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ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE OF WATER POLLUTION LAWS IN GARHMUKTESHWAR, HAPUR: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Pollution is certainly the best danger to our water assets in the twenty-first hundred years. While this is a worldwide issue, it is more serious in unfortunate countries because of the presence of a colossal populace, an absence of assets, and deficient logical skill. Undoubtedly, in a nation like India, where modern development is the objective, the issue of water pollution should be taken care of quickly to deflect huge scope public fiascos. Practically each of the laws administering water assets expect that water pollution laws be totally upheld, and they by and large give significant punishments to regulation infringement. In any case, there are times when these guidelines are deliberately or unexpectedly broken. There are various measures in the regulation to administer and teach the polluter's way of behaving, as well as to consider the polluter responsible. The ebb and flow concentrate on examined the ground water pollution in the Hapur area (U.P.) of India. Ground water tests were acquired from a few areas in the Hapur locale utilizing hand siphons model II. The Water Quality Index (WQI) of drinking water not entirely settled by dissecting ground water utilizing a few physicochemical and natural elements. As per the WQI of Garhmukteshwar block in area Hapur, the water quality is poor for drinking and different exercises.

Keywords: *Water pollution, Laws, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Water Quality Index.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Water, which covers over 70% of the World's surface, is undoubtedly the most important regular asset on our planet. Life on Earth would be non-existent without the apparently valuable compound made out of hydrogen and oxygen: it is expected for everything on our planet to create and flourish. Despite the fact that we know about this reality, we disregard it by dirtying our streams, lakes, and seas. Subsequently, we are continuously however consistently obliterating our reality to the point that living beings are kicking the bucket at a disturbing rate. Beside the passing of guiltless organic entities, our drinking water is severely affected, as is our ability to use it for sporting purposes. Pollution is the greatest threat to both water resources and humanity today. As indicated by gauges, practically 1.5 billion individuals overall need clean drinking water, and waterborne illnesses kill no less than 5 million individuals every year. In India, 70% of the accessible water is dirtied. Water-related problems like typhoid, infective hepatitis (jaundice), cholera, the runs, and diarrhea are supposed to cost 73 million work days every year. A considerable lot of them progress to pandemic extents. The expense of treating them, as well as the misfortune in efficiency aggregates Rs. 600 crores consistently. In this climate, there is a dire need to look at the issue and give solutions for make the ongoing legitimate system more useful and compelling.

1.1. Water Law and Water Pollution

Water regulation has forever been worried about asset allotment; water regulation oversees who can utilize water and for what purposes. Thus, water regulation is to a great extent worried about amount (water distribution) as opposed to quality. Water quality control, while a significant piece of ecological regulation, is just a minor part of water regulation. In any case, allotting assets isn't a point in itself; rather, the end is or ought to be the headway of society values and needs. In this manner, an individual who discards a risky or offensive substance by delivering it into water procures some benefit. Regardless, little connection has happened between water regulation and pollution abatement.

Nonetheless, due to industrial progress and technological innovation, it has been considered a range of water regulation should have been extended to really forestall mass scale pollution, as Riparian and Apportionment Regulation didn't create extremely acceptable or unsurprising

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outcomes in pollution cases. Accordingly, pollution of surface and groundwater gave fruitful ground to prosecution.

The fundamental objective of any regulation in India is to accomplish social decency and prosperity through the requirement of specific principles of direct. Ecological regulation is likewise founded on the thought that it is expected to follow the models to forestall harm to the climate, which is a typical property. Water regulation was planned considering this objective, and it has never been questioned that water defilement falls under the domain of Indian water guidelines.

1.2. Water Pollution: Framing the problem

Water pollution control is a staggeringly difficult assignment. Other monetary and managerial issues are additionally present. These issues can be characterized here. Most importantly, India is a government controlled state, all rivers are between states and water supply is the concern of the states. Upstream riparian states, for a variety of reasons, can frustrate downstream states' efforts to use creek water to reduce river water pollution, resulting in The quality and quantity of incoming water may change. Second, it isn't generally imaginable to gauge water pollution, particularly in India, where innovation and information are deficient. Right now, researchers measure water pollution utilizing actual techniques, like introducing meters that action the electrical conductivity of the water. The most well-known test is to decide the water's Biochemical Oxygen Request level. Third, there is an issue with accomplishing virtue between the guidelines of industry and sewage emanating that enters the stream and the norm of immaculateness of the stream's water.

