation wide programme on water pollution control, it is essential to keep continuous watch on water quality of different important water bodies in the country. The data generated through this exercise help in assessing the nature and magnitude of pollution control required and in evaluating effectiveness of pollution control efforts. Keeping this in mind, CPCB has adopted a National Water Quality Monitoring Programme and at present water quality monitoring is carried out at 1245 stations located on all important rivers and lakes as also some of the groundwater wells. The data generated through this exercise are transmitted to CPCB, and are scrutinized, analysed and put on website of CPCB for public use. The data collected during 2007 are presented in this Report.

The data collected during 2007 indicate that organic pollution, as indicated by Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Coliform counts, continue to be the major water quality issues in our country. Out of 6000 observations taken, as many as 69 % showed BOD to be within the acceptable range of 3 mg/l. Similarly 66 % of observations showed Fecal Coliform to be within the acceptable range of less than 500 MPN/ 100 ml. Based on these results the polluted stretches are to be identified and restoration plan implemented by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees.

The contribution of Ms.Garima Dubish, Ms.Sandhya Shrivastava and Ms.Shweta Gaur, all Junior Research Fellows and Shri R.M.Bhardwaj, Scientist, 'C' in compilation of data and preparation of this Report under the supervision of Dr.R.C. Trivedi, Additional Director is worthy of appreciation. The co-operation extended by State Pollution Control Boards, Pollution Control Committees and Zonal Offices of Central Pollution Control Board in this national endeavor is gratefully acknowledged.

I hope, this Report will be useful to all concerned with water quality management and its restoration to pristine purity.

17 July, 2008

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# CONTENTS

		<u>Page</u>
	<b>Executive Summary</b>	I-VII
<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>Introduction and Methodology of National Water Quality Monitoring Programme</b>	1-12
1.1	Introduction	
1.2	Water resources of India	
1.2.1	Surface Water	
1.2.2	Ground Water	
1.3	Water Quality Monitoring Programme	
1.3.1	Objectives	
1.3.2	Monitoring Network	
1.3.3	Parameters Observed	
1.3.4	Frequency of Monitoring	
1.3.5	River Basin wise Distribution of Water Quality Monitoring Stations	
1.4	Approach to Water Quality Management	
<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>Water Quality Trend in India</b>	13-22
2.1	Water Quality Trend 2007	
2.2	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	
2.3	Total Coliform (TC)	
2.4	Faecal Coliform (TC)	
2.5	Water Quality Trend (1995-2007)	
2.6	Water quality Trend of BOD in Rivers	
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers at a Glance</b>	23-32
3.1	Observed Water Quality	
3.2	Organic and Pathogenic Pollution	
3.3	Other parameters	
3.4	Groundwater Quality	
<b>Chapter IV</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Indus Basin</b>	33-36
4.1	Indus River System	
4.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Indus Basin	
4.2.1	Water Quality of river Beas	
4.2.2	Water Quality of river Satluj	
4.2.3	Water Quality of rivers Ravi, Parvati, Largi, Swan and Sirsa	
<b>Chapter V</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Ganga Basin</b>	37-45
5.1	Ganga River System	
5.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Ganga Basin	
5.2.1	Water Quality of river Ganga	
5.2.2	Water Quality of river Yamuna	
5.2.2.1	Major Water Quality Segments	
5.2.2.2	Critical Segments	
5.2.2.3	Water Quality of river Yamuna	
5.2.3	Water Quality of tributaries - Kalinadi, Ramganga, Gomti, Saryu, Ghaghara, Hindon, Kali- Hindon, Rihand, Rapti, Sikrana, Sai, Sirsa,	

		<u>Page</u>
5.2.4	Daha, Farmar and Gandak Water Quality of tributaries - Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Parvati, Betwa, Sind, Tons, Sone, Johila, Sankh, Mandakini and Gohad	
5.2.5	Water Quality of tributaries – Damodar, Barakar, Mahananda and Rupnarayan	
<b>Chapter VI</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Brahmaputra Basin</b>	46-49
6.1	Brahmaputra River System	
6.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Brahmaputra Basin	
6.2.1	Water Quality of river Brahmaputra	
6.2.2	Water Quality of tributary stream Dhansiri	
6.2.3	Water Quality of tributary streams Subansiri, Kharsang, Burhidihing, Pagladia, Digboi, Jai Bharali, Kolong, Manas, Disang, Jhanji, Bhogdoi, Mora Bharali, Borak, Bharalu, Kathakal and Deepar Bill	
<b>Chapter VII</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Mahi Basin</b>	50-51
7.1	Mahi River System	
7.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Mahi Basin	
7.2.1	Water Quality of river Mahi and tributaries Panam and Anas	
<b>Chapter VIII</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Sabarmati Basin</b>	52-54
8.1	Sabarmati River System	
8.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Sabarmati Basin	
8.2.1	Water Quality of River Sabarmati	
8.2.2	Water Quality of tributary streams Shedi and Khari	
<b>Chapter IX</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Narmada Basin</b>	55-57
9.1	Narmada River System	
9.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Narmada Basin	
9.2.1	Water Quality of River Narmada and Tributary Chota Tawa	
<b>Chapter X</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Tapi Basin</b>	58-60
10.1	Tapi River System	
10.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Tapi Basin	
10.2.1	Water Quality of River Tapi, Tributary Girna and Rangavali	
<b>Chapter XI</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Mahanadi Basin</b>	61-65
11.1	Mahanadi River System	
11.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Mahanadi Basin	
11.2.1	Water Quality of River Mahanadi	
11.2.2	Water Quality of Tributaries Seonath, Kharoon, Hasdeo, Arpa, Kelo, Ib, Kuakhai, Kathajodi and Birupa	
<b>Chapter XII</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Brahmani &amp; Baitarni Basin</b>	66-67
12.1	Brahmani and Baitarni River System	
12.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Brahmani and Baitarni Basin	
12.3	Water Quality of River Brahmani	
12.4	Water Quality of River Baitarni	
<b>Chapter XIII</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Subarnarekha Basin</b>	68-69
13.1	Subarnarekha River System	
13.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Subarnarekha Basin	

		<u>Page</u>
13.3	Water Quality of River Subarnarekha	
<b>Chapter XIV</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Godavari Basin</b>	70-73
14.1	Godavari River System	
14.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Godavari Basin	
14.2.1	Water Quality of River Godavari	
14.2.2	Water Quality in tributaries streams Indravati, Shankni, Manjra, Maner, Wardha, Wainganga, Kolar, Kanhan, Purna and Nira	
<b>Chapter XV</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Krishna Basin</b>	74-77
15.1	Krishna River System	
15.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Krishna Basin	
15.2.1	Water Quality of River Krishna	
15.2.2	Water Quality of tributary streams Panchganga and Bhima	
15.2.3	Water Quality of tributary streams Chandrabhaga, Kagina, Ghatprabha, Malprabha, Nira Tungbhadra, Tunga, Bhadra, Musi, Palleru and Muneru	
<b>Chapter XVI</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Penneru Basin</b>	78-79
16.1	Penneru River System	
16.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Penneru Basin	
16.2.1	Water Quality of River Penneru	
<b>Chapter XVII</b>	<b>Water Quality of Rivers in Cauvery Basin</b>	80-82
17.1	Cauvery River System	
17.2	Water Quality Monitoring in Cauvery Basin	
17.2.1	Water Quality of river Cauvery	
17.2.2	Water Quality of tributary streams Yagachi, Hemavati, Shimsa, Arkavati, Lakshmantirtha, Kabbani, Bhavani and Amravati	
<b>Chapter XVIII</b>	<b>Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers, Canals and Creeks</b>	83-87
18.1	Medium and Minor River System	
18.2	Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Gujarat & Daman	
18.3	Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Goa and Maharashtra	
18.4	Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Kerala	
18.5	Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tamilnadu and Karnataka	
18.6	Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Rajasthan	
18.7	Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura	
18.8	Water Quality of Creeks and Canals	
18.8.1	Water Quality of Creeks	
18.8.2	Water Quality of Canals	
<b>Chapter XIX</b>	<b>Water Quality of Lakes, Tanks and Ponds</b>	88-91
19.1	Lentic Water Bodies	
19.2	Lakes, Tanks and Ponds in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry and Goa	
19.3	Lakes in Gujarat Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.	

		<u>Page</u>
19.4	Lakes in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal	
19.5	Lakes, Tanks and Ponds in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura	
<b>Chapter XX</b>	<b>Assessment of Groundwater Quality</b>	92-96
20.1	Ground Water Quality Monitoring	
20.2	State wise Groundwater Quality Monitoring	
20.3	Status of Ground Water Quality in Andhra Pradesh	
20.4	Status of Ground Water Quality in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura	
20.5	Status of Ground Water Quality in Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	
20.6	Status of Ground Water Quality in Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Punjab	
20.7	Status of Ground Water Quality in Kerala	
20.8	Status of Ground Water Quality in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu	
20.9	Status of Ground Water Quality in Daman, Maharashtra and Gujarat	
20.10	Status of Ground Water Quality in Rajasthan	
20.11	Status of Ground Water Quality in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	
20.12	Status of Ground Water Quality in West Bengal	
20.13	Status of Ground Water Quality in Orissa	

• <b>Annexure-I</b>	<b>Water Quality Data</b>	<b>Page1-Page43</b>
•	River Basins -Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahi, Sabarmati, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarni, Subarnarekha, Godavari, Krishna, Penneru & Cauvery	
•	Medium & Minor Rivers, Canals, Creeks and Drains	
•	Statewise - Lakes, Tanks and Ponds	
•	Statewise - Groundwater	

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The water quality data on rivers, lakes, ponds, tanks and groundwater locations being monitored under the network is evaluated against the water quality criteria and the monitoring locations in exceedence with respect to one or more parameters are identified as polluted and require action for restoration of water quality. The locations on rivers, lakes, ponds, tanks and groundwater not meeting the criteria are summarized briefly in this chapter.

During 2007 the highest BOD (one of the most important indicators of pollution) was observed in rivers Amlakhedi (522 mg/l) followed by Sabarmati (310 mg/l), Kalinadi (233 mg/l), Markanda (218 mg/l), Khan (125 mg/l), Hindon (120 mg/l), Yamuna (93 mg/l), Ghaggar (81 mg/l), Musi (51 mg/l), Birupa (42 mg/l), Cauvery (38 mg/l), Kharoon (38 mg/l), Sukhana (36 mg/l), Bharalu (36 mg/l), Godavari (36 mg/l), Kuakhai (36 mg/l), Kathajodi (36 mg/l), Chambal (34 mg/l), Seonath (30 mg/l), Bhima (28.6 mg /l), Satluj (28 mg/l), Ib (25.2 mg/l), Tapi (25 mg/l), Kali-Hindon (24 mg/l), Girna (23 mg/l), Bhadra (22.5 mg/l), Khari (19 mg/l), Kolak (19 mg/l), Manjira (18 mg/l), Tunghabhadra (16.5 mg/l), Damanganga (16 mg/l), Kshipra (15 mg/l), Nambul (14.6 mg/l), Ganga (14 mg/l), Ramganga (14 mg/l), Tunga (13.5 mg/l), Karamana (13.2 mg/l), Gomti (12 mg/l), Nira (11.5 mg/l), Deepar Bill (11 mg/l), Chandrabhaga (10.2 mg/l), Laxmantirtha (10 mg/l) and Krishna (9.8 mg/l). The relatively low values of BOD are measured in river(s) Beas, Mahi, Narmada, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Pennar, Baitarni and Brahmani.

Very high values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) observed in Lakes, Ponds and Tanks are Elangabeel System (174.0 mg/l) in Assam, Saroonagar, Ranga Reddy Dist. A.P (24 mg/l), Udhagamadalem Lake (Ooty) (21 mg/l), Heballa Valley Lake, Mandya (18 mg/l), Hussain Sagar Lake, Budamaru, A.P (16 mg/l), Bahour Lake (14 mg/l), Pushkar Lake (13.3 mg/l), Oruvathilkotta Lake (12.2 mg/l), Bindu Sarovar at Siddhpur, Patan, Gujarat (12 mg/l), Osteri Lake (12 mg/l), Sursagar Lake (11 mg/l), Udaisagar Lake (10.8 mg/l) and Thol Tank (Kalol) (Dist. Mehasana) (10 mg/l).

The level of DO is observed more than 4 mg/l in river Narmada, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarni, Subernarekha and Beas throughout the year to sustain aquatic life whereas, the values less than 4 mg/l are observed in stretches of river Satluj (3.2 mg/l), Ganga (1.4 mg/l), Yamuna (0.0 mg/l), Hindon (0.0 mg/l), Mahi (0.4 mg/l), Gomti (1.1 mg/l), Dhansiri (1.2 mg/l), Sabarmati (0.0 mg/l), Shedi (3.7 mg/l), Godavari (3.2 mg/l), Tapi (3.7 mg/l), Krishna (3.0 mg/l), Bhima (1.7 mg/l), Panchaganga (2.3 mg/l), Musi (0.0 mg/l), Pennar (2.8 mg/l), Cauveri (0.0 mg/l), Damanganga (3.1 mg/l), Karamana (0.0 mg/l), Ghaggar (1.0 mg/l), Swan (2.4 mg/l), Himachal Pradesh, Kali (East) (0.0 mg/l), Kali (West) (0.0 mg/l), Chambal (0.0 mg/l), Bharalu (0.0 mg/l), Sankh (1.9 mg/l), Maner (2.9 mg/l), Lakshmantirtha (0.0 mg/l), Bhavani (2.8 mg/l), Kolak (2.8 mg/l), Mindhola (2.5 mg/l), Periyar (2.7 mg/l), Pamba (3.7 mg/l), Manimala (0.6 mg/l), Irumpanam (2.2 mg/l), Markanda (1.0 mg/l), Sukhna (3.0 mg/l), Imphal (3.4 mg/l), Khuga (3.8 mg/l), Ganol (1.4 mg/l), Simsang (2.0 mg/l), Gumti (3.7 mg/l),



Sekmai (3.2 mg/l) and at few locations downstream of urban settlements due to discharge of untreated/partially treated municipal wastewater, which is responsible for high oxygen demand.

Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform Numbers are observed very high in river Yamuna with highest count of  $32 \times 10^7$  MPN/100 ml and  $23 \times 10^7$  MPN/100 ml respectively followed by Kali ( $35 \times 10^6$  MPN/100 ml and  $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Hindon ( $35 \times 10^6$  MPN/100 ml and  $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Chambal ( $87 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Damodar ( $45 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $25 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml), Ghaggar ( $35 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $23 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Ganga ( $31 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $7 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml), Tons river ( $131 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $121 \times 10^2$  MPN/100 ml), Rupnarayan ( $7 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $4 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml), Kali-Hindon ( $27 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Brahmaputra ( $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Bharalu ( $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Bhogdoi ( $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Satluj ( $17 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $9 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Kathajodi ( $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $92 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Gomti ( $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $9 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Barakar ( $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $5 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Mindhola ( $11 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Borak ( $11 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Sabarmati ( $75 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Krishna ( $716 \times 10^2$  MPN/100 ml and 1600 MPN/100 ml), Brahmani ( $54 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Tapi ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kathakal river ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $93 \times 10^2$  MPN/100 ml), Baleshwar Khadi ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Purna ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Karmana ( $39 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $31 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Godavari ( $36 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 2200 MPN/100 ml), Mahanadi ( $35 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $17 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kuakhai ( $35 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $17 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Nagavalli ( $35 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 2600 MPN/100 ml), Cauvery ( $28 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $17 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Valvant ( $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kaveri ( $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Mahananda ( $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $4 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Bhavani ( $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 3300 MPN/100 ml), Ambika ( $21 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kalna ( $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 9200 MPN/100 ml), Khandepar ( $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 9200 MPN/100 ml) and Sikrana ( $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $9 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml) at certain other locations. The river Mahi, Subernarekha, Pennar, Beas, Baitarni and Narmada are relatively clean rivers as the number of Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform count are relatively less than 4300 MPN/100 ml and 1700 MPN/100 ml respectively.

The monitoring results obtained during 2007 indicate that organic pollution continues to be the predominant pollution of aquatic resources. The organic pollution measured in terms of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD) & Coliform bacterial count gives the indication of extent of water quality degradation in different parts of our country. It is observed that nearly 69% of the observations are having BOD less than 3 mg/l, 18% between 3-6 mg/l & 13% above 6 mg/l.

Similarly Total & Faecal coliform which indicate presence of pathogens in water are also a major concern. About 50% observations are having Total Coliforms and 66% observations are having Faecal Coliform less than 500 MPN /100 ml.

- Water quality of river Satluj at D/s of Budhanala in Ludhiana, at Boat Bridge Dharmkotnakodar Road, Bridge Harike at Amritsar, at D/s of East Bein in Jalandhar, river Swan at D/s Nangal and river Sirsa D/s Nalagarh (Distt. Solan) found deteriorated and degraded as compared to stipulated requirement.
- River Ganga at downstream of Haridwar D/s, Garhmukteshwar, Narora, Kannauj, Bithoor, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Trighat, Behrampur, Dakshineshwar, Garden Reach, Uluberia, Diamond Harbour, Dalmau (Raibareilly) and Palta is not meeting the desired water quality for bathing as well as organized water supply for drinking purpose. The water quality of river Yamuna is deteriorated at Paonta Sahib, Kalanaur, Sonipat, Palla, Nizammudin, Okhla, Mazawali, Mathura, Agra, Bateshwar, Etawah, Juhika and Allahabad. After the intake point of Warzirabad Barrage river Yamuna does not confirm to criteria for beneficial uses for over 500 km that extends beyond Etawah. Water quality at Okhla, Nizammudin Bridge is worst affected due to high BOD and Ammonia in the river Yamuna. Other tributaries having higher concentration of pollutants are Khan at Kabit Khedi; Hindon at Saharanpur downstream, Puramahadev and Ghaziabad; Kalinadi (West) at Downstream of Muzaffarnagar; Kali (tributary of river Ganga) along Gulaothi and Kannauj; Ramganga at Kannuj; Gomti at Jaunpur D/s, Sitapur, Varanasi and Lucknow; Sikrana at Chanpatiya; River Chambal at Nagda, Rameshwarghat, Gandhi Sagar Dam and Kota D/s; River Kshipra at Siddhawat, Ramghat and Triveni Sangam; Tons at Madhavgarh; Mandakini at Chitrakoot; River Damodar near Mujher mana village, Haldia Downstream and Narainpur; Rapti after confluence of River Honin; Saryu at Ayodhya; Parvati near intake point Pillukhedi Distt. Rajgarh; Sone at Koelwar; Betwa B/C Yamuna at Hamirpur are also not meeting the desired criteria.
- The mainstream of River Brahmaputra is exceeding the criteria at Kherghat, Nimatighat, Chandrapur (Guwahati), Sualkuchi, Dhenukhapahar and Jogigopa. The tributary streams Digboi, Bharalu, Deeparbil, Dhansiri, Burhiding, Mora Bharali, Kolong and Borak are also polluted and not conforming to the desired criteria.
- River Mahi is conforming to the desired water quality at all the monitoring stations except at Vasad, Mujpur, Veerpur in Gujarat.
- River Sabarmati is grossly polluted at Kheroj Bridge, Dharoi dam, Village Miroli Taluka, V.N.Bridge, Hansol Bridge and in the reach of Ahmedabad to Vautha. Water quality of tributary streams Shedi and Khari are grossly polluted with respect to BOD, Total and Faecal Coliforms and very high dissolved solids content in terms of Conductivity.

- The mainstream of River Narmada and tributary stream Chota Tawa are confirming to water quality for all the criteria parameters.
- The water quality of mainstream of river Tapi is exceeding criteria limits at Uphad village, Ajnad village, Bhusawal upstream, Ukai, Mandavi, Kathore, Surat and tributary stream Girna at Malegaon & Jalgaon and Rangavali at Navapur.
- The water quality of mainstream of Mahanadi does not meet the criteria with respect to BOD at downstream of Rajim in Chattisgarh; and Cuttack and Sambhalpur in Orissa due to discharge of untreated sewage from cities. The Water Quality of tributary stream Seonath, Ib and Birupa are complying to the water quality criteria. Other streams such as Arpa at Bilaspur, Kuakhai downstream of Bhubaneswar, Kathajodi downstream of Cuttack and Birupa at Choudwar are not meeting the criteria limit in respect of BOD.
- The water quality of mainstream of Brahmani with respect to BOD, Total and Faecal Coliform is exceeding the criteria limit at downstream of Panposh due to wastewater discharges from the industrial and residential complexes of Rourkela, Talcher, Bhuban and Dharamashala. The water quality of tributary stream Koel is not meeting the criteria with respect to indicator of organic pollution. The water quality of major tributary streams Baitarni is complying with the criteria limit.
- In river Subarnarekha, BOD is exceeding the criteria limit at Ranchi Tatisilwai.
- The water quality of river Godavari at Nasik D/s, Panchavati at Ramkund and U/s of Gangapur Dam at Nasik in Maharashtra does not meet the criteria due to proximity of large city. Manjira near Ganapati Sugars, Nira at Pulgaon cotton mill, Kolar before confluence to Kanhan at Kamptee & D/s of Nagpur, Wardha at Rajura Bridge, Purna at Dupeshwar, Wainganga at Ashti & A/c with Kanhan in Maharashtra and Maner at Warangal U/s in Andhra Pradesh are not meeting the criteria for BOD.
- River Krishna does not meet the water quality criteria at Sangli, Krishna Bridge-Karad, Mahabaleshwar( Dhom dam near Koina dam), Rajapur weir, Kurndwad ( Kolhapur), Vedadri (Guntur), Hamsala Devi (Guntur) and U/s of Ugarkhurd barrage. River Bhima at Pune u/s, Vitthalwadi, d/s of Bundgarden( Pune), Pargaon after confluence with Mula Mutha, Narsinghpur D/S after confluence with river Nira and D/s of Road Bridge at Gangapur Village; Nira at Sarole bridge on Pune-Bangalore highway; Panchganga D/s of Kolhapur town and at Ichalkaranji; Tunghabhadra at Honnali Bridge, Haralehalli Bridge, Ullanur and Mantralayam; Tungha at D/s of Shimoga Town; Bhadra at D/s of KIOCL Road Bridge near Holehunnur & D/s of Bhadrawati; Chandrabhaga U/s & D/s of Padharpur Town and Musi D/s of Hyderabad are potentially polluted locations having higher BOD levels.
- River Pennar is meeting the desired water quality criteria at all locations.

- The Water Quality of River Cauvery is not meeting the desired water quality criteria at Erode near Chirapallayam, Pitchavaram, Trichy at Grand anaicut and Tiruchirapalli D/s whereas the tributary streams not meeting the criteria are Bhavani at Bhavani Sagar and Lakshmantirtha at D/s of Hunsoor Town.
- Kolak at Vapi; Ambika at Billimora; Amlakheri at Ankleshwar; Baleshwar Khadi; River Purna; Dhadar at Kothada; Mindhola and Kaveri at Valsad road in Gujarat are exceeding the criteria limit for BOD. River Madai at Dabos- Valpoi in Goa is not meeting the criteria limit. River Patalganga at Shilphata and near intake of MIDC Water Works; Kundalika at Roha city; river Ulhas at U/s of Badlapur & upstream of NRC Bund at Mohane; Bhatsa at D/s of Pise Dam and Kalu at Atale village in Maharashtra are not meeting the criteria due to higher level of BOD in these rivers. The rivers in Kerala are meeting the criteria limit for BOD except Karmana at Moonnattumukku, Irupanamn, Amravila and Muvattapuzha. BOD observed more than criteria limit in river Arasalar in Pondicherry; Tambiraparani at Rail Bridge Ambasanudam, Arumuganeri, Muraepanadu and Tirunelveli and Palar at Vaniyambadi Water Supply Headworks. The river Ghagger is grossly polluted at majority of monitoring locations such as at D/s Patiala, Moonak, U/s & D/s Sardulgarh, Ratanheri D/s of Patiala Nadi, D/s of Chhatbir, Derabassi, Mubarakpur Rest House, U/s & D/s of Jharmal nadi, Chandrapur Syphon, U/s of Dhakansu nallah, GH-1 at road bridge in Sirsa and before Ottu weir due to the discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. River Sukhna at Parwanoo and Markanda at D/s of Kala Amb are grossly polluted locations. N-choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe are grossly polluted tributary streams of river Ghaggar carrying the waste water of Chandigarh. River Nambul at Hump Bridge and at Heirangoithong (Manipur), River Umtrew at Byrnihat East and River Kharkhala near Sutngan and Haora River at Chandrapur (Agartala) are observed as polluted due to high level of BOD.
- Three creeks in the vicinity of Mumbai are having high concentration of BOD and conductivity due to discharge of waste water from metropolitan region and effect of sea water respectively.
- The Western Yamuna canal downstream of Yamuna Nagar at Damla is grossly polluted due to municipal and industrial waste water disposal. Similarly Pragati Vidhya Bhawan Canal in Agartala is also not meeting the criteria limits.
- Lakes and Tanks having high concentration of organic matter and does not comply to the standard limits for BOD are Hussain Sagar Lake, Dharamsagar Tank (Warangal), Bibinagar Tank, Saroornagar Lake, Pulicate Lake, Heballa Valley Lake, Kayamkulam Lake, Ulsoor Lake, Bahour Lake, Osteri Lake, Alappuzha Lake, Udhagamandalam Lake, Kodai Kanal Lake, Oruvathikotta Lake, Kochi Oil Tanker Jetty, Lower Lake (Bhopal), Udaisagar Lake, Fateh Sagar Lake, Nakki Lake, Kaylana Jheel, Kankoria Lake, Sursagar Lake, Bindu Sarovar (Siddhapur), Thol Tank, Kheta Talav (Nadiad), Narsimehta Talav (Junagarh),

- The groundwater monitoring locations observed with high conductivity which exceeds water quality criteria for irrigation are observed at Rama Temple (Visakhapatnam); Panchayat Office (Bolaram); Open well near Pratap Nagar bridge (Kakinada); Peddanuyyi (Vizianagram); bore well near Swarnamukhi River (Srikalahasti- Chittoor); near Ckm College (Enumamula (V)- Warangal) and Nagiri (Chittoor-Andhra Pradesh). Conductivity observed high in well at Nehru Statue (Vadamattai) and well near Chunmbar River (Pondicherry) due to sea water intrusion; at Mira-Bhayander, Mehsana, Narole-Ahmedabad, Palghar, Surendranagar, Nadiad, Nandesari, Bhuj and Dahanu (Gujarat); Rasulwadi-Sambalwadi, Khanjirenagar, Ichalkaranji, Savali, Sangli, Parvati Industrial Estate-Sherole, Bhahmni Kalmeshwar (Nagpur) in Maharashtra; Village Vinayakia (Jodhpur); Near Khanpura Talav, Opp. Private Bus Stand & Outside JLN Hospital in Ajmer; Nayagaon in Pali, village Bagar Rajput (Alwar); Pabupura road near Civil Airport (Jodhpur); near Kansua Nallah (Secondary School-Kota); Vidhani village, Goner road & Near Shri Kalyaneshwar Mahadev Temple Jaisingh Pura Khurd (Jaipur); Hotel Orient Place (Subhash Nagar-Udaipur); and village Harchandpur (Bhiwadi Industrial Area) in Rajasthan; and Sahibabad industrial area Ghaziabad & Roadways Bus Station Unnao (Uttar Pradesh).

Groundwater locations with BOD levels higher than the criteria are east of Saichevuru Padipally, Warangal Distt., Open Well Bhoomaiah near Ash Pond Of NTPC in Kundanpally and Ramagundam (Karimnagar) in Andhra Pradesh; Guwahati, Berpeta and Sibsagar in Assam; Shimla D/s of MSW Dumping Site in Himachal Pradesh; bore well near Chunmbar River and Nehru Statue in Pondicherry; Collector well at Thirupuvanam for Madurai water supply scheme in Tamilnadu; MSW site Pathardi Nasik, BMW site Burudgaon Ahmednagar, Bhahmni Kamleshwar & Koradi (Nagpur), Industrial Estate Tarapur & TPS Durgapur (Chandrapur), Mira Bhayander (Vasai), MSW site (Taloja-Raigad) in Maharashtra; Well near Pali town and well near Jodhpur Town in Rajasthan; and Sardar Nagar and Captain Ganj in Uttar Pradesh.

The nitrate concentration observed high than the desired criteria at B/w near M/s Andhra Sugars Ltd. Kovvur (Warangal) and Peddanuyyi – Vizianagram in Andhra Pradesh. Total Coliforms are not meeting the desired criteria in ground water at open well Near Pratap Nagar Bridge (Kakinada), B/w near M/s Andhra Sugars Ltd. Kovvur (Warangal) and Peddanuyyi – Vizianagram in Andhra Pradesh; Silchar, Guwahati and Bonaigaon in Assam. pH is observed below 6.5 at Ckm College in Andhra Pradesh; Silchar and Guwahati in Assam; Ramhlum (Northern Part) in Mizoram; Kunjban & A.D.Nagar, Agartala in Tripura; Industrial Area Govindpura, Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh; Dasmesh Nagar, Ludhiana in Punjab; Eloor, Chungapally, Pappanamkode & Nedumangad in

Thiruvananthpuram, Kundra in Kollam, Cherthala in alleppy, Edayar & Kalamassery in Ernakulam, Punkunnam Trissur Distt., Payyannur in Kunnur and Mavoor, Kozhikkode in Kerala; Well at Kalapet in Pondicherry Univ. Admn. Block & Mettopalayam in Pondicherry; Parvati Industrial Estate, Shirol, Khanjirenagar, Ichalkaranji and MIDC, Shinoli in Maharashtra and M/s Kanoria Chemical, Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh.

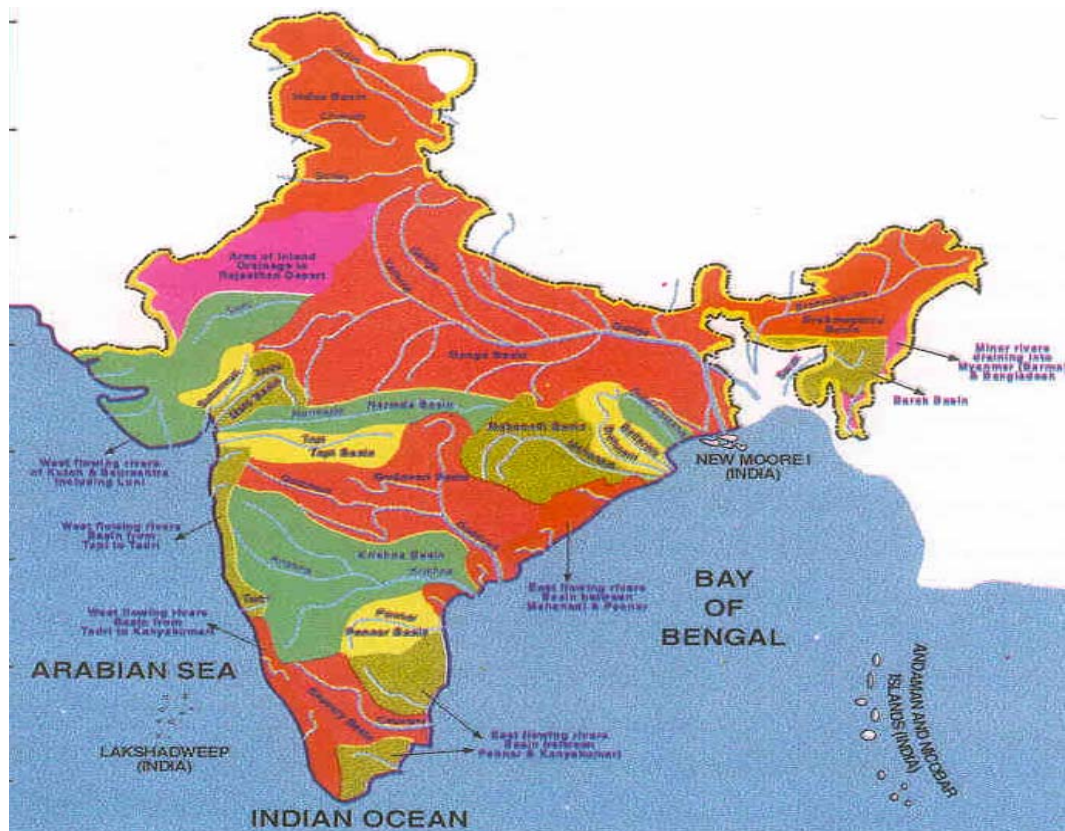
## CHAPTER - I

# Introduction and Methodology of National Water Quality Monitoring Programme

### 1.1 Introduction

In order to perform the functions specified under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) need adequate knowledge on nature and extent of pollution control required in different parts of the country. Also they have to evaluate performance of the pollution control efforts. To achieve this, a continuous water quality monitoring is required. Realising this CPCB in collaboration with concerned SPCBs/PCCs established a wide network of water quality monitoring.

### 1.2 Water Resources of India



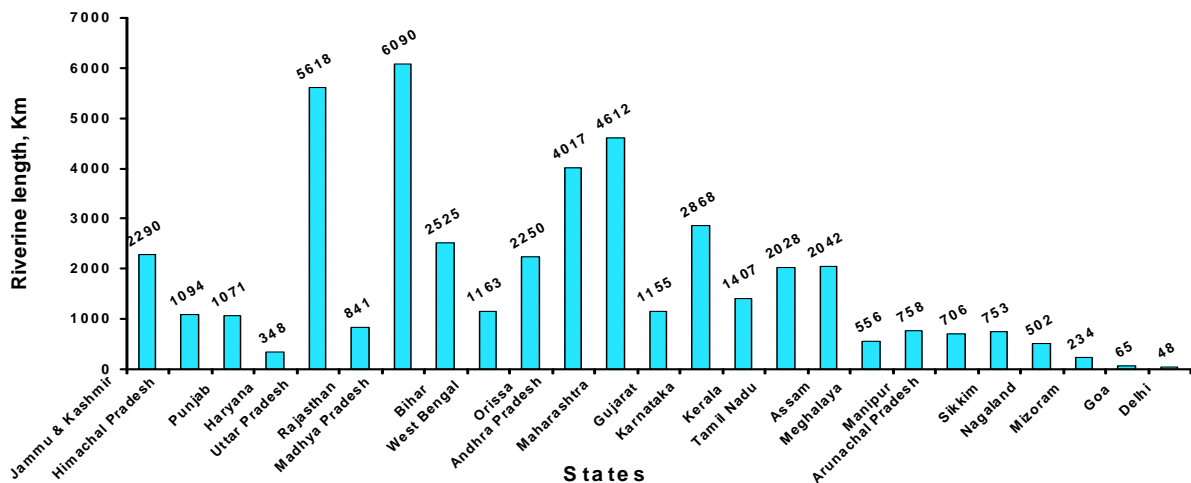
India receives 4000 Km<sup>3</sup> of water through rainfall. Of this 3/4 part occurs only during monsoon. The surface flow is estimated as 1880 Km<sup>3</sup>. The annual replenishable ground water resources are assessed to be about 600 Km<sup>3</sup> of which the annual usable resources are estimated at 420 Km<sup>3</sup>. Inland water resources of the country are classified as rivers and canals; reservoirs; tanks and ponds; beels, oxbow

lakes, derelict water; and brackish water. Other than rivers and canals, total water bodies cover an area of about 7 million hectare. Statewise details of inland water resources are given in table 1; there are few desert rivers, which flow for some distance and get lost in deserts. There are complete arid areas where evaporation equals rainfall and hence no surface-flow. The medium and minor river basins are coastal rivers. The Brahmaputra, Ganga, Indus and Godavari putting together cover more than half of the area of the country. The whole of the west coast stretching 1500 km between Surat in Gujarat and Cape Comorin in Tamilnadu are fed by fourteen medium and eighteen minor river basins leaving important cities like Bombay, Panaji, Cochin, Trivandrum out of major river basins. On the east coast of Peninsular India there are three pockets, which are out of any major river basins. These three pockets are: the area south of River Cauvery starting from Madurai to Cape Comorin; the area between Pennar and Cauvery basin wherein Chennai and Pondicherry are located; and the area between Mahanadi and Godavari basins in Orissa coast. There is a tremendous variation both in the quantity of discharge from a major basin to minor one and also in the quality of discharge from region to region.

### 1.2.1 Surface Water

All the major river basins are not perennial. Only four of the thirteen major basin posses areas of high rainfall, i.e. Brahmaputra, Ganga, Mahanadi and Brahamani having annual average discharge of a minimum of 0.47 million cubic meter per Km<sup>2</sup>, and they are perennial. Six basins (Krishna, Indus, Godavari, Narmada, Tapi and Subernarekha) occupy the area of medium rainfall and have annual average discharge of a minimum of 0.26 million cubic meter per Km<sup>2</sup>, and the remaining four (Cauvery, Mahi, Sabarmati and Pennar) occupy the area of low rainfall and have annual average discharge between of 0.06 and 0.24 million cubic meter per Km<sup>2</sup>. Thus, many of the major river basins also go dry during summer leaving no available water for dilution of waste water discharged in them. State wise perennial riverine length in India is given in figure 1.1. The riverine length in Uttar Pradesh is inclusive of Uttaranchal. Similarly, the Chattisgarh is covered under Madhya Pradesh; and Jharkhand under Bihar.

Figure 1.1 : State-wise Perennial Riverine Length in India





## 1.2.2 Ground Water

Total replenishable ground water potential of the country, has been estimated by Ministry of Water Resources as 431 Km<sup>3</sup> cubic kilometre per year. After making provision for drinking, industrial and other purposes (other than irrigation), which is about 16 percent of total potential, the potential available for irrigation is 360 Km<sup>3</sup> per year. The figure for net draft of ground water considering the present utilisation indicates that substantial portion of total potential (about 68 percent) is still remaining untapped.

**Table-1.1 State wise Details of Inland Water Resources (Lakh Hectares)**

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Rivers/ Canals (Length, Kms)	Reservoir	Tanks, Lakes & Ponds	Beels, Oxbow Lakes & Derelict Water	Brackish Water	Total Water Bodies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11514	2.34	5.17	-	0.64	8.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	-	0.01	0.03	-	0.04
3.	Assam	4820	0.02	0.23	1.10	-	1.35
4.	Bihar	3200	0.60	0.95	0.05	-	1.60
5.	Goa	250	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06
6.	Gujarat	3865	2.43	0.71	0.12	3.76	7.02
7.	Haryana	5000	NEG	0.10	0.10	-	0.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27781	0.07	0.17	0.06	-	0.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000	0.42	0.01	-	-	0.43
10.	Karnataka	9000	2.20	4.14	-	0.08	6.42
11.	Kerala	3092	0.30	0.30	-	2.43	3.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20661	2.94	1.19	-	-	4.13
13.	Maharashtra	16000	2.79	0.50	-	0.10	3.39
14.	Manipur	3360	0.01	0.05	0.40	-	0.46
15.	Meghalaya	5600	0.08	0.02	NEG	-	0.10
16.	Mizoram	1395	-	0.02	-	-	0.02
17.	Nagaland	1600	0.17	0.50	NEG	-	0.67
18.	Orissa	4500	2.56	1.14	1.80	4.17	9.67
19.	Punjab	15270	NEG	0.07	-	-	0.07
20.	Rajasthan	N.A.	1.20	1.80	-	-	3.00
21.	Sikkim	900	-	-	-0.03	-	0.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	7420	0.52	6.91	N.A.	C.56	7.99
23.	Tripura	1200	0.05	0.12	-	-	0.17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31200	1.50	1.62	1.33	-	4.45
25.	West Bengal (P)	2526	0.17	2.76	0.42	2.10	5.45
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115	0.01	0.03	-	0.37	0.41
27.	Chandigarh	2	-	NEG	NEG	-	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Naveli	54	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
29.	Daman & Diu	12	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	150	0.04	-	-	-	0.04
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	247	-	NEG	0.01	0.01	0.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>185734</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>28.55</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>68.72</b>

Source: Fisheries Division, Dept. of Agriculture & Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture  
N.A. : Not Available  
(P) : Provisional  
NEG : Negligible  
: Included in brackish water area

### **1.3 Water Quality Monitoring Programme**

#### **1.3.1 Objectives**

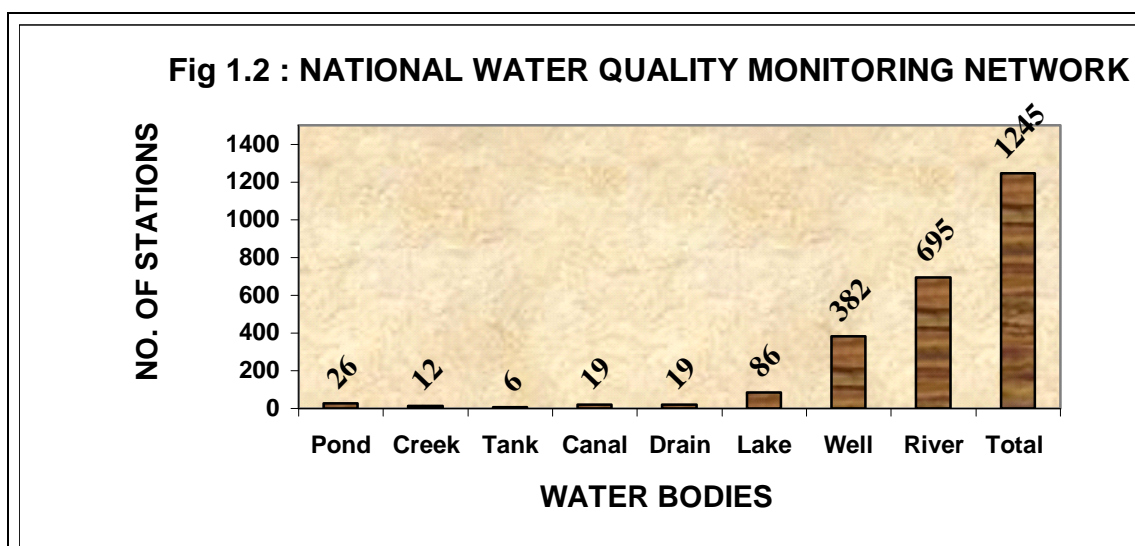
Water quality monitoring is an important exercise, which helps in evaluating the nature and extent of pollution control required, and effectiveness of pollution control measures already in existence. It also helps in drawing the water quality trends and prioritising pollution control efforts. The pollution control boards in India are responsible for restore and maintain the wholesomeness of aquatic resources. To ensure that the water quality is being maintained or restored at desired level it is important that the pollution control boards regularly monitor the water quality. The water quality monitoring is performed with following main objectives in mind.

