

S.L. NO. 33

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

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 194 OF 2025/EZ**

(Under Sections 14 and 15 of The National Green Tribunal Act,  
2010)

In the matter of:

**Subrat Kumar Sahoo**

**... Applicant**

**-vs-**

**State of Odisha and Others.**

**... Respondents**

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*Subrat Kumar Sahoo*

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KOLKATA

DATE: 02 SEPTEMBER 2025

By the Applicant through Counsel

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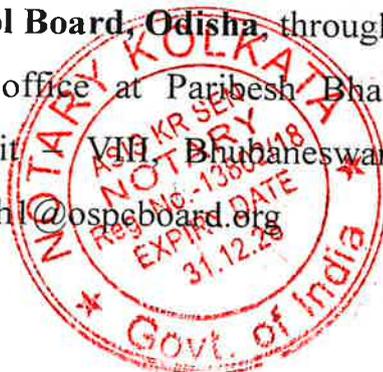
**MEMO OF PARTIES**

**Subrat Kumar Sahoo** s/o Late Ganpati Sahoo residing at Raichhanda, P.O. – Kabatabandha, P.S. – Jenapur, District – Jajpur, Odisha - 755023

**...Applicant**

**-vs-**

1. **State of Odisha**, through the Chief Secretary, having his office at Odisha State Secretariat, General Administration, and Public Grievance Department, Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar. Email – homesec.od@od.gov.in
2. **State Pollution Control Board, Odisha** through its Member Secretary, having its office at Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit VIII, Bhubaneswar – 751012, Odisha. Email - paribeshl@ospncboard.org



3. **State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Odisha**, through its Chairman, having its office at 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit IX, OPTCL Colony, Anand Bazar, Bhoi Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Pin – 751022, Odisha. Email – seiaaodisha@gmail.com
4. **State Level Expert Appraisal Committee**, through its Chairman, having its office at 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar, Unit IX, OPTCL Colony, Anand Bazar, Bhoi Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Pin – 751022, Odisha. Email – seiaaodisha@gmail.com
5. **VCI Chemical Industries Limited, having its registered office at 49, Gov Industrial Estate, Kalpi Road, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh – 208012. Email - shubham.vci@vikrantgroup.com**
6. **Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation**, through its Chairman, having its office at IDCO Tower, Janpath, Bhubaneswar – 751022. Email - chairman@idco.in
7. **Divisional Forest Officer, Jajpur**, Odisha Forest Development Corporation, having its office at Jajpur Road, C Division, Jajpur Road, Odisha – 755019. Email - fsec.or@od.gov.in
8. **District Collector, Jajpur**, having his office at office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur-755001. Email - dm-jajpur@od.gov.in



9. **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**,  
through The Secretary, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan Jorbagh  
Road, New Delhi – 110 003. Email – moefcc@gov.in
10. **Central Ground Water Authority**, through its Chairman,  
Ministry of Jal Shakti, CSMRS Campus, Olof Palme Marg,  
Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016. Email – cgwa@nic.in
11. **Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department**,  
through its Secretary Government of Odisha, having its office  
at Kharavel Bhavan, Gopabandhu Marg, Keshari Nagar,  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha – 751001. Email - fsec.or@od.gov.in
- ... Respondents



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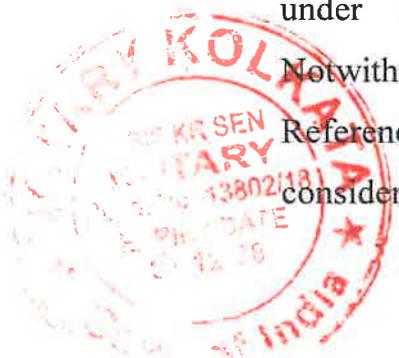
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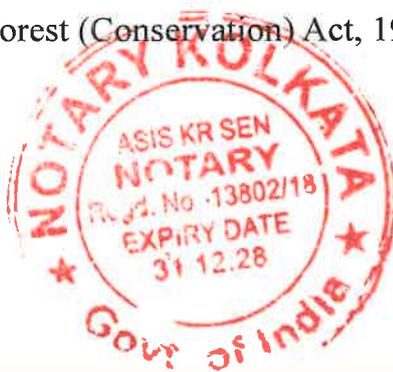
**SYNOPSIS**

The present original application challenges the establishment of a coal tar distillation unit of the Respondent No. 5, VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited presently known as VCI Chemical Industries Limited, at Jakhapura and Kachharigaon, District Jajpur, Odisha. The project proponent obtained a long-term lease of approximately 22 acres of land through the Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Odisha by letter dated 6 September 2022. The land leased out to the Respondent No. 5 on which the unit is to be established, constitute forest area classified as "Sal Jungle" with dense Sal plantation, comprising approximately 40,000 trees, which has neither been de-reserved under law nor disclosed in the statutory applications.

Notwithstanding this, the project proponent applied for Terms of Reference in November and December 2022, which were considered by SEAC on 14 February 2023 and approved by



SEIAA on 28 April 2023. A public hearing was conducted on 23 March 2024, followed by grant of Consent to Establish on 9 May 2024 and Environmental Clearance on 17 August 2024, for a 1,00,000 TPA greenfield coal tar processing plant. In all these proceedings, the existence of forest land within the project site was allegedly suppressed, and the applications represented the entire parcel as industrial land. The Respondent No. 5 in collusion with the Respondent Nos. 1 and 6 is thus acting in violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended by S.O. 1599(E) dated 25 June 2014. The Pre-Feasibility Report falsely claimed that no forests or eco-sensitive zones existed within a 10 km radius. The applicant also has raised issues with respect to groundwater extraction of 376 KLD without permission, lack of compliance with zero-effluent-discharge standards, and potential release of hazardous substances including phenols and cyanides. The applicant further relies on representations made by local communities, petitions dated 16 May 2025, and contemporaneous media reports highlighting large-scale tree felling at the site. The Respondent No. 5 is carrying out non-forest activities on forest land. On these facts, the petition seeks the closure of the project activities of Respondent No. 5, initiation of appropriate inquiry into the grant of approvals, and application of the 'Polluter Pays' principle to remedy the environmental harm already caused. The issues raised by the applicant in the present original application raises substantial questions relating to the environment arising out of the implementation of inter alia, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.



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**LIST OF DATES**

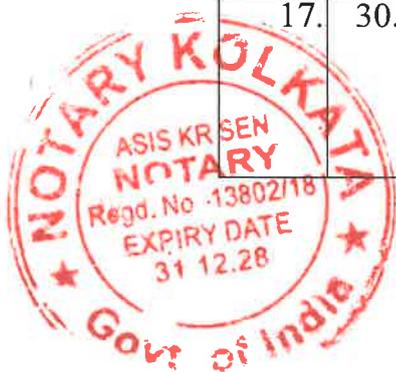
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
1.	04.01.1996	The Respondent No. 1 and 6 were entitled to land admeasuring 69.370 Acres in Plot No. 860 and 40.270 Acres in Plot No. 865 vide Sanction Order No. 12 in Village – Jakhapura, District – Jajpur, Odisha and the same formed part of the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex.
2.	29.02.1996	The Respondent No. 1 and 6 were entitled to land admeasuring 3.250 Acres in Plot No. 861, 2.960 Acres in Plot No. 862, 3.080 Acres in Plot No. 863, 7.290 Acres in Plot No. 864, vide Deed No. 190 in



		Village – Jakhapura, District – Jajpur, Odisha and the same formed part of the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex.
3.	14.09.2006	The Respondent No. 9 introduced the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.
4.	24.02.2014	The Respondent No. 1, by way of a Notification, declared an area admeasuring 402.620 Acres in Village Kacherigaon and 1905.730 Acres in Village Jakhapura of District – Jajpur to be an industrial area for the purposes of development and establishment of Industries by the Respondent No. 6 forming part of the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex.
5.	25.06.2014	The Respondent No. 9 <i>vide</i> notification S.O. 1599(E) amended the 2006 Notification, requiring prior environmental clearance before setting up of all coal tar processing units.
6.	31.12.2021	Respondent No. 5 was incorporated as a subsidiary company of the Vikrant Group.
7.	06.09.2022	The project proponent obtained a long-term lease of approximately 22 acres of land through the Respondent No. 6 by way of a letter.