1.3. Common Law Remedy

The customary regulation cures presented in the courts by the English in the three Administration Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are the beginnings of water pollution avoidance regulation in India. There were three sorts of Custom-based Regulation cures:

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Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject : Law

- **Liability for Noxious Object Escape**

A person's strict liability for harm caused by the escape of dangerous or toxic substances can be traced back to the well-known rule of the Rylands v. Rylands case. In it, Fletcher said Equity Blackburn said:

“We believe that true law and order is the belief that individuals who voluntarily welcome, collect, and store in their territories are responsible for what they might do wrong if they flee. I'm sure it lies in the fact that I store it there."

- **Careless Use of Toxic Substances or Pollutants**

Reckless utilization of a poisonous article or contamination might lead to a carelessness activity, as well as a disturbance case.

- **Infringement on Water Property Rights**

Each riparian proprietor has a characteristic right to the progression of water in his stream, in both amount and quality. In such manner, it is significant that under the Easement Act, each landowner has a characteristic right that water that normally cruises or permeates by, finished, or through his territory not be unduly contaminated by others prior to passing or permeating. Thus, some contend that the Demonstration awards landowners and clients a fair right to dirty. In any case, when perused related to the soul of different arrangements of the Demonstration, the term 'reasonable' was an obvious sign that pollution was to be forestalled to the most extreme degree practicable.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sudipta Pramanik (2019) - The proposed study will investigate the utilization of lowered entangled cells bioreactors in very dirtied stream lengths, which could prompt a forward leap in pollution the executives for India's Ganga Waterway. It will utilize nearby biotechnology to deal with the water quality in streams and lakes that is naturally harmless, savvy, and productive as far as space use. Since overflow and other non-point reasons for water pollution are an overall issue, this examination can possibly have a worldwide effect.

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Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
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Joined Countries Water (2018) - Metropolitan wastewater treatment can happen in brought together sewage treatment plants, decentralized wastewater frameworks, regular habitat arrangements, or on location sewage treatment offices and septic tanks. For instance, squander adjustment lakes are a minimal expense choice for sewage treatment that is likewise proper for warm environments. UV radiation, ordinarily known as daylight, can be utilized to dispose of certain foreign substances in squander adjustment lakes, otherwise called sewage tidal ponds. Water tainting made by an absence of access disinfection could be tried not to by utilize sterilization benefits that are dealt with in a safe way.

Flynn, Robert (2016) A few drives were made to tidy up the stream, however none were compelling in making huge outcomes. Following his political race triumph, India's State head Narendra Modi resolved to pursue waterway cleaning and pollution control. Following that, the Indian government declared the Namami Ganga project in the June 2014 financial plan. As of July 2016, the different measures to tidy up the stream were projected to have cost Rs 3,000 crores, or $460 million.

M. Vortmann et al. (2015) - A plunge in the Ganga is remembered to free one from the ceaseless pattern of death and resurrection, and the Ganga itself is considered as an otherworldly cleaning agent. Rishikesh, Haridwar, Garhmukteshwar, Kannauj, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, and Gangasagar are among the generally noticeable urban communities in the Ganga bowl. These conspicuous strict the travel industry spots on the banks of the Ganga have a scope of strict festivals consistently. A large number of individuals visit these areas during different celebrations to clean up in the stream known as " Ganga snans," adding to an ascent in pollution. It likewise endangers the devotees due to the potential for the water to spread various infirmities that are conveyed by water. A few Indian gatherings dump their detained individuals' dead cadavers and bone pieces into the Ganges as a feature of their definitive service.

Cameron Conaway (2017) - The Ganges, India's longest stream, is getting progressively contaminated, imperiling both human wellbeing and the regular nature in general. The stream, this water is heavily polluted by night soil and modern contaminants and supplies nearly 40% of the population in 11 states of India. Its ability to give water to an expected populace of 500 million individuals surpasses that of some other stream on the planet.

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June 2023
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Nowadays, the Ganges is considered as the 6th most dirtied stream on the planet. As per the discoveries of an Indian picture taker, it was only after the last part of the 1970s that anybody in India recognized the Ganges being harmed. In any case, when individuals started to take consideration, the waterway had been contaminated for quite a while and was a tireless issue. There were fundamentally natural no man's lands over a range of in excess of 370 miles (600 kilometers).

3. TYPES OF WATER POLLUTION AND ITS CAUSES

Water pollution can be arranged into the accompanying classifications:

- **Natural Pollution**

Regular pollution has always been a problem for us. As long as there have been people, animals and plants in the world, water has been wasted.

- **Industrial Pollution**

Modern exercises additionally add to water pollution by releasing drifting matter, settleable materials, colloidal matter, broke up solids, dangerous mixtures, sullage, etc. Synthetics, weighty metals, hydrocarbons, and radioactive synthetic substances from the food business are instances of modern pollution.

- **Sewage Pollution**

This pollution is comprised of untreated or to some extent treated home trash. Class I urban areas and Class II urban communities are the two sorts of metropolitan habitats. The total amount of wastewater from India's metropolitan areas has increased from about 5 billion liters per day in 1947 to about 30 trillion liters per day in 1997. In addition to modern and private spring water installations, there are optional water pollution sources such as: B. Strict and Cultural Practices. The heavenly meanderers, for instance, discard both human and creature bodies. Incinerations are performed on riverbeds, and to some degree consumed bodies are habitually unloaded into the waterways.

AIRO JOURNALS
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Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject: Law

- **Thermal Pollution**

This is brought about by power plants and production lines. Overabundance heat released by power plants into a stream, lake, or stream contaminates the climate on the grounds that an expansion in normal water temperature disturbs the regular equilibrium. Fish can't make due in high temperatures, which likewise takes out waterway life's normal feeds. Hot water is discharged into waterways by organizations that use water for cooling. Steel factories, petroleum processing plants, and breweries all utilization huge measures of water for cooling.

- **Radioactive Substances Pollution**

This sort of tainting is more challenging to manage. These substances are formed during the evolution of uranium and other radioactive substances, as well as during the testing of atomic weapons that produce nuclides in impact gadgets and aftermaths.

- **Agricultural Pollutants Pollution**

Manures, herbicides, and insect sprays are instances of horticultural pollution. Pollution actuated by these substances is regularly scattered across enormous regions by water system or downpour water; toxins incorporate nitrates, phosphates, and sulfates.

- **Surface Water Pollution**

This is fundamentally because of point sources, which represent most of toxins transmitted into waterways and, fortunately, can be focused on for pollution decrease strategies. Synthetic handling production lines create 40%-45% of absolute pollution from modern sub-areas, while food and agro-based organizations contribute practically 70% of all out natural pollution.

- **Groundwater Pollution**

Groundwater is a key source that is basic and important for drinking. Broadly, 53% of the populace gets their drinking water from ground water. This sum is essentially more noteworthy in provincial districts; however this essential stockpile is presently under danger from pollution from leakage pits, trash dumps, septic tanks, farm compost, transportation spills, and various rural and modern contaminations. Since most soil types need abundance

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Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject: Law

oxygen, oxidations, which can conventionally channel or clean surface water, doesn't happen in profound springs. It is basically impossible to tidy up a corrupted water source profound under the ground. Subsequently, groundwater holds are step by step exhausting since more water is being drawn than the pace of yearly re-energize through downpours, which has remained consistent or even declined.

4. MATERIAL AND METHODS

4.1. Study area

Hapur locale covers an area of 660 square miles and is situated at 28.72°N 77.78°E. It is situated at a height of 213 meters (699 feet). Numerous humble extending enterprises, for example, sugar factories, packaging plants, crashers, paper and mash organizations, etc, have been made in different blocks of the area. These enterprises discharge treated and untreated polluted wastewater into the ground, which is consumed by the dirt and in this way comes to and debases the ground water table. It is difficult to return the water quality once polluted to its original state. Therefore, it is our duty to test the water quality of groundwater used in various sectors of mankind.

4.2. Collection of samples

In the flow examination, 28 water tests were acquired from different blocks of the Hapur region utilizing Hand siphons (Imprint II). The examples were gathered in pit-cleaned and all around dried disinfected screw-covered polyethylene bottles (2.5 L) utilizing the traditional APHA and WHO conventions. To decrease blunders, the example vials were marked with assortment data. The accumulated examples were set in a cooler and shipped to the research facility for examination of physical, synthetic, and organic variables.

4.3. Methods

This examination utilized AR grade compounds. All reagents and arrangements were ready with twofold refined water. Before the examination, the dishes was cleaned with Thomas Dough puncher Thromaklin fluid cleanser, trailed by refined water, and dried in the broiler. BIS I998; APHA, 2005).Systronics computerized pH meter (model 335) and Systronics advanced conductivity meter (model 304) were utilized to gauge pH and electrical conductivity. TDS was estimated utilizing a Century TDS meter. All out hardness was

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Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject: Law

resolved utilizing the EDTA titration procedure. Titration with a solid corrosive to methyl orange decides the general alkalinity of water. Chloride was estimated volumetrically utilizing the silver nitrate titrimetric strategy with potassium chromate as a pointer and assessed in milligrams per liter. Sulfate was resolved involving the gravimetric procedure with barium chloride as the hastening specialist. The spectrophotometric approach was utilized to evaluate nitrate. DO was resolved utilizing Winkler's titration method. COD was resolved utilizing the shut reflux strategy, while Body was resolved utilizing the 5-day brooding technique. The physicochemical investigation was led out utilizing regular methods.

4.4. Water Quality Index (WQI)

WQI was determined utilizing the equation displayed underneath.

$$WQI = \text{Antilog} (\sum Wn \log Qn)$$

Where, Wn = parameter weightage in the sample = K / Sn

K= consistent = 1/ (I/S1+1/S2+1/S3 +1/Sn)

Sn= normalized values for a few water quality boundaries.

The water quality of a few spots has been evaluated utilizing the WQI (table 2).

Table 1: Water quality at many sites is assessed using WQI as shown below.

WQI	Water quality rating
0 – 45	Poor
46-65	Marginal
66 - 80	Fair
81 - 89	Good
90 -94	Very good
96 -100	Excellent

AIRO JOURNALS
Free / Unpaid
Peer Reviewed
Multidisciplinary
International

ISSN: 2320-3714
Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject : Law

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3 shows the aftereffects of different physicochemical boundaries, for example, pH, electrical conductivity, all out broke up solids, absolute hardness, sharpness, complete Alkalinity, chlorides, fluorides, sulfates, nitrates, substance oxygen interest, disintegrated oxygen, and biochemical oxygen interest, while Table 4 shows the connection and coefficient. The ground water tests that were all investigated had no scent or flavor. As indicated by the pH examinations, the pH of the water tests went from 9.64 to 10.02 (mean 9.88), which is inside as far as possible (BIS and WHO). Scarcely any water tests have higher qualities than as far as possible, which could be connected with the presence of broken up inorganic mixtures. TDS in water is comprised of inorganic salts and follow measures of natural materials, going from 382-1423 mg/1. Water with a higher strong fixation recommended that the groundwater was not convenient and could cause an unfavorable physiological response. The ideal TDS level for drinking water is 500 mg/1. The absolute hardness went from 309 to 788.8 mg/1, which was more noteworthy than the predetermined standard restriction of 500 mg/I. The overabundance presence of Ca and Mg salts causes an expansion in esteem. Chlorides, which have been connected to pollution, were found in the scope of 16.4-229.4 mg/I. The chlorideion content in the ongoing information was inside the higher scope of WHO's satisfactory level (250 mg/1).The chloride limitations were laid out basically for stylish reasons. Be that as it may, no hurtful wellbeing impacts from drinking water with high chloride focuses have been accounted for. The phenolphthalein alkalinity was viewed as zero in all examples tried, yet the methyl orange alkalinity went somewhere in the range of 317 and 617 mg/1. This suggests the presence of carbonate and bicarbonates without even a trace of hydroxyl alkalinity. Notwithstanding, the levels at all inspecting destinations were essentially more prominent than as far as possible (120 mg/l). All of the examining locales had fluoride fixation going from 0.48 to 0.99mg/I, which was well underneath as far as possible. Sulfate focus went from 73.99 to 374.49 mg/I, with a greatest reasonable restriction of 200 mg/I. Nitrate levels in ground water went from 18.12 to 76.91 mg/I. On five testing destinations, nitrate focuses were higher than the passable worth (45 mg/1). The degree of DO in the water of each of the nine testing areas went from 4.69 to 7.89 mg/I, which was lower than the negligible DO suggested by WHO (Table 3).

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Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject : Law

Table 2: Ground water quality versus drinking water requirements

Parameter	WHO	BIS	ICMR	Present study report
PH	8.7-11.4	8.7 - 10.7	8.7 - 10.7	9.64-10.02
EC, mmho/cm	400s	-	-	532 - 2282
TDS	600	600	600-1600	382- 1423
Total Hardness	-	300	400	592 - 902
Chloride	300	350	350	16.22 – 229.22
Fluoride	3.7	3	-	0.48 – 0.99
Total Acidity	-	-	-	187 - 567
Total Alkalinity	-	300	-	317 – 617
Nitrate	47	47	-	18.12 – 76.91
Sulphate	300	300	300	73.99 – 374.49
COD	12	-	-	9.94 – 27.76
DO	>7	-	-	4.69 – 7.89
BOD	<7	-	-	3.08 - 4.92

Table 3: Comparison of Hapur and Garhmukteshwar physicochemical parameters

Parameters	Hapur	Garh	Mean	Median	Std error
pH	9.64 - 9.87	9.87 – 9.98	9.88 ± 2.13	9.90	2.05
EC (µmhos/cm)	1262 - 1692	532 – 2282	1408.69 ± 442.65	1377.02	129. 5
TH (mg/l)	752 – 832	592 – 882	736.19 ± 101.61	732.02	30.77
Acidity	387 –	282- 545	354.10 ±	329.52	35.67

