

# **Achievements of MPCB 2006-2007**



**MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
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## **MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

### **Achievements of MPCB 2006 – 2007**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Over a period of time, due to various enactments and rules under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Board has been charged with several responsibilities covering all kinds of environmental media (such as water, air, noise); wastes and solid wastes (such as municipal solid wastes, hazardous wastes, bio-medical waste, plastic wastes, etc.). Enforcement and regulation activities of the Board are science and technology based. It requires multidisciplinary approach and matching internal capacity for effective functioning. Despite limited human resources, the Board is able to fulfill its responsibilities up to a good extent by adopting innovative methods in environmental administration such as public-private partnership, technology demonstrations, information disclosure, awareness raising and empowerment of people. Further by practicing judicious outsourcing, decentralizing and rationalizing its internal procedures and revamping the organizing structure, the Board could considerably improve its functional efficiency during 2006-2007.

Efforts and actions taken by the Board were visible and perceptible in the field. We have seen decline in number of public complaints and assembly questions on pollution caused. The improvement in operation and maintenance of effluent treatment plants (common and individual) has resulted in reduction of waste water discharge in to the environment. This is also adds to the better compliance of environmental standards by the industries. While we succeeded in reducing pollution we also made concerted efforts in increasing revenue income of the Board. This was possible due to extra out reach campaign and better recovery of dues and taxes. A magic figure of Rs. 100 Cr. has been crossed in revenue income this year. Three years back this figure was just meager Rs. 22 Cr.

The remarkable performance of the Board was possible due to strong and coherent team work by scientists and engineers of the Board. Measures were introduced for strict administrative discipline, welfare programs for the staff, training in India and abroad, appreciation of good work, intolerance of lethargy and increased sensitivity to the public needs.

Considerable efforts were made to strengthen the infrastructure laboratories. Increased facilities for rapid transport and availability of instruments and equipment for environmental surveillance and monitoring. Demonstration projects regarding prevention and control of

pollution were completed and new projects were taken up in this year. Emphasis was given on mass awareness and public participation in implementation of programs on pollution control. Introduced more transparency in Board's operations and enhanced information dissemination through print & electronic media as well website of the Board. Popularity of the Board's website is tremendous. It is learnt that even President of India is regular visitor to our website. **Table 1** summarizes achievements (in quantitative form) by the Board in different areas since last three years:

**Table 1: Improved Cumulative Efficiency**

Areas of Action		Year 2003-04	Year 2005-06	Year 2006-07
Discharge of Industrial water pollution in terms of COD		105,370 MT	36,759 MT (65% reduction)	29,000 MT (72.5% reduction)
Industrial Hazardous Waste removed		15,000 MT	335,245 MT	406,683 MT
Hospital Waste removed		375 MT	15,482 MT	20,682 MT
Samples analyzed (Air / Water / Haz. Waste)		23,582	26115	28,000
Surveillance & Monitoring visits		16,172	19,046	21,000
Air Quality Monitoring stations	Manual	28	62	72
	Automatic	1	4	7
Water Quality Monitoring Stations		38	73	383
Demonstration projects on pollution control	Municipal waste	-	3	5
	Biomedical waste	-	1	-
	Environmental Improvement	-	1	2
	Innovative technology	-	2	-
Consents granted from Head Office under Water / Air / HW		1866	2834	3477
Authorizations issued to local bodies under MSW Rules		74	248	248
Authorizations issued under Bio-medical Waste Rules		1639	7987	8639
Units covered under CESS Act		5684	7272	7586
Revenue generated		Rs. 22 Cr	Rs. 82 Cr	Rs. 85 cr (up to Jan, 07) (Rs. 100 cr Projected till March, 2007)

In 2006-07, we have continued to follow structured process of setting goals and objectives, identifying targets, devising strategies and tactics to come up with focused action plans including implementation of bilateral/collaborative projects. Today, MPCB is considered as “Board Number One” in the country.

The major achievements of the Board in thrust areas during 2006-07 are listed below:

## 2.0 CONSENT MANAGEMENT

Consent management is one of the core functions of the Board. Industries, local bodies, hospitals, development projects etc covered under the environment protection regulation are required to obtain NOC/Consent/Authorization from the Board before any steps are taken towards development project. People demand that the consents are granted quickly to avoid delay in project implementation. There has been situation earlier when it used to take lot of time to clear applications for consent causing delay of several months due to one reason or the other. This also affected efficiency of the Board and caused harassment to the applicants. Fast tract system has been put in place for disposal of applications in an expeditious manner.

Delegation of powers has been done to decentralize the decision making. Instructions have been issued to complete the processing within one week at field level. Now, Consents are generally granted in much less time. There are instances when consents were granted even in one day depending upon the merit of the case. Act provides time period of 120 days to grant/refuse the Consent but Board is doing much faster. We have introduced system of filing returns “on line” through website of the Board: <http://mpcb.mah.nic.in>

We have completed the process of procurement of IT-based system for granting consent “on line”. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14 Cr. and scheduled to be completed in the year 2007-08. The enormity of task handled by the Board HQ alone is presented below:

Consents to industries	3477
Authorization to local bodies	248
Authorization to hospitals	8639
Assessment of Water Cess	7586

Quick disposal of Consents and friendly regulatory system facilitating the compliance of environmental standards is also one of the important factors in attracting investments in the State. As a result of steps taken by the Board, there is wide spread appreciation by the industry and project proponents/investors.

### **3.0 WATER QUALITY MONITORING**

#### **3.1 River and Ground Water Quality**

Board has embarked up on a widespread program on regular monitoring of drinking water sources in the State. Water quality monitoring was done at 133 locations. In addition to this, monitoring is being done by the Board at 261 locations covering river water, under ground water and coastal water. The total number of water quality monitoring stations now is 394 as against 48 during the year 2003-04. Water quality data is published regularly and also posted on the website of the Board. MPCB is the only Board in the country having such comprehensive water quality monitoring program.

#### **3.2 Coastal Water Monitoring Survey**

The Maharashtra coastline which is about 720 km long is indented by numerous West-flowing river mouths, creeks and bays. There are about 18 prominent estuaries along the coast. Many of these inshore waters receive untreated or partly treated domestic wastewater. Significant industrial development in Maharashtra has taken place a few km inland from the coastline because of which several industries have been releasing their effluents to inshore areas. The prominent examples of inshore water bodies receiving domestic and/or industrial effluents are Ulhas, Patalganga, Amba, Savitri, Kundalika and Vashisti estuaries as well as Thane, Mahim, Versova, Ratnagiri, Dahanu and Tarapur Creeks.

In order to assess the impact of coastal discharges from industrial clusters and to study the structure and function of coastal ecosystem Board has started the work in collaboration with National Institute of Oceanography (NIO). Survey will be carried out during 2007-2008 and cover 18 estuaries from Tarapur (in north) to Ratnagiri (down in south).

### **4.0 AIR QUALITY MONITORING**

**4.1** Monitoring of ambient air quality in the State has been strengthened by the Board. All major cities and industrial cluster are covered in the air quality monitoring network in the State. For this purpose, 79 air quality monitoring stations are operational as against 29 in the year 2003-04. Air quality data is published regularly and also posted on the website of MPCB. In order to ensure analytical quality control, Board is in the

process of establishing a state-of-the-art air quality instruments calibration laboratory at Navi Mumbai.

#### **4.2 Air Pollution and Health Impacts**

The air quality in Mumbai though not showing increasing trend in deterioration, levels of air pollutants are still exceeding the standards. Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) is of much concern particularly due to its relation with incidence of asthma. In order to gauge the extent of the health impacts systematically over a period of time Board has planned to take up a study during the year 2007-08 in collaboration with KEM Hospital.

#### **5.0 MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE**

There are 250 urban local bodies (ULBs) in Maharashtra. All the local bodies have not to put in place proper collection, treatment and disposal system for management of municipal solid wastes as per requirements given in the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules notified in the year 2000 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

All the local bodies have obtained authorization from the Board as per Rules. Action plans are prepared for management of municipal solid wastes and identify/notify suitable land for setting up of facilities for treatment and disposal of wastes generated in the city. In order to facilitate the implementation of the MSW Rules and to motivate the local bodies, MPCB had taken up demonstration projects in 5 cities, namely: Ambad (Jalna), Sonpeth (Parbhani), Navapur (Nandurbar), Murud Janjira (Raigad) and Baramati (Pune). In all these cities technical and financial assistance is provided by the Board to set up municipal solid waste collection, transport, treatment and disposal facilities, as well as to augment the existing infrastructure. Three projects are completed and work is in progress at two locations.

During this year, Board had provided financial and technical support to Latur Municipal Council (A Class). This covers municipal solid waste processing facility, recycling of waste, environmental improvements in the city area etc. Similarly assistance is provided to Jalna Municipal Council (B Class). Technical guidance is being provided by the Board for procurement of Operator of Municipal Waste processing facility by Aurangabad Municipal Corporation. This work is in progress. Earlier, such assistance was provided by the Board to Mumbai Municipal Corporation for biomedical waste management.

#### **6.0 MANAGEMENT OF BIO MEDICAL WASTE**

MPCB has identified about 10,672 hospitals (with 10 beds or more) in the State of Maharashtra. Initially thrust of regulations in put on these

units as per Bio-Medical Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998. Only 1600 units were covered by the Board in till the year 2003-2004. In last three years the coverage has increased up to 8639 units. 34 common facilities are made operational in the State making the State as number one in this area. Regular monitoring is done to ensure proper operations of these facilities in compliance of environmental standards. Information is placed on the website. While Board achieved marked success all over the State, nothing could be achieved for Mumbai. Hospitals (public and private) in Mumbai generally continue to violate regulations. Mumbai Corporation is yet to provide common facilities for environmentally sound management of biomedical wastes as required under Rules.

## **7.0 MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES**

In October 2003, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India issued orders regarding management of hazardous wastes (HW) and expeditious implementation of the rules. The Court appointed Monitoring Committee for effective implementation. Board has complied with the orders of the Court. More than 4 lacs MT of hazardous wastes has been removed from the industries and disposed in a scientific manner at a facility created at Taloja (Raigad Dist.) on PPP basis. *In situ* treatment and disposal of HW dump (about 2 ac MT) at Tarapur has been completed. Supreme Court Monitoring Committee has appreciated the work done by MPCB and MIDC vide their letters addressed to the State Chief Secretary.

### **7.1 Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (CHW TSDF)**

Three Common facilities have been added in the State for treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes. They are located at Taloja (Raigad), Buti Bori (Nagpur) and Ranjangaon (Pune). These are adequate to cater the needs of all industries in the State. The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, MPCB and MIDC have provided capital subsidy for these facilities so as to reduce the tariff and motivate the user industries for proper management of HW generated. Efforts are being continuously to reduce and minimize the waste generated by promoting low or no waste technology (LNWT) in industrial production. We are in the process of setting up of a modern laboratory where analytical facilities would be provided for trace organic analysis for the first time in India. Civil work is completed. Procurement of instruments and equipment would start in April, 2007. Estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 10 Cr. This work needs continuity.

## **7.2 On-line Filing of Annual Returns**

MPCB has developed software for keeping a track on the hazardous waste generating units in the Maharashtra and for issuing/ amending the authorization online to the industries. The system is web based database application with three objectives viz. updating of the inventory of Hazardous wastes, provide online access to the inventory, provide various search facilities to the users based on various search criteria, enable monitoring of HW disposal through online filing of the annual returns as per Rules, 2003.

## **8.0 MANAGEMENT & RECYCLING OF LEAD ACID BATTERIES**

These rules are notified in the year 2001 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. About 150,000 tons of batteries are discarded every year in India from automobiles, telecom equipment, railways etc. These batteries contain toxic metal called as "Lead". Lead adversely affects human health and ecosystem. Toxic fumes of lead generated due to improper recycling by the small and cottage type of industries is of serious concern. Therefore it is necessary to regulate collection of old/used batteries and their recycling in an environmentally sound manner. It may be appreciated that the level of implementation achieved by MPCB, is one of the highest in the country in terms of collection of batteries from the dealers and also large consumers. The recovery rate from manufacturers, dealers, bulk consumers, auctioneers, importers and recyclers in the State has been increased from 70% to 75% during last one year.

## **9.0 PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT**

In March, 2006, the Government of Maharashtra had promulgated "Maharashtra Non-Bio-degradable Garbage (Control) Regulation on plastic carry bags. MPCB is designated as a competent authority to oversee enforcement of the provisions related to manufacture and recycling and authorized to grant registrations to the plastic bags manufacturing units. So far Board has covered 371 units under regulation. More work needs to be done in this area.

## **10.0 ELECTRONIC WASTE**

Mumbai and Pune area is one of largest in terms Information Technology (IT) users and also in generation of electronic wastes such as out dated computer the leading cities. With rapid growth in Industry problem of e waste will need attention in near future. The Board has completed assessment study to quantify the waste generated and present mode of disposal. The study was sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and provided financial assistance of US \$12000. The report also covers technical feasibility of



setting up of a facility for collection and recycling of e-waste. No such facility exists in any other State in the country. It is proposed to set up such a facility as common infrastructure for IT industry with support from MIDC. Foreign investors have shown keen interest in this project.

### **11.0 COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (CETPS)**

This scheme is implemented for the clusters of industries in MIDC areas as a part of the common infrastructure for environment protection. CETPs are constructed with 25% subsidy from the Central Govt., 20% by the MIDC, 5% by MPCB, 15% capital is provided by the user industries and 35% is loan from the financial institutions. CETPs are made functional and efforts are made to ensure their proper operations in compliance of the environmental standards. Board has succeeded in net reduction of 72% of water pollution. More and continued efforts are required to sustain and institutionalize the gains. New CETPs are being set up at Taloja, Kagal, Chakan, Ranjangaon and other up coming industrial areas of MIDC. Efforts are being made by the Board to reuse/recycle the treated water from CETPs for non-potable uses.

### **12.0 REVENUE GENERATION**

The activities of the Board have increased. This has also caused better out reach and recovery of revenues. Consent fees, analysis charges, sale of forms, water Cess are the main sources of income of the Board. Board is self sufficient and does not depend on the Government for support. In last three years the revenue income of the Board has increased from a meager of Rs. 22 Cr to the tune of Rs. 100 Cr. Almost 500% increase in three years.

### **13.0 LABORATORY STRENGTHENING**

Activities of the Board are science and technology based. It covers pollution control, assessment, monitoring and survey. In order to meet the requirements of growing activities, Board has strengthened infrastructure laboratories and increased availability of field monitoring equipment and transportation. These improvements have added to efficient functioning of the Board and also increased revenue. Environmental surveillance has also increased. About 21000 environmental samples consisting of air, water, waste water, solids etc. have been analysed during this year.

Board has completed construction of its Central Laboratory Building "Nirmal Bhavan" (5 stories, 40000 sq. ft.). The work was completed 4 months ahead of schedule and with saving of Rs. 1.75 Cr. as against estimated/sanctioned budget. The laboratory is well equipped. Facilities are being created for finger print analysis of HW, trace

organic compounds, calibration of continuous air quality monitoring instruments, exhibition gallery, training facilities etc. Regional laboratories are also being strengthened at Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Chiplun, Nagpur, Nasik, and Pune to develop capacity at regional level.

#### **14.0 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CENTRE (EIC)**

It is presently set up at HQ. As a supplement, an information kiosk is also installed in collaboration with ECOSMART agency of promoted by MoEF to provide data on environmental quality of entire State up to the level of Gram Panchayat. Remarkable achievement is MPCB's popular, informative, interactive and very well appreciated website (<http://mpcb.mah.nic.in/>). This website has huge data/information related to the pollution control, survey, assessment and related issues. Site is recently revamped and enhanced to evolve a user friendly dynamic digital library of all sorts of environment related information. MPCB's Marathi Website is also introduced to fulfill the requirement of the regional browsers. Website has broadly three features namely; (i) technical information (ii) Information regarding compliance and (iii) Public Awareness.

Information on air quality at 6 cities is displayed on daily basis. From April, 2007 we have plans to put up "real time" data of air quality on website. This will cover Mumbai, Pune and Solapur in first phase. In second phase, Chandrapur and Navi Mumbai will be added.

#### **15.0 AREA SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS**

##### **15.1 Action Plan for Control of Air Pollution at Pune and Solapur**

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India is considering Public Interest Litigation (WP No. 13029/1985), regarding control of air pollution in 16 cities in India. Mumbai, Pune and Solapur have been included. Directions have been given by Apex Court to prepare action plan for these cities for control of air pollution in the time bound manner. Board has prepared Action Plans for these cities and submitted to the Court. Environmental Pollution Control Authority (Bhurelal Authority) is appointed by the Court for monitoring the implementation. Based on the action plans prepared by the Board, directions have been given by the Apex Court for implementation by concerned agencies these include, various aspects like improvement in air quality, introduction of better and cleaner fuels, retrofitting of three and four wheeler transport vehicle for LPG / CNG, checking of vehicular emissions regularly and development of bypass road etc.

## **15.2 Chandrapur Action Plan**

Mineral based industrial development and urbanization is major cause of pollution and environmental degradation in and around Chandrapur. Development is fast and impacts on environment are being felt particularly in terms of deteriorating air quality. Board has prepared Action Plan for Control of Pollution at Chandrapur in a time bound manner. The Action Plan was prepared in April, 2006 envisages full compliance of 2009. Time frames have been discussed with stake holders which include actions such as up-gradation of pollution control devices to meet environmental standards, improvement of roads and transport infrastructure, restriction of coal burning in open ores, bypass / ring road, health impacts studies and mitigation, traffic management, tree plantation, management of MSW, sewage treatment, strengthening of Board's office and laboratory at Chandrapur. Work is in progress for implementation of action plan. Regular reviews are taken for monitoring.

## **15.3 Kolhapur Action Plan**

Citizens in the area are agitating since long against the pollution of Panchganga river. This is mainly due failure to put up pollution control system by the KMC and others, as stipulated by the Board. Specific directions are issued to the defaulters. 'White Paper' on status of pollution and actions taken by Board is also published. Local Area Environment Committee has been appointed for monitoring. The Committee is chaired by the retired district judge. Water quality of the Panchaganga river is being monitored. Board has set up three air quality monitoring stations being operated in collaboration with Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Based on the reports by LAEC Board has taken legal action against local bodies and industries discharging effluent into the river. A bank guarantee of Rs 2 lacs has been forfeited by the Board from a defaulting local body.

## **16.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT AT RELIGIOUS PLACES**

On several occasions, large number of people gathers at religious places. These religious places are in small or medium towns. Due to huge conglomeration of people at these places, number of environmental problems are created, which adversely affect the environment and public health. The pollution problems arising out of such activities mainly due to mass bathing, cloths washing etc. are water pollution of rivers/lakes, pollution due to disposal of municipal solid waste, disposal of plastics, noise pollution, dust pollution, contamination of drinking water etc. These problems are also due to lack of civic amenities.

The religious places are generally lacking infrastructure in terms of water supply, collection, treatment and disposal of sewage, disposal of municipal solid wastes etc. In order to address the needs regarding environmental improvement at these places for the welfare of the people, Board decided to take up project on environmental improvement at religious places in the State of Maharashtra. Under this project, MPCB provides technical and some financial assistance for taking up demonstration projects at selected religious places. These projects are proposed to be implemented with cooperation of the local authorities. The places identified for environmental improvement projects were Shirdi, Shani- Shinganapur, Alandi and Pandharpur. Board has prepared Environmental Improvement Plan for these cities and provided technical assistance to local bodies for solid waste management and for sewage treatment. Work is in progress at Shani Shinganapur and will soon start at Alandi. MoU has been signed with the Collector of Pune who will be the nodal officer for implementation. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3.5 Cr.

## **17.0 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

Implementation of environmental regulations require sound base of science and technology with a back up of research and development activities. Board has started to undertake investigative research involving pollution assessment survey, monitoring and health impacts. During 2006-07 Board continued work on projects of importance for the environment protection and public health.

They are:

- Coastal water monitoring from Tarapur to Ratnagiri
- Rapid Assessment of E-waste generation in Mumbai and Pune region supported by United Nations Environment Programme.
- US EPA Health and Air Quality Linkages using BENMAP studies
- Collaboration with NEERI, Mumbai for collation of data on air quality
- and health effects in Mumbai Collaboration with US EPA for Urban Air Quality Studies at Pune
- Collaboration with the World Bank Institute for Air Quality Improvement at Pune
- Monitoring of noise pollution at 12 cities & 160 locations during Ganesh Festival and 12 cities & 115 locations during Diwali, 2006
- Bio-monitoring of Godavari river and Krishna river
- Survey Report on Compliance of Environmental Standards by distilleries in Maharashtra
- Survey of CREP compliance by pesticide industries in Raigad region
- Report on Steel Re-rolling Mills at Jalna

- Occurrence of saline water in Mahim bay in August, 2006
- Collaboration with Asian Development Bank for development of “Strategic Action Plan for MPCB”
- Collaborative project of CPCB under Indo Canadian Cooperation regarding preparation of Indian Register for Potentially Toxic / Hazardous Chemicals
- CPCB-MPCB project on preparation of Zoning Atlas for Siting of Industries. (ZASI) based on environmental consideration.
- Measurements of Benzene, Toluene and Xylene (BTX) in ambient air at Mumbai.

## **18.0 MASS AWARENESS**

Public awareness and information sharing is very important today, as given in the Right of Information Act passed in the country. The Board has set up a dynamic website ( <http://mpcb.mah.nic.in> ) and this website hosts the documents and data concerning the state of environment in Maharashtra.