- For rational planning of pollution control strategies and their prioritisation;
- To assess nature and extent of pollution control needed in different water bodies or their part;
- To evaluate effectiveness of pollution control measures already is existence;
- To evaluate water quality trend over a period of time;
- To assess assimilative capacity of a water body thereby reducing cost on pollution control;
- To understand the environmental fate of different pollutants.
- To assess the fitness of water for different uses.

#### **1.3.2 Monitoring Network**

The above programme helps in evaluating the nature and extent of pollution control required, and effectiveness of pollution control measures already in existence. It also helps in drawing the water quality trends and prioritising pollution control efforts. Keeping this in mind the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has established a network of monitoring stations on rivers across the country. The present network comprises of 1245 stations in 27 States and 6 Union Territories spread over the country. The monitoring is done on monthly or quarterly basis in surface waters and on half yearly basis in case of ground water. The monitoring network covers 250 Rivers, 78 Lakes, 6 Tanks, 26 Ponds, 8 Creeks, 19 Canals, 19 Drains and 382 Wells. Among the 1245 stations, 695 are on rivers, 86 on lakes, 19 on drains, 19 on canals, 6 on tank, 12 on creeks/seawater, 26 on pond and 382 are groundwater stations (Figure 1). Presently the inland water quality-monitoring network is operated under a three-tier programme i.e. GEMS, Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System and Yamuna Action Plan. Water samples are being analyzed for

28 parameters consisting of physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters for ambient water samples apart from the field observations. Besides this, 9 trace metals and 28 pesticides are analyzed in selected samples. Biomonitoring is also carried out on specific locations. In view of limited resources, limited numbers of organic pollution related parameters are chosen for frequent monitoring i.e. monthly or quarterly and major cations, anions, other inorganic ions and micro pollutants (Toxic Metals & POP's) are analyzed once in a year to keep a track of water quality over large period of time. The water quality data are reported in Water Quality Status Year Book.



**Table-1.2 State wise and water body wise Distribution of Water Quality Monitoring Stations**

State	River	Lake	Tank	Pond	Canal	Creek/ Sea	Drain	Well	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	27	4	4	-	-	-	-	24	59
ASSAM	43	2	1	23	-	-	-	32	101
BIHAR	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	36
CHANDIGARH	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	7	11
CHHATISSGARH	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	27
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
DAMAN & Diu(ZOV)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
DELHI	4	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	15
GOA	17	2	-	-	3	1	-	6	29
GUJARAT	49	14	1	2	2	2	1	42	113
HARYANA	8	2	-	-	11	-	2	-	23
HIMACHAL PRADESH	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	20	54
JAMMU & KASHMIR	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

State	River	Lake	Tank	Pond	Canal	Creek/ Sea	Drain	Well	Total
JHARKHAND	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
KARNATAKA	43	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
KERALA	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	15	55
LAKSHDWEEP	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	16
MADHYA PRADESH	69	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	105
MAHARASHTRA	83	-	-	-	-	9	1	30	123
MANIPUR	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	20
MEGHALAYA	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	13
MIZORAM	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
NAGALAND	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ORISSA	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	54
PONDICHERRY	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	16
PUNJAB	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	43
RAJASTHAN	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	37	51
SIKKIM	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
TAMIL NADU	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	32
TRIPURA	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	13
UTTAR PRADESH	44	1	-	-	-	-	3	25	73
UTTRANCHAL	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
WEST BENGAL	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1245</b>

### 1.3.3 Parameters observed

The water samples are analysed for 9 core parameters and 19 general parameters. The monitoring agencies have also analysed the trace metals at few locations. The list of parameters identified under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme is given in Table 1.3. In the present report data on core parameters is incorporated for interpretation and drawing of conclusion based on primary water quality criteria.

**Table-1.3 List of Parameters under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme**

<b>Core Parameters (9)</b>	<b>Field Observations (7)</b>
PH	Weather
Temperature	Depth of main stream/depth of water table
Conductivity, $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$	Colour and intensity
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	Odour
BOD, mg/L	Visible effluent discharge
Nitrate – N , mg/L	Human activities around station
Nitrite – N, mg/L	Station detail
Fecal Coliform, MPN/100 ml	<b>Trace Metals (9)</b>
Total Coliform, MPN/100 ml	Arsenic, $\mu\text{g/L}$
<b>General Parameters (19)</b>	Cadmium, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Turbidity, NTU	Copper, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity, as $\text{CaCO}_3$	Lead, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Total Alkalinity, as $\text{CaCO}_3$	Chromium (Total) , $\mu\text{g/L}$
Chlorides, mg/L	Nickel, $\mu\text{g/L}$
COD, mg/L	Zinc, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Total Kjeldahl - N, as N mg/L	Mercury, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Ammonia - N, as N mg/L	Iron (Total) , $\mu\text{g/L}$
Hardness, as $\text{CaCO}_3$	<b>Pesticides (15)</b>
Calcium, as $\text{CaCO}_3$	Alpha BHC, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Sulphate, mg/L	Beta BHC, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Sodium, mg/L	Gama BHC (Lindane) , $\mu\text{g/L}$
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	O P DDT, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Total Fixed Dissolved Solids, mg/L	P P DDT, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Total suspended Solid, mg/L	Alpha Endosulphan, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Phosphate, mg/L	Beta Endosulphan, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Boron, mg/L	Aldrin, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Magnesium, as $\text{CaCO}_3$	Dieldrin, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Potassium, mg/L	Carbaryl(Carbamate) , $\mu\text{g/L}$
Fluoride, mg/L	2-4 D, $\mu\text{g/L}$
<b>Bio-Monitoring (3)</b>	Malathian, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Saprobity Index	Methyl Parathian, $\mu\text{g/L}$
Diversity Index	Anilophos, $\mu\text{g/L}$
P/R Ratio	Chloropyriphos, $\mu\text{g/L}$

#### 1.3.4 Frequency of monitoring

Frequency of monitoring station on surface water bodies such as rivers, lakes, ponds, canals and creeks is either monthly or quarterly whereas the groundwater monitoring

stations are monitored on half yearly basis. Three river stations in upper Ganga and Yamuna River are monitored on yearly basis. The frequency of monitoring stations in each State is given in Table 1.4.

**Table-1.4 Frequency of Water Quality Monitoring Stations**

State	Monthly	Half yearly	Quarterly	Yearly	Total
Andhra Pradesh	14	24	21	-	59
Assam	6	32	63	-	101
Bihar	8	20	8	-	36
Chandigarh	-	7	4	-	11
Chhattisgarh	7	4	16	-	27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	-	2
Daman & Diu	2	1		-	3
Delhi	14	-	1	-	15
Goa	11	6	12	-	29
Gujarat	36	42	35	-	113
Haryana	5	-	18	-	23
Himachal Pradesh	-	20	33	1	54
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	9	-	9
Jharkhand	1	-	8	-	9
Karnataka	23	-	22	-	45
Kerala	10	15	30	-	55
Lakshadweep	-	15	1	-	16
Madhya Pradesh	50	18	37	-	105
Maharashtra	72	30	21	-	123
Manipur	-	5	15	-	20
Meghalaya	-	5	8	-	13
Mizoram		2	4	-	6
Nagaland	-	-	8	-	8
Orissa	14	15	25	-	54
Pondicherry	-	13	3	-	16
Punjab	-	6	37	-	43
Rajasthan	4	37	10	-	51
Sikkim	-	-	14	-	14
Tamil Nadu	20	2	10	-	32
Tripura	-	7	6	-	13
Uttar Pradesh	41	25	7	-	73
Uttaranchal	3	1	9	3	16
West Bengal	9	30	12	-	51
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1245</b>

### 1.3.5 River basin wise distribution of Water Quality Monitoring Stations

The number of water quality monitoring stations on each river, its tributary, sub tributary, lake, ponds, tanks, canals, creeks and on groundwater are summarized in Table 1.5.

**Table-1.5 River Basin wise distribution of Water Quality Monitoring Stations- 2007**

River (main stream), Tributaries and Sub-Tributaries, Lake, Ponds, Tanks, Canals, Creeks and Groundwater Stations	Total Stations
<b>Baitarni (5)</b>	5
<b>Brahmani (11)</b> Tributaries-Karo (1), Koel (2), Sankh (1)	15
<b>Brahmaputra (10)</b> Tributaries-Burhidihing (3), Dhansiri (7), Disang (2), Jhanji (1), Subansiri (1), Bhogdoi (1), Bharalu (1), Borak (2), Deepar Bill (1), Digboi (1), Mora Bharali (1), Teesta (5), Dickhu (1), Maney (2), Ranichu (2), Rangit (5), Jai Bharali (1), Kathakal (1), Kharsang (1), Kolong (2), Manas(1), Pagldia (1), Chathe (1), Dzu (1), Kapili(1), Beki(1), Kundli(1), Kushiara(1), Panchnai(1), Sankosh(1), Sonai(1), Kohara(1), Ranga(1), Boginadi(1), Dikhow(1)	66
<b>Cauvery (20)</b> Tributaries-Arkavati (1), Amravati (1), Bhawani (5), Kabini (4), Laxmantirtha (1), Shimsa (2), Hemavati (1), Yagachi (1)	36
<b>Ganga (34)</b> Tributaries-Alakananda-Upper Ganga (4), Mandakini-Upper Ganga (1), Barakar (1), Betwa (10), Chambal (8), Damodar (5), Gandak (1), Saryu-Ghaghra (3), Gomti (5), Hindon (3), Kali (West) (2), Kali Nadi(East) (2), Khan (3), Kshipra (3), Mahananda (1), Mandakini (Madhya Pradesh) (1), Parvati (2), Ramganga (1), Rapti (1), Rihand (2), Rupanarayan (1), Sai (1), Sone (5), Tons (Madhya Pradesh) (2), Yamuna (23), Sindh (1), Johila (1), Sankh(1), Gohad (1), Kolar (1), Churni (2), Tons (Himachal Pradesh) (1), Sikrana (1), Daha (1), Sirsa (1), Dhous (1), Farmer (1), Kalia sot(1), Bihar(1), Bichia(1),	141
<b>Godavari (22)</b> Tributaries- Manjara (Manjira) (3), Maner (2), Nira (1), Wainganga (8), Wardha (3), Kolar (1), Kanhan (3), Purna (2), Indravati (2), Sankhani (1),	48
<b>Indus</b> Tributaries-Beas (19), Chenab (1), Jhelum (3), Largi (1), Parvati (3), Ravi (3), Sutlej (21), Tawi (1), Gawkadal (1), Chuntkol (1), Sirsa (3), swan (1)	58
<b>Krishna (22)</b> Tributaries- Bhadra (3), Bhima (10), Ghataprabha (2), Malprabha (3), Muneru (1), Musi (2), Nira (2), Paleru (1), Tunga (1), Tungabhadra (6), Panchganga (4), Chandrabhaga (2), Kagina(1), Koyna(1), Mula(2), Mutha(1), Mula-Mutha(1), Venna(1), Pawana(1), Indrayani(1),	68
<b>Mahi (9)</b> Tributaries-Anas (1), Panam (1) , Jammer(1), Malei(1), Shivna(1), Chillar(1)	15
<b>Mahanadi (18)</b> Tributaries-Ib (4), Hasdeo (2), Kathajodi (1), Kharoon (4), Kuakhai (2), Sheonath (3), Birupa (1), Arpa (1), Kelo (2)	38
<b>Narmada (21)</b> Tributaries-Chhota Tawa (1), Gour(1), Katni(1), Kunda(1)	25
<b>Pennar (5)</b>	5
<b>Sabarmati (9)</b> Tributaries-Meswa (1), Shedhi (1), Khari (1)	12
<b>Subarnerekha (6)</b>	6
<b>Tapi (14)</b> Tributaries-Girna (2), Rangavali (1), Denwa(1), Kim(1),	19

<b>River (main stream), Tributaries and Sub-Tributaries, Lake, Ponds, Tanks, Canals, Creeks and Groundwater Stations</b>	<b>Total Stations</b>
<b>Medium rivers</b> Ambika (1), Ulhas (3), Ulhas-Bhatsa (1), Ulhas-Kalu (1), Imphal (4), Mandovi (2), Palar (1), Pamba (3), Pariyar (3), Rushikulya (2), Tambiraparani (7), Achankoil (2), Chalakudy (1), Damanganga (6), Ghaggar (19), Kallada (1), Kali-Karnataka (1), Manimala (2), Mindhola (1), Nagavalli (3), Amlakhadi (2), Chaliyar (2), Iril (2), Kharkhala (1), Karmana (1), Kolak (2), Kundalika (2), Meenachil (1), Muvattupuza (1), Patalganga (2), Umtrew (1), Vamanpuram(1), Zuari(2), Gumti(2), Kalna (1),Valvant (1), Madai (1), Khandepar (2), Asanora (1), Bhadar (1), Neyyar (1), Ithikkara (1), Kadalundy (1), Kuttiyady (1), Mahe (1), Kuppum (1), Neelsvaram (1), Karingoda (1), Chandergiri (1), Chitrapuzha (1), Nambul (2), Ganol (1), Simsang (1), Myntdu (1), Arasalar (1), Kodra (1), Haora (1), Khuga (1), Khujairok (1), Sekmai (1), Markanda (1), Sukna (1), Baleshwar Khadi (1), Netravati (1), Kumardhara (1), Purna (1), Kaveri (1), Dhadar (1), Tlawng (2), Tuirial (2), Talpona (1), Bhogavo(1), Triveni sangam(1), Mapusa(1), Bicholim(1), Chapora(1), Kushawati(1), Sal(2), Meethi(1), Savitri(1), Vashisti(1),	138
<b>Lakes (86)</b> Hussainsagar (1), Saroornagar (1), Himayatsagar (1), Pulicate (1), Salaulim (1), Kankoria (1), Chandola (1), Ajwah (1), Sursagar (1), Brahamsarovar (1), Sukhna (2), Govindsagar (1), Pongdam (1), Renuka (1), Wuller (1), Dal (1), Ulsoor (1), HebbalaValley (1), Oruvathikotta (1), Sasthamcotta (1), Ashthamudi (1), Paravur (1), Vembanad (1), Periyar (1), Kodumgallor (1), Kayamkula (1), Punnamadakayal (1), Pookotekayal (1), UpperLake (4), LowerLake (1), Multailake (1), Loktak (4), Umiam (1), Ward (1), Thadlaskena (1), Osteri (1), Bahour (1), Harike (2), Pichola (1), Udaisagar (1), Ramgarh Jaipur (1), Pushkar (1), Fatehsagar (1), Kalyana (1), Nakki (1), Udhagamadalam (1), Kodaikanal (1), Yercaud (1), Lakshminarayan Baridigh (1), Rudrasagar (1), Ramgarh-UttarPradesh (1), Naini (1), Rabindrasarovar (1), Nalsarovar (1), Bindusaraovar (1), Sahastrling Sarovar (1), Lakhota Talav (1), Narsimehta Talav (1), Nadiad city Lake (1), Ranjitnagar Talav (1), Ankleshwar reservoir(1), Kuwadava(1),Moticher lake(1), Mayem lake(1), Janunia talav(1), Yashwant sagar(1), Sirpur talav(1), Kali sindh reservoir(1), Periat tank(1), Shahpura (1), Madhav lake(1), Nagchun(1), Karwa dam(1), Khandari reservoir(1), Daloni Beel(1), Mer Beel(1), Govindgarh tank(1), Bilawali talav(1)	118
<b>Tanks (6)</b> Dharamsagar (1), Bibinagar (1), Kistrapetreddy (1), Goysagar (1), Thol (1), Gandigudem(1)	
<b>Ponds (26)</b> Elangabeel System (1), Lakshadweep (1), Olpad village pond (1),Bishnu Pushkar pukhuri(1), Bor Beel(1), Bor pukhuri(1), Botodriya pond(1), Chand dubi Beel(1), Deepar Beel(1), Dighali pukhuri(1), Dhudia talav(1), Baskandi pond(1), Galabeel(1), Ganga pukhuri(1), Gaurisagar(1), Gopur tank(1), Padum pukhuri(1), Hordai pukhuri(1), Jaipal pukhuri(1), Mahamaya mandir pukhuri(1), Rajadinia pukhuri(1), Raja pukhuri(1), Rajmaw pukhuri(1), Saranbeel(1), Sivasagar tank(1), Subhagya kund(1),	
<b>Creeks, Canals and Drains</b> Creeks (8),Sea Water(4), Agra Canal (1), Gurgaon Canal (1), Western Yamuna Canal (11), Agartala Canal (1), Cuncolim canal(2),Panoli canal(1), Narmada canal(1), Cumberjua canal(1), Drains (19)	50
<b>Groundwater</b>	382
<b>Total</b>	<b>1245</b>

<i>G-GEMS</i>	-	<i>Global Environmental Monitoring System</i>
<i>M-MINARS</i>	-	<i>Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources</i>
<i>YAP-</i>	-	<i>Yamuna Action Plan</i>

## 1.4 Approach to Water Quality Management

The water quality management in India is performed under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The basic objective of this Act is to maintain and restore the wholesomeness of national aquatic resources by prevention and control of pollution. The Act does not define the level of wholesomeness to be maintained or restored in different water bodies of the country. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has tried to define the wholesomeness in terms of protection of human uses, and thus, taken human uses of water as base for identification of water quality objectives for different water bodies in the country.

It was considered ambitious to maintain or restore all natural water body at pristine



level. Planning pollution control activities to attain such a goal is bound to be deterrent to developmental activities and cost prohibitive. Since the natural water bodies have got to be used for various competing as well as conflicting demands, the objective is aimed at restoring and/or maintaining natural water bodies or their parts to such a quality as needed for their best uses.

Thus, a concept of “designated best use” (DBU) was developed. According to this concept, out of several uses a water body is put to, the use which demands highest quality of water is termed as “designated best use”, and accordingly the water body is designated. Primary water quality criteria for different uses have been identified. A summary of the use based classification system is presented in table 1.6.

**Table-1.6 Use based classification of surface waters in India**

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	1. Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less 2. pH between 6.5 and 8.5 3. Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more 4. Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	1. Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less 2. pH between 6.5 and 8.5 3. Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more 4. Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	1. Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less 2. pH between 6 to 9 3. Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more 4. Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	1. pH between 6.5 to 8.5 2. Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more 3. Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	1. pH between 6.0 to 8.5 2. Electrical Conductivity at 25°C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 3. Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 4. Boron Max. 2mg/l

The entire water resources of the country were classified according to their designated best uses and a “Water Use Map” was prepared. For identification of the water bodies or their parts where water quality is at variance with water quality criteria, it was felt important to measure water quality of that water body or its part. It would help in preparation of “Water Quality Map” of India. The idea was to superimpose “Water Quality Map” on “Water Use Map” to identify the water bodies or their parts, which are in need of improvement (restoration). Subsequently through a wide network of water quality monitoring, water quality data are acquired. A large number of water bodies were identified as polluted stretches for taking appropriate

measures to restore their water quality. Today almost all policies and programmes on water quality management are based on this concept including the Ganga Action Plan and National River Action Plans.

## CHAPTER II

### Water Quality Trend in India

#### 2.1 Water Quality Trend 2007

The water quality monitoring results obtained during 2007 indicate that the organic and bacterial contamination are continued to be critical in water bodies. This is mainly due to discharge of domestic wastewater mostly in untreated form from the urban centres of the country. The municipal corporations at large are not able to treat the increasing load of municipal sewage flowing into water bodies without treatment. Secondly the receiving water bodies also do not have adequate water for dilution. Therefore, the oxygen demand and bacterial pollution is increasing day by day. This is mainly responsible for water borne diseases.

The monitoring results obtained during 2007 indicate that organic pollution continues to be the predominant pollution of aquatic resources. The organic pollution measured in terms of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD) & coliform bacterial count gives the indication of extent of water quality degradation in different parts of our country. It is observed that nearly 69% of the observations are having BOD less than 3 mg/l, 18% between 3-6 mg/l & 13% above 6 mg/l. Similarly Total & Faecal coliform which indicate presence of pathogens in water are also a major concern. About 50% observations are having Total Coliforms and 66% observations are having Faecal Coliform less than MPN 500/100 ml.

#### 2.2 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

The numbers of observed BOD values less than 3 mg/l were between 57-69% during year 1995 to 2007. The maximum value of 69% was observed during 2007. This shows that there is improvement in the water quality.

The number of observed BOD values ranges from 3-6 mg/l was between 17-28% during year 1995 to 2007, the maximum value of 28% was observed in the year 1998. During 2007 the percent observations were 18. It was observed that there was a gradual decrease in number of observations having BOD between 3-6 mg/l which indicates there is gradual improvement in water quality.

The numbers of observed BOD value > 6 mg/l were between 13 and 19% during year 1995-2007 and the maximum value of 19% was observed in the year 2001 and 2002. It was observed that there was a gradual decrease to 14% in 2005 and increase to 18% in 2006 and subsequent decrease to 13% in 2007 in number of observations having BOD >6. . This shows that there is improvement in the water quality.

### **2.3 Total Coliform (TC)**

The numbers of observed TC values < 500 MPN/100 ml were between 44-63% during 1995-2007, the value gradually increases to 63% in year 1999 which decreases to 45% in 2006 but subsequently increased to 50% during 2007.

The numbers of observed TC values ranges from 500-5000 were between 28-37% during year 1995-2007 the maximum value of 37% was observed in 1997 and this was gradually decreases to 33% in 2000 which further decreases to 31% in year 2006. During 2007 it was observed as 33%. It was also observed that there was a gradual decrease in number of observations having TC < 500 MPN/100 ml.

The numbers of observed TC values > 5000 were between 9-24% during year 1995-2007. The maximum value of 24% was observed in the year 2006. Minimum value of 9% was observed during the year 1999. During 2007 it was observed as 17% indicating decreasing trend.

### **2.4 Faecal Coliform (FC)**

The numbers of observed FC values <500 MPN/100 ml was between 48-67% during year 1995-2007. The maximum value of 67% was observed in the year 1998 that gradually decreases to 48% in 1999, which again steadily rose to 53% in 2006 and 66% in 2007.

The numbers of observed FC values ranges from 500-5000 MPN/100 ml was between 22-35% during year 1995 to 2007. The maximum value of 35% was observed in the year 1999, which gradually decreases to 26% in the year 2006 and further decreased to 23% in 2007.

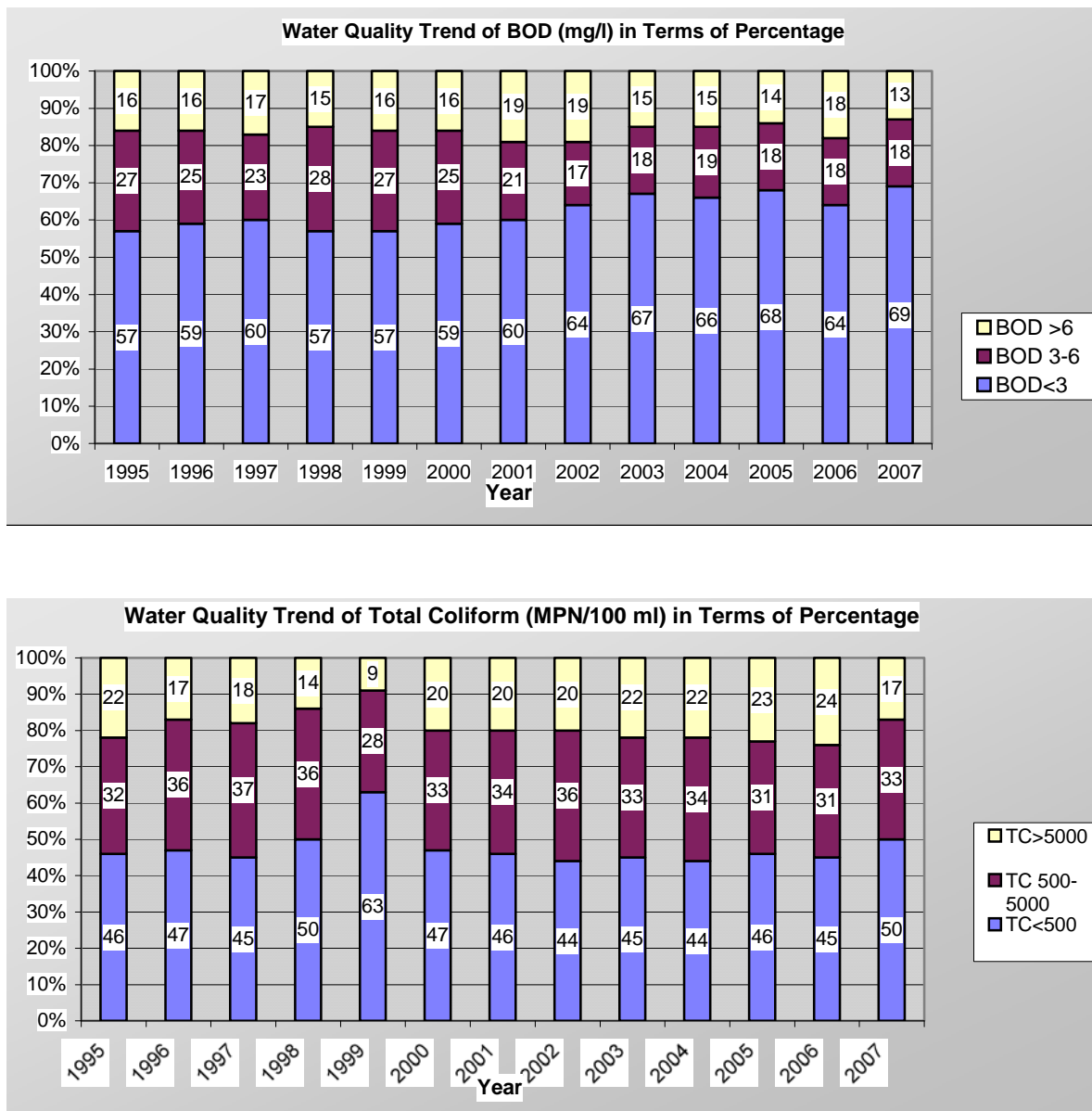
The numbers of observed FC values > 5000 MPN/100 ml was between 7-21% during year 1995-2007. The maximum value of 20% was observed in 2000 which gradually decreases to 12% in the year 2005 that increases to 21% in 2006 and then decrease to 11% in 2007 indicating improvement in quality.

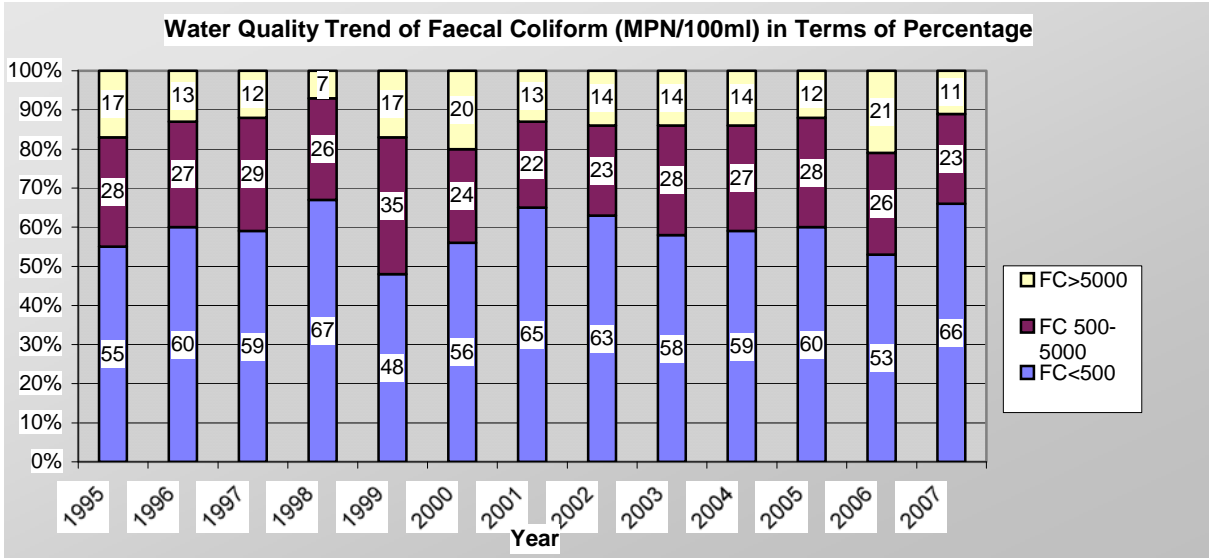
### **2.5 Water Quality Trend (1995 -2007)**

The water quality monitoring results obtained during 1995 to 2007 indicate that the organic and bacterial contamination are continued to be critical in water bodies. This is mainly due to discharge of domestic wastewater mostly in untreated form from the urban centres of the country. The municipal corporations at large are not able to treat increasing load of municipal sewage flowing into water bodies without treatment. Secondly the receiving water bodies also do not have adequate water for dilution. Therefore, the oxygen demand and bacterial pollution is increasing day by day. This is mainly responsible for water borne diseases.

The water quality monitoring results were analysed with respect to indicator of oxygen consuming substances (Bio-chemical demand) and indicator of pathogenic bacteria (Total Colliform and Faecal Coliform). The result of such analysis shows that there is gradual improvement in water quality. The number of observations having BOD and Coliform density has increased during 1995 to 2007. The water quality status for the period 1995 to 2007 in terms of number of observations in percentage having values of parameters in different ranges is given in the figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1: Water Quality Trend of BOD (mg/l), Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml) & Faecal Colliform (MPN/100 ml)**





## 2.6 Water Quality trend of BOD in Rivers

The Water Quality trend of BOD in river Ganga, Yamuna, Sabarmati, Mahi, Tapi, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarni, Subernarekha, Brahmaputra, Satluj, Beas, Pennar and Ghaggar depicting the data from 2002 to 2007 is presented in figure 2.2 to 2.19.

