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Date: - 31/ 03/2020

To,
The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhavan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032

Sub: Compliance w.r.t H'ble NGT Order in MA no 26/2019 in OA no. 325/2015 in the matter of Lt.Col Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs UOI& Ors.

Ref: 1. CPCB letter F.No.A14011/1/2019-WQM-I 4489 Dated 26.07.2019.
2. H'ble NGT Order in MA no 26/2019 in OA no. 325/2015 in the matter of Lt.Col Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs UOI& Ors.

The Hon'ble NGT Principal Bench had passed an order on 10.05.2019 in aforesaid matter and directed that, State to review the existing framework of restoration of all the water bodies (Stagnated surface water bodies such as Ponds/lakes and rolling surface water bodies such as river or streams) by preparing an appropriate action plan. In compliance to the said orders, information of Ponds/Lakes which is having water quality deteriorated compiled based on receipt of plan from Local Bodies and Urban Dev Dept, GoM.

In view of the above, we are submitting information of ponds and lakes collected from Urban local bodies of Maharashtra state, in prescribed format.


E. Ravendiran, IAS
Member Secretary

Copy Submitted for information to;
H'ble Chairman MPC Board, Mumbai

Copy to:

1. Principal Secretary, Environment Department, GoM, Mantralaya, Mumbai
2. Principal Secretary, Urban Development Dept., GoM, Mantralaya, Mumbai
3. JD(Water)/Law Officer, MPC Board, Mumbai – for information

Action plan for restoration of lake/water bodies in Maharashtra



Prepared by



**Maharashtra Pollution Control
Board**

March 2020

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1.0. Preface

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi, while delivering its order dated 10.05.2019 in M.A. No. 26/2019 in O.A. No. 325/2015 filed by Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi vs. Union of India and Ors. to the state of Haryana, has directed as follows:

"13. Thus, to give effect to 'Precautionary' principle and 'Sustainable Development' principle, we direct all the states and UTs to review the existing framework of restoration of all the water bodies by preparing an appropriate action plan. Such action plans may be prepared within three months and a report furnished to CPCB. The CPCB may examine all such plans and furnish its comments to this Tribunal within two months thereafter. The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs in the course of undertaking monitoring exercise in pursuance of the order of this Tribunal in O.A. No. 606/2018, compliance of MSW Rules, 2016, may also include restoration of water bodies as one of the items as the same is also incidental to waste management which are covered by orders in O.A. No. 606/2018, Compliance of MSW Rules, 2016."

Hon'ble NGT, while clarifying about the area of ponds etc. for restoration has also observed that the focus may be on ponds etc. recorded in the revenue records. It has also been observed by the NGT in the order that:

"6. The threat caused to water bodies is by dumping of waste, discharge of effluents and encroachments. The steps required for restoration will include preparation and implementation of catchment area treatment plans, setting up of green belt and wherever viable setting up of bio-diversity parks around the water bodies, cleaning up of the garbage/ debris and demarcation by the Revenue Department on identification survey and demarcation. Each water body is required to be given a geo-referenced-UID and an action plan is required for restoration and protection of each of the water bodies."

Hon'ble NGT has also directed CPCB to prepare and place on its website guidelines in the matter of restoration of water bodies in the light of above order and the same has been published by CPCB which is available on the website as "Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies" The indicative guidelines envisage understanding on the status of water bodies, their suitable use, need for management and conservation so that they serve as a good resource for future. It should include (i) Recognition Phase (ii) Restoration Phase (iii) Protection Phase (iv) Improvement Phase (v) Sustenance Phase. The CPCB further requested to the Board to submit an action Plan for restoration of water bodies.

Hon'ble Chief Secretary Govt. of Maharashtra has directed in fourth meeting held on 30.08.2019 in compliance with Hon'ble NGT Orders in OA No. 606/2018, all local bodies to map water bodies in their jurisdiction before next appearance before Hon'ble NGT in the matter of OA No. 325/2015, in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs UOI& Ors. Principal Secretary UD-11 to send letter to all ULBs in this regard.

To comply with the directives issued by Hon'ble NGT it is necessary to identify Ponds/Lakes which is having water quality deteriorated, this aspect can be verified by pond/lake water the

sampling and analysis for minimum 3 times in a month with interval of 8 days or fortnight and the water quality must be compared with the standards related to designated best use. In view of the above, identification and recognition of surface water bodies is necessary. All Regional/Sub Regional Officers shall collect the information of stagnated surface water bodies such as Ponds/lakes from respective Urban Local Bodies in their jurisdiction and shall prepare the inventory and progress of remediation in the prescribed format attached herewith as **Annexure I**. In view of above, District wise Nodal Officer are deputed by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) for coordination during the above said compliance which is further given in details in preceding sections of this report.

However due to the “COVID-19” pandemic, very limited data could be collected in the meantime and the report is prepared based on the same considering the timelines.

2.0. Introduction

Water scarcity is an abstract concept to many and a stark reality for others. It is the result of myriad environmental, political, economic, and social forces. While nearly 70 percent of the world is covered by water, only 2.5 percent of it is fresh water. Only 0.007 percent of the planet’s water is available to feed its 6.8 billion people. In the developing countries, clean water is either hard to come by or a commodity that requires laborious work or significant currency to obtain. The human body contains 60 percent water. The human body contains 60 percent water. Ironically, humans continue to be inefficient water users. Hence the challenge: how to effectively conserve, manage, and distribute water. Therefore, it is essential to assess where freshwater resources exist, how they are used, and how climate, technology, policy, and people can play a role in finding solutions. While the quantity of freshwater has remained constant, continually recycled through the atmosphere and back in to use, the population has exploded. This means competition for a clean, copious supply of water for drinking, cooking, bathing, and sustaining life intensifies.¹

Water is the vital factor for sustenance of life. It exists in different forms such as rainfall, river water, ground water, ponds and lakes etc. In urban areas, water bodies play an important role as a source of drinking water, and a conduit for ground water recharge. Water Bodies also serve as storage reservoirs in the monsoon-dependent areas of the economy. Surface water bodies are the blessings of nature and were treated as community resource or asset over the centuries. They were being nurtured, protected, conserved and managed by the active participation of the local community without any code of conduct or rule. In turn, these water bodies have been catering to the need of the local human and livestock populations. India has

¹ Advisory on Conservation and Restoration of Water Bodies in Urban Areas

had abundant supply of water resources in the past, but in the recent past the country is gradually progressing towards water scarcity due to increasing population pressure, urbanization and uncontrolled growth. The management of water resources, therefore, call for integrated management of all these components as a system. This requires an understanding on the status of the water bodies, their suitable use, need for management and conservation so that they serve as a good resource for future, potential strategies for long-term management especially in the urban areas, which are facing severe water shortage.

In order to revive, restore and rehabilitate the traditional water bodies, the Government of India launched a Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, under which funds were made available for irrigation. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) since February, 2013 for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country in a holistic and integrated manner. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various activities for conservation of wetlands and lakes, which also include a small component of lake front development and beautification, especially in urban lakes.

Out of the five major rivers in India, three flow through the state of Maharashtra. The Godavari, Krishna and Tapi. The other four major rivers of India are the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Narmada, and the Saraswati Rivers. River Narmada also flows through the state but is not the major river of the state. These rivers form river basins in the regions towards which they drain and cover maximum fertile of the state. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has prepared Action plan for 53 Rivers in the state as per Hon'ble NGT order dated 20.09.2018 In the matter of OA No. 673 of 2018-"More river stretches are critically polluted now: CPCB", and have submitted the same to Central Pollution Control Board.

Maharashtra has been also blessed with a number of lakes. Out of all the cities which are famous for the lakes, Thane stands out. The city has been named the 'city of lakes' having a reservoir of 30 lakes. These lakes and ponds are used for a variety of purposes like irrigation, pisciculture, drinking and in some cases for household activities also. But due to its continuous use and in some cases, especially in urban areas, dumping of debris, the quality of the ponds and lakes has deteriorated. There has also been a shrinking of size due to encroachments and thereby disturbing the natural waterways. Subsequently there has been a tendency to get the shrinking water bodies filled up for using it for construction purposes. This has further resulted in occurrence of floods. Due to the continued increase in the population pressure, ground water had to be harnessed to fulfill the daily needs of the people. Without proper

recharging measures, the ground water level is also getting depleted, which is also a cause of concern. Currently, availability of water resources is a major issue and also a big challenge, which requires drastic measures. Therefore, management of water resources has assumed great importance in terms of the significant role of water bodies, its threats and the need for restoration of all the water bodies and hence it has become extremely necessary for preparation of this action plan. However to prepare or implement any action plan it is very important to first identify the water body and its status.

3.0. Recognition of water bodies

In this phase, the information like name of the lake/pond, location, address (Khasra No./ Plot No./ Survey No. in which the water body is located), Latitude and Longitude and all geographical data is identified using Google Maps, MRSAC (geomapping) and secondary data. This data is also acquired with reference to the toposheets and the data received from the 383 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The location of each lake is marked on the toposheet with the help of GIS software as well as marked on Google Earth. By analysis of the data is found out that there are more than 350 lakes in Maharashtra state however only those falling in territory of Urban Local bodies are considered in this study. The data has been received from 103 Urban Local Bodies for total 91 lakes/ water bodies. Most of the ULBs don't have any water body pertaining to their jurisdiction. The identified lakes/ponds/ water bodies are marked on Google Map as represented in **Figure 1** and as per guideline provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for recognition activity MPCB has collected geographical details, hydrological description and catchment description of the water bodies from ULBs and is represented in attached **Annexure I**. The total number of water bodies in the state is around 354 including ponds, lakes, dams, reservoirs etc.

Data for water bodies have also been received from Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra (MoUD), however most of the data is pertaining to reservoirs dams and rivers, which is not the defined scope of the study in this report. Also most of these water bodies are beyond the jurisdiction of the ULBS and this report includes details of only water bodies that fall within the jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies.

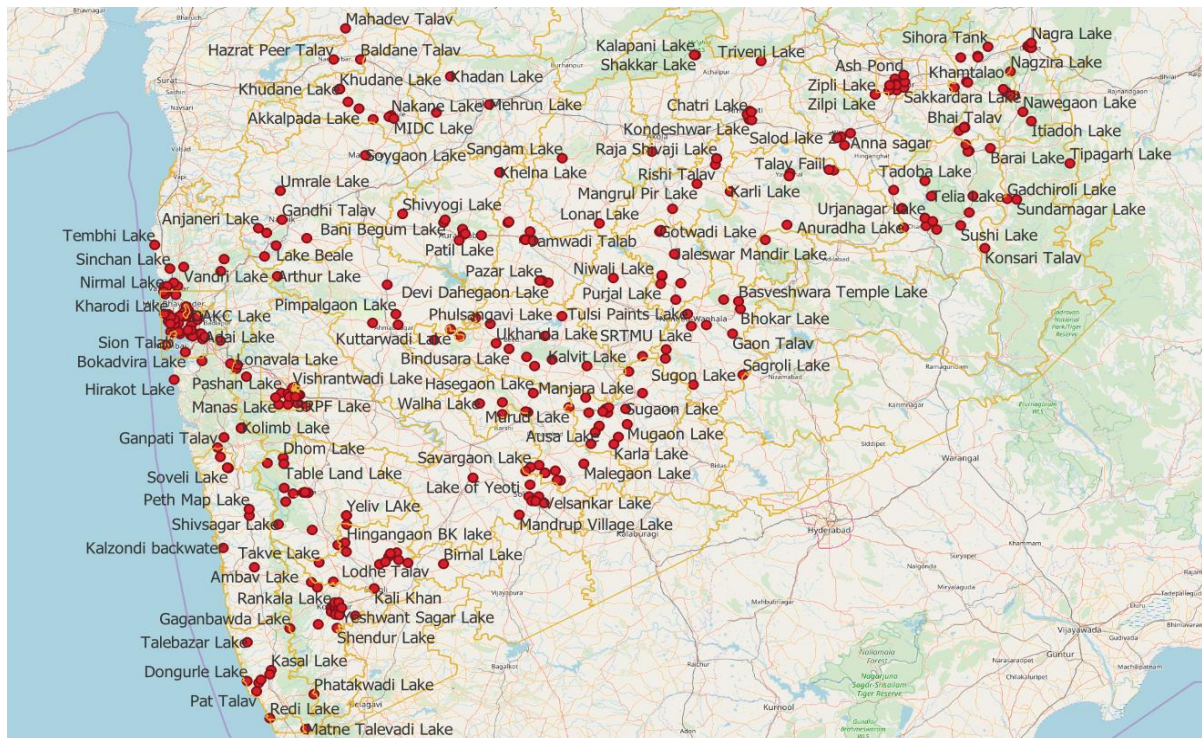


Figure 1 Water bodies in Maharashtra

All the collected information is located on the map and details will be periodically updated and maintained by the concerned department in the State/UT.

4.0. Restoration of water bodies

Includes declaring the 'designated best use' in order to formulate strategies and to decide degree of treatment required for restoration of such water body, if required, selection of best solution to problems identified and application of the solution to the problems of the land which vary from case-to case, to achieve the designated best use water goals. Based on the data received from Urban Local bodies to MPCB regarding water bodies for required parameter of 'designated best use' MPCB has formulated different strategies for restoration of these water bodies as per its feasible implementation.

An important feature of the Maharashtra State River/Lake/Water Bodies Restoration Action Plan is the strategy to bring back the water bodies to its original state and center of the public sphere. The motto of restoration is to reverse adverse ecological impacts and water quality. The proposed River/Lake/Water Bodies restoration frame work for Maharashtra shall consist of following Steps;

4.1 Building environment and setting up restoration team

The first step towards water body restoration is to create the necessary environment and build a restoration team to take responsibility for the river. Such a team should comprise of representatives of local community, technical experts, government officials and NGOs. The experts involved in the restoration team may be according to the skill required for the restoration job and this may change over the time.

4.2 Preparation of Restoration plan / Detailed Project Report for individual water body

The DPR shall be prepared for each water which includes;

- Baseline survey of the area under investigation - Total Station & Topography
- Lake water quality assessment for determination of “Designated Best Use”. Water quality of all the designated best use water bodies are required to be monitored for relevant parameters and as per frequency prescribed under ‘guidelines for water quality monitoring 2017’ by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC).
- Flow assessment and characterization of source of lake contamination, if any or studying lake rejuvenation potential
- Gap analysis with respect to wastewater generation and available infrastructure nearby water body
- Feasibility of technology for source treatment and lake rejuvenation
- Detailed Designing for treatment of water bodies using various technology (Phytorid, Floating Wetland, MBBR, SBR etc.) having different capacities including tapping, lifting of wastewater from nearby nallah & conveyance to treatment plant
- Potential for Silt removal and lake front design for siltation control
- Reuse potential through ground water recharge system design
- Detailed Bill of Quantities & Cost - Civil, Mechanical / Plumbing & Electrical as per latest DSR
- Detailed analysis of Operation & Maintenance needs and its costing
- Justification of rates, quotations for Non-scheduled items
- Preparation of Structural Design and drawings
- Preparation of related Drawings - Layout, Section, Hydraulic, P&ID etc.
- Project implementation plan

4.3 Feasibility of Treatment

Lake / pond water depending on its characteristics is subjected to different treatment options. Basic wastewater treatment consists of a combination of physical, chemical, and biological processes and operations to remove solids, organic matter and, sometimes, nutrients from wastewater. General terms used to describe different degrees of treatment, in order of increasing treatment level, are preliminary, primary, secondary, and tertiary and/or advanced wastewater treatment. Design of the actual treatment system for a STP involves selection of alternative processes based on the ability of individual treatment processes to remove specific waste constituents.

There are various in-situ and ex-situ treatment options are available; however, the most feasible technologies that can be easily implemented in Indian Scenario are discussed below:

4.3.1 Phytoremediation Technology

In this ex-situ technology, the source water can be tapped before it reaches water body and can be treated using this technology to the degree of treatment required and then the treated water can be released into the lake/ water body. In this system, use of wetland plants and combined working of their root system in a designed ecosystem, along with the natural attenuation processes can be combined together to achieve the possible solution for wastewater treatment. It is one such technological solution, which can be easily implemented in urban, rural and industrial areas. Phytotrids / CEWT are natural processes similar to stabilization ponds. Phytotrids/ CEWT are shallow ponds comprising of submerged plants and floating islands of marshy species. Natural forces including chemical, physical, biological and solar is involved in the process to achieve wastewater treatment. Thick mats of vegetation trap suspend solids and biological process takes place at the roots of the plants. It produces the desired quality of treated sewage but land requirement is very high, though it is less compared to waste stabilization pond. Running cost is comparatively low.