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Multidisciplinary
International
ISSN: 2320-3714
Volume 2 Issue 3
June 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject: Law

(mg/l)	542		118.59		
TA (mg/l)	377- 477	397 - 617	466.19 ± 98.83	467.02	29.97
TDS (mg/l)	88.82 – 265.20	73.99 – 162.51	647.19 ± 265.10	603.02	77.96
CI (mg/l)	67.41 – 76.91	18.12 – 40.37	87.52 ± 67.85	76.57	21.02
F (mg/l)	104.97 – 229.22	33.7 – 136.11	2.79 ± 2.17	2.84	2.06
NO_2 (mg/l)	2.85 – 2.90	2.66 – 2.99	47.99 ± 24.99	42.99	8.65
SO_4 (mg/l)	11.92 – 18.85	13.90 – 27.76	162.41 ± 84.55	146.84	25.84
COD (mg/l)	5.49 – 6.29	6.29 – 6.82	14.81 ± 6.75	13.41	3.38
DO (mg/l)	3.75 – 4.71	3.33 – 271	6.10 ± 2.91	5.75	2.28
BOD (mg/l)	657- 831	484 - 1423	3.99 ± 2.67	3.92	2.21
WQI	30.27 – 30.74 (Poor Quality)	30.43 – 30.80 (Poor Quality)	30.44 ± 2.54	30.50	2.17

Table 4: The coefficient of correlation of various physicochemical characteristics

	pH	**EC**	**TH**	**Acidity**	**TA**	**TDS**	**CI**	**F**	**NO_2**	**SO_4**	**COD**	**DO**	**BOD**
pH	1												
EC	-0.33	1											
TH	-0.37	0.008	1										
Acidity	-0.67	0.598	0.262	1									
TA	-0.29	0.700	0.242	0.189	1								

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Volume 2 Issue 3
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Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject : Law

TDS	-0.49	0.783	0.147	0.475	0.470	1							
CI	-0.32	0.728	0.211	0.433	0.447	0.732	1						
F	-0.58	0.169	0.311	0.184	0.331	0.201	0.250	1					
NO_2	-0.65	0.633	0.084	0.641	0.236	0.693	0.636	0.515	1				
SO_4	-0.21	0.617	-0.214	-0.043	0.556	0.674	0.602	0.090	0.407	1			
COD	-0.011	0.653	0.121	0.099	0.435	0.799	0.657	0.162	0.544	0.619	1		
DO	0.23	-0.154	-0.522	-0.539	-0.019	-0.056	-0.177	0.380	-0.017	0.145	0.104	1	
BOD	-0.16	0.012	0.245	-0.221	0.240	0.211	0.114	0.794	0.251	0.040	0.371	0.690	1

The reduction in oxygen levels in the groundwater may be due to the iron pipes used to connect the manual siphons for supplying the groundwater, and both mechanical and synthetic cycles contribute to the reduction of O2 and iron are maximally utilized and iron oxides can form. Low oxygen content in surface waters may be due to increased microbial load and metabolic activity. The Body went from 3.4 to 5.7 mg/I and was viewed as inside the WHO satisfactory breaking point.

A WQI is a rating that mirrors the composite impact of different quality credits or water quality measurements on by and large quality. The WQI of the nine inspecting locales went from 18.99 to 28.14 (Table 2), showing that the Hapur area's ground water is of low drinking quality. Without adequate measures, this water is ill suited for drinking or other home grown purposes. The WQI of various blocks in Hapur area is generally something similar.

6. CONCLUSION

Water is supposed to be the wellspring of all life. Everybody perceives water as the most important regular asset because of its limitless utility for both living and non-living creatures on the planet. It is not really abnormal, then, that our Constitution ensures everybody the option to water. Water preservation is an obligation that influences all spaces of government, in spite of the way that administration circles are unique, reliant, and interconnected. Cooperation between governments offices will without a doubt fortifies and guarantees consistence with water pollution the board rules. It is unquestionably certain that the courts have played, and ought to keep on playing, basic jobs in guaranteeing that exact

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understandings of water pollution control regulation and guidelines are given to guarantee consistence.

The examination of ground water tests accumulated from a few areas in the Hapur locale found that the drinking water quality is very terrible. As per the examination, the water quality measurements in certain examples surpassed the WHO allowed limit. There is a basic requirement for a fitting ecological administration procedure that can be executed to control drinking water pollution. This region's ground water requires some treatment prior to drinking, and it should be safeguarded from tainting to stay away from unfriendly wellbeing influences on people.

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