

CSIR in Media



75 Years of

CSIR Touching Lives

A Daily News Bulletin

24th April 2017

Earthquake warning system receives research council's innovation award

CSIR-CSIO

24th April 2017

वाटरलेस क्रोम तकनीक रोकेगी गंगा में प्रदूषण

जागरण संवाददाता, कानपुर

गंगा में प्रदूषण रोकने की कवायद में जुटे प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अफसरों ने जीरो लिक्विड डिस्चार्ज, श्री टनल पाइप सिस्टम के बाद अब नई तकनीक वाटरलेस क्रोम की जानकारी जुटाई है। सोमवार को नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) में सुनवाई के दौरान अफसर इस तकनीक की जानकारी देंगे।

वाटरलेस क्रोम तकनीक को सेंट्रल लेदर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (सीएलआरआई) ने पेटेंट कराया है। जाजमऊ और आसपास क्षेत्रों में संचालित आठ-दस टेनरियों में इसका प्रयोग शुरू हो चुका है। इस तकनीक के इस्तेमाल से टेनरियों से निकलने वाले उत्प्रवाह में क्रोमियम की मात्रा न के बराबर रह जाती है और प्रदूषण भी घट जाता है।

ऐसे काम करती तकनीक : टेनरियों में होने वाले गीले काम (चमड़े की छिलाई) के दौरान जब इस वाटरलेस क्रोम तकनीक का प्रयोग किया जाता है तब इसमें एक केमिकल मिलाया जाता है। इसे चमड़ा पूरी तरह सोख लेता है। इसके बाद जब उत्प्रवाह बाहर निकलता है तो उसमें क्रोमियम की मात्रा बिल्कुल नहीं रह जाती है।



सेहत और सीईटीपी पर प्रभाव
प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी डा. मोहम्मद सिकंदर ने बताया कि क्रोमियम इंसान की सेहत से लेकर कॉमन इंप्लुएंटेड ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की क्षमता को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

टेनरी संचालक अपनाएंगे तकनीक
गंगा प्रदूषण के मामले को लेकर सबसे ज्यादा चर्चा में रहने वाले ढाई सौ से ज्यादा टेनरी संचालक वाटरलेस क्रोम तकनीक का जल्द प्रयोग शुरू कर देंगे। स्माल टेनर्स एसोसिएशन के महामंत्री नैय्यर जमाल ने बताया कि इस तकनीक के लिए टेनरी संचालकों को करीब तीन लाख रुपये सीएलआरआई को देने होंगे।

Published in:

Dainik Jagran, Page 14

NGRI Report On Hyderabad Groundwater | Scientists Suggest Not To Use Contaminated Water

CSIR-NGRI

21st April 2017



A recently published study by scientists from the National Geophysical Research Institute(NGRI), Hyderabad, has found high levels of heavy metals like arsenic, cobalt, chromium, nickel, zinc, cadmium, copper and lead in the soil samples collected from Kukatpally.

Published in:

[V6News](#)

Now, RO plants to supply water in arid regions

CSIR-CSMCRI

23rd April 2017

After the drastic fall in supply of Cauvery water, which catered to the drinking water needs of the arid district, and the groundwater in many coastal villages turned saline, Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants have come in handy for the district administration to address the woes.

Cauvery water drawn from sources in Tiruchi under Ramanathapuram Combined Drinking Water Supply Scheme, launched in June 2009, had been crucial in addressing the drinking water crisis and when the supply fell to a dismally low level, the district administration chose to set up RO plants.

Eighty 80 RO plants, each producing from 10,000 litre to 15,000 litre of potable water a day have been set up in

the worst-affected areas. More than half of the RO plants were operated in Mudukulathur and Kadaladi blocks, official sources said.

The CSMCRI had offered to set up the plants bearing the machinery costs, while the ONGC and Adani Group came forward to set up the plants as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, the sources said.

The 25,000-litre-per-day-capacity plant established by the CSMCRI at the coastal Mullimunai was being operated to the full capacity since last week, and the plants set up at Erwadi and Karankadu, each with a capacity to treat 40,000 litre a day, would soon become operational, Collector S. Natarajan told The Hindu.

Using its membrane technology, the CSMCRI treated groundwater with 10,000 Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) into potable water with 300 TDS. In the absence of groundwater source at Karankadu, it proposed to draw seawater, A. Chelladurai, Assistant Director (Panchayats), said.

The ONGC had offered to provide RO plants, bearing the total cost of ₹1 crore. Its General Manager was expected to accord the sanction after visiting the sites this week, Mr. Natarajan said.

Adani Group had offered to set up five RO plants in Kamudhi area. The district administration proposed to get in touch with Tata Trusts on setting up desalination plants, he added.

Published in:

[The Hindu](#)

Dead tiger's viscera to be sent to CCMB for tests

CSIR-CCMB

23rd April 2017

The samples of viscera, portions of skin and bones of the tiger that was found dead in the limits of Shettyhalli wildlife sanctuary on April 19 will be sent to Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, for tests.

It may be mentioned here that the carcass of the badly decomposed tiger was found by forest guards in Shettyhalli sanctuary limits on April 19. The postmortem was performed by veterinary doctors from Departments of Forest and Wildlife and experts from Veterinary College, Shivamogga, following which the body was cremated.

The tiger was around 15 years old and prima facie age-related illness appeared to be the reason for the death. The sex of the dead animal could not be ascertained as body was badly decomposed. The department has provided necessary information to the office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and National Tiger Conservation Authority about the incident.

Vinay S., senior veterinary officer, Shivamogga Wildlife Division, told The Hindu that it appeared as if the animal had died 15 days ago. To ascertain the cause of death and the sex of the animal, relevant samples would be sent to CCMB, Hyderabad, on Monday for tests, he added.

Published in:
[The Hindu](#)