- The system is independent of any mechanical equipment and uses the natural process of aeration through the roots of plants helping the aerobic microflora to flourish in the rhizosphere
- Area of the tank is calculated using Darcy's equation
- $Q = A \times d \times \emptyset / HRT$
- Usually the HRT is based on BOD loads, however being effluents, 1 Day HRT is sufficient to bring about >95% efficiency of the system
- There is no sludge generated through this secondary process since the submerged flow regulated bacterial activities lead to ecological system development & managed by detritus feeders

Further in this process almost 12 treatment mechanisms takes place in a single unit as shown in **Figure 2** Further the treatment can be elaborated as;

1. **Physical treatment:**
 - Sedimentation, Filtration, Adsorption & Volatilization
2. **Chemical Treatment:**
 - Precipitation, Adsorption, Hydrolysis reaction, Oxidation reaction
3. **Biological Treatment:**
 - Bacterial metabolism, Plant metabolism, Plant absorption, Natural die-off

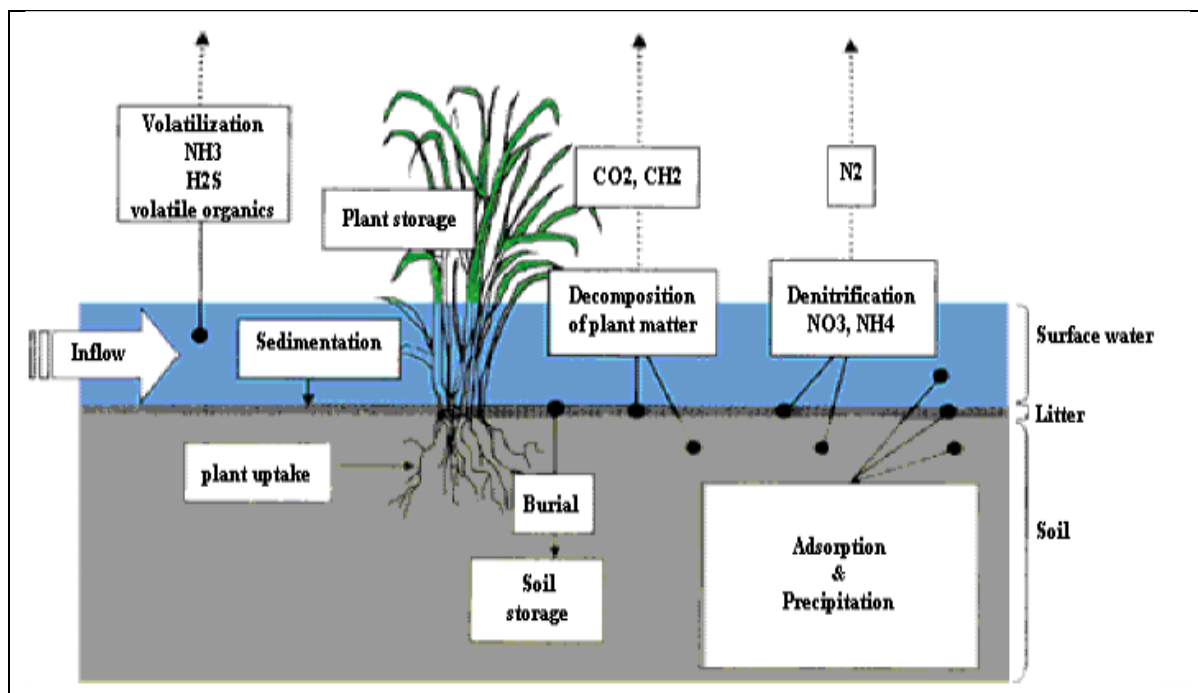


Figure 2 Contaminant Removal Mechanisms in phytoremediation / CEWT

Table 1 represents processes involved in treatment of waste by Phytoid / CEWT Technique.

Table 1 Processes Involved In Treatment

| Contaminant | Site | Processes |
|-------------|---|---|
| BOD5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steam and Leaves ➤ Roots ➤ Bed Media (gravel /sand) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Microbial respiration, Settling |
| Nitrogen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Leaves ➤ Algae in Water ➤ Column ➤ Roots ➤ Bed Media (gravel /sand) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Volatilization (as N₂ and N₂O) ➤ NO₃ and NH₄⁺ > Soluble ➤ Organic Nitrogen ➤ Ammonium > Nitrate ➤ Nitrate > N₂, N₂O or NH₄⁺ ➤ Settling |
| Phosphorus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steam and Leaves ➤ Roots ➤ Bed Media (gravel/ sand) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Microbial respiration ➤ Roots uptake ➤ Sedimentation and Adsorption |

4.3.2 Circular Economic Floating Wetland / Floating rafter technology

This in-situ technology, which is a modification of wetland beds that are applied on the water surface using a floating mechanism. The plant beds are constructed on material which can float on water and then anchored in the lake bed. The water quality of the lake shall be maintained continuously by installing plant beds on the water surface. The wetland plants on this floating structure shall treat the water through physical, chemical and biological process. The process shall utilize aquatic plants' developed roots to contact water for absorption, transformation and degradation of the water pollutants. Typical cross section of floating rafter is represented in **Figure 3**.

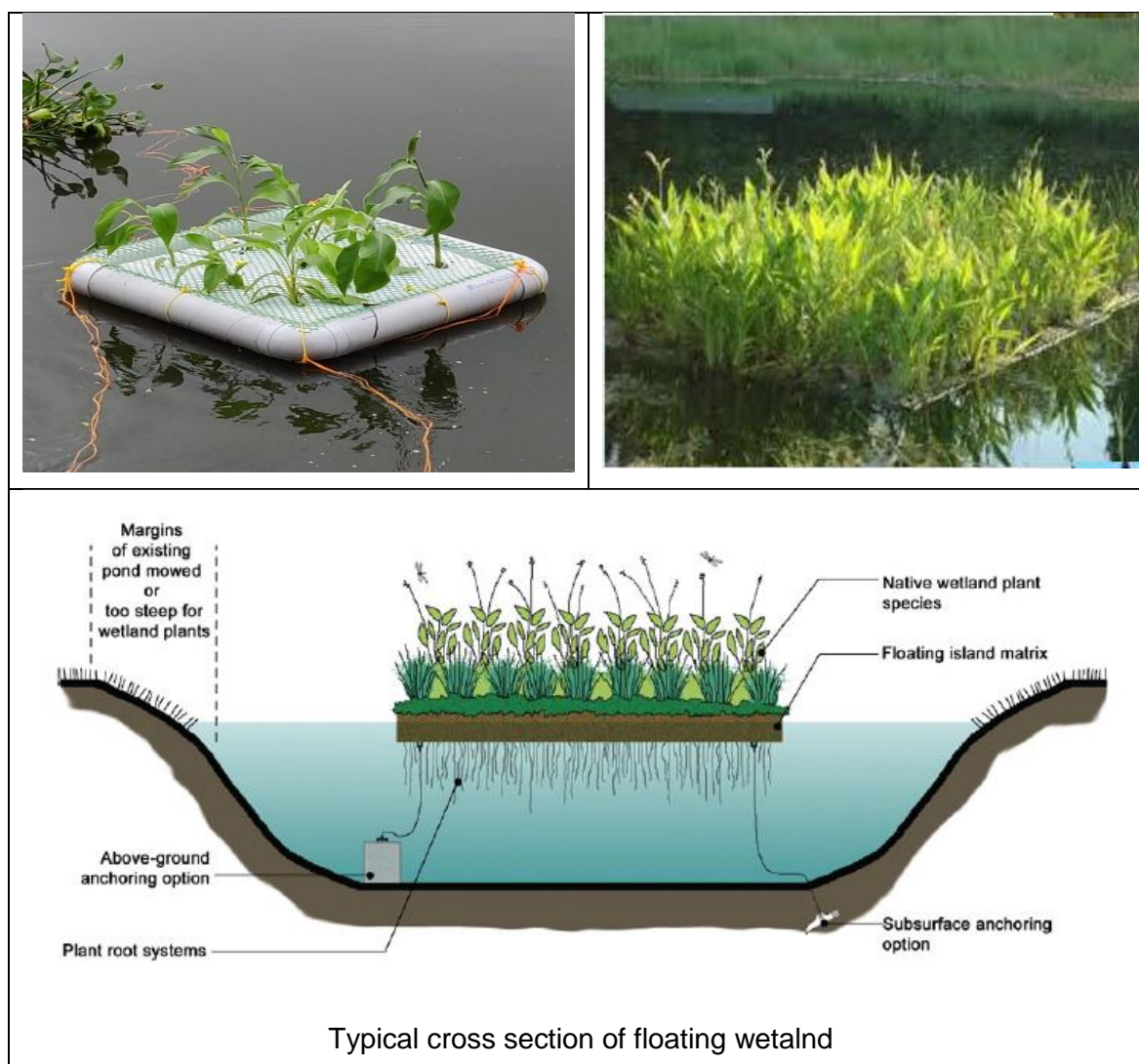


Figure 3 Images of Floating rafter

In this mechanism the treatment is carried out by providing floating rafter assemble as shown in picture. However sometimes depending on the quality of water to be treated; along with

floating rafter unit few additional components in the treatment system needs to be considered to achieve the desired treated water quality such as;

- Additional oxygen (in-situ aeration with help of blowers)
- Microbial housing
- Bioneer culture application
- Primary Chemical treatment
- Sedimentation basin using check dams

The calculations are based on potential of floating wetland plants to oxygenate the system, overturn in general limnology terms, artificial oxygen requirements to augment gaps on in-situ treatment potential and required days to bring the water quality to desired levels. These values will be achieved only when the floating rafter installation is proper and maintenance schedule is strictly adhered to. The typical components of the system are described in attached **Annexure II**. Aquatic plants that can be used in this system are; (Macrophytes such as water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*), Whorlleaf watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), common reed (*Phragmites communis*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) and canna (*Canna indica*) etc.

4.4 Monitoring to review timely progress, effectiveness of the projects and maintenance

Monitoring is an essential component for successful execution of any project. Monitoring shall be done considering objectives, benchmark situation and using specific indicators. Restoration projects once completed should not be left alone. There should be documentation so that lessons are available for other areas/ groups. After implementation of suitable restoration plan, periodic monitoring shall be carried out to monitor the performance and quality of water body 'Water quality criteria-designated best use' water quality parameters as given at **Annexure III** is required to be followed as 'National Restoration Goals.

Further, the seven Principles of Sustainable Lake Management provided by World Lake Vision, aiming at illuminating the growing crisis in management of lake ecosystem, articulating principles to guide the transition towards managing lakes for their sustainable use and to provide a practical blueprint for ensuring long term health of lakes and integrity of their survival and economic development have been considered while preparing Action Plan;

- A harmonious relationship between humans and nature is essential for the sustainable use of lakes.
- A lake drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use.

- A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of lake degradation is essential.
- Policy development and decision making for lake management should be based on sound science and best available information.
- The management of lakes for their sustainable use requires the resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.
- Citizens and other stakeholders should be encouraged to participate meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems.
- Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential for sustainable lake use.

4.5 Identification of other associated issues which requires attention as a part of restoration of pond or lake

Apart from identification of all possible pollution sources, detailed gap analysis, additional measures required on case-to-case basis to be identified especially in case of ponds or lakes w.r.t the following aspects: -

- Buffer Zone development - Acquiring at least 1 or 0.5 Acre of land of water body periphery for creation of buffer/green zone
- Feasibility for Bio-diversity park in case adequate land is available in the vicinity of ponds or lakes.
- Greenery development in the vicinity of the ponds or lakes
- Introduction of recreation facilities such as paddle boats, building jetty.
- Machinery and the man power requirement for maintenance of 16 the restored water body.
- Existing provision for disposal of waste arising from the desiltation and de-weeding activity of a pond or lake.
- Awareness and training requirements.
- Any other related measures required also be analyzed for inclusion of such actions while making action plans for restoration of water body (E.g., aesthetic point of view, bins for rubbish management which may be generated due to visitors).

5.0. Protection of restored water bodies

This is a phase that takes care of the general health of the water body and ensures normal functioning. A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of water body degradation is essential. Following activities shall be carried out for protection of water bodies;

5.1 Creation of Buffer Zone

- Acquiring at least 1Acre or 0.5 Acre of land of water body periphery for creation of buffer/green zone
- Fencing of Lake /water body shall be done to define boundary for prevention of any unauthorized entry and smooth operation
- Proper design and construction of ponds or lakes including leveling and smoothing of banks and embankment shall be done. Stabilization of earthen bunds and the drainage channels as well as silt and soil erosion control measures will be taken.
- Engineering works in respect of bund shall be minimized with naturalization of bund as a preferred option. The cost towards shaping/strengthening including slope revetment, provision for construction of retaining wall, if any etc. shall not exceed 10-15% of the total project cost. Stone revetment along the inner slope of the earthen bund, to be resorted to in cases where strengthening of bund required. As far as possible naturalisation of slopes shall be done by providing suitable vegetation with proper selection of species
- For Embankment, formation of a packed-mud/cobble stone ground level walkway with a width not exceeding three meters will be done, it is envisaged that ground level walkways should not obstruct the inflow of run-off water from the surrounding catchment area. This work shall be carried out all around the lake perimeter beyond the high-water mark or close to the perimeter fence. Representative diagram of proposed Embankment is presented in **Figure 4**



Figure 4 Pictorial presentation of embankment

5.2 Control of Liquid Waste Pollution

Identification of various sources contributing to pollution in ponds or lakes are identified during recognition phase to prevent the entry of any kind of pollution in the lake or pond.

- MPCB shall identify open channels or drainage channels contributing untreated sewage or untreated or partially treated effluent discharge from nearby vicinity areas and shall divert or close such channel to the existing treatment facility
- MPCB shall, in coordination with implementing agencies / custodians of the lake, construct STPs /ETPs and use them optimally to ensure that untreated sewage is not let into the lakes
- MPCB shall, coordination with implementing agencies / custodians of the lake, make provision of community toilets around periphery to prevent pollution from human wastes.
- Prohibition of washing activity by Dhobis/Cow/Buffalo within the lake premises, placing warning boards for restriction of washing activity
- MPCB shall, in coordination with implementing agencies / custodians of the lake, shall impose restrictions and guidelines on Idol immersions and designing immersion ponds
- Levying of fine or Environmental Compensation on the violators for improper disposal of sewage or industrial effluent or discharging washing waste into lakes or ponds

5.3 Control of Solid Waste Pollution

Significant amount of solid waste is expected to be generated post development of lake/water bodies which needs to be managed scientifically w.r.t quantification, characterization, collection, treatment & disposal. Following method shall be adopted for solid waste management;

Segregation at source: Segregation at source of waste refers to procedure, wherein different constituents of waste streams are segregated and stored separately at the generator's premises.

- **Organic Waste Stream:** This waste stream will contain refuse from food waste, horticulture waste from landscaped area, textiles and wood pieces. It is expected to constitute about 45 – 50 of the total waste generated
- **Inorganic Waste & Recyclables:** This waste stream will consist of all potentially recyclable material such as paper, plastic glass, metals and rubber, along with other inert material

Provision of Bins: Green & Blue Colored Bins shall be provided at various place within the lake/water bodies premises for collection and segregation of solid waste w.r.t. its nature.

- **Bin for organic waste (Green bin)**
 - Food waste of all kind including fruits and vegetable peeling, discarded cooked or uncooked food, meat / fish waste, butchery waste, eggshell etc.

- Garden and yard sweeping / trimmings dry leaves (horticulture waste)
- Dippers, sanitary towel etc.
- Discarded clothing and textile
- Wood material

➤ **Bin for inorganic and recyclable (Blue bin)**

- Paper of all kind such as newspaper, magazine, books etc.
- Cardboard, cartons and other packaging material etc.
- Plastic material such as cups, packaging material, plastic toys, buckets and tumbler
- Sweeping Waste
- Glass of all kinds
- Ceramic material
- Rags, rubber and wood
- Leather such as belts, wallets, artefacts etc.
- Foils, wrapping pouches, sachets and tetra packs

➤ **Design of Bins:**

Set of two bins will be kept at various places within the lake/water body premises to facilitate waste segregation at source. Key requirement for the design of these bins are as follows;

- Bins placed at each place will be of uniform shape and size, so that these can be integrated with mechanized collections system
- Bins will be wheel mounted, so that they can be easily hauled to the curbside
- Bins would be compatible with the loading arms of collection trucks
- The capacity of the bins should be such that approximately 30kgs of waste can be stored to accommodate daily collection recommended capacity is 120-lit



➤ **Specification of Bins**

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| Height [cm] | : | 101.6 |
| Width [cm] | : | 38.1 |
| Depth [cm] | : | 38.1 |
| Capacity [kg] | : | 36.0 |
| Wheels diameter [cm] | : | 15.25 |

5.4 De-silting and Dredging:

Water flowing into a lake brings silt. Increased deforestation loosens the top soil, which finds its way into lakes. Some of the silt is washed out when the lake overflows. However, the outflow of silt does not always match the inflow and the silt settles at the bottom of the lake. Hence de-siltation at regular interval is necessary. Augorbore test shall be done to determine/estimate the quantity of silt to be removed and also to analyze silt. De-siltation activity shall be supported by bathymetry of the lake as per the standard methodology and its planning and execution shall be carried out scientifically under expert guidance.

Bathymetric Map

A Bathymetric map will be prepared to clarify the exact contour differences between the lake edges and the bottom. A bathymetric map is essentially a topographic map of the lake bottom that shows depth contours within the lake basin (**Figure 5**). It can be used to estimate several morphometric parameters of the lake.

- To create a bathymetric map the following details shall be considered;
- Creating the outline of the lake to scale
- Measurement of depth at regular intervals and plotting on the map as depth points
- Connecting the dots to prepare contour lines

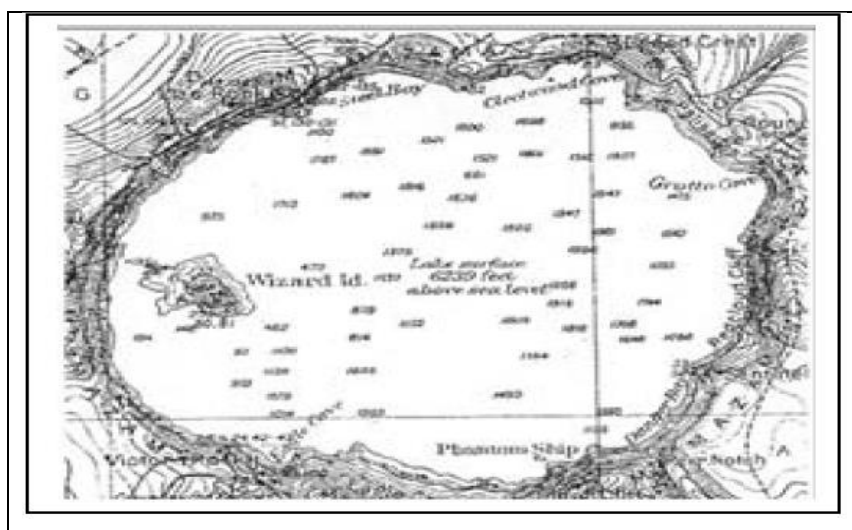


Figure 5 Typical Bathymetric Map

Removal of silt [nutrient enriched accumulated sludge] and removal of contaminated sediments shall be done Yearly /Half Yearly from ponds and lakes to help in ground water recharge potential and increase storage capacity of lakes or ponds. Quarterly dredging of 80 % of dense and thickly covered aquatic plants viz., floating plants such as algae, duckweed, water meal, water hyacinth; submerged plants such as milfoil, hydrilla, water lettuce, curly-leaf pondweed, clasping-leaf pondweed, coontail, sago pondweed, water lilly, water shield shall be done by means of (Biological, Chemical, Mechanical and Manual measures.