As a support of web for information dissemination, the Board has been conducting numerous programmes for arising awareness across the different stakeholders, conducting competitions and instituting awards, sponsoring films and other multi-media materials, placing advertisements in the print and electronic media etc The Board, for example, conducts environmental monitoring during important festivals such as Ganesh festival, Diwali, etc. on parameters such as air quality, water quality and noise and shares this information to the public. The Board has also undertaken activities of compilation of scientific data. For example a repository of air quality data for Mumbai, where efforts were made to present 25-30 years of air quality data in a CD-ROM. Such a compilation has been done in India for the first time and this CD-ROMs expected to be gold mine of information to scientific bodies and interested individuals. Publications have been one of the important activities of the Board. Some of the important publications /reports and events by the Board are listed as below:

### **Seminars and Events:**

- Organised National Seminar on Health Care Waste Management with Enviro- Vigil's Bio Medical Waste Treatment & Disposal Facility (April 17-19, 2006)
- Organised workshop on Pune and Solapur Action Plan regarding safety aspects of handling LPG,CNG power autorickshaws and two wheelers (April 27, 2006)

- Awareness campaign on “World Environment day” at Chiplun, Sngli, Aurangabad, Pune, Ahmednagar and Amaravati (June 5, 2006)
- Environmental Improvement project at Pandharpur & Baramati during the Warkari Yatra along with M/s Vanraj and Myrogen Agri Biotech Pvt. Ltd. (July 4-11, 2006)
- National Conference on environmental pollution and toxicology at Thakur college of science & commerce, Kandivali (December 22-23, 2006)
- National Conference on environmental pollution Disaster Management and Metigation at Dnyanopask Shikshan Mandal's college, Parbhani ( September 15-16, 2006)
- Organised Ozone Day Celebration at Ratnabhoomi Vidyalaya, Ghatkopar (July 16, 2006)
- Sponsored the workshop on "Fungal Bioremediation " at SIES Collage Of Arts, Science & Commerce, Sion (October 14-15, 2006)
- Sponsored the Conference on " Collection transportation and Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste" with National Solid Waste Association of India (October 10, 2006)
- Rangoi Competition of Environmental Awareness with Snaskar Bharti at Kalwa, Thane ( October 7, 2006)
- Participated in South Ashi's Premier Exhibition & Conference " Entech India 2006" with UMB India Pvt. Ltd. And The Energy & Resiyrces Institute (Novmber 16-18, 2006)
- Participated in "Science & Society", A Science Exhibition of the University of Mumbai at University of Mumbai, Kalina ( January 22-24, 2007)
- Participated in 4th International Environment Exhibition & Conference at Abu Dhabi International Exhibition Centre ( January, 2007)
- Participated in Envirovision 2006 at Goa, organized by Indian Environmental Association, (November, 2007)
- Antipollution Drive – Green Marathon organized in association with Mumbai University Institute of Chemical Technology (MUICT)
- A workshop for journalists organized on “awareness in Environmental pollution” (March 17, 2007)
- Public Awareness Advertisements on Television channels – Sahara, Zee, ETV and Doordarshan in Holi and Diwali festival, 2007

- Public Awareness Advertisements in Holi and Diwali, 2007 in all leading news papers

**Publications:**

- Environment Monitor – Activities and Achievements of the Board 2005-06 with CD-ROM
- Study of Air Quality Trends during 1973-2005 at Mumbai and Health Impact with CD-ROM
- Report on Compliance of Environmental Standards by Distilleries in Co-operative Sector, January, 2007
- Report on River Water Quality in Maharashtra
- Report on Monitoring of Noise Pollution during Ganesh Festival, 2006
- Report on Noise Pollution during Diwali, 2006
- Report on Occurrence of Low Salinity Water in Mahim Bay, August, 2006
- Report on Survey of Water Quality in Swimming Pools in Mumbai, June, 2006

## **19.0 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING**

The MPCB was initially setup mainly for implementation of Water Pollution Act. Composition of the Board is also oriented towards management of water and waste water. As of now the, Board is responsible for implementation of about 20 regulations / environmental laws. In order to build up the institutional capacity and to identify strengths, weaknesses, and gaps a work study involving performance evaluation of the Board, has been carried out by engaging services of M/s. CRISIL. The Supreme Court in it's order dated 14.10.2003 has also directed the States to strengthen Pollution Control Boards so that the orders of the Supreme Court can be implemented more effectively. The study has been completed and the report is submitted to the State Government for consideration.

The Board has been striving for excellence in demonstrating the modern ways of managing environment and take a leadership position in spite of limited resources. The impact of various measures undertaken by MPCB has already been evident in the country for others to follow.

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