8.	19.11.2022	The Respondent No. 5 applied for Terms of Reference.
9.	20.12.2022	The Respondent No. 5 applied for Terms of Reference through the Parivesh Portal.
10.	14.02.2023	The proposal of the Respondent No. 5 was considered in the meeting of SEAC.
11.	28.04.2023	Terms of Reference was granted by SEIAA Odisha.
12.	23.03.2024	The Public Hearing was conducted for Respondent No. 5's application.
13.	March and April 2024	Media reportage highlighted violations and alleged diversion of illicit mining proceeds to political funding.
14.	09.05.2024	The Respondent No. 2 granted Consent to Establish for a large-scale Coal Tar Distillation Plant with a capacity of 1.0 Lakh TPA.
15.	17.08.2024	Environmental Clearance for the 1.0 Lakh TPA greenfield coal tar processing plant was granted.
16.	29.01.2025	The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change issued site-selection Notifications specifically to direct hazardous industries away from forested, water-scarce, or ecologically sensitive zones.
17.	30.01.2025	The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change issued site-selection Notifications specifically to direct



		hazardous industries away from forested, water-scarce, or ecologically sensitive zones.
18.	16.05.2025	Villagers vide letters petitioned to the authorities documenting forest destruction, water contamination and unauthorised mineral extraction.
19.	07.08.2025	Reply to RTI by Revenue Inspector, Danagadi Circle clearly mentioning that Khata No. 419, Plot No. 860 and Khata No. 419, Plot No. 865 are recorded as Sal Jungle.



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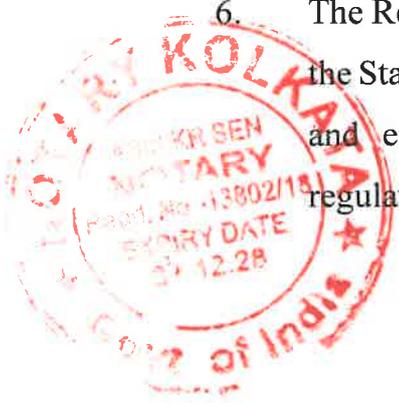
**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

1. The Applicant is a resident of Jajpur district in the state of Odisha and is presently working as a correspondent with one of the fastest growing Odia daily newspapers. In this professional capacity, the Applicant regularly covers environmental, civic, and social issues affecting the district and its surrounding regions. Through ground-level reporting and direct interaction with local communities, the Applicant is deeply aware of the ongoing environmental degradation and violations of environmental norms in the area.
2. The Applicant, in his journalistic capacity, has witnessed multiple instances of unregulated industrial activity, improper handling of hazardous waste, illegal mineral mining, encroachment upon forest land, and pollution of water bodies, especially in and around the Jajpur industrial belt. Despite repeated appeals by local residents and



publication of investigative news reports, the authorities have failed to take adequate action.

3. The Applicant firmly believes that environmental degradation is not just a policy issue but a lived reality for many in the region, affecting livelihoods, public health, and biodiversity. The unchecked exploitation of natural resources is leading to irreversible damage which, if not curbed, will rob future generations of their right to a clean and healthy environment.
4. The Applicant is approaching this Hon'ble Tribunal in bona fide public interest, with the sole objective of protecting the environment, preserving natural resources, and safeguarding the health and well-being of the local population, who are bearing the brunt of unchecked pollution, illegal mining, improper waste disposal, and other environmental violations.
5. The Applicant is a concerned citizen of this country who has been constrained to bring this application before this Hon'ble Tribunal in order to bring into light, the use of forest land for non-forest activities, the continuing illegal tree felling and deforestation being carried out by the Respondent No. 5 under the garb of operating a Coal Tar Distillation Unit in the district of Jajpur, Odisha.
6. The Respondent No. 1 is the primary governing authority of the State, it is responsible for overseeing the implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, policies, and regulations within its jurisdiction. It plays a central role in



granting approvals, regulating industries, and ensuring compliance with statutory environmental standards.

7. The Respondent No. 2 is the statutory authority entrusted with the duty to prevent, control, and abate pollution in the state. It is empowered under various environmental legislations, including the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. It is a crucial regulatory body that monitors industrial operations, grants consents, and ensures adherence to pollution control norms.
8. The Respondent No. 3 is the authority designated to grant Environmental Clearances to project proponents after evaluating their environmental impact assessments. It functions under the mandate of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (“**MoEF&CC**”), the Respondent No. 9 herein. It plays a significant role in scrutinizing project proposals and ensuring that no development activity is undertaken without proper environmental safeguards under the EIA Notification, 2006.
9. The Respondent No. 4 functions as the technical advisory body to the Respondent No. 3 herein. It is responsible for conducting detailed appraisal of proposed projects and recommending either grant or rejection of environmental clearance based on the potential environmental consequences.

10. The Respondent No. 5, VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited presently known as VCI Chemical Industries



Limited (hereinafter referred to as “VCI Chemicals”) was incorporated on 31 December 2021 as a subsidiary company of the Vikrant Group. The Respondent No. 5, having its registered office in 49, Gov Industrial Estate Kanpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh - 208012 is operating in the fields of FMCG, Speciality Chemicals, Import-Export & Real Estate.

11. The Respondent No. 6 plays a crucial role in developing and managing industrial infrastructure in the state of Odisha. It acts as a nodal agency for providing industrial infrastructure and land for industrial and infrastructure projects. The Respondent No. 6's functions include developing industrial estates, areas, and complexes, acquiring land for large projects, and facilitating infrastructure development through private sector.
12. The Respondent No. 7 of the Jajpur Forest Division is under the purview of the Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department of the Government of Odisha. The Respondent No. 7 is responsible for forest and wildlife protection, sustainable resource management, and enforcement of environmental laws within the Jajpur district.
13. The Respondent No. 8 is the administrative head of the district and responsible for implementing governmental policies, including those related to land use, environment, and industrial regulation. The Collector’s office also plays a key role in local environmental governance, issuing no-objection certificates, and handling complaints from affected residents.



14. The Respondent No. 9 is the apex central ministry responsible for planning, promoting, coordinating, and overseeing the implementation of environmental and forestry programs across the country. It is the nodal ministry under which environmental clearance mechanisms and notifications, such as the EIA Notification 2006, are framed and periodically amended.
15. The Respondent No. 10 is entrusted with the regulation and control of groundwater development and management in India. It is empowered to grant or deny permissions for the extraction of groundwater, particularly in over-exploited or critical areas.
16. The Respondent No. 11 operates through a number of departmental formations and autonomous bodies and is responsible for undertaking different activities for protection, regeneration and extension of forest and tree cover in the State in participatory mode with the involvement of local people for ameliorating the microclimate as well as environmental management and conservation.
17. On or about 06 September 2022 vide letter having reference number IDCO/HO/P&A/LA-E/8229/2021-22782, the Respondent No. 6 through the District Single Window Clearance Authority (“DSWCA”) leased out 22 Acres of Land situated in Mouza – Jakhapura & Kachharigaon P.S. & No. – Dharamasala 197, Tahasil – Danagadi, District – Jajpur, Odisha (“**Project Land**”) in favour of the Respondent No. 5 for a period of 63 years. The details of the



land allotted in favour of the Respondent No. 5 is set out hereinbelow:

Sr. No.	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area in Acres	Allotted Area in Acres
1.	419	860 (P)	69.37	10.37
2.	344	861 (P)	3.25	3.00
3.	345	862	2.96	2.96
4.	237	863 (P)	3.08	0.86
5.	206	864 (P)	7.29	4.47
6.	419	865 (P)	40.27	0.34
Total			126.22	22

18. Post receiving the leasehold interest over the Project Land, the Respondent No. 5 proposed to set up a Greenfield Coal Tar Processing Unit having a capacity of 1,00,000 TPA over the Project Land (hereinafter referred to as the “Unit”).
19. The applicant states that 11 Acres out of the 22 Acres of land leased out to the Respondent No. 5, falls under Forest Land.
20. The Respondent No. 9 had introduced the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (“EIA Notification 2006”) on 14 September 2006. The primary objective behind the EIA Notification 2006 was to regulate activities that have significant environmental implications. The notification mandates that certain projects, including industrial, infrastructure, and development projects, undergo a thorough environmental impact assessment to identify potential environmental risks and mitigate them.



The notification mandated that any construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the notification entailing capacity addition with change in process and or technology shall be undertaken in any part of India only after the prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, duly constituted by the Central Government.

21. Subsequently, the Respondent No. 9 *vide* notification bearing no. S.O. 1599(E) dated 25 June 2014 amended the EIA Notification 2006 and included all coal tar processing units under item 4(b)(ii), basis which the industries processing coal tar was required to take prior environmental clearance before setting up their plants. A copy of the notification dated 25 June 2014 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter “A”.
  
22. From the inception of the project proposal, Respondent No. 5 has engaged in a concerted and deliberate act of fraudulent suppression by concealing the fact that the land earmarked for its Proposed Coal Tar Distillation Unit includes 11 acres of forest land. This fact was never disclosed in any of the applications made before statutory authorities, including the Respondent No. 4, the Respondent No. 3, or the Respondent No. 2. Moreover, the Respondent No. 5 has also stated in its Application for Terms of Reference (“ToR”), that no forest land is involved in the project or part thereof. A copy of the Application for ToR as made by the Respondent No. 5 in the



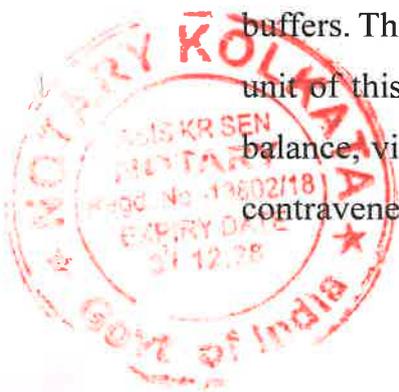
parivesh portal is annexed hereto and marked with the letter “B”

23. Despite full knowledge that forest land falls under the jurisdiction of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (“1980 Act”) and mandates prior approval from the Central Government under Section 2 of the 1980 Act, Respondent No. 5 proceeded to apply for ToR on 19 November 2022 and again through the Parivesh Portal on 20 December 2022 (Application No. SIA/OR/IND2/406839/2022), falsely representing the site as industrial land without disclosing its forest character.
24. The proposal was considered in the meeting of SEAC on 14 February 2023, and ToR was subsequently granted on 28 April 2023 by SEIAA Odisha, based on incomplete and misleading disclosures. The Respondent’s deliberate silence on the land status defrauded the screening and scoping process under the EIA Notification, 2006, by ensuring that no scrutiny under the Forest (Conservation) Act or site-specific ecological studies were undertaken. The focus for the application clearly requires the application to disclose whether the proposed land includes forest land. A copy of the ToR dated 28 April 2023 granted to the Respondent No. 5 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter “C”
25. During the Public Hearing conducted on 23 March 2024, Respondent No. 5, through its representatives, continued to mislead the local public and statutory officers by assuring that all legal compliances had been met and that the project posed no environmental risks. At no point during this



hearing was it disclosed that the project site includes forest land, a material fact that would have fundamentally altered the assessment of public interest and environmental viability.

26. On 09 May 2024, the Respondent No. 2 granted a Consent to Establish (“CTE”) for a large-scale Coal Tar Distillation Plant with a capacity of 1.0 Lakh TPA, encompassing hazardous products such as Coal Tar Pitch, Carbon Black Feed Stock, and Coal Tar Oils. Again, this clearance was obtained by continuing to suppress the true nature of the project site and thereby bypassing forest-related regulatory oversight. Copy of the Consent to Establish dated 09 May 2024 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter “D”
27. Coal tar distillation is a Red Category Industry as per the CPCB classification, involving operations that emit highly toxic pollutants including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phenols, and naphthalene derivatives, all of which are known to have carcinogenic, mutagenic, and bio-accumulative effects. The establishment of such a plant on or near forest land is not only illegal but also ecologically disastrous, as it jeopardizes biodiversity, fragments wildlife habitat, contaminates soil and groundwater, and introduces air-borne toxins into ecologically sensitive zones.
28. Forest lands serve as critical carbon sinks and ecological buffers. The construction and operation of a heavy industrial unit of this scale on such land severely impairs ecological balance, violates principles of intergenerational equity, and contravenes the Precautionary Principle and Sustainable



Development, which are integral to Article 21 of the Constitution of India and the jurisprudence evolved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Hon'ble Tribunal.

29. The cumulative effect of Respondent No. 5's deliberate non-disclosure, fraudulent misrepresentation, and environmental irresponsibility has vitiated the entire process of environmental appraisal, rendering the Terms of Reference, the Environmental Clearance ("EC") dated 17 August 2024, and the Consent to Establish void ab initio.
30. It is humbly submitted that suppression of material facts in the environmental clearance process, especially concerning forest land, has consistently been held to invalidate the approvals obtained. The actions of Respondent No. 5 in using a forest land for non-forest activities clearly demonstrate a blatant abuse of process, defeating the very objectives of environmental protection law and warranting immediate intervention by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
31. The Pre-Feasibility Report submitted by the Respondent No. 5 explicitly claims there are no eco-sensitive zones or forest areas within a 10-km radius of the proposed Coal Tar Distillation Unit. A copy of the Pre-Feasibility Report submitted by the Respondent No. 5 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "E".
32. The entire regulatory process, starting from the application for ToR to the grant of the CTE, has been premised on the false representation that the project site is non-forest land. Armed with the Environmental Clearance and on receipt of

a Consent to Operate (“CTO”) from the Respondent No. 2, the Respondent No. 5 will be in a position to commence full-scale operations, cloaked in the appearance of legal compliance, despite having bypassed mandatory forest clearances under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

33. The Respondent No. 5 is also required under applicable environmental norms to adhere to a strict Zero Effluent Discharge standards, especially given the hazardous nature of coal tar distillation processes which generate highly toxic effluents containing phenol and cyanide. However, there is no clarity or disclosure in the project documents regarding how these norms are proposed to be met. The absence of any technical specification or control mechanism for effluent treatment and discharge raises grave concerns of potential contamination of groundwater and nearby surface water sources, affecting both ecological integrity and public health. This omission further highlights the Respondent No. 5’s non-seriousness in complying with critical environmental safeguards and renders the project in clear violation of the precautionary principle and the mandate of sustainable development.

34. The Respondent No. 5 had commenced ground operations and is continuing such operations in violation of multiple environmental and forest-law provisions, thereby causing grave and irreversible environmental damage. Shockingly, these illicit activities have been carried out without obtaining the requisite permissions from the concerned authorities, demonstrating a blatant disregard for the rules and regulations. This egregious violation of the law has not



only resulted in significant financial gains for the respondent but also perpetuated environmental degradation and undermined the rule of law.

35. Based on the above, Respondent No. 5 is not only liable for multiple violations of the EIA Notification, 2006, but also under the Forest Conservation Act 1980, Environment Protection Act 1986 among others. The details of continuing violations being committed by the Respondent No. 5 is detailed below:

**A. Utilising Forest Land for non-forest activity without prior approval of Central Government in complete violation of the 1980 Act:**

- i. The Respondent No. 5 has allegedly set up its Proposed Plant in Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex over an area of 22 Acres at Village – Jakhapura, Khata No. 419, 344, 345, 237 and 206, Plot Nos. 860(P), 861(P), 862, 863(P), 864(P) and 865(P) Mouza – Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Thana- Dharmashala, Tahsil- Danagadi in the district of Jajpur, Odisha.
- ii. Vide Notification dated 24 February 2014, the Respondent No. 1 declared an area admeasuring 402.620 Acres in Village Kacherigaon and 1905.730 Acres in Village Jakhapura of District – Jajpur to be an industrial area for the purposes of development and establishment of Industries by the



Respondent No. 6 forming part of the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex.

- iii. The Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex comprises of Government Land as well as Private Land acquired by the Respondent No. 6. The Respondent Nos. 1 and 6 were entitled to land admeasuring 69.370 Acres in Plot No. 860 and 40.270 Acres in Plot No. 865 Vide Sanction Order No. 12 dated 04 January 1996, and land admeasuring 3.250 Acres in Plot No. 861, 2.960 Acres in Plot No. 862, 3.080 Acres in Plot No. 863, 7.290 Acres in Plot No. 864, Vide Deed No. 190 dated 29 February 1996 in Village – Jakhapura, District – Jajpur, Odisha and the same formed part of the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex.
- iv. Out of the total land belonging to the Respondent No. 1 and 6 forming part of the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex, 10.37 Acres out of 69.37 Acres in Plot No. 860, 3.00 Acres out of 3.25 Acres in Plot No. 861, 2.96 Acres in Plot No. 862, 0.86 Acres out of 3.080 Acres in Plot No. 863, 4.47 Acres out of 7.29 Acres in Plot No. 864 and 0.34 Acres out of 40.27 Acres in Plot No. 865 in Village – Jakhapura was allotted to the Respondent No. 5.



- v. The applicant states that near about 11 acres out of the 22 acres of land allotted to the Respondent No. 6 is of Type: Shala Jungle consisting of Sal Trees which are a dominant species in the dry deciduous forests of Odisha and is considered vital for the ecosystem, providing habitat and resources for various wildlife. The land comprised in those 11 acres has not been de-reserved till date and the same is evident from the records of the Tehsildar. The Respondent No. 5 in order to carry out excavation of Murrum, has indulged in widespread felling of 40,000 trees without any authorisation or permission from the Forest Department.
- vi. In this regard, the applicant states that an application was made under the Right to Information Act, 2005 by one Debasis Swain to the relevant authority seeking information with respect to the classification of the land falling under the Project Land of the Respondent No. 5. The reply to such RTI clearly shows that Khata No. 419, Plot No. 860 and Khata No. 419, Plot No. 865 are recorded as Shala Jungle. A copy of the RTI reply issued by the Revenue Inspector, Danagadi Circle is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "F"
- vii. Section 2 of 1980 Act imposes a restriction on the de-reservation of forests or use of forest



land for non-forest purposes. Section 2 states that:

*“Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing—*

*(i) that any reserved forest (within the meaning of the expression “reserved forest” in any law for the time being in force in that State) or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved;*

*(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose.*

*Explanation. — For the purposes of this section “non-forest purpose” means the breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for any purpose other than reafforestation.”*

- viii. The Respondent Nos. 1 and 6 could not have utilised such part of land classified as Type: Shala Jungle for any non-forest purpose without the prior approval of the Respondent No. 9 and therefore could not have allotted the land to the Respondent No. 5 even for setting up a coal tar distillation unit. Furthermore, the ramifications of the Respondent No. 5 in



carrying out illegal activities in a forest land are far-reaching and devastating. The removal of vegetation and topsoil leads to soil erosion, landslides, and increased risk of flooding, causing irreparable damage to the ecosystem. The destruction of habitats and disruption of wildlife corridors threaten the very survival of endangered species, exacerbating biodiversity loss. Furthermore, the illegal activities are contaminating water sources, affecting the health and livelihoods of local communities. The long-term consequences also include loss of forest cover, decreased carbon sequestration, and exacerbated climate change impacts. Ultimately, the unchecked exploitation of forest lands for illegal activities is undermining the ecological integrity of the area, compromising the well-being of both the environment and the people who depend on it.

- ix. That the Respondent No. 6, which has allotted approximately 22 acres of land to the Respondent No. 5 for the proposed Coal Tar Distillation Plant, is under the scanner of the Hon'ble Tribunal for its repeated involvement in illegal diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, in contravention of the 1980 Act. In the present case, the subject land includes around 9 hectares that appear to fall within the definition of "forest land" under the 1980 Act.



In this regard, relevant newspaper articles evidencing Respondent No. 6 involvement in many such other instances of allotment of forest land are annexed hereto and marked as letter "G".

- x. That as per the mandatory legal framework laid down under Section 2 of the 1980 Act and clarified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, any non-forest use of forest land above 5 hectares and up to 40 hectares requires prior approval of the Central Government, along with compliance of the prescribed clearance process. Further, any change in the use of forest area, or prospecting operations for minerals in forest land, attract the requirement of forest clearance under the 1980 Act.
- xi. In spite of the fact that a part of the Project Land falls under Forest Land, the Respondent No. 5 has suppressed the same while obtaining several licenses and/or clearances without which, the unit of the Respondent No. 5 could not have been constructed.



**B. Illegal Felling of Trees**

- i. The felling of 40,000 trees already carried out by the Respondent No. 5 and continued felling of trees contravenes both central and state

laws. Tree felling in reserved forest is prohibited under Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, which states –

***“Section 26. Acts prohibited in such forests.—***

***(1) Any person who—***

***(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5, or***

***(b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the [State Government] in this behalf, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest;***

***or who, in a reserved forest—***

***(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may notify in this behalf;***

***(d) trespasses or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass;***

***(e) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;***

***(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;***

***(g) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest-produce;***

***(h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;***



*(i) in contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the [State Government] hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares; or*

*(j) in any area in which the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879 (6 of 1879), is not in force, kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made; shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.*

*(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit—*

*(a) any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or under any rule made by the [State Government]; or*

*(b) the exercise of any right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15, or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government under section 23....”*

- ii. Moreover, under Section 27 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972, such activities are an offence, as morefully set out hereunder –

**“27. Offences.**

**(1) Any person who—**



*(a) makes any fresh clearing or causes breaking of land which is prohibited under Sec. 5;*

*(b) sets fire to a reserved forest or to a forest land in respect of which a notification under Sec. 4 has been issued or in contravention of any rule made by the State Government in this behalf, kindles any fire in such forest or leaves any fire burning in such manner as to endanger such forest or forest land; or*

*(c) in a reserved forest kindles, keeps, or carries any fire except at such season as the Forest Officer may notify in this behalf, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months [and with fine] which may extend to five hundred rupees.*

*(2) Any person who in a reserved forest—*

*(a) trespasses or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass;*

*(b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber or removing any forest produce, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees in addition to such compensation for the damage done to the forest, which in no case shall be less than the value of the property damaged, as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.*



*(3) Any person who in a reserved forest—*  
*(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree or plant or strips off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages the same or causes damage to any forest produce;*  
*(b) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal or collects, subject to manufacturing process or removes any forest produce;*  
*(c) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or for any other purpose, or cultivates or attempts to cultivate any land in any manner or puts up any sheds or other structure; or*  
*(d) in contravention of any rule made in this behalf by the State Government hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years [and with fine] which may extend to five thousand rupees.....”*

iii. The Respondent No. 5 has not sought any permission from any relevant authorities and has in blatant disregard of the laws and the flora and fauna in the project area, carried out illegal felling of trees.

iv. Felling/cutting of trees is commonly known as deforestation. It represents a critical environmental challenge with far-reaching



consequences. The causes of cutting of trees may be many. For example, timber production, land clearing for agriculture, urban development and forest management. Regardless of the reason, the damage to environment is normally same or similar and therefore, while permitting cutting of trees, the principle of 'Sustainable Development' has to be kept into consideration and while there is illegal felling of trees, appropriate action includes application of 'Polluters Pay' principle, i.e., the polluter must pay for the damage caused to the environment for its restoration.

- v. The Respondent No. 5 has already felled approximately 40,000 trees at the project site, causing severe and irreversible ecological harm. Such extensive tree felling, undertaken in furtherance of an industrial project, has drastically altered the landscape and undermined the ecological stability of the area. The scale of destruction is not only alarming but clearly indicative of environmental irresponsibility, particularly in the absence of genuine mitigation measures or ecological planning.

- vi. Trees are not merely passive elements of the landscape. They play a central role in maintaining ecological balance. They act as



carbon sinks, help regulate ambient temperatures, reduce surface runoff, recharge groundwater, and provide critical habitats to a wide variety of flora and fauna. The indiscriminate removal of nearly 40,000 mature trees has significantly compromised these natural functions in and around the project area.

vii. The felling of trees on such a large scale has immediate consequences for soil stability and water retention. The root systems of trees bind the soil, reduce erosion, and help maintain soil fertility. Their removal renders the soil loose and vulnerable to being washed away during heavy rainfall, a risk particularly acute in regions like Jajpur, Odisha, which are prone to seasonal monsoons. The loss of vegetation cover will inevitably lead to topsoil erosion, sedimentation of nearby water bodies, and long-term degradation of land quality.

viii. The extensive loss of tree cover has also disrupted local hydrological cycles. Trees contribute to transpiration, which maintains atmospheric moisture and regulates local rainfall patterns. With tens of thousands of trees removed, the capacity of the land to absorb and slowly release rainwater has been critically diminished. This not only hampers groundwater recharge but also increases the



risk of flash floods and surface runoff during peak rainfall, leading to waterlogging and associated damage to adjoining communities and ecosystems.

- ix. The impact on air quality is equally grave. Trees absorb air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and ammonia, and improve air quality through photosynthesis. The removal of 40,000 trees has significantly reduced the natural air filtration capacity of the region. This is of particular concern given the nature of the industrial activity proposed, which involves coal tar distillation and is expected to release additional airborne pollutants, exacerbating public health risks, especially for vulnerable populations.
- x. The tree felling has also led to the destruction of habitats for numerous bird, insect, and animal species, some of which may be endemic or ecologically significant. This loss of biodiversity has cascading effects, disrupting food chains, migration patterns, and species reproduction cycles. The area may never recover its original ecological character, especially in the absence of a robust conservation or afforestation plan, none of which has been placed on record by Respondent No. 5.



- xi. Such large-scale felling of trees, carried out without public transparency or adequate environmental safeguards, is not merely a matter of regulatory violation but a direct affront to the environmental rule of law. The ecological functions lost through this destruction cannot be adequately compensated by cosmetic plantation drives or post-facto conditions. The damage inflicted by Respondent No. 5 is long-term, cumulative, and in many respects, irreversible.
- xii. In light of the above, the continued operation of the project by Respondent No. 5, in the face of such grave environmental harm, calls for urgent intervention by this Hon'ble Tribunal. The felling of approximately 40,000 trees, without due consideration of its ecological consequences, clearly violates the principles of precaution, sustainable development, and intergenerational equity, which form part of the constitutional environmental framework under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
- xiii. Trees are an essential part of our ecosystem. They provide oxygen, regulate climate and support biodiversity. Felling of trees when regulated by Statutes must strictly follow the procedure prescribed in such Statutes and felling should be strictly controlled by such provisions. Wherever any permission for



felling of trees is granted, the condition for reforestation should also be imposed so as to mitigate the damage as much as possible. But wherever felling of trees is not required, or felling does not follow the procedure prescribed in this Statute or is not in accordance with the Regulatory Statute or there is otherwise illegal felling of trees, punitive, prohibitive and compensatory regime must be implemented and applied so as to act as deterrent against felling of trees. The Regulatory measures may also contain provisions for imposition of fine for violation of the statutes with regard to felling of trees and also for realization of cost of timber/ wood realizable by Forest Department or any other regulatory Authority under such provisions but with regard to damage caused to the environment due to illegal felling of trees, it is the responsibility of Authority who are under an obligation to take care of the environment to issue necessary directions which includes, application of 'Polluter Pays' principle by requiring the violator to pay environmental compensation.



In this regard, relevant research articles and newspaper reporting are annexed hereto and marked as letter "H".

36. In light of the above, it is submitted that Respondent No. 5's actions in the present case must be examined in the larger context of its prior conduct and the apparent pattern of environmental violations involving forest land allocation.
37. The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change ("MoEF&CC") site-selection Notifications dated 29 January 2025 and 30 January 2025 specifically direct hazardous industries away from forested, water-scarce, or ecologically sensitive zones. These guidelines have been ignored and misrepresented by the Respondent No. 5. Copies of the MoEF&CC Notifications dated 29 January 2025 and 30 January 2025 are appended hereto and marked as letter "I".
38. The Pre-Feasibility Report falsely claims there are no eco-sensitive zones or forest areas within a 10-km radius, despite satellite and ground evidence to the contrary, amounting to material concealment which is grounds for cancellation of consent under Chapter 4, Part 13(2)(xi) of the site-selection notifications issued by the MoEF&CC dated 29 and 30 January 2025.
39. The villagers have duly petitioned authorities as evidenced from the letter dated 16 May 2025, documenting forest destruction, water contamination and unauthorised mineral extraction, yet their grievances remain unaddressed. Copies of villagers' petitions and representations are collectively annexed hereto and marked as letter "J".



40. The media reportage between March and April 2024 has highlighted these violations and alleged diversion of illicit mining proceeds to political funding, necessitating a comprehensive criminal inquiry. The applicant craves leave to rely upon copies of news articles/reportage at the time of the hearing, if necessary.
41. The acts of Respondent No. 5, including large-scale tree felling, suppression of the forest land status, misrepresentation in regulatory filings, and commencement of industrial activity without statutory clearance, constitute a flagrant breach of the principle of Sustainable Development and the Public Trust Doctrine, both of which have been firmly embedded in Indian environmental jurisprudence.
42. In *MC Mehta v. Kamal Nath*, (1997) 1 SCC 388, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that natural resources such as forests, water bodies, air and ecological systems are held by the State in trust for the benefit of the general public and future generations. These cannot be transferred or degraded for private gain. The Hon'ble Court further emphasized that any activity which has the potential to degrade or privatize a public resource without ecological justification is constitutionally impermissible. Similarly, in the *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India* series of decisions, the Hon'ble Court has reiterated that forest resources are of vital public importance, and any diversion thereof must strictly comply with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and must pass the test of ecological necessity and proportionality.



43. In the present case, the Respondent No. 5 has treated forest land and public ecological assets as private commercial property. The felling of approximately 40,000 trees, misrepresentation of critical project facts, and circumvention of statutory procedures are actions that undermine the doctrine of intergenerational equity and violate the constitutional guarantee of a clean and healthy environment under Article 21.
44. It is a settled legal position that fraud vitiates all. In *Lal Bahadur v. Union of India*, AIR 1981 SC 298, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that fraud "vitiates even the most solemn proceedings." Applying this principle, any approval or clearance obtained through deliberate misrepresentation, concealment of material facts, or procedural manipulation is consequently to be declared void ab initio.
45. The Respondent No. 6 facilitated the allotment and continued possession of forest-classified land to Respondent No. 5 despite clear statutory interdictions under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Such facilitation, coupled with Respondent No. 4's acquiescence in large-scale tree-felling and morrum extraction, underscores a deep nexus aimed at monetising public natural resources for private gain.

46. The Respondent No. 8, despite being the competent authority under the Central Ground Water (CGWA) Guidelines, has neither prosecuted nor restrained the unauthorised abstraction of 376 KLD of groundwater by Respondent No. 5. The conspicuous omission to invoke



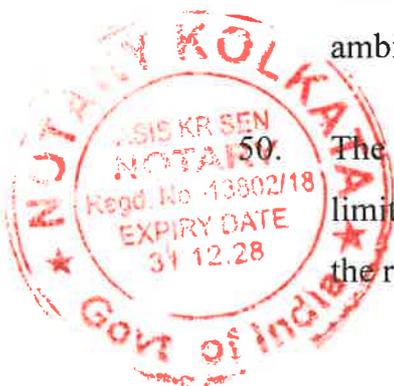
penal or remedial powers available under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 further corroborates an arrangement between the regulatory bodies and the Respondent No. 5.

47. That, viewed cumulatively, the omissions, delays and selective indulgences of the public authorities defeat the public-trust doctrine and erode citizens' fundamental right to a clean and healthy environment under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Applicant therefore reserves the right to seek an independent investigation into the role of each public functionary whose acts of commission or omission facilitated the ongoing environmental violations.

48. The aforesaid circumstances are suspicious to say the least and merit a thorough investigation conducted under the aegis of an independent authority appointed by the Hon'ble Tribunal. It is abundantly clear that the Respondent No. 5 is guilty of violating statutes and applicable environmental laws with mala-fide intention. It is also clear that Respondent No. 5 is felling trees without appropriate consent and clearance and as such this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to order the immediate closure of the entire Unit and all activities being carried out by the Respondent No. 5.

49. There is a grave threat of permanent erosion of the environment if the said unit is allowed to operate outside the ambit of the applicable laws.

The present application is being filed within the period of limitation. The authorities have failed to take any action on the representation dated 16 May 2025 made by the villagers



living in the surrounding areas. The unit of Respondent No. 5 is continuing its operations on a day-to-day basis, in violation of applicable laws and notifications and hence the cause of action is continuous.

51. The petition has been made at the earliest possible instance and that the cause of action first arose in or around 16 May 2025 when the Applicant was made aware of the representation of the same date which was issued by various villagers. Upon further inquiry and investigation, the applicant was thereafter able to ascertain the nature of illegality being committed by the Respondent No. 5 and was also made aware that the Respondent No. 5 was granted a Consent to Establish and Environmental Clearance to operate a coal tar distillation unit on Forest Land. On or about, June 2025, the applicant upon following up was made aware that the representation made by the villagers to the authorities fell in deaf ears and no response had been received in respect of the same. The applicant thereafter started collecting all evidence and upon carrying out research and inquiry came to understand the violations being committed by the Respondent No. 5 in collusion with the State Authorities to the detriment of the environment. In or around August 2025, the applicant was also made aware of the application under the Right to Information Act, 2005 made by one Debasis Swain and the response dated 07 August 2025 received with regards to the nature of the Project Land in the records of the authorities. Upon perusal of the aforesaid it was unequivocally clear that the Project Land admittedly was a forest land. Thus, the case of action



of the present Application is continuing on and from May 2025 and the present Application has been filed within the period of limitation of six months as envisaged under Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

**LIMITATION:**

52. The application raises substantial questions relating to the environment and it is filed within a period of 6 months from the date when the cause of action first arose. The cause of action is a continuous one, since Respondent No. 5 is operating its unit on a day-to-day basis.

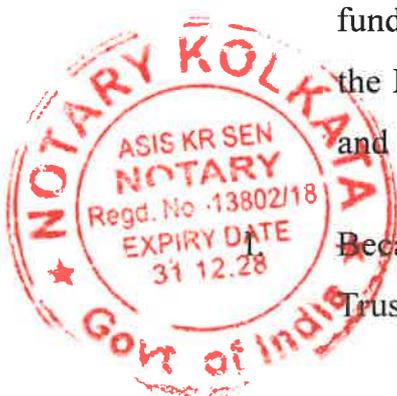
**GROUND**

- A. Because the felling of over 40,000 trees without prior forest clearance constitutes a direct breach of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, as reaffirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, thereby nullifying any leasehold or project rights granted in respect of the said land.
- B. Because the Environmental Clearance was granted based on material misrepresentation and suppression of facts, including false claims of absence of forest land and eco-sensitive areas within a 10-km radius, thus attracting revocation under *Para 8 (vi)* of the EIA Notification, 2006.
- C. Because the project activity encroaches upon forest land without diversion under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and no "Stage-I" or "Stage-II" clearance has been obtained, thus making all related activities *ex facie illegal*.



- D. Because the Pre-Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Assessment report are based on fabricated baseline data, which frustrates the very purpose of public consultation under the EIA process and violates the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent.
- E. Because coal tar distillation falls under the ‘Red Category’ of highly polluting industries, and the location of such an industry in proximity to forested and residential zones violates the MoEFCC's siting guidelines dated 29–30 January 2025, which bar such establishments near ecologically sensitive areas.
- F. Because the continuous violation of environmental norms despite public representations and media reportage suggests regulatory capture, requiring judicial oversight to safeguard environmental governance and public interest.
- G. Because the State Pollution Control Board, SEIAA, and District Administration have failed to enforce their statutory duties under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and EIA Notification, 2006, attracting vicarious liability and warranting action for dereliction of duty.
- H. Because the Respondent No. 5's actions and the authorities' inaction have cumulatively violated the petitioner's fundamental right to life under Article 21, as interpreted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to include the right to a clean and safe environment.

Because the Respondent No. 5's conduct violates the Public Trust Doctrine, whereby natural resources such as forests,



water and minerals are held by the State in trust for future generations and cannot be subjected to arbitrary exploitation for private profit.

### PRAYERS

The Applicant humbly prays for the following reliefs in view of aforementioned facts and grounds:

- I. Direct the immediate closure of the entire unit of the Respondent No. 5 over the Project Land with immediate effect and pass further consequential remedial relief or reliefs to prevent the Respondent No. 5 from perpetrating the illegality in acting contrary to the environmental laws;
- II. Restrain the Respondent No. 2, 3 and 4 from granting a Consent to Operate to the Respondent No. 5;
- III. Constitute an independent fact-finding committee to assess the ecological loss and environment compensation, and trees felled;
- IV. Direct Respondent No. 5 to deposit interim environmental compensation under Section 15 of the NGT Act, pending final adjudication;
- V. Direct the Respondent No. 6 to forthwith cancel the Lease granted to the Respondent No. 5 with immediate effect;
- VI. Direct the Respondent No. 5 to restore and reclaim the void created due to tree felling;



- VII. Carry out an independent investigation against the public authorities for their inaction in restraining the Respondent No. 5 from tree felling;
- VIII. Direct the Respondents to conduct a comprehensive biodiversity and ecological damage assessment under Rule 34 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Rules, with participation of local ecological experts;
- IX. Direct the authorities to initiate criminal proceedings against the Respondent No. 5 under Environment Protection Act 1986 and relevant criminal laws;
- X. Impose exemplary penalty and environmental compensation for grossly violating the environment norms and causing environmental damage;
- XI. Pass such other orders/directions as may be deemed fit and proper (including appropriately moulding the reliefs) in the bona fide interests of justice.
- XII. Ad-interim orders in light of the prayers above;
- XIII. For costs;
- XIV. Pass any other orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper as per the facts and circumstances of the present case.

*Kamran Hussain*  
Advocate

*Subrat Kumar Sahoo*



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

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. OF 2025/EZ**

(Under Sections 14 and 15 of The National Green Tribunal Act,  
2010)

In the matter of:

**Subrat Kumar Sahoo**

**... Applicant**

**-vs-**

**State of Odisha and Others.**

**... Respondents**

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, Subrat Kumar Sahoo, son of Late Ganapati Sahoo aged 38 years, resident of Raichhanda, P.O. – Kabatabandha, P.S. – Jenapur, District – Jajpur, Odisha, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. I am the applicant herein and as such I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.
2. That the statements contained in the paragraphs Nos. 1 to 5 hereinabove are true to the best of my knowledge and those contained in Paragraphs Nos. 6 to 28, 30, 32 to 34, 36 to 39 are based on information derived from various records which I verily believe to be true and the rest are my respectful submissions before this Hon'ble Tribunal.
3. I state that the annexures annexed to this petition are true copies and nothing material has been concealed.

*Subrat Kumar Sahoo*

**Solemnly affirmed and declared  
before me on Identification**

*ASIS KUMAR SEN*

**ASIS KUMAR SEN  
City Civil Court, Kolkata  
Notary**

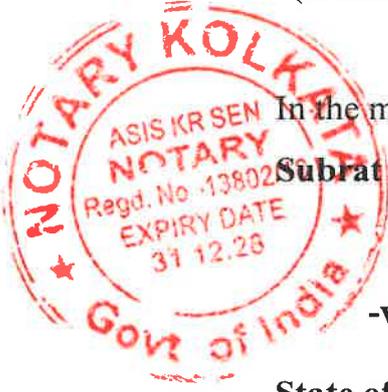
**Reg. No.-13802/13**

**DEPONENT**

*Identified by me  
Kamran Hussain  
Advocate*

47

**03 SEP 2025**



## VERIFICATION

I, Subrat Kumar Sahoo, son of Late Ganapati Sahoo aged 38 years, resident of Raichhanda, P.O. – Kabatabandha, P.S. – Jenapur, District – Jajpur, Odisha, do hereby verify and say that I am the applicant herein and I know the facts and circumstances of the case. The contents of the above original application are true and correct. No part of it is false and I have not suppressed any material facts before this Hon'ble Tribunal

I sign this Verification on this 03<sup>rd</sup> day of September 2025 at Kolkata

*Subrat Kumar Sahoo*

**VERIFICANT**





# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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No. 1331]

NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 2014/ASADHA 4, 1936

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 2014

का.आ. 1598(अ).—भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 1533(अ) तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रारूप, जिसका केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) के साथ पठित उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, जारी करने का प्रस्ताव करती है, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) की अपेक्षानुसार जनसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए, जिनके उसके द्वारा प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, प्रकाशित किया जाता है ; और सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना पर, उस तारीख से, जिसको भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियां, जिसमें यह अधिसूचना अंतर्विष्ट है, जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, साठ दिन की अवधि की समाप्ति पर या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा:-

ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति, जो प्रारूप अधिसूचना में अंतर्विष्ट प्रस्तावों पर कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव देने में हितबद्ध है, इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किए जाने के लिए, आक्षेप या सुझाव सचिव, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण भवन, सीजीओ काम्प्लेक्स, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 या ई-मेल पते: [satish.garkoti@nic.in](mailto:satish.garkoti@nic.in) पर लिखित रूप में भेज सकेगा।



### प्रारूप अधिसूचना

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में,-

- (i) मद 1(ग) में स्तंभ (2), स्तंभ (3), स्तंभ (4) और स्तंभ (5) में की प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

"1(ग)	(iii) बृहत पेयजल आपूर्ति परियोजना जैसी गैर सिंचाई परियोजनाएं ।	(iii) $\geq$ 5,000 है. जलमग्न क्षेत्र	(iii) $<$ 5,000 है. जलमग्न क्षेत्र	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी
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- (ii) ईंधन के रूप में गैर परिसंकटमय नगर पालिक ठोस अपशिष्ट पर आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से संबंधित मद 1(घ) में स्तंभ (3) और स्तंभ (4) में की प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

(i) स्तंभ (3).-

" $\geq$  15 मे.वा."

(ii) स्तंभ (4).-

" $<$  15 मे.वा."

[फा. सं. जे- 11013/12/2013-आईए.II(1)(भाग)]

अजय त्यागी, संयुक्त सचिव

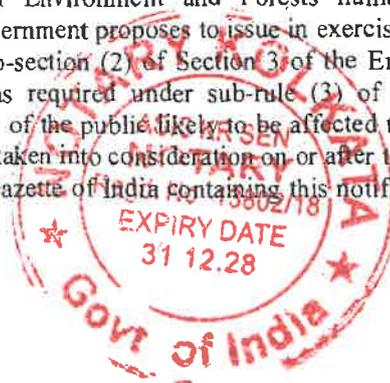
टिप्पण : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात् का.आ. 1737(अ), तारीख 11 अक्टूबर, 2007, का.आ. 3067(अ), तारीख 1 दिसंबर, 2009, का.आ. 695(अ), तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 2011, का.आ. 2896 (अ), तारीख 13 दिसंबर, 2012, का.आ. 674(अ), तारीख 13 मार्च, 2013, का.आ. 2559(अ), तारीख 22 अगस्त, 2013, का.आ. 2731(अ), तारीख 9 सितंबर, 2013, का.आ. 562(अ); तारीख 26 फरवरी, 2014 और का.आ. 637(अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2014 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए ।

### MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th June, 2014

**S.O. 1598(E).**—The following draft of the notification, further to amend the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.1533(E) dated the 14th September, 2006 which the Central Government proposes to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1), read with clause (v) of Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) is hereby published, as required under sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft notification shall be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the Public;



Any person interested in making any objections or suggestions on the proposals contained in the draft notification may forward the same in writing, for consideration of the Central Government within the period so specified to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003, or at e-mail address:- satish.garkoti@nic.in.

### Draft Notification

In the said notification, in the Schedule.-

(i) in item 1(c), after the entries in columns (2), (3), (4) and (5), the following inserted, namely:-

1(c)	“(iii) Non-Irrigation projects such as large drinking water supply projects.	(iii) $\geq$ 5,000 ha submergence area	(iii) $<$ 5,000 ha submergence of area	General Condition shall apply.”;
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(ii) in, item 1(d), for the entries in column (3) and column (4), relating to thermal power plants based on non-hazardous municipal solid waste as fuel, the following entries shall be substituted, namely.-

(i) In column(3).-  
“ $\geq$  15MW”

(ii) In column(4).-  
“ $<$  15MW”

[F. No. J-11013/12/2013-IA-II (1) (part)]

AJAY TYAGI, Jt. Secy.

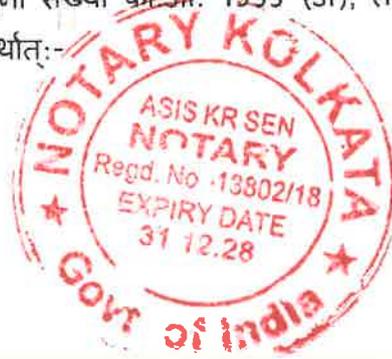
**Note:** The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide notification number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and amended vide S.O.1737(E) dated the 11th October, 2007, S.O. 3067(E) dated the 1st December, 2009, S.O.695(E) dated the 4th April, 2011, S.O.2896(E) dated the 13th December, 2012, S.O.674(E) dated the 13th March, 2013, S.O.2559(E) dated the 22nd August, 2013, S.O. 2731(E) dated the 9th September, 2013, S.O. 562(E) dated the 26th February, 2014 and S.O.637(E) dated the 28th February, 2014.

### अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 2014

का.आ. 1599(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (4) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) और उप-धारा (2) के खंड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त नियमों के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के खंड (क) के अधीन सूचना की अपेक्षा से अभिमुक्ति देने के पश्चात्, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:-

I. उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में,-



(i) मद 1(ग) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात्:-

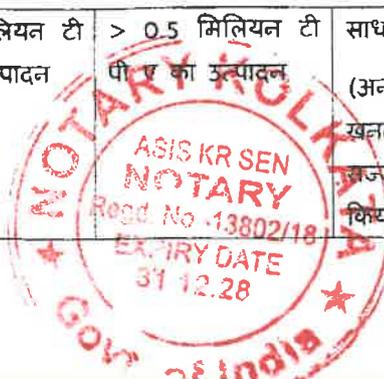
"1(ग)	(i) नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं (ii) सिंचाई परियोजनाएं	(i) $\geq 50$ मे.वा. जल विद्युत उत्पादन (ii) $\geq 10,000$ हे० खेती योग्य प्रभावित क्षेत्र	(i) $< 50 \geq 25$ मे.वा. जल विद्युत उत्पादन (ii) $< 10,000$ हे० $> 2000$ हे० खेती योग्य प्रभावित क्षेत्र	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी टिप्पण :- एक से अधिक राज्य में आने वाली प्रवर्ग 'ख' नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन केन्द्रीय सरकार स्तर पर किया जाएगा।";
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(ii) मद 1(घ) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात्:-

"1(घ)	तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र	$\geq 500$ मे.वा. (कोयला/लिग्नाइट/नेपथा और गैस आधारित);  $\geq 50$ मे.वा. (जैव द्रव्यमान के सिवाय सभी अन्य ईंधन)।  $\geq 20$ मे.वा. (जिसमें गैरपरिसंकटमय नगरपालिक ठोस अपशिष्ट का ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग होता है)।	$\geq 50$ मे.वा. से $< 500$ मे.वा. (कोयला/लिग्नाइट/नेपथा और गैस आधारित)  $< 50$ मे.वा. और $\geq 5$ मे.वा. (जैव द्रव्यमान और गैरपरिसंकटमय नगरपालिक ठोस अपशिष्ट के सिवाय सभी अन्य ईंधन)।  $< 20$ मे.वा. $> 15$ मे.वा. (जिसमें गैरपरिसंकटमय नगरपालिक ठोस अपशिष्ट का ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग होता है)।  $\geq 15$ मे.वा. जैव द्रव्यमान पर आधारित संयंत्र	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी टिप्पण :- (i) जैव द्रव्यमान या गैरपरिसंकटमय नगरपालिक ठोस अपशिष्ट जिसमें कोयला, लिग्नाइट/पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद जैसे सहायक ईंधन का उपयोग होता है, पर आधारित 15 मे.वा. तक के तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों को छूट प्राप्त है।  (ii) किसी सहायक ईंधन के बगैर अपशिष्ट ताप बायलरों का उपयोग करने वाले तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र छूट प्राप्त हैं।";
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(iii) मद 2(ख) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"2(ख)	खनिज सज्जीकरण	$\geq 0.5$ मिलियन टी पी ए का उत्पादन	$> 0.5$ मिलियन टी पी ए का उत्पादन	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी (अनापत्ति प्रदान करने के लिए खनिज प्रस्ताव का खनिज सज्जीकरण के साथ मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा)।";
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(iv) मद 4(ख) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात्:-

"4(ख)	(i) कोक भट्टी संयंत्र	$\geq 2,50,000$ टन/प्रतिवर्ष	< 2,50,000 और $\geq 2,50,000$ टन/प्रतिवर्ष	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी।";
	(ii) कोलतार इकाईयां	प्रसंस्करण	सभी परियोजनाएं	

(v) मद 4(घ) के स्तंभ (3) में की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

"उत्पादन क्षमता  $\geq 300$  यदि कोई इकाई अधिसूचित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र/संपदा के बाहर अवस्थित है।";

(vi) मद 4(च) के स्तंभ (2) में, की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

"त्वचा/खाल प्रसंस्करण जिसके अंतर्गत चर्म शोधन उद्योग भी है।";

(vii) मद 5(क) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"5(क)	रासायनिक उर्वरक	रासायनिक उर्वरकों के दानों के सिवाय सभी परियोजनाएं जिसके अंतर्गत $H_2SO_4$ उत्पादन के साथ सभी एकल सुपर फोस्फेट परियोजनाएं भी हैं।	$H_2SO_4$ उत्पादन और रासायनिक दानों के बगैर सभी एकल सुपर फोस्फेट परियोजनाएं	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी सुपर फॉस्फेट पाउडर के दