

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO **234** OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

KISHORE KUMAR MEHER

APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA & ORS

RESPONDENTS

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PLACE: BHUBANESWAR

SANKAR PRASAD PANI ASHUTOSH PADHY DATE: 5th November 2024
Bubaneswar, 751002, Cell-9437279278,

ADVOCATE

Email: sankarprasadpani@gmail.com

SYNOPSIS

That the Applicant is raising the issue of continuous Air Pollution and Water Pollution caused by the private respondent Unit and inaction of the state pollution control board in taking stringent action against the defaulting unit for violation of conditions of Consent To Operate. The unit was granted CTE on 27/01/2022 while the CTO was granted on the next day without inspection and ensuring compliance of CTE conditions. Similarly the CTO was granted without insisting the NOC for ground water extraction which is not permitted as per MOEFCC OM dated 2/11/2018. As such the certificate of exemption obtained from CGWA is submitting false and misleading information when the unit is extracting ground water from plant premises and another location. As such the declaration of 9.9 Cubic meter per day of ground water extraction is practically impossible for a plant requiring at least 500 CuM per day on top of that the unit is discharging the untreated polluted processed water to outside Nalla which Join with Mahanadi River. The Green belt has not been developed and solid waste as well as the Huskash are dumped outside the plant openly leading to fugitive and air pollution.

LIST OF DATES

24/09/2012	CPCB guideline for rice mill for disposal of waste
15/12/2021	CTO for production capacity of 81MT per day
18/01/2022	Agreement of the Rice Miller with Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation
27/01/2022	Consent to Establish granted to the unit
28/01/2022	The unit was granted Consent to Operate with 19 special conditions for control of air pollution and 43 General Conditions for capacity expansion of 21MT/Hour

3

- 15/01/2024 Residents of Kasurbandh Panchayat made representation to District Collector Office Boudh regarding pollution of Rice Mill
- 15/01/2024 Leading Vernacular Daily newspapers like the **Prameya** has reported the plight of general public in five gram panchayats because of the continuous pollution caused by the unit.
- 19/01/2024 Leading Vernacular Daily newspapers like the **Sakal** has reported the plight of general public in five gram panchayats because of the continuous pollution caused by the unit.
- 13/08/2024 The certificate of exemption for extraction of ground water of 9.9 Cubic Meters per Day

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

*(Under Section 14, 15, 20 r/w. Section 18(1) & (2) of the National Green
Tribunal Act, 2010)*

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO ----- OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Kishore Kumar Meher, aged about 54 years old, S/o- Tribikram Meher,
Khairmal, Roxa, PS-Manamunda Dist- Boudh. Odisha, 762015

APPLICANT

Versus

- 1. STATE OF ODISHA** Through Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha,
Lokaseba Bhawan At/po-Bhuabneswar, Dist-Khurdha, 751001 email:
csori@nic.in
- 2. District Collector, Boudh, Nuasahi, Bauda, Jogiberini, Dist- Boudh, Odisha**
762014 dm-boudha@nic.in
- 3. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board**
A/118, Unit-VII, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, PIN-751012, Odisha
Email: member.secy@ospcboard.org
- 4. Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board,**
South Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar Bhujal Bhawan, Khandagiri,
Bhubaneswar, Pin- 751030, Email: rdser-cgwb@nic.in

5. **District Manager, Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation Boudh,**
At/Po-Old Collectorate Building, Dist-Boudh, PIN-762014 Email-
csso.boudh@gmail.com

6. **M/s Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited Represented by its**
Director Sri Niraj Kumar Kansal, At: Padampur Tukuda,P.O: Nuapali,
Dist. Boudh. Pin- 762018 **RESPONDENTS**

- I. The address of the Counsel of Applicant is given for the service of notices of this APPLICATION
- II. The addresses of the Respondents are given above for the service of notices of this APPLICATION.
- III. That the Applicants are challenging the continuous Air pollution and discharge of the untreated water to the Nalla caused by the rice mill in violation Consent to Operate Conditions and CPCB guidelines.

IT IS MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

1. Applicant is a social worker from Boudh District AND made his representation to the state authorities, CGWA and SPCB Odisha through email. The discharge of untreated waste water to adjoining nalla that finally meets with Mahanadi River, extraction of ground water and open dumping of husk ash causing air pollution have prompted the present applicant to approach this Honble Tribunal . As such the applicant is also performing the duty cast upon a citizen under Article 51 A(g) of Constitution of India.
2. One Rice Mill namely Ms. **Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited** is operating its plant with production capacities such as Boiled Rice: **21**

(twenty one) **Metric Ton(MT) Per hour**, Broken Rice: 0.3 MT Per hour, Rice Bran: 1.2 MT Per hour and CPP (Husk fired) 0.75 MW At: Padampur Tukuda, P.O: Nuapali in the district of Boudh. The unit was granted **Consent to Establish by Regional officer, State Pollution Control Board, Sambalpur on 27/01/2022** and Consent to Operate was granted on 28/01/2022. It is pertinent to mention here that the CTE was granted earlier on dated 17/01/2022 and later the CTE was suppressed and was again granted a dated 27/01/2022. The CTO was issued with 16special conditions and 9 general conditions which are to be fulfilled prior to grant of Consent to Operate. In the CTE dated 27/01/2022 under the special condition number **2 it is specifically mentioned that the unit shall provide the land conversion documents for the industrial use when apply for the CTO to the board**, but the board granted the CTO to the unit just after the CTE was granted without the land conversion documents. Copy of the CTE dated 27/01/2022 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-1**.

3. The ash and the solid waste of plant are dumped outside the unit. The unit was granted Consent to operate with 19 special conditions for control of air pollution and water pollution along with 43 general conditions to be complied. The CTO says that husk **ash will be generated 6tons per day which is to be preserved inside the plant and waste water will not be discharged outside**. Copy of CTO dated 28/01/2022 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-2**.
4. It is submitted that the CTO granted **does not have any assessment of quantity of waste water generated and to be treated**, The Column is the Waste Water quantity is left vacant suggesting the CTO issued absolute in mechanical manner. **Further there is no specification about the capacity of ETP also**

5. This further indicates that there is no monitoring on the part of the Regulatory Authorities like SPCB after issuing Consent Orders and is a case of dereliction of duty. May be there is some kind of unholy nexus with the polluter to remain as mute spectator when the regulatory body is duty bound to monitor, vigilant and take strong deterrent action against the polluter.
6. That on 18/01/2022, District Manager Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation Ltd, Boudh has signed agreement with the miller to participate in procurement that is to lift the paddy from the purchase centre of the Civil Supply Corporation and for delivery of resultant CMR(Custom Milled Rice) at Food Corporation Of India Godowns as per the food procurement policy of Government of Odisha. The agreement further reveals that the capacity of the unit to process boiled rice is **168Ton/8Hr**. In view of the violation, the corporation should stop procuring rice from this Polluting unit which is causing damages to people and environment
7. That in general every ton of paraboiled rice requires 1.5Kilo Ltre of Water and produce 0.5KL of waste water, 0.25ton of Husk and around 0.1 ton of Husk Ash during processing of the paddy, Considering the capacity of the Rice mill in present case the water requirement will be more than 500KLD and waste water will be around **200Kilo Ltre per day**. **Needless to say that Parboiling Rice Mill are categorised as Red Category in 2016 by CPCB in view of its pollution potential.**

UNAUTHORISED EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER

8. The Boiled rice production capacity of the plant/unit is around **21MT/Hour** and in two shifts of 8 hours each then **per day capacity of the plant will be 336MT/day**. Hence the water requirement for parboiling of paddy will be around **544Cubic**

meters per day considering the waste water generation of such plant/Unit is **1.3 Cubic meters per ton**.

9. The unit is extracting ground water and claims to extract **9.9 cubic meter per day for which no permission is required and in that regard has got a certificate of exemption from central ground water authority on 13/08/2024**. This figure is **completely misleading and false information considering the per day requirement of water of the plant is more than 544 Cubic metre**. The unit is illegally extracting ground water by installing deep borewell with in plant as well as getting ground water from outside of plant from borewell installed in his private land at Bijapadar Mouza(1km from plant) through pipeline since 2022.
10. It is submitted that **though 2 Bore wells exist in premises and extracting water without any permission from CGWA**. These are in violations of conditions of NOC resulting in Cancellation of the NOC and prosecution under Section 15 of Environment Protection Act 1986 including environment compensation against the unit but same has not been followed. Apart from this the **waste water is being discharged to outside into Bandhamunda Nalla which finally join with Mahanadi River** at Nuapali after 2km from the plant site. The villagers have time and again complained to authorities about the polluted water and its impact on livestock and domestic use by the local villagers. They are suffering from various skin irritations because of the contaminated water. The last complaint of villagers is of was of 15th January 2024 which was also widely reported in leading vernacular print medias
11. That the process of manufacturing the parboiled variety of rice involves hot water treatment of paddy in a series of cylindrical steel containers followed by steaming. After a baking period of 5-6 hours the waste

water is discharged from the containers and is let off in the open in the surrounding areas around the mill. This discharged water which carries a high load of **suspended and dissolved organic matter is the prime source of environmental pollution.**

12. That one research study was undertaken by Sambalpur University, Odisha to study the process details and effluent characteristics of a rice mill in the district of Sambalpur, Orissa. The abstract of the report says that **milling capacity of rice mill was 10 MT/day. The rice mill generates effluent in an average 100 kl/day from the paddy soaking, parboiling and boiler blow down operations. The physico-chemical characteristics of the effluent revealed an alkaline pH (8.0), with low concentration of DO (0.9 mg/L), nitrate (0.5 mg/L), phosphate (21 mg/L) and sulphate (40 mg/L); and moderate concentration of COD (630 mg/L), chloride (140 mg/L) and TDS (670 mg/L). The total suspended solids (530mg/L) and BOD (450 mg/L) were much higher than the recommended standard set by ISI (1974) for the discharge of industrial effluent into inland surface waters as well as on land for irrigation indicating the presence of **high amount of organic matter in the effluent**. Moreover the effluent was rich in sodium (235 mg/L), total phenols (35 mg/L) as well as silica (58 mg/L). The treatment of the rice mill effluent is highly essential to render the effluent suitable for discharge into surface water or on land for irrigation. Copy of Research paper published on *Journal of Industrial Pollution Control* 20 (1) (2004) pp. 111 -124, year 2004 is annexed here with as ANNEXURE-3**

13. The discharge of this effluent is about **10,000 lit(10KL) per Metric Ton of paddy processed** in the plant. The prime environmental hazard of the rice mill effluents is their **foul smell** which develops in the **discharged effluents** with the passage of time. The effluents when let off in untreated form are great nuisance in the population. Apart from the foul smell the effluents percolate

through deep strata of soil and pollute the tube well located in the surrounding areas. The pH of the rice mill effluents ordinarily in the range of 4.0-5.5 indicating acidic nature. This adversely affects the alkalinity of the soil. Over a long period of time the rice mill effluents may cause irreversible changes in the soil and underground water sources, thus affecting both human and plant lives. For every **1000 kgs of paddy milled**, about 220 kgs (**22 %**) of husk is produced, and when this husk is burnt in the boilers, about 55 kgs (**25 %**) of Rice Husk Ash(RHA) is generated.

INACTION OF AUTHORITIES ON PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

14. That the petitioner had made Complaint to the Chairman of SPCB Odisha and all other concerned authorities alleging that the unit is causing air pollution by dumping the waste materials generated from the mill outside to the premises, and also causing environmental pollution by discharging the untreated waste water to the nearby lands and making the lives endangered. Copy of Complaint dated 19/10/2024 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-4**.

15. It is further submitted that the issue of pollution has been widely covered in the leading daily Odia news Papers like Prameya and Samaj with date line of 15th Jan 2024 and published on **16th Jan 2024**. The news articles have highlighted with heading that **“People are breathless in the dust and smoke of Navkiran Rice Mill and Steel”**. **Further the article says that** The black smoke from the plant's chimney has left residents in a state of disarray. The people are also suffering from various health hazards. As a sign of protest the villagers appealed the district admin on 15th January2024 to take immediate measures to contain the pollution but all in vain. Copy of News Clipping published on **16th Jan 2024** is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE- 5**.