**Figure 2.2: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Ganga**

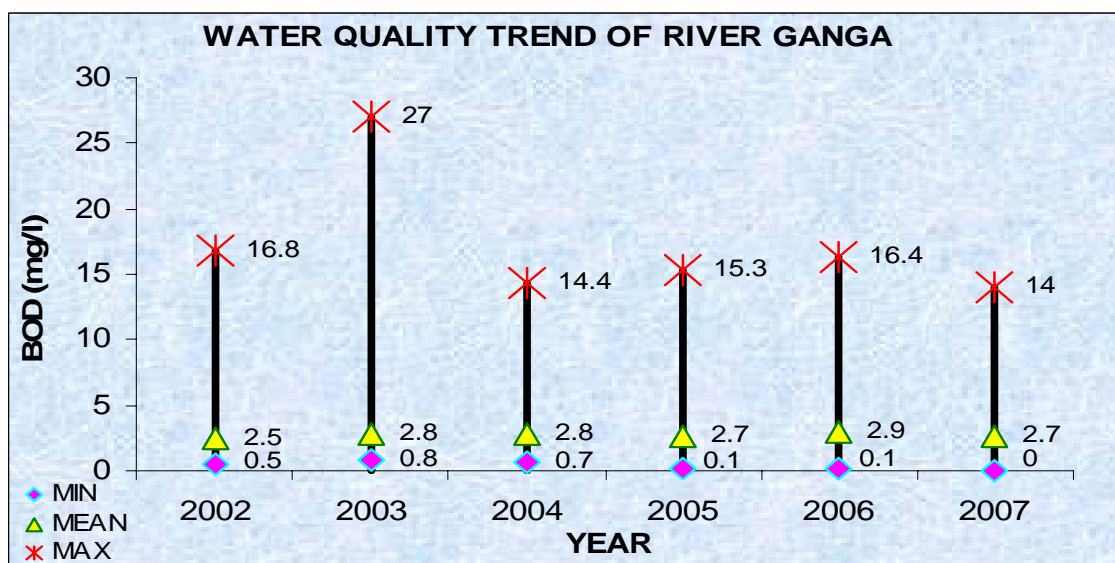


Figure 2.3 : Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Yamuna

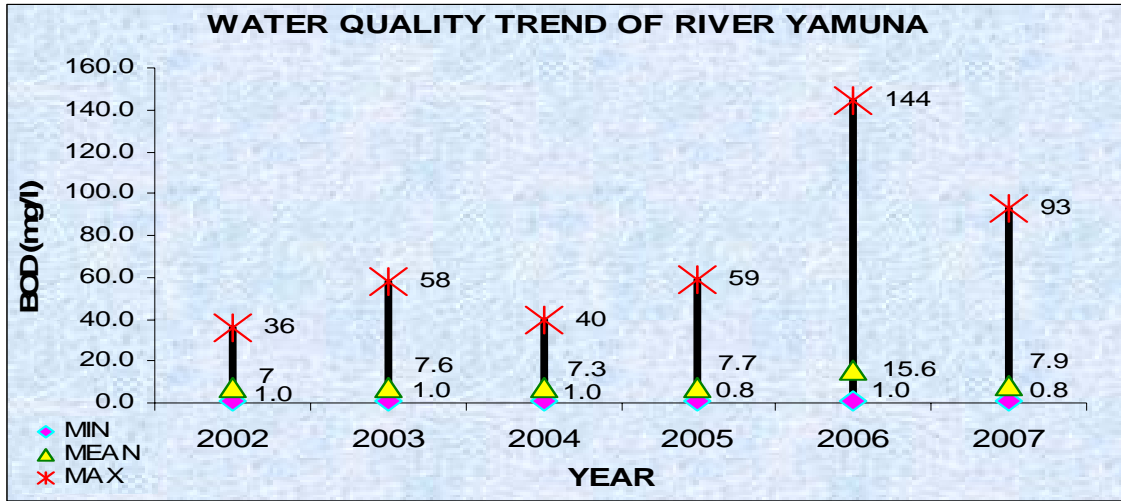


Figure 2.4 : Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Sabarmati

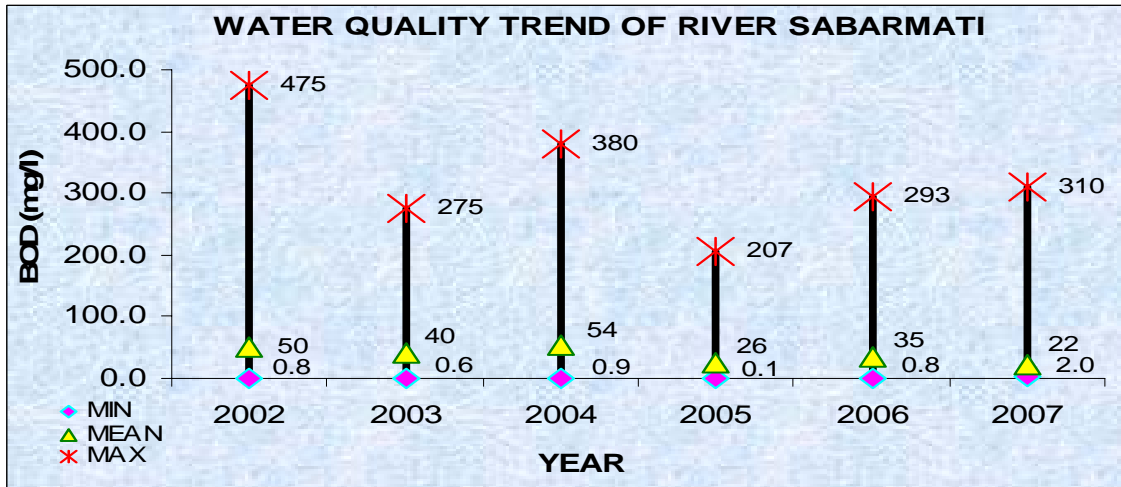


Figure 2.5: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Mahi

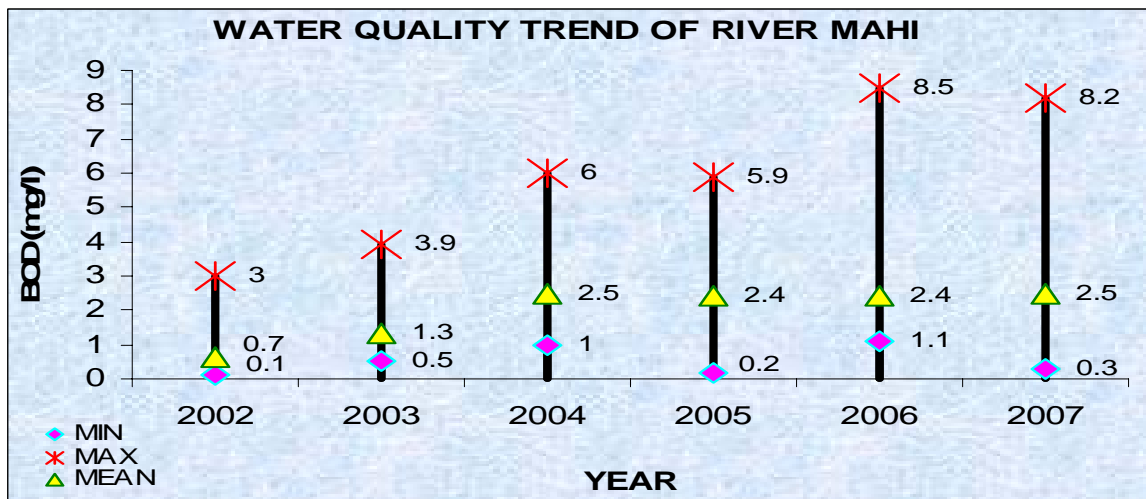


Figure 2.6 : Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Tapi

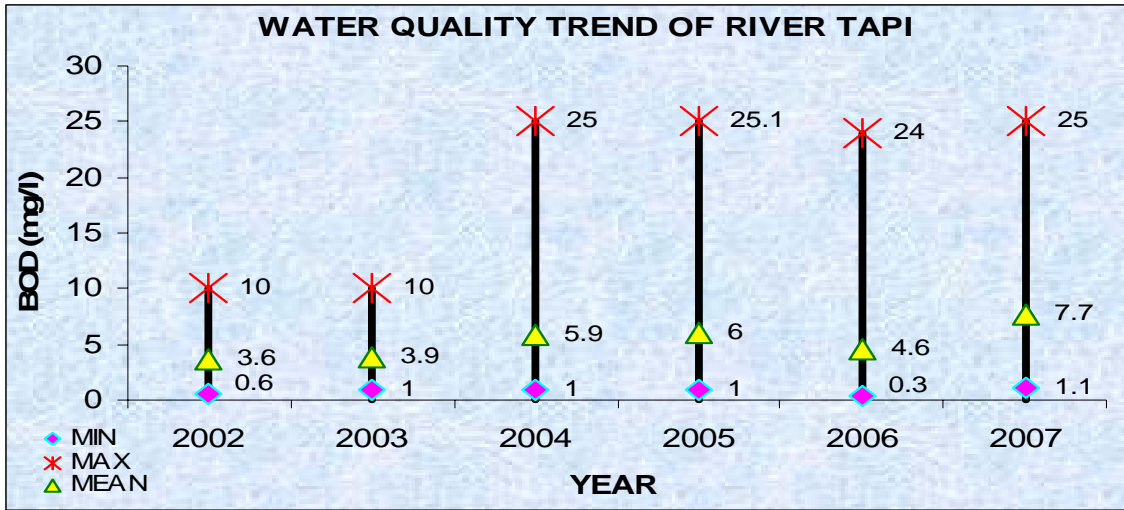


Figure 2.7 : Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Narmada

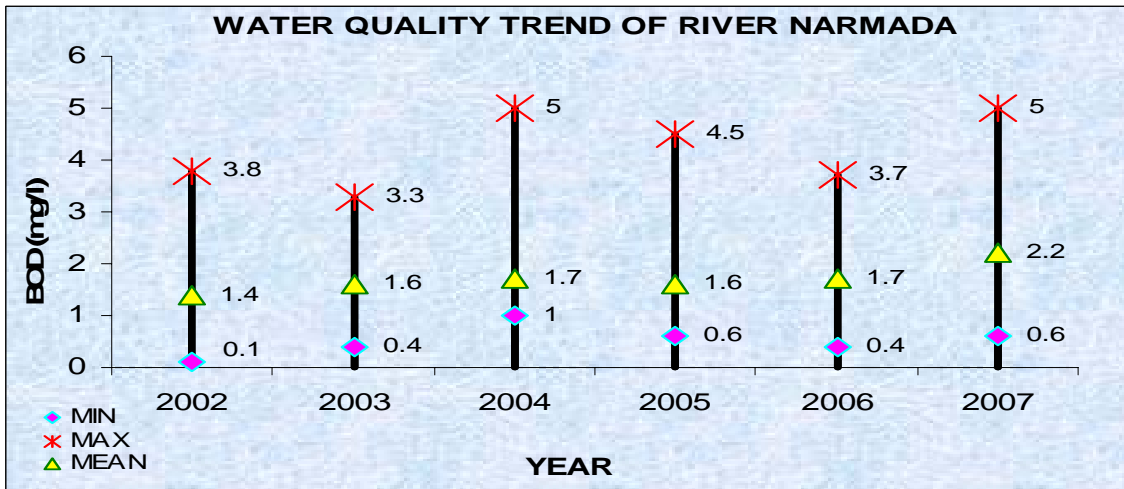


Figure 2.8: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Godavari

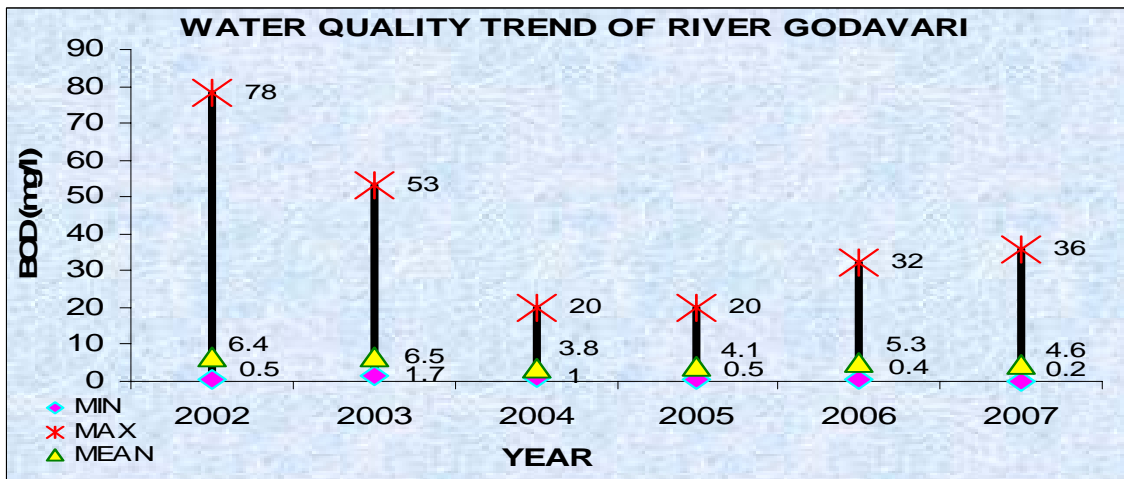




Figure 2.9: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Krishna

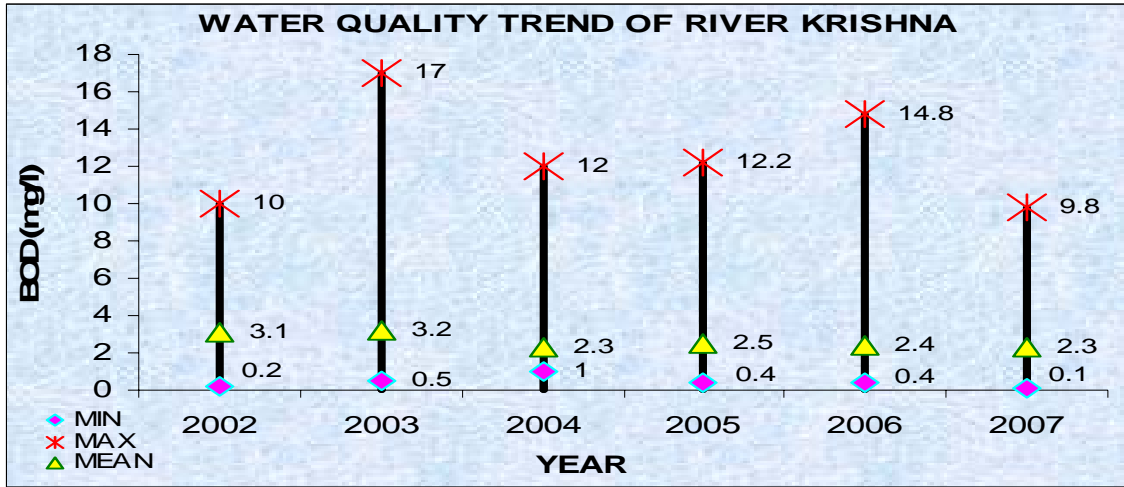


Figure 2.10: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Cauvery

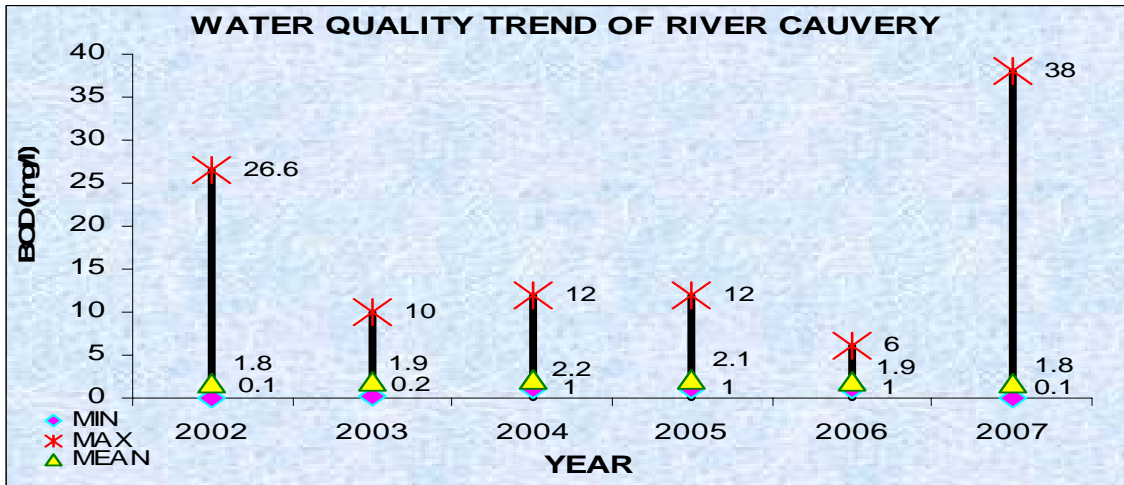


Figure 2.11: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Mahanadi

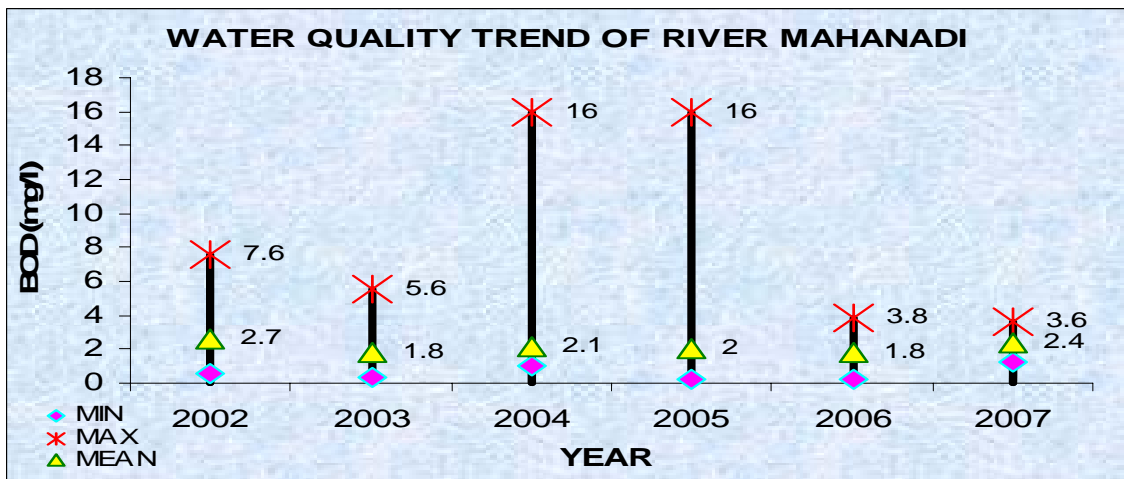


Figure 2.12: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Brahmani

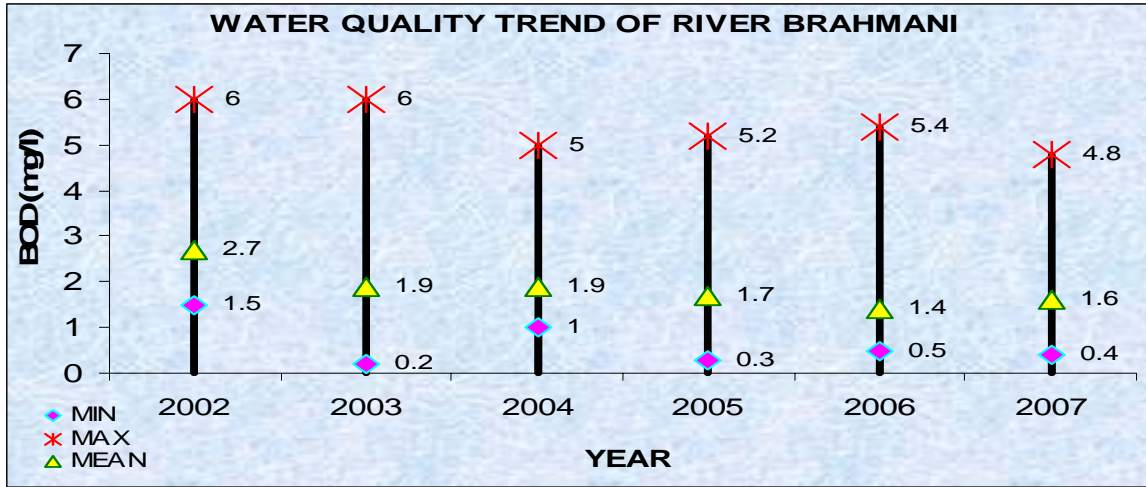


Figure 2.13: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Baitarni

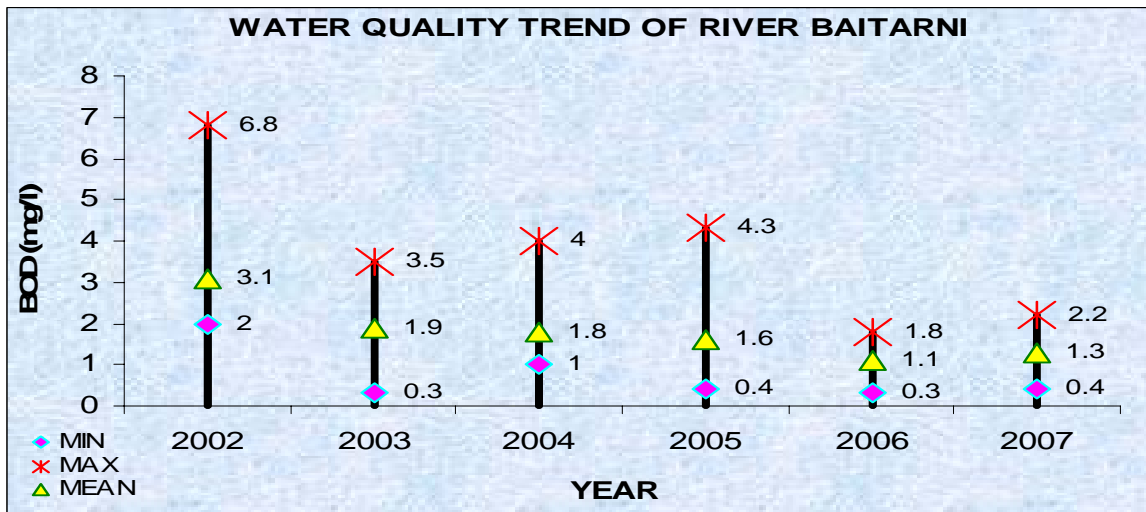


Figure 2.14: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Subernarekha

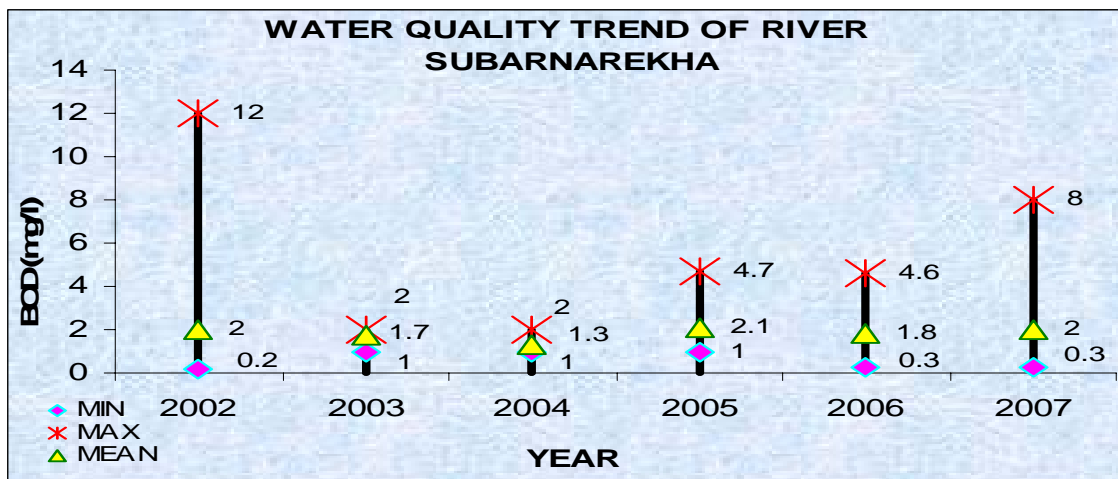


Figure 2.15: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Brahmaputra

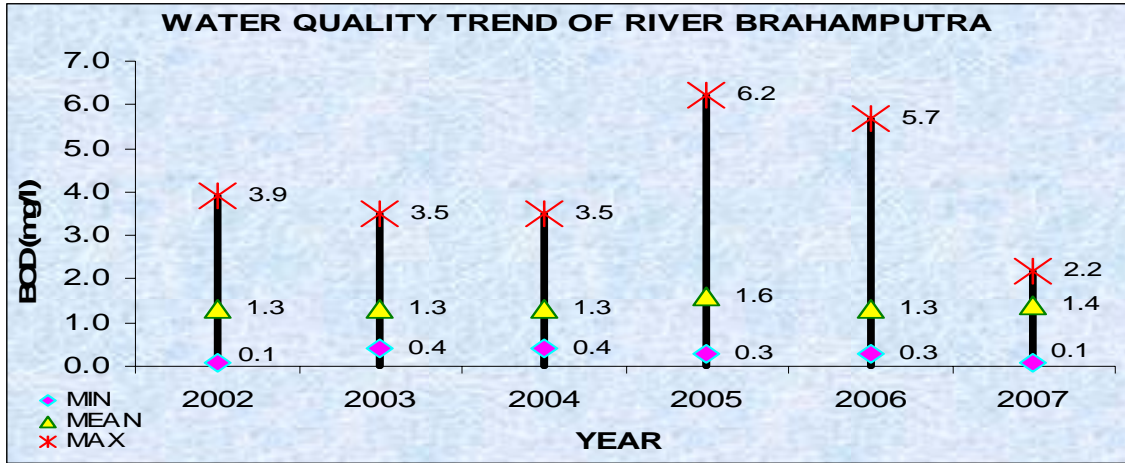


Figure 2.16: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Satluj

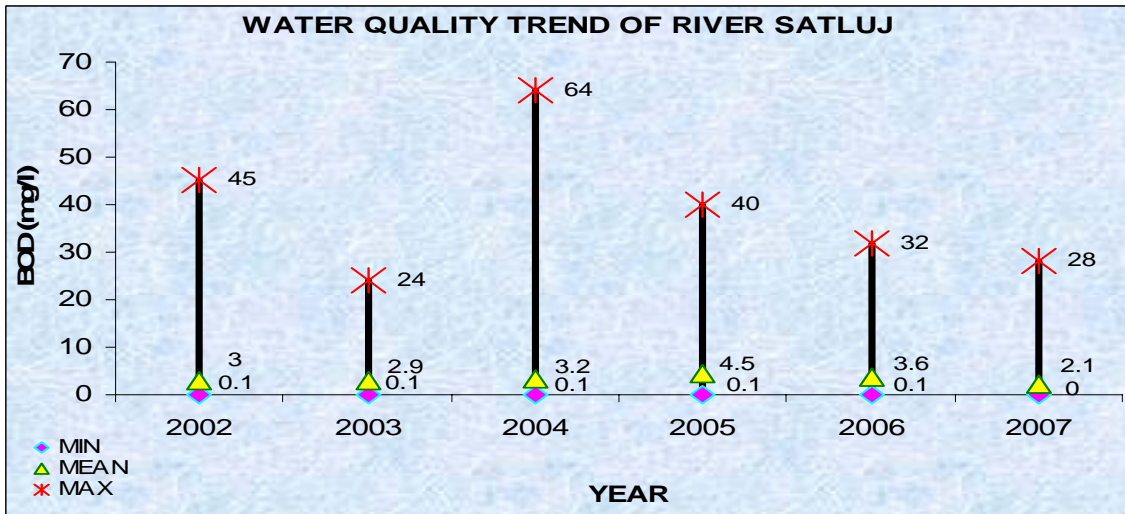


Figure 2.17: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Beas

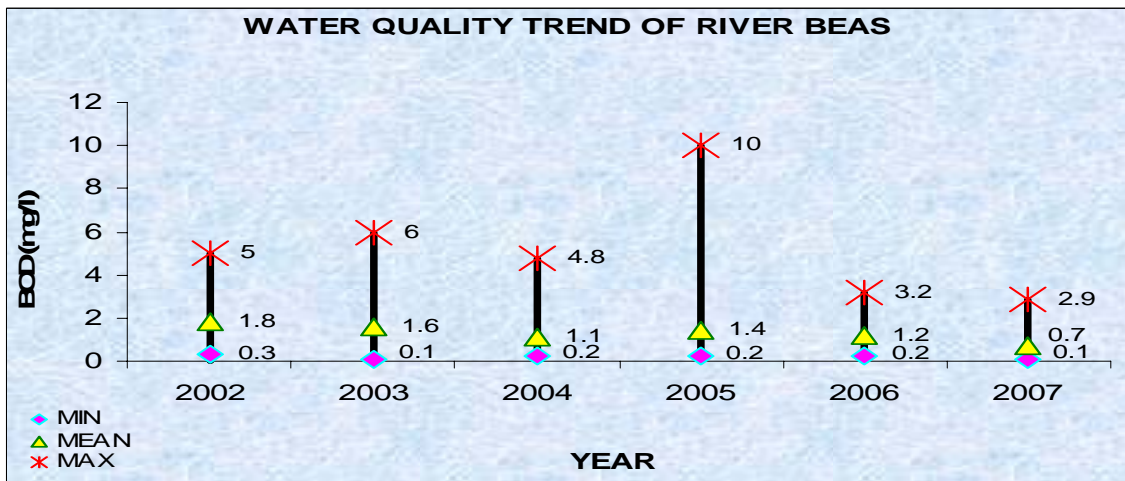


Figure 2.18: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Pennar

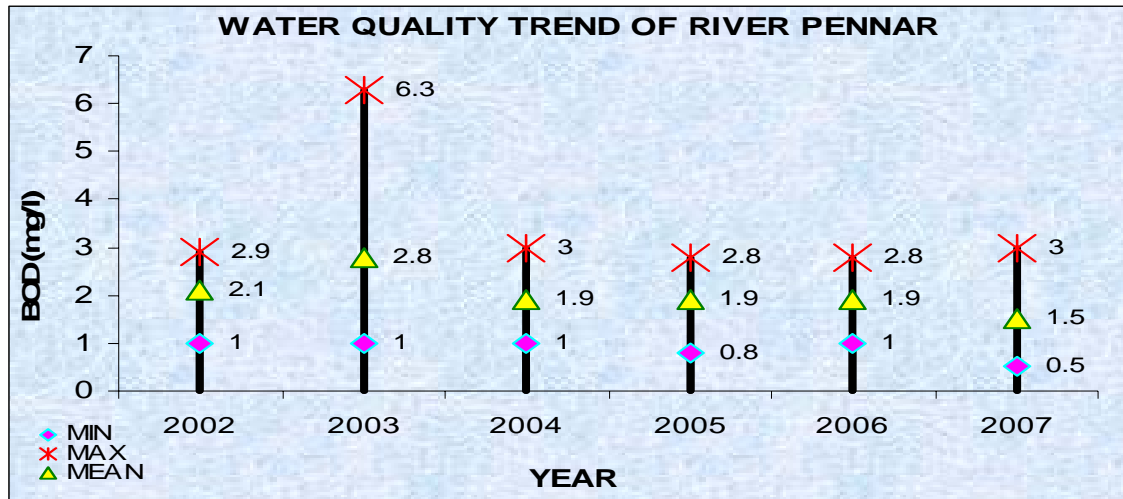
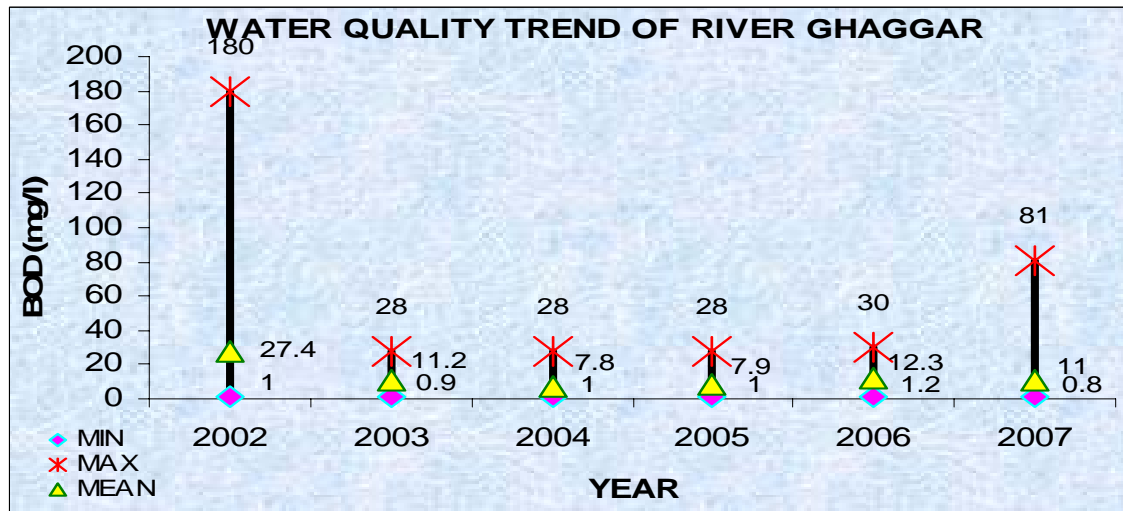


Figure 2.19: Water Quality Trend of BOD in River Ghaggar



## CHAPTER III

### Water Quality of Rivers at a Glance

#### 3.1 Observed Water Quality

The monitoring results obtained during 2007 under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme reflect that organic matter & bacterial population of fecal origin continue to dominate the water pollution problem in India. The major water quality concerns as revealed from the monitoring results are pathogenic pollution as reflected through indicators i.e. Total Coliforms (TC) & Faecal Coliform (FC), organic matter as reflected through Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and salinity as reflected through conductivity. The observed range of water quality parameters in major Indian rivers for the year 2007 along with summary for the year 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 is given in Table 3.1 for comparative assessment of water quality trend between the years. A brief overview of these pollution related parameters is provided below.

#### 3.2 Organic and Pathogenic Pollution

The Organic pollution as measured through Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is considerably high; water bodies are saprobic and eutrophicated near large urban centres due to the discharge of partly treated or untreated wastewater. This results in depletion of oxygen in these stretches of water bodies. The rivers and lakes in hilly part of the country are not affected significantly by such pollution, as there are no large urban centres. Although, high BOD is associated with low Dissolved Oxygen (DO), but many times the DO measurement does not reflect such conclusion due to the fact that the DO is measured during daytime when the photosynthetic effects are prominent. In such stretches of water bodies, the diurnal variation in dissolved oxygen is quite large. The dissolved oxygen during daytime increases to super saturation level (sometimes as high as 300% saturation) whereas at night at the same place the dissolved oxygen goes as low as zero mg/l. The pathogenic pollution is one of the major causes for water borne disease. The majority of surface water monitoring locations are found contaminated with high levels of Faecal Coliform bacteria, which are indicators of pathogenic pollution.

The water quality of major rivers varied widely with respect to DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC). The level of DO is observed more than 4 mg/l in river Narmada, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Brahamani, Baitarni, Subernarekha and Beas throughout the year to sustain aquatic life whereas, the values less than 4 mg/l are observed in stretches of river Satluj (3.2 mg/l), Ganga (1.4 mg/l), Yamuna (0.0 mg/l), Hindon (0.0 mg/l), Mahi (0.4 mg/l), Gomti (1.1 mg/l), Dhansiri (1.2 mg/l), Sabarmati (0.0 mg/l), Shedhi (3.7 mg/l), Godavari (3.2 mg/l), Tapi (3.7 mg/l), Krishna (3.0 mg/l), Bhima (1.7 mg/l), Panchaganga (2.3

mg/l), Musi (0.0 mg/l), Pennar (2.8 mg/l), Cauveri (0.0 mg/l), Damanganga (3.1 mg/l), Karamana (0.0 mg/l), Ghaggar (1.0 mg/l), Swan (2.4), H.P., Kali (E) (0.0), Kali (W) (0.0), Chambal (0.0), Bharalu (0.0), Sankh (1.9), Maner (2.9), Lakshmantirtha (0.0), Bhavani (2.8), Kolak (2.8), Mindhola (2.5), Periyar (2.7), Pamba (3.7), Manimala (0.6), Irumpanam (2.2), Markanda (1.0), Sukhna (3.0), Imphal (3.4), Khuga (3.8), Ganol (1.4), Simsang (2.0), Gumti (3.7), Sekmai (3.2) and at few locations downstream of urban settlements due to discharge of untreated/partially treated municipal wastewater, which is responsible for high oxygen demand.

Very high values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) are observed in rivers Amlakhedi (522 mg/l), Sabarmati (310 mg/l), Markanda (218 mg/l), Khan (125 mg/l), Kalinadi (120 mg/l), Hindon (120 mg/l), Yamuna (93 mg/l), Ghaggar (81 mg/l), Musi (51 mg/l), N- Choe (50 mg/l), Patiala Ki Rao (50 mg/l), Sukhna Choe (50 mg/l), Birupa (42 mg/l), Cauvery (38 mg/l), Kharoon (38 mg/l), Sukhana (36 mg/l), Bharalu river (36 mg/l), Godavari (36 mg/l), Kuakhai (36 mg/l), Kathajodi (36 mg/l), Chambal (34 mg/l), Seonath (30 mg/l), Bhima (28.6 mg /l), Satluj (28 mg/l), Ib (25.2 mg/l), Tapi (25 mg/l), Kali-Hindon (24 mg/l), Girna (23 mg/l), Bhadra (22.5 mg/l), Khari (19 mg/l), Kolak (19 mg/l), Manjira (18 mg/l), Tunghabhadra (16.5 mg/l), Damanganga (16 mg/l), Kshipra (15 mg/l), Nambul (14.6 mg/l), Ganga (14 mg/l), Ramganga (14 mg/l), Tungha (13.5 mg/l), Karamana (13.2 mg/l), Gomti (12 mg/l), Nira (11.5 mg/l), Deepar Bill (11 mg/l), Chandrabhaga (10.2 mg/l), Laxmantirtha (10 mg/l) and Krishna (9.8 mg/l). The relatively low values of BOD are measured in river(s) Beas, Mahi, Narmada, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Pennar, Baitarni and Brahamani.

In respect of Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform Numbers, river Yamuna is leading with highest count of  $32 \times 10^7$  MPN/100 ml and  $23 \times 10^7$  MPN/100 ml respectively followed by Kali ( $35 \times 10^6$  MPN/100 ml and  $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Hindon ( $35 \times 10^6$  MPN/100 ml and  $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Chambal ( $87 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Damodar ( $45 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $25 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml), Ghaggar ( $35 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $23 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Ganga ( $31 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $7 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml), Tons river ( $131 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $121 \times 10^2$  MPN/100 ml), Rupnarayan ( $7 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml and  $4 \times 10^5$  MPN/100 ml), Kali Hindon ( $27 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Brahmaputra ( $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Bharalu ( $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Bhogdoi ( $24 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Satluj ( $17 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $9 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Kathajodi ( $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $92 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Gomti ( $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $9 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Barakar ( $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $5 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml), Mindhola ( $11 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Borak ( $11 \times 10^4$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Sabarmati ( $75 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Krishna ( $716 \times 10^2$  MPN/100 ml and 1600 MPN/100 ml), Brahmni ( $54 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Tapi ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kathakal river ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $93 \times 10^2$  MPN/100 ml), Baleshwar Khadi ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml

and  $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Purna ( $46 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Karmana ( $39 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $31 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Godavari ( $36 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 2200 MPN/100 ml), Mahanadi ( $35 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $17 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kuakhai ( $35 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $17 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Nagavalli ( $35 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 2600 MPN/100 ml), Cauvery ( $28 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $17 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Valvant ( $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kaveri ( $24 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Mahananda ( $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $4 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Bhavani ( $22 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 3300 MPN/100 ml), Ambika ( $21 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $15 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml), Kalna ( $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 9200 MPN/100 ml), Khandepar ( $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and 9200 MPN/100 ml) and Sikrana ( $16 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml and  $9 \times 10^3$  MPN/100 ml) at certain locations. The river Mahi, Subernarekha, Pennar, Beas, Baitarni and Narmada are relatively clean rivers as the number of Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform count are relatively less than 4300 MPN/100 ml and 1700 MPN/100 ml respectively.

### 3.3 Other parameters

The results of conductivity, pH and temperature measurement revealed that conductivity is conforming to the irrigation requirement in most of the rivers except estuarine parts. The level of conductivity observed in the mainstream of major river basins ranging between 23-56500  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and the higher values are in the estuarine region due to tidal influence. The creeks in Mumbai region indicate the conductivity values as high as 61250 in Thane Creek and 60930 in Mahim Creek. The hardness varies between 6-1850 mg/L in most of the rivers in the freshwater zones. The river Chambal D/s Nagda carries the highest concentration due to effluent discharges from Rayon Industry. However, the stretch of river Hosdurg has values of hardness as high as 6000 mg/L in the estuarine reach. Total Alkalinity ranges between 4-640 mg/L and the highest value is observed in River Sabarmati. The observed range of Boron in surface waters is 0.001 – 6.4 mg/l with a highest value in river Palar in Tamil Nadu. The concentration of Fluoride observed is 0.01 – 3.97 mg/L during the year and the higher values are observed in river Dhansiri in Assam and Damodar in West Bengal.

### 3.4 Groundwater Quality

- **Andhra Pradesh** -Conductivity varies from 141 to 7380  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  except few locations, conductivity is meeting the criteria limit for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. The highest value of nitrate is observed at B/W near M/S Andhra sugars Ltd., Kovvur, W.G. Distt. (45.8 mg/l).
- **Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura**- Conductivity varies from 48-1294  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and is meeting the criteria limit for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.03-12.0 mg/l

- **Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh-** Conductivity varies from 210-2225  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  whereas the concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.10-8.50 mg/l.
- **Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Punjab-** Conductivity varies from 304-1520  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and the level of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.1- 6. 3 mg/l.
- **Kerala-** Conductivity varies from 90-700  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and is meeting the criteria limit for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.3-10.6 mg/l.
- **Orissa** Conductivity varies from 120-1606  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.25- 22 mg/l.
- **Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu-** Conductivity varies from 82-37,650  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and the higher values are due to sea water ingress in coastal tract. Nitrate is observed in the range of 0.08-2.90 mg/l.
- **Daman, Maharashtra and Gujarat-** Conductivity varies from 105-6424  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and higher values are attributed to draught conditions and concentrated industrial activities. The concentration of Nitrate is observed in the range of 0.08-35.0 mg/l.
- **Rajasthan** The conductivity varies from 200-16,900  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and the salinity is attributed to saline soils. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.14- 15.6 mg/l.
- **Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal- Conductivity** varies from 410-2439  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  whereas the concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.2- 24.2 mg/l.
- **West Bengal- Conductivity** varies from 135-2590  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and the higher concentrations are in the vicinity of estuarine zone. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.1- 9.6 mg/l.



**Table 3.1: Water Quality in Indian Rivers during the years – 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.**

Name of the River	Length (Km)	No of Monitoring locations	Year	Observed Range of Water Quality Parameters							
				Temp. (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
Ganga	2525	34	2002	3-34	6.4-9.0	19-2720	2.7-11.5	0.5 – 16.8	1-30	300-25x10 <sup>5</sup>	20-11x10 <sup>5</sup>
		34	2003	4-34	6.8-8.9	49-1323	4-11	0.8-27	2-47.2	47-45x10 <sup>5</sup>	26-12x10 <sup>5</sup>
		34	2004	5-35	7-8.8	72-4080	0.3-13.2	0.7-14.4	-	11-45x10 <sup>5</sup>	11-7x10 <sup>5</sup>
		39	2005	4-39	6.1-9	23-1696	3.2-12.8	0.1-15.2	1.0-37.6	13-45x10 <sup>5</sup>	13-11x10 <sup>5</sup>
		39	2006	9-33	7.0-8.88	97-5620	2.2-11.9	0.1-16.4	4-38.4	1-25x10 <sup>5</sup>	17-11x10 <sup>5</sup>
		39	2007	4-33	6.1-8.8	23-5040	1.4-11	0-14	2.6-30	0-28x10 <sup>5</sup>	0-7 x10 <sup>5</sup>
Yamuna	1376	23	2002	3-34	6.7-9.8	56-1959	0.1-22.7	1.0 – 36	1-112	27-26.3x10 <sup>6</sup>	11-17.2x10 <sup>5</sup>
		23	2003	2-38	6.6-10	45-3500	0.3-22.8	1-58	1-187	110-171x10 <sup>7</sup>	40-203x10 <sup>6</sup>
		23	2004	7-35	6.8-9	76-2150	0.3-19.5	1-40	-	21-1103x10 <sup>6</sup>	18-62x10 <sup>6</sup>
		23	2005	11-37	6.8-9.1	90-2290	0.5-17.3	0.8-59	1-180	14-307x10 <sup>6</sup>	11-52x10 <sup>5</sup>
		23	2006	4-34	7.14-9.5	220-1876	1.3-18.8	1.0-144	4-240	7-231x10 <sup>7</sup>	2-13x10 <sup>6</sup>
		23	2007	6.5-34	5-8.4	57-1940	0-17.7	0-93	1.0-407	0-32 x10 <sup>7</sup>	0-23 x10 <sup>6</sup>
Sabarmati	371	8	2002	12-32	2.9-8.6	269-13530	0.6-7.9	0.8 – 475	4-1794	210-28x10 <sup>5</sup>	28-28x10 <sup>5</sup>
		8	2003	22-33	5.6-8.5	278-7270	1.2-9.8	0.6-275	4-803	9-11x10 <sup>6</sup>	4-46X10 <sup>5</sup>
		8	2004	26-35	6.6-8.8	286-4090	0.7-10.2	0.9-380	-	28-46X10 <sup>4</sup>	20-24X10 <sup>4</sup>
		9	2005	24-33	6.4-8.5	154-4290	0.3-11.5	0.1-207	12-95	15-11x10 <sup>5</sup>	9-11x10 <sup>5</sup>
		9	2006	20-34	6.79-8.67	256-3970	0.2-14.7	0.8-293	9-825	9-110x10 <sup>5</sup>	4-11x10 <sup>5</sup>
		9	2007	23-29	4.0-7.56	292-2920	0-8.0	2-310	16-203	43-75 x10 <sup>3</sup>	15-15 x10 <sup>3</sup>
Mahi	583	7	2002	19-34	7.1-9.2	175-5720	0.2-8.5	0.1 – 3.0	9-163	3-2400	3-75
		7	2003	18-34	7-8.8	97-750	2.9-10.1	0.5-3.9	7-38	4-2400	2-28
		7	2004	20-34	7.4-9.2	166-650	2.7-8.7	0.3-4.9	-	4-1600	2-28
		9	2005	20-32	7.5-9	182-7080	4.1-11.1	0.2-5.9	3-18	3-14x10 <sup>3</sup>	2-1x10 <sup>3</sup>

Name of the River	Length (Km)	No of Monitoring locations	Year	Observed Range of Water Quality Parameters							
				Temp. (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
		9	2006	16-28	7.2-8.9	263-580	7.3-12.1	1.1-8.5	-	3-180	2-9
		9	2007	20-31	7.6-8.89	234-3720	0.4-10.7	0.3-5.7	2.5-20	4-160	0-11
Tapi	724	10	2002	20-40	7.4-9.0	76-700	4.8-8.8	0.6 – 10.0	8-40	40-2100	2-210
		10	2003	18-36	3.1-9.2	119-1130	3.1-10.4	1-10	10-44	30-930	2-230
		10	2004	13-39	3.1-9.5	190-790	1.2-8.7	0.7-36	-	3-5X10 <sup>5</sup>	2-9X10 <sup>4</sup>
		13	2005	26-30	7.2-9.4	186-1084	4-8.4	1-25.1	-	2-46X10 <sup>4</sup>	2-15X10 <sup>4</sup>
		13	2006	14-31	7.7-9.28	161-923	4.6-9.7	0.3-24	5-47	5-11X10 <sup>4</sup>	2-11X10 <sup>4</sup>
		14	2007	23-39	7.3-8.5	210-581	3.7-8.7	1.1-25	9-36	17-46 x10 <sup>3</sup>	7-15 x10 <sup>3</sup>
Narmada	1312	14	2002	-	6.9-9.3	102-1341	5.8-9.8	0.1 – 3.8	6-47	9-2400	2-64
		14	2003	12-31	7.1-8.5	95-441	4.5-9.5	0.4-3.3	7-29	4-1600	1-110
		14	2004	15-34	7-8.6	181-815	5.5-9.6	0.2-3.8	-	3-2400	2-15
		15	2005	21-30	3.3-9	190-1746	4.8-10.9	0.6-4.5	12-18.3	3-2400	2-210
		15	2006	9-32	7.1-8.6	188-682	6.2-11	0.4-3.7	3-50	3-2400	0-39
		15	2007	19-31	7.5-8.8	244-1629	6.2-10.4	1.2-3.5	3.0-19.3	7-1600	0-15
Godavari	1465	11	2002	22-35	7.0-9.0	118-1400	3.1-10.9	0.5 – 78.0	3-96	8-5260	2-3640
		11	2003	22-37	7.1-8.7	115-1350	3.2-9.3	1.7-53	5-188	70-68200	3-1400
		11	2004	21-35	6.5-9	86-1290	2.4-9.2	0.2-15	-	4-22X10 <sup>4</sup>	2-5X10 <sup>4</sup>
		18	2005	23-32	6.7-9.1	121-1300	0.8-8.7	0.5-20	4.0-80	2-33 X10 <sup>3</sup>	1-10 X10 <sup>3</sup>
		18	2006	19-34	6.65-9.11	75-691	1.1-9.6	1.2-32	3-36	2-31 X10 <sup>3</sup>	2-6 X10 <sup>3</sup>
		18	2007	20-37	5.9-8.9	126-918	3.2-7.5	0.2-36	2-16	5-36 x10 <sup>3</sup>	0-2200
Krishna	1401	17	2002	18-33	6.8-9.5	28-11050	2.9-10.9	0.2 – 10.0	3-88	17-33300	3-10000
		17	2003	18-35	6.7-8.9	36-40000	0.7-12.6	0.5-17	10.5-68	6-7X10 <sup>4</sup>	2-2X10 <sup>4</sup>
		17	2004	18-38	6.7-9	71-44000	0.4-9.2	0.3-9	-	15-124X10 <sup>3</sup>	3-28X10 <sup>3</sup>