While design has been sensitive enough against dredge and soil run-off deposit into the lake, the droppings and dead remains of the species in the lake ecosystem will still happen. Lake depth will need to be measured annually. A significant reduction in depth may require dredging. For this, hydraulic dredging is suggested as this has the least environmental impact **(Figure 6)**. It incorporates a floating platform with a pump that vacuums sediment from the lake bottom. Sediment is pumped through a temporary pipeline to the shore. The sediment and water needs to be separated. The most cost effective approach to separate the water and solids is to construct a temporary settling basin.

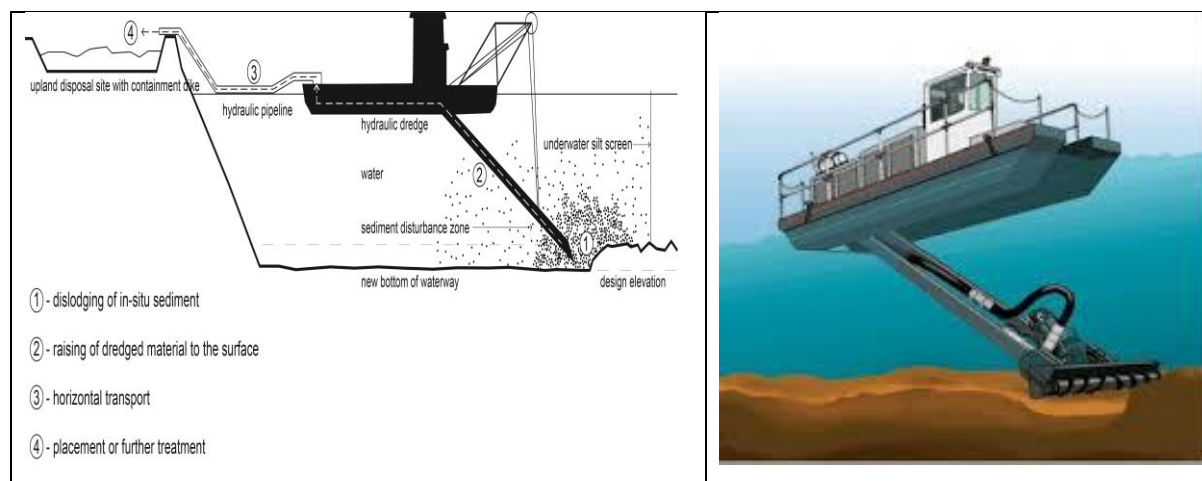






Figure 6 Schematic Representation of Hydraulic Dredging

5.1 Slope Stabilization

It is important to prevent the erosion of the bank of the lake, thereby preventing siltation. For this, following approaches shall be adopted as mentioned in the **Table 2**.

Table 2 Slope Stabilization methods

| | Pitching | Plastic Lining (PVC, black polyethylene or geotextile) | Clay Lining | Clay Lining |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|
| |  |  |  |  |
| Advantages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resist wear and tear Waterproofing Low maintenance | Good option for water proofing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.05cm/hr permeability of clay will ensure that the lake can breathe Natural clay soil can be mixed with bentonite for greater seepage control Can absorb and trap excess nutrients, delaying eutrophication Longer lifetime than plastic liners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will not dry and crack Will not require roller compaction |
| Disadvantages | 0% permeability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% permeability Expensive Resistance to puncture and breakage is limited Resistance may be weakened under the action of direct sunlight The natural fertility of the bottom soil will be lost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality clay must be available Quality of clay should be certified by an expert If lake water level fluctuates and lake dries, clay layer will crack Manpower intensive Requires a professional experience applicator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive Bentonite is reportedly harmful to fish gills Low permeability will mean a higher Hydraulic Retention Time (HRT) of lake |

Other techniques include;

- Introducing aquatic animals and plants that eat or compete with waterweeds shall be done
- Removal of encroachments in the drainage channels shall be carried out periodically to facilitates enhancement in aeration naturally in the water body
- Provision of properly designed 'spill way' with a provision of controlled gates shall be done for smooth flow of excess water or run off during monsoon and to control flood situation

- Removal all blockades at inlet or outlets shall be done to avoid stagnation or blockage of storm water

6.0. Improvement of restored water bodies

Deals with overall improvement in the water body and its uses including resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.

6.1 Adoption of In-situ techniques for in-situ remediation of ponds or lakes

6.1.1 Physical treatment approaches

Along with in-situ floating wetland treatment, mechanical / solar aeration to be provided using surface aerators or, submerged aerators or a combination of both may be used to increase the dissolved oxygen in the water body, which is used by microorganisms to degrade the pollutants. Aeration also aids in mixing the different thermal layers of the water body, resulting in de-stratification, exposing the lower-most layers to atmospheric air. The need and extent of aeration is calculated based on the water quality parameters, depth of water body, ambient temperatures, wind conditions etc. (Apart from aeration, methods such as wastewater diversion, periodic de-weeding and sediment dredging, proper maintenance of drainage channels or feeder channels also helps in increase in dissolved oxygen). The pictorial representation of aerators is shown in **Figure 7**.



Figure 7 Solar / Diffused aerators







6.1.2 Chemical treatment approaches






Flocculation using chemicals like alum and neutralizing chemicals especially during acidification (increase in pH level of the stagnated water body). The dosage and frequency of use of chemicals can be based on the quality of water to be treated.

6.1.3 In-situ techniques by development of Ecosystem in the Moat

Table 3 represents plant, fish and bird species that shall be proposed for growth in the moat: None of these are exotic or invasive unless otherwise stated. All fishes are middle or surface feeders and omnivorous apart from being native to the region.

Table 3 Plant, fish and birds that can be used for development of ecosystem in the moat

| Aquatic Plants | Appearance | Special Quality |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> (Hornwort) Submerged species |  | High oxygen production |
| <i>Cabomba aquatica</i> Submerged species |  | A fragile species. Its disappearance will indicate deterioration of water quality. |
| <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> & other water lilies Rooted with floating leaves |  | Aesthetic, bears beautiful flowers |
| <i>Hydroryza aristata</i> |  | Aesthetic |
| <i>Brasenia schreberi</i> Rooted with floating leaves |  | Mucilage on leaves prevents invasive snail and weed growth Also, requires good quality water, hence can serve as indicator |
| <i>Aponogeton crispus</i> Submerged, native to South India & Sri Lanka |  | Attractive, easy to maintain in still as well as running water, |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p><i>Poecilia reticulata</i> (Guppy)</p> |  | <p>Attractive, mosquito control Caveat: An Invasive Species</p> |
| <p><i>Colisa lalia</i> (Dwarf Gourami)</p> |  | <p>Attractive Males prey on the young, hence population control possible</p> |
| <p><i>Parambassis ranga</i> (Indian glassy fish)</p> |  | <p>Attractive, interesting - as it is totally transparent</p> |
| <p><i>Danio rerio</i> (Zebra danio)</p> |  | <p>Attractive</p> |
| <p><i>Aplocheilichthys panchax</i> (White spot)</p> |  | <p>Mosquito control</p> |
| <p>Among the frogs - <i>Rana tigrina</i> (Indian bull frog),</p> | | |

6.1.4 Using biological techniques

May be used to decompose, transform and absorb water pollutants. However, concentration and frequency of dosing of the microbial cultures is decided based on the volume of the water body, water quality parameters, ambient temperatures and extent of algal growth [as per literature (i) an enzyme namely Phycoplus or Bio-culture and the nutrients are mixed thoroughly and sprayed into the pond within 2-3 weeks' time significance difference may be seen;

6.1.4.1 Constructing a Healthy Food Web in the Core Lake

Once the lake has stabilized, it is proposed to build a stable and ecologically efficient ecosystem in the water. As per several reports, a stable ecosystem is one which has several alternative food chains – in other words high biodiversity is supported by the ecosystem and the food web is a complex one. Hence, it is proposed to build a healthy food web with several

alternative food chains in the lake. Producers, primary & secondary consumers and detritivores are present in a complete food chain.

Primary consumers like zooplanktons and aquatic insects may get auto-introduced into the system or may have to be introduced specifically if required. Such primary consumers serve to reduce the turbidity of the water.

They will then be followed by secondary consumers such as frogs (*Rana tigrina*), omnivorous surface & middle feeder fishes like *Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita*, and fish species of the moat and ornamental birds like ducks and grebes that will then complete the food web. Fish eating birds like egrets and herons are likely to get auto-introduced as we are providing for their perching. Bottom dwelling fish should be avoided as they disturb sediment mud and increase turbidity. Surface feeding fishes that swim right below the surface can be viewed clearly and hence attract visitors.

Detritivorous species of fungi and bacteria are likely to be present already in the sediment of the lake. Also, microfauna (which include bacteria, common pond snails, aquatic insects etc.) associated with the root zone of plants also serve as detritivores and primary consumers (Figure 8).

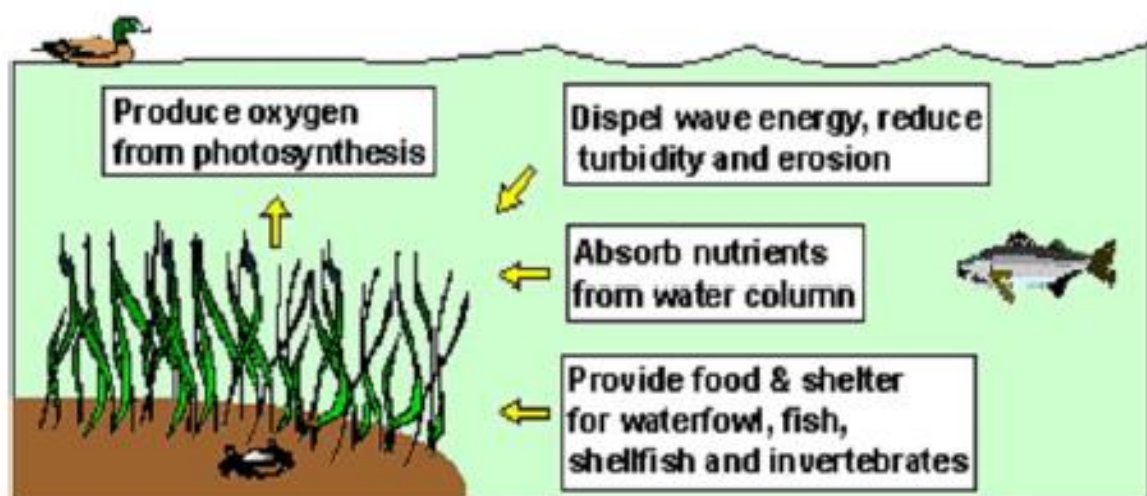


Figure 8 Schematic representation of a healthy aquatic ecosystem

6.2 Green or Buffer Zone

Buffer Zone around a lake or pond (at least 50 to 100 m periphery) shall be maintained as green belt zone or no activity zone and no activity is allowed within the buffer zone by the concerned Departments in the State/UT. In case, any activity presently existing within the buffer zone (50 to 100 m), such as residential or commercial or industrial activity should take necessary measures to prevent discharge of any wastes into the water body.

The plant species used for landscaping purposes will include deciduous and evergreen trees & flowering plants that can be easily procured and grown in the local region. Most importantly, the trees that are already present there will not be uprooted as old and healthy trees are valuable to an ecosystem.

The consolidated list may include: Polyalthia longifolia (Ashok), Peltophorum ferrugineum (Copper pod), Callistemon lanceolatus (Bottle brush), Ficus religiosa (Peepal), F. infectoria (Pakad), F. panda, Mimusops elengi (Maulsari), Morus sp. (Mulberry/Shahotoot), Grevillea robusta (Silver oak), Syzygium cumini (Jamun), Eucalyptus, Dalbergia sissoo (Shisham), Delonix regia (Gulmohar), Santalum album (Chandan), Bombax ceiba (Semal/Shalmali), Alstonia scholaris, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Azadirachta indica (Neem), Madhuca latifolia (Mahua), Lagerstroemia flos reginae, Junipers, Hibiscus rosa sinensis (Urhul), Ixora coccinea (Jungle Geranium), Jasminum sambac (Bela), Nycanthes arbor tristis (Harsingar), Mussaenda, Plumeria alba (Frangipani), Thevetia peruviana (Oleander/Kaner), Hyophorbe lagenicaulis (Bottle palm), Bauhinia variegata (Kachnar) etc.

6.3 Lake front area development plan:

In addition to the landscape plan, the following features shall be created with a view to high functionality of the water body as per availability of funds or phase-wise development shall be adopted.

| Activities | Details |
|---|---|
| Pathways & Jogging tracks | Pathways in paver blocks and Kota stones and mud track for Jogging |
| Brick works in to works etc. | To define small planters and level differences |
| Overlooking decks | Along the lake side |
| Play equipment for children in the children play area | Slides, see-saw, swings, bar, multi-play stations |
| Parking Area | Sub-base, permeable paver blocks, Kerb stones |
| Signage's | Main entry signage, direction signage inside park, identity signage of each area, warning messages against waste disposal & flower, grass or leaf plucking |
| Rocks | Natural rocks of size 0.5x0.5m and 1.0x1.0m, including transportation to site and laying in position with the help of 12 metric ton hydra |
| Boating Activity | Jetty for leading to the main boating area, boats, oars, boathouse for ticketing |
| Lighting and electrical works | 4m along pedestrian paths - approximately 250 light poles, wiring, panels, feeder pillars and special light fixing at the entry plaza and around the Phytoid tanks. |
| Irrigation & plumbing | Including water supply, sprinkler & garden hydrants, storm water structures, rainwater harvesting structures |

7.0. Sustenance of rejuvenated water bodies

Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential to sustain the restoration efforts. Also, ownership of each water body should be decided, as most of them face indefinite sustenance due to multiplicity of administrative control and/or lack of specific action by singular authority. The in charge authority should treat the water body as 'natural resources', to act as the potential catalysts to better civic health, provide recreation, improve tourism, possibly meet water-needs of local people, etc. Such gains shall be attained only after the water bodies are treated on ecosystem based approach. While rejuvenating lake or water body, it is necessary to prepare rejuvenation model which is self-sustainable and can maintain the lake or water body for a long period. A representative model for self-sustenance is presented in **Figure 9**.

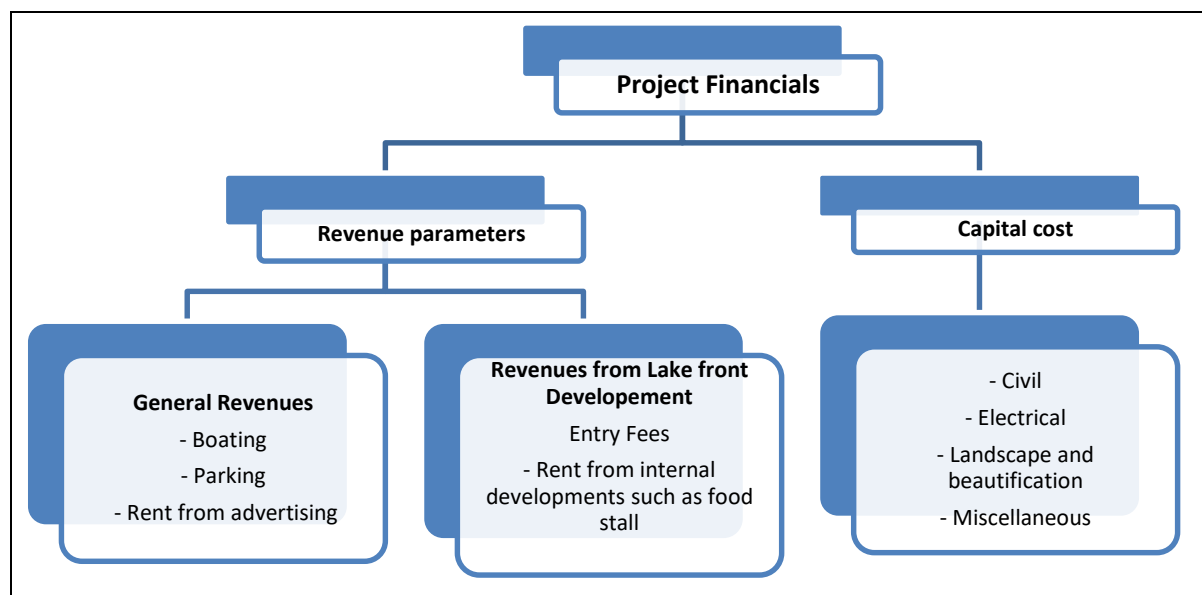


Figure 9 Typical Model for project Financial

Lake or Water Body rejuvenation consists basically two components as discussed below;

Component I [Lake Rejuvenation]: Lake conservation involves cleaning and maintaining of the water body with minor beautification works like jogging track, seating, development of park etc. Component I creates a public facility which might not generate enough revenue to make the project financially viable.

Component II [Lake Front Development]: Consists of revenue generating activities which if combined with Component I might make the project lucrative and makes project more self-sustainable. Following section outlines the revenue generation potential in both above mentioned scenario;

7.1 Revenue Generating Activities

The aesthetic appeal of the lake will be used to enhance the value of the lake front area. Various case studies and surveys indicate that people are willing to pay, if facilities such as green relaxation areas, garden, jogging track, walkways, boating are provided. The revenue streams are assumed for two scenarios:

7.1.1 Revenues from lake rejuvenation: These revenues will be coming irrespective of the lake front development.

Table 4 Revenue streams in the first year From Lake rejuvenation

| Revenue Source | Amount [Rs.] | Unit | Assumption | Total [Rs. Lakh] |
|---|--------------|--------------------|---|------------------|
| Boating | 20 | Per Person | Average 214 persons visit lake per day, 20 % of them go for boating | 3.12 |
| Space Rent for food stalls and entertainment kiosks | 20 | Per Sq. Foot/Month | 10 stalls for 300 sq.ft. each | 7.20 |
| Advertising Space Rent | 15 | Per Sq. Foot/Month | 500 sqft space available for advertisement | 0.90 |
| Parking - Car | 5 | Per vehicle | 30 cars (per day) | 0.55 |
| Parking - 2 Wheeler | 2 | | 100 2-wheelers (per day) | 0.73 |
| Total | | | | 12.50 |

7.1.2 Revenues from lake front development:

These revenues will be specific to the lake front development. The revenues from each component are shown below with all relevant assumptions. It is clear from below table that major part of the revenues comes from lake front development.

Revenue streams in the first year from Lake front development

| Revenue Source | Amount [Rs.] | Unit | Assumption | Total [Rs. Lakh] |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|------------------|
| Entry Fee | 20 | Per Person | Average 214 persons visit lake per day | 15.62 |
| Fees to go to theme park and rides | 150 | Per Person | Assuming 50 % of persons visiting for park go for this | 58.58 |
| Costumes+ Locker Fees | 30 | Per Person | Assuming 50% of the persons coming for rides go for it | 11.72 |
| Restaurant rent | 35 | Per Sq. Foot/Month | Restaurant space is 600 sq.ft. | 2.52 |
| Total | | | | 88.44 |

Assumption Considered for Footfall of Visitors

| Key assumptions in calculating footfalls | Numbers |
|--|---------|
| No of persons visiting per day in weekdays | 100 |
| Total Weekdays in a year | 261 |
| No of persons visiting per day in weekends | 500 |
| Total Weekends in a year | 104 |
| Average person's visiting per day | 214 |

7.2 Maintenance

The over-all upkeep of the place needs to combine with the functionality of the whole place. The following aspects will need to be integrated in the operation and maintenance of the Lake / water body:

- Increased awareness among the public regarding the importance of keeping the lake clean - this is the most significant aspect of lake conservation and sustainable management.
- Creation of a permanent body or empowering an existing one to be entrusted with the task of vigilance. This body can be authorized to carry out sustainable fishing in the lake and use the revenue generated for lake maintenance
- Strict prevention of idol immersion activities
- Setting up of signages that reveal services provided by lake ecosystems and their inherent worth
- Regular raking out of leaf litter fallen into the lake or moat water
- Use of low phosphate fertilizers and manures for tree plantations in the lake front area, as run-off from this area may enter the lake and disturb the nutrient dynamics therein
- Adequate protection of the lake and its landscaped surroundings by high walls (without restricting view from outside), with inclined nets against solid waste disposal
- Provision of adequate no. of dustbins
- Community toilet construction to prevent fecal pollution in the drains around the lake area
- Strict vigilance to prevent throwing of solid waste in the lake - installation of direction boards and signage displaying suitable warning messages
- Fine as a punishment for those caught disposing waste in the lake
- Strict prevention of encroachment activities if any

7.3 Generating Public Awareness and sensitization

The best possible approach towards sustainable maintenance of wetland ecosystems is by involving the general public in the task of upkeep - if the general public that draws maximal

benefits from a wetland is made a direct stakeholder, it will go a long way towards conservation. Community participation is the key to sustainable conservation and enhancing ecological literacy in general is extremely crucial.

7.4 Lake Monitoring program

Lake Water Quality Survey - For baseline monitoring, seasonal analysis (4 times a year) of the lake water must be carried out. At least 7 sampling points will be demarcated. One sampling point will be at the center of the lake, another at the point where water from the moat enters the lake, and a third at the point where water drains out. The other 4 points will be along the boundaries of the lake.

(A) Pre-monsoon: Once a year - Analyze 25 parameters as listed below:

- General: Color, odor, temp, pH, EC, DO, turbidity, TDS
- Nutrients: NH₃-N, NO₂ + NO₃, Total P
- Organic Matter : BOD, COD
- Major ions : K, Na, Ca, Mg, CO₃, HCO₃, Cl, SO₄
- Microbiological : Total and Faecal Coliforms

(B) Rest of the year (after the pre-monsoon sampling) at every three months' interval:

Analyze 10 parameters: Colour, Odour, Temp., pH, EC, DO., NO₂ + NO₃, BOD, Total and Fecal Coliforms. (As per CPCB)

7.5 Landscape Management - Staff dedicated to cleaning the lakefront will have to be appointed. Litter and solid waste along the moat and party lawn will have to be swept, and dustbins and toilets cleaned and maintained. Adequate guarding and fining against waste disposal will have to be provided. This is especially important considering that entry into the premises is free of cost and cannot be restricted. In the absence of adequate cleanliness and guarding against waste disposal, the lake can easily degrade.

The fertilizers used (if any) should be low phosphorus.

7.6 Encouraging Participation of Local Population

Involving the local population in the lake management program will make it an easier process. This will include generating public awareness and enhancing environmental literacy through educative signage's and guided tours.

Public Participation can also be used to directly incorporate the general public into the project. This will give them a direct interest in the management, maintenance and conservation of the newly developed lake/water body. Donors shall be encouraged by maintaining marble slabs bearing the names of high donors.

In the absence of proper public education the lake can easily degrade and require high expenditure on maintenance.

Summary:

- Total ULBs in Maharashtra : 391
- Data received from ULBs : 103
- Number of ULBs that do not have any water body : 44 (Out of received data)
- Number of ULBs having water body restoration plans : 8
- Number of ULBs that have already restored water bodies : 15
- Number of action plans already developed and waiting for funds : Nil

The goals for conservation of lakes have to be tailored to individual regions, specific to the problems of degradation and based on the level of dependence. This requires reconstruction of the physical conditions; chemical adjustment of both the soil and water; biological manipulation, reintroduction of native flora and fauna, etc. The interpretation of existing trends and scenarios in the process of conservation of lakes as presented in this report is based on interactions with limited key players namely government stakeholders, developers involved in similar projects and personnel involved in the field work. Hence, they are indicative of the situations prevalent at the time of conducting the study.

The identification of lakes shall be done on the certain defined parameters based on detailed of Annexure I. While the causes of degradation of lakes are many, in view of the limited resources available, it is not possible to take up all degraded lakes for conservation. It is, therefore, necessary to prioritize lakes along with the catchments, where conservation needs to be taken up first. It is important to give priority to revive those lakes that would have lost without any form of intervention. A framework can be developed categorizing by the level of interventions required for prioritization as follows:

PRIORITY 1- Lakes that recover without any intervention

PRIORITY 2- Lakes that can be restored close to their former condition to serve their earlier functions considering cost involved, technical review of the restoration plan etc. based on the goals and objectives set

PRIORITY 3- Lakes that cannot be restored to any agreeable degree viably

Further a standard development plan / action is prepared for a lake of approximately 1 acre area considering the phases mentioned in the report and a case study is presented in the following section of this report which can be used as a standard for preparing action plans for lakes proposed to be developed.

Case study for lake rejuvenation in Maharashtra

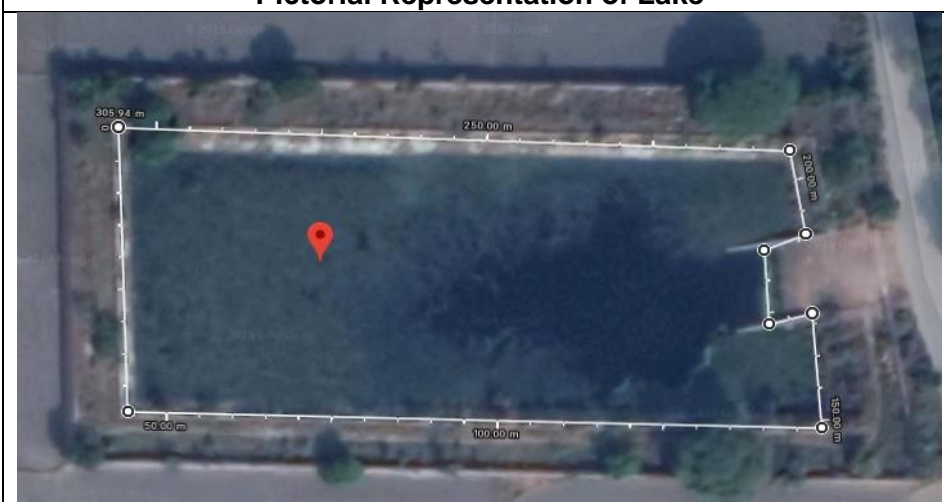
- Lake Area - 1Acre
- Lake Perimeter - 300.0m
- Lake Depth - 3.0m
- Lake status - Partially filled, eutrophication exists
- Water quality of lake -

| SN | Chemical Parameters | Test results | Protocol |
|----|--|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Biochemical Oxygen Demand, mg/L | 45.6 | IS:3025(P-44)-1993 |
| 2 | Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/L | 102.3 | IS:3025(P-58)-2003 |
| 3 | Alkalinity (As CaCO ₃), mg/l | 210.04 | IS:3025(P-23)-1986 |
| 4 | Total Hardness (As CaCO ₃), mg/l | 203.2 | IS:3025(P-21)-2009 |
| 5 | Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l | 441 | IS:3025(P-16)-1984 |
| 6 | Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/l | 38.9 | IS:3025(P-17)-1984 |
| 7 | pH | 8.3 | IS:3025(P-11)-1983 |
| SN | Microbiological Parameters | Test Results | Protocol |
| 1 | <i>E. coli</i> (MPN/100m) | Absent | IS:1622:1981 |
| 2 | Coliforms (MPN/100m) | 29 | IS:1622:1981 |

- Images of lake -



Pictorial Representation of Lake



Google Image of Lake

1. Treatment Philosophy

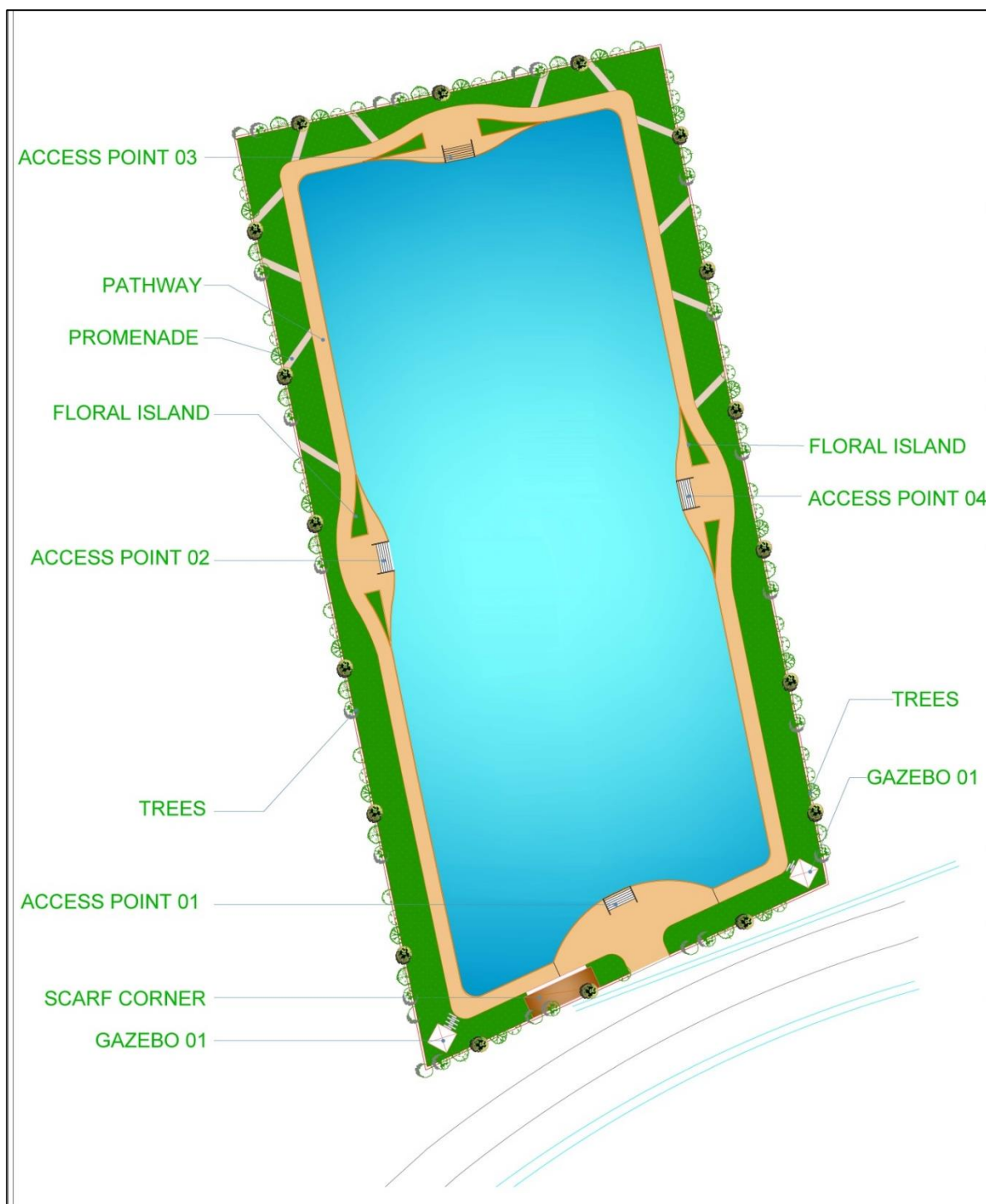
Considering the basic objective to achieve recreational standards for water quality Schedule VI of EPA, Circular Economic Wetland Technology (CEWT - Scientific Wetlands with Active Biodegradation) treatment technology followed by Floating rafters is proposed to treat and rejuvenate the lake, mechanical aeration is proposed to maintain the quality of the lake water & ultimately to increase/recharge the ground water table.

The philosophy of treatment scheme proposed is using the conventional primary treatment mechanism followed by replacement of the conventional secondary treatment process with phytoremediation systems i.e. CEWT. The objective of the proposed system is to provide a simple, feasible, practically sound, eco-friendly and cost-effective technology, which can handle the domestic waste treatment leading to use of treated water gainfully. The system is based on use of specific plants normally found in natural reed with filtration and treatment capability.

2. Capacity of treatment system

The capacity of lake having 3.0m depth is approximately 12,500.0m³ as the surface area of lake is approximately 1.0 Acre. The total flow from inlet from nearby nalla source to feed the proposed lake is taken to be 500m³/day considering the volume of lake which is to be filled in approximately 30 days to its full capacity.

It is expected that BOD of treated water (Outlet of CEWT) shall be less than 30mg/lit. However to bring it down to the level of 10mg/lit & also to maintain the quality of lake water throughout; floating rafters along with mechanical aeration system are proposed. Considering the lake area & BOD of the lake water total 833 nos of floating rafters & mechanical aeration of capacity 182m³/hr is proposed in the lake with approximately 60 numbers of diffusers. The calculations are based on potential of floating wetland plants to oxygenate the system, overturn in general limnology terms, artificial oxygen requirements to augment gaps on in-situ treatment potential and 60 days to bring the DO levels to 5 mg/l, Biological oxygen demand (BOD) less than 10 mg/l. These values will be achieved only when the floating rafter installation is proper and maintenance schedule is strictly adhered to. Further landscaping and beautification shall be carried out to develop the lake front as per landscape represented in Figure below;



Representative Figure for Lake front development and beautification

3. Project Financial Estimate

The extent of lakes in Maharashtra varies between 0.5 acres to 500 acres and above. A general financial model is prepared for lake spread to an extent of 1 acre. For preparing financial model of any other lake which has different spread from this, the values of costs and revenues in the model have to be calculated separately. The lake conservation project can be taken with or without developing Lake Front. The feasibility of the Lake Front Development is

dependent on the availability of land around the lake. It is assumed that a parcel of 1 acre is available next to the lake for the development of various facilities like jogging track, park etc. The micro and macro assumptions used to prepare financial model are listed below;

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Area of Lake | 1 Acres |
| Construction period | 1 Year |
| Contingency cost | 2% of hard cost |
| Lease period | 5 years |

The scope of work to be done in any lake conservation project and its cost components, are mentioned below. The total project cost without Lakefront Development is estimated to be Rs. 371 Lakhs and with Lakefront Development is 391 Lakh.

3.1 Construction Phase / Capital Cost

| Sn. | Components | Cost (Rs. Lacs) |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| A | Civil Works | |
| | De-silting | 2.0 |
| | Compound Wall | 1.2 |
| | Chain Link Fencing | 1.2 |
| | Culverts and Waste Weir | 0.5 |
| | Jogging Track / footpath | 0.5 |
| B | Treatment cost (Phytoremediation + Floating Rafter + aeration) | 304.38 |
| C | Electrical, Landscaping and beautification | 27.79 |
| D | Miscellaneous works | |
| | Water Boat Jetty | 1.0 |
| | Parking | 1.0 |
| | Gazebo/Shelter (10 of 375 sqm each) | 5.2 |
| | Fountain / play area for kids | 2.5 |
| E | Total Hard Cost | 346.77 |
| F | Pre-operative/Other Expenses (5% of hard cost) | 17.33 |
| G | Contingency Cost (2% of the hard cost) | 6.9 |
| | Total Project Cost Without Lakefront Development | 371.0 |
| | Lakefront Development [2 Acre] | 20.00 |
| | Total Project Cost With Lakefront Development | 391.0* |

3.2 Operation & Maintenance Cost

| Sr. No. | Component | Cost (Rs. Lakh)/Year |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | De-silting/Dredging | 5.0 |
| 2 | Phytorid Treatment | 9.93 |
| 3 | Floating Rafter | 4.36 |
| 4 | Jogging Track | 0.5 |
| 5 | Electrical & Landscaping | 2.77 |
| | Total O&M Cost Without Lakefront Development | 22.56 |
| | Maintenance of Lakefront Development | 2.0 |
| | Total O&M Cost With Lakefront Development | 24.56* |

**Note: This is only representative cost taking into account general points of considerations however the same is expected to change based on actual lake development parameters including degree of treatment required based on water quality, area to be developed and extent of beautification etc.*

-----XXXXXXXX-----

Annexure I – Information of Water body as per Urban Local Bodies in Maharashtra**1) Dhule**

- **Dhule Municipal Corporation, Dhule – NIL**
- **Shirpur Warvade Nagarparishad, Dhule – NIL**
- **Shindkheda Nagarpanchayat, Dhule – NIL**
- **Dondaicha Nagarparishad, Dhule – NIL**

2) Nandurbar

- **Taloda Municipal Council, Nandurbar – NIL**
- **Nandurbar Municipal Council, Nandurbar**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Nandurbar Municipal Council, Nandurbar |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Pir Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.35 N Longitude 74.23 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Pir talav, Talav Pada Below Imam Badshaah Dargah. |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | State Govt |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 64.8 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6.5 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man- made) | Artificial |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 1285.70 ML. (Max) |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.0 eter |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Rain Water flow from immam shah Darga Tekdi, High level of stadium site |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | One 17.50 Mld. Capacity |

| | |
|--|---|
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Generated waste collected with Municipal and disposed in Solid Waste Site |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | pH 7.17 COD 212.65 mg/lit, BOD 76.25 mg/lit |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 70% for ground water recharge, 20% for drinking purpose, 10% for animal species |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Artificial lake manmade fund allotted 250 lakhs from Environment dept. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: There is one man-made lake Nandurbar Municipal Council, Nandurbar. Source of the water is mainly from the catchment runoff. There is one STP present near the lake. The water is used for groundwater recharge and drinking purpose. The waste in the lake is municipal waste. No restoration works have been carried out. Funds are allocated for this lake.

➤ **Nagar Panchayat Dhadgaon Vadfalya Roshmal bk., Nandurbar**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Nagar Panchayat Dhadgaon Vadfalya Roshmal bk., Nandurbar |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Roshmal Bk Pazar Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.8159 N Longitude 74.7220 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Lahan Khardipada |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.66 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.82 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
|--|--|
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Catchment Run of 986.40 Pcm |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.84 Meters |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Lahan Khardipada |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Roshmal Bk |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Drinking |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 0.1 |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: In Nagar Panchayat Dhadgaon Vadfalya Roshmal bk, Nandurbar there is one lake. The lake is natural having its source of water from rainfall and catchment runoff. Water is used for drinking. No restorations activities have been carried out as well as no funds are allocated according to the data.

➤ **Navapur Municipal Council, Nandurbar - NIL**

3) Nagpur

- **Wadi Nagar Parishad, Nagpur** -NIL
- **Kalmeshwar Bhramhani Municipal Council, Nagpur**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Kalmeshwar Bhramhani Municipal Council, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Hanuman Mandir Talyachi Pal ward no. 10 |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.2342313 (21°14'3" N) Longitude 78.914602 (78°54'52" E) |
| b) Address of the water body | Opposite to N.P. Kalmeshwar ward 10 |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nagar Parishad |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 107171.8 sq.m |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | man made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | rain fall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2 ML |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Water fountain + gardening |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: one lake in Kalmeshwar Bhamhani Municipal Council, Nagpur. The lake is man-made having its source as rainwater. Water is used for gardening and water fountain. There is no data regarding source of pollution, restoration activities and funds allocated.

- **Butibori Municipal Council, Nagpur - NIL**
- **Mouda Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur - NIL**
- **Wanadongri Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur - NIL**
- **Kuhi Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Kuhi Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Nav Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Lat. 21.02N, Long. 79.370E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ward no. 2 near satawai mata mandir, Kuhi |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Private |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 9.50 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 76908 cu.m |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 mtrs |

| | |
|--|--|
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | No contribution |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No STP Available |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No industries present near water body |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | total waste generation 2.5 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries - 40 %, Agriculture- 60 % |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: There are two lakes in Kuhi Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur. Nav Talav comes under this municipal council. The lake is private owned and is natural. Source of water is rainfall and has no natural drains. There are no industries nearby. Water is used for fishery and agriculture. No data regarding restoration and funds allocated.

➤ **Kuhi Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Kuhi Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Gaon Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.0123 N Longitude 79.3688 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ward no. 16, mandhal road, Kuhi |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Private |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 30.114 acre |

| | |
|--|--|
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 243733.94 cu.m |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3 mts |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 mts |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | no contribution |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No STP Available |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No industries present near water body |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | total waste generation 2.5 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries - 40 %, Agriculture- 60 % |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: There are two lakes in Kuhi Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur. Gaon Talav comes under this municipal council. It is private owned natural lake. Source of water is rainfall. No treatment plants and industries nearby. Water is used for fishery and agriculture. No data regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

➤ **Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Rakhi Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | South of Ramtek city |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | |
| b) Address of the water body | Near Bypass highway road |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nagar parishad owned |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1.8 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6.2 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | man made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2.48 |
| d) Average depth of water | 4.2 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4.5 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3.8 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | NA |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total 5.93 TPD of waste generated, transported and processed at compost depot. Wet waste is used for Biogas plant, composting and Bio mining. Dry waste is segregated at MRF unit and plastic is transported to MPCB authorized dealer for recycling. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | - |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or | Fishing 100% |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | - |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | 2017 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | 50 LAKHS, State govt. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Rich in flora and fauna |

Conclusion: There are five lakes which come under Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur. Rakhi Talav is one of it. It is man-made lake having source of water as rainfall. Waste found is municipal waste which is processed by the authority. Water is used for fishing only. Restoration activity was carried out in 2017 and 50 lakhs in funds were allocated for the lake.

➤ **Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Ambala Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | North-East of city |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.390669N Longitude 79.347438E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ambala ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nagar parishad owned |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 2.3 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2 |
| d) Average depth of water | 3.6 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.9 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3.3 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | natural drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the | NA |

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | - |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | fishing 70% aquatic sports 30% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | - |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Rich in flora and fauna |

Conclusion: There are five lakes which come under Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur. Ambala talav is one of it. This is a manmade lake having its source as rainfall and runoff from the catchment. There are some natural drains contributing it. No data regarding pollution and treatment plants. Water is used for fishing and aquatic sports. No restoration work has been carried out and no funds has been allocated for the lake.

➤ **Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Hirava talao |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | West of city |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.394112N Longitude 79.324329E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ramaleshwar ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | private |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1.4 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.5 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 1.4 |
| d) Average depth of water | 2.5 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.7 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2.3 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | natural drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | NA |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | - |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | fishing 100% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | - |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | 2019 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: There are five lakes which come under Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur. Hirava talao is one of it. This is a private owned lake having its source as rainfall. Water is used for fishing only. Restoration work was carried out in 2019. No data regarding funds.

➤ **Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Gahu Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | West of city |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.397348N Longitude 79.314399E |
| b) Address of the water body | Near Ramtek Bus stop |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Private |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1.9 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man- made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 1.6 |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.8 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.1 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.5 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | NA |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | - |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fishing 100% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | - |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |

| | |
|---|----|
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: There are five lakes which come under Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur. Gahu Talav is one of it. The lake is natural having its source as rainfall. The water is used for fishing only. No data regarding restoration and funds.

➤ **Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur**

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Name of the ULB | Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Nagara Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | south of city |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | |
| b) Address of the water body | Mahatma phule ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | private |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1.5 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2 |
| d) Average depth of water | 2.1 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.3 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.8 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | natural drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | NA |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Water quality Monitoring data | - |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fishing 100% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | - |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: There are five lakes which come under Ramtek Nagar Parishad, Nagpur. Nagara talav is one of it. The lake is man-made and privately owned. Source of water is rainfall and is used for fishing only. No data regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

- **Parseoni Nagar parishad, Nagpur** -NIL
- **Khapa Nagar Parishad, Nagpur** -NIL
- **Umred Municipal Council, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Umred, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Gandhisagar Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.85525 N Longitude 79.31796E |
| b) Address of the water body | Budhwari Peth Umred |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 54 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6.09 Mtrs. |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man- made) | Man-Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 5 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3.65 Mtrs. |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |

| | |
|--|---|
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total Waste Generatio- 13.8 DHW -0.03 TPD , MSW Waste- 13.48TPD & Plastic Waste- 0.300 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Chemical Testing |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 0.6 |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Not Yet |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Gandhisagar Lake comes under Umred Municipal Council, Nagpur. It is a man-made lake having its source as rainfall only. No data regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

➤ **Umred Municipal Council, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Umred Municipal Council, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Green Tank |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.85416 N Longitude 79.32974E |
| b) Address of the water body | Mangalwari Peth Umred |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 7 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.04 Mtrs. |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man-Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.8 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.9 Mtrs. |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 01 (Under Construction- 0.4 MLD)) |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Chemical Testing |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 0.5 |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | 2015 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Green Tank comes under Umred Municipal Council, Nagpur. It is man-made lake having its source as rainfall. There is one STP under construction. Restoration work is carried out in 2015. No data regarding funds.

➤ **Kamptee Cantonment Board, Nagpur**

- NIL

➤ **Hingna Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Hingna Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Vena river |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.077879 N Longitude 78.957434 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Dhangarpura Hingna |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Government |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1 acre approx. |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall/Yadpeth Dam |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 32mm |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | There are no Natural drains contributing to water accumulation |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Hingna City with current population 10000 approx. living around the water body |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 2 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Source Samples are tested monthly basis |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% Open Water |

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|---|------|
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | 2019 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | ULB |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Vena river comes under Hingna Nagar Panchayat, Nagpur. It is natural and source of water is rainfall. Restoration work was carried out in 2019. Local body funds the river works.

4) Bhandara**➤ Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Kham Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.72334 N Longitude 79.650629 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Kham Talav Bhandara |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | MC Bhanddara |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 9.55 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4 mtr |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 154830 cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.95 mtr |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.5 mtr |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.4 mtr |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | No any natural drains or flood channels |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | 100% Fisheries |

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| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 45% water 55% aquatic vegetation |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | MC Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Kham Talav comes under Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. It is a natural lake having its source as rainfall. It is used for fishing only. Funds are allocated by Municipal Corporation.

➤ **Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Miskin Tank |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.164804 N Longitude 79.65095 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Miskin Tank Bhandara |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 63580.9 Sqm (15.71 acre) |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.5 Mtr |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 169068 cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.6 mtr |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.00 mtr |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.2 Mtr |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | No any natural drains or flood channels. |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |

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| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 20% Fisheries 80% Water chestnut farming |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 55% water 45% aquatic vegetation |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Fishery society |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Miskin Tank comes under Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. It is a natural lake having its source as rainfall. Water is used for fishing and agriculture. No restoration activity has been carried out. Funds are allocated by fishery society.

➤ **Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Raam talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.160572 N Longitude 79.65095 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Raam talav Bhandara |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | MC Bhanddara |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 7405.050 sqm (1.82 acre) |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2 mtr |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 14780 cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.25 mtr |

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| i. During Monsoon Period | 1.5 mtr |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.0mtr |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | No any natural drains or flood channels |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 100% Fisheries |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 40% water, 60% aquatic vegetation |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | MC Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Raam talav comes under Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. The lake is natural having rainfall as its source. Water is used for fishing only. No restoration activities have been carried out. Municipal council funds this lake.

➤ **Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Sagar Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.163419 N Longitude 79.65933 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Sagar talav Bhandara |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 52196 sqm (12.89 acre) |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4 mtr |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 209116 cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 2.62 mtr |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.25 mtr |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2.0mtr |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | No any natural drains or flood channels |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 100% Fisheries |

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| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 80% water 20% aquatic vegetation |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Fisheries Dept. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Sagar Talav comes under Bhandara Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. The lake is natural having rainfall as its source. Water is used for fishing only. Funded by fishery department. No restoration activity carried out.

➤ **Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Kurhada Pond |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.786677 N Longitude 79.629755 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Bastarawari Ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Government (Revenue) |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 49.3753 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3 (approx.) |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Catchment runoff, rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 599444 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 2.5 mtr (approx.) |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.75 mtr approx. |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2.25 mtr approx. |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Pauni (No STP) |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total | Nil |

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| effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Used for fisheries purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water (No aquatic vegetation on surface) |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Kurhada Pond comes under Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara. The lake is man-made having rainfall and catchment runoff as source. Water is used for fishing. No data regarding restoration and funds.

➤ **Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Balsamudra Pond |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.784720 N Longitude 79.634990 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Shukrawari Ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Government (Revenue) |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 14.1778 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2.5 (approx.) |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Catchment runoff, rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 143439 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 2 mtr (approx) |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.3 mtr approx. |

| | |
|--|--|
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.7 mtr approx. |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Pauni (No STP) |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Used for fisheries purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water (No aquatic vegetation on surface) |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Balsamudra Pond comes under Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara. The lake is man-made having source of water as rainfall and runoff catchment. Water is used for fishing. No data regarding restoration and funds.

➤ **Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Bhai Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.791609 N Longitude 79.634840 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Bhai talao Ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Government (Revenue) |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |

| | |
|--|--|
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3.6803 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 1.5 (Approx.) |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Catchment runoff, rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 22341 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 1 mtr (approx.) |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 1.2 mtr approx. |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0.8 mtr approx. |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Pauni (No STP) |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Used for fisheries purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water (No aquatic vegetation on surface) |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Bhai Talav comes under Pauni Municipal Council, Bhandara. The lake is man-made having source of water as rainfall and runoff catchment. Water is used for fishing. No data regarding restoration and funds.

➤ **Lakhandur Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Lakhandur Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Pimpalgaon Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.4647.78 N Longitude 79.5547.72 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Pimpalgaon Filter Plant |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 26 Acres |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2.43 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 255679 cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.7 Mtrs |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.3 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.4 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Major town Lakhandur, Population of Lakhandur - 9795 as per 2011 census No sewage contribution No. of STPs - 00 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 3.00 Tones/Day |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries and Cultivation of Aquatic food plant |

| | |
|---|--|
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Open water 90%, Aquatic Vegetation 10% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Pimpalgaon Talav comes under Lakhandur Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. It is a natural lake having rainfall as its source. Lake is used for fishing. No data regarding restoration and funds.

➤ **Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Mai Tank Lake 1 |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.079487 N Longitude 79.993394 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Mai Tank Gat no. 241 Sakoli Talav Ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Local Body - ZP Bhandara |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Tank Bund, Gate, Canal Waste weir |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 87.24 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 350 Tcm |
| d) Average depth of water | 2 m |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4 m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | 0.21 sq.m. |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural drains / Fields |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Talav Ward |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total | No |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Normal |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries and Agriculture |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | In Planning |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: Mai Tank Lake 1 comes under Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. The lake is man-made having rainfall as its source. Water is used for fishery and agriculture. No restoration work has been carried out. No data regarding funds.

➤ **Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Mai Tank Lake 2 |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.089957 N Longitude 79.992827 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Mai Tank Gat no. 224 Sakoli Talav Ward |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Local Body - ZP Bhandara |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Tank Bund, Gate, Canal Waste weir |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 34.87 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5.80 Mtr |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 320 Tcm |
| d) Average depth of water | 2 m |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4 m |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | 0.19 sqm |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural drains / Fields |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Civil ward |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Normal |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries and Agriculture |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | In Planning |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: Mai Tank Lake 2 comes under Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. The lake is man-made having rainfall as its source. Water is used for fishery and agriculture. No restoration work has been carried out. No data regarding funds.

➤ **Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Mai Tank Lake 3 |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.087496 N Longitude 80.018327 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Mai Tank Gat no. 117/1A Sendurwala near Gajanan Mandir |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Local Body - ZP Bhandara |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Tank Bund, Gate, Canal Waste weir |

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 28.53 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 350 Tcm |
| d) Average depth of water | 2 m |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4 m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | 0.20 sq.m. |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural drains / Fields |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Sendurwala near Gajanan Mandir |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Normal |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries and Agriculture |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | In Planning |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: Mai Tank Lake 3 comes under Sakoli Nagar Parishad, Bhandara. The lake is man-made having rainfall as its source. Water is used for fishery and agriculture. No restoration work has been carried out. No data regarding funds.

➤ **Lakhani Nagar Panchayat, Bhandara**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Lakhani Nagar Panchayat, Bhandara |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Shiv Mandir Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.065441 N Longitude 79.827795 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Prabhag No. 09, Near Shiv Mandir, Lakhani, Dist. Bhandara |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 28.46 Acres |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 172800 cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.5 Mtrs |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.5 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Major town Lakhani, Population - 12636, No sewage contribution, No. of STPs-00 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 3 Tones/day |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries and cultivation of Aquatic Vegetation food plant |

| | |
|---|---|
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Open water 90% Aquatic Vegetation food plant 10 % |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Shiv Mandir Talao comes under Lakhani Nagar Panchayat, Bhandara. It is a natural lake having rainfall as its source. Water is used for fishery and cultivation of aquatic plants.

5) Gondia**➤ Gondia Nagar Parishad, Gondia**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Gondia Nagar Parishad, Gondia |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Kanaiya Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21°24'43" N Longitude 79°56'00" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Subhash ward Tirora |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | UlB Tirora |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 1 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 12140 m3 |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | No Natural Drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No sewage contribution, STP under propose. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No industrial cluster Contribution |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total waste generation solid waste collection and processed at SWM Plant Bhivapur Tah. Tirora, Dist. Gondia |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Water Quality Checked whenever required |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and | Drinking-0%, Fisheries-100% |

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| aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Open water 98% Aquatic Vegetation 2% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Ulb Tirora provide fund whenever required |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Kanaiya Lake comes under Gondia Nagar Parishad, Gondia. It is a natural lake which has its source as rainfall. There are no natural drains. Water is used for fisheries. No restoration works have been carried out.

➤ **Gondia Nagar Parishad, Gondia**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Gondia Nagar Parishad, Gondia |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Marbat Bodi, Gondia |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21°24'35" N Longitude 79°56'00" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Sant Kavaram ward Tirora |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Ulb Tirora |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1.5 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 0.5 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 3035m ³ |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 1.5 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0.5 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | No Natural Drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the | No sewage contribution, STP under propose. |

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| town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No industrial cluster Contribution |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total waste generation solid waste collection and processed at SWM Plant Bhivapur Tah. Tirora, Dist. Gondia |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Water Quality Checked whenever required |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | No Use |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Open water 50% Aquatic Vegetation 50% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | UlB Tirora provide fund whenever required |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Marbat Bodi comes under Gondia Nagar Parishad, Gondia. It is a natural lake which has its source as rainfall. There are no natural drains. Water is not in use. No restoration works have been carried out.

➤ **Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Mata Dhukeshwari Mandir Pond |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.074599 N Longitude 80.362093 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Opposite to Bus Stand Deori, Near Dhukeshwari Mandir |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Taluka Agriculture Office |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 7.41 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
|--|---|
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 120mm.cu |
| d) Average depth of water | 4mtrs |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 6mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 4mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Not available at ULB |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No STP available, Population (2011 census) -994 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 4.1 TPD, collection and transportation, processing is done by NP Deori. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Not available at ULB |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Not available at ULB |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 80% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Barricades around the pond, with steps. |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Biodiversity Register maintained by the ULB |

Conclusion: Mata Dhukeshwari Mandir Pond comes under Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia. It is a natural lake having source as rainfall. No treatment plant. Restoration work done. No data regarding funding.

➤ **Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Bhutai Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.067231 N Longitude 80.364151 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Shedepar road, near Shahu Poha mill Ward no. 11 |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nagar Panchayat Deori |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3.70 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 1.5 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 22.5mm.cu |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.5mtrs |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.5mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.5mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Not available at ULB |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No STP available, Population (2011 census) 791 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 4.1 TPD, collection and transportation, processing is done by NP Deori |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Not available at ULB |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Not available at ULB |

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|---|---|
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 82% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Sand Brigades around the pond |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Biodiversity Register maintained by the ULB |

Conclusion: Bhutai Talav comes under Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia. It is a natural lake having source as rainfall. No treatment plant. Restoration work done. No data regarding funding.

➤ **Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Keshori Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.063286 N Longitude 80.363806 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Shedepar road, near NP garden Ward no. 12 |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nagar Panchayat Deori |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 37.6 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 750mm.cu |
| d) Average depth of water | 3.5mtrs |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 6.5mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 4mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Not available at ULB |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No STP available, Population (2011 census) 872 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total | Nil |

| | |
|--|--|
| effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 4.1 TPD, collection and transportation, processing is done by NP Deori, Gondia |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Not available at ULB |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Not available at ULB |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 79% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Sand Brigades around the pond |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Biodiversity Register maintained by the ULB |

Conclusion: Keshori Talav comes under Deori Nagar Panchayat, Gondia. It is a natural lake having source as rainfall. No treatment plant. Restoration work done. No data regarding funding.

6) Wardha

- **Sindirailway Nagar Parishad, Wardha - NIL**
- **Wardh Nagar Parishad, Wardha - NIL**
- **Nagar Parishad Arvi, Wardha**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Nagar Parishad Arvi, Wardha |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Sarangpuri Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21°05'9.12" N Longitude 78°15' 97" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Mauze sarngpuri Arvi Dist. Wardha |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nagar Parishad Arvi, Wardha |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | - |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 112.375 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 10m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | - |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 4910833 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | 6 m |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 8 m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 4 m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | 2483533 |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Hilly Area |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Arvi, Population -42822 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |

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|--|------------------------|
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 100% Drinking water |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% Open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Council Arvi |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Sarangpuri Lake comes under Nagar Parishad Arvi, Wardha. It is man-made and rainfall source of the water. Water is used for drinking purpose. No restoration activities have been carried out. Funds are allocated by municipal council.

- **Hinganghat Municipal Council, Wardha - NIL**
- **Ashthi Nagar Panchayat, Wardha - NIL**
- **Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Kumbhar Pond |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.174938 N Longitude 78.410328 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ward No. 1 Karanja (gha) |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body Karanja (gha) |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 10 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.5 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Natural |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Rainfall water |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Nil |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 20 MLD |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.5 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Yes |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 3 Ton Generation |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Yes 60% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Kumbhar Pond comes under Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha. It is a natural lake having rainwater as source. It is used for fisheries. No restoration work has been carried out. No funds have been allotted.

➤ **Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Dagadi Pond |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.175224 N Longitude 78.418771 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ward No. 2 Karanja (gha) |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body Karanja (gha) |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 2 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 1.5 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Natural |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Rainfall water |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Nil |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 5 MLD |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 1.5 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Yes |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 3 Ton Generation |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Nil |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Yes 60% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Dagadi Pond comes under Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha. It is a natural lake having rainwater as source. It is not in use. No restoration work has been carried out. No funds have been allotted.

➤ **Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Chakri Ghat Pond |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 21.163642 N Longitude 78.420127 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ward No. 13 Karanja (gha) |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body Karanja (gha) |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 2 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 1 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Natural |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Rainfall water |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Nil |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 3 MLD |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 1 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Yes |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 3 Ton Generation |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Nil |

| | |
|---|---------|
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Yes 60% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Chakri Ghat Pond comes under Karanja Nagar Panchayat, Wardha. It is a natural lake having rainwater as source. It is not in use. No restoration work has been carried out. No funds have been allotted.

7) Jalgaon**➤ Jalgaon Municipal Corporation, Jalgaon**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Jalgaon Municipal Corporation, Jalgaon |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Mehrun Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.979601 N Longitude 75.564280 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Mehrun Lake, Jalgaon |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 172 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.50m.avg. |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2436206500 lt |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.5m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0.9m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural Drains place Cum-2 |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | Drinking Fisheries Agriculture Migratory birds |

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 3.50% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | 2017-2018 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Rs. 22653527 State Govt. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: The Jalgaon district has one lake. It has one natural drain connected to it. The open water percentage is very less. Heavy funds are allocated for restoration of this lake.

8) Thane**➤ Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation, Bhiwandi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of city | Thane |
| Name of the ULB | Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation, Bhiwandi |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Varhala Devi lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Bhiwandi is geographically a part of the northern Konkan region to the East Sahyadri hill range. |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19°2N Longitude 73°E |
| b) Address of the water body | Varshala Devi Lake, Kamatghar, Bhiwandi, Dist- Thane |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | The lake and its surrounding is owned & maintained by Bhiwandi Nizampur city Municipal Corporation |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 52 hectare |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.68 meters |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 1656083 cubic meters |
| d) Average depth of water | 3.68 meters |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.68 meters |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2 meters |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Near Varshala lake there is hilly area from east, South and north side, this catchment area of lake in monsoon season rainy water flow in lake by natural slope |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Total no. STPs old. 1. Katai 1- 13 MLD 2. katrai 2- 17 MLD Proposed 3. Slaughter House - Idgah - 30MLD 4. Bakra Bazar - 29 MLD |

| | |
|--|---|
| | 5. Stepping Garden - 30 MLD 6. Bhadwad-09MLD |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | MSW - 440 Metric Tons/Day |
| Water quality Monitoring data | BOD- 10 to 30 mg/lit COD- 10 to 70 mg/lit pH- 7.1 to 7.8 DO- 2 to 3.5 mg/lit TDS- 209 to 375 mg/lit |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 2 MLD use for Drinking |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100 percent open body |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Year 2010-12 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | 16.32 Cr. & Funding agency is National Lake Conservation Project (NLCP) |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: From the data, there is one lake in Thane district. Source of water is from rainfall and natural drains. There are two existing STPs and four more are proposed. The water is used for drinking purpose. Funds are allocated for restoration of the lake.

9) Parbhani**➤ Municipal Council Sonpeth, Parbhani**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Municipal Council Sonpeth, Parbhani |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Wan River |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.027591 N Longitude 76.470568 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Wan River near Sonkhed |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Irrigation Department |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Rainfall |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 2000 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | 0 |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz, MSW we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and | Drinking Plantation |

| | |
|---|-----|
| aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Wan River comes under Municipal Council Sonpeth, Parbhani. It is natural and having its source as rainfall water. Water is used for drinking. No restoration work has been carried out and no funds have been allotted.

- **Gangakhed Nagar Parishad, Parbhani -NIL**
- **Municipal Council Purna, Parbhani -NIL**
- **Municipal Council Pathri, Parbhani**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Municipal Council Pathri, Parbhani |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Shinde galli water body |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.256687N Longitude 76.435111E |
| b) Address of the water body | Karanja Mohalla Ward no.8 |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | App. 2 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 1000 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall & groundwater |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 0.5 |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Approx. population 700 No STP |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 1.5 per day Total- 45 months |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 25% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No. |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

➤ **Municipal Council Sailu, Parbhani – NIL**

➤ **Municipal Council Manwath, Parbhani**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Municipal Council Manwath, Parbhani |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Talabkatta Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.299164 N Longitude 76.496769 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Parbhag No. 8 Near Wagheshwar Mandir, Manwath |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 5 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 20 feet |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
|--|--|
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 20 feet |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 11 feet |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 876 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz, MSW we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation, Drinking water for Animals. |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 20% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Talabkatta Talav comes under Municipal Council Manwath, Parbhani. The lake is natural and rainfall is source of the lake. Water is used for drinking for animals. No restoration works and no funds have been allotted.

➤ **Municipal Council Jaitur, Parbhani - NIL**

➤ **Palam Nagar Panchayat, Parbhani**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Palam Nagar Panchayat, Parbhani |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.0116802 N Longitude 76.951593 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Farkanda road Palam |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue and Urban local body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | outer area - 497m |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | NA |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man- made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Palam Population - 14286 Sewage Contri. - No STPs - No |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 2.5 TPD Palam Nagar Panchayat collects & dispose the all waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Urban Local Body |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Groundwater Recharge- 100% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Open water - 100% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | 156.00 State Govt. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No |

Conclusion: Lake comes under Palam Nagar Panchayat, Parbhani. Lake is manmade having rainfall as its source. Water is used for groundwater recharge. No restoration works have been carried out. Funds have been allocated by state government.

10) Hingoli**➤ Kalamnuri Nagar Parishad, Hingoli**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Kalamnuri Nagar Parishad, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Giraleshwar Talav (Indira Nagar) |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.677385N Longitude 77.321477E |
| b) Address of the water body | Near giraleshwar temple (Indira Nagar) |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue department |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.30 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4-5 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | 2 mtrs |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 5 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 1050 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 8 MT (5MT composting, 2.5 MT MRF, .5 Plastic 0.005 Haz Waste) |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and | Fisheries & Agriculture & Groundwater |

| | |
|---|--------|
| aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 80:20% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No |

Conclusion: Giraleshwar Talav (Indira Nagar) comes under Kalamnuri Nagar Parishad, Hingoli. It is a manmade lake having rainfall as its primary source. Water is used for fishery, agriculture and ground water recharging. No restoration works have been carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **Sengaon Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli - NIL**

➤ **Hingoli Nagar Parishad, Hingoli**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Hingoli Nagar Parishad, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Chiragshah baba Dargah Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.721061N Longitude 77.15301E |
| b) Address of the water body | Chiragshah Baba Dargah Hingoli |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Valu Mata Prakshepan Kendra |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 10 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 25 feet |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |

| | |
|--|--|
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Population - 541 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | 0 |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz., MSW and we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 20% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Chiragshah baba Dargah Talav comes under Hingoli Nagar Parishad, Hingoli. The lake is natural and having rainfall and groundwater seepage as source of water. Water is used for plantation. No restoration works carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **Hingoli Nagar Parishad, Hingoli**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Hingoli Nagar Parishad, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Jaleshvar Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.712299N Longitude 77.142944E |
| b) Address of the water body | Talabjatta Hingoli |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Tehsil |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 30 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 40 feet |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
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| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Population -975 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | 0 |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz., MSW and we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation and Fisheries |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 10% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Jaleshvar Talav comes under Hingoli Nagar Parishad, Hingoli. The lake is natural and having rainfall and groundwater seepage as source of water. Water is used for plantation. No restoration works carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **Basmat Nagar parishad, Hingoli**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Basmat Nagar parishad, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Baba Talab Basmath |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19°20'08.1"N Longitude 77°09'23.3"E |
| b) Address of the water body | Khajipura Basmath |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Private ownership |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 7 meter |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall / catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 50 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz., MSW |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation |

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| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Baba Talab Basmath comes under Basmath Nagar Parishad, Hingoli. It is a natural lake having its source as rainfall and catchment runoff. Water is used for plantation. No restoration works and funds have been allocated.

➤ **Basmath Nagar parishad, Hingoli**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Basmath Nagar parishad, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Chota Talab Basmath |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19°19'45.6" N Longitude 77°09'34.4" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Gausiya Masjid Basmath |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban local body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.5 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3 meter |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall / catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 200 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total | Nil |

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| effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz., MSW |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Chota Talab Basmath comes under Basmat Nagar parishad, Hingoli. It is a natural lake having its source as rainfall and catchment runoff. Water is used for plantation. No restoration works and funds have been allocated.

➤ **Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Harihar talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.5367981N Longitude 77.0425544E |
| b) Address of the water body | Aundha naganth mandir parisar |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Harihar talav- naganth temple trust |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3.26 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 20 feet |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |

| | |
|--|--|
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 10 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | 0 |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz., MSW and we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation and Fisheries |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Harihar talav comes under Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli. It is a manmade lake having its source as rainfall and groundwater seepage. Water is used for plantation and fishery. No restoration works and funds have been allocated.

➤ **Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Sury kund talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude Longitude |
| b) Address of the water body | Aundha naganth mandir parisar |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Sury kund talav- Local body |

| | |
|--|--|
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 6 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 12 feet |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 0 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | 0 |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz., MSW and we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation and Fisheries |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Sury kund talav comes under Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli. It is a natural lake having its source as rainfall and groundwater seepage. Water is used for plantation and fishery. No restoration works and funds have been allocated.

➤ **Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Gandkuti talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude Longitude |
| b) Address of the water body | Grmin hospital Hingoli highway |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Gandkuti talav - Local body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.5 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 10 feet |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 6 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | 0 |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz., MSW and we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | Plantation and Fisheries |

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|---|-----|
| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Gandkuti talav comes under Aundha Nagar Panchayat, Hingoli. It is a natural lake having its source as rainfall and groundwater seepage. Water is used for plantation and fishery. No restoration works and funds have been allocated.

11) Pune**➤ Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Ganesh Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°39'17.2" N Longitude 73°45'47" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Nighdi Pradhikaran |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | Approx. 1.60 Acres |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3M |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Backwah water from WTP |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3 M |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3 M |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Catchment area rainfall |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nighdi Pradhikaran |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total Municipal Solid Waste Generation of PCMC city is 950 to 1000TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Yes monitoring is done |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | Only for gardening purpose |

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|---|--------------------------------|
| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Non polluted water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Restoration work already done |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Corporation own Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Ganesh Talav comes under Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation. Its source is rainfall and backwater from WTP. Water is used only for gardening purpose. Restoration of the lake is done and funded by the municipal corporation.

➤ **Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Durgadevi Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°39'54.4" N Longitude 73°45'47" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Nighdi Pradhikaran |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | Approx. 0.90 Acres |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6M |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 7 M |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 6 M |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Catchment area rainfall |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nighdi Pradhikaran |

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| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total Municipal Solid Waste Generation of PCMC city is 950 to 1000TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Yes monitoring is done |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Only for gardening purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Non polluted water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Restoration work already done |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Corporation own Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Durgadevi Lake comes under Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation. Its source is rainfall. Water is used only for gardening purpose. Restoration of the lake is done and funded by the municipal corporation.

➤ **Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation**

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|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Bird Valley lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°39'17.2" N Longitude 73°45'47" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Shahu Nagar, Chinchwad |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | Approx. 21.60 Acres |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 10M |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |

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| i. During Monsoon Period | 11 M |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 10 M |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Catchment area rainfall |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Chinchwad |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total Municipal Solid Waste Generation of PCMC city is 950 to 1000TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Yes monitoring is done |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Only for gardening purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Non polluted water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Restoration work already done |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Corporation own Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Bird Valley Lake comes under Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation. Its source is rainfall. Water is used only for gardening purpose. Restoration of the lake is done and funded by the municipal corporation.

➤ **Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation**

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|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Bhosari Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°39'17.2"N Longitude 73°45'47"E |
| b) Address of the water body | Bhosari Gawthan |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation |

| | |
|--|---|
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | Approx. 7.41 Acres |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4M |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4 M |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3 M |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Catchment area rainfall |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Bhosari |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total Municipal Solid Waste Generation of PCMC city is 950 to 1000TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Yes monitoring is done |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Only for gardening purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Non polluted water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Restoration work already done |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Corporation own Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Bhosari Lake comes under Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation. Its source is rainfall. Water is used only for gardening purpose. Restoration of the lake is done and funded by the municipal corporation.

➤ **No lakes in Bhor Municipal Council, Pune.**➤ **Baramati Municipal Council, Pune**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Baramati Municipal Council, Pune |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | RCC Balancing tanks (storage reservoir) |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | 355 M.L Tank Latitude 18°09'49" N Longitude 74°34'34" E 128 M.L. Tank Latitude 18°09'57" N Longitude 74°34'27" E |
| b) Address of the water body | 1) Survey no. 312 & 258 (1+2) 2) Survey no 252/2 Baramati District Pune- 413102 |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Baramati Municipal Council, Pune |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1) 12 acre 2) 5 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 7 mtrs each |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Nira left Bank canal (vir bhaghar dam) at Baramati Dist. Pune |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 1) 355 M.L. 2) 128 M.L. |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 6.5 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 6.5 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil (water is being stored from Nira left bak canal for city water supply during canal closure period.) |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Major town is Baramati, No Populations living around. There is STP having capacity 11.5 MLD for treatment of sewage water of the city. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total | NO Industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution to this tank. |

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| effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total waste generation is 26.50 tonnes/day, 100% house to house collection is carried out daily. Out of which Wet waste collection is 17.5 tones/day & dry waste is 9 tones/day. Out of total wet waste 17.5 tones/day, 5 tones processed in Bio gas plant & 12.5 tones is being used for composting. Dry waste collection is 9 tones/day, out of which 6.3 tones/day is being recycled & 2.7 tones/day is used for land filling approximately. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Raw water Chemical analysis report obtained from state Public Health Laboratory, Pune is attached herewith. |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 100% for Drinking & domestic use. Qty. 10 M.L./Day |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% Open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | There both storage tanks are used to store water for city water supply & are constructed in RCC Structure. So this information is not available. |

Conclusion: RCC Balancing tanks (storage reservoir) comes under Baramati Municipal Council, Pune. It is manmade having its source from canals. Water is fully used for drinking. No restoration activities and funding.

12) Nashik**➤ Igatpuri Municipal Council, Nashik**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Igatpuri Municipal Council, Nashik |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Bara Bunglow Municipal Dam |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.70 N Longitude 73.56 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Bara Bunglow, Igatpuri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 18.4 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 9.70 m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 9.70 m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2 m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural flow in monsoon from Hill |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | igatpuri Municipal Council nil, (No any sewage contribution from the town) Total no. of STPs- Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total waste generation 7.5 MTD (Haz. Waste, 0.0015 MTD, MSW 6.3 MTD, Plastic waste -0.5 MTD, Demolition waste 0.7 MTD, Door to door collection by outsourcing. Treatment on wet waste done by using bio culture |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Regular Testing of treated water is doing at District Laboratory, Nashik |

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| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Drinking - 100% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% Open Water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | 1) To Stop leakage of main wall Grouting & Epoxy treatment done in 2019 2) New ogee spillway construction is in progress |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Funds allocated 13.24 Crores, Funding agency - Igatpuri Municipal Council (Through Govt. Grants) |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Bara Bungalow Municipal Dam comes under Igatpuri Municipal Council, Nashik. It is man-made lake having its source as rainfall water. Water is used for drinking purpose. Restoration work has been carried out in 2019. Funds have been allocated by municipal council.

- **No lakes come under Nashik Municipal Corporation, Nashik.**
- **Malegaon Municipal Corporation, Nashik**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Malegaon Municipal Corporation, Nashik |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Talade Storage Dam |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20°28'0" N Longitude 74°42'9" E |
| b) Address of the water body | Talwade Tal. Malegaon Dist. Nashik |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Malegaon Municipal Corporation |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 165.608 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 9.27 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Irrigation Canal from Girna River to Storage Dam |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 87 MCFT |
| d) Average depth of water | |

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| i. During Monsoon Period | 8.93 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 8.93 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Through Cannel |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No Major towns or population living around. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No effluent is discharged in the storage dam |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | No waste is discharged in the storage dam |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Water Quality is Periodically Measured at the Water Treatment Plant through Govt. Dist. Lab, Nashik |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Used only for Drinking Purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100%, Storage Tank, Surface Area has no Aquatic Vegetation |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Yet not needed any restoration |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Malegaon Municipal Corporation |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Not applicable |

Conclusion: Talade Storage Dam **comes** under Malegaon Municipal Corporation, Nashik. It is manmade having source from a canal. Water is used for drinking only. No need of restoration. Funds have been allocated by Malegaon Municipal Corporation.

➤ **No lakes come under Kalwan Nagar Panchayat, Nashik.**

➤ **No lakes come under Deola Nagar panchayat, Nashik.**

➤ **Chandwad Municipal Council, Nashik**

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|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Chandwad Municipal Council, Nashik |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Khokad Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.33268 N Longitude 74.24269 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Near Mumbai - Agra Road NH-3 |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 16.55 Hectare |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 25 mcft |
| d) Average depth of water | 3.5m |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0.5 to 1 m (Dry) |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | There is no natural drains or flood channels in Chandwad Municipal Council area |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Chandwad 25341 (2011 census) No Sewage Network around water body Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 6.5 MT/Day 100% Collection and transportation in Municipal limit. Given contract for collection For Wet waste treatment composting plant developed. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Not yet tested for Khokad lake |

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| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | use for agriculture purpose, Fisheries, agriculture and groundwater recharge |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Khokad Lake comes under Chandwad Municipal Council, Nashik. It is a natural lake having rainfall as its source. Water is used for agriculture, fishery and groundwater recharge. No restoration work and no funds have been allocated.

- **No lakes come under Nifad Nagar Panchayat, Nashik.**
- **No lakes come under Satana municipal Council, Nashik.**
- **Nandgaon Municipal Council, Nashik**

| | |
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| Name of the ULB | Nandgaon Municipal Council, Nashik |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | The is no Pond/Lake in Nandgaon Municipal Limit but there are two rivers i.e. Shakambhari and Lendi Rivers (Nala) that flows in Municipal Area. |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20°17' 48"N Longitude 74° 39' 25"E |
| b) Address of the water body | Nandgaon Tal Nandgaon Dist. Nashik |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3mtr |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |

| | |
|--|-------|
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 1 mtr |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Nil |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: No lakes come under Nandgaon Municipal Council, Nashik.

➤ **Peth Nagar Panchayat, Nashik**

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| Name of the ULB | Peth Nagar Panchayat, Nashik |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.25778 N Longitude 73.5054 E |
| b) Address of the water body | |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Gov. of Maharashtra |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 4.05 Hectares |

| | |
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| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 7 meters |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 202500 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 7 meters |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 5 meters |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Min. four natural drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Approx. 1000 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No. Industrial Activities are absent in this area. |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Drain water coming from domestic and commercial residents. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Absent |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Drinking - 40%, Fisheries - No, |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Few percent Aquatic Vegetation |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No |

Conclusion: Lake comes under Peth Nagar Panchayat, Nashik. Lake is man-made. Water is used for drinking. No restoration works and funds have been allocated.

➤ **Sinner Nagar Panchayat, Nashik**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Sinner Nagar Panchayat, Nashik |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Talwadi |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | |
| b) Address of the water body | Talwadi |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.5 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0.8 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No Contamination in water body from city (1 FSTP of capacity 70m3) |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 22MT |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 100% Stagnant water |

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| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% Open |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Talwadi lake comes under Sinner Nagar Panchayat, Nashik. Lake is natural and source is rainfall. Water is not used. No restoration works and funds have been allocated.

➤ **Yaola Nagar Parishad, Nashik**

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|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Yaola Nagar Parishad, Nashik |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Gangasagar Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20.058056 N Longitude 74.487784 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Near Water Treatment Plant, Yeola Tal. Yeola, Dist. Nashik |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 110 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 7 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Water rotation through Palkhed Left Bank Canal |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 50 Mcft |
| d) Average depth of water | 4 Mtrs |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 4 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Water rotation through Palkhed Left Bank Canal is the only source from water accumulation |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Yeola City having population 49837 persons as per 2011 census is living around the water body and there is no STP nearby. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total | NA |

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| effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total 22 TPD waste is generated in the city, which is collected through 10 Garbage vehicles out of which wet waste is treated in decentralized wet waste processing units and dry waste is collected at MRF centers located in the city |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Not tested |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Drinking 100%, Fisheries - 0 |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Gangasagar Lake comes under Yaola Nagar Parishad, Nashik. It is man-made lake having its source from a canal. Water is used for dinking only. No restoration and funds allocated.

13) Aurangabad**➤ Sillod Municipal Council, Aurangabad**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Sillod Municipal Council, Aurangabad |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Rajalwadi |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Pond |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | 20.19 75.39 |
| b) Address of the water body | Sillod |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Unknown |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Approx. 0.50 mm ³ |
| d) Average depth of water | 2 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | - |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Not polluted |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Not Applicable |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | ground water recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds |

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| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: Rajalwadi comes under Sillod Municipal Council, Aurangabad. It is a natural lake having rainfall as its main source of water. Water is used for groundwater recharge. Water is nit polluted. No restoration works done and no data regarding the funds.

➤ **Gangapur Nagar Parishad, Aurangabad – NIL**

➤ **Phulambri Nagar Panchayat, Aurangabad**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Phulambri Nagar Panchayat, Aurangabad |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Phulambri Dam |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20645.86 Longitude 752539.18 |
| b) Address of the water body | Konhori road, Tq. Phulambri Dist. Aurangabad |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue / Jal sinchan vibhag |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 382 acre approximately |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | NA |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | This information is not related to this department |
| d) Average depth of water | This information is not related to this department |
| i. During Monsoon Period | This information is not related to this department |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | This information is not related to this department |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |

| | |
|--|--|
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Yes |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No population living around the water body and land acquiring procedure for STP is under process. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No industrial cluster in phulambri city. |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 1. Total wet waste Generation is 1.8 TPD & Total wet waste treatment is 1.8 TPD 2. Total Dry waste Generation is 1.2 TPD & Total Dry waste Treatment is 1.2 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Water used for Drinking Fisheries, Agriculture etc. |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | This information is not related to this department |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | This information is not related to this department |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | This information is not related to this department |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | This information is not related to this department |

Conclusion: Phulambri Dam lake comes under Phulambri Nagar Panchayat, Aurangabad. It is a natural lake having rainfall as its source. There are no industries nearby. Water is used for fishing, drinking and agriculture. No information regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

➤ **Kannad Municipal Council, Aurangabad NIL**

➤ **Khultabad Nagarpalika, Aurangabad**

| Name of the ULB | Khultabad Aurangabad | Nagarpalika, |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | 1) Dharam talav, 2)Pangna talav | |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Khultabad, Aurangabad | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | | |
| b) Address of the water body | Khultabad | |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | | |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | | |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2.5 mtrs | |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural | |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | | |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | | |
| d) Average depth of water | | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.5 mtrs | |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3.5 mtrs | |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | | |
| Catchment descriptions | | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Yes | |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No | |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | | |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | | |
| Water quality Monitoring data | | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 30% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No |

Conclusion: Dharam talav and Pangna talav come under Khultabad Nagarpalika, Aurangabad. They are natural lakes. It has no restoration works and no data regarding the funds allocated.

- **Paithan Municipal Council, Aurangabad - NIL**
- **No lakes come under Soygaon Nagar Panchayat, Aurangabad.**
- **No lakes come under Vaijapur Municipal Council, Aurangabad.**

14) Nanded**➤ Umari Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Umari Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.044772 N Longitude 77.640472 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Near Z.P School Bhokar Road, Umri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 15 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 15 MLD |
| d) Average depth of water | 5 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 7 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 4 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Catchment |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | Fisheries |

| | |
|---|------|
| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Lake comes under Umari Municipal Council, Nanded. It is a natural lake having rainfall as its source of water. The water is used for fishery. No restoration activities and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **No lakes come under Naigaon Nagar Panchayat, Nanded.**

➤ **Kundalwadi Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Kundalwadi Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Thor talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°48'N Longitude 77°46'E |
| b) Address of the water body | Nanded ves kundalwadi |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Zilha parishad Nanded |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 15.11 Hector |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 20 MLD |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural water drains coming from hilly area and farm around lake. |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the | Kundalwadi Population- 14760 |

| | |
|--|---|
| town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No industrial Cluster |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | No waste generation at lake |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Drinking- 5% Fisheries-25% Agriculture - 50% Groundwater recharge- 20% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Thor talav comes under Kundalwadi Municipal Council, Nanded. The lake is natural having rainfall as its source. No industrial area and no waste generation in the lake. Majority of water is used for agriculture. No restorations have been carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **Kundalwadi Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Kundalwadi Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Jakkin talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°48' N Longitude 77°46' E |
| b) Address of the water body | Satranji galli kundalwadi |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Zillah parishad Nanded |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 12.16 Hector |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
|--|---|
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 15 MLD |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Natural water drains coming from hilly area and farm around lake. |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Kundalwadi Population- 14760 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No industrial Cluster |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | No waste generation at lake |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Drinking- 5% Fisheries-25% Agriculture - 50% Groundwater recharge- 20% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Jakkin talav comes under Kundalwadi Municipal Council, Nanded. The lake is natural having rainfall as its source. No industrial area and no waste generation in the lake. Majority of water is used for agriculture. No restorations have been carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **Biloli Nagar Parishad, Nanded**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Biloli Nagar Parishad, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Mota Talaab |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18.774105 N Longitude 77.72185 E |
| b) Address of the water body | |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Irrigation Department Naigaon |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 24 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 5-6 m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries and agriculture |

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Mota Talaab comes under Biloli Nagar Parishad, Nanded. The lake is natural having rainfall as its source. Water is used for agriculture and fishery. No restorations have been carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **Biloli Nagar Parishad, Nanded**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Biloli Nagar Parishad, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Chota Talaab |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18.773007 N Longitude 77. 727485 E |
| b) Address of the water body | |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Irrigation Department Naigaon |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 7.5 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3-5 m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Fisheries and agriculture |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Chota Talaab comes under Biloli Nagar Parishad, Nanded. The lake is natural having rainfall as its source. Water is used for agriculture and fishery. No restorations have been carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **No lakes in Himayat Nagar Panchayat, Nanded.**

➤ **Degloor Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Degloor Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Lendi River |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18.5571 N Longitude 77.5772 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Lendi River near visarjan ghat |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | irrigation Dept./ Revenue dept. |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 15.09 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | NA |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2m |

| | |
|--|---|
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0.5m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Rainfall near the vicinity of lake comes into lake. |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 01 STP under construction |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 11 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | NA |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Lendi River comes under Degloor Municipal Council, Nanded. The river is natural having its source as catchment runoff. One STP is under construction. No restoration works and no funds allocated.

➤ **Degloor Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Degloor Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Lingan Kerur Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18.5208 N Longitude 77.5628 E |
| b) Address of the water body | At Lingan kerur Tal. Degloor |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue dept. |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |

| | |
|--|---|
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 4.51 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | NA |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0.5m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Rainfall near the vicinity of river comes into river as well as waste water from city |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 01 STP under construction |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 11 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | NA |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Lingan Kerur Lake comes under Degloor Municipal Council, Nanded. Lake is natural having its source as catchment runoff. One STP is under construction. No restoration works have been carried out and no funds have been allocated.

➤ **Bhokar Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Bhokar Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Maroti Mandir Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Lat.19.22 N Long. 77.67E Lat. 19.21N Long.77.62E |
| b) Address of the water body | Maroti Mandir Talav, Mahadec Mandir Talav, Bhokar |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 45.78, 4.5 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4, 3.5 |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | 1.5, 1.2 |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4, 3 |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.5, 1.2 |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 2200, 580 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 2MT, 0.90 MT |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Nil |

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 10% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Maroti Mandir Talav comes under Bhokar Municipal Council, Nanded. It is man-made lake having its rainfall as main source. Usage information not provided. No data regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

➤ **Loha Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Loha Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Sonegaon Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18.960081 N Longitude 77.112526 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Sonegaon Lake, Loha, Nanded |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Irrigation |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 6 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3-4 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 1.5 M |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2-3 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Loha |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Drinking- 40% Fisheries 40% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 5- 10% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Irrigation |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | |

Conclusion: Sonegaon Lake comes under Loha Municipal Council, Nanded. It is man-made lake having catchment runoff as its source. Water from the lake is used for drinking and fisheries. No data regarding the restoration works. Funds have been allocated by Irrigation department.

➤ **Kinwat Municipal Council, Nanded**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Kinwat Municipal Council, Nanded |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | NA |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Nil |
| b) Address of the water body | Nil |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nil |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | Nil |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | Nil |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Nil |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Nil |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | Nil |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |

| | |
|--|------------|
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 8.5 MT TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Nil |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: No lakes comes under Kinwat Municipal Council, Nanded.

15) Beed**➤ Ambajogai Municipal Council, Beed**

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| Name of the ULB | Ambajogai Municipal Council, Beed |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Borul Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°44'N Longitude 74° 23'E |
| b) Address of the water body | Borul Talav near Raviwarpeth |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Private |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 6.5 |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 10 m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2.63 |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 13m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Two Natural Drains |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | 100% Groundwater Recharge only. |

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| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% Open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Borul Talav comes under Ambajogai Municipal Council, Beed. It is natural lake having its source as rainfall. It has two natural drains contributing to its capacity. The lake is used fully for groundwater recharge. No data regarding restoring works and funds allocated.

➤ **Parli Vajnath Municipal Council, Beed**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Parli Vajnath Municipal Council, Beed |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Nagapur Dam, Parli Vajinath Dist. Beed |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 18°53' 00"N Longitude 76° 27' 00"E |
| b) Address of the water body | Nagapur Dam, Parli Vajinath Dist. Beed |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Irrigation Dept. / Tahasil Dept. |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | Length 2806 meter, Submergence area 347 hector |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | Dam top level 457.9 meter |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 19.72 MCM |
| d) Average depth of water | 19 meter |
| i. During Monsoon Period | Nil |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |

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| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | 0 |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% door to door collection for domestic haz. MSW and we have separate vehicle for collecting the C&D waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Plantation and Fisheries |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 20% 10% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nil |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Nagapur Dam lake comes under Parli Vajnath Municipal Council, Beed. It is natural lake having its source as rainfall and groundwater seepage. water is used for plantation and fishery. No data regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

16) Solapur**➤ Solapur Municipal Corporation, Solapur**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Solapur Municipal Corporation, Solapur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Dharmveer Sambhaji Lake (Kambar Talav), Solapur, Maharashtra |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 17°38' 55" -17°38'48"N Longitude 75° 54' 07" - 75° 54' 21"E |
| b) Address of the water body | South west side of Solapur in the direction of Vaijapur |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 27 Hectare |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4 mtrs. |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Runoff from catchment, Precipitation and Groundwater Infiltration. |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4.20 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 4.20 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Runoff from catchment, Precipitation and Groundwater Infiltration. |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Nil |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |

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| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Habitat for noteworthy Local/migratory birds. |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Aquatic Vegetation- Approximate 90% coverage on water body. |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No, however Revival and Conservation of Dharmveer Sambhaji Lake (Kambar Talav) is proposed under National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Delhi. |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Funds for the above mentioned project would be based on 60:40 ratio i.e 60% share would be funded by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Delhi and 40% share to be funded by Solapur Municipal Corporation, Solapur As per the Sanction letter from MoEFCC, New Delhi cent ages are to be borne by the state. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | The lake supports diverse flora and fauna. It attracts many bird species of local and migratory types. The lake has Socio-cultural, aesthetic and recreational value. |

Conclusion: There is one lake in Solapur district. The source of the water for lake is precipitation and ground water seepage. Funds are disbursed for this lake. This lake has diverse flora and fauna which attracts many birds.

17) Ratnagiri**➤ Khed Municipal Council, Ratnagiri**

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|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Khed Municipal Council, Ratnagiri |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Khamb lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 17.719388 N Longitude 73.393259 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Khamb lake, Khed |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3.04 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 7 meter |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall, Groundwater seepage, and catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 61,585 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 5 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 5 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total generation of waste is 8TPD, provision for collection- Khed municipal council having 6 Vehicle for collection of waste, Treatment-Composting on wet waste and recycling of dry waste through rag picker and ghanta gadi contractual workers. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |

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| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 0% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% open water |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Beautification of lake under Rajya Savardhan Yojana. |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nearby 1 core and 30 lakh |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Khamb lake comes under Khed Municipal Council, Ratnagiri. Source of the water is Rainfall, Groundwater seepage, and catchment runoff. It is natural lake. Restoration works have been carried out and funding has also been provided.