16. The unit has illegally encroached Gochar Land within its plant premises and **homestead land has not been converted to Industrial Kisam while the unit was set up and operating for last 3years.**

17. That the permission of the CGWA which was granted in-favor of the private respondent was given only on dated **13/08/2024** having conditions

“1) This exemption letter is being issued under relevant provision(s) of extant guidelines,

2)The firm shall **install digital water flow meter on all common outlet points and maintain the logbook,**

(3.) This certificate is system generated and based on information provided by the applicant. **CGWA has not verified the claim made by applicant. Any false information furnished/ violation by the applicant, shall invite legal action against him/her as per S.O. 3289(E) dated 24/09/2020,**

(4.) If, at any stage, it is established that **this exemption letter has been obtained on the basis of false/ fake document(s), the exemption letter shall be deemed cancelled and extant penal provisions shall be applied on the firm. “**

It is pertinent to mention here that the project proponent has not installed any water flow meter and exemption certificate obtained on the basis of false information particularly showing water requirement is less than 10CM. Copy of the CGWA permission is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-6.**

18. It is need less to mention that the Regulatory authorities including CGWA and the delegated authorities like DM and SDM have a duty to monitor the compliance of conditions imposed and authority to penalise

for non-compliance but chose to retract from their responsibilities and throwing the environmental concerns to the wind.

19.It is humbly submitted that **NOC from State Ground water board or Central ground water authority is mandatory prior to grant of Consent to Operate** and in this regard MoEFCC has issued office memorandum on 2nd November 2018. Surprisingly the **Consent to Operate has been granted in absence of NOC from central Ground Water Authority** which is bad in law. Copy of OM **dated 2nd Nov 2018** is annexed here unto as **Annexure-7**.

20.That the Procedure for Processing of Consent to Operate (CTO) Application by State Pollution Control Board, Odisha as uploaded in website of Odisha State Pollution Control Board says that **inspection of the site and compliance of CTE condition is pre-requisite**. The relevant portion is reproduced as follows:

“5. The concerned officers at HO / RO shall scrutinize the application and raise clarification to the industry online, if any deficiency / discrepancies are observed in respect of consent application or its accompaniments or fees. **Simultaneously, they will take steps for getting inspection report** so as to avoid delay and early disposal of the case.

6-The concerned officers of Regional office of OSPCB shall **conduct inspection of the industries and mines**, conduct monitoring of stack emission, ambient air quality, analysis of effluent samples etc. as per the standard procedure prepared for Air and Water sampling and analysis. They should also **verify compliance to the Consent conditions** (directions, if any) and **upload the detailed observations (inspection and monitoring reports) online**”

Further the check list prepared the board also requires compliance status of consent to establish for issuing consent to operate to a unit and the same has not been followed in the present case. Further **the CTO and CTE is issued mechanically without any inspection of the site**. Copy of the guideline and checklist prepared by the Board and the link to the site is as follows. <http://ospcboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/09-Jun-2016PROCEDUREFORCTOAPPLICATION1.pdf>.

21. That the **photographs dated 16/10/2024** taken by the applicant also suggests that the respondent unit is discharging it's waste/untreated water outside to the premises and also dumping solid waste material outside the units premises, for which the environmental pollution is increasing day by day and the authorities have not taken any action against the respondent unit till date. Copy of the photograph dated 16/10/2024 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-8**.
22. That the google earth image of the site in question also suggests that the unit is discharging waste water outside to the premises, but the CTO suggests that the unit should be a zero liquid discharge unit. Copy of the google earth image is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-9**.
23. Similarly Hon'ble NGT has also directed in several cases and specifically in OA No 176/2015 has directed the authority to impose environmental compensation against the units operating without NOC from CGWA. **Despite of complaint from applicant, no action has been taken by CGWA as on date,**
24. Open ash dumping outside the boundary wall of the unit and creating fugitive pollution and damages to agricultural lands. Untreated waste water discharge to Natural Nala continues on day to day basis that finally meet with Mahanadi River. The Rice Mill use to discharge

waste water to **Bandhamunda Nalla**(a perennial water source) adjoining the Rice Mill. The Waste water further mix with the husk ash dumped randomly in the government land and the same use to be washed away into the Nallas, As a result people use to suffer from the skin irritation and other diseases.

25. It is pertinent to mention here that that unit is **supposed to be Zero Liquid discharge**, however be it dry or rainy season, the unit continues to discharge the water to outside, which is a clear violation of the Conditions of CTO. That in this regard the villagers have also complained time and again regarding the contaminated water and skin irritation.
26. Further discharge of untreated water in direct conflict with the Order of Supreme court in **Paryavaran Surakshya Samiti Case** where in primary ETP is mandatory and in no case the units can be allowed to discharge untreated water to outside. The present discharge of waste water from the unit is clearly in contravention of the CTO, CTE condition as and allowing the unit to operate is in Violation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 22/02/2017 mandating the units to be fully compliant with in three months from the order date
27. The Unit should display the consent granted to him in a prominent place for perusal of the public and inspecting officer's of this Board and there is no such display board at all. There is no such display board in the unit.
28. Though the State pollution Control Board reserves the **right to revoke/refuse consent at any time during this period in case any violation** is observed and to modify/stipulate additional conditions as deemed appropriate but failed to discharge its obligation in terms of verifying the allegations and responding to newspaper articles other

than the routine duty of monitoring of compliance of conditions for the reasons known to the Board.

29. The following information shall be forwarded to the Member Secretary on or before 10th of every month. Performance / progress of the treatment plant. **b.** Monthly statement of daily discharge of domestic and / or trade effluent. It is obvious that this information might not be provided by the Unit and if it is provided then same must not have been verified by the Regional Officer, OSPC Board and suitable action has not been taken to the knowledge of the applicant no such information is available.

30. In Para 17 of the Paryavaran Surakshya Samiti Judgement dated 22nd Feb 2017 and same is reproduced as follows. It would be in the interest of implementation of the objective sought to be achieved, to also require each concerned State (and each, concerned Union Territory) to make **provision for “online, real time, continuous monitoring system” to display emission levels, in the public domain, on the portal of the concerned State Pollution Control Board.** We are informed that at least three State Governments have already adopted the aforesaid measures. Such measures shall be put in place by all the concerned State Governments (including, the concerned Union Territories), within six months from today.

31. That para 13 of order dated 6/01/2022 in Original Application No. 92/2021/EZ (DakshinaBanga Mastyajibi Forum vs Union of India) A conjoint reading of Sections 3, 4 and Sections 43 and 44 of the **Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002** and paragraphs 25, 26 and 27 of the Schedule thereto would show that **if air, water, ground and environment pollution is caused in an area, not only the person causing environmental pollution but any person indirectly or**

knowingly aiding or assisting such act would also be liable for causing illegal financial gain to such violator.

GROUNDNS

A. That the Consent to Operate order is liable to be revoked for continuous non-compliance of the conditions imposed in Consent to Operate.

B. In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. The precautionary principle comes into play, which shifts the 'burden of proof' on the proponent of the activity to show that his activity does not pose a threat of severe harm to the environment. The Supreme Court of India ("SC") adopted the 'strong' version of the principle as part of the 'law of the land' in the *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India and Ors.* ("Popularly known as *Vellore Case*" 1996 5 SCC 647, WP 914/1991 Judgement dated 28/08/1996)

C. That Section 20 of the NGT Act, 2010 recognises the three core principles while passing any order, decision or award, and states that the Tribunal shall apply three core principles, including the '**principles of sustainable development, precautionary principle, and the polluter pays principle**'. The principles have the potential to play an important role in shaping the performance of industries/commercial enterprises and make them adopt environmentally responsible practices.

D. That the operation of a defaulter unit is against the Precautionary Principle. The Precaution may be defined as "caution in advance", "caution

practiced in the context of uncertainty", or informed prudence. Two ideas lie at the core of the principle: one of the primary foundations of the precautionary principle, and globally accepted definitions, results from the work of the Rio Conference, or "Earth Summit" in 1992. Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration notes

E. The degradation of environment caused by the industry or any damage to the environment has to be made good by the industry. The industry has been a persistent defaulter and any direction to comply with the conditions of the consent order is in conformity with law

F. State Pollution Control Board, Odisha vs M/s Swastik Ispat Pvt. Ltd. Appeal No 68 of 2012, a five judge bench of NGT Newdelhi, delivered the judgment on 9th January 2014 has addressed the issue of Periodic Inspection and the role of SPCB when a unit failed to comply the CTO conditions. The relevant paragraphs are reproduced as follows

“71. Section 21 of the Air Act places restrictions, both on establishment and operation of any industrial plant located in an air pollution control area without previous consent of the Board. The legislative intent behind this provision would lead to decipher two concepts - one, the consent for the purpose of establishing an industrial plant while the other for operation of that plant. The purpose of this Section is to ensure that when a unit or an industrial plant is given consent to operate, the unit ought to have satisfied all the conditions stated in the order of consent to establish and would have installed the requisite effluent treatment plants and other anti-pollution devices to ensure that it causes no pollution. It necessarily implies that this is the rule and permitting a unit to operate, subject to satisfaction of certain time bound conditions, is an exception, that too a rare one. **To adopt exception as a rule is not the intent of this law.** We are unable to appreciate the practice adopted by the Boards for granting consents for short terms like on a yearly or six-monthly basis and that too subject to

varied conditions. Consent to operate should be granted preferably for a longer period and continuation should require maintenance and operation of the plant ensuring 'no pollution'. It must not be used as a device to hamper industrial development and cause avoidable loss to the industry. The purpose should be prevention and control of pollution. For better management of its affairs and for ensuring prevention and control of pollution, the Board should adopt the practice of granting consents for a substantial and reasonable period while ensuring that the anti-pollution devices and the Effluent Treatment Plants have been installed and the unit is 'compliant' and 'non-polluting' one. The scheme behind Sections 21 to 26 and 31A of the Air Act is that the Board is empowered to grant, refuse, renew and even cancel the consent. **Wherever an industry to whom the consent has been granted conditionally, fails to satisfy or comply with the conditions imposed, the Board can withdraw the said consent in accordance with law.** Thus, there is no purpose in law to grant consent for six months or three months, as has been done in the present case. This certainly **appears to us to be an arbitrary exercise of powers.** Greater obligation is placed upon the Board, particularly in view of the Constitutional mandate to prevent and control pollution and to ensure that a clean and decent environment is provided to the public at large. This is the statutory obligation upon the Board. The Board must formulate its policies in a manner which will be in consonance with the scheme of the Air Act and the Constitutional mandate and would better serve the public interest.

72. Thus, we direct that the Boards henceforth **shall clearly formulate their inspection policy, which should be fair, transparent and objective.** Further, we direct that all the Boards henceforth **shall grant consent to operate only to those units which have satisfied the conditions imposed and have installed ETP/Antipollution devices as directed under the order of consent to establish. Such units should also**

be compliant and non-polluting. The consent should be granted preferably for a period of two years or even more. During the period thus allowed, the Board should make inspections in terms of its ‘inspection policy’. **If the unit/industry is found to be defaulting, has failed to comply with the conditions of the consent order or failed to install ETPs/Antipollution devices and there is malfunctioning of the unit, the consent should be revoked or renewal denied in accordance with the provisions of the Air Act. Such mechanism should be a rule and its exception is to be in rare cases.**

73. Wherever the Board requires a unit to furnish bank guarantee for compliance of conditions of consent order, installation of antipollution devices and ensuring that it is a pollution-free unit, then, in such cases, the Board should ensure that its order provides for a ‘**time targeted action plan**’. In default of which and upon inspection, such bank guarantee would be liable to be invoked/encashed for environmental compensation and restoration purposes. Making such provision would ensure, on the one hand, that the industry does not cause avoidable pollution and on the other, the Board performs its functions timely and effectively.

LIMITATION

there is a subsisting cause of action because of the non-compliance of Consent to operate letter and the inaction of state pollution control board on the complaint of applicant dated **19/10/2024** hence the original application is not barred by limitation.

PRAYER

In view of the facts and ground set out in the Original application, the applicants humbly pray for the following reliefs

- I. Direct the Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board to revoke the CTO until the unit is fully compliant of CTO conditions as well as environment pollution control measures.
- II. Direct the Member Secretary, OSPCB to ensure uploading of inspection reports in the website
- III. Direct the private respondent to restore the water bodies-to its original condition and to remove the solid waste and husk ash dumped outside the premises so as to prevent the Air pollution
- IV. Direct the District Collector and SPCB and other authorities to assess the quantity of illegal extraction of ground water and audit of water requirement of the unit and its sources of extraction.
- V. Fix the accountability of the public authorities for their inaction and identify the officers who has allowed the private respondent to operate while the unit continues to be non-compliant
- VI. Criminal Proceeding under Air Act, Water Act and Environment Protection Act 1986 be initiated against the owner of the Unit for polluting the environment and willfully damaging water bodies which amounts to a public Nuisance

VII. Pass such other orders/directions as may be deemed fit and proper (including appropriately moulding the reliefs) in the bonafide interests of justice.

PLACE; BHUBANESWAR



DATE- 05/10/2024

APPLICANT THROUGH
ADVOCATE

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO -..... OF 2024/EZ

IN THE MATTER OF:

KISHOR KUMAR MEHER

APPLICANT

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS

RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT 05 NOV 2024

I, Kishor Kumar Meher, S/O Tribikram Meher, aged about 54 years, At/Po-khairamal, Raxa, Pin- 762015, Dist-Boudh do hereby solemnly affirm, and declare as under:

- 1. That I am the applicant in the above mentioned Original Application and I am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and therefore competent to swear this affidavit.
- 2. That I have read over the contents of the accompanying affidavit and the same is true and correct and is drafted on my instruction.

Kishor Kumar Meher
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified on this 05 day of NOV 2024 atthat the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Identified By
Apas...
Advocate

Kishor Kumar Meher
DEPONENT



The above named deponent(s) being duly identified by Sri. *S.P. Jena* Advocate, Bhubaneswar appears before me on dt. 05 NOV 2024 on oath the contents of his affidavit are true to the best of his/her/their knowledge and belief
Deponent(s) Notary, Bhubaneswar

Janmejaya Rautray
NOTARY, GOVT. OF ODISHA
BHUBANESWAR
REGD. NO-ON-86/2012
Mob. No. - 9337121272



OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE, SAMBALPUR
STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA
[DEPARTMENT OF FOREST & ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA]
1070, Hospital Road, Modipara, Sambalpur-768002

No. 443 / III CON(NOC)255/2021-22

Date 27.01.2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

In consideration of the online application Id No.: **3985800** dtd. **25.01.2022** and Letter received from Civil Supplies Officer, Boudh vide letter no. 251 dt. 24.01.2022 for obtaining Consent to Establish for **M/s. Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited (Expansion)**, the State Pollution control Board is pleased to convey its Consent to establish under Section 25 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for following plant facilities and production capacities: Boiled Rice: 21 (twenty one) MT Per hour, Broken Rice: 0.3 MT Per hour, Rice Bran: 1.2 MT Per hour and CPP (Husk fired) 0.75 MW (Total Configuration after expansion), At: Padampur Tukuda, P.O: Nuapali (In Plot nos. and Khata nos. mentioned as per application form) in the district of Boudh with the following conditions.

This consent to establish is hereby granted in supersession to earlier order No. 252 dt 17.01.2022

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. This consent to establish is valid for the quantity of product, as mentioned above manufacturing process as mentioned in the consent application form & for a period of five years from the date of issue of this letter, provided that commencement of production of the proposed project has not taken place in the meantime.
2. If the proponent fails to start operation of the project, but substantial physical progress has been made then a renewal of this consent shall be sought by the proponent.
3. If the proponent fails to initiate construction of the project and no significant physical progress is made then, the proponent has to apply for consent to establish after expiry of 05 years from the date of issue of this order.
4. Adequate effluent treatment facilities are to be provided such that the quantity of sewage and trade effluent satisfies the standards as prescribed under E.P. Rule,

1986 or as prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board and / or State Pollution Control Board or otherwise stipulated in the special conditions.

5. All emission from the industry as well as the ambient air quality and noise are to conform to the standards as laid down under E.P. Rule 1986, Central Pollution Control Board / State Pollution Control Board or otherwise stipulated in the special conditions.
6. Adequate method of disposal of solid waste is to be adopted to avoid environmental pollution.
7. The industry is to comply to the provisions of Environment Protection Act., 1986 and the Rules made there under with the amendments made from time to time such as the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989, Hazardous Chemical Rules/Manufacturers, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 etc. and amendment made there under. The industry is also to comply to the provision of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, if applicable.
8. The industry is to apply for grant of consent to operate under Section 25/26 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules framed there under at least three months before the commercial production and obtain consent to operate from this Board.
9. This consent to establish is granted subject to other statutory clearance as may be applicable from other department of Government of Orissa and Government of India.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

A. GENERAL:

1. A green belt shall be provided along the boundary wall of plant towards habitation area and vacant spaces within plant premises. Every year the unit shall submit the return on tree existed to the Board and also to the DFO concerned.
2. Land conversion document for industrial use shall be submitted to the Board along with consent to operate application form.
3. The unit shall abide by all the provisions of E.P. Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under.
4. If any information furnished by the applicant is found to be incorrect or suppressed and detected on later stage, the consent to establish shall be revoked including initiation of appropriate legal action as deemed fit as per the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended thereof and rules framed thereunder

5. Rain water harvesting practice shall be followed by utilizing the rain water collected from the roof of the buildings for recharging of ground water within the premises and other large structures as per the concept and practices prescribed by CPCB, New Delhi and details of which is available in the web-site.
6. The civil construction shall be done with the fly ash bricks. In case the fly ash bricks are not available locally, then the civil construction may be done with other bricks with prior intimation to the concerned Regional office of SPC Board. A quarterly statement indicating the use of fly ash bricks during civil construction shall be submitted to the Board for record.

B. WATER POLLUTION:

1. Domestic effluent shall be treated and disposed off in septic tank followed by soak pit to be constructed as per BIS specification. Under no circumstances, any waste water shall be discharged to outside the plant premises.
2. The effluent generated from the boiler blow down and DM plant and washings etc. shall be adequately treated in the Effluent Treatment plant to meet the prescribed standard of the Board for discharge to inland surface water. pH-5.5 – 8.5, SS – 100 mg/l, BOD – 30 mg/l and oil & grease – 10 mg/l. The industry shall acquire more land adjacent to factory premises for utilization of treated effluent for plantation inside the factory premises. Under no circumstances, wastewater shall be discharged to outside of unit.

C. AIR POLLUTION:

1. The industry shall install cyclone/multi cyclone as air pollution control device to control particulate matter emission in the flue gases emitted through the stack attached to the boiler well before operation of the plant so that particulate matter emission from the stack shall not exceed 800 mg/Nm³.
2. Portholes and suitable platforms shall be provided in the stack for facilitating stack gas analysis.
3. The stack height of chimney attached to the boiler shall be raised and should not be less than 30 meters.
4. Ambient Air Quality shall be maintained inside the factory premises so as to conform the National Ambient Air Quality Standard prescribed under E (P) Rule, 1986 as prescribed by the MOEF, Govt. of India vide notification No. **G.S.R. 826 (E) dt.16.11.2009** as amended thereof from due to time.
5. The industry shall maintain the ambient noise standard as prescribed in the **Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000** as amended thereof.
6. The unit shall provide adequate stack height to the DG set as per following formula

$$H = h + 0.2 \sqrt{KVA} \text{ where}$$

h = Height of the building where it is installed in meter.

KVA = Capacity of the D.G.Set

H = Height of the stack in meter above ground level.

7. The unit shall provide acoustic enclosure in the DG set to control noise level as per E(P) Rule, 1986.

D. SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE:

1. Husk ash generated from the boiler shall be kept in the low lying area inside the factory premises preferably covered with earth to prevent it from being wind borne.

To

Sri Niraj Kumar Kansal, Director

M/s. Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited

At: Padampur Tukuda, P.O: Nuapali, Dist. Boudh.

(Pw)

REGIONAL OFFICER

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA, SAMBALPUR

Regional Officer

State Pollution Control Board

Regional Office, Sambalpur

Memo No.....444...../Dt..27.01.2022

Copy forwarded to the:

- i) **Collector & District Magistrate, Boudh**
- ii) **D.F.O., Territorial, Boudh**
- iii) **Add. Chief Env. Engineer , S.P.C. Board, Odisha, Bhubaneswar**
- iv) **G.M., DIC, Boudh**
- v) **Asst. Director of Factories & Boiler, Balangir**
- vi) **Guard file, Regional Office, Sambalpur**

(Pw)

REGIONAL OFFICER

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA, SAMBALPUR

Regional Officer

State Pollution Control Board

Regional Office, Sambalpur

o/c



OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE, SAMBALPUR
STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA
 [DEPARTMENT OF FOREST & ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA]
 1070, Hospital Road, Modipara, Sambalpur-768002

"By Regd. Post"

No. 447...../III-CON (Operate)/193/2021-22

Date 28.01.2022

CONSENT ORDER

CONSENT ORDER NO. 1922/

Sub: **Consent for discharge of sewage and trade effluent under section 25/26 of Water (PCP) Act, 1974 and for existing/new operation of the plant under section 21 of Air (PCP) Act, 1981.**

Ref: Your online application received on **dt.17.01.2022** vide login ID:**3968859** and Letter received from Civil Supply Officer, Boudh vide letter no. 251 dt. 24.01.2022

Consent to operate is hereby granted in supersession to earlier order No. 6495 dt 15.12.2021 to under section 25/26 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules framed thereunder to

Name of the industry: **M/s. Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited**

Name of the Occupier & Designation: **Sri Niraj Kumar Kansal, Director**

Factory Address : **At: Padampur, Tukuda, P.O: Nuapali, Dist: Boudh**

This consent order is valid for the period up to **31.03.2026**.

This consent order is valid for the product quantity, specified outlets, discharge quantity and quality, specified chimney/stack, emission quantity and quality of emissions as specified below. This consent is granted subject to the general and special conditions stipulated therein.

A. Details of products manufactured:

Sl. No.	Product	Quantity
1.	Boiled Rice	21 MT per hour
2.	Broken rice	0.3 MT per hour
3.	Rice bran	1.2 MT per hour
4.	CPP (Husk fired)	0.75 MW

B. Discharge permitted through the following outlet subject to the standard

Outlet No.	Description of outlet	Point of discharge	Quantity of discharge KLD or KL/hr.	Prescribed standard				
					pH	TSS (mg/l)	O & G(mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)
1.	Domestic waste water	To soak pit via septic tank						
2.	Outlet of ETP	To Land inside the premises			5.5 to 9.0	100.0	10.0	30.0

C. Emission permitted through the following stack subject to the prescribed standard.

Chimney Stack No.	Description of stack	Stack height (m)	Quantity of emission	Prescribed standard			
1.	Stack attached to Boiler.	90' from G.L.	-	800 mg/Nm ³			

D. Disposal of solid waste permitted in the following manner

Sl. No.	Type of Solid waste	Quantity generated (TPD)	Quantity to be reused on site (TPD)	Quantity to be reused off site (TPD)	Quantity disposed off (TPD)	Description of disposal site.
1	Husk ash	6.0			6.0	Inside factory premises

E. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL UNITS

- The consent is given by the Board in consideration of the particulars given in the application. Any change of alternation or deviation made in actual practice from the particulars furnished in the application will also be the ground liable for review/variation/revocation of the consent order under section 27 f the Act of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and to make such variations deemed fit for the purpose of the Acts.
- The industry would immediately submit revised application or consent to operate to the Board in the event of any change in the quantity and quality of raw material/and products/manufacturing process or quantity / quality of the effluent rate of emission/air pollution control equipment/system etc.
- The applicant shall not change or alter either the quality or quantity of the rate of discharge or temperature or the route of discharge without the previous written permission of the Board.
- The application shall comply with and carry out the directives/orders issued by the Board in this consent order and at all subsequent times without any negligence on his part. In case of non-compliance of any order/directives issued at any time and/or violation of the terms and conditions of this consent order, the applicant shall be liable for legal action as per the provisions of the Law/Act.
- The applicant shall make an application for grant of fresh consent at least 90 days before the date of expiry of this consent order.
- The issuance of this consent does not convey any property right in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Central, State laws or regulation.
- This consent does not authorize or approve the construction of any physical structure or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any natural water course.
- The applicant shall display this consent granted to him in a prominent place for perusal of the public and inspecting officers of this Board.
- An inspection book shall be opened and made available to Board's Officers during the visit to the factory.

10. The applicant shall furnish to the visiting officer of the Board any information regarding the construction, installation or operation of the plant or of effluent treatment system/air pollution control system/stack monitoring system any other particulars as may be pertinent to preventing and controlling pollution of Water/Air.
11. Meters must be affixed at the entrance of the water supply connection so that such meters are easily accessible for inspection and maintenance and for other purposes of the Act provided that the place where it is affixed shall in no case be at a point before which water has been tapped by the consumer for utilization for any purposes whatsoever.
12. Separate meters with necessary pipe-line for assessing the quantity of water used for each of the purposes mentioned below:
 - a) Industrial cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed.
 - b) Domestic purpose
 - c) Process
13. The applicant shall display suitable caution board at the place where the effluent is entering into any water-body or any other place to be indicated by the Board, indicating therein that the area into which the effluents are being discharged is not fit for the domestic use/ bathing.
14. Storm water shall not be allowed to mix with the trade and/or domestic effluent on the upstream of the terminal manholes where the flow measuring devices will be installed.
15. The applicant shall maintain good house-keeping both within the factory and the premises. All pipes, valves, sewers and drains shall be leak-proof. Floor washing shall be admitted into the effluent collection system only and shall not be allowed to find their way in storm drains or open areas.
16. The applicant shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems install or used by him to achieve with the term(s) and conditions of the consent.
17. Care should be taken to keep the anaerobic lagoons, if any, biologically active and not utilized as mere stagnation ponds. The anaerobic lagoons should be fed with the required nutrients for effective digestion. Lagoons should be constructed with sides and bottom made impervious.
18. The utilization of treated effluent on factory's own land, if any, should be completed and there should be no possibility of the effluent gaining access into any drainage channel or other water courses either directly or by overflow.
19. The effluent disposal on land, if any, should be done without creating any nuisance to the surroundings or inundation of the lands at any time.
20. If at any time the disposal of treated effluent on land becomes incomplete or unsatisfactory or create any problem or becomes a matter of dispute, the industry must adopt alternate satisfactory treatment and disposal measures.
21. The sludge from treatment units shall be dried in sludge drying beds and the drained liquid shall be taken to equalization tank.
22. The effluent treatment units and disposal measures shall become operative at the time of commencement of production.
23. The applicant shall provide port holes for sampling the emissions and access platform for carrying out stack sampling and provide electrical outlet points and other arrangements for chimneys/stacks and other sources of emissions so as to collect samples of emission by the Board or the applicant at any time in accordance with the provision of the Act or Rules made therein.
24. The applicant shall provide all facilities and render required assistance to the Board staff for collection of samples/stack monitoring/inspection.
25. The applicant shall not change or alter either the quality or quantity or rate of emission or install, replace or alter the air pollution control equipment or change the raw material or manufacturing process resulting in any change in quality and/or quantity of emissions, without the previous written permission of the Board.
26. No control equipments or chimney shall be altered or replaced or as the case may be erected or re-erected except with the previous approval of the Board.
27. The satisfaction the liquid effluent arising out of the operation of the air pollution control equipment shall treated in the manner and to ion of standards prescribed by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (as amended).
28. The stack monitoring system employed by the applicant shall be opened for inspection to this Board at any time.
29. There shall not be any fugitive or episodal discharge from the premises.
30. In case of such episodal discharge/emissions the industry shall take immediate action to bring down the emission within the limits prescribed by the Board in conditions/stop the operation of the plant. Report of such accidental discharge/emission shall be brought to the notice of the Board within 24 hours of occurrence.
31. The applicant shall keep the premises of the industrial plant and air pollution control equipments clean and make all hoods, pipes, valves, stacks/chimneys leak proof. The air pollution control equipments, location, inspection chambers, sampling port holes shall be made easily accessible at all times.

32. Any upset condition in any of the plant/plants of the factory which is likely to result in increased effluent discharge/emission of air pollutants and/or result in violation of the standards mentioned above shall be reported to the Headquarters and Regional Office of the Board by fax/speed post within 24 hours of its occurrence.
33. The industry has to ensure that minimum three varieties of trees are planted at the density of not less than 1000 trees per acre. The trees may be planted along boundaries of the industries of industrial premises. This plantation is stipulated over and above the bulk plantation of trees in that area.
34. The solid waste such as sweeping, wastage packages, empty containers residues, sludge including that from air pollution control equipments collected within the premises of the industrial plants shall be disposed off scientifically to the satisfaction of the Board, so as not to cause fugitive emission, dust problems through leaching etc, of any kind.
35. All solid wastes arising in the premises shall be properly classified and disposed off to the satisfaction of the Board by:
 - i) Land fill in case of inert material, care being taken to ensure that the material does not give rise to leachate which may percolate into ground water or carried away with storm run-off.
 - ii) Controlled incineration, wherever possible in case of combustible organic material.
 - iii) Composting, in case of bio-degradable material.
36. Any toxic material shall be detoxicated if possible, otherwise be sealed in steel drums and buried in protected areas after obtaining approval of this Board in writing. The detoxication or sealing and burying shall be carried out in the presence of Board's authorized persons only. Latter of authorization shall be obtained for handling and disposal of hazardous waste.
37. If due to any technological improvement or otherwise this Board is of opinion that all or any of the conditions referred to above requires variation (including the change of any control equipment either in whole or in part) this Board shall after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, vary all or any of such condition and thereupon the applicant shall be bound to comply with the conditions so varied.
38. The applicant, his/heirs/legal representatives or assignees shall have no claim whatsoever to the condition or renewal of this consent after the expiry period of this consent.
39. The Board reserves the right to review, impose additional conditions or condition, revoke change or alter the terms and conditions of this consent.
40. Notwithstanding anything contained in this conditional letter of consent, the Board hereby reserves to it the right and power under section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to review any and/or all the conditions imposed herein above and to make such variations as deemed fit for the purpose of the Act by the Board.
41. The conditions imposed as above shall continue to be in force until revoked under section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
42. In case the consent fee is revised upward during this period, the industry shall pay the differential fees to the Board (for the remaining years) to keep the consent order in force. If they fail to pay the amount within the period stipulated by the Board the consent order will be revoked without prior notice.
43. The Board reserves the right to revoke/refuse consent to operate at any time during period for which consent is granted in case any violation is observed and to modify/stipulate additional conditions as deemed appropriate.

F. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Domestic effluent shall be discharged to septic tank followed by soak pit as per BIS specification.
2. The effluent generated from the parboiling section, washings etc. shall be adequately treated in the Effluent Treatment plant constructed as per approved design to meet the prescribed standard of the Board for discharge to inland surface water.
3. The unit shall utilize the entire treated waste water for plantation inside the factory premises. Minimum land requirement will be 1 acre per TPH of paddy processing. Under no circumstances, wastewater shall be discharged to outside of unit. If required the unit shall acquire additional land for plantation and utilization of entire waste water.
4. A holding pool of 15 days retention period shall be provided inside the premises to store the treated effluent which remains unutilized for irrigation, particularly during monsoon.

5. The industry shall maintain and operate the cyclone/multi cyclone as air pollution control device effectively and continuously to control particulate matter emission in the flue gases emitted through the stack attached to the boiler well before operation of the plant so that particulate matter emission from the stack shall not exceed 800 mg/Nm³.
6. Portholes, suitable platforms and safe staircase shall be provided in the stack for facilitating stack monitoring and analysis.
7. Husk ash generated from the boiler shall be stored in the low lying area inside the factory premises, covered with earth to prevent it from being wind borne.
8. Ambient Air Quality shall be maintained inside the factory premises so as to conform the National Ambient Air Quality Standard prescribed under E (P) Rule, 1986 as prescribed by the MOEF, Govt. of India vide notification No. **G.S.R. 826 (E) dt. 16.11.2009**.
9. The industry shall maintain the ambient noise standard as prescribed in the **Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000** as amended thereof.
10. A green belt shall be provided along the boundary wall of plant towards habitational area and vacant spaces within plant premises. The record of the trees planted and survived shall be furnished to the Board and to the DFO concerned.
11. The Board may impose further condition or modify the conditions as stipulated in this order and may revoke this order in case the stipulated conditions are not implemented and / or information is found to have been suppressed / wrongly furnished in the application form. If it is found that the industry is operated without adequate pollution control measures and without consent to operate from the Board direction for closure shall be issued under section 31(A) of Air (PCP) Act, 1981 and / or under section 33(A) of Water (PCP) Act, 1974 as the case may be without any further notice.
12. The unit shall abide by the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules framed thereunder.
13. The stack height of chimney attached to the boiler should not be less than 30 meters.
14. Rain water harvesting practice shall be followed by utilizing the rain water collected from the roof of the buildings for recharging of ground water within the premises and other large structures as per the concept and practices prescribed by CPCB, New Delhi and details of which is available in the web-site.
15. The unit shall submit point wise compliances to the consent conditions by the end of March positively at the time of renewal of consent.
16. In case the consent fee is revised upwards during this period of consent, the unit shall pay the differential amount to the Board to keep the consent order in force. If the industry fails to pay the amount within the period stipulated by the Board the consent order will be revoked without giving prior notice.
17. The Board reserves the right to revoke/refuse consent at any time during this period incase any violation is observed and to modify / stipulate additional conditions as deemed appropriate.

18. If any information furnished by the applicant is found to be incorrect or suppressed and detected on later stage, the consent to operate shall be revoked including initiation of appropriate legal action as deemed fit as per the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended thereof and rules framed thereunder.
19. In case the proprietor/partner sells/transfers the unit to any other person, he shall intimate the same in advance and submit the audited balance sheet showing capital cost of investment including land & building, plant & machinery without depreciated cost.

The occupier must comply with the conditions stipulated in section A,B,C,D, E & F to keep this consent order valid.

To,

Sri Niraj Kumar Kansal, Director
M/s. Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited
At: Padampur, Tukuda, P.O: Nuapali, Dist: Boudh .

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA, SAMBALPUR

Dw

REGIONAL OFFICER

Regional Officer

State Pollution Control Board

Regional Office, Sambalpur

Memo No. 448 /Dt. 28.01.2022 /

Copy forwarded to the

- i) **Collector & District Magistrate**, Boudh.
- ii) **Addl Chief Env. Engineer**, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for kind information.
- iii) **D.F.O.**, Boudh.
- iv) **The Asst. Director**, Factories & Boiler, Balangir.
- v) **The General Manager**, DIC, Boudh
- vi) **Guard file**, Regional Office, SPC Board, Sambalpur.

Dw

REGIONAL OFFICER

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA, SAMBALPUR

Regional Officer

State Pollution Control Board

Regional Office, Sambalpur

of C

Jr. of Industrial Pollution Control 20 (1) (2004) pp. 111 -124
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PROCESS DETAILS AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS OF A RICE MILL IN THE SAMBALPUR DISTRICT OF ORISSA

ABANTI PRADHAN AND SANJAT K. SAHU

Department of Environmental Sciences, Sambalpur University
Jyoti Vihar- 768 019, Orissa, India

Key words : Rice mill, process details, effluent, physico-chemical characteristics.

ABSTRACT

A work was undertaken to study the process details and effluent characteristics of a rice mill in the district of Sambalpur, Orissa. The milling capacity of rice mill was 10 MT/day. The rice mill generates effluent in an average 100 kL/day from the paddy soaking, parboiling and boiler blow down operations. The physico-chemical characteristics of the effluent revealed an alkaline pH (8.0), with low concentration of DO (0.9 mg/L), nitrate (0.5 mg/L), phosphate (21 mg/L) and sulphate (40 mg/L); and moderate concentration of COD (630 mg/L), chloride (140 mg/L) and TDS (670 mg/L). The total suspended solids (530mg/L) and BOD (450 mg/L) were much higher than the recommended standard set by ISI (1974) for the discharge of industrial effluent into inland surface waters as well as on land for irrigation indicating the presence of high amount of organic matter in the effluent. Moreover the effluent was rich in sodium (235 mg/L), total phenols (35 mg/L) as well as silica (58 mg/L). The treatment of the rice mill effluent is highly essential to render the effluent suitable for discharge into surface water or on land for irrigation.

INTRODUCTION

Rice is one of the most important crops of the world. More than half of the world's population is supported by rice. About 95% of rice is produced and consumed in the orient- in countries like India, Bangladesh, China, Japan,

Korea, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka etc. Other rice producing countries are Brazil, USA, Egypt, West Africa, Spain and Italy (Grist, 1953; ICAR, 1987). In India rice is cultivated in about 22% of the gross cropped area (Jaiswal and Wadhvani, 1984). It covers about 47% and 61% of the gross cropped area in Orissa state and Sambalpur district, respectively. The area under rice in Orissa was 44.02 lakh hectares in 1985-86 which has increased to 45.48 lakh hectares in 1991-92 registering an increase of 3.32%. The production of rice in 1985-86 was 52.26 lakh MT, which increased to 66.60 lakh MT in 1991-92 registering an increase of 27.44%. During the same period the area under cultivation and production of rice in Sambalpur district have increased by 2.52% and 29.14%, respectively.

As a result of huge production and demand for rice, number of rice mills has gone up in Orissa in last few years. In 1984-85 there were about 200 rice mills in Orissa (Behera *et. al.*, 1990). But today more than 600 rice mills are operating in Orissa out of which around 70 rice mills are located in Sambalpur district. Their milling capacity varies from 10 MT/ day to 50 MT/ day (DSHB, 1999-2000; ES, 1999-2000). Much information is, however, not available on the effluent of rice mill industry. Keeping this in view, a work was undertaken in the Sambalpur district of Orissa to study the process details of the rice mill as well as the physico-chemical characteristics of its effluent.

Process details of the rice mill

The raw paddy harvested from the field is first cleaned by paddy cleaner (chalna) to separate the impurities. The paddy is then either soaked in water for 6-8 hours or diverted directly to the boiling tank and steam from the boiler is inserted into the tank for 25-30 minutes. In the boiling tank area and common salt are added as additives to bring the glaze of rice and to suppress the boiling point respectively. The boiler uses husk as fuel, and water from the overhead tank to generate steam. After the first boiling of raw paddy, water is released into the boiling tank from the overhead tank. The paddy is kept in water for 8 hours, then water is drained and steam is again passed for 25-30 minutes. After second boiling, the paddy is taken to the drier or to the drying yard. In the drying yard the paddy is kept for 8 to 10 hours to dry under sunlight. The mechanical drier when used, uses husk as its fuel. The paddy is thereafter taken to the mill hall for milling. In the mill hall the paddy is first cleaned and then put into the rubber roll sheller for milling. After milling it is passed through a husk aspirator to separate husk. The unpolished rice is then passed to metal polisher. Here bran is separated and the polished rice passes to the rice grader. In the rice grader, broken rice is separated from intact rice and the later is then packed in bags for transportation and marketing.

In an average 68 kg rice and 2 kg broken rice are produced during milling of 100 kg raw paddy, besides 25 kg husk and 5 kg bran as byproducts. The bran is very often used by the oil mills for oil extraction and husk is used as fuel during boiling and drying operation of the rice mill. Water is also required as a pre-requisite during soaking and boiling operations. In an average 100 liters of water is required for processing of 100 kg raw paddy.

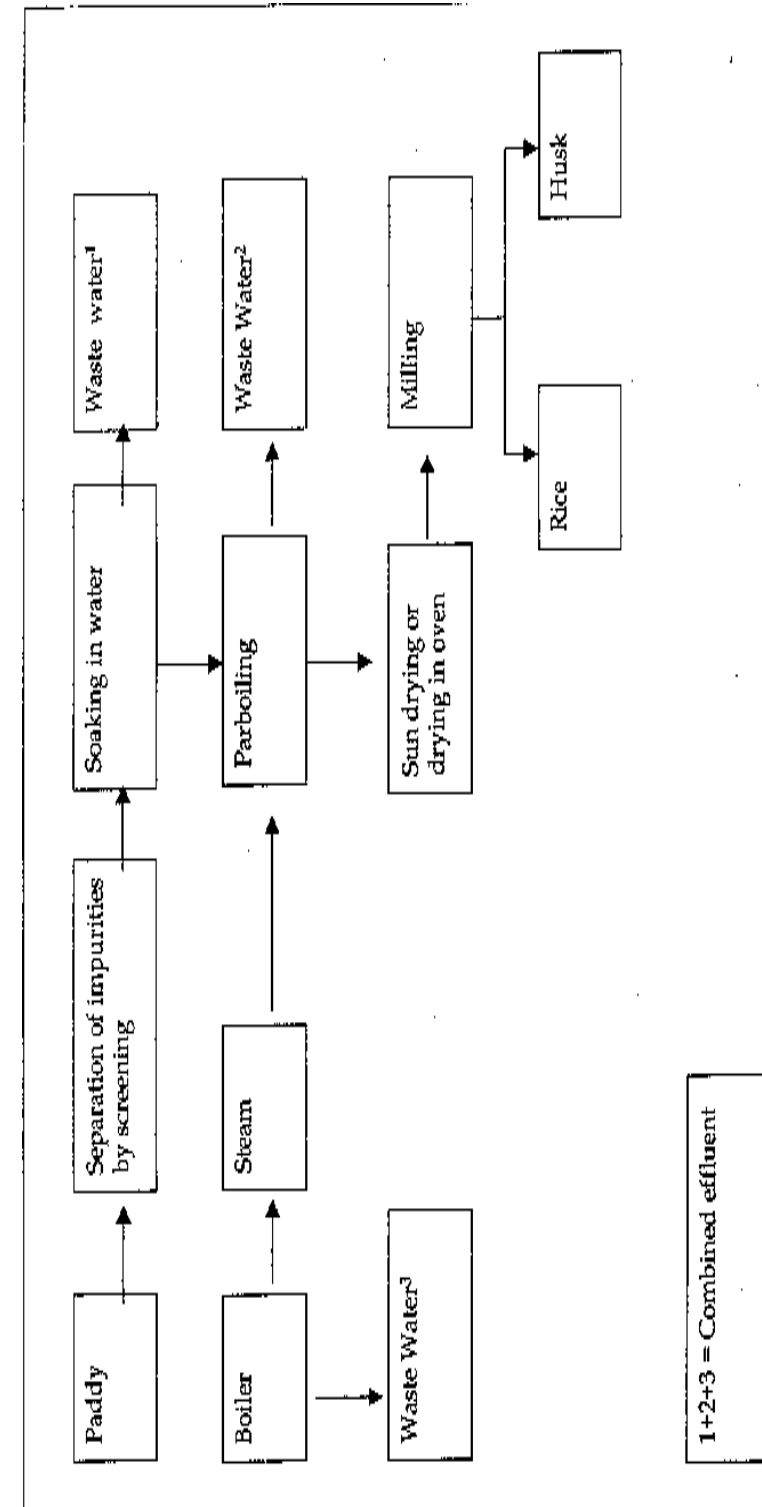


Fig. 1 Flow Sheet of Rice Mill with Sources of Waste Water.

Genesis of waste

Rice mill generates wastes mainly in the solid, liquid and gaseous forms. Husk and ash constitute the main bulk of solid wastes. However husk is reused in the mill for boiling water. So residues left after combustion is ash. Gaseous emission is mainly CO, SO₂ and NO_x. Besides these, rice mill generate liquid wastes from the following operations: parboiling wastewater, paddy soaked wastewater and boiler blow down. The liquid wastes from these operations ultimately passes through a common drain to the outside of the mill boundaries and this is commonly called as combined effluent or combined wastewater or loosely as effluent or waste water. A flow sheet of the operation of rice mill with sources of wastewater has been given in Figure -1.

Sampling and analysis of the wastewater

The wastewater was collected from the drain of a nearby rice mill located 5 km away from Sambalpur University Campus and having milling capacity 10 MT/ day. The samples were collected at bimonthly intervals during the 1st week February, April, June, August, October and December 1997. Polyethylene bottles each of 2 liter capacity were used for the collection of samples. In each sampling occasion, wastewater samples were collected in triplicate between 8 and 9 AM in the morning. pH was recorded on the spot and dissolved oxygen was also fixed on the spot. The samples were then transferred to the laboratory for analysis of various physico-chemical parameters. The standard methods recommended by APHA (1989) were adopted for the analysis of wastewater.

RESULTS

The physico-chemical characteristics of the effluent of rice mill has been given in Table- 1.

Colour - The appearance of rice mill effluent was found to be brown and turbid. The turbidity is due to the shape, size and refractive index of the particulate impurities like finely divided organic and inorganic matter and coloured compounds present in the water sample. It changes the colour of the water, retard the penetration of sunlight with decrease in photosynthetic activity and depletion of oxygen content and make the water unsuitable for use.

Odour - The smell or odour of the rice mill effluent was found to be unpleasant or foul. The offensive odour may be due to the volatile substances associated with organic matter and anaerobic decomposition by living organisms, principally microorganisms. The offensive odour impairs the water quality and causes nausea and vomiting.

Temperature - Temperature is the measure of hotness of any material. The measurement of temperature in water is important basically for its effects on the biochemical reactions in the living organisms. It is also important in the determination of pH, conductivity and saturation level of gases in water. In the present study the average temperature of rice mill effluent was about 38.0±5.09°C with minimum being 35.0±0.39°C(August) and maximum being

48±0.50°C (June 1997)

TABLE - 1
Bimonthly variation in the physico-chemical characteristics of the effluent of a rice mill

Parameters	Month (1997)					
	Feb.	Apr.	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
Colour	Brown			Light		
Odour	Unpleasant			brown		
Temperature (°C)	35.3 ±0.32	39.0 ±0.32	48.0 ±0.50	35.0 ±0.39	35.7 ±0.36	35.3 ±0.34
Conductivity (m mho/cm)	0.72 ±0.03	0.79 ±0.32	0.86 ±0.04	0.46 ±0.03	0.54 ±0.03	0.59 ±0.03
pH	8.0 ±0.01	8.4 ±0.05	8.8 ±0.07	7.2 ±0.1 2	7.8 ±0.11	7.9 ±0.15
Total Solids (mg/L)	1280.4 ±48.23	1350.3 ±52.15	1459.1 ±86.16	998.1 ±44.25	1032.1 ±33.01	1080.1 ±35.52
TSS (mg/L)	555.3 ±16.72	565.7 ±15.23	576.0 ±16.52	432.5 ±11.53	510.0 ±14.39	540.5 ±15.79
TDS (mg/L)	725.4 ±15.44	784.3 ±17.37	883.1 ±19.05	565.1 ±12.00	522.1 ±14.33	540.1 ±16.39
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	0.7 ±0.05	0.5 ±0.07	0.2 ±0.04	1.6 ±0.16	1.3 ±0.02	1.1 ±0.08
BOD at 20°C (mg/L)	470.4 ±14.44	490.4 ±16.42	540.1 ±20.63	312.1 ±12.5	437.1 ±14.39	450.0 ±163.9
COD (mg/L)	675.2 ±15.49	763.4 ±16.39	892.1 ±18.53	400.2 ±12.32	480.2 ±13.66	568.9 ±19.72
Total Alkalinity (mg/L)	282.7 ±10.93	325.1 ±9.44	340.1 ±11.44	180.7 ±9.34	240.3 ±8.56	263.1 ±9.22
Total hardness (mg/L)	205.3 ±8.44	230.3 ±10.49	256.4 ±14.3	98.3 ±7.42	134.1 ±8.21	167.7 ±7.43.
Ca hardness (mg/L)	90.2 ±5.43	94.4 ±5.32	98.3 ±2.3	38.4 ±3.4	69.6 ±5.39	77.2 ±15.49
Mg hardness (mg/L)	21.4 ±1.66	23.2 ±2.27	24.3 ±1.96	14.1 ±1.59	20.2 ±1.08	22.9 ±2.14
Chloride (mg/L)	149.1 ±12.32	165.2 ±11.12	170.3 ±15.4	95.1 ±8.46	123.4 ±8.37	136.8 ±10.23
Sulphate (mg/L)	38.1 ±2.39	42.2 ±3.11	70.1 ±4.8	28.4 ±2.36	30.3 ±2.22	30.9 ±2.42
Phosphate (mg/L)	22.1 ±1.98	33.1 ±2.12	35.2 ±2.34	10.1 ±2.05	12.1 ±2.36	13.4 ±2.39
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.5 ±0.03	0.6 ±0.03	0.8 ±0.04	0.3 ±0.04	0.4 ±0.03	0.4 ±0.03
Sodium (mg/L)	242.5 ±9.52	250.2 ±8.36	263.7 ±9.22	213.4 ±5.32	215.2 ±6.11	225.0 ±5.31
Potassium (mg/L)	20.1 ±2.29	24.1 ±2.16	32.1 ±3.23	14.2 ±1.6	14.1 ±1.52	15.3 ±1.72
Phenols (mg/L)	43.2 ±3.94	45.1 ±3.1	50.4 ±4.93	13.3 ±1.45	25.2 ±3.32	32.8 ±3.11
SiO ₂ (mg/L)	65.4 ±5.34	72.1 ±6.79	75.1 ±6.55	35.4 ±3.61	47.2 ±4.2	52.7 ±5.23

TABLE - 2
Physico-chemical characteristics of the effluent of a rice mill at Sambalpur, Orissa with their maximum permissible limits as recommended by Indian Standard Institution

Parameters	Range	Mean \pm SD	ISI limit of discharge of industrial effluents	
			On land for Irrigation (ISI, 1977)	Into inland surface waters (ISI, 1974)
Colour		Brown	-	-
Odour		Unpleasant	-	-
Temperature ($^{\circ}$ C)	35.0-48.0	38.0 \pm 5.09	-	40
Conductivity (μ ho/cm)	0.46-0.86	0.66 \pm 0.15	-	-
pH	7.2-8.8	8.0 \pm 0.54	5.5-9.0	5.5-9
Total Solids (mg/L)	998.1-1459.1	1200.0 \pm 189.48	-	-
TSS (mg/L)	432.5-576.0	530.0 \pm 53.00	100	100
TDS (mg/L)	522.1-833.1	670.0 \pm 149.2	2100	2100
Dissolved	0.2-1.6	0.9 \pm 0.52	-	-
Oxygen (mg/L)				
BOD at 20 $^{\circ}$ C (mg/L)	312.1-540.1	450.0 \pm 76.61	100	30
COD (mg/L)	400.2-892.1	630.0 \pm 183.03	-	-
Total	180.7-340.1	272.0 \pm 58.29	-	-
Alkalinity (mg/L)				
Total	98.3-256.4	182.0 \pm 59.84	-	-
hardness (mg/L)				
Ca hardness (mg/L)	38.4-98.3	78.0 \pm 22.22	-	-
Mg hardness (mg/L)	14.1-24.3	21.0 \pm 3.68	-	-
Chloride (mg/L)	95.1-170.3	140.0 \pm 28.06	600	1000
Sulphate (mg/L)	28.4-70.1	40.0 \pm 15.66	1000	1000
Phosphate (mg/L)	10.1-35.2	21.0 \pm 11.11	-	-
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.3-0.8	0.5 \pm 0.15	-	-
Sodium (mg/L)	213.4-263.7	235.0 \pm 20.34	60%	-
Potassium (mg/L)	14.1-32.1	20 \pm 7.12	-	-
Phenols (mg/L)	13.3-50.4	35.0 \pm 13.98	-	1.0
SiO ₂ (mg/L)	35.4-75.1	58.0 \pm 15.5	-	-

Electrical conductivity (EC) - Electrical conductivity is the measure of the capacity of a substance or solution to conduct electricity. The concentrations of various ionic species in effluent or water are reflected through this parameter. The conductivity value was minimum during the month of August (0.46 \pm 0.03 m mho/cm) and maximum during the month of June 1997 (0.86 \pm 0.4 m mho/cm). The conductivity of the effluent on an average was 0.66 \pm 0.15 m mho/cm (Table 1 and 2).

pH - pH is the measurement of hydrogen ion concentration and it indicates instantaneously the intensity of acidity or alkalinity in water or effluent. It effects many chemical reactions and biological systems function only in

relatively narrow pH ranges. The hydrogen ion concentration of water are influenced not only by the dissociation of water, but also by the relationship between the concentration of carbonic acid (H₂CO₃) and its ions (H⁺, CO₃²⁻) as well as by the generation of these ions from the humic acids and by the hydrolysis of heavy metal salts. From our observation it was found that the effluent of rice mill is highly alkaline in nature and the pH varies from 7.2 \pm 0.12 (August) to 8.8 \pm 0.07 (June 1997). The pH was within the tolerance limit of ISI (5.5 to 9.0) recommended for the discharge of industrial effluents on land for irrigation as well as into inland surface waters (Table 2).

Total solids (TS) - The soluble compound (both organic and inorganic) present in the effluent or waste water is generally called as dissolved solids and the insoluble matter as suspended solids. The sum total of suspended and dissolved solids is known as total solids. The dissolved solids, suspended solids and total solids in the rice mill effluent varied from 565.1 \pm 12.00- 883.1 \pm 19.05, 432.5 \pm 11.53-576.0 \pm 16.52, and 998.1 \pm 44.25-1459.1 \pm 86.16 mg/L during the study period with the average value being 670.0 \pm 149.20, 530.0 \pm 53.00 and 1200.0 \pm 189.48 mg/L respectively (Table 1 and 2). All the solids were higher during summer season when the atmospheric temperature was maximum. The value of dissolved solids in the effluent were beyond the prescribed tolerance limit of ISI (100 mg/L) for the discharge of the industrial effluent on to land or into inland waters.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) - Dissolved oxygen is an important parameter to determine the water quality for various purposes. DO concentration in water indicates ability to support aquatic life. Clean surface water is normally saturated with DO of about 7.6 mg/L at 30 $^{\circ}$ C. Inorganic reductants such as ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, nitrite, ferrous ion and other oxidisable substances also tend to decrease DO content in water. In our study the DO content ranged from a minimum of 0.2 \pm 0.04 mg/L (June) to a maximum of 1.6 \pm 0.16 mg/L (August, 1997).

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) - BOD is measure of pollution created by organic matter present in the water. It is determined by calculating the amount of oxygen required by the microorganisms to stabilize the biodegradable organic matters. Biochemical oxidation is a slow process and it takes 20 to 30 days for the complete degradation of the waste. However maximum oxidation is achieved in 5 days. In our study BOD content ranged from a minimum of 312.1 \pm 12.5 mg/L (August) to a maximum of 540.1 \pm 20.63 mg/L (June, 1997).

Chemical oxygen demand (COD) - COD is the measurement of oxygen consumed during the oxidation of organic matter present in water sample by a strong oxidizing agent. The organic matter includes biodegradable as well as chemically oxidizable matter, because of which COD is always greater than BOD. In our study the minimum COD value was recorded during the month of August (400.2 \pm 12.32 mg/l) and maximum was recorded during the month of June 1997 (892.1 \pm 18.53 mg/L). the COD of the effluent on an average was 630.0 \pm 182.03 mg/L (Table 1 and 2).

TABLE - 3
Physico-chemical characteristics of effluents of some major industries in India

Industries	pH	EC	DO	TS	TDS	TSS	CO ₃	HCO ₃	TH	CaH	MgH
Chemical	4.7	-	-	-	105.59	6.31	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical	5.03	-	-	1757	1549	108	Nil	Nil	628	-	-
Chloroalkali	1.7	-	-	2.9	2.85	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Copper Wire Plant	0.3	-	-	72.5	71.25	1.25	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries	4.4	-	-	67000	-	-	13.0	3956	-	-	-
Dyeing	9.5	-	-	5600	3600	2000	120	85.4	-	-	-
Food and Chemical	8.8	2.0	-	-	2938	294	-	-	-	-	-
Galvanizing Factory	3.6	4.2	-	2574	2194	380	-	-	590	260.0	106
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	8.5	-	5.6	-	3312.7	188.3	-	-	-	-	-
Hindustan Machine Tools	8.3	-	4.9	-	14988.5	6139.5	-	-	-	-	-
Olive Mill	5.17	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and Paper	10.5	1.9	-	-	3750	1918	-	-	-	-	-
Sulphuric Plant	2.3	-	-	28.98	27.28	1.70	-	-	-	-	-
Tannery	5.6	5.48	-	21848	19364	2489	-	-	3262	-	-
Textile	9.4	2.4	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-
UB-Mac Batteries	2.8	-	3.5	-	2790.0	2454.9	-	-	-	-	-
Rice Mill	8.0	0.66*	0.9	1200	670	530	-	-	182	78	21

Cont.....

Industries	Ca	Mg	Na	K	SiO ₂	Cl	SO ₄	H ₂ S	PO ₄	NO ₃	NH ₃
Chemical	-	-	50.0	-	-	1270	-	-	Nil	Nil	18.0
Chemical	201	30	56	14	-	553	389	-	-	Nil	-
Chloroalkali	-	-	180	16.0	-	2530	70.0	-	-	-	-
Copper wire Plant	-	-	420	280	-	50	Huge	-	-	-	-
Distilleries	3400	-	-	-	-	3520	69.5	-	38.8	-	51
Dyeing	-	-	99.5	0.48	-	18.46	-	-	16.4	-	-
Food and Chemical	213	99	73	47.6	-	1321	178	-	5.08	-	80
Galvanizing Factory	-	-	-	-	-	1068	348	-	-	-	-
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	148.7	16.4	0.5	2902	0.2	1.0	292.2	0.6	19.0	2.2	32.2
Hindustan Machine Tools	191.5	112.5	284.7	366.0	1.0	6.7	3758.6	2.7	0.2	45.7	4.2
Olive mill	0.42	0.18	0.15	5.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88
Pulp and Paper	264	193	560	7	-	146	70	-	Nil	-	3217
Sulphuric Plant	-	-	740.0	480	-	160	Huge	-	-	-	-
Tannery	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	-	-
Textile	87	112	19	100	-	750	642	-	1.0	-	346
UB-Mac Batteries	174.8	95.6	679.9	5.1	0.8	0.9	1738.3	0.6	1.5	2.2	3.1
Rice Mill	-	-	235	20	58	140	40	-	21	0.5	-

Cont.....

Industries	BOD	COD	Fe	Zn	Al	Mn	Pb	Cd	Cr	Ni	Total
Chemical	34.65	113.09	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical	-	-	0.8	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-
Chloroalkali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper wire Plant	-	-	2460	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries	40000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyeing	-	300	Trace	Nil	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Chemical	6000	1671	6.0	0.7	-	-	0.87	0.02	0.01	-	-
Galvanizing Factory	-	606.1	250	195	28.8	17.6	5.78	3.0	1.48	0.516	-
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	-	2514	3.3	124.5	-	-	13.8	-	146.4	22.3	-
Hindustan Machine Tools	-	3000	82.4	22.5	-	-	13.6	-	134.2	116.8	-
Olive Mill	-	-	951	57	-	15	-	-	-	-	2.21
Pulp and Paper	3000	2104	8.0	0.87	-	-	1.29	0.03	0.01	-	-
Sulphuric Plant	-	-	1160	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Tannery	8739	21965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile	6000	2032	20	3.0	-	-	0.85	0.02	0.01	-	-
UB-Mac Batteries	-	-	9.1	282.4	-	-	282.7	-	12.3	16.3	-
Rice Mill	450	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.0

All values are in mg/l except pH and EC, EC in ms/cm, (* m mho cm), Somashekar et al. (1984), Siddaramaiah et al. (1998), Srivastava and Sahai (1987), Swaminathan and Vaidheeswaran (1991), Agrawal and Pandey (1995), Madhappan (1993), Pillai et al. (1996), Rani and Janardhan (1980), Panda and Sahu (1999).

Total alkalinity (TA) - Alkalinity of the water is its capacity to neutralize strong acid and is characterized by the presence of all hydroxyl ions capable of combining with the hydrogen ion. Alkalinity in natural waters is due to free hydroxyl ions and hydrolysis of salts formed by weak acid and strong bases, such as carbonate and bicarbonates. The total alkalinity of wastewater was varied from 189.7±9.34- 340.1±11.44 mg/L in our study.

Total hardness (TH) - Hardness is an important parameter to assay the quality of water, whether it is to be used for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes. Principal cations imparting hardness are calcium and magnesium. However other cations such as iron, manganese, aluminium, barium and strontium also contribute to the hardness. The anions responsible for hardness are mainly bicarbonate, carbonate, sulphate and chloride etc. Hardness is temporary if it is caused by carbonate and bicarbonate salts of the cation. Permanent hardness is caused by sulphate and chloride of the metals. The calcium and magnesium hardness recorded in the present study were in the range of 38.4±3.40- 98.3±6.23 and 14.1±1.59- 24.3±1.96 mg/L, respectively. The total hardness was maximum (256.4±14.30 mg/L) in the month of June and minimum (98.3±7.42 mg/L) in the month of August 1997 (Table 1 and 2)

Chloride and Sulphate - Chloride and sulphate anions are commonly found in all types of water. In natural fresh water chloride concentrations is quite low and usually less than that of sulphate. Discharge of industrial effluent and domestic sewage in water tend to increase the concentrations of chloride and sulphate. The concentration of chloride and sulphate in the rice mill effluent was found in the range of 95.1±8.46-170.3±15.34 mg/L and 28.4±2.36- 70.1±4.8 mg/L respectively.

Phosphate - Phosphorus occurs in natural and wastewater almost as phosphate. The most important sources of phosphate are the discharge of domestic sewage, industrial waste and agricultural run-off. Phosphorus is essential to the growth of organism and can be the nutrients that limit the primary productivity of water pollution. The phosphate concentration of the rice mill wastewater varied from a minimum of 10.1±2.05 mg/L (August) to a maximum of 35.2±2.34 mg/L (June 1997) (Table 1).

Nitrate - Nitrate represents the highest oxidized form of nitrogen. The most important sources of nitrate is biological oxidation of organic substances, which come in sewage and industrial waste. Higher amount of nitrate is generally the indicator of pollution. Excess of nitrate in water causes diseases in animals and methamoglobinemia in blood. In the present study the nitrate content of rice mill waste water varied from 0.3±0.04 (August)- 0.8±0.04 mg/L (June 1997) with an average being of 0.5 ±0.15 mg/l.

Sodium - Sodium is one of the important cations present in water. It is highly soluble in water. Domestic sewage is one of the important sources of sodium. Sodium associated with chloride and sulphate makes the water unportable. Water with high sodium content is also not suitable for agriculture as it tends to deteriorate the soil for crops. In our study the sodium content of rice mill

effluent varied from 213.4±5.32 to 263.7±9.22 mg/L with the average being 235.0±20.34 mg/L.

Potassium - Like sodium, potassium is also a naturally occurring element and remains in solution without undergoing any precipitation. The concentration of this element vary often remains lower than that of sodium, calcium and magnesium. In our study the potassium content ranged from a minimum of 14.1±1.52 mg/L (October) to a maximum of 32.1±3.23 mg/L (June, 1997) with average being 20.0±7.12 mg/L.

Phenol - Phenol imparts characteristics objectionable odour to the receiving water. They are well known disinfectants and hence resist biological activities and are toxic to soil and aquatic organisms. In our study the total phenol content of rice mill effluent was in the range of 13.3±1.45- 50.4±4.93 mg/L (Table 1).

Silica - The silica minerals are insoluble in low pH and their solubility does not increase if pH increased from 2 to 8. The dissolved silica in natural water is usually very small, ranging from 1-30 mg SiO₂/L. In the present study the silica content of rice mill effluent ranged between 35.4±3.61 mg/L and 75.1±6.55 mg/L with an average being 58.0±15.5 mg/L (Table 1 and 2)

DISCUSSION

Table-3 gives the physico-chemical characteristics of effluent of some major industries in India. From the table it is evident that the chemical nature of effluent generated from these industries differ widely from one another depending upon the type of industry, nature of raw material used and manufacturing process involved. The effluents of industries like textile, pulp and paper, food and chemicals and dyeing are alkaline in nature with high dissolved solids, COD and BOD which indicate the presence of enormous amount of organic substances. On the other hand the industries like distilleries, tannery, chemical, galvanizing factory and chloroalkalies generate acidic effluent with high BOD, COD, TDS and chloride. In the present investigation the effluent of rice mill industry of Sambalpur (Orissa) showed an alkaline pH (8.0). The alkaline pH of the effluent may be due to reaction of area and common salt with phenols released from rice during boiling operations. The area used to bring glaze of rice in boiler tank broken down to CO₂ and NH₃. The NH₃ in turn reacts with water and phenol to form ammonium, phenolate, which are basic in nature. Besides these reactions, the sodium ions of NaCl (common salt is used in the boiler tank to suppress the boiling point of water) also reacts with phenol to form an alkaline substance called sodium phenolate which again increases the pH. The concentration of DO (0.9 mg/L), nitrate (0.5 mg/L), phosphate (21 mg/L) and sulphate (40 mg/L); were low in the rice mill effluent with moderate concentration of COD (630 mg/L), chloride (140 mg/L) and TDS (670 mg/l). The total suspended solids (530 mg/L) and BOD (450 mg/L) were much higher than the recommended standard set by ISI (1974, 1977) for the discharge of industrial effluent into inland surface waters as well as on land for irrigation, which indicates the presence of high amount of organic matter

in the effluent (Table 2). Moreover, the effluent was rich in sodium (23 mg/L), total phenols (35 mg/L) as well as silica (58 mg/L). The higher concentration of sodium in the effluent may be due to use of common salt in the boiler tank and the ingress of domestic sewage of the workers into the discharge outlet of the rice mill effluent. The higher values of phenolic compounds and silica in the effluent is perhaps because of boiling and cleaning operations involved in the processing of raw paddy.

The treatment of the effluent is therefore required to render the effluent suitable for discharge into inland surface waters. Further, the suitability of the effluent for agricultural use may be tried and if required necessary treatment of the effluent be made to render the effluent suitable for irrigation.

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- ❖ Wastewater flow measurement assessment and comparison of various options for wastewater management
- ❖ Pumps for wastewater flow in effluent treatment plants
- ❖ ELMP- A promising technology to treat wastewater
- ❖ Prediction, prevention and control of septicity in a sewerage system
- ❖ Waste management in tanneries: experience and outlook
- ❖ Wastewaters containing heterocyclic bases and treatment options
- ❖ An overview of upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor
- ❖ Anaerobic waste treatment Methods- Treatment and disposal of sludges
- ❖ Experience on full-scale Application of solid bowl Centrifuge for dewatering of ETP sludges
- ❖ Wastewater farming practices in India including Design of wastewater farms
- ❖ Recycling potential of solid wastes from some Industries
- ❖ An overview of hazardous waste situation in India with a Few Case Studies
- ❖ Aspects of reed bed operation
- ❖ Fugitive emissions from effluent treatment plant treating domestic wastewater in the surrounding area- A case study
- ❖ Fate of helminth parasites in wastewater treatment process
- ❖ Disposal of hazardous waste in secure landfill.

Price Rs.-1795.00

Order to :

ENVIRO MEDIA

Post Box 90, 2nd Floor, Rohan Heights

KARAD 415 110

Date- 19/10/2024

To

1. Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar Bhujal Bhawan, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Email: rdser-cgwb@nic.in
2. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board, A/118, Unit-VII, Nilakantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, PIN-751012, Odisha, Email: paribesh1@ospcboard.org ospcb.bolangir@ospcboard.org
3. District Collector, Boudh, Nuasahi, Bauda, Jogiberini, Dist- Boudh, Odisha 762014 dm-boudh@nic.in

Sub- Discharge of untreated water to Bandhamundanala and Mahanadi River at Nuapali by Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited, Padampur, Boudh

Dear Sir,

One Rice Mill namely Ms. Navkiran Enterprises Pvt Limited is operating its plant with production capacities: Boiled Rice: 21 (twenty one) MT Per hour, Broken Rice: 0.3 MT Per hour, Rice Bran: 1.2 MT Per hour and CPP (Husk fired) 0.75 MW At: Padampur Tukuda, P.O: Nuapali in the district of Boudh. The unit was granted Consent to Establish by Regional officer, State Pollution Control Board, Sambalpur on 27/01/2022 and Consent to Operate was granted on on 28/01/2022. The CTO says that ash will be generated 6tons per day which is to be preserved inside the plant and waste water will not be discharged outside.

The Boiled rice production of the plant is around 21MT/day and in two shifts of 8 hours each the per day capacity of the plant

will 336MT/day. Hence the water requirement for paraboiling of paddy will be around 544Cubic meters per day considering the waste water generation of such plant is 1.3 Cubic meters per ton.

The unit is extracting ground water and claims to extract 9.9 cubic meter per day per which no permission is required and in that regard has got a certificate of exemption from central ground water authority on 13/08/2024. This figure is completely misleading and false information considering the per day requirement of water of the plant is more than 544 Cubicmetre. The unit is illegally extracting ground water by installing deep borewell with in plant as well as getting ground water from outside of plant in Bijapadar Mouza(1km from plant) through pipe since 2022.

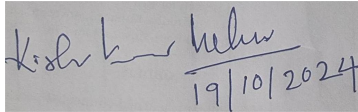
Apart from this the waste water is being discharged to outside into Bandhamunda Nalla which finally join with Mahanadi River at Nuapali after 2km from the plant site. The villagers have time and again complained to authorities about the polluted water and its impact on livestock and domestic use by the local villagers. They are suffering from from various skin irritation

The unit has illegally encroached Gochar Land with in its plant premises and the private land has not been converted to Industrial Kisam while the unit was set up and operating for last 2years.

The ash and the solid waste of plant are dumped outside the unit and photographs are attached with this letter.

In this regard I request you to take immediate action for closure of the unit, prosecution of the mill owner and recovery of environment compensation for damage to river and adjoining land

Sincerely

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in blue ink. The signature reads "Kishore Kumar Meher" and is dated "19/10/2024".

Kishore Kumar Meher
Khairmal, Roxa, Boudh
9937605887

PHOTOGRAPHS OF DISCHARGE OF WASTE WATER TO OUTSIDE , ASH AND SOLID WASTE OPEN DUMPED OUTSIDE PLANT AND NEWS CLIPPING HIGHLIGHTING THE POLLUTION CAUSED BY THE RICE MILL



Latitude: 20.777113
Longitude: 84.04591
Elevation: 99.62±5 m
Accuracy: 4.3 m
Time: 10-16-2024 15:27
Note: Nabkiran rice mill padampur

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 20.777104
Longitude: 84.045962
Elevation: 103.74±15 m
Accuracy: 9.2 m
Time: 10-16-2024 15:26
Note: Nabkiran rice mill padampur

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 20.777122
Longitude: 84.045912
Elevation: 101.62±3 m
Accuracy: 3.9 m
Time: 10-16-2024 15:27
Note: Nabkiran rice mill padampur









Sankar Pani <sankarprasadpani@gmail.com>

Fwd: Illegal extraction of ground water and discharge of untreated water by Navkiran Enterprise Rice mill in boudh district

1 message

KISHOR MEHER <kishor.meher2013@gmail.com>
To: Sankar Pani <sankarprasadpani@gmail.com>

Sat, Oct 19, 2024 at 9:15 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **KISHOR MEHER** <kishor.meher2013@gmail.com>

Date: Sat, 19 Oct 2024, 9:14 pm

Subject: Illegal extraction of ground water and discharge of untreated water by Navkiran Enterprise Rice mill in boudh district

To: <rdser-cgwb@nic.in>, paribesh1@ospboard.org <paribesh1@ospboard.org>, <dm-boudh@nic.in>

complaint againt ricemill pollution.pdf

 **complaint againt ricemill pollution.pdf**
1975K

ରାଜସ୍ୱ ମିଳର ମନମୁଖକୁ ବିରୋଧ

ଦୂଷିତ ପାଣି ଓ ପାଇଁଶରେ ଅଞ୍ଚଳବାସୀ ଅତିଷ୍ଠ

■ ବୌଦ୍ଧ, ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ (ପିଏନଏସ)

ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବୌଦ୍ଧ ବ୍ଲକର କମ୍ପୁରବନ୍ଧ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ପଦ୍ମପୁର ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଥିବା ଏକ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ମିଳର ଦୂଷିତ ପାଣି ଓ ପାଇଁଶ ଯୋଗୁଁ ପରିବେଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷିତ ହେବା ସହ ଅଞ୍ଚଳବାସୀ ଅତିଷ୍ଠ ହୋଇପଡିଲେଣି । ଅସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକର ପରିବେଶ ଯୋଗୁ ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରୋଗରେ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ହେଉଥିବା ଅଭିଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି ।

ରାଜସ୍ୱ ମିଳ ଦୀର୍ଘ ବର୍ଷ ହେବ ଏଠାରେ ସ୍ଥାପନ ହେବା ଯୋଗୁଁ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ସାନକୁମ୍ଭାପାଲି, କମ୍ପୁରବନ୍ଧ, ନୂଆପାଲି, କରମାପଦର, କୁକୁରଚିରା, ମସିଣାପଡା, ସୁନାଖୁଆରୁଇ ଓ ଦହ୍ୟା ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ବାହାଦୁର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ଅତିଷ୍ଠ ହୋଇପଡିଛନ୍ତି । ରାଜସ୍ୱ ମିଳର ପ୍ରଦୂଷିତ ପାଣି ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ନାଳରେ ଯାଇ ମିଶୁଥିବାରୁ ନାଳପାଣି ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ହେଉଛି । ମିଳର ପାଇଁଶ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଖୋଲା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପକାଯାଇଥିବା ଯୋଗୁଁ ପରିବେଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷିତ ହେବା ସହ ଲୋକମାନେ ନାହିଁ ନଥିବା ହଇରାଣ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏହାସହ ନୂଆପାଲି ଠାରୁ କରମାପଦର ବହାକୁର



ଯାଇଥିବା ରାସ୍ତାରେ ମିଳର ଭାରାଯାନ ଚଳପ୍ରଚଳ ଯୋଗୁ ରାସ୍ତା ଖରାପ ହେବା ସହ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକ ଯିବା ଆସିବାରେ ବହୁ ଅସୁବିଧା ଭୋଗୁଛନ୍ତି । ଏନେଇ ଅଞ୍ଚଳବାସୀ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାସନ ନିକଟରେ

ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରିଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାସନ ଆଦୌ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦେଇନଥିବା ଓ ପରିବେଶ ବିଭାଗ କର୍ମୀପାତ କରୁନଥିବାର ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଅଞ୍ଚଳବାସୀ । ଯଦି ଅଗାମୀ ଦିନରେ ଏଥିପ୍ରତି ପଦକ୍ଷେପ

ନିଆନଯାଏ ଆଗମୀ ଦିନରେ ଅଞ୍ଚଳବାସୀ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବାକୁ ଚେତାବନୀ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଏଥିପ୍ରତି ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦେବାକୁ ସାଧାରଣରେ ଦାବି ହୋଇଛି ।

VILLAGERS ARE DISSAPPOINTED DUE TO RISH MILL ASH AND WATER

Due to ash and contaminated water released from the rice mill near Padmapur village of Kasur Bandh Panchayat, Sadar Block, Boudh District, the local people are overwhelmed. Due to unhealthy environment and environmental pollution, the people of the region are accused of suffering from various skin diseases and other diseases.

This rice mill has been set up near Padmapur for 2 years, but the people of the area are suffering as the mill authorities are polluting the environment in flagrant violation of government rules. It has been alleged that the people of Masinapada, Sandunguripali, Kakudichira, Sunakhiajhuli, Bahajor, Karmapadar, Nuapali, Kasurband and other villages are suffering from environmental pollution and are suffering from various diseases. Contaminated water from mills instead of being treated, it is being released into the nearest canal which pollutes the water and by using this contaminated water people are suffering from various diseases. On the other hand, there was a rule to dig a hole and bury the ash coming out of the mill meanwhile, the mill authorities have thrown the sacks in the open fields by the roadside. As a result, even in a slight wind, the ash is flying around with the people who are traveling and falling into the bill and destroying the crops and vegetables. People have called Trahi Trahi due to polluted water, ash and unhealthy environment. In addition to this, the road from Nuapali to Karma Padar, through Bahajor to Rice Mill is very bad and the local people are facing a lot of traffic problems. The residents of the area have complained that neither the district administration nor the environment department is taking any action despite the fact that the residents of the area have complained to the administration. If no permanent steps are taken by the administration towards a permanent solution to this problem, the people of the area will protest.

**ENVIRONMENT IS GETTING POLLUTED BY AIR AND WATER
POLLUTANTS**

It is alleged that the contaminated water of a rice mill in Padmpur village of Kasurbandh village panchayat of Boudh district Boudh Club and the residents of the area are suffering from diseases. Due to the fact that the said rice mill has been installed here for many years, the villagers of Sanadumburipalli, Kasura bandha, Nuapalli, Karamapadar, Kukuljira, Masinapada, Sunakhiasuli, and from Dahiya panchayat Bahajura villagers are facing many inconveniences due to the air and water pollution caused due to the rice mill. People are facing many problems as the rice mill is dumping its ash outside the unit premises and in the road side. Along with this the rice mill ash is dumped in the road side from Nuapalli to Karamapadar Bahatura. People are also facing traffic issues as the heavy vehicles of the rice mill is plying through the road. In this regard the villagers have approached to all the concerned authorities but as on date no concrete action has been taken by the authorities, if no action has been taken then the villagers will protest. And requested to take necessary action.



ANNEXURE-6

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास
और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केन्द्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण
Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
Central Ground Water Authority

(भूजल निकासी हेतु छूट प्रमाण पत्र)
Certificate of Exemption for Ground Water Withdrawal

Project Name:	M/s Navkiran Enterprises Private Limited		
Project Address:	M/s Navkiran Enterprises Private Limited, Padampur Tukuda, Nuappali, Manamunda		
Village:	Nuapali	Block:	Boudh
District:	Boudh	State:	Odisha
Communication Address:	M/s Navkiran Enterprises Private Limited, Padampur, Tukuda, Nuappali, Manamunda, Boudh, Odisha - 762016		
Address of CGWB Regional Office :	Central Ground Water Board South Eastern Region, Bhujal Bhawan, Khandagiri Square, Nh-5, Bhubaneshwar, Khordha, Odisha - 751030		

1. Application No.:	21-4/5979/OR/IND/2024	2. Category:	Safe				
3. Project Status:	New Project	4. Valid From	13/08/2024				
5. Valid up to	Till adherence to provision(s) under which this exemption has been obtained (subject to compliance to related conditions) or till any further orders issued by this authority, whichever is earlier.						
6. Ground Water Abstraction Permitted:							
Fresh Water		Saline Water		Dewatering		Total	
m ³ /day	m ³ /year	m ³ /day	m ³ /year	m ³ /day	m ³ /year	m ³ /day	m ³ /year
9.90							

7. Exemption under Para 1.0 (v) of guidelines
This exemption letter is being issued under relevant provision(s) of extant guidelines.
The firm shall install digital water flow meter on all common outlet points and maintain the logbook.
This certificate is system generated and based on information provided by the applicant. CGWA has not verified the claim made by applicant. Any false information furnished/ violation by the applicant, shall invite legal action against him/her as per S.O. 3289(E) dated 24/09/2020.
If, at any stage, it is established that this exemption letter has been obtained on the basis of false/ fake document(s), the exemption letter shall be deemed cancelled and extant penal provisions shall be applied on the firm.
यह इग्जैम्पशन (छूट) पत्र वर्तमान दिशानिर्देशों के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के तहत जारी किया जा रहा है।
फर्म समस्त कॉमन निर्गम बिंदुओं पर डिजिटल जल प्रवाह मीटर स्थापित करेगी और लॉगबुक बनाए रखेगी।
यह प्रमाण पत्र सिस्टम जनरेटेड है और आवेदक द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी पर आधारित है। CGWA ने आवेदक द्वारा किए गए दावे का सत्यापन नहीं किया है। आवेदक द्वारा दी गई कोई भी गलत सूचना/उल्लंघन, एसओ 3289(ई) दिनांक 24/09/2020 के अनुसार उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई को आमंत्रित करेगा।
यदि, किसी भी स्तर पर यह स्थापित हो जाता है कि यह इग्जैम्पशन (छूट) पत्र गलत/ नकली दस्तावेज़ के आधार पर प्राप्त किया गया है, तो इग्जैम्पशन (छूट) पत्र निरस्त माना जाएगा और फर्म पर मौजूदा दंडात्मक प्रावधान लागू किए जाएंगे।

This is an auto generated document & need not to be signed.

Term and conditions:

- All disputes are subject to Delhi Jurisdiction.
- Any complaint in regard to the rates will not be entertained.

Member-Secretary
CGWA, New Delhi

F.No.21-103/2015-IA.III
 Government of India
 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 (I.A. Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
 Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
 New Delhi – 110003
 E-mail: sharath.kr@gov.in
 Tel: 011-24695319

Dated: 2nd November, 2018

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Terms of Reference (ToRs) related to ground water drawl - regarding.

It has been decided by the Competent Authority that the following Terms of References (ToRs) shall be invariably incorporated to address the issue while prescribing ToRs for various developmental projects:

- i. In the projects where ground water is proposed as water source, the project proponent shall apply to the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/ State Ground Water Authority (SGWA), as the case may be, for obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC), if applicable, the MoEF&CC/SEAC may ensure that such an application has been made.
 - ii. Approval/permission of the CGWA/SGWA shall be obtained before drawing ground water for the project activities. State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned shall not issue Consent to Operate (CTO) till the project proponent obtains such permission.
2. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(Sharath Kumar Pallerla)
 Director/ Scientist 'F'

To

1. Chairman/Member Secretaries of all the Expert Appraisal Committees
2. Chairman/Member Secretaries of all the SEIAAs/SEACs
3. All the Officers of I.A. Division
4. Chairman/Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/UTPCCs
5. The Member Secretary, CGWA, New Delhi.

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. PS to Hon'ble MoS (EF&CC)
3. PPS to Secretary(EF&CC)
4. PPS to AS(AKJ) / AS (AKM)
5. PPS to JS (VV)/ JS(JT)
6. Website, MoEF&CC
7. Guard file.


(Sharath Kumar Pallerla)
Director/ Scientist 'F'

PHOTOGRAPHS OF DISCHARGE OF WASTE WATER TO OUTSIDE , ASH AND SOLID WASTE OPEN DUMPED OUTSIDE PLANT AND NEWS CLIPPING HIGHLIGHTING THE POLLUTION CAUSED BY THE RICE MILL





THAT THE ABOVE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE RESPONDENT UNIT IS DUMPING WASTE MATERIALS OUTSIDE UNIT'S PREMISES.







THAT THE ABOVE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THAT THE UNIT IS THROWING/DUMPING WASTE MATERIALS OUTSIDE UNIT PREMISES AND POLLUTING THE ENVIRONMENT.

THAT THE BELOW ATTACHED GOOGLE EARTH IMAGES SUGGESTS THE UNIT IS DICHARGING WASTE WATER TO OUTSIDE OF THE PREMISES.





BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Original Application No. _____ of 2024

In re:

KISHOR KUMAR MEHER

APPLICANT

Versus

STATE OF ODISHA &Ors

...

RESPONDENTS

KNOW ALL to whom these present shall come I, **Kishor Kumar Meher**, aged about 54 years, S/O Tribikram Meher, At/Po-khairamal, Raxa, Pin- 762015, Dist-Boudh, applicant in the above mentioned case, do hereby appoint (herein after called the advocate/s) to be my/our Advocate in the above noted case authorized him :-**Sankar Prasad Pani**, Advocates, Plot No 2132/4814 B, Nageswartangi, Bhubaneswar, 751002, Mob-no.9437279278, Email- sankarprasadpani@gmail.com Enrollment no. O-785/07 and **Ashutosh Padhy**, Enrollment no. O-1018/23.

To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this Court or in any other Court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate Court including High Court subject to payment of fees separately for each Court by me/ us. To sign, file verify and present pleadings, appeals cross objections or petitions for execution review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages. To file and take back documents to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case. To take execution proceedings. The deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts thereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case. To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner, authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think it to do so and to sign the Power of Attorney on our behalf.

And I/We the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purposes.

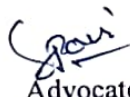
And I/We undertake that I / we or my /our duly authorized agent would appear in the Court on all hearings and will inform the Advocates for appearance when the case is called.


And I /we undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment costs whenever ordered by the Court shall be of the Advocate, which he shall receive and retain himself.


And I /we the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settled is only for the above case and above Court. I/We hereby agree that once the fee is paid. I /we will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case whatsoever. If the case lasts for more than three years, the advocate shall be entitled for additional fee equivalent to half of the agreed fee for every addition three years or part thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/We do hereunto set my /our hand to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this 5th day of Nov 2024.

Accepted subject to the terms of fees.


Advocate




Client