Name of the River	Length (Km)	No of Monitoring locations	Year	Observed Range of Water Quality Parameters							
				Temp. (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
		21	2005	24-37	6.5-9.9	69-43300	1.4-8.8	0.4-40	4-44	17-84 X10 <sup>3</sup>	1-34 X10 <sup>3</sup>
		19	2006	15-40	6.32-9.30	76-2580	3.0-8.5	0.4-14.8	4-32.4	4-86X10 <sup>3</sup>	1-6000
		19	2007	13-38	6.2-9.1	69-23400	3.0-10	0.1-9.8	4.0-48	0-71x10 <sup>3</sup>	0-1600
Cauvery	800	20	2002	21-37	2.0-9.2	31-53100	0.1-12.6	0.1 – 26.6	30	39-160000	2-28000
		20	2003	8-34	7-9.2	42-57200	2.1-13.5	0.2-10	16-128	4-22X10 <sup>3</sup>	2-4000
		20	2004	19- 35	6.6-9	35-39720	3.3-9.9	1-9	-	2-5X10 <sup>4</sup>	2-17X10 <sup>3</sup>
		20	2005	20-37	6.2-9.5	28-48700	0.3-9.8	1-12	16-96	2-9500	1-3000
		20	2006	20-34	7.0-9.3	26-1694	2.7-8.9	1-6	8-24	90-3500	3-1400
		20	2007	19-32	6.5-8.8	28-56500	0-12.4	0.1-38	8-45	40-28 x10 <sup>3</sup>	4-17 x10 <sup>3</sup>
Mahanadi	851	16	2002	18-38	7.3-8.9	114-15940	1.3-10.4	1.0 – 7.6	7-39	15-30000	50-17000
		16	2003	17-37	6.5-8.6	77-83600	4.7-10.1	0.3-5.6	10-70	4-35X10 <sup>3</sup>	50-28X10 <sup>3</sup>
		16	2004	17- 34	6.3-8.8	105-20700	4.4- 9.4	0.2-4	-	3-92X10 <sup>3</sup>	27-24X10 <sup>3</sup>
		21	2005	22-34	6.1-8.7	75-36279	4.5-10	0.2-16	4-150	3-92X10 <sup>3</sup>	78-54X10 <sup>3</sup>
		21	2006	20-32	6.97-8.9	113-34587	4.7-8.5	0.2-3.8	20-40	14-92X10 <sup>3</sup>	68-54X10 <sup>3</sup>
		21	2007	26-33	7.3-8.54	102-813	6.2-8.9	1.2-3.6	2.8-30	27-35 x10 <sup>3</sup>	700-17 x10 <sup>3</sup>
Brahamani	799	11	2002	20-38	7.0-8.4	81-376	5.2-9.8	1.5 – 6.0	8-13	80-90000	40-60000
		11	2003	17-35	6.6-8.4	69-501	6.1-10.2	0.2-6	4.2-4.2	90-24x10 <sup>3</sup>	60-14x10 <sup>3</sup>
		11	2004	16-28	6.3-8.4	47-402	6-9.6	0.2-7	-	490-28x10 <sup>3</sup>	22-13x10 <sup>3</sup>
		11	2005	16-34	6.3-8.7	65-850	5.1-13.8	0.3-5.2	4-32.6	490-16x10 <sup>4</sup>	330-16x10 <sup>4</sup>
		11	2006	18-32	6.9-8.4	102-380	4.6-8.9	0.3-5.4	8-20.2	940-5400	630-2400
		15	2007	20-40	6.7-8.5	91-582	1.9-8.9	0.3-4.9	5.1-64	210-54 x10 <sup>3</sup>	110-22 x10 <sup>3</sup>
Baitarni	-	5	2002	24-36	7.3-8.3	54-78400	6.8-9.3	2.0 – 6.8	7	900-22000	700-11000

Name of the River	Length (Km)	No of Monitoring locations	Year	Observed Range of Water Quality Parameters							
				Temp. (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
		5	2003	18-36	6.7-7.8	75-54802	5.4-11.3	0.3-3.5	-	330-16x10 <sup>3</sup>	230-9x10 <sup>3</sup>
		5	2004	18-32	6.6-8.1	64-29118	5.9-9.8	0.4-2.6	-	640-92000	310-35x10 <sup>2</sup>
		5	2005	24-34	7-8.6	68-42257	5.2-8.8	0.4-4.3	12.9-20.4	790-24x10 <sup>3</sup>	3330-11x10 <sup>3</sup>
		5	2006	15-25	7.6-8.4	90-2287	7.4-8.0	0.3-1.8	-	1400-4300	790-1700
		5	2007	22-35	7.3-8.2	136-19450	5.6-8.8	0.4-2.2	6-20.9	330-5400	170-2200
Subernarekha	395	6	2002	18-36	6.5-8.0	113-355	5.2-8.5	0.2 – 12.0	4-96	150-1800	70-540
		6	2003	22-35	7.3-8.3	133-346	6.4-8.4	1-2	-	300-7900	130-3300
		6	2004	24-28	7.8-8.3	152-623	7.1-7.5	0.4-2.5	-	470-2200	270-700
		6	2005	20-36	6.8-8.3	130-405	5.5-8.6	1.0-4.7	4-38	110-1400	78-700
		6	2006	19-34	6.9-7.9	192-15013	5.8-8.2	0.3-4.6	8.0-68	2200	1300
		6	2007	19-37	6-8.1	134-740	4.6-8.7	0.9-8.0	4-100	540-2400	200-920
Brahmaputra	916	6	2002	15-32	6.5-9.0	104-684	1.1-10.5	0.1 – 3.9	6-11	360-240000	300-24000
		6	2003	14-32	6.4-8.4	77-570	1.2-11.5	0.4-3.5	4.8-27.4	360-24x10 <sup>4</sup>	300-24x10 <sup>4</sup>
		6	2004	15-34	5.2-9	91-445	1.1-9.4	0.4-4.3	-	360-24x10 <sup>4</sup>	300-24x10 <sup>4</sup>
		10	2005	-	5.9-7.6	20-408	2-10.5	0.3-6.2	-	300-24x10 <sup>4</sup>	150-24x10 <sup>4</sup>
		10	2006	18-30	6.9-8.0	55-485	4.2-10.2	0.3-5.7	3.0-47.2	1-24x10 <sup>4</sup>	300-24x10 <sup>4</sup>
		10	2007	18-32	5.9-7.9	76-645	5.1-10	0.1-3.4	3.1-15.4	0-24 x10 <sup>4</sup>	0-24 x10 <sup>4</sup>
Pennar	597	4	2002	-	7.5-8.7	364-978	6.0-9.3	1.0 – 2.9	14-16	-	-
		4	2004	23-33	7.6-8.4	401-1035	3.3-8.8	0.6-4.8	14-16	120-2400	3-3
		5	2005	27-30	7.8-8.8	447-2340	3.8-8	0.8-2.8	12-13.2	16-2790	2-35
		5	2006	20-30	6.9-8.2	438-1933	3.0-6.8	10-2.8	-	20-62x10 <sup>3</sup>	1-960
		5	2007	21-31	7-8.7	250-1916	2.8-7.8	0.5-3.0	10-12	14-50x10 <sup>3</sup>	2-110
Satluj	1078	20	2002	9-32	6.8-8.8	131-819	3.8-11.4	0.1 – 45.0	1-80	8-35000	2-3500

Name of the River	Length (Km)	No of Monitoring locations	Year	Observed Range of Water Quality Parameters							
				Temp. (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
		20	2003	5-30	6.9-8.9	164-1226	3.4-11.5	0.1-24	0.8-61	3-3x10 <sup>4</sup>	1-1300
		20	2004	9-29	7.1-8.3	144-694	1.6-10.3	0.1-64	-	7-2x10 <sup>5</sup>	2-9x10 <sup>4</sup>
		21	2005	10-28	7.1-8.3	150-818	2.8-14.2	0.1-40	2.8-60	1-35x10 <sup>4</sup>	1-11x10 <sup>4</sup>
		21	2006	7-28	7.1-8.26	160-958	2.8-10.6	0.1-32	1.6-68	1-17x10 <sup>4</sup>	1-5x10 <sup>4</sup>
		21	2007	2-26	7-8.6	145-865	3.2-11.9	0-28	1.6-76	3-17 x10 <sup>4</sup>	0-9 x10 <sup>4</sup>
Beas	460	19	2002	3-32	7.1-8.7	53-517	5.2-11.5	0.3 – 5.0	1-13	2-2400	2-1600
		19	2003	4-29	7.3-8.9	76-559	7-12	0.1-6	1-18	2-2400	2-1600
		19	2004	2-29	6.9-8.5	60-396	6.8-11.8	0.2-4.8	-	2-5x10 <sup>4</sup>	2-3500
		19	2005	4-27	7-8.8	54-395	4.8-13	0.2-10	1.8-22	2-11x10 <sup>3</sup>	2-1100
		19	2006	4-27	7.0-8.2	94-395	5.8-11.0	0.2-3.2	2-6.9	2-11x10 <sup>3</sup>	2-1100
		19	2007	2-22	6.2-8.9	86-470	5.9-12.8	0.1-2.9	1.2-38	0-2400	0-2400
Ghaggar	291	15	2002	11-33	7.0-9.5	320-1012	2.6-9.6	1-180	4-560	43-14000	9-2500
		15	2003	18-30	6.5-8.1	280-1477	3.5-7.9	0.9-28	9.6-251.2	28-6000	9-600
		15	2004	16-29	7.2-8.5	188-1390	0.8-8	0.5-28	-	500-17x10 <sup>4</sup>	28-9x10 <sup>4</sup>
		19	2005	14-29	7-9	21-2682	2.2-8.9	1-626	96-1600	43-15x10 <sup>4</sup>	14-5x10 <sup>4</sup>
		19	2006	14-22	7.1-7.9	230-1156	1.8-7.3	1.2-30	7.8-90	600-24x10 <sup>4</sup>	170-11x10 <sup>4</sup>
		19	2007	10-34	6.5-8.8	50-4260	0.3-8.6	0.2-218	4.6-200	7-35 x10 <sup>5</sup>	3-23 x10 <sup>4</sup>
Amlakhedhi	-	1	2002	27-32	1.7-7.2	7160-16770	0-0	485 – 1561.6	1821-3860	28-1100	3-28
		1	2003	27-32	3.1-7.4	3070-3070	-	33-1463	-	3-3	3-3
		1	2004	20-32	2.2-7.4	7020-13400	0.4-0.4	247-947	-	9-93	2-4
		1	2005	27-27	2.4-7.5	300-11810	3.9-3.9	35-714	1548-1548	7-15	2-4

Name of the River	Length (Km)	No of Monitoring locations	Year	Observed Range of Water Quality Parameters							
				Temp. (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
		1	2006	27-29	6.83-7.60	14440-16720	-	281-582	1678-1678	7-9	6-7
		1	2007	26-28	7.3-7.9	316-9470	-	73-522	1750-1750	4-28	2-4
Kali East	-	2	2002	15-30	7.2-8.7	24-1930	6.7-11.9	1.9 – 67.0	66-421	2100-48x10 <sup>6</sup>	10 x10 <sup>4</sup> -36 x10 <sup>4</sup>
		2	2003	16-32	6.4-8.3	225-1590	4.9-8.6	2-149	357-552	2800-19x10 <sup>7</sup>	40-46x10 <sup>6</sup>
		2	2004	15-31	7-8.3	273-1704	0.1-7.9	1.8-165	-	2300-29x10 <sup>6</sup>	200-95x10 <sup>5</sup>
		2	2005	17-25	7.4-8.4	23-1730	1.7-10.6	2-136	48-492	7500-18x10 <sup>6</sup>	2300-122x10 <sup>4</sup>
		2	2006	15-23	7.48-8.90	236-1623	4.9-14.7	3.6-160	501-501	9300-26x10 <sup>5</sup>	7500-161x10 <sup>4</sup>
		2	2007	25-30	7.1-7.4	53-296	6.9-7.8	1-3	8.0-8.0	140-1800	80-550
Chambal	-	7	2003	2-36	7-9.3	181-8800	1-10.8	0.3-10	2-28	28-145x10 <sup>5</sup>	9-22x10 <sup>4</sup>
		7	2004	16-33	7-9.2	150-10900	4.3-11.1	0.7-24	-	28-39x10 <sup>4</sup>	11-41x10 <sup>3</sup>
		8	2005	16-39	6.9-9.5	170-10400	2.8-14.3	0.3-25	2-172.6	14-5x10 <sup>4</sup>	3-7100
		8	2006	16-28.5	7.6-8.8	290-9200	4.2-9.5	0.6-20	4-14	4-20x10 <sup>4</sup>	4-3x10 <sup>4</sup>
		8	2007	14-33	6.8-8.8	220-10680	0-13.3	0.2-34	1.7-64	4-87 x10 <sup>5</sup>	3-22 x10 <sup>3</sup>

## CHAPTER IV

### Water Quality of Rivers in Indus Basin

#### 4.1 Indus River System



The Indus Basin is bounded on the east by the Great Himalayas, on the north by the Karakoram and Haramosh ranges, on the west by the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges and on the south by the Arabian Sea. The basin in Indian Territory has a maximum east-west length of about 855 km and maximum north south width of about 560 km.

The Indus rises near Manasarowar Lake in Tibet Plateau (China). The river has five tributaries in India; they are the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlaj. The Jhelum, the Ravi and the Sutluj rivers each have a considerable length running along the international boundary.

The basin area of Indus is covering the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh and Rajasthan., The important urban centres in these States are Ambala, Shimla, Jalandhar, Moga, Pathankot, Ludhiana, Batala, Patiala, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Bathinda, Abohar, Ganganagar, Chandigarh, Barnala, Faridkot, Fazilka, Ferozpur, Ferozpur Cantt., Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Khanna, KotKapura, Malerkotla, Malout, Mansa, Muktsar, Phagwara, Rajpura, S.A.S.Nagar, (Mohali), Sangrur, Nabha, Panchkula Urban Estate, Hanumangarh.

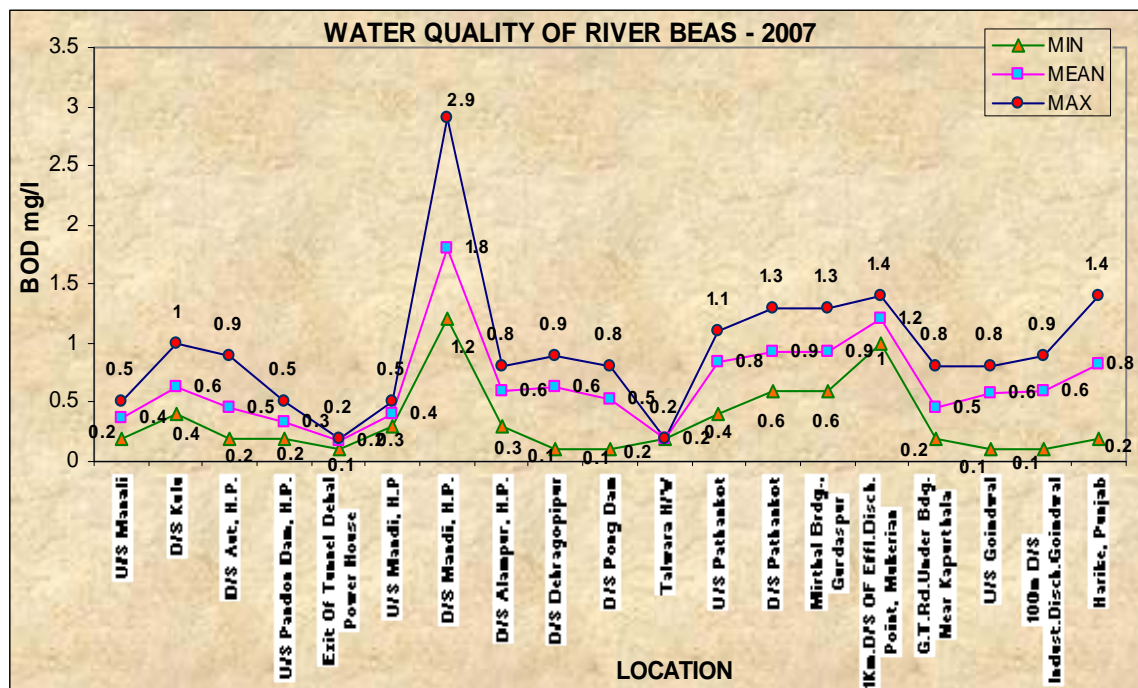
## 4.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Indus Basin

The State Pollution Control Boards of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan at 58 locations carry out the water quality monitoring of tributaries of River Indus in the basin. The ranges of water quality observed in rivers Beas, Satluj, Sirsa, Swan, Largi, Parvati and Ravi with respect to Temperature, pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Nitrite, Nitrate, Ammonia-N, Total Coliforms (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### 4.2.1 Water Quality of river Beas

The Water quality of river Beas indicates that pH, conductivity, BOD, DO and TC are meeting the water quality criteria at all locations in River Beas. The BOD value ranges from 0.1-2.9 mg/l. The count of Faecal Coliforms ranges from Nil to 2400 MPN/100ml whereas Total Coliforms ranges from Nil-2400 MPN/100ml. The Water Quality of river Beas is given in Annexure-I (Table 4.1). The water quality status of river Beas with respect to BOD is presented in Fig.4.1.

Figure 4.1: Water Quality of River Beas





#### 4.2.2 Water Quality of river Satluj

The water quality of river Satluj is conforming to water quality criteria with respect to pH, conductivity and DO except at 100m D/s Budha Nala Confl., Ludhiana where DO is observed low than the desired criteria. The DO varies from 3.2 to 12.0 mg/l and. The BOD ranges from 0.0-28 mg/l. The maximum value 28 mg/l of BOD is observed at D/s Budhanala Confluence at Ludhiana. The other locations having high level of BOD are at Boat Bridge Dharmkotnakodar Road of Jalandhar (16 mg/l), D/s of East Bein (8 mg/l) and Bridge Harike at Amritsar (4.8 mg/l) in Punjab. The Faecal coliform value ranges from 0 to 90,000 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliform value ranges from 3 to 170,000 MPN/100ml. The Total Coliforms count are considerably high and does not meet the criteria at number of locations such as at D/s of Budhanala confl. in Ludhiana, Boat Bridge at Dharmkotnakodar in Jalandhar and D/s of East Bein, in Punjab. The Fecal Coliforms count is considerably high at D/s of Budhanala Confl. in Ludhiana and Dharmkotnakodar in Jalandhar. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.08-5.4 mg/l, whereas Ammonical Nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ) is in the range of 0.2-2.2 mg/l. The water quality of river Satluj is given in Annexure-I (Table 4.2). The water quality status of river Satluj with respect to BOD is presented in Fig. 4.2 & 4.3.

Figure 4.2: Water Quality of River Satluj (Upper Stretch)

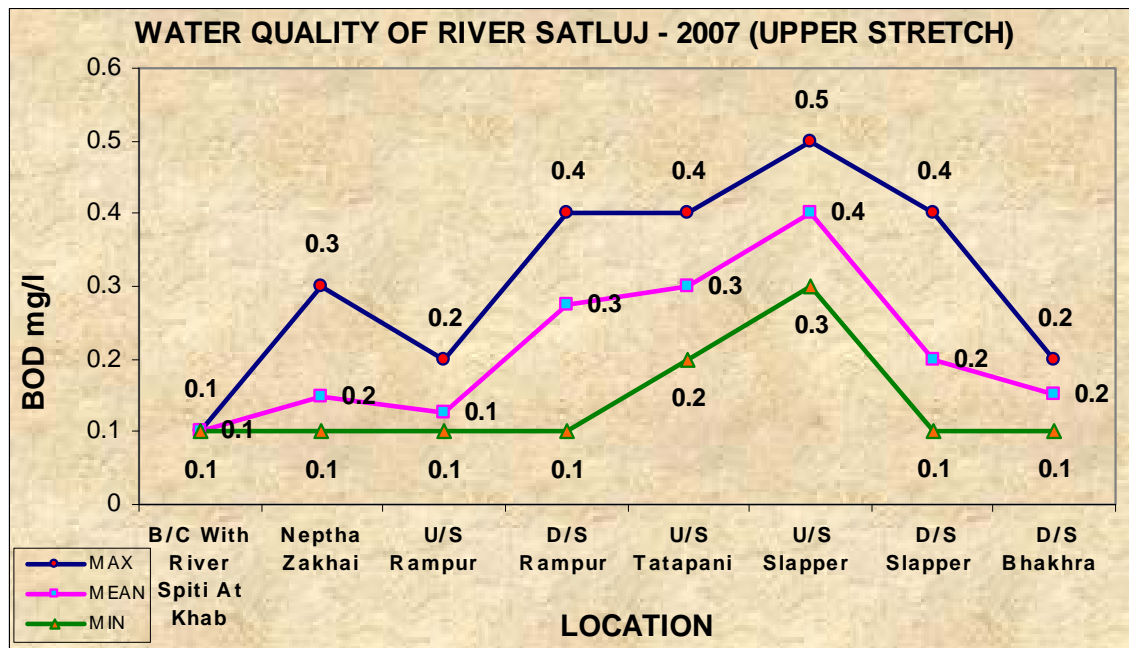
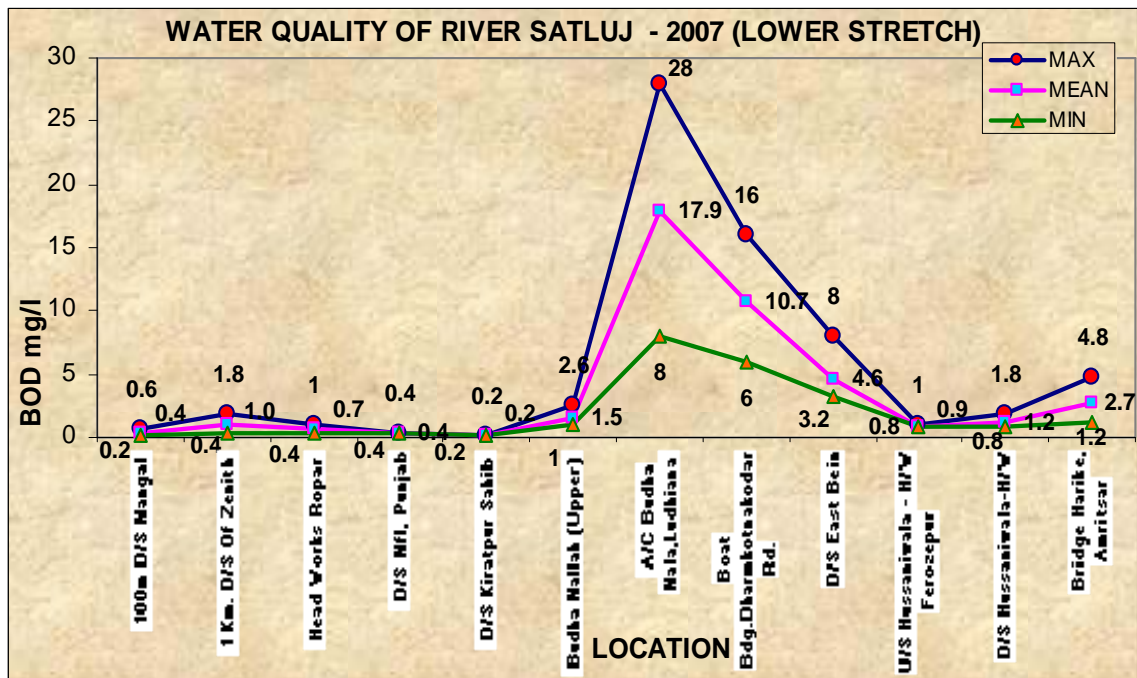


Figure 4.3: Water Quality of River Satluj (Lower Stretch)



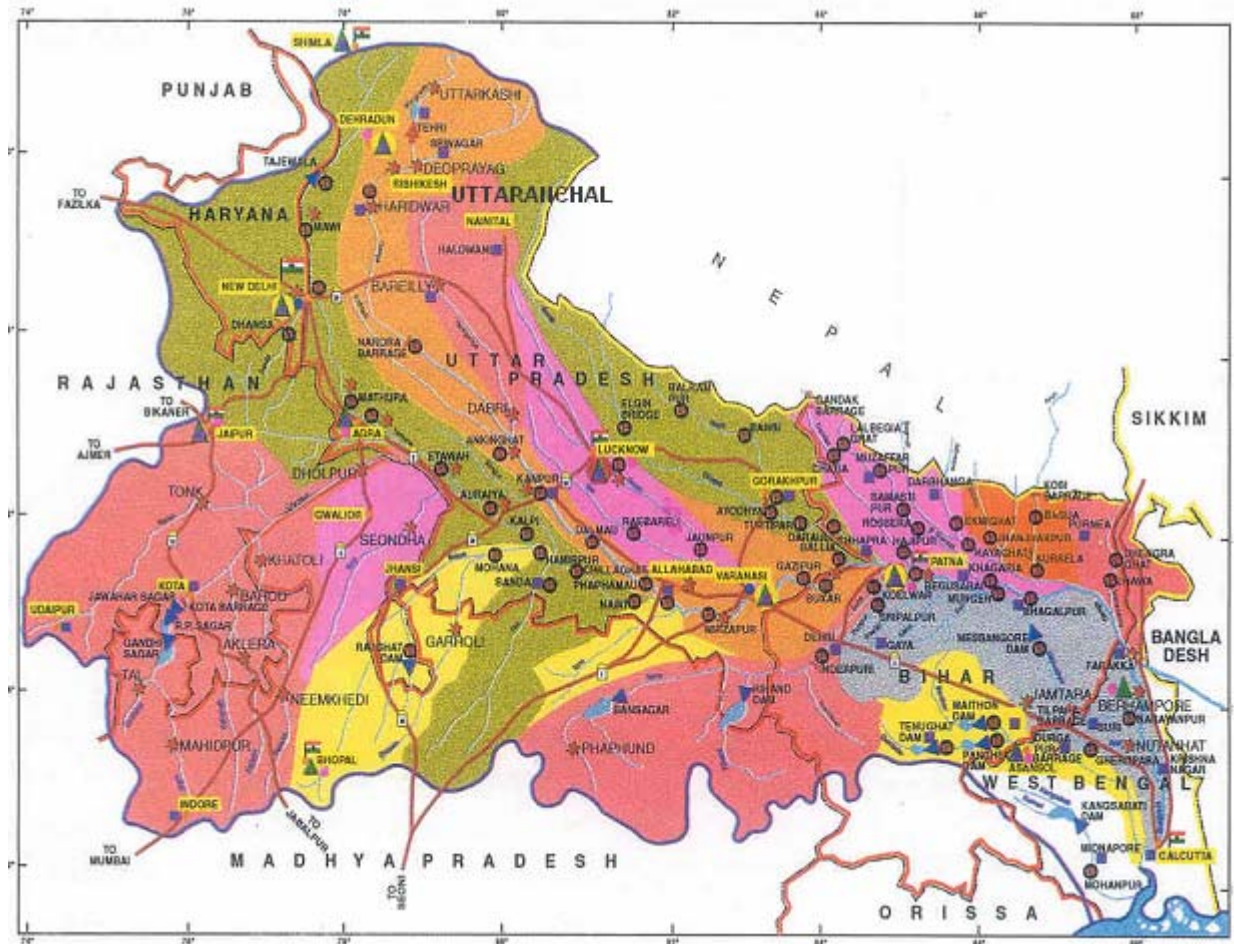
#### 4.2.3 Water Quality of river Ravi, Parvati, Largi, Swan and Sirsa

The water quality of river Ravi, Parvati, Largi, Swan and Sirsa are meeting the water quality criteria for pH, DO, Conductivity, BOD and TC at all locations in the year during the period of monitoring except in river Swan at D/s Naangal and river Sirsa D/s Nalagarh Distt. Solan. River Swan is not meeting desired water quality quality criteria in respect of DO (2.4 mg/l) and BOD (4.8 mg/l). River Sirsa is receiving wastewater from industrial area of Barootiwala which cause increase in BOD (4.8 mg/l) level in the river. The Water Quality of river(s) Ravi, Parvati, Largi, Swan and Sirsa is given in Annexure-I (Table 4.3).

## CHAPTER V

### Water Quality of Rivers in Ganga Basin

#### 5.1 Ganga River System



The Ganga basin covers slightly more than one-fourth (26.3 per cent) of the country's total geographical area, and is the biggest river basin. In India the basin covers the whole of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the Union Territory of Delhi and parts of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The main river, rising in the northern most part of Uttaranchal, flows through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Ganga Basin is bound on the north by the Himalayas and on the south by the Vindhyas. The ridge between the Indus system and the Ganga system, the Great desert of Rajasthan and the Aravalli hills form the boundary on the west. After traversing a length of 1450 km in Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh and 110 km in the boundary between U.P. and Bihar the river then enters Bihar and flows 445 km more or less through the middle of the State. The length of the river measured along the Bhagirathi and the Hugli during its course in West Bengal is about 520 km.

The Ganga has a large number of tributaries. Some of these are of Himalayan origin having considerably large water wealth. The important tributaries within India are the Kali, the Ramganga, the Yamuna, the Gomti, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The Yamuna although a tributary of the Ganga, is virtually a river by itself. Its major tributaries are the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken. The main plateau tributaries of the Ganga are the Tons, the Son, the Damodar and the Kasai-Haldi.

## **5.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Ganga Basin**

The water quality monitoring of the river Ganga and its several tributaries are being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Boards of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Central Pollution Control Board at 141 locations. The ranges of water quality observed in rivers in Ganga Basin with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform are calculated and presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **5.2.1 Water Quality of river Ganga**

The Water quality of river Ganga indicates that pH, conductivity and DO are meeting the water quality criteria at majority of locations. Dissolved Oxygen ranges from 1.4 to 11.0 mg/l. The lowest value of 1.4 mg/l DO is observed at Kanpur D/s (Jajmau Pumping Station) in Uttar Pradesh. High value of conductivity is observed at Diamond Harbour (5040  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and Kanpur U/s (Ranighat) (4300  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ).

The BOD value ranges from 0.0-14.4 mg/l. The highest value of 14.4 mg/l of BOD is observed at D/S of Varanasi (Malviya Bridge). The other locations observed with maximum BOD level exceeding the criteria are Haridwar D/s, Narora, Garhmukteshwar, Kannauj U/s and D/s, Bithoor, Kanpur U/s and D/s, Dalmau (Raibareilly), Allahabad (Rasoolabad) and D/s, Varanasi U/s, Ghazipur (Trighat), Beharampore, Dakshineshwar, Garden reach, Uluberia, Palta and Diamond Harbour.

The count of Faecal Coliforms (FC) ranges from 0 to 7, 00,000 MPN/100ml whereas Total Coliforms (TC) ranges from 0 to 31,00,000 MPN/100ml. The Total Coliforms (TC) is not meeting the water quality criteria at most of the locations. The highest value of Total Coliform is observed in Alkananda b/c to river Mandakini at Rudraprayag and of Faecal Coliform at Dakshineshwar and Garden Reach (7,00,000 MPN/100ml) in West Bengal. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) varies from 0.1-3.8 mg/l whereas Nitrite ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ) ranges from 0.01-3.3 mg/l and the Ammonical Nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ) are observed in the range of 0.0-1.5 mg/l. The water quality of river Ganga with respect to pH, Conductivity, D.O, BOD, FC and TC, Nitrite, Nitrate and Ammonical Nitrogen is given in Annexure-I (Table 5.1). The water quality status of mainstream Ganga with respect to BOD is given in Figure 5.1 & 5.2.

Figure 5.1: Water Quality of River Ganga (Upper Stretch)

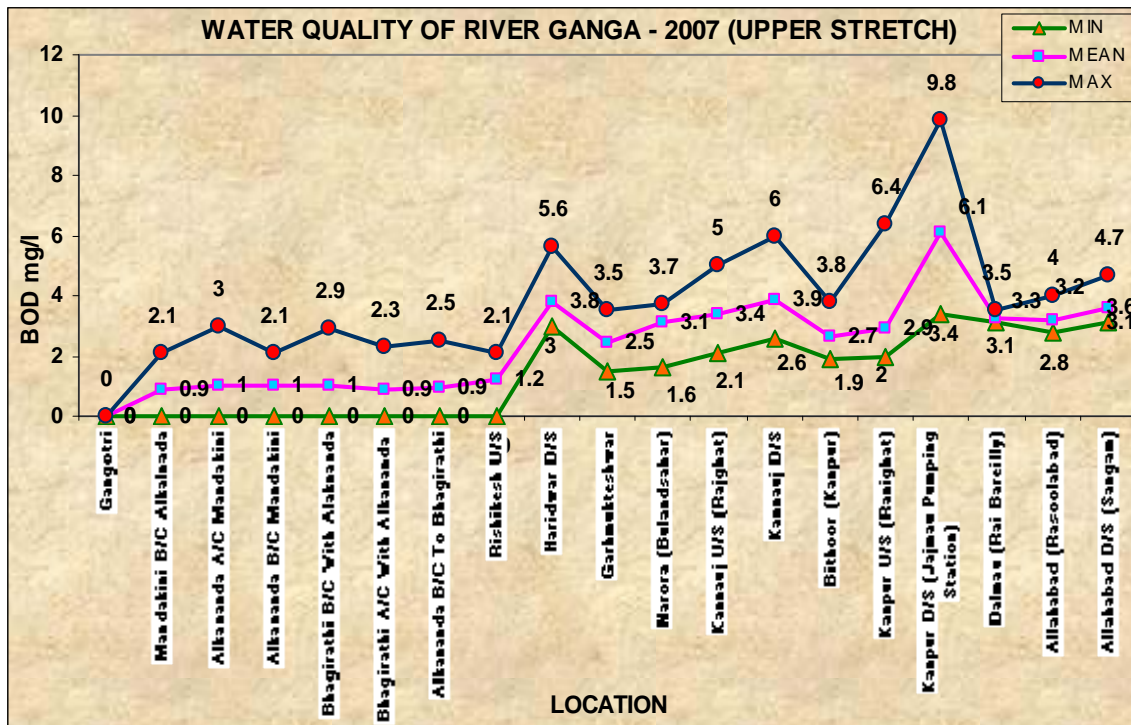
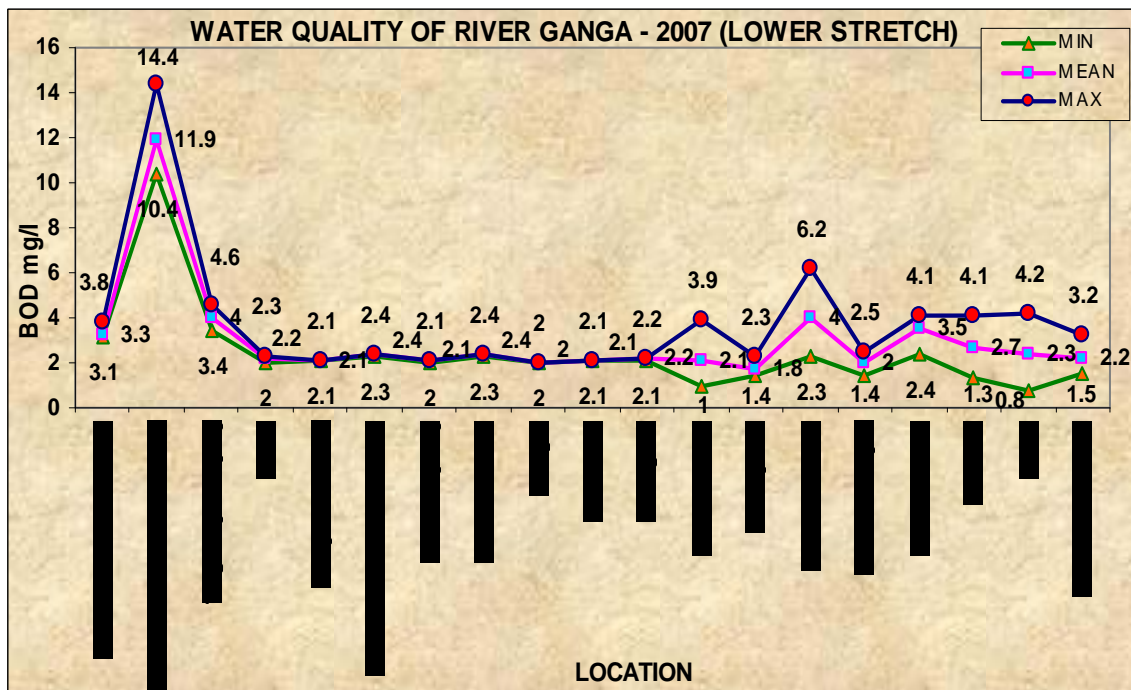


Figure 5.2: Water Quality of River Ganga (Lower Stretch)



### 5.2.2 Water Quality of river Yamuna

The river Yamuna is a major tributary of river Ganges. In the upper course of 200 km stretch it draws water from several major streams namely Rishi-

Ganga, Unta and Hanuman Ganga, Tons, Giri, and Ashan. The combined stream flows through the shivalik range of hills of Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh and enters into the plains in the Dak Phatthar in Haryana where this river regulated through weir and diverted into canal for power generation. From Tajewala barrage in Yamunanagar district of Haryana, river again diverted into Western Yamuna Canal and Eastern Yamuna Canal for irrigation. River regain its water from ground water accrual and feeding canal through Somnadi (seasonal stream) just upstream of Kalanaur and traverses a route of about 1150 km through three states i.e. Haryana, Delhi and U.P. and finally to its confluence with Ganges at Allahabad. It receives major tributaries like Chambal, Betwa, Sindh and Ken from right bank and Hindon from left bank.

The availability of water in Yamuna River is greatly varied with time and space. Precipitation is confined to only three months in a year and varies greatly. Most of the water flows in the Yamuna (nearly 80%) in monsoon period (July, August and September) only. Whatever water flows in non-monsoon period (October to June) is extensively used for irrigation and drinking leaving very little or no water in the river to flow.

It is observed that about 500 km long stretch of the river is in bad shape, having water quality, most of the time, below desired level for "designated best use". In the dry season four distinct gradients of pollutional load can be discerned in the river stretch between Wazirabad and Etawah. The stretch between Wazirabad and Okhla is the most heavily polluted one, carrying the massive input of wastewater from Delhi. This input has sets off a progressive series of chemical and biological events in the downstream water. This stretch is characterised by high bacterial population, cloudy appearance high BOD and strong disagreeable odour - all indicating general depletion of oxygen. Masses of gaseous sludge rising from the bottom are often noticed floating near the surface of the water. During monsoon due to flood the sludge deposited in this stretch is flushed and stay in suspension causes rise in oxygen uptake in the downstream. This causes heavy fish mortality every year during first flushing after onset of monsoon.

Though there are number of bathing "Ghats along the river in Delhi stretch, the quality of water is far below the bathing standards. Even in this short stretch, remarkable purification takes place due to high temperature and long retention time in this stretch due to the two barrages one at Okhla and another at ITO (nearly 10 km upstream of Okhla Barrage). The ITO Barrage is used divert the Yamuna water for cooling purpose of the two Thermal Power Plants located near ITO. In the stretch between Okhla and Agra the same assimilative capacity can be observed after the sewage input at Okhla, Mathura and Agra. After a few kilometers the repeated additions of sewage are mainly noticeable by a higher state of eutrophication leading to the formation of algal mats in the River. Excessive algal can cause problems associated with the oxygen balance in the water (daytime super saturation and nighttime oxygen depletion). The water quality from DO, BOD, and bacterial point of view is not fit for designated best uses of this stretch. The Agra Water Works is drawing its raw water from this only.