- **No lakes come under Dapoli Nagar Panchayat, Ratnagiri.**
- **Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri**

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|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Ramthirth Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Nil |
| b) Address of the water body | Chiplun, Dist. Ratnagiri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nil |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 3.26 Hectare |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 4.5 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 1,50,000 Cubic meter |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 4.5 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |

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|--|---|
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Population - 91455 Sewage treatment facility not available. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Agriculture water and sewage water from surrounding population. |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Holy and Ganesh idol immersion and other products visargen in lake, Solid waste dumping in lake |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Groundwater recharge, aquatic plant - 2500 sq.m |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nagar parishad not getting funds for cleaning activity. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Ramthirth Talav comes under Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri. It is a natural lake having rainfall and groundwater seepage as its main source. No treatment facility nearby. There is waste generated in lake due to holy offerings and idols. Water is used for groundwater recharge. No data regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

➤ **Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri**

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|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Pethmap Talav (Ganesh Talav) |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Nil |
| b) Address of the water body | Chiplun, Dist. Ratnagiri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nil |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1.1 Hectare |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.7 Mtrs. |

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| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 40000 Cubic Meter |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.7 Mtrs. |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Population - 91455 Sewage treatment facility not available. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Agriculture water and sewage water from surrounding population. |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Solid waste dumping in lake |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Groundwater recharge, Aquatic plant- 30% |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nagar parishad not getting funds for cleaning activity. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Pethmap Talav (Ganesh Talav) comes under Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri. The lake is natural having its source as rainfall and groundwater seepage. No treatment facility available. Water is used for groundwater recharge. Sewage from surrounding areas is let into the lake without treatment. Lake need restoration works. No funds have been allocated yet.

➤ **Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri**

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| Name of the ULB | Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Narayan Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Nil |
| b) Address of the water body | Chiplun, Dist. Ratnagiri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Nil |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 1.925 hectare |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.5 mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 70000 Cubic Meter |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.5 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | Nil |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Nil |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Nil |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Population - 91455 Sewage treatment facility not available. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Agriculture water and sewage water from surrounding population. |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Solid waste dumping in lake |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Nil |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Wetland, Groundwater recharge, Aquatic plant- 90% |

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| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | Nil |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Nil |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Nagar parishad not getting funds for cleaning activity. |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Nil |

Conclusion: Narayan Talav comes under Chiplun Nagar Parishad, Ratnagiri. The lake is natural having its source as rainfall and groundwater seepage. No treatment facility available. Water is used for groundwater recharge. Solid waste from surrounding areas is dumped into the lake without treatment. Lake need restoration works. No funds have been allocated yet.

➤ **Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagiri**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the ULB | Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagiri |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Nachane Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 16.985188N Longitude 73.331131E |
| b) Address of the water body | Nachane, Ratnagiri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.22 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2.47 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2223 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.47 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1.13 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 10 (Approx.) |

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| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 22 TPD (we are collecting 100% door to door , 100% segregated waste and it transport to processing site by Garbage Vehicle (Ghanta gadis). Out of that wet waste is send to recycle process after secondary segregation.) |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Fit for Drinking |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | For Drinking purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No data |

Conclusion: Nachane Lake comes under Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi. The lake is natural having its source as Rainfall and Groundwater seepage. Water is fit and used for drinking. No restoration works have been carried out. Funding comes from municipality.

➤ **Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi**

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Machhi Market Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 16.993078 N Longitude 73.296324 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Machhi Market, Bajarpeth, Ratnagiri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.0765 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 9.57Mtrs. |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
|--|--|
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2664.0966 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 9.57 Mtrs. |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 6 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 80 (Approx.) |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 22 TPD (we are collecting 100% door to door, 100% segregated waste and it transport to processing site by Garbage Vehicle (Ghanta gadis). Out of that wet waste is send to recycle process after secondary segregation.) |
| Water quality Monitoring data | No data |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | For recreational purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Restored |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No data |

Conclusion: Machhi Market Lake comes under Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi. It is natural lake having its source as Rainfall and Groundwater seepage. Water is used for recreational purpose. Restoration works have been carried out. Funds are provided by municipality.

➤ **Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi**

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|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagiri |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Teli aali Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 16.988561 N Longitude 73.294529 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Teli aali Naka, Ratnagiri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.0810 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6.34 Mtrs. |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2080.09 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 6.34 Mtrs. |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3.81 Mtrs. |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 15 (Approx.) |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 22 TPD (we are collecting 100% door to door, 100% segregated waste and it transport to processing site by Garbage Vehicle (Ghanta gadis). Out of that wet waste is send to recycle process after secondary segregation.) |
| Water quality Monitoring data | No data |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and | For recreational purpose |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No data |

Conclusion: Teli aali Lake comes under Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi. It is natural lake having its source as Rainfall and Groundwater seepage. Water is used for recreational purpose. Restoration works have been carried out. Funds are provided by municipality.

➤ **Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Daivednya Bhavan Lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 16.987447 N Longitude 73.347758 E |
| b) Address of the water body | Daivednya Bhavan, Ratnagiri |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Urban Local Body |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 0.089 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 6.12Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 2205.342 Cum |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 6.12 Mtrs. |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 2.10 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | 160 (Approx.) |

| | |
|--|--|
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 22 TPD (we are collecting 100% door to door, 100% segregated waste and it transport to processing site by Garbage Vehicle (Ghanta gadis). Out of that wet waste is send to recycle process after secondary segregation.) |
| Water quality Monitoring data | No data |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | For recreational purpose |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Restored |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Municipal Fund |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No data |

Conclusion: Daivednya Bhavan Lake comes under Ratnagiri Municipal Council, Ratnagairi. It is natural lake having its source as Rainfall and Groundwater seepage. Water is used for recreational purpose. Restoration works have been carried out. Funds are provided by municipality.

18) Chandrapur**➤ Chandrapur Municipal Corporation, Chandrapur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Chandrapur Municipal Corporation, Chandrapur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Ramala Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | |
| b) Address of the water body | Ganj ward, Chandrapur |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue Department |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 82 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.0Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man-Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall/Catchment Runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 26,393,931gallon |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 5.0Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 3.0Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Northern Machhi Nallah (2.5 MLD) |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Jal Nagar, 2500 Household, direct sewage entering from the adjacent town in non-point sources,STP-0 |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Not Applicable |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 100% Collection and disposal of MSW |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for | Fisheries/Recreational |

| | |
|---|---|
| noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 10% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | Due to its lake Historical Background, this lake is important from Archeological as well as Biodiversity point of view. Floral diversity of this lake consists of 132 species of plants Fauna diversity of this lake consists of 6 species of reptiles. |

Conclusion: Ramala Talav comes under Chandrapur Municipal Corporation, Chandrapur. It is a man-made lake having its source as rainfall and catchment runoff. Water is used for Fisheries/Recreational. No restoration works have been carried out. No funds have been allocated.

➤ **Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Dholara Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20° N Longitude 70° 22' E |
| b) Address of the water body | Chandika ward, Bhadeavati |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 731 Acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 7.50 meters |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Manmade |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall, Groundwater seepage |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 10 Meters |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 7.50 Meters |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |

| | |
|--|---|
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Yes. No STP is present there. In Bhadravati Municipal Council, one 11.5 MLD STP is proposed which is presented to MJP office for technical sanction. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No Major industries cluster is there |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | In Bhadravati city, all waste collected from city send to solid waste management site. There is facility of treatment and disposal. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | NA |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Dholara Talav comes under Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur. It is a man-made lake having its source as rainfall and groundwater seepage. No data regarding usage. No restoration works have been carried out. No funds have been allocated.

➤ **Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur**

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the ULB | Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Temple of Chandika devi lake |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 20° 10'N Longitude 79° 6' E |
| b) Address of the water body | Chandika ward, Bhadravati |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 7.43 Acre |

| | |
|--|---|
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 3.2 Meters |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 3.2 Meters |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 meters |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | No No STP is present there. In Bhadravati Municipal Council, one 11.5 MLD STP is proposed which is presented to MJP office for technical sanction. |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No Major industries cluster is there |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | In Bhadravati city, all waste collected from city send to solid waste management site. There is facility of treatment and disposal. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | NA |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | NA |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | No |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | No |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Temple of Chandikadevi lake comes under Municipal Council Bhadravati, Chandrapur. It is a natural lake having its source as rainfall. One STP has been proposed. No

data regarding usage. No restoration works have been carried out. No funds have been allocated.

➤ **No lakes under Municipal Council Nagbhid, Chandrapur.**

➤ **Nagar Panchayat Korpana, Chandrapur**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Nagar Panchayat Korpana, Chandrapur |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Mama Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 19.73983N Longitude 78.98849E |
| b) Address of the water body | Ward no. 10 Near Mama Talav Toilet |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Revenue |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 8 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 2.5 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 30 cubic meter |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 2.5 mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 1 mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | Na |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | NA |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | NA |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | 2.1 TPD |
| Water quality Monitoring data | |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or | Groundwater Recharge |

| | |
|--|----|
| cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | NA |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | NA |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | NA |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Mama Talav comes under Nagar Panchayat Korpana, Chandrapur. Source of water is rainfall and is natural lake. Water is used for groundwater recharge. No data regarding restoration works and funds allocated.

19) Sindhudurg

- No lake under Devgad Jamsande Nagarpanchayat, Sindhudurg.
- No lake under Devrukh Nagarpanchayat, Sindhudurg.
- No lake under Kasai Dodamarg Nagar Panchayat, Sindhudurg.
- No lake under Kanavali Nagarpanchayat, Sindhudurg..
- No lake under Kundal Nagarpanchayat, Sindhudurg.
- No lake under Lanja Nagarpanchayat, Sindhudurg.
- No lake under Malvan Nagarpanchayat, Sindhudurg..
- No lake under Rajapur Municipal Council, Sindhudurg.
- Sawantwadi Municipal Council, Sindhudurg

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of the ULB | Sawantwadi Municipal Council, Sindhudurg |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Moti Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 15° 90'N Longitude 73° 82' E |
| b) Address of the water body | S.No. 190, Hissa No.2, S.No. 192, Hissa No.0, S.No. 196, Hissa No.0, S.No. 197, Hissa No.0, S.No. 198, Hissa No.0. |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | Maharashtra State, Tenant Sawantwadi Nagar Parishad |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | Nil |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | CTS 14 & 5720- 115419.70 Sq.m |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 10 Mtrs |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | Nil |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Natural |

| | |
|--|--|
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall and catchment runoff |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 692.5 CuM |
| d) Average depth of water | Nil |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 10 Mtrs |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 6 Mtrs |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Permanent |
| Catchment descriptions | Nil |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | 4 |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Nil |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | Nil |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | Total waste generation of Sawantwadi city is 11 tone and door to door collection mechanism adopted by Municipal Council. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Examined in Sept. 2018- reports are Turbidity 6.98 NTU pH 8.45 Chloride - 17.80 mg/lit Nitrate- 8.19 mg/lit total Hardness- 52.92 mg/lit Alkalinity- 78.78 mg/lit Dissolve Solids- 89.5 mg/lit Iron - 0.01 mg/lit Fluoride - not detectable |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | Aquaculture |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 80:20:00 |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | 2002-03 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Public Works Department |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | No |

Conclusion: Moti Talav comes under Sawantwadi Municipal Council, Sindhudurg. The lake is natural having rainfall and catchment runoff as its source. Water is used for aquaculture. Restoration has been carried out in 2002-03. Funds are provided by Public Works Department.

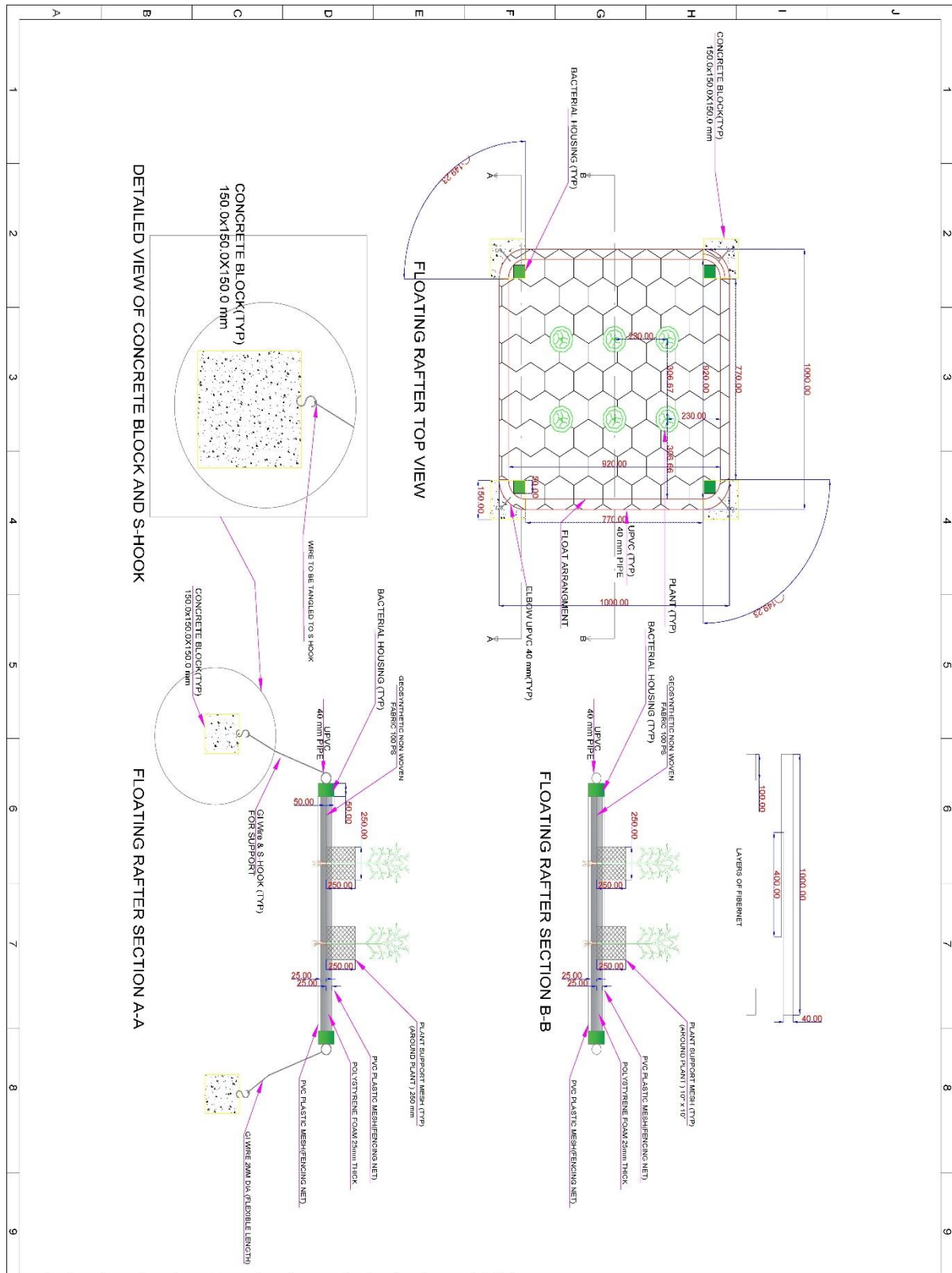
- **No lake under Vabhav Vaibhavwadi Nagar Panchayat, Sindhudurg.**
- **Vengurla Municipal Council, Sindhudurg**

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of the ULB | Vengurla Municipal Council, Sindhudurg |
| Name of the identified water Body i.e. Pond/Lake | Nishan Talav |
| Geographical Details of Pond/Lake | Nil |
| a) GPS Location (Latitude & Longitude) of water body | Latitude 15.869935N Longitude 73.668741E |
| b) Address of the water body | Vadhkhol Vengurla |
| Ownership of Lake/Ponds (Revenue/ Urban Local Body) | ULB (Vengurla Municipal Council) |
| Physical parameters of the lake/Pond | |
| a) Lake/Pond size in acre | 43.24 acre |
| b) Lake/Pond depth in Mtrs. | 9m |
| Hydrological Description of the Water Body | |
| a) Category of lake or Pond(Natural or man-made) | Man Made |
| b) Source of water (Rainfall/Groundwater Seepage/ catchment runoff or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek) | Rainfall |
| c) Total Water Storage Capacity | 0.142 MMQ |
| d) Average depth of water | |
| i. During Monsoon Period | 9m |
| ii. During Non-Monsoon Period | 0-1m |
| e) Water permanence (Permanent or intermittent) | Intermittent |
| Catchment descriptions | |
| a) Details of natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation | NA |
| b) Major towns, Population living around the water Body, any sewage contribution from the town. Total no of STPS and their capacities if any. | Vengurla City (No Significant population around or upstream of water body), No STP connected to water body |
| c) Major industrial cluster or estates contributing to pollution in water body. Sector-wise total effluent generation and treatment capacities (both Captive and CETPS) | No such industrial Cluster or Industry exists. |
| d) Total waste generation (Haz. waste, MSW, plastic waste, Demolition waste) existing provisions for collection, treatment and disposal. | No Solid waste found in last cleaning session (Feb 2020), Vengurla Municipal Council assign |

| | |
|--|--|
| | sanitation staff to clean visible solid waste. |
| Water quality Monitoring data | Drinkable water |
| Designated best use of water: (Give estimated % amount) like Drinking, Fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, Recreational and aquatic Sports, Groundwater Recharge, habitat for noteworthy animal species/migratory birds or any other purpose. | 100% water used for Drinking, |
| The Status of lake or Pond in terms of % Open water and aquatic vegetation | 100% Open water No Aquatic vegetation |
| Work of Restoration activity carried out earlier, if yes specify the Year | Restoration is in process from Dec 2019 |
| Funds allocated & Funding agency | Maharashtra Jeevan Pradikaran |
| Any Other Relevant information such as declared wetland, Biodiversity details such as flora & fauna | NA |

Conclusion: Nishan Talav comes under Vengurla Municipal Council, Sindhudurg. The lake is man-made having rainfall as its source. Water is used for drinking. Restoration is being carried out since December 2019. Funds are provided by Maharashtra Jeevan Pradikaran.

Annexure II - Typical components of floating wetland / floating rafter system



Annexure III - 'Water quality criteria-designated best use' as per CPCB indicative guidelines

| | | |
|---|----|--|
| Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection | A | Total Coliforms Organism in MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less |
| Outdoor bathing (Organised) | B* | Faecal Coliform in MPN/100ml: 500 (desirable) and 2500 (Maximum Permissible) Faecal streptococci in MPN/100 ml: 100 (desirable) and 500 (maximum Permissible) pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen: 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 3 Day BOD, 27 O C: 3mg/l or less |
| Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection | C | Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less |
| Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries | D | pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less |
| Irrigation, Industrial Cooling | E | pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 OC micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium Absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l |

* **Class B as per Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Water (Water Used for Organized Outdoor Bathing) as per Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986**