The stretch from Agra to the confluence with the Chambal River at Etawah is characterized by self-purification processes of the Agra effluents. The confluence with relatively clean Chambal River is of great value in diluting the pollution load of Yamuna River before it joins the Ganga at Allahabad.

During the monsoon period due to huge mass of water flows in the river the barrages are opened leading to a more or less continuous system. The high load of untreated biodegradable material (domestic sewage) leads several gradients in saprobic and eutrophic conditions; major part of the Yamuna can hardly fulfill the designated uses.

### 5.2.2.1 Major Water Quality Segments

The Yamuna is classified into 5 distinct segments due to characteristic Hydrological and Ecological conditions. These segments are:

Himalayan Segment:	From origin to Tajewala Barrage (172 kms.)
Upper Segment:	Tajewala Barrage to Wazirabad Barrage (224 kms.)
Delhi Segment:	Wazirabad Barrage to Okhla Barrage (22 kms.)
Eutrophicated Segment:	Okhla Barrage to Chambal Confluence (490 kms.)
Diluted Segment:	Chambal Confluence to Ganga Confluence (468 kms.)

### 5.2.2.2 Critical Segments

The water quality in the Himalayan Segment and the Diluted Segment is comparatively good. However, due to heavy abstraction from and discharge of pollutants into the river system, there are critical segments, which require pollution abatement measures to improve the water quality of the river. These segments with the causes of pollution are:

Wazirabad to Okhla :	Domestic and industrial waste water of Delhi.
Okhla to Vrindavan:	Domestic wastewater from Delhi and industrial effluent from Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, NOIDA, etc.
Vrindavan to Mathura:	Domestic wastewater and industrial effluent from dyeing and printing industry of Vrindavan and Mathura.
Mathura to Etawah:	Domestic wastewater from Agra and Etawah.

### 5.2.2.3 Water Quality of river Yamuna

The water quality of river Yamuna is conforming to water quality criteria with respect to pH only throughout its length which ranges 5.0 to 8.4. The DO varies from 0.0 to 17.7 mg/l, which indicates that the river is highly septic or eutrophicated at a number of locations. The low values of DO are observed at Kalanaur, Nizamuddin Bridge, Okhla barrage after meeting Shahdara Drain, Mazawali, Agra U/s & D/s and Bateshwar.

The BOD ranges from 0.0-93.0 mg/l. The maximum value of 93 mg/l of BOD is observed at Okhla after meeting Shahdara drain. The other locations observed maximum BOD are at Nizamuddin (47 mg/l), Mazawali (37 mg/l), Agra D/s (33 mg/l), Mathura U/s (20 mg/l), Bateshwar (20 mg/l), Agra U/s (16 mg/l), Etawah (16 mg/l), Mathura D/s (15 mg/l), Juhika B/C with Chambal at Etawah (7 mg/l), Palla (6.0 mg/l), Sonapat D/s (5.0 mg/l), Kalanaur Yamuna Nagar (5.0 mg/l), Okhla Bridge-inlet of Agra canal (3.6 mg/l) and Allahabad D/s (3.1 mg/l).

Faecal Coliform value ranges from 0 to  $23 \times 10^6$  MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliform value ranges from 0 to  $32 \times 10^7$  MPN/100ml. The Total and Faecal Coliforms count is considerably high and does not meet the criteria at number of locations in Delhi, downstream reach of Delhi upto Etawah downstream, Hathnikund, Mazawali, Poanta Sahib, Allahabad, Bateshwar, Kalanaur (Yamuna Nagar), Sonipat, and Palla. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) varies from 0.1-9.0 mg/l whereas Nitrite ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ) ranges from 0.01-1.02 mg/l and the Ammonical Nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ) is observed in the range of 0.05-28.9 mg/l and does not meeting the criteria at number of locations in Delhi and downstream reach of Delhi upto Etawah downstream. The water quality of river Yamuna is presented in Annexure-I Table 5.2. The water quality status of mainstream Yamuna with respect to BOD is given in Figure 5.3 & 5.4.

**Figure 5.3: Water Quality of River Yamuna (Upper Stretch)**

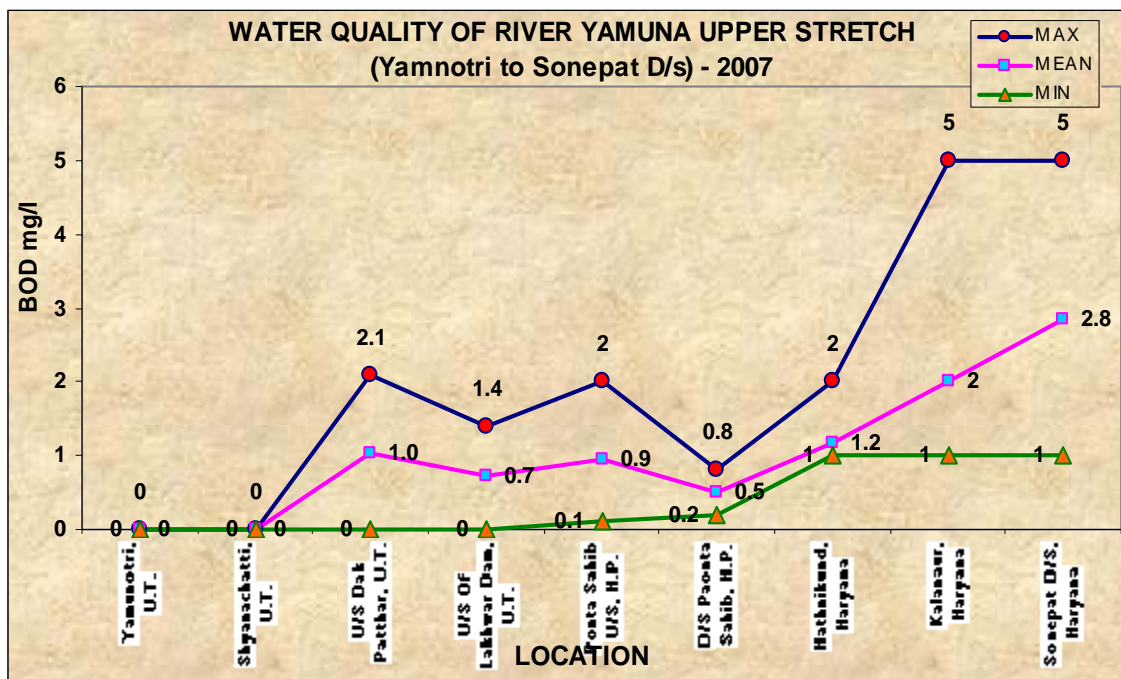
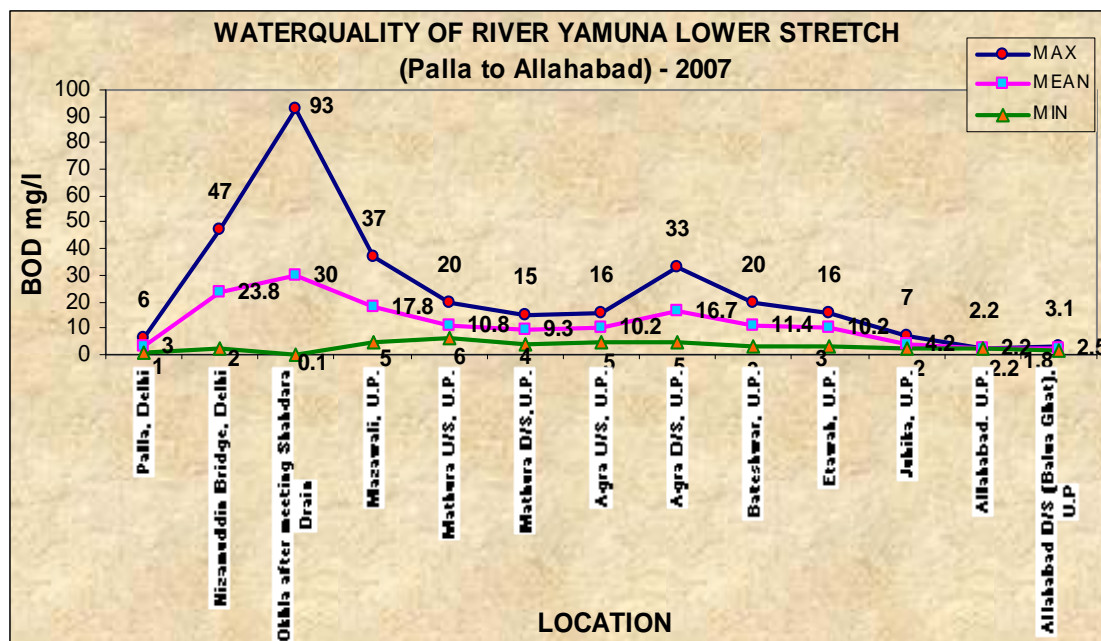




Figure 5.4: Water Quality of River Yamuna (Lower Stretch)



### 5.2.3 Water Quality of tributaries - Kalinadi (E), Ramganga, Gomti, Saryu, Ghaghara, Hindon, Kali-Hindon, Rihand, Rapti, Sikrana, Sai, Sirsa, Daha, Farmer and Gandak

The water quality of tributaries namely Kalinadi (E), Ramganga, Gomti, Saryu, Ghaghara, Hindon, Kali-Hindon, Rihand, Rapti, Sikrana, Sai, Sirsa, Daha, Farmer and Gandak is conforming to water quality criteria with respect to pH and conductivity throughout its length. The DO varies from 0.0 to 12.7 mg/l in mentioned rivers. The DO is observed Nil in following rivers Kali (E), Kali-Hindon and Hindon at various locations.

The BOD ranges from 1.0-120 mg/l in river Kali (E). The high BOD values were observed in Kalinadi (E) at Kannauj (120 mg/l), Hindon at Ghaziabad D/s (120 mg/l), Hindon at Puramahadev (34 mg/l), Kali (E) at Gulawati (34 mg/l), Hindon at Saharanpur downstream (24 mg/l), Kali (W) D/s Mujaffarnagar (24 mg/l), Ramganga at Kannauj (14 mg/l), Gomti at Jaunpur D/s (12 mg/l), Sikrana at Chanpatiya (8.0 mg/l), Gomti at Sitapur U/s at water intake pt. (4.2 mg/l), Kali (W) U/s Mujaffarnagar (4.1 mg/l), Gomti at Lucknow U/s (3.8 mg/l), Saryu at Ayodhya (3.2 mg/l), Gomti at Lucknow D/s (3.2 mg/l) and Rapti after confl. of R. Honin (3.1 mg/l).

The Faecal Coliform (FC) value ranges from 24 to  $16 \times 10^4$  MPN/100ml, whereas the Total Coliform (TC) value ranges from 18 to  $35 \times 10^6$  MPN/100ml. The highest count of TC is observed at Kali (E) at Gulawati. The other places having higher values for TC are Hindon at Pura Mahadev, Kali (E) at Kannauj, Kalinadi (W) at U/s and D/s of Muzaffar Nagar, Hindon at Sharanpur D/s, Hindon at Ghaziabad D/s, Gomti at Lucknow U/s, Gomti at Jaunpur D/s, Gomti at Sitapur U/s, Sikrana at Chanpatiya and Saryu at

Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh. The water quality of the tributaries Kalinadi (E), Ramganga, Gomti, Saryu, Ghaghara, Hindon, Kali-Hindon, Rihand, Rapti, Sikrana, Sai, Sirsa, Daha, Farmar and Gandak is presented in Annexure-I, Table 5.3.

#### **5.2.4 Water Quality of tributaries - Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Parvati, Betwa, Sind, Tons, Sone Johila, Sankh, Mandakini and Gohad.**

The water quality of Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Parvati, Betwa, Sind, Tons, Sone Johila, Sankh, Mandakini and Gohad tributary streams is conforming to water quality criteria with respect to pH, DO and conductivity at all the locations except Chambal at Nagda downstream and Khan at Kabit Khedi Near Indore in Madhya Pradesh where the high conductivity 10680  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and 2261  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  respectively and DO of 0.0 mg/l is found. The low value of DO is also observed in River Chambal at Rameshwarghat near Sawaimadhopur (2.6 mg/l) and at Kota D/s (2 Km. from city) (3.7 mg/l) in Rajasthan.

The BOD ranges from 0.2-125 mg/l. The maximum value of 125 mg/l of BOD is observed in river Khan at Kabit Khedi near Indore. Other locations having high BOD are Chambal at Nagda D/s (34 mg/l), Kshipra at Ramghat at Ujjain (15 mg/l), Kshipra at Trivenisangam (1 Km. D/s of Sangam) (14 mg/l), Kshipra at Siddhawati (8 mg/l), Tons at Madhavgarh (8.0 mg/l), Chambal at Kota D/s (2 Km. from city) (5.3 mg/l), Mandakini at Chitrakoot (5.0 mg/l), Parvati near intake point Pillukhedi Distt. Rajgarh (4.5 mg/l) and Chambal at Rameshwarghat near Sawaimadhopur (4.3 mg/l).

The Faecal Coliform value ranges from 0-22,000 MPN/100ml, whereas the Total Coliform (TC) value ranges from 4 to 87,00,000 MPN/100ml. The highest values of Faecal Coliforms count and Total Coliforms are observed in Chambal at Etawah before confluence to river Yamuna. The other places having higher values for TC are Tons River in H.P., Sone at Koelwar, and Khan at Kabit Khedi near Indore. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) varies from 0.10-42.0 mg/l whereas Nitrite ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ) ranges from 0.01-7.8 mg/l. The maximum value of nitrate (42.0 mg/l) is observed in river Khan at Kabit Khedi near Indore. The Ammonical Nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ) is observed in the range of 0.00-21.0 mg/l and does not meeting the criteria in river Betwa B/C Yamuna at Hamirpur (21 mg/l) followed by River Khan at Kabit Khedi near Indore (15 mg/l), river Chambal at Gandhi Sagar Dam, at Rameshwarghat near Sawaimadhopur and Nagda D/s; Kshipra at Siddhawati D/s of Ujjain and Trivenisangam (1 Km. D/s of Sangam). The water quality of tributaries discussed above is presented in Annexure-I Table 5.4.

#### **5.2.5 Water Quality of tributaries – Damodar, Barakar, Mahananda and Rupnarayan**

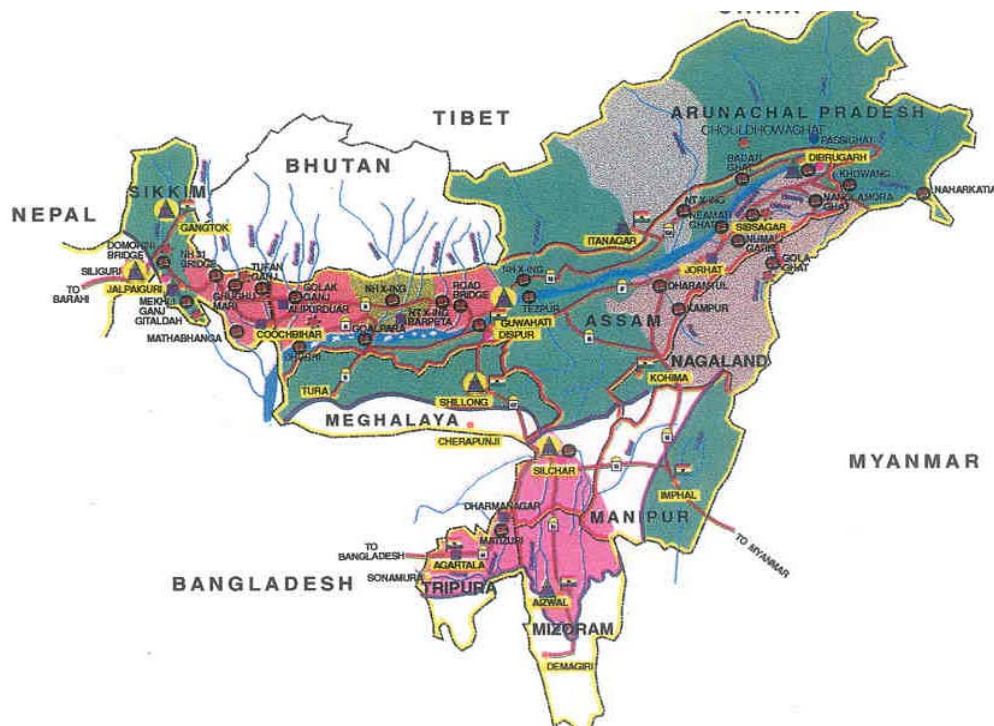
The water quality of the tributary streams Damodar and Rupnarayan with respect to pH, DO and Conductivity are meeting the water quality criteria, except Damodar at Haldia D/s where conductivity (13840  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and pH 5.8 is observed. The BOD ranges from 0.6-4.9 mg/l. The highest value of

BOD (4.9 mg/L) is observed in Damodar near Mujher mana village A/c of Tamla Nallah and at Narainpur after Confl. of Nunia Nallah in West Bengal. The Faecal Coliform (FC) value ranges from 800 to  $25 \times 10^5$  MPN/100ml, whereas the Total Coliform (TC) value ranges from 1100 to  $45 \times 10^5$  MPN/100ml. The Total Coliforms values are above the criteria level at all the places. The nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) values ranges from 0.10-2.8 mg/l. Ammonical Nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ) values ranges from 0.0-13.0 mg/l. The highest concentration of ammonical nitrogen is observed at Damodar near Mujher mana village A/c of Tamla Nallah in West Bengal. The water quality of these tributaries is presented in Annexure-I Table 5.5.

## CHAPTER VI

### Water Quality of Rivers in Brahmaputra Basin

#### 6.1 Brahmaputra River System



The Brahmaputra basin extends over an area of nearly 5, 80,000 sq km and traverses a distance of about 2900 km through Tibet (China), India and Bangladesh. In India, the basin lies in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya and West Bengal. The river rises in the Great glacier in the northern-most chain of the Himalayas in the Kailash range at an elevation of about 5,510 m. It enters India across the Sadiya frontiers tract, west of Sadiya town into the Assam valley. Here it is joined by two more tributaries viz. the Dibang or Sikang and the Lohit, from here onwards the river is known as the Brahmaputra. The river then descends down into the Assam valley from east to west for a distance of about 720 km with its channels meandering from side to side and forming several islands, one of these islands, Majuli covers an area of 1,250 sq. Km. during its course the river receives many more tributaries both from the north and the south while some of them are trans-Himalayan rivers with considerable discharges.

The Brahmaputra has the highest discharge of all the rivers, in India, because of heavy annual average rainfall in the catchment area. The river has eight significant tributaries in India, three from the north are the Manas, the Kameng (or the Jia Bharali) and the Subansiri and three from the east are the Dibang or Sikang, the lohit and the Buri Dihing and two from the North West are the Tista and the Jaldhaka.

The basin area of Brahmaputra is covering the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal. The important urban centres in these States are Shillong (Meghalaya), Guwahati, Jorhat Dilbrugarh, Siliguri, Alipurduar, Dhubri, Nagaon, Tezpur, Tinsukia (Assam), Dimapur (Nagaland), Kohima (Sikkim), Darjeeling, Dabgram Jalpaiguri, Koch-Bihar (West Bengal).

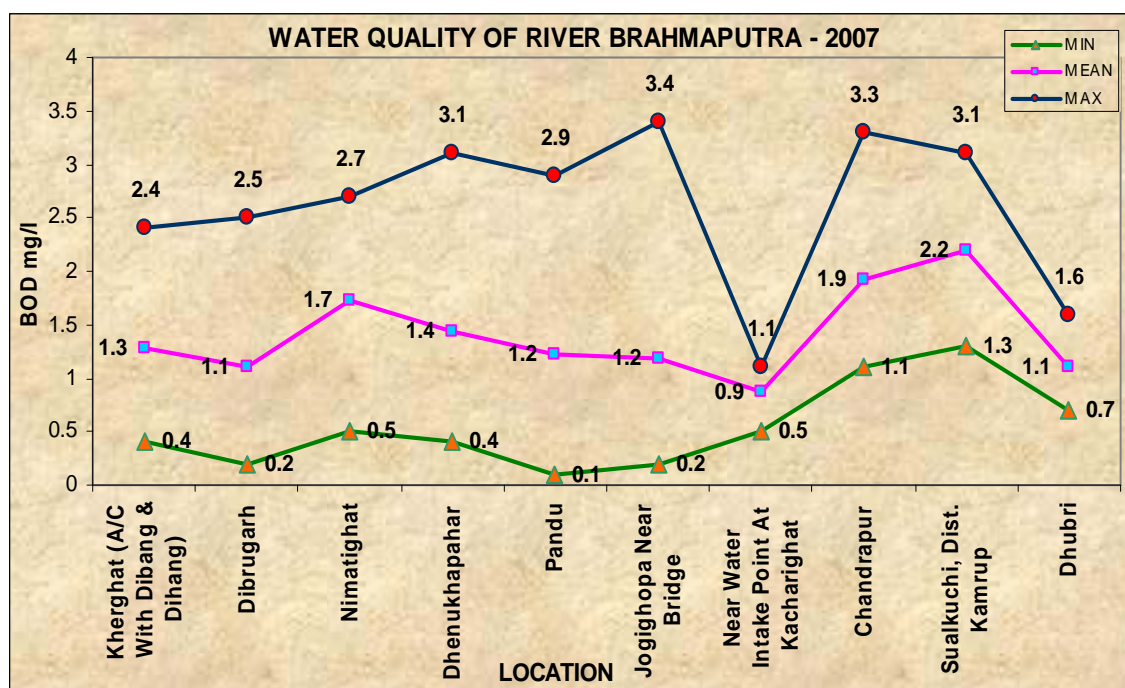
## **6.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Brahmaputra Basin**

The State Pollution Control Boards of Assam, Nagaland and Sikkim at 66 locations are doing the water quality monitoring of the river Brahmaputra and its several tributaries in the basin. The tributary streams covered under the monitoring programme are Subansiri, Kharsang, Buridihing, Pagladia, Digboi, Jaibharli, Kolong, Manas, Disang, Jhanji, Bhogdoi, Mora Bharali, Borak, Bharalu, Kathakal and Deepar Bill. The ranges of water quality observed in the mainstream and tributaries with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonical Nitrogen, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **6.2.1 Water Quality of river Brahmaputra**

The water quality of river Brahmaputra is conforming to water quality criteria with respect to pH, Conductivity and DO. The BOD value ranges from 0.1-3.4 mg/l. The highest value of 3.4 mg/l of BOD is observed at Jogijhoga near Bridge. The other locations having high value of BOD are at Chandrapur, Guwahati (3.3 mg/l), at Sualkuchi, Dist. Kamrup (3.1 mg/l) and at Dhenukhpahar (3.1 mg/l) in Assam. The count of Faecal Coliforms (FC) ranges from 0 to 2,40,000 MPN/100ml whereas the maximum number of Total Coliforms observed 2,40,001 MPN/100ml at Dhenukhpahar. The TC is not meeting the water quality criteria at many locations under monitoring programme. The water quality of Brahmaputra is presented in Annexure-I Table 6.1. The water quality status of river Godavari with respect to BOD is presented in Figure 6.1.

**Figure 6.1: Water Quality of River Brahmaputra**



### 6.2.2 Water Quality of tributary stream Dhansiri

The water quality of river Dhansiri is conforming to water quality criteria with respect to pH, Conductivity and DO at all the locations except Dhansiri at Nuton Basti in Nagaland, where the very low DO (1.2 mg/l) is found. The BOD ranges from 0.3-4.8 mg/l. The highest value of 4.8 mg/l of BOD is observed at Dhansiri at Nuton Basti, Nagaland. The BOD is not meeting the water quality criteria at all the locations under monitoring programme except at Bridge near Purana Bazar, Nagaland. The water quality of Dhansiri is presented in Annexure-I Table 6.2.

### 6.2.3 Water Quality of tributary stream Subansiri, Kharsang, Buridihing, Pagladia, Digboi, Jaibharli, Kolong, Manas, Disang, Jhanji, Bhogdoi, Mora Bharali, Borak, Bharalu, Kathakal and Deepar Bill

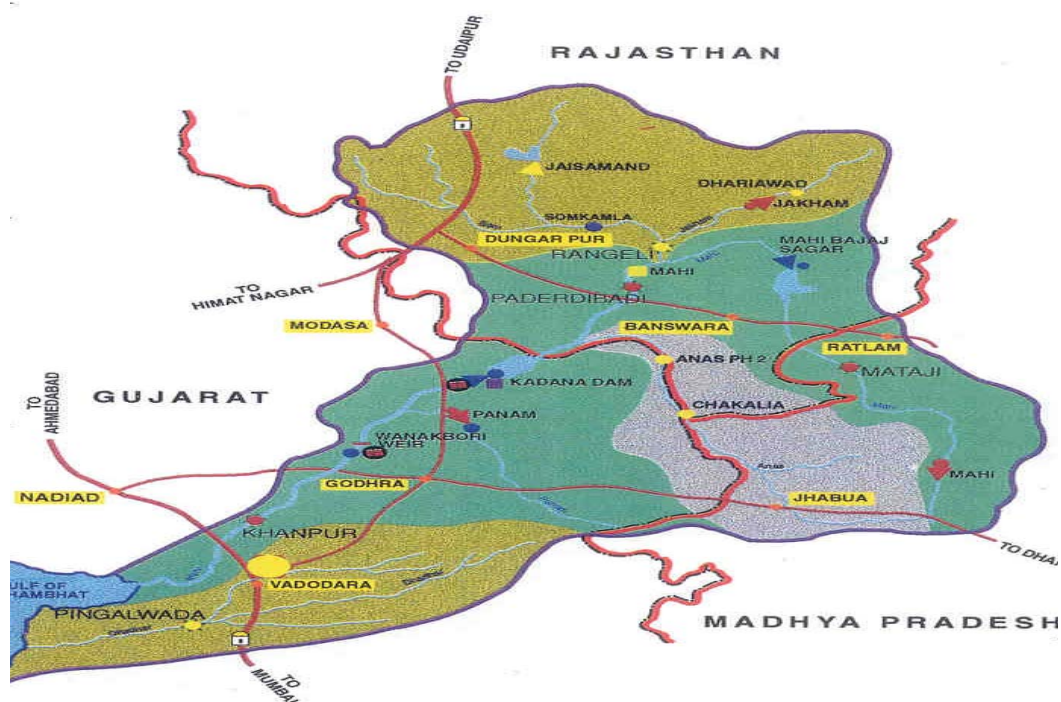
The Water quality of other tributary streams Subansiri, Kharsang, Buridihing, Pagladi, Digboi, Jaibharli, Kolong, Manas, Disang, Jhanji, Bhogdoi, Mora Bharali, Borak, Bharalu, Kathakal and Deepar Bill is meeting the desired criteria for pH, Fecal Coliform, Conductivity and DO except Bharalu River at Guwahati where DO is observed NIL. The highest value of BOD (36.0 mg/l) is observed in Bharalu River at Guwahati. High values of BOD are also observed at Deeparbill (11.0 mg/l), Burhidihing at Margherita (7.9 mg/l), Mora Bharali At Tezpur (4.5 mg/l), Digboi River at Lakhipathe, Reserve Forest, Digboi (4.4 mg/l), at Borak at Panchgram (3.5 mg/l) and Kolong River at Marigaon (3.9 mg/l) in Assam. The Total Coliform count varies from 0- 2, 40,000 MPN/100 ml. The Faecal Coliform count varies from 0-2, 40,001 MPN/100 ml. The Total Coliform is observed higher than the criteria in

Subansiri, Kharsang, Pagladia, Digboi, Disang, Bhogdoi, Borak, Bharalu, Deeparbill and Kathakal. Water quality of Subansiri, Kharsang, Buridihing, Pagladi, Digboi, Jaibharli, Kolong, Manas, Disang, Jhanji, Bhogdoi, Mora Bharali, Borak, Bharalu, Kathakal and Deepar Bill is presented in Annexure-I Table 6.3.

## CHAPTER VII

### Water Quality of Rivers in Mahi Basin

#### 7.1 Mahi River System



The Mahi basin extends over an area of 34,842 sq. km. The interstate river Mahi is 583 km long, originating in Madhya Pradesh, passing through Rajasthan and Gujarat and draining into the Gulf of Khambhat. The Mahi flows northwards initially entering into Banswara district and then turning southward flowing through Udaipur and Dungarpur districts before entering into Gujarat. In Gujarat, it flows through Panchmahal, Kheda, Vadodara and Bharuch districts before draining into the Gulf. The principal tributaries of the river are the Som from the right and the Anas and the Panam from the left. The important urban centres in the watershed of Mahi are Godhra, Vadodara, Dohad and Dadhoi in Gujarat; Ratlam, Jaora in Madhya Pradesh; and Banswara in Rajasthan.

Vadodara is a metropolitan city as well as a centre for industrial activity. In Vadodara majority of industrial units are pharmaceutical and petrochemicals, besides units of caustic soda; distillery, fertilizer, dyes and pesticides also exist. The wastewater generated by IPCL, GSFC, Gujarat refinery, GIDC, Indian Dye stuff (P) Ltd. are being discharged into the Gulf of Khambhat through the Vadodara effluent channel. Although the large Vadodara industrial complex has extended considerably to the west of the small Dhadhar creek and discharges large quantity of effluent into the tidal segment of the river Mahi, the Dhadhar has its own independent catchment area (outside



Mahi Basin) inclusive of its tiny tributary Viswamitri which is extremely polluted by the effluent generated from Vadodara.

## **7.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Mahi Basin**

The State Pollution Control Boards of Gujarat and Rajasthan at 15 locations are doing the water quality monitoring of the river Mahi and several tributaries in the basin. The monitoring locations are on mainstream of river Mahi (9) and tributaries- Anas (1), Panam (1), Jammer(1), Malei(1), Shivna(1) and Chillar(1). The ranges of water quality observed in rivers Mahi, Panam and Anas with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

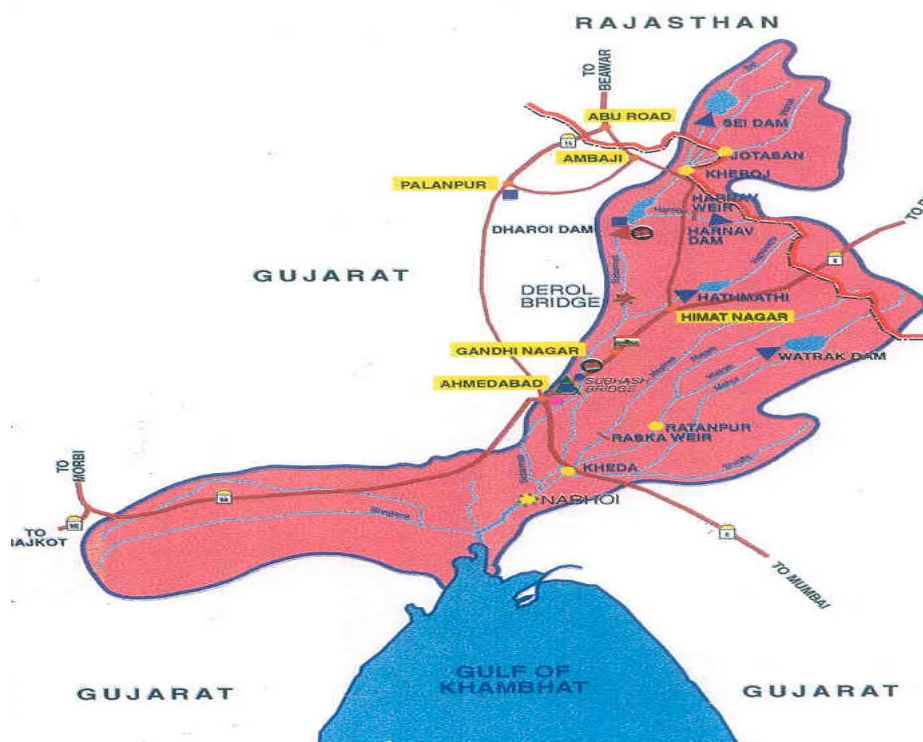
### **7.2.1 Water Quality of river Mahi and Tributaries Panam and Anas**

The water quality of river Mahi with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliforms and Faecal Coliforms is meeting the desired criteria. Mahi River indicates pH ranges from 7.6-8.89. The Conductivity lies in the range of 234-3720  $\mu$ mhos/cm. The DO lies in the range of 0.4-10.7 mg/l. The BOD was observed in the range of 0.3-5.7 mg/l with maximum at Mujpur in Gujarat. The Faecal Coliforms range from 0-11 MPN/100ml and the Total Coliforms are in the range of 4-160 MPN/100ml. TC found in the desired range at all the places. The water quality data of river Mahi and its tributaries is presented in Annexure-I Table 7.1.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Water Quality of Rivers in Sabarmati Basin

#### 8.1 Sabarmati River System



The Sabarmati basin extends over an area of 21,674 sq km. Located in Western India, the basin covers areas in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat. It rises in the Aravalli hills. The total length of the river from the head to its outfall into the sea is 371 km. The principal tributaries of the river are the Sei, the Wankal, the Harnay, the Hathmati, and the Vatrak and the Meshwa. The river Sabarmati and its tributaries are all rain-fed. The rainfall being fairly low in the basin, its water wealth potential is one of the two lowest in India. The lower part of the basin has become a haven for industries and GIDC has encouraged a new gene of small and medium industries many of them being engineering and chemical units generating significant water pollution. The textile industry continues to dominate the industrial scene in Ahmedabad. In the recent times about 100 km long 30 km wide Gandhinagar-Vadodara belt is a prosperous and fast developing urban industrial area.

The river is one of the most polluted rivers in the country although it is the lifeline of the State of Gujarat. Intensive agricultural practices coupled with intensive withdrawal of water for cropping had left the river absolutely dry after it entered the Ahmedabad city limits. The river is in a very serious state and deserves urgent attention. Large number of industrial units is located in Ahmedabad. Besides this there are thousands of small scale industries (SSI) units engaged in diversified products mostly concentrated in various industrial

states like Naroda, Odhar, Vatva, Pilas and Chandola etc. All these industries are discharging their waste waters downstream (d/s) of Sabarmati Ashram whereas thermal power plant is discharging upstream (u/s) of Sabarmati Ashram.

The river Sabarmati U/s of Ahmedabad city to Sabarmati Ashram and from Sabarmati Ashram to Vautha have been identified as polluted stretches. The immense urban and industrial growth combined with growing demand of irrigation water has taken their toll as observed by the deteriorating water quality recorded particularly from Ahmedabad city to Vautha. The total length of the stretch from Ahmedabad city to Vautha is of 52 km and in the polluted river stretch; the main contributing outfalls are the Maninagar (mixed effluent) and river Khari (industrial).

The basin area of Sabarmati is covering the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The important urban centres in Gujarat are Gandhi Nagar, Junagadh, Ahmadabad, Surendranagar, Gandhidham, Anand, Dholka, Himatnagar, Kalol, Unjha, Viramgam and Visnagar.

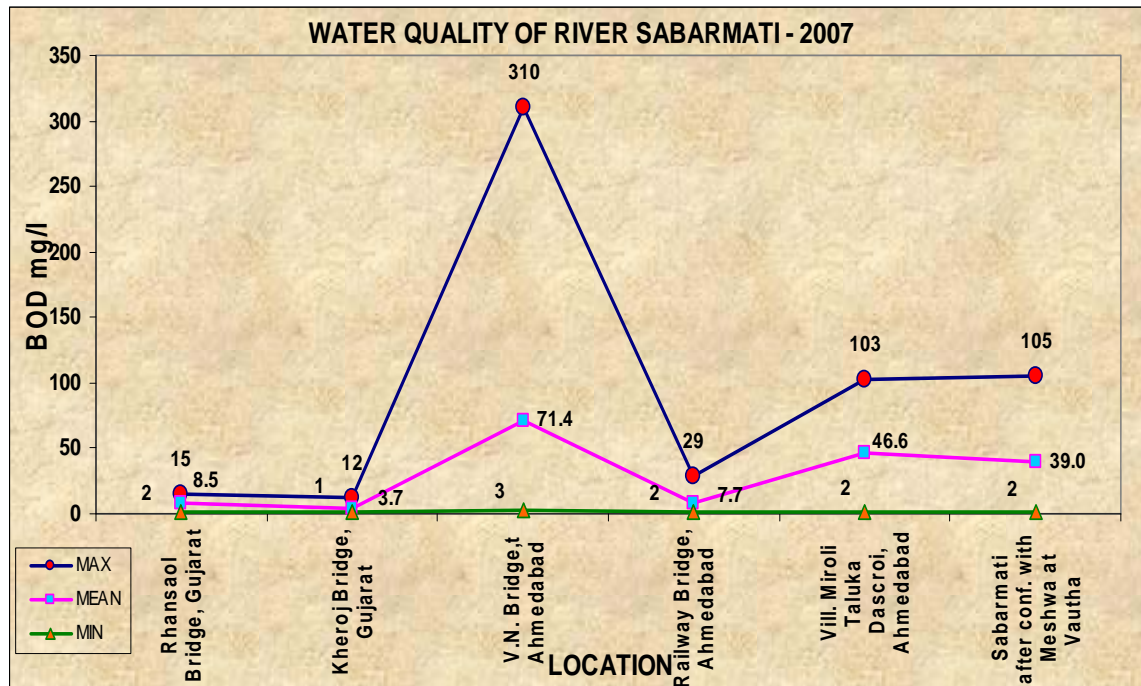
## **8.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Sabarmati Basin**

The water quality monitoring of the river Sabarmati and its tributaries are being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Boards of Gujarat. The monitoring locations are on mainstream of river Sabarmati and tributaries-Shedi and Khari. The ranges of water quality observed in Sabarmati Basin with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **8.2.1 Water Quality of river Sabarmati**

The water quality meets the desired water quality criteria with respect to pH at all locations except Dharoi Dam, where pH is observed 4.0. The Dissolved Oxygen ranges from 2.4-6.7 mg/l. The low value of DO is observed at Kheroj Bridge (2.4 mg/l) in Gujarat. The value of conductivity ranges from 292-2920  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  and exceeds the limit even for irrigation at Village Miroli Taluka (2920  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ ), after confluence with Meshwa at Vautha (2700  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ ) and V.N.Bridge (2270  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ ). The BOD is ranges from 12-310 mg/l and its not meeting the criteria at all locations. The high values of BOD were observed at Ahmedabad at V.N.Bridge (310 mg/l), Vill.Miroli Taluka Dascroi (103 mg/l), A/c with Meshwa at Vautha (105 mg/l), Railway Bridge at Ahemdabad (29 mg/l), Hansol Bridge (15 mg/l) and Kheroj Bridge at Ahmedabad (12 mg/l) in Gujarat. The high concentration of BOD is attributed to the discharge of untreated wastewater into the river. The Total Coliform count in the river ranges from 2000–75,000 MPN/100ml whereas the Faecal Coliform count varies from 1500–15,000 MPN/100ml. The highest count of Total Coliform was observed at Kheroj Bridge. The Ammonical-Nitrogen lies in the range of 0.56-31.86 mg/l. The water quality of river Sabarmati is given in Annexure-I Table 8.1. The water quality status of river Sabarmati with respect to BOD is given in figure 8.1.

**Figure 8.1: Water Quality of River Sabarmati**



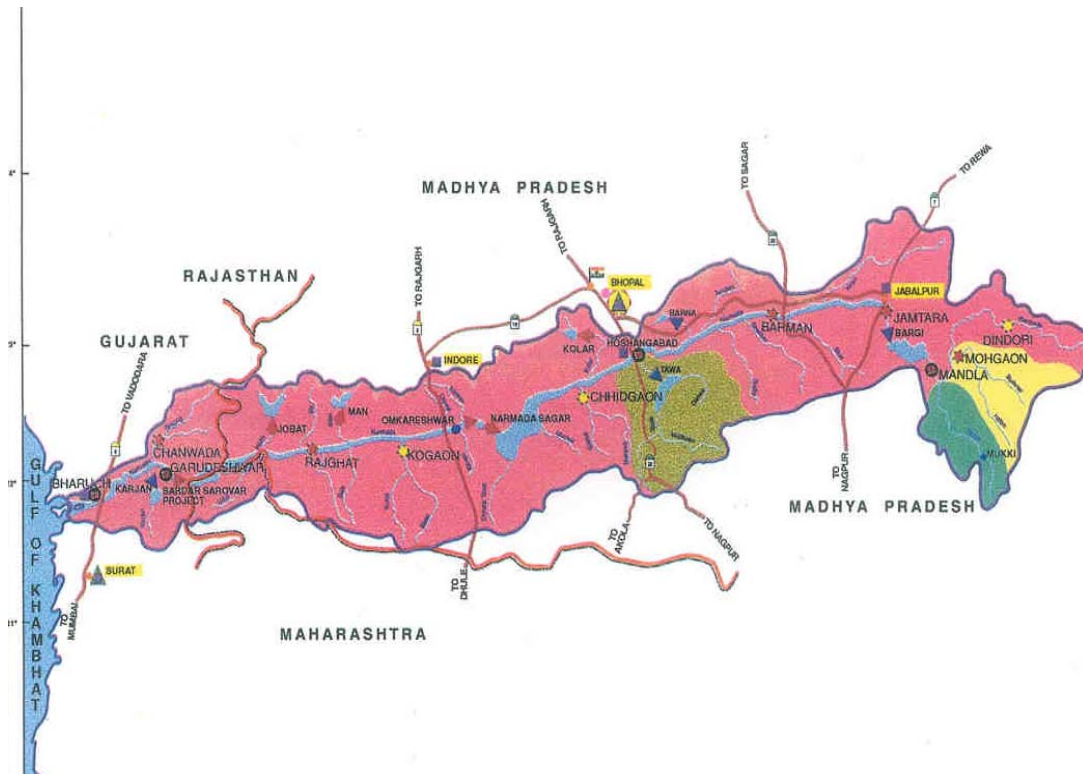
### 8.2.2 Water Quality of Tributary Streams Shedi and Khari

The water quality of tributary streams Shedi and Khari meets the water quality criteria with respect to pH and conductivity. The dissolved oxygen in river Shedi does not meet the criteria and varies from (3.7-8.0 mg/l). BOD varies from 2.0-4.0 in river Shedi and 7.0-19.0 mg/l in river Khari. The Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform count range from 43-7500 and 15-2100 MPN/100ml in river Shedi, whereas the Total Coliforms and Faecal Coliforms count range from 1500-15,000 MPN/100ml and 200-9300 MPN/100 ml respectively in river Khari. The water quality status of river Shedi and Khari is given in Annexure-I Table 8.1.

## CHAPTER IX

### Water Quality of Rivers in Narmada Basin

#### 9.1 Narmada River System



The Narmada basin extends over an area of 98,796 sq km. Lying in the northern extremity of the Deccan plateau, the basin covers large areas in the Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and a comparatively smaller area in Maharashtra. The Narmada Basin is bounded on the north by the Vindhya, on the east by the Maikala range, on the south by the Satpura and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

Narmada is the largest west-flowing river of the Indian peninsula. Narmada rises from Amarkantak, in the Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh. The total length of the river from the head to its outfall into the Gulf of Khambhat is 1,312 km. Although entirely rain fed, the Narmada has a fairly heavy discharge because of moderately heavy annual average rainfall in the basin, particularly in the upper catchment area.

Urbanisation unlike in other basins has been going on in a slow pace in this basin mainly due to the river passing through hilly terrain that has made it inaccessible in most places. The major urbanisation centres are Jabalpur, Dewas and Khandwa besides Bharuch in Gujarat State.

The industrial development in the Narmada basin is lower as compared to other river basins. The industrialized districts of the Narmada basin are Dhar, Jabalpur and Bharuch consisting of clusters of pharmaceuticals, pesticides,

dyes & distilleries, leather & fertilizer units whereas in Jabalpur, Khandwa and Hoshangabad the main industrial activity are the paper mills. In most of the other districts the industries are almost non-existent.

The basin area of Narmada is covering the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The important urban centres in these States are Bharuch and Ankleshwar in Gujarat; Murwara (Katni), Jabalpur, Khandwa, Betul Hoshangabad, Itarsi and Khargone in Madhya Pradesh.

## **9.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Narmada Basin**

The State Pollution Control Boards of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are doing the water quality monitoring of the river Narmada at 21 locations and its tributary streams Chhota Tawa, Gour, Katni, Kunda at one location each. The ranges of water quality observed in river Narmada and Tributary Chota Tawa with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

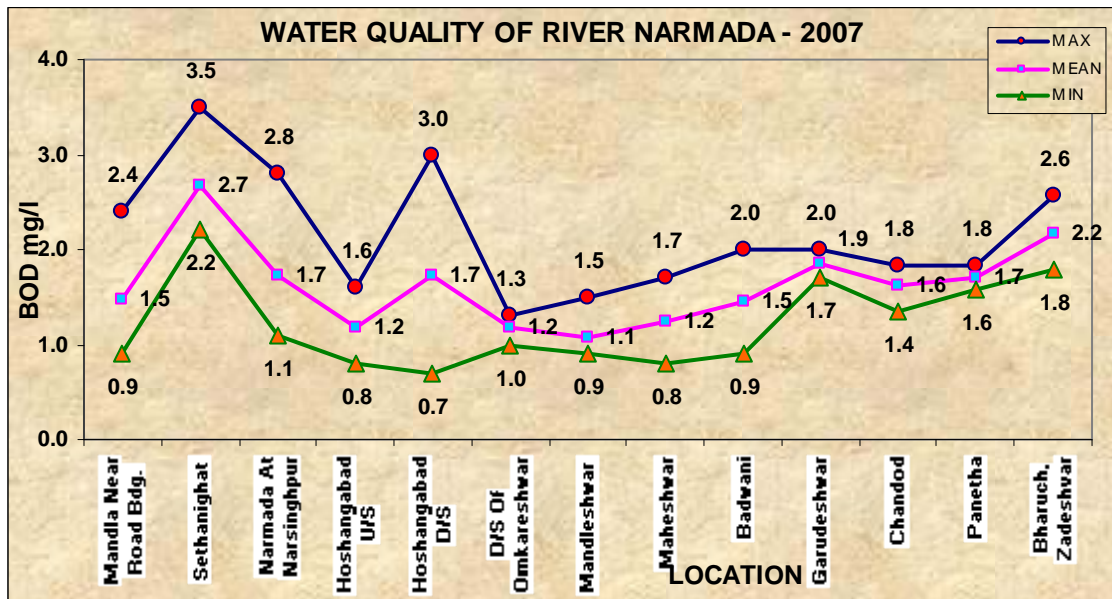
### **9.2.1 Water Quality of river Narmada and Tributary Chota Tawa**

The water quality of mainstream of Narmada with respect to pH ranges from 7.5-8.8. The conductivity ranges from 244-1629  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ . The DO varies from 6.2-10.4 mg/l. The BOD ranges from 1.2-3.5 mg/l that indicates about the relatively clean stretch of entire length of the river. The Total Coliform count in the river ranges from 7-1600 MPN/100ml whereas the Faecal Coliform count varies from Nil-15 MPN/100ml indicates relatively low level of pollution from human waste. The water quality of river Narmada is broadly meeting the criteria for beneficial uses.

The Water Quality of the tributary Chota Tawa with respect to DO is observed as 6.8 – 8.0 mg/l, pH as 7.5-7.6, Conductivity as 352-641  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and BOD 1.2-1.4 mg/l. The number of Total Coliforms and Faecal Coliforms are observed as 140-200 MPN/100ml and Nil respectively.

The water quality observations indicate that all the parameters are by and large meeting the water quality criteria at all locations. The ranges of water quality observed in rivers Narmada and its tributary Chota Tawa with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform is given in Annexure-I Table 9.1. The water quality status of river Narmada with respect to BOD is presented in figure 9.1.

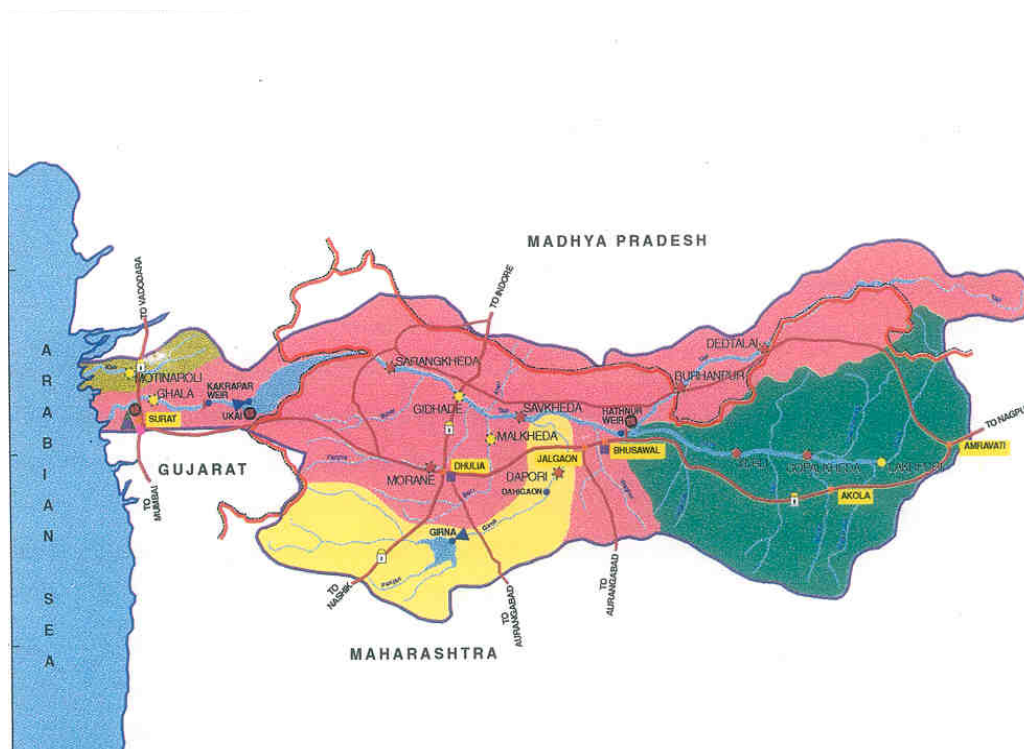
Figure 9.1: Water Quality of River Narmada



## CHAPTER X

### Water Quality of Rivers in Tapi Basin

#### 10.1 Tapi River System



The Tapi basin extends over an area of 65,145 sq km. Situated in the Deccan plateau, the basin covers large areas in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The Tapi basin is bounded on the north by the Satpura range, on the east by the Mahadeo hills, on the south by the Ajanta range and Satmala hills and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The total length of the river from the head to its outfall into the sea is 724 km of which 228 km is in Madhya Pradesh. 228 km in Maharashtra, 214 km in Gujarat and the remaining 54 km from the common boundary between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The Tapi receives several tributaries on both its banks. The Bhokar, the Suki, the Mor, the Harki, the Guli, the Aner, the Arunavati, the Gomai, the Gomati and the Valer join it from the right and the Puma, the Bhogvati, the Vaghur, the Girna, the Bori, the Panjhra, the Amarvati, the Shiva, the Rengavati and the Nesu join from the left. The river basin is moderately rain fed and flows through intensively farmed black cotton-soil area.

The urban population has been observed to be higher in the tail reaches of the river compared to the Upper reaches of the basin, although the proportion of the geographical areas covered to these two reaches are in reverse order. The most populous town in Tapi basin is Surat followed by Amravati and Dhule in Maharashtra.



Major part of the upper Tapi basin is predominantly agricultural but in the lower basin area industrialisation has fairly developed in M.P. the industries are centred only in one district-East Nimar (Khandwa) while in Maharashtra Jalgaon is the most industrialised area. Distillery units contribute the largest share in Maharashtra where as textile occupies the predominant activity in Gujarat followed by food & beverages and chemical industries.

The Tapi receives several tributaries on both its banks. The Bhokar, the Suki, the Mor, the Harki, the Guli, the Aner, the Arunavati, the Gomai, the Gomati and the Valer join it from the right and the Puma, the Bhogvati, the Vaghur, the Girna, the Bori, the Panjhra, the Amarvati, the Shiva, the Rengavati and the Nesu join from the left. The river basin is moderately rain fed and flows through intensively farmed black cotton-soil area.

The basin area of Tapi is covering the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The important urban centres in these States are Burhanpur and Sarni in Madhya Pradesh; Akola, Malegaon, Bhusawal, Jalgon, Amaravati, Dhule, Achalpur Akot Khamgaon Malkapur in Maharashtra; and Surat in Gujarat.

## **10.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Tapi Basin**

The water quality monitoring of the river Tapi and tributary stream Girna and Rangavali is being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Boards of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The ranges of water quality observed in river Tapi and its tributary stream Girna with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **10.2.1 Water Quality of river Tapi, Tributary Girna and Rangavali**

The water quality of mainstream of Tapi with respect to pH ranges from 7.3-8.5. The conductivity varies from 210-587  $\mu$ mhos/cm. The DO ranges from 3.7-8.7 mg/l. The lowest value of DO (3.7 mg/l) is observed at Ajnand Village in Maharashtra. The BOD varies from 1.1-25 mg/l and the values higher than the desired criteria are observed at Ajnand Village (25.0 mg/l), Uphad village (22.0 mg/l), Bhusawal U/s (18.0 mg/l) in Maharashtra; at Ukai, Sherula Bridge (3.7 mg/l) and Kathore, (Nh-8 Bridge) (3.2 mg/l) in Gujarat. The Total Coliform count in the river ranges from Nil-46,000 MPN/100ml whereas the Faecal Coliform count varies from Nil-15,000 MPN/100ml.

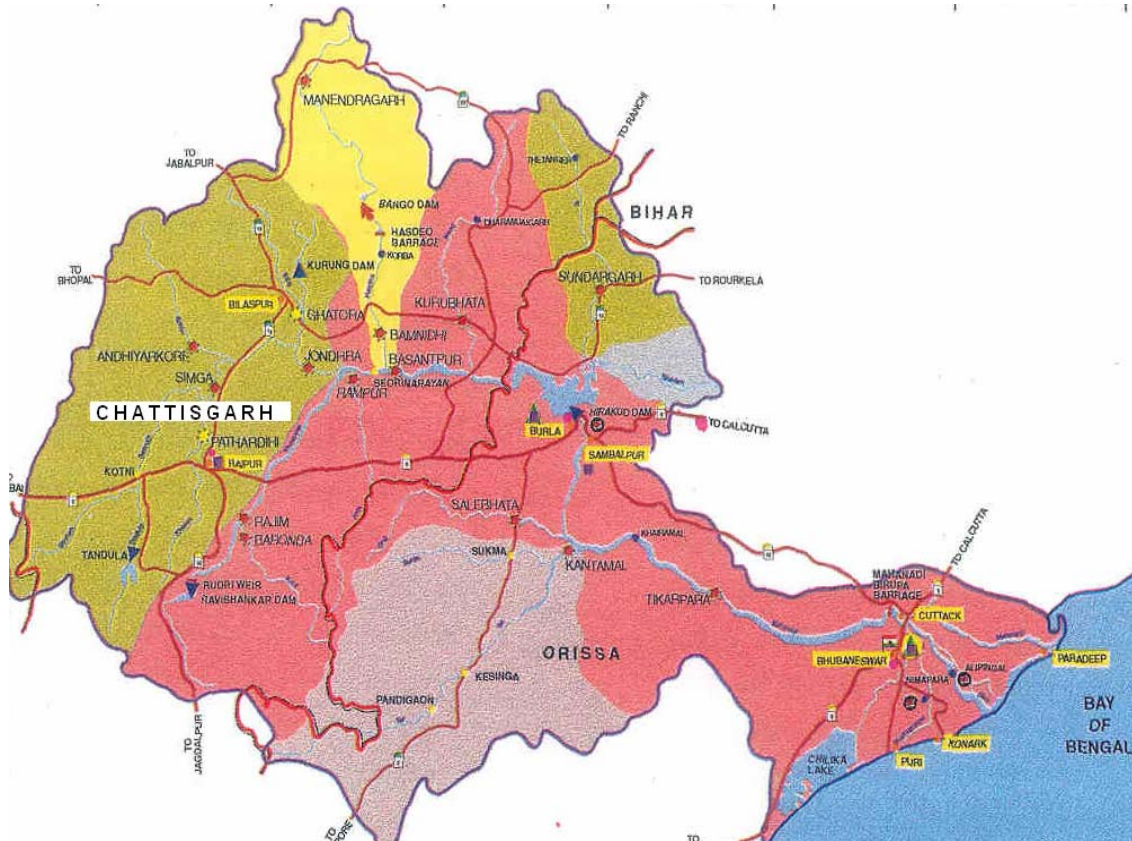
The water quality of tributary stream Girna with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO and Total Coliform is meeting the desired criteria. The BOD is in the range of 2.0-16 mg/l, which indicate that the river is considerably polluted at Malegaon (Manmad) (23 mg/l), Jalgaon (16.0 mg/l) and at Jalgaon (10mg/l) with respect to BOD. River Rangavali downstream of Navapur is also meeting the desired criteria in respect of pH, Conductivity, DO, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform. In River Rangavali The value of BOD is 9.0 mg/l which is not meeting the water quality criteria.

The ranges of water quality observed in rivers Tapi and its tributary stream Girna and Rangavali with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform is given in Annexure-I Table 10.1.

## CHAPTER XI

### Water Quality of Rivers in Mahanadi Basin

#### 11.1 Mahanadi River System



The Mahanadi basin extends over an area of 141 thousands sq km. lying in the north east of the Deccan plateau, the basin covers large areas in the States of Chattisgarh and Orissa, and only small areas in Bihar and Maharashtra. The upper basin is a saucer-shaped depression known as the Chhatisgarh. The Mahanadi rises in a pool, 6 km from Pharsiya village near Nagri town in Raipur district of Chattisgarh, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, near False point about 16 km below the confluence of the Chitarala and the Mahanadi. The total length of the river from the head to its outfall into the sea is 851 km of which 357 km are in Chattisgarh and the balance of 494 km are in Orissa. The Seonath, the Jonk, the Hasdeo, the Mand, the Ib, the Ong and the Tel are the principal tributaries of the Mahanadi river.

The water quality study reveals that the water of Mahanadi is comparatively less polluted compared to the other similar rivers in the country. However, certain stretches like the downstream portion of river Ib at Brajrajnagar, downstream of Sambalpur and Cuttack have comparatively higher degree of

pollution. The pollution of Ib river is easily attributable to the discharges from a large paper industry situated in Brajrajnagar. In the majority of the other locations the BOD and the total coliform are the two parameters that are mainly responsible for lowering the water quality. While at places like Tikarapara this could be due to run-off from the areas adjoining the riverbanks that are generally used by the village people for defecation. At the urban centres, the high BOD and coliform levels are obviously due to the discharges into the river from domestic sources either directly or indirectly. None of the towns small or large, on the banks of Mahanadi have any regular sewerage system or sewage treatment plants and the domestic wastes find their way mostly through small nullah or storm water drains which join the downstream of the Ib river at Brajrajnagar causing serious depletion of oxygen level along the whole stretch which cause serious threat to the aquatic lives.

Korba has been identified as a critically polluted area in this river basin. The industrial as well as domestic wastewaters are being discharged into the River Hasdeo directly as well as through river Ahran and Dengur Nala. The major source of pollution in the river is due to Thermal Power Plants, Bharat Aluminium Company, Captive power plant of BALCO, IBP (explosive unit) and coal mining operations. The action plan formulated suggests that the capacity of ash ponds of thermal ponds of BALCO have to be augmented.

The river has often been referred to as the 'Sorrow of Orissa'. The inhabited inner basin Chattisgarh plain suffered frequent droughts whereas the fertile deltaic area has been wrecked by repeated floods.

The basin area of the Mahanadi has a large number of industrial complexes in the Orissa portion of the basin the major industries are paper, textiles and thermal power plants at Choudwar, fertiliser and breweries at Paradeep, Sugar industries of Nayagarh, Badamba, Cement industry at Bargarh, paper industry of Brajrajnagar, coal mining areas of Rampur and Ib valley, and an aluminium smelter at Hirakud.

Most of these industries are located on the banks of the river Mahanadi or its tributaries and distributaries, which are used to carry the industrial effluents and wastewater from these industries. From the point of view of significant environmental impacts, the important medium scale industries are the chemical, textile, paper, cement, and leather tanning which consume large quantities of water.

Iron and steel industry at Bhilai, cement industries at Durg and Raipur, textile industry of Rajnandagaon, aluminium and thermal power plants at Korba are the major polluting industries in the State of M.P that falls in the river basin. All these major units are located on the riverbanks of Seonath, Kharoon and Hasdeo. The medium scale industries include chemical and distilleries of Durg, cement industries of Raipur, Iron and steel of Urla, paper industries of Bilaspur and many other agro based industries.

All the industries are discharging their wastewater either directly or indirectly to river Mahanadi as well as its tributaries. The vast mineral and human

resources of the basin besides power generation infrastructure has resulted in a growth of a large variety of industries. The industries using the river bodies as the ultimate sink need to establish effluent treatment plants so that the designated best use of the river is sustained.

The basin area of Mahanadi is covering the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand. The important urban centres in these States are Rajnandgaon, Korba, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Dhamtari, Raigarh, Rajharajharandalli in Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh. And Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Jatani, Balangir, Bargarh, Bhawanipatna, Brajarajnagar and Jharsuguda in Orissa.

## **11.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Mahanadi Basin**

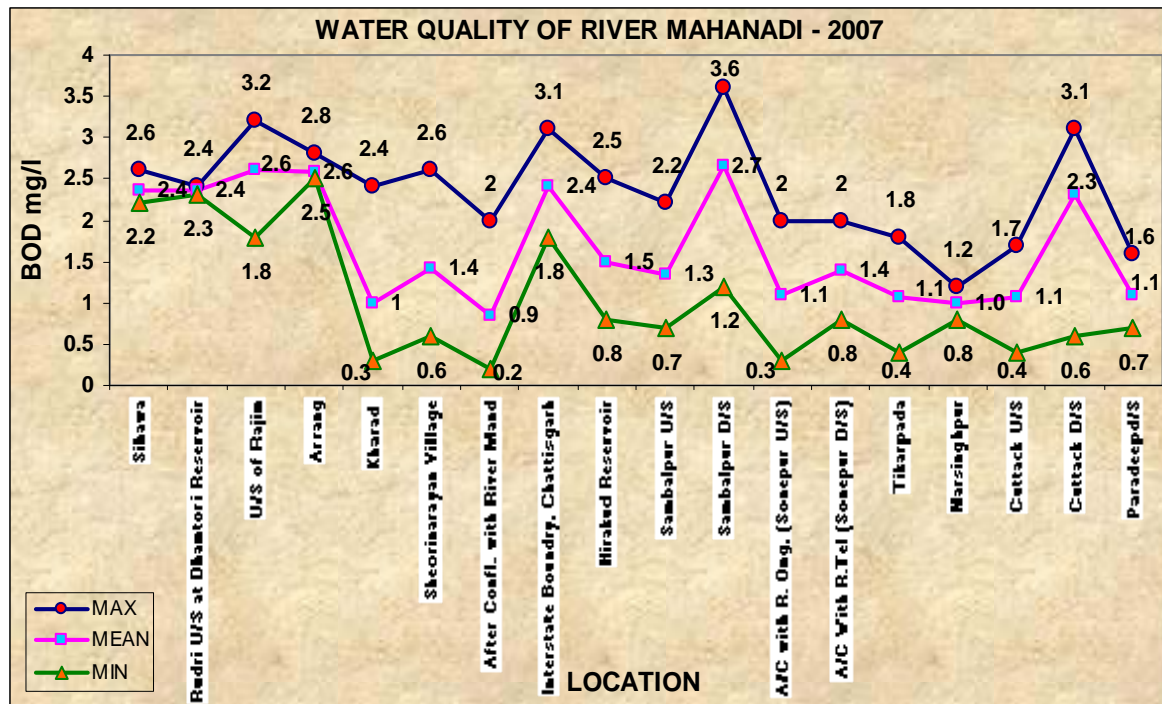
The State Pollution Control Boards of Chhattisgarh and Orissa at 38 locations are doing the water quality monitoring of the river Mahanadi and its several tributaries in the basin. The ranges of water quality observed in rivers Mahanadi and Tributary streams Seonath, Kharoon, Hasdeo, Ib, Kuakhai, Kathajodi Birupa, Arpa and Kelo with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **11.2.1 Water Quality of River Mahanadi**

The water quality status observed in rivers Mahanadi with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD Faecal Coliform count and Total Coliform count is given in Annexure-I Table 11.1.

The water quality of mainstream of Mahanadi with respect to pH ranges from 7.3–8.7. The value of conductivity ranges from 102  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  at Cuttack upstream in Orissa to 813  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  at Paradeep downstream in Orissa. The DO value varies from 6.2 -8.9 mg/l. The BOD ranges from 1.2 – 3.6 mg/l and the higher value were observed at Sambalpur D/s (3.6 mg/l) in Orissa, U/s of Rajim (3.2 mg/l) in Chattisgarh, Cuttack D/s (3.1 mg/l) in Orissa and Inter state boundary (3.1 mg/l) in Chattisgarh. The highest value of Faecal Coliform count (17,000 MPN/100 ml) is observed at Cuttack downstream and at Sambalpur downstream (13,000 MPN/100 ml); whereas the maximum Total Coliform count (35,000 MPN/100 ml) is observed at Cuttack downstream & Sambalpur downstream. The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) ranges from 0.11-1.89 mg/l, while the highest concentration of nitrate is recorded at Sheorinarayan village, Chattisgarh. The water quality status observed in river Mahanadi with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Faecal Coliform count and Total Coliform count is given in Annexure-I Table 11.1. The water quality status of river Mahanandi with respect to BOD is given in figure 11.1.

**Figure 11.1: Water Quality of River Mahanadi**



**11.2.2 Water Quality of tributaries - Seonath, Kharoon, Hasdeo, Arpa, Kelo, IB, Kuakhai, Kathajodi and Birupa**

The Water Quality of tributary stream Seonath with respect to DO varies from 7.1-8.2 mg/l and Conductivity range from 198-352  $\mu$ mhos/cm. The number of Total Coliforms is observed in the range of 23-460 MPN/100ml. The BOD is observed as in the range of 0.8-7.1 mg/l. River Kharoon, a tributary of Seonath is also a clean river as the BOD is observed in the range of 1.0-3.0 mg/l with highest BOD at River Bundri, Raipur in Chattisgarh and Total Coliform count is in the range of 21-1100 MPN/100 ml with maximum at Kharoon River B/c and A/c Khapri Drain.

The tributary stream Hasdeo is flowing along Korba and Champa townships. Total Coliform number does not exceed 270 MPN/100 ml indicates that due to enough dilution in river, impact of wastewater discharged from Korba does not affect its quality. Another tributary stream Ib is meeting the desired water quality criteria in respect of all parameters and maintains adequate level of DO in the range of 5.8-9.4 mg/l and BOD is observed in the range of 0.3-2.3 mg/l. The Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform numbers are varying from 390-7900 MPN/100ml and 230-2700 MPN/100ml respectively.

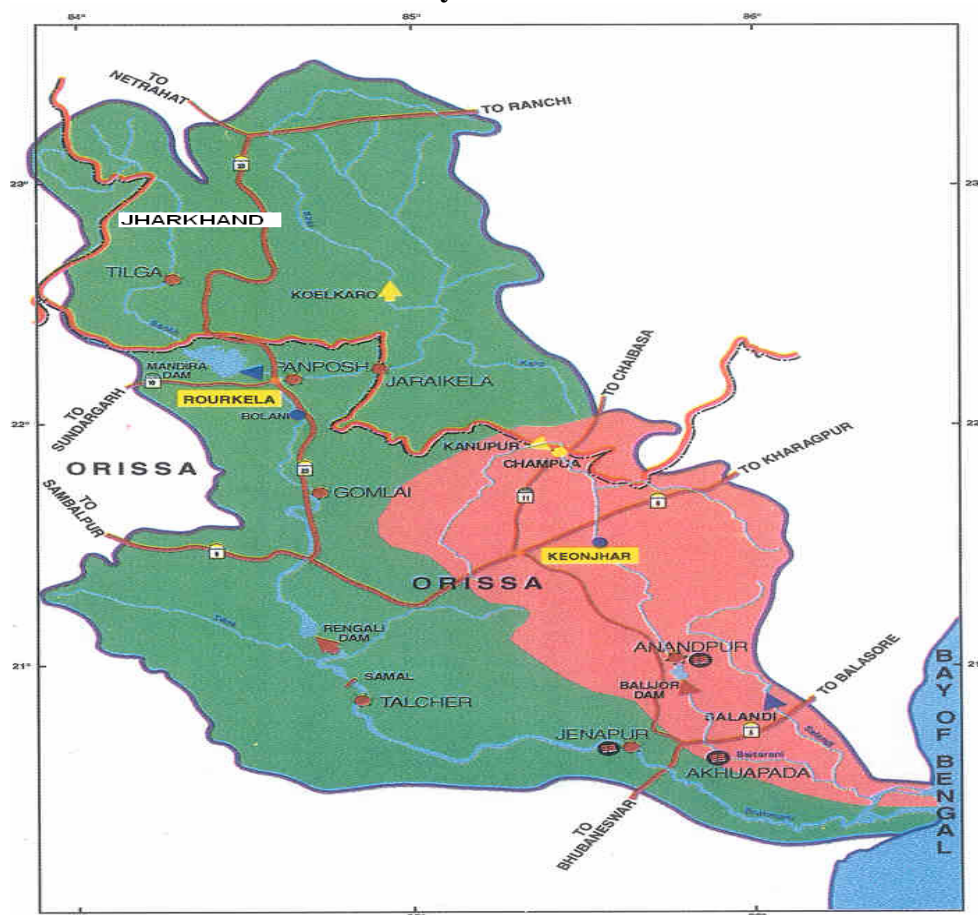
The five tributaries of Mahanadi i.e Kuakhai, Kathjodi, Birupa, Arpa and Kelo are meeting the water quality criteria with respect to pH, conductivity and Dissolved Oxygen (D.O) except having conductivity in the range of 1289-32,800  $\mu$ mhos/cm in Orissa. The BOD higher than the desired criteria is observed in Arpa River D/s of Bilaspur (7.0mg/l) in Chattisgarh; Kathajodi at Cuttak downstream (4.2 mg/l): Kuakhai at Bhubaneshwar D/s and Birupa at Choudwar (4.0 mg/l) in Orissa. The Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform are

varying from 8-1, 60,000 MPN/100ml and 8-92,000 MPN/100ml respectively in these tributaries. The highest value of Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform is observed at Kathajodi at Cuttak downstream in Orissa. The water quality status observed in rivers Seonath, Kharoon, Hasdeo, IB, Kuakhai, Kathajodi, Arpa, Kelo and Birupa with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Faecal coliform count and Total Coliform count is given in Annexure-I Table 11.2.

## CHAPTER XII

### Water Quality of Rivers in Brahmani & Baitarni Basin

#### 12.1 Brahmani and Baitarni River System



The Brahmani-Baitarani basin extends over an area of 51,822 sq km. Lying in the northeast of the Deccan Plateau, the basin covers large areas in the States of Orissa and Jharkhand and a small area in Chattisgarh. The Chhotanagpur Plateau on the west and south bound the basin on the north by the ridge separating it from the Mahanadi basin, and on the east by the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmani sub-basin covers an area of 39,033 sq km while the Baitarani sub-basin covers an area of 12,789 sq km. The Brahmani known as the South Koel, in the upper reaches, rises near Nagri village in the Ranchi district of Jharkhand State. The total length of the river from the head to its outfall into the Bay of Bengal is 799 km of which 258 km is in Jharkhand and 541 km is in Orissa. The Baitarni river rises in the hill ranges of Keonjhar district of Orissa at an elevation of about 900 meters and has a length of about 355 km. Both the rivers outfall in the Bay of Bengal, forming a common delta. The important tributaries of Brahmani are, the Karo, the Sankh and the Tirka and those of Baitarni are the Salandi and the Matai.

The industrial complex of Angul Talcher has been identified as a critically polluted area in the Brahmani basin. The wastewaters generated from the



industries Viz, NALCO, TTPS etc. and mining operations are primarily responsible for deterioration of water quality of Nandira River which is a tributary stream of Brahmani river. Detailed survey of this stretch has been carried out and the action plans have been formulated to improve the water quality of this stretch.

The basin area of Brahmani and Baitarni is covering the States of Jharkhand, and Orissa. The important urban centres in these States are Rourkela in Orissa; and Gumia in Jharkhand

## **12.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Brahmani and Baitarni Basin**

The water quality monitoring of the river Brahmani, the State Pollution Control Boards of Jharkhand and Orissa at 20 locations are doing Baitarni and tributaries in the basin. There are eleven (11) monitoring locations on the main stream of river Brahmani, five on tributary Baitarni, one on tributaries Karo & Sankh and two on tributary Koel. The ranges of water quality observed in rivers Brahmani and its tributaries; with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

## **12.3 Water Quality of River Brahmani**

The water quality of mainstream of Brahmani with respect to pH, DO and conductivity are meeting the desired criteria. The BOD varies from 0.3 to 4.9 mg/l. The higher values of BOD are observed at Koel at Basia Dam U/s (4.9 mg/l) in Jharkhand and Brahmani at D/s Panposh (4.8 mg/l) in Orissa. The Faecal Coliform (FC) counts ranges from 110-22,000 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliform (TC) count ranges from 210-54,000 MPN/100ml. The water quality of mainstream of Brahmani during the period is given in Annexure-I Table 12.1

## **12.4 Water Quality of River Baitarni**

The water quality of river Baitarni observed at 5 locations is meeting the water quality criteria for pH, DO, conductivity, BOD, TC and FC however, the high values of conductivity are observed at Dhamra (19,450  $\mu$ mhos/cm) due to estuarine region of the river. BOD values are observed in the range of 0.4-2.2 mg/l. The Faecal Coliform (FC) counts ranges from 170 to 2200 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliform (TC) count ranges from 330 to 5400 MPN/100ml. Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) values ranges from 0.11-2.11 mg/l. The water quality of river Baitarni is given in Annexure-I Table 12.2.

## CHAPTER XIII

### Water Quality of Rivers in Subarnarekha Basin

#### 13.1 Subarnarekha River System

The Subarnarekha rises near Nagri village in the Ranchi district. Of its total length 269 km are in Jharkhand and 64 km in West Bengal and 62 in Orissa. The river drains a total area of 19,296 sq km. The Subarnarekha is the smallest of the basins and is falling short only marginally to be called a 'major basin'. It has virtually no significant tributary; the tiny Kharkai has gained a name only because of its support to the Jamshedpur steel city. The river Subarnarekha passes through an important industrial belt of Jharkhand.

The river is basically a rainfed peninsular river with the wet months being June to September. The river in its upper and middle reaches remains more or less as a stagnant pool, often highly charged with pollutants, particularly during dry periods. The largest concentration of population is located in the Singhbhum and Ranchi districts of Jharkhand. The river and its tributaries are the main sources of urban water supply with the ground water resources still under utilized. Nearly 60 percent of the water supplies eventually find their way to surface water systems. Some of the important towns are also significant industrial centres. None of the towns except partly for Jamshedpur and Tatanagar railway colony have wastewater treatment facility worth mentioning.

The Subarnarekha being a mineral rich area, it is natural that mining activity would always be an important element in the pollution control programme. The possibility of contamination of surface and ground water derived from the ore dumps and radioactive waste materials in the uranium mines at Jaduguda is very great

The basin area of Subarnarekha is covering the States of Jharkhand and Orissa. The important urban centres in these states are Jamshedpur, Chaibasa and Ranchi in Jharkhand; and Bhadrak in Orissa.

#### 13.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Subarnarekha Basin

The water quality monitoring of the river Subarnarekha are being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Boards of Jharkhand and Orissa at 6 locations. The monitoring locations are on mainstream of river Subarnarekha. The ranges of water quality observed in river Subarnarekha with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **13.3 Water Quality of River Subarnarekha**

The water quality of Subarnarekha River with respect to pH, DO, Total Coliform and Conductivity during the year indicates that it is meeting the desired water quality criteria at all the locations. DO is observed in the range of 4.6-8.7 mg/l. The higher value of BOD is observed at Ranchi Tatisilwai (8.0 mg/l) in Jharkhand. The water quality of the river Subarnarekha during the period is given in Annexure-I Table 13.1

## CHAPTER XIV

### Water Quality of Rivers in Godavari Basin

#### 14.1 Godavari River System



The Godavari basin extends over an area of 3, 12,812 sq km which is nearly 10 percent of the total geographical area of the country. The basin lies in the Deccan plateau, and covers large areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Maharashtra, in addition to smaller areas in Karnataka and Orissa.

The Satmala Hills, the Ajanta Range and the Mahadeo Hills, on the south and east by the Eastern Ghats and on the west by the Western Ghats, bound the Godavari basin on the north. The Godavari is the largest river of the Peninsular India, inspite of its massive catchment area; the discharge is not very impressive because of moderate annual average rainfall in the basin. Its four important tributaries are the Manjira, the Pranhita, the Indravati and the Sabari. The wastewater generation from domestic (both rural and urban) and the industrial sector are the main sources of pollution in the river basin.

Amongst the five states Orissa State is least industrialized followed by Chhatisgarh and Karnataka, with Maharashtra having the high urban industrial pockets. Most of the industrial activities are centred mainly at Aurangabad & Nasik in Maharashtra, East & West Godavari Distt. in Andhra Pradesh. Sugar and distillery units are large in number in Maharashtra followed by pharmaceuticals, leather, pulp and paper and pesticide units. In Andhra Pradesh sugar and distillery units are large in number followed by Pulp & Paper and fertilizer industries. The above-mentioned industries are massive water consuming by nature and the deterioration in water quality in the river cannot be ruled out particularly from Nashik to Nanded in Maharashtra and at Baster, in Chattisgarh and Burganpad in Andhra Pradesh.

The important urban centers in this basin are Nagpur, Ambejogai, Ballarpur, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chalisgaon, Hinganghat, Hingoli, Manmad Nandurbar Osmandabad Parli Pusad Shirampur Udgir Latur Kamptee Ahmadnagar Parbhani Aurangabad Wardha Bid Nashik Chandrapur Jalna Nanded Yavatmal, Amalner and Gondiya in Maharashtra; Jagdalpur in Chhatisgarh, Chiklikalan Parasia, Chindwara Seoni Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh, Rajahmundry Nizamabad Ramagundam Eluru Warangal Khammam Kothagudem Karimnagar Bhimavaram Kakinada Adilabad, Bellampalle Bodhan Jagtial Kagaznagar Mancherla Mandamarri Narsapur Nirmal Palacole Palwancha Sangareddy Siddipet Siricilla Tadepalligudem and Tanuku in Andhra Pradesh; Bidar in Karnataka; and Jeypur in Orissa

## **14.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Godavari Basin**

The water quality monitoring of the river Godavari are being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Boards of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa at 48 locations. The monitoring locations are on main stream of river Godavari (22) and tributaries Manjeera(3), Maner(2), Nira(1), Wainganga(8), Kolar(1), Kanhan(3), Purna(2), Indravati(2), Shankhni(1) and Wardha (3). The ranges of water quality observed in Godavari basin with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

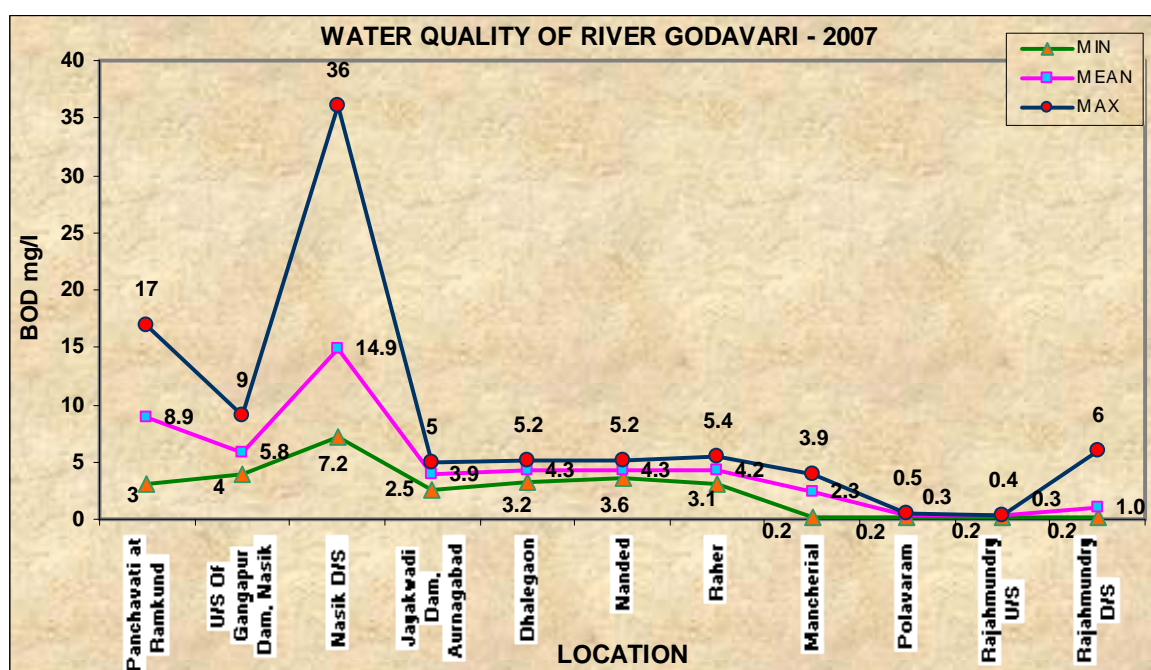
### **14.2.1 Water Quality of River Godavari**

The river Godavari from downstream of Nashik to Nanded and Nanded city limits in Maharashtra and upstream of Bhadrachalam at Mancherla and Ramgundam in A.P. have been identified as the polluted river stretches. The major sources of pollution in the polluted stretches are from domestic and industrial wastewater generated from the Nashik and Nanded cities in Maharashtra and Mancherla, Ramgundam and Bhadrachalam cities in Andhra Pradesh. Depletion of dissolved oxygen has been reported due to addition of high organic load into the river besides bacteriological pollution has also been reported. To maintain the desired water quality uses of the Godavari River in these stretches, the municipalities need to treat their wastewater and the

industries to install effluent treatment plants (ETP) before discharging into the rivers for sustaining the desired level of water quality.

The water quality of river Godavari indicates that the DO value ranges from 3.2-12 mg/l. The minimum value of 3.2 mg/l of DO is observed at Nasik D/s in Maharashtra. The BOD values ranges from 0.2-36 mg/l and the higher values are observed at Nasik downstream (36 mg/l), Panchavati at Ramkund (17 mg/l) and U/s of Gangapur Dam at Nasik (9 mg/l) in Maharashtra. The Faecal Coliforms ranges from Nil-2200 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliform ranges from 5-36,000 MPN/100 ml. The maximum number of Total Coliform is observed at Rajahmundry D/s in Andhra Pradesh which can be attributed to the proximity of large city. Water quality of Godavari is presented in Annexure-I Table 14.1. The water quality status of river Godavari with respect to BOD is presented in Figure 14.1.

**Figure 14.1: Water Quality of River Godavari**



**14.2.2 Water Quality in tributaries streams Indravati, Shankni, Manjra, Maner, Wardha, Wainganga, Kolar, Kanhan, Purna and Nira**

The Water Quality of tributaries streams Indravati, Shankni, Manjra, Maner, Wardha, Wainganga, Kolar, Kanhan, Purna and Nira indicates that except BOD other parameters like pH, DO, Conductivity, Fecal Coliform and Total Coliform are meeting the desired water quality criteria. The DO ranges from 2.9-10.5 mg/l, the lower values of DO are found in Maner at Warangal U/s in Andhra Pradesh.

BOD ranges from 0-18 mg/l. The higher values of BOD than the desired criteria are observed in Manjira river near Ganapathi Sugars, Medak Dist (18.0 mg/l), Nira at Pulgaon Cotton Mill, Wardha (11.5 mg/l), Kolar before confluence to Kanhan at Kamptee (9.6 mg/l), Wainganga at Ashti (9.2 mg/l),

Kanhan D/s of Nagpur (9.0 mg/l), Wainganga after confluence with Kanhan (8.5 mg/l), River Wardha at Rajura Bridge and Purna at Dupeshwar (6.9 mg/l).

The Total Coliform number ranges from 7-2500 MPN/100ml, whereas the Faecal Coliform is observed from Nil-900 MPN/100ml. The water quality status of tributaries streams Indravati, Shankni, Manjra, Maner, Wardha, Wainganga, Kolar, Kanhan, Purna, Nira is given in Annexure-I Table 14.2.

## CHAPTER XV

### Water Quality of Rivers in Krishna Basin

#### 15.1 Krishna River System



The Krishna basin extends over an area of 2, 58,948 sq km which is nearly 8% of the total geographical area of the country. Lying in the Deccan plateau, it covers large areas in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. All the major tributaries draining the base of the triangle fall into the river in the upper two-thirds of its length. The Krishna rises in the Western Ghats at an altitude of 1,337 meter just north of Mahabaleshwar, about 64 km from the Arabian Sea and flows from west to east through the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to join the Bay of Bengal. The total length of the river from the source to its outfall into the sea is about 1,400 km. Together with its tributaries, the river drains about 708 km of the Western Ghats which is its chief source of supply. The Krishna is the third longest river within India, yet it has a rather poor water wealth because of fairly low rainfall in the basin. The river has two large tributaries - the Bhima and the Tungbhadra and four smaller tributaries - the Ghataprabha, the Malprabha the Musi and the Muneru. The river basin survey report communicates that the most populous cities in the basin are Hyderabad Agglomeration in A.P. Pune



agglomeration in Maharashtra and Bhadravati complex in Karnataka. Bhadravati in Karnataka and Patancheru- Bolaram in Andhra Pradesh are the critically polluted areas identified in the basin area of Krishna. For Bhadravati the major source of water pollution is the wastewater generated from industries besides the untreated sewage of the town, which is being discharged into Bhadra. It is suggested that sewage treatment plant may be provided for the sewage of the town and ETPs of the existing industries need modifications to comply with prescribed standards for restoration of water quality of the Bhadra river. In the Patancheru - Bolaram area in Andhra Pradesh the effluent generated by industries is the main sources of water pollution in the rivers Manpera and Nakkvagu. Industries are polluting ground water in the region.

The basin area of Krishna is covering the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka. The important urban centres in Andhra Pradesh are Guntakal, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Gudivada, Tenali, Machilipatnam, Vijayawada, Adoni, Mahaboob-Nagar, Bapatla, Chilakaluripet, Gudur, Kavali, Miryalguda, Nalgonda, Suryapet, Yemmiganur, Chikmagalur, Gangawati, Gokak, Harihar, Nipani, Rabkavi-Banhatti, Ranibennur, Shahabad; in Karnataka are Gadag-betagiri, Raichur, Hubli-Dharwad, Shimoga, Bijapur, Bellary, Gulbarga, Bhadravati, Hosepet, Davangere, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Bagalkot; and in Maharashtra are Karad, Pandharpur, Panvel, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Pune, Ichalkaranji, Sangli and Barshi.

## **15.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Krishna Basin**

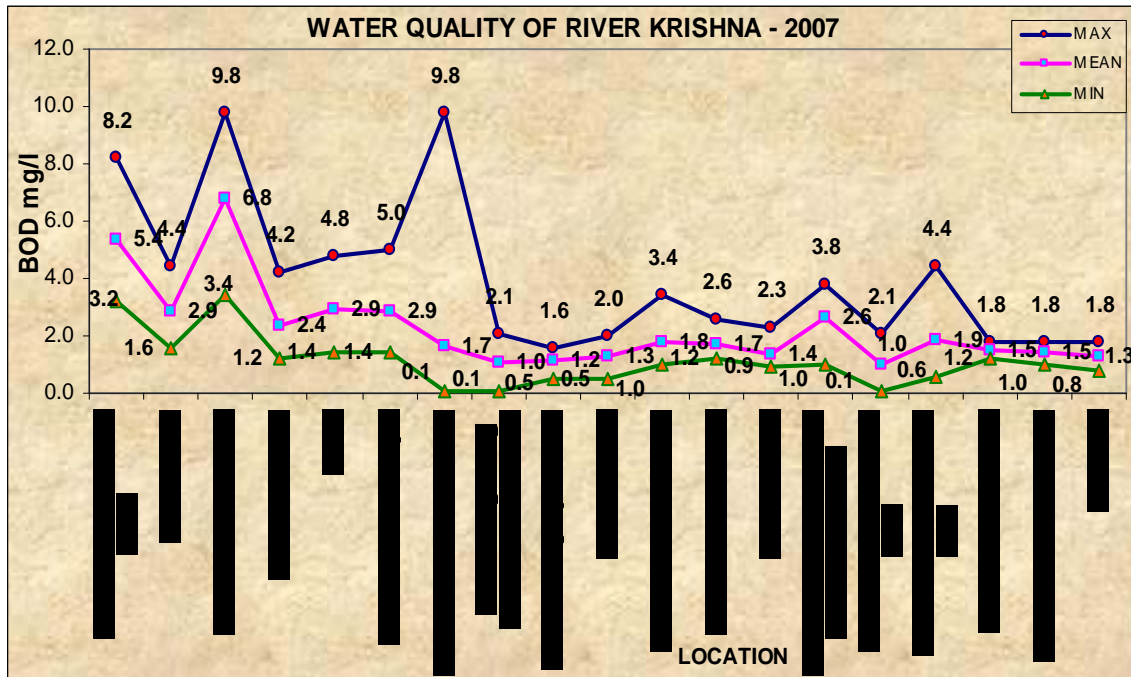
The water quality monitoring of the river Krishna are being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Boards of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh at 68 locations. The monitoring locations are on mainstream of river Krishna (22) and tributaries Bhadra (3), Bhima (10), Ghataprabha (2), Malprabha (3), Muneru (1), Musi (2), Nira (2), Paleru (1), Tunga (1), Tungabhadra (6), Panchganga (4), Kagina(1), Chandrabhaga (2) and Koyna(1), Mula(2), Mutha(1), Mula-Mutha(1), Venna(1), Pawana(1), Indrayani(1). The ranges of water quality observed in river Krishna and its tributaries with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **15.2.1 Water Quality of River Krishna**

The water quality of river Krishna indicates that pH, Conductivity and DO are largely meeting the water quality criteria at all the locations however DO does not meet the desired limits at upstream of Ugarkhurd Barrage (3.0 mg/l) in Karnataka, at Sangli (3.2 mg/l) in Maharashtra, at Kurundwad in Kolhapur (3.8 mg/l) in Maharashtra and at Vedadri, Guntur (3.8mg/l) in A.P. and conductivity does not meet the desired limits at Hamsala Deevi, Guntur Dist. (23,400  $\mu$ mhos/cm) and at Sangli (3166  $\mu$ mhos/cm). The BOD ranges from 0.1 to 9.8 mg/l. The maximum value of BOD (9.8mg/l) is observed at Krishna Bridge, Karad in Maharashtra and U/s of Ugarkhurd Barrage in Karnataka. Other locations having high BOD are at Mahabaleshwar Dhom dam near

Koina dam (8.2 mg/l), Rajapur Weir (4.4 mg/l), at Kurunwad in Kolhapur (5.0 mg/l), at Sangli (4.8 mg/l) in Maharashtra and at Hamsala Devi, Guntur (4.4 mg/l), in Andhra Pradesh. The Faecal Coliform ranges from 0–1600 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliforms ranges from 0–71,600 MPN/100ml. The maximum count of TC is observed in river Krishna at Sangameshwaram, A/c with Tungabhadra in A.P. The water quality status of river Krishna is given in Annexure-I Table 15.1. The water quality status of mainstream Krishna with respect to BOD is given in Figure 15.1.

**Figure 15.1: Water Quality of River Krishna**



**15.2.2 Water quality of tributary streams Panchganga and Bhima**

The water quality of tributary streams Panchganga and Bhima indicates that pH ranges from 6.3-8.8. The conductivity ranges from 73 to 4515  $\mu$ mhos/cm. The higher values of conductivity are observed in River Bhima at Narsinghpur D/s after confluence with River Nira (4515  $\mu$ mhos/cm) in Maharashtra. DO vary from 1.7 to 7.6 mg/l. The minimum value of DO is observed in river Bhima (1.7 mg/l) downstream of Bundgarden at Pune in Maharashtra. The BOD value ranges from 1.0 to 28.6 mg/l. The maximum value of BOD (28.6 mg/l) is observed in river Bhima downstream of Bundgarden at Pune. The other locations Bhima at Pargaon after confluence with Mula- Martha ( 16.8 mg/l), Bhima at Pune U/s Vithalwadi (16.4 mg/l), Bhima at Narsinghpur D/S after confluence with river Nira (10.4 mg/l), Bhima at Takli (10.4 mg/l), Bhima after confluence with daunt (8.8 mg/l), Panchganga D/s of Kolhapur town (6.4 mg/l), Panchganga at Ichalkaranji ( 3.6 mg/l) in Maharashtra; and river Bhima at D/s of Road Bridge at Gangapur village (3.4 mg/l) in Karnataka, are potentially polluted locations having higher BOD levels. The Faecal Coliforms range from 0–1600 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliform number ranges from 10-1700 MPN/100ml. The maximum number of Total

Coliform (1700 MPN/100ml) and Faecal Coliform (1600 MPN/100ml) is observed at Bhima at d/s of Bridge near Yadgir in Karnataka. The water quality of tributaries streams Panchganga and Bhima during the year is given in Annexure-I Table.15.2.

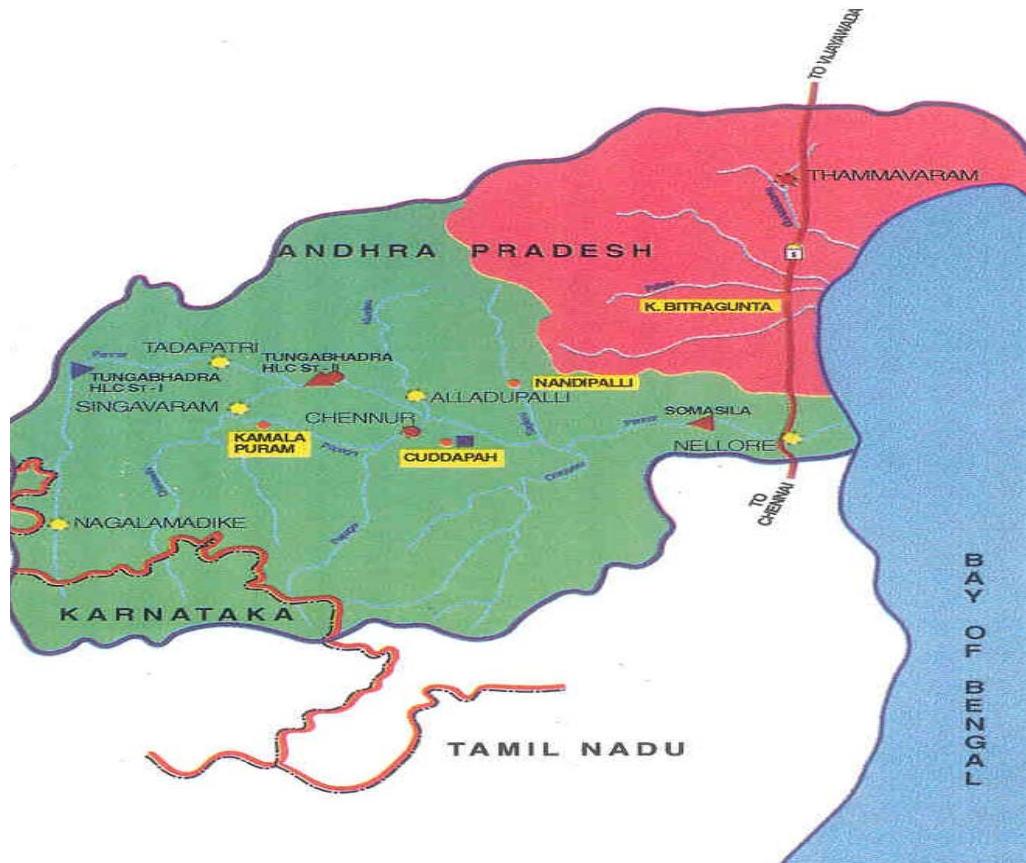
### **15.2.3 Water quality of tributary streams Chandrabhaga, Kagina, Ghatprabha, Malprabha, Nira, Tungbhadra, Tunga, Bhadra, Musi, Palleru, and Muneru**

The water quality of tributary streams Chandrabhaga, Kagina, Ghatprabha, Malprabha, Tungbhadra, Tunga, Bhadra, Musi, Palleru, and Muneru indicates that pH ranges from 6.2- 9.7. The conductivity ranges from 48 to 1586  $\mu$ mhos/cm. The higher values of conductivity are observed in river Tunghabhadra at Kurnool U/s, Bavapuram (1586  $\mu$ mhos/cm) in Andhra Pradesh. DO vary from 4.0- 10.0 mg/l. The minimum value of DO is observed in river Palleru (4.0 mg/l) before confluence with Krishna, Jaggayyapet in Andhra Pradesh. The BOD value ranges from 0.2 to 51 mg/l. The maximum value of BOD (51 mg/l) is observed in river Musi downstream at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. The other locations on river Bhadra at downstream of Bhadravathi (22.5 mg/l), River Tunghabhadra at honnali Bridge (16.5 mg/l), Tungha at downstream of Shimoga Town (13.5 mg/l), Bhadra at downstream of KIOCL Road Bridge near Holehunnur (13.5 mg/l) in Karnataka; Chandrabhaga downstream of Pandharpur Town(10.2 mg/l), Chandrabhaga upstream of Pandharpur Town (9.6 mg/l) in Andhra Pradesh; Nira at Sarole bridge on Pune-Bangalore Highway( 9.6 mg/l) in Maharashtra, Tunghabhadra at Haralahalli Bridge (6.0 mg/l), Tunghabhadra at Ullanur (3.8 mg/l) in Karnataka, and Tunghabhadra at Mantralayam, Kurnool Dist. ( 3.3 mg/l) in Andhra Pradesh; are potentially polluted locations having higher BOD levels. The Faecal Coliforms range from 0–1600 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliform number ranges from 27-9000 MPN/100ml. The maximum number of Total Coliform (9000 MPN/100ml) and Faecal Coliform ( 1600 MPN/100ml) is observed at Tunghabhadra at Mantralayam, Kurnool Dist. in Andhra Pradesh and Tunghabhadra at Ullanur in Karnataka respectively. The water quality of tributaries streams of river Krishna during the year is given in Annexure-I Table.15.3.

## CHAPTER XVI

### Water Quality of Rivers in Penneru Basin

#### 16.1 Penneru River System



The Penneru basin extends over an area of 55,213 sq km. Located in Peninsular India, it covers areas in the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The total length of the river from the head to its outfall into the sea is 597 km of which about 61 km are in Karnataka and the balance of 536 km is in Andhra Pradesh.

The principal tributaries of the river are the Jayamangali, the Kunderu and the Sagilery from the left and the Chitravati, the Papagni and the Cheyyeru from the right.

The Penneru river has the lowest average flow, due to low annual average rainfall. The meagre water wealth of the basin has been utilized only for limited irrigational use, and additional support had to be obtained from the adjoining R.Krishna through the Kurnool-Cuddapah (K.C.) and Tungabhadra canals. The Penneru and its tributaries do not have enough flow to support direct abstraction for larger towns so; infiltration-wells are used for most of the riverside towns. Only Nandyal town abstracts from the K.C. canal.

Major industries situated on the banks of the Penneru river are Paper Mills, Straw Board and Sugar industry. The pollution abatement measures like sewage treatment plants for treating municipal wastewater and effluent treatment plants for industries should be established so that indiscriminate discharge of raw effluent directly into the river body shall not interfere with the designated best uses of the river Penneru.

The basin area of Penneru is covering the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The important urban centres in Andhra Pradesh are Proddatur, Hindupur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Nandyal, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Rayachoti and Tadipatri.

## **16.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Penneru Basin**

The water quality monitoring of the river Penneru are being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Board of Andhra Pradesh at 5 locations. The monitoring locations are on mainstream of river Penneru (5). The ranges of water quality observed in Penneru Basin with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **16.2.1 Water Quality of River Penneru**

The water quality observed at four locations on Penneru River indicates that pH, Conductivity and BOD are meeting the desired water quality criteria at all locations. DO observe in the range of 2.8-7.8 mg/l, whereas the BOD varies from 0.5-3.0 mg/l. The Total Coliform number varies from 14-5000 MPN/100ml. However, the lower values of DO are observed at all locations. The conductivity of river water ranges from 250-1916  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . The water quality status of the river Penneru is given in Annexure-I Table 16.1.

## CHAPTER XVII

### Water Quality of Rivers in Cauvery Basin

#### 17.1 Cauvery River System



The Cauvery Basin extends over an area of 87,900 sq km in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The total length of the river from the head to its outfall into the sea is 800 km of which about 320 km are in Karnataka 416 km in Tamil Nadu and the remaining length of 64 km forms the common boundary between the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

The important tributaries, which join the Cauvery within the Karnataka State, are the Harangi, the Hemavati, the Shimsha and the Arkavati on the north (left bank) and the Lakshmantirtha, the Kabani or Kapila and the Suvarnavati on the south (right bank). In the south (right bank), they are the Bhavani, the Noyil and the Amaravati. The delta of Kaveri is so matured that the main river Kaveri has virtually lost its link with the sea, while Coleroon, the main distributaries, bears the brunt of the burden of flow. Like other rivers of South India, the Kaveri too has a rather limited water wealth because of moderate to low rainfall in the basin.

The basin area of Cauvery is covering the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, The important urban centres in these states are Tumkur, Mandya, Mangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Bangalore, Channapatna, Dod, Ballapur, Ramanagaram, in Karnataka; Karaikal in Pondichery; Valparai, Tamilnadu, Pollachi, Coimbatore, Erode, Thanjavur, Karur, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Kumbakonam, Bhavani, Chidambaram, Coonoor, Devershola, Mannargudi, Mayiladuthurai, Mettupalaiyam Nagappattinam, Pattukkottai, Pudukkottai, Tiruchengodu, Udthagamandalam, Udumalaipettai, Villupum in Tamil Nadu. Industrial activity is also high in this basin, particularly in the Bangalore area (Karnataka) and the towns Mettur and Coimbatore in the Tamil Nadu State,

followed by the districts of Mysore and Mandya in Karnataka and Periyar and Salem in Tamil Nadu.

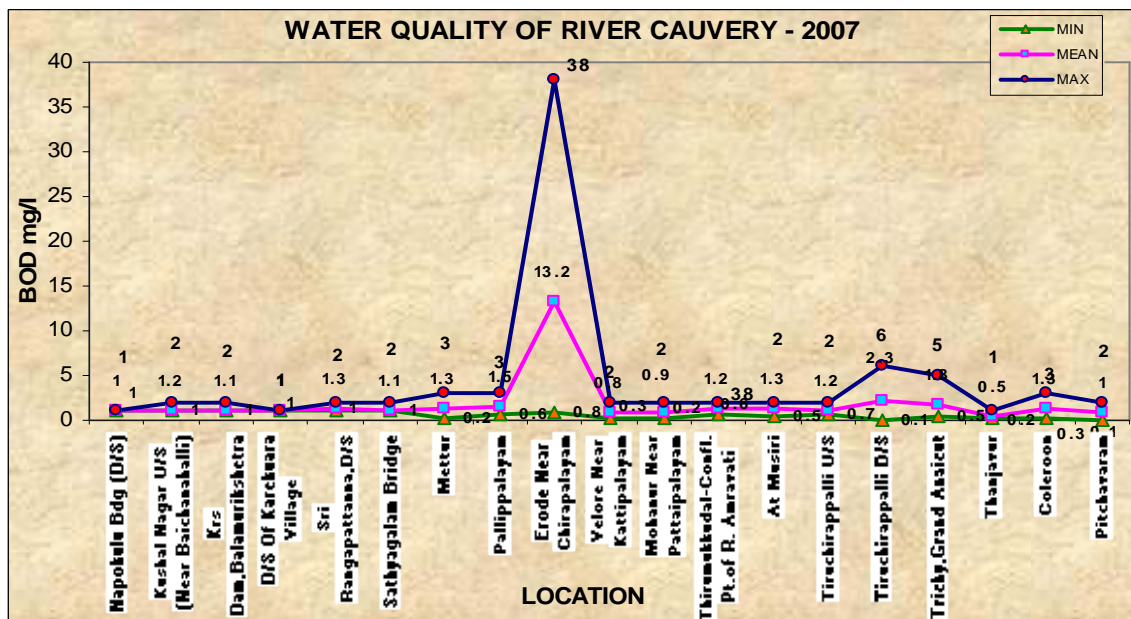
## 17.2 Water Quality Monitoring in Cauvery Basin

The water quality monitoring of the river Cauvery is being done in the basin by the State Pollution Control Board Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala at 36 locations. The monitoring locations are on mainstream of river Cauvery (20) and on tributaries are- Arkavati (1), Amravati (1), Bhawani (5), Kabini (4), Laxmantirtha (1), Shimsa (2), Hemavati (1) and Yagichi (1). The ranges of water quality observed in Cauvery basin with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, COD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### 17.2.1 Water Quality of River Cauvery

The Water Quality of Cauvery river at twenty locations indicates that DO is in the range of Nil-14.0 mg/l and the minimum value is observed at Erode near Chirapalayam in Tamil Nadu. The water quality of Cauvery river is meeting the desired water quality criteria at all locations in respect of conductivity, pH, Total Coliform bacteria and BOD except at Coleroon, Erode near Chirapalayam and Pitchavaram in Tamil Nadu. Conductivity in the river varies from 28-56,500  $\mu$ mhos/cm. The high values of Conductivity are observed in at Coleroon (56,500  $\mu$ mhos/cm) and Pitchavaram (55,500  $\mu$ mhos/cm). The water quality of river Cauvery is presented in Annexure-I Table 17.1. The water quality status of river Cauveri with respect to BOD is given in Figure 17.1.

Figure 17.1: Water Quality of River Cauvery



### **17.2.2 Water Quality of tributary streams Yagachi, Hemavati, Shimsa, Arkavati, Lakshmantirtha, Kabbani, Bhavani and Amravati**

The water quality of tributary streams Yagachi, Hemavati, Shimsa, Arkavati, Lakshmantirtha, Kabbani, Bhavani and Amravati indicate that pH, Conductivity, DO and BOD is meeting the water quality criteria at all the locations except in Lakshmantirtha at D/s of Hunsur Town in Karnataka where the concentration of DO is observed as nil and BOD 10.0 mg/l. The Faecal Coliforms ranges from 12-3300 MPN/100ml whereas the Total Coliforms ranges from 40-22,000 MPN/100ml. The Total Coliforms are observed higher than the desired criteria in River Bhavani at Bhavani in Tamilnadu, followed by Bhavani at Bhavani Sagar, Bhavani at Sirumugai in Tamilnadu. The water quality of tributaries of river Cauvery is given in Annexure-I Table 17.2



## CHAPTER XVIII

### Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers, Canals and Creeks

#### 18.1 Medium and Minor River System

The rivers and streams having catchment area less than 20,000 square kilometres are categorized as medium and minor rivers. There are 99 medium and minor rivers in India. The medium and minor rivers are mainly confined to the coastal tract of India and are flowing in the State's of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab; and Union Territory of Chandigarh and Daman and Diu.

#### 18.2 Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Gujarat & Daman

The water quality monitoring of river Damanganga, Baleshwar Khadi, Purna, Kaveri, Dhadar, Ambika, Kolak, Amlakheri and Mindhola in Gujarat & Daman is carried out by the State Pollution Control Boards at 12 locations. In River Damanganga DO varies from 3.1 mg/l to 7.2 mg/l and BOD observed in the range of 0.3 mg/l to 16 mg/l. The level of BOD observed in river Amlakhadi in the range of 73 to 522 mg/l after confluence of wastewater from Ankleshwar. The level of BOD observed in river Kolak (max. 19 mg/l), Baleshwar (max. 4.7 mg/l), River Purna (max. 3.9 mg/l), river Kaveri (max. 3.6 mg/l), River Dhadar (max. 6.3 mg/l), Mindhola (max. 5.3 mg/l) and Ambika (max. 4.7 mg/l) does not meet the water quality criteria. The Conductivity is found very high in river Kolak at railway bridge in Vapi (29,920  $\mu$ hos/cm), Damanganga at Kachigaon D/s (20,360  $\mu$ hos/cm), River Kolak at Patalia Bridge (14,426  $\mu$ hos/cm), river Kaveri on bridge at Billimora in Valsad road (14,111  $\mu$ hos/cm) and Amlakhadi after confluence of wastewater from Ankleshwar (5414  $\mu$ hos/cm). The Total Coliform observed higher than the desired criteria in River Mindhola at state Highway Bridge, Sachin (1,10,000 MPN/100ml), River Purna on bridge at Surat-Navsari Highway & Baleshwar Khadi at N.H. No. 8 (36,000 MPN/100ml), River Kaveri at Bilimora-Valsad road (24,000 MPN/100ml) and Ambika at Bilimora (21,000 MPN/100ml). The Faecal Coliform is found very high in River Mindhola at State Highway Bridge, Sachin (46,000 MPN/100ml), Baleshwar Khadi at N.H. No. 8 & River Purna on bridge at Surat-Navsari Highway (24,000 MPN/100ml), river Kaveri on bridge at Billimora in Valsad road (15,000 MPN/100ml) and Ambika at Bilimora (15,000 MPN/100ml). The water quality status of rivers in Gujarat is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.1.

#### 18.3 Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Goa and Maharashtra

The State Pollution Control Board of Goa carries out the water quality monitoring of river Zuari, Mandovi, Kalna, Valvant, Madai, Khandepar, Talpona and Assonora. The water quality of all the mentioned rivers in Goa is

meeting the desired water quality criteria in respect of DO, Conductivity, pH at most of the locations except Conductivity in river Zuari at D/s of Point where Kumbarjria canal joins (2609  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Mandovi at Tonca (2821  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and river Zuari at Panchawadi (1005  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ). Total Coliform and BOD is not meeting the desired water quality criteria at all the location except in River Madai at Dabos-Valpoi.

The water quality monitoring of river Ulhas, Bhatsa, Kalu, Patalganga and Kundalika is carried out by the State Pollution Control Board of Maharashtra. All the Rivers are meeting the desired water quality criteria in respect of DO, pH, Conductivity and Total Coliform except Conductivity in River Kalu at Atale village (1269  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ). BOD observed in the range of 3.0 mg/l to 7.5 mg/l and the higher levels are observed in river Kalu at Atale village (max. 7.5 mg/l), river Ulhas at U/s of NRC Bund at Mohane (max. 6.0 mg/l), river Ulhas at U/s of Badlapur, Patalganga at Shilphata & near intake of MIDC Water works, Kundalika at Roha city (max. 5.0 mg/l) and Bhatsa at D/s of Pise Dam (max. 4.2 mg/l). The number of Total Coliform are meeting the criteria limit at all the locations. The water quality status of rivers in Goa and Maharashtra is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.2.

#### **18.4 Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Kerala**

The water quality monitoring of river Periyar, Chaliyar, Kallada, Muvattapuzha, Chalakudy, Karmana, Pamba, Meenachil, Manimala, Achenkoil, Vamanapuram, Amaravila, Ayur, Thirurangady, Kuttiyady, Valayum, Kuppam, Hosdurg, Kakkadavu, Padiyathadka & Irupanam in Kerala is carried out by the State Pollution Control Board of Kerala at 28 locations. The DO does not meet the criteria in river Karmana at Moonnattumukku (0.0 mg/l), Irupanam (2.2 mg/l), Manimala at Kalloopara (0.6 mg/l), Periyar near Always-Eloor (2.7 mg/l) and Pamba Down (3.7 mg/l). BOD varies from 0.1 mg/l to 13.2 mg/l. All the monitoring locations in Kerala on Medium and Minor River are having 3 mg/l BOD or less except Karmana at Moonnattumukku (13.2 mg/l), Amaravila (3.5 mg/l), Irupanam (3.6 mg/l) and Muvattapuzha (3.6 mg/l) that indicates about the relatively low level of concentration of organic matter in water bodies. The Total and Faecal Coliform numbers were observed in the range of 40-39,000 MPN/100ml and Nil-31,000 MPN/100ml with maximum at Karmana at Moonnattumukku. The conductivity observed high in river Hosdurg (37,600  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Chaliyar at Chungapally (36,000  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Kuppam at Thaliparamba (34,300  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Karmana at Moonnattumukku (9300  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Periyar at Always (4000  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and Irupanam (3100  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) due to estuarine zone of these rivers on these locations. The water quality status of rivers in Kerala is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.3.

#### **18.5 Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tamilnadu and Karnataka**

The water quality monitoring of river Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Arasalar, Tambiraparani, Palar, Nethravati, Kumardhara and Kali in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tamilnadu and Karnataka respectively is carried out by

the respective State Pollution Control Boards. The pH, Conductivity and DO is meeting the criteria all locations except conductivity in river Rushikulya at Ganjam D/s (42,900  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) in Orissa. BOD varies from 0.0-7.0 mg/l. BOD observed more than criteria limit in Arasalar, Karaikal Region (7.0 mg/l) in Pondicherry; Tambiraparani at Rail Bridge near Ambasanudam (6.0 mg/l), Tambiraparani at Arumuganeri (4.7 mg/l), Palar at Vaniyambadi Water Supply Headworks (4.0 mg/l), Tambiraparani at Murappanadu (3.4 mg/l), Tambiraparani at Tirunelveli Collectorate (3.3 mg/l) in Tamilnadu. The Total and Faecal Coliform are observed in the range of 2-35,000 MPN/100ml and Nil-2600 MPN/100 ml respectively. The critical location with respect to Coliform levels is river Nagavalli at Thotapalli Regulator in Andhra Pradesh. The water quality status of rivers in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tamilnadu and Karnataka is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.4.

### **18.6 Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Rajasthan**

The water quality monitoring of river Ghaggar, Markanda, Kala Amb, Sukhana, Kodra Dam, N-Choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna Choe in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan is carried out by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. In river Ghaggar DO varies from 1-8 mg/l. The low value of DO observed at road bridge Sirsa, Debwali road (1.0 mg/l) and at Chandrapur Syphon (3.0 mg/l) in Haryana. BOD observed in the range of 0.8 mg/l to 81 mg/l. All the locations in river Ghaggar are grossly polluted. Locations having very high BOD in River Ghaggar are ottu weir (81 mg/l), at road Brdg. Sirsa, Debwali road (68 mg/l), GH-2 at Chandrapur Syphon (42 mg/l) in Haryana; D/s Sardulgarh(20 mg/l), U/s of Sardulgarh and U/s Dhakansu Nallah(18 mg/l), at D/s of Jharmal nadi (16mg/l), at Moonak (14 mg/l ), 100m D/s after confluence with river Saraswati, Patiala and near Bankarpur, Dera Bassi (12 mg/l), at Ratanheri D/s of Patiala Nadi after confluence (10 mg/l), D/s of Chhatbir (4.8 mg/l), U/s of Jharmal nadi (4.2 mg/l) and at Mubarakpur Rest House (Patiala) (3.4 mg/l) in Punjab. The number of Total and Faecal Coliform were in the range of 7-35,00,000 MPN/100ml and 3-2,30,000 MPN/100ml respectively. The river is grossly polluted at majority of monitoring locations due to the discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. The water quality of tributary stream Markanda at D/s of Kala Amb indicates that the river is grossly polluted due to effluent discharge from Ruchira Paper Mills. The BOD in River Markanda ranges from 0.2 to 218 mg/l and conductivity from 128 to 4260  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . River Sukhana does not meet the criteria limit as the BOD is in the range of 6.8-36 mg/l. The water quality of river Kodra is meeting water quality criteria in respect of all parameters except BOD. The tributary streams N-Choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna Choe are having high concentration of BOD which is in the range of 49-50 mg/l. The water quality status of medium and minor rivers in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.5.

## **18.7 Water Quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura**

The water quality monitoring of river Imphal, Kiyamgio, Minuthong, Iril, Lilong, Tlawing, Tuirial, Umtrew, Kharkhla, Myntdu, Ganol, Khuga, Khujairok, Simsang, Gumti, Nambul, Haora and Sekmai in the states Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura is carried out by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. The DO meets the criteria at all the locations except in River Ganol, Tura (1.4 mg/l), River Simsang, William Nagar (2.0 mg/l) in Meghalaya; Hump Bridge (2.1 mg/l) and Heirangoithong (3.1 mg/l), Imphal at Mahabali (3.4 mg/l) and Koirengi (3.9 mg/l), Khuga River, Churachandpur Dist. (3.8 mg/l) in Manipur; Gumti at D/s South Tripura (3.7 mg/l) and Sekmai river, Kakching (3.2 mg/l) in Tripura. The pH is meeting the desired criteria at all the locations except at Kharkhla near Sutanga Khlieriat, Jaintia Hills District in Meghalaya, where it observed in acidic range (2.90). BOD varies from 0.1 to 14.6 mg/l. The locations having high BOD are river Nambul at Hump Bridge (14.6 mg/l) and at Heirangoithong (12 mg/l) in Manipur; River Umtrew at Byrnihat East (7.7 mg/l), at Kharkhla near Sutnga Khlieriat, Jaintia Hills Dt. (7.0 mg/l) in Meghalaya; Haora River Chandrapur, Agartala D/s (3.9 mg/l) in Tripura and Imphal River at Minuthong (3.3 mg/l) in Manipur. River Tlawing and Tuirial in Mizoram are meeting the water quality criteria in respect of pH, DO and BOD at all monitoring locations. The Total and Faecal Coliform are meeting the criteria at all the locations on the rivers monitored in North Eastern States. The water quality of Medium and Minor Rivers in Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.6.

## **18.8 Water Quality of Creeks and Canals**

The monitoring locations on creeks are one each on Thane, Mahim and Bassein in the vicinity of Mumbai, Maharashtra. Gurgaon Canal, Western Yamuna Canal and Katakha Canal are monitored in Haryana and Tripura.

### **18.8.1 Water Quality of Creeks**

The water quality of the creeks Thane, Mahim and Bassein, with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC), Faecal Coliform (FC), Nitrite, Nitrate and Ammonical Nitrogen are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year. DO varies from 1.1 mg/l to 5.8 mg/l. BOD observed in the range of 7.8 mg/l to 19 mg/l and however the maximum value was observed in Mahim Creek at Mahim Bay. Conductivity is observed very high due to marine water insurgence and it ranges from 16,000–61,250  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . The Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) concentrations are in the range of 0.60 – 3.40 mg/l. The highest concentration of Nitrate (3.40 mg/l) is observed in Mahim Creek. The number of Total and Faecal Coliform are meeting the criteria limit due to proximity of monitoring locations to sea. The water quality status of the creeks Thane, Mahim and Bassein is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.7.

### **18.8.2 Water Quality of Canals**

The water quality of Western Yamuna Canal and Katakhal (Agartala) Canal with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC), Faecal Coliform (FC), Nitrite, Nitrate and Ammonical Nitrogen are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation of the canals throughout the year. In Western Yamuna Canal DO vary from 0.2 mg/l to 6.8 mg/l and BOD observed in the range of 0.6 mg/l to 396 mg/l with maximum at Damla (Yamuna Nagar) on Western Yamuna Canal 100 m D/s after receiving Industrial & Municipal Sewage. The Total and Faecal Coliform observed at Haiderpur Water Works does not meet the criteria as the value of Total Coliform varies from 11,000–5,20,000 MPN/100ml and Faecal Coliform from 7500–19,000 MPN/100ml.

Katakhal Canal in Tripura does not meet the water quality criteria. The maximum DO observed in Katakhal Canal in Tripura is 6.11 mg/l and BOD is 12.2 mg/l, however Total Coliform is meeting the criteria. The water quality status of canals is presented in Annexure-I Table 18.7.

## CHAPTER XIX

### Water Quality of Lakes, Tanks and Ponds

#### 19.1 Lantic Water Bodies

Lakes in India spread over an area of about 7.2 Lakh hectares. There are very few lakes in India, and among them most are quite shallow and none of any considerable size. In the hilly regions, there is abundance of lakes. Lakes are an integral part of a drainage basin and landlocked body of water with a horizontal surface water level.

The Lakes being monitored are Hussainsagar (1), Saroornagar (1), Himayatsagar (1), Pulicate (1), Salaulim (1), Kankoria (1), Chandola (1), Ajwah (1), Sursagar (1), Brahamsarovar (1), Sukhna (2), Govindsagar (1), Pongdam (1), Renuka (1), Wuller (1), Dal (1), Ulsoor (1), HebbalaValley (1), Oruvathikotta (1), Sasthamcotta (1), Ashthamudi (1), Paravur (1), Vembanad (1), Periyar (1), Kodumgallor (1), Kayamkula (1), Punnamadakayal (1), Pookotekayal (1), UpperLake (1), LowerLake (1), MultaiLake (1), Loktak (4), Umiam (1), Ward (1), Thadlaskena (1), Osteri (1), Bahour (1), Harike (2), Pichola (1), Udaisagar (1), Ramgarh Jaipur (1), Pushkar (1), Fatehsagar (1), Kalyana (1), Nakki (1), Udhagamadalam (1), Kodaikanal (1), Yercaud (1), Lakshminarayan Baridigh (1), Rudrasagar (1), Ramgarh-UttarPradesh (1), Naini (1), Rabindrasarovar (1), Nalsarovar (1), Bindusaraovar (1), Sahastrling Sarovar (1), Lakhota Talav (1), Narsimehta Talav (1), Nadiad city Lake (1), Ranjitnagar Talav (1) Ankleshwar reservoir(1), Dharoi dam(1), Kuwadava(1), Moticher lake(1), Mayem lake(1), Janunia talav(1), Yashwant sagar(1), Sirpur talav(1), Kali sindh reservoir(1), Periat tank(1), Shahpura (1), Madhav lake(1), Nagchun(1), Karwa dam(1), Khandari reservoir(1), Daloni Beel(1), Mer Beel(1), Govindgarh tank(1), Bilawali talav(1).

The tanks and ponds being monitoring are Dharamsagar(1), Bibinagar(1), Kistrapetreddy(1), Goysagar(1), Thol Tank (1), Gandigudem(1) and the ponds are Elangabeel System(1), Olpad, Village Pond, Olpad, Surat (1), Lakshadweep Pond near Juma Masjid (1), Bishnu Pushkar pukhuri(1), Bor Beel(1), Bor pukhuri(1), Botodriya pond(1), Chand dubi Beel(1), Deepar Beel(1), Dighali pukhuri(1), Dhudia talav(1), Baskandi pond(1), Galabeel(1), Ganga pukhuri(1), Gaurisagar(1), Gopur tank(1), Padum pukhuri(1), Hordai pukhuri(1), Jaipal pukhuri(1), Mahamaya mandir pukhuri(1), Rajadinia pukhuri(1), Raja pukhuri(1), Rajmaw pukhuri(1), Saranbeel(1), Sivasagar tank(1) and Subhagya kund(1). The number of monitoring locations on each lake is given in parenthesis.

#### 19.2 Lakes, Tanks and Ponds in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry and Goa.

The respective State Pollution Control Boards and PWD in Lakshadweep carry out the water quality monitoring of Lakes, Tanks and Pond in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and union territory of Pondicherry.

The ranges of water quality observed in these rivers with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year. DO varies from 0.0 mg/l to 10.0 mg/l. Lakes and Tanks having very low DO and does not meet the water quality criteria limits are Heballa Valley Lake, Mandya in Karnataka; Pulicate lake, Hussain Sagar lake and Saroornagar in A.P.; Ashthamudi Lake at Quilon and Kayamkulam in Kerala. and BOD observed in the range of 0.0 mg/l to 24 mg/l.

Lakes and Tanks with high conductivity and does not meet the water quality criteria are Pulicate lake, Kistareddypet Tank (Medak Dist.) and Gandigudem (Medak Dist.), in AP; Kayamkulam Lake, Oruvathilkotta Lake, Alappuzha lake, Ashthamudi Lake at Quilon, Paravur Lake, Kodungalloor, and Kochi (Oil Tanker Jetty) in Kerala.

Lakes and Tanks with high concentration of organic matter and does not comply to the standard limits for BOD are Saroornagar lake (24 mg/l), Hussain Sagar lake (16 mg/l), Dharmasagar Tank near Warangal (8 mg/l), Bibinagar Tank (4.8 mg/l) and Pulicate lake (4.8 mg/l) in AP; Heballa Valley Lake (18 mg/l) and Ulsoor lake (9 mg/l) in Karnataka; Bahour Lake (14 mg/l) and Osteri Lake (12 mg/l) in Pondicherry; Udhagamandalam lake (21 mg/l) and Kodai Kanal Lake (5.2 mg/l) in Tamil Nadu; Oruvathilkotta Lake (12.2 mg/l), Kayamkulam (5.0 mg/l), Alappuzha lake (4.5 mg/l) and Kochi (Oil Tanker Jetty) (3.7 mg/l) in Kerala.

The water quality of Lakes and tanks in respective states is meeting the water quality criteria with respect to Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform except in Oruva Thilkotta Lake in Kerala where TC was observed higher than the desired criteria (17800 MPN/100ml). The Ammonical Nitrogen (NH<sub>4</sub>-N) is observed in the range of 0.0-15.0 mg/l. The higher concentration is observed at Saroornagar (15.0 mg/l) and Bibinagar Tank (4.20 mg/l) in AP & Kodaikanal Lake (5.0 mg/l) and Udhagamandalam Lake (5.0 mg/l) in Tamil Nadu. The water quality status of Lakes and tanks in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Goa and union Territory of Pondicherry is presented in Annexure-I Table 19.1.

### **19.3 Lakes in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**

The water quality monitoring of Lakes, Tanks and Pond in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is carried out by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. The ranges of water quality observed in these Lakes with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year. DO varies from 1.0 mg/l to 12.8 mg/l with minimum at Kheta Talav, Nadiad (2.2 mg/l) and Kankori Lake at Ahemdabad (3.5 mg/l) in Gujarat; Udaisagar Lake at Udaipur (1.0 mg/l), Pushkar Lake (1.2 mg/l), Fateh Sagar Tank, Udaipur (2.8 mg/l), Nakki Lake, Mt. Abu (3.1 mg/l) and Pichola Lake at Udaipur (3.6 mg/l) in Rajasthan. Conductivity observed higher than the water quality criteria at Nalsarovar

Lake (Sanand), Dist.Ahmedabad (3670  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) in Gujarat. BOD observed in the range of 0.3 mg/l to 13.3 mg/l with maximum at Pushkar Lake (13.3 mg/l). Other Lakes and Tanks having high BOD and does not comply to the standard limits for BOD are Bindusarovar, Siddhpur (Dist.Patan) (12 mg/l), Sursagar Lake (11.1 mg/l), Thol Tank (Kalol) (Dist. Mehasana) (10 mg/l), Kheta Talav, Nadiad (8 mg/l), Narsimehta Talav- Junagadh (7.4 mg/l), Kankoria lake (6 mg/l), Nalsarovar Lake (5 mg/l), Lakhota Talav, Jamnagar (4.9 mg/l) and Olpad Village Pond (3.1 mg/l) in Gujarat; Udaisagar lake (10.8 mg/l), Nakki lake at Mt.Abu (6.1 mg/l), Kayalana Jheel at Jodhpur (4.1 mg/l) and Fateh Sagar Lake at Udaipur intake point of PHED (3.3 mg/l) in Rajasthan; Lower lake Bhopal (4.8 mg/l) in MP. The water quality of Lakes and tanks in respective states is meeting the water quality criteria with respect to Total Coliform except in Olpad village Pond, Nalsarovar Lake, Sahstraling Sarovar in Gujarat which is not complying with the criteria limit of Total Coliform. The water quality status of Lakes in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is presented in Annexure-I Table 19.2.

#### **19.4 Lakes in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal**

The water quality monitoring of Lakes, Tanks and Pond in Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is carried out by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. The ranges of water quality observed in these rivers with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year. All the lakes monitored are meeting the required level of water quality criteria in respect of DO, pH, TC and conductivity at most of the locations. DO vary from 0.2 mg/l to 9.8 mg/l. Lakes and Tanks having very low DO and does not meet the water quality criteria limits are Renuka Lake in HP and Naini Lake, Nainital in Uttranchal. BOD observed in the range of 0.2 mg/l to 5.2 mg/l. Lakes and Tanks having BOD more than criteria limit are Ramgarh Lake-U.P (5.2 mg/l), Rabindra Sarobar Lake-WB (4.8 mg/l) and Naini Lake, Nainital-UT (3.8 mg/l). The Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform varies from 9 -55,000 MPN/100ml and 0-35,000 MPN/100ml respectively. Lake having TC more than the desired criteria is Rabindra Sarobar Lake, WB (55,000 MPN/100ml). The water quality status of Lakes and tanks in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal is presented in Annexure-I Table 19.3.

#### **19.5 Lakes, Tanks and Ponds in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.**

The water quality monitoring of Lakes, Tanks and Pond in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura is carried out by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. The ranges of water quality observed in these rivers with respect to pH, Conductivity, DO, BOD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year. DO varies from 0.0 mg/l to 9.8 mg/l. DO observed lower than the desired criteria are Elangabeel system pond in Assam; Loktak Lake at Thana, Loktak Lake at Bishnupur and Karang



Island (Loktak Lake) in Manipur and Rudrasagar in Tripura whereas all other locations monitored are meeting the required level of DO. Conductivity observed higher than the water quality criteria at Elangabeel system pond in Assam (3770  $\mu$ mhos/cm). BOD observed in the range of 0.1 mg/l to 174 mg/l. Lakes and Tanks observed having BOD more than criteria are Elangabeel System Pond (174 mg/l) and Goysagar Tank, Sibsagar (3.5 mg/l) in Assam; Umiam lake at Barapani (9.7 mg/l) in Manipur; Loktak lake at Sendra (3.5 mg/l) and Ward Lake at Shillong (8.6 mg/l) in Meghalaya; Laxmi Narayan Bari Palace Compound, Tripura (5.2 mg/l). The water quality of Lakes, Tanks and Ponds in respective states is meeting the water quality criteria with respect to Total Coliform except Elangabeel system pond in Assam where maximum count observed 46,000 MPN/100ml. The water quality status of Lakes, Tanks and Ponds in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura is presented in Annexure-I Table 19.4.

## CHAPTER XX

### Assessment of Groundwater Quality

#### 20.1 Ground Water Quality Monitoring

The groundwater occurrence and availability is largely governed by the state of cementation and compaction of the formation, which control the pore volume. The geological formations encountered in the country may be broadly divided into three categories-the unconsolidated, the semi-consolidated and the consolidated. In India a sizable proportion of population is dependant on ground water for drinking and other household utilities besides its use in irrigation at large. Due to limited cost effective treatment options for polluted ground water, the affected resource is generally lost for drinking and other utilities.

#### 20.2 State wise Groundwater Quality Monitoring

To assess the problem of groundwater quality deterioration, network of groundwater quality monitoring is extended to 382 locations. The Statewise number of groundwater monitoring locations is given below.

**Table 20.1: State wise Distribution of Groundwater Monitoring Stations**

State/water body	No. of wells
ANDHRA PRADESH	24
ASSAM	32
BIHAR	20
CHANDIGARH	7
CHHATISSGARH	4
DAMAN & Diu(ZOV)	1
GOA	6
GUJARAT	42
HIMACHAL PRADESH	20
KERALA	15
LAKSHDWEEP	15
MADHYA PRADESH	18
MAHARASHTRA	30
MANIPUR	5
MEGHALAYA	5
MIZORAM	2
ORISSA	15
PONDICHERRY	13
PUNJAB	6
RAJASTHAN	37
TAMIL NADU	2
TRIPURA	7
UTTAR PRADESH	25
UTTRANCHAL	1
WEST BENGAL	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>

The ranges of water quality observed in groundwater with respect to pH, Conductivity, BOD, Total Coliform (TC) and Faecal Coliform (FC) are presented as minimum, maximum and mean value to assess the extent of water quality variation throughout the year.

### **20.3 Status of Ground Water Quality in Andhra Pradesh**

The water quality monitoring of ground water in Andhra Pradesh is carried out by Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Boards. pH of groundwater was in the range of 6.3-8.6 and the low pH was observed at B/W -Near Ckm College , Enumamula (V), Warangal. Conductivity varies from 141 to 7380  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  except few locations, conductivity is meeting the criteria limit for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. Very high level of conductivity is observed in Near Rama Temple, Visakhapatnam (7380  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), in Panchayat Office, in Bolaram (5720  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Near Ckm College, Enumamula (V), Warangal Dist.,(3590  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Open well near Pratap Nagar bridge, Kakinada (3120  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Nagiri, Chittoor Dist. (2350  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Open well, Peddanuyyi-Vizianagaram (2350  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and Swarnamukhi River, Srikalahasti, Chittoor Dist. (2330  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ). BOD is meeting the criteria in well at all locations except at B/W – East of Saichevuru, Paidipally (V), Warangal Distt., A.P. (4.8 mg/l) and at Open well- Bhoomaiah near Ashponds of NTPC, Kundanpally (V), Ramagundam, Karimnagar (4.0 mg/l). Total Coliforms are meeting the desired criteria at all the locations except at Open well near Pratap Nagar bridge, Kakinada (12000 MPN/100ml), B/W near M/S Andhra sugars Ltd., Kovvur, W.G. Distt. (10000 MPN/100ml) and Open well Peddanuyyi-Vizianagaram (8000 MPN/100ml).The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.1-45.8 mg/l. The highest value of nitrate is observed at B/W near M/S Andhra sugars Ltd., Kovvur, W.G. Distt. (45.8 mg/l). The quality of ground water in Andhra Pradesh is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.1.

### **20.4 Status of Ground Water Quality in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura**

The water quality monitoring of ground water in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura is carried out by respective State Pollution Control Boards. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 5.6-8.1 and pH observed below 6.0 at following monitoring locations Kunjban, Agartala and A.D.Nagar, Agartala, in Tripura. Conductivity varies from 48-1294  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and is meeting the criteria limit for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. BOD is not meeting the desired criteria at Guwahati (12.0 mg/l), Berpeta (6.8 mg/l) and Sibsagar (4.5 & 4.3 mg/l). Total Coliforms are not meeting the desired criteria at monitoring locations in Silchar (240000 MPN/100ml); Guwahati (15000 MPN/100ml) and Sibsagar, Berpeta, Bonaigaon & Guwahati (9300 MPN/100ml). The concentration of Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is observed in the range of 0.03-12.0 mg/l. The quality of ground water in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.2.

## **20.5 Status of Ground Water Quality in Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh**

The water quality monitoring of groundwater in Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is carried out by respective State Pollution Control Boards. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 6.1-8.9 and meet the water quality criteria. Conductivity varies from 210-2225  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . BOD and Total Coliform are meeting the desired criteria at all the locations. The quality of ground water in Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.3.

## **20.6 Status of Ground Water Quality in Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Punjab**

The water quality monitoring of ground water in Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Punjab is carried out by respective State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 4.2-8.8. The Lowest value of pH is observed at Bhagwan Singh, H. No. 907, Dashmesh Nagar, Gali No. 6, Ludhiana, Punjab. Conductivity varies from 304-1520  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . BOD is found in the range of Nil-10.0 mg/l and meeting the water quality criteria except at Shimla D/s of MSW Dumping Siot. Total Coliforms are meeting the desired criteria at all the locations. The quality of ground water in Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Punjab is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.4.

## **20.7 Status of Ground Water Quality in Kerala**

The water quality monitoring of ground water in Kerala is carried out by respective State Pollution Control Boards. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 4.0-7.6 and does not meet the water quality criteria at few locations such as Kundra in Kollam (4.0 mg/l); Kalamassery in Ernakulam (4.5 mg/l); Kannur (4.6 mg/l), Chumgapallayam & Pappanamkode (5.3 mg/l); Mavoor Kozhikkode Distt. (5.5 mg/l); Eloor & Punnamm Trissur Distt. (5.6 mg/l); Nedumangad in Thiruvananthapuram (5.7 mg/l); Edayar in Ernakulam & Malapuram (5.8 mg/l); and Cherthala, Alleppy & Payyannur (6.0 mg/l). Conductivity varies from 90-700  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . BOD and Total Coliforms are meeting the desired criteria at all the locations. The quality of ground water in Kerala is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.5.

## **20.8 Status of Ground Water Quality in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu**

The State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee carry out the water quality monitoring of ground water in Pondicherry and Tamilnadu. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 5.9-9.0. Conductivity varies from 82-37,650  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . Conductivity observed high in well at Nehru Statue (5240  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Vadamattai (4120  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and Chunmbar river (37,650  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) in Pondicherry due to sea water intrusion in ground water. BOD observed high at following locations than the desired criteria at Chunmbar (9.0 mg/l), Nehru Statue (8.0 mg/l) and Collector well at Thirupuvanam for Madurai wat (3.2 mg/l). Nitrate is observed in the range of 0.08-2.90 mg/l.

The quality of ground water in Pondicherry and Tamilnadu is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.6.

## **20.9 Status of Ground Water Quality in Daman, Maharashtra and Gujarat**

The water quality monitoring of ground water in Daman, Maharashtra and Gujarat is carried out by respective State Pollution Control Board of Maharashtra and Gujarat and CPCB Zonal Office, Varodara. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 6.1-8.5 and meeting the water quality criteria at all monitoring locations except at Khanjirenagar (6.1) and Parvati Industrial Estate & MIDC, Shinoli (6.3). Conductivity varies from 105-6424  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and meeting the desired criteria at all locations except at Mira-Bhayander (6424  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Mehsana (2480  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Narol, Ahmedabad (2450  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Palghar (2424  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Surendra Nagar & Nadiad (2420  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Nandesari (2360  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Bhuj (2270  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Dahanu (2017  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) in Gujarat and Rasulwadi-Sambarwadi (4278  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Khanjirenagar, Ichalkaranji (3812  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Savali, Sangli (3673  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Parvati Industrial estate, Shirol (3562  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Bhamni Kalmeshwar, Nagpur (2594  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) in Maharashtra. BOD was 28.0 mg/l at MSW site, Pathardi, Nashik, 12.0 mg/l at BMW site, Burudgaon, Ahmednagar, 10.0 mg/l at Bhamni, kamleshwar, Nagpur, 9.0 mg/l at Koradi, Nagpur, 8.0 mg/l at Industrial estate, Tarapur & TPS, Durgapur, Chandrapur, 7.0 mg/l at Mira- Bhayander, Vasai & MSW site, Taloja, Raigad. The concentration of Nitrate is observed in the range of 0.08- 35.0 mg/l. The quality of ground water in Daman, Maharashtra and Gujarat is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.7.

## **20.10 Status of Ground Water Quality in Rajasthan**

The water quality monitoring of ground water in Rajasthan is carried out by State Pollution Control Board. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 6.9-8.8 and meet the water quality criteria. The conductivity varies from 200-16,900  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and is not meeting the desired criteria at well of Bhopal Singh, 24 km. from Pali Town (16,900  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), well U/s 1 km from Jodhpur Town (15,700  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Village Vinayakia, Jodhpur( Hukum Singh Rathore) (10,200  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Near Khanpura Talab, Ajmer( 9100  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), well of Loomji Chaudhary, near Nayagaon, Pali (6500  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Well Kothi in village Bagar Rajput, Alwar (5300  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Pabupura Road near Civil Airport, Jodhpur( 4500  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Village Vinayakia, Jodhpur (Badri Kumhar) (3500  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Hand pump near Secondary School about 300 metre from Kansua Nallah, Kota (3100  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Village Vinayakia, Jodhpur (Hiralal Kumhar) (3000  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Outside JLN Hospital, Ajmer (2900  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Village Harchandpur, Bhiwadi (2900  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Handpump of Vidhani village, Goner road, Jaipur (2900  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Hotel Orient Place, Subhas Nagar, Udaipur (2800  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ), Opp. Pvt. Bus Stand, Ajmer (2700  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and near Shree Kalyaneshwar Mahadev Temple, Jaisinghpura Khurd, Jaipur (2500  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ). BOD observed in the range of 0.1-6.5 mg/l and the location having BOD more than the criteria is at Well of Bhopal Singh 24 km from Pali town (6.5 mg/l) and at U/s 1 Km. from Jodhpur town (4.6 mg/l). Total

Coliforms are meeting the desired criteria at all the locations. The quality of ground water in Rajasthan is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.8.

### **20.11 Status of Ground Water Quality in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal**

The ground water quality monitoring in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal is carried out by State Pollution Control Boards. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 6.2-8.5 and meet the water quality criteria except at M/S Kanoria Chemical, Sonbhadra, U.P. (6.2). Conductivity varies from 410-2439  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ . Conductivity is observed high in the well at Roadways Bus Station Unnao (2439  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ) and at Sahibabad industrial area Ghaziabad (2260  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ). BOD observed high at Sardar Nagar (6.2 mg/l) and Captain Ganj (4.0 mg/l). Total Coliform is meeting the desired criteria. The quality of ground water in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.9.

### **20.12 Status of Ground Water Quality in West Bengal**

State Pollution Control Board carries out the water quality monitoring of ground water in West Bengal. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 6.5-8.4 and meet the water quality criteria. Conductivity varies from 135-2590  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and meeting the criteria for beneficial uses. BOD is observed in the range of Nil-3.9 mg/l. Total Coliform varies from Nil-900 MPN/100 ml and meeting the desired criteria at all the locations. The quality of ground water in West Bengal is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.10.

### **20.13 Status of Ground Water Quality in Orissa**

State Pollution Control Board carries out the water quality monitoring of ground water in Orissa. pH of groundwater is observed in the range of 7.0-8.4 and meet the water quality criteria. Conductivity varies from 120-1606  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and meeting the desired criteria. The quality of ground water in Orissa is presented in Annexure-I Table 20.11.

# **ANNEXURE-I**

## **WATER QUALITY DATA-2007**

- **RIVER BASINS - INDUS, GANGA, BRAHMAPUTRA, MAHI, SABARMATI, NARMADA, TAPI, MAHANADI, BRAHMANI AND BAITRANI, SUBARNAREKHA, GODAVARI, KRISHNA, PENNERU & CAUVERY.**
- **MEDIUM & MINOR RIVERS, CANALS, CREEKS AND DRAINS**
- **STATEWISE - LAKES, TANKS AND PONDS**
- **STATEWISE - GROUNDWATER**

TABLE 4.1 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER BEAS - 2007

STATION CODE	LOCATIONS	TEMPERATURE °C			D.O. (mg/l)			pH			CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)			C.O.D. (mg/l)			B.O.D. (mg/l)			NITRATE (mg/l)			NITRITE (mg/l)			AMMONIA - N (mg/l)			FECAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)			TOTAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)					
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN			
		1001	BEAS AT US MANALI, H.P.	2	16	10	7.7	11.0	9.4	6.2	7.6	7.1	160	226	182	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.10	0.10	0.10										2	17	7	6
1002	BEAS AT DIS KULLU, H.P.	6	18	12	6.7	11.2	9.2	7.5	7.7	7.6	134	201	176	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.10	0.20	0.20							6	17	14	17	2400	1232			
1003	BEAS AT DIS AULT, H.P.	7	18	13	7.8	11.0	9.1	7.0	7.5	7.2	179	406	280	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.10	0.20	0.20							6	9	6	6	2400	835			
1004	BEAS AT DIS FANDON DAM, H.P.	7	18	13	7.9	11.1	9.5	6.5	7.8	7.3	110	205	169	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.08	0.20	0.10				4	14	8	17	2400	673						
1005	BEAS AT EXT OF TUNNEL BEHAL POWER HOUSE, H.P.	6	19	15	9.0	12.8	10.9	7.4	7.9	7.6	184	470	291	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.10	0.20	0.10				2	11	7	7	170	80						
1550	BEAS AT US MANDL, H.P.	7	18	15	8.3	11.0	9.5	7.6	7.9	7.8	100	331	249	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.10	0.20	0.10				2	7	5	6	2400	641						
1006	BEAS AT DIS MANDL, H.P.	9	19	16	8.0	9.5	8.8	7.1	7.9	7.5	401	272	120	12.0	12.0	12.0	1.2	2.9	1.8	0.10	0.70	0.40				17	2400	700	2400	2400	2400						
1007	BEAS AT DIS ALAMPUR, H.P.	10	23	16	7.2	9.5	8.2	7.8	8.9	8.4	86	337	215	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.11	0.40	0.30				1.12	1.20	1.20	2	9	5	9	43	22			
1008	BEAS AT DIS DEHRAGORHPUR, H.P.	15	26	19	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.4	141	341	237	3.0	12.0	7.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.10	0.80	0.40				1.80	2.20	2.00	2	11	5	14	49	28			
1009	BEAS AT DIS POND DAM, H.P.	17	19	18	4.2	8.0	6.6	7.6	8.4	8.1	143	204	181	2.0	3.0	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.20	0.50	0.30				1.12	1.20	1.20	4	8	6	12	41	29			
1693	BEAS AT TALWARA HW, PUNJAB	12	20	18	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.8	200	310	232	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.40	1.80	1.20	0.20	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.40	0	7	2	23	35	32			
1694	BEAS AT DIS PATHANKOT, PUNJAB	13	21	17	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.6	212	224	217	3.4	38.0	21.0	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.00	1.80	1.40	0.40	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0	50	28	110	350	270			
1695	BEAS AT DIS PATHANKOT, PUNJAB	13	22	18	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.5	230	236	233	3.8	4.4	4.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.00	2.00	1.50	0.40	0.80	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.30	0	50	34	110	500	365			
1010	BEAS AT MINTEL BRIDGE, GURDASPUR, PUNJAB	7	22	16	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.5	228	400	277	3.8	4.4	4.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.00	2.20	1.60	0.40	1.00	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.20	0	50	38	70	500	355			
1294	BEAS AT TRIGGS OF EFTL DISH POINT AT MUKERIAN, PUNJAB	14	22	18	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.7	246	286	263	4.1	4.5	4.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.80	2.40	1.70	0.40	1.20	0.90	0.40	0.40	0.40	0	110	53	110	1100	553			
1011	BEAS AT G.T. ROAD UNDER BRD. NEAR KAPURTHALA, PUNJAB	12	22	18	6.8	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.7	200	356	293	4.0	8.2	6.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.80	1.80	1.40	0.30	1.20	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.80	0	170	98	70	900	493			
1696	BEAS AT US SONOWAL, PUNJAB	14	22	18	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.7	210	361	287	4.2	8.1	6.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.20	2.40	1.70	0.40	1.80	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	23	170	73	170	600	405			
1012	BEAS AT 100M DIS INDIST. DISCH. GONDAWAL, PUNJAB	14	22	18	6.6	7.6	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.6	212	370	291	4.4	8.5	6.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.40	2.00	1.70	0.60	1.00	0.80	1.20	1.20	1.20	23	250	106	170	1800	743			
1697	BEAS AT HARRE, PUNJAB	15	22	18	5.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7	284	419	364	2.1	6.8	5.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.80	2.60	2.20	0.80	1.20	1.00	0.40	1.60	1.00	0	50	20	0	350	280			

TABLE 4.2 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER SATLUJ - 2007

STATION CODE	LOCATIONS	TEMPERATURE °C			D.O. (mg/l)			pH			CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)			C.O.D. (mg/l)			B.O.D. (mg/l)			NITRATE (mg/l)			NITRITE (mg/l)			AMMONIA - N (mg/l)			FECAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)			TOTAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)					
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN			
		1867	RIVER SATLUJ BC WITH RIVER SIFTI AT KHAB, DISTT. JIND, H.P.	5	11	7	8.4	11.5	9.8	7.8	8.2	8.1	252	500	386	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.40	0.90	1.00							1	3	2	3
1389	SATLUJ AT NEPTHA ZAKHAL, H.P.	6	13	9	8.9	11.6	9.9	7.7	8.2	8.0	216	400	312	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.10	0.60	0.00	0.10	0.60	0.00							1	3	2	8	27	15
1086	SATLUJ AT US RAMPUR, H.P.	8	16	12	8.9	11.9	10.0	7.4	8.2	7.9	152	346	266	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.30	0.70	1.00	0.30	0.70	1.00				4	29	12	32	162	79			
1087	SATLUJ AT DS RAMPUR, H.P.	8	16	12	8.2	11.5	9.3	7.5	8.3	8.0	145	269	216	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.40	0.90	1.00				4	42	21	10	180	101			
1013	SATLUJ AT US TAPJANI, H.P.	10	26	17	8.6	11.7	9.7	8.1	8.6	8.3	189	337	273	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.20	0.60	0.00	0.20	0.60	0.00				14	51	25	52	160	89			
1014	SATLUJ AT US SLAPPER, H.P.	7	18	15	8.9	11.7	10.3	7.5	8.0	7.7	353	462	426	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00				5	14	9	17	540	269			
1015	SATLUJ AT DS SLAPPER, H.P.	8	19	15	9.2	12.0	10.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	270	396	365	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.08	0.20	0.00	0.08	0.20	0.00				2	11	7	8	350	110			
1016	SATLUJ AT DS BHANJHA, H.P.	12	26	21	7.7	9.2	8.8	8.0	8.4	8.2	184	244	213	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.00				2	8	5	12	36	22			
1017	SATLUJ AT 100M US OF HEADWORKS, NANGAL, PUNJAB	12	19	17	7.9	8.8	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.8	168	280	244	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	1.40	1.00	0.40	1.40	1.00	0.20	0.80	0.50	0	0	0	23	70	41			
1018	SATLUJ AT 100M DS NANGAL, PUNJAB	13	20	17	7.8	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.8	183	288	260	2.0	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.60	1.00	0.80	0	9	2	110	110	110			
1293	SATLUJ AT 100M DS OF ZENITH, PUNJAB	14	21	19	6.2	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.6	190	392	321	3.0	3.4	3.2	0.4	1.8	1.0	1.80	3.00	3.00	1.80	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.40	1.30	0	900	450	110	2200	1155			
1019	SATLUJ AT US HEAD WORKS BOPAR, PUNJAB	14	21	19	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.5	190	310	278	3.0	3.8	3.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.60	2.40	2.00	1.60	2.40	2.00	0.80	1.20	1.00	0	110	55	110	500	305			
1300	SATLUJ AT DS NAL, PUNJAB	13	21	18	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	178	274	241	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.80	2.00	2.00	0.80	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.80	0.70	0	11	4	70	110	97			
1314	SATLUJ AT DS KIRATPUR SAHSA, PUNJAB	14	14	14	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	187	187	187	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.80	0.80	0.80	0	0	0	0	110	110			
1690	US BIRHA NALLAH (UPPER), PUNJAB	18	24	21	6.7	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	362	416	381	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.0	2.6	1.5	1.60	3.20	2.00	1.60	3.20	2.00	0.60	1.40	0.90	70	500	357	230	1100	777			
1020	SATLUJ AT 100M DS BURHA NALA CONFL., LUDHIANA, PUNJAB	20	26	23	3.2	7.4	5.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	532	865	699	62.0	76.0	69.0	8.0	28.0	17.9	1.80	5.40	3.00	1.80	5.40	3.00	1.20	2.20	1.50	1100	9000	2360	3000	17000	7000			
1021	SATLUJ AT BOAT BRD. DHARMKOTAKKAR ROAD, JALANDHAR, PUNJAB	20	25	23	4.5	6.5	5.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	448	625	508	42.0	52.0	47.0	6.0	16.0	10.7	2.00	3.60	3.00	2.00	3.60	3.00	0.80	1.40	1.20	500	1100	3400	11000	9300	30750			
1381	SATLUJ AT DS BAIT BEED, PUNJAB	5	22	16	5.6	6.9	6.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	493	500	488	36.0	50.0	43.0	3.2	8.0	4.6	2.80	3.20	3.00	2.80	3.20	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.30	500	1100	950	5000	53000			
1691	DIS HOBBANWALA HW FERDOSPUR, PUNJAB	15																																			





Table with 45 columns and 114 rows. Columns include Station Code, Location, Temperature, D.O., pH, Conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia-N, Fecal Coliform, and Total Coliform. The data spans various water intake points in Chhambal, Rajasthan, India.

TABLE 5.5 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER DAMODAR, RUPNARAYAN, BARAKAR AND MAHANANDA - 200

Table with 45 columns and 14 rows. Columns include Station Code, Location, Temperature, D.O., pH, Conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia-N, Fecal Coliform, and Total Coliform. The data is for the Damodar River in West Bengal, India.

TABLE 6.1 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA - 2007

Table with 45 columns and 14 rows. Columns include Station Code, Location, Temperature, D.O., pH, Conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia-N, Fecal Coliform, and Total Coliform. The data is for the Brahmaputra River in Assam, India.

TABLE 6.2 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER DHANSIRI - 2007

Table with 45 columns and 16 rows. Columns include Station Code, Location, Temperature, D.O., pH, Conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia-N, Fecal Coliform, and Total Coliform. The data is for the Dhansiri River in Nagaland, India.

TABLE 6.3 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER SUBANSIRI, BURHIDING, PAGLDIA, JAI BHARALI, KOLONG, MANAS, DISANG, JHANJU, BHOGDOI, MORA BHARALI, BORAK, DIGBOI, KHARSANG, BHARALU, DEPAR BILL - 201

Table with 45 columns and 1 row. Columns include Station Code, Location, Temperature, D.O., pH, Conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia-N, Fecal Coliform, and Total Coliform. This is a header row for the table.



Table with 33 columns and 16 rows. Columns include station codes (10-1907) and various water quality parameters such as temperature, D.O., pH, conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., nitrate, ammonia, and fecal coliform. Each parameter is reported as minimum, maximum, and mean values.

TABLE 11.1 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER MAHANADI- 2007

Table with 33 columns and 27 rows. Columns include station codes (1099-1639) and various water quality parameters such as temperature, D.O., pH, conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., nitrate, ammonia, and fecal coliform. Each parameter is reported as minimum, maximum, and mean values.

TABLE 11.2 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER SEONATH, KHARROON, HASDEO, ARPA, KELO, IB, KUAKHAI, KATHAJODI AND BIRUPA - 2007

Table with 33 columns and 20 rows. Columns include station codes (1107-1640) and various water quality parameters such as temperature, D.O., pH, conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., nitrate, ammonia, and fecal coliform. Each parameter is reported as minimum, maximum, and mean values.

TABLE 12.1 :- WATER QUALITY OF RIVER BRAHMANI & ITS TRIBUTARIES - 2007

Table with 33 columns and 19 rows. Columns include station codes (1037-1035) and various water quality parameters such as temperature, D.O., pH, conductivity, C.O.D., B.O.D., nitrate, ammonia, and fecal coliform. Each parameter is reported as minimum, maximum, and mean values.







1543	RIVER KALPA AT CHANDER- FERRER, GOA	25	31	27	5.7	7.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.2	44	87	70	2.4	10.7	4.7	0.4	3.4	1.6	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.04	8	9200	1554	33	16000	2887
1544	RIVER VALYANT AT BANKLI- BICHKA, GOA	25	32	28	6.7	8.1	7.2	6.3	7.9	6.8	41	87	60	2.0	5.9	4.2	0.5	5	2.1	0.06	0.19	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.03	540	16000	5778	920	24000	10403
1545	RIVER MADAI AT DABOS- VALPOI, GOA	25	34	28	6.2	8.5	7.4	6.4	7.9	7.1	44	124	80	2.0	10.8	4.5	0.8	2.6	1.4	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.02	2	1300	475	5	3500	1010

TABLE 18.3 :- WATER QUALITY OF MEDIUM & MINOR RIVERS IN KERALA - 2007

STATION CODE	LOCATIONS	TEMPERAT URE °C			D.O. (mg/l)			pH			CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)			C.O.D. (mg/l)			B.O.D. (mg/l)			NITRATE (mg/l)			NITRITE (mg/l)			AMMONIA - N (mg/l)			FECAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)			TOTAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)		
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN
17	PERIYAR NEAR ALWAYI-ELDOR- KERLA	25	31	28	2.7	7.7	5.5	6.3	6.9	6.6	45	4000	1314	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.5	2.8	1.7	0.10	0.90	0.36	0.05	0.10	0.09	0	50	750	290	160	1360	668		
18	PERIYAR AT KADAYI, KERALA	25	29	27	7.0	8.0	7.5	6.5	7.0	6.8	21	52	32	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.10	0	40	560	200	250	1820	738		
1338	PERIYAR AT SEIWAJE DISCHARGE POINT, KERALA	24	31	28	5.0	7.6	6.7	6.4	7.4	6.8	31	66	42	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.4	1.0	0.10	0.30	0.35	0.05	0.10	0.09	0	50	750	230	130	2640	804			

TABLE 18.4 :- WATER QUALITY OF MEDIUM & MINOR RIVERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH, ORISSA, PONDICHERRY, TAMILNADU & KARNATAKA - 2007

STATION CODE	LOCATIONS	TEMPERAT URE °C			D.O. (mg/l)			pH			CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)			C.O.D. (mg/l)			B.O.D. (mg/l)			NITRATE (mg/l)			NITRITE (mg/l)			AMMONIA - N (mg/l)			FECAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)			TOTAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)		
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN
1448	NAGAVALLI AT RUPPELLI REGULATOR, A.P.	26	31	28	5.9	6.8	6.2	7.1	7.8	7.8	284	586	380	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.30	0.70	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	1.20	0.70	0	2600	1318	12000	35000	24583
1455	RUSHIKULYA AT GANAM US, ORISSA	29	33	30	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.2	7.9	289	458	382	12.0	22.0	16.9	1.6	2.8	2.1	0.11	0.30	0.21				0.34	1.12	0.77	490	1700	993	2200	3500	2700
1456	RUSHIKULYA AT GANAM DS, ORISSA	27	29	28	6.0	9.6	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.0	3790	42900	21030	17.0	22.0	20.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.40	0.63	0.51				0.67	0.84	0.78	78	230	146	230	700	463

TABLE 18.5 :- WATER QUALITY OF MEDIUM & MINOR RIVERS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, HARYANA, CHANDIGARH & RAJASTHAN - 2007

STATION CODE	LOCATIONS	TEMPERAT URE °C			D.O. (mg/l)			pH			CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)			C.O.D. (mg/l)			B.O.D. (mg/l)			NITRATE (mg/l)			NITRITE (mg/l)			AMMONIA - N (mg/l)			FECAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)			TOTAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)		
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN
		MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN	MIN	MAX	MEAN
1871	RIVER MARKANDA AT PADINA, DIST. SIMLUA, H.P.	15	30	22	7.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	8.2	7.9	128	520	385	22.4	22.0	22.4	0.2	8.2	2.5	0.10	0.40	0.25				2.20	2.20	2.20	6	18	11	12	32	24
1884	SALA RIBE D/S MANGANDA RIVER	10	23	18	1.0	5.7	3.9	7.8	8.2	7.9	1053	4260	2422	200	200	200	4.5	218	74.8	0.10	1.50	0.78				0.00	3.30	1.70						
1870	RIVER SURJANA AT PARWANDI, DIST. SOAN, H.P.	12	24	24	3.0	6.0	4.9	6.5	8.1	7.6	612	1361	972				8.6	36.0	19.6	1.20	2.90	1.80				11.0	11.0	10.7	90	630	328	200	1600	778





Table with columns for Station Code, Location, and various water quality parameters like Temperature, pH, Conductivity, etc. It lists 1799 stations across India.

TABLE 19.2 :- WATER QUALITY OF LAKE, POND & TANK IN MADHYA PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, & GUJARAT - 200

Table with columns for Station Code, Location, and various water quality parameters. It lists 1799 stations in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat.

TABLE 19.3 :- WATER QUALITY OF LAKE, POND & TANK IN HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, CHANDIGARH, UTTAR PRADESH, UTTARANCHAL & WEST BENGAL - 201

Table with columns for Station Code, Location, and various water quality parameters. It lists 1799 stations in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, and West Bengal.

TABLE 19.4 :- WATER QUALITY OF LAKE, POND & TANK IN ASSAM, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA & TRIPURA - 200

Table with columns for Station Code, Location, and various water quality parameters. It lists 1799 stations in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Tripura.

TABLE 20.1 :- WATER QUALITY OF GROUND WATER IN ANDHRA PRADESH - 2007

Table with columns for Station Code, Location, and various water quality parameters. It lists 1799 stations in Andhra Pradesh regarding groundwater quality.









1650	CAPITAL HOSPITAL AREA, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA	25	25	25	8.0	8.0	8.0	330	330	330	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.80
1651	OLD TOWN SAMANTAPUR AREA, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA	25	25	25	8.2	8.2	8.2	213	213	213	6.0	6.0	6.0				0.36	0.36	0.36	0.60	0.60	0.60
1652	KALPNA - LAXMINAGAR AREA, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA	25	25	25	7.0	7.0	7.0	157	157	157	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.22	6.22	6.22	0.60	0.60	0.60
1653	MANCHEWAR INDUSTRIAL AREA, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA	27	27	27	7.0	7.0	7.0	196	196	196	6.0	6.0	6.0				3.72	3.72	3.72	1.10	1.10	1.10
1654	SECRETARIAT, GOVERNOR HOUSE- GLOBUS STAND AREA, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA	26	26	26	8.0	8.0	8.0	507	507	507	6.0	6.0	6.0				8.68	8.68	8.68	1.70	1.70	1.70
1655	NEAR SEA BEACH, PURI, ORISSA	29	29	29	8.2	8.2	8.2	1003	1003	1003	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.80	0.80	0.80
1656	NEAR JAGANNATH TEMPLE, PURI, ORISSA	29	29	29	8.4	8.4	8.4	1299	1299	1299	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.60	0.60	0.60
1657	HOSPITAL, BEISSA AND MALISHMA TEMPLE AREA, PURI, ORISSA	30	30	30	7.8	7.8	7.8	785	785	785	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.60	0.60	0.60
1658	NEAR RIVER KUSHABHADR, PURI, ORISSA	28	28	28	8.3	8.3	8.3	448	448	448	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.60	0.60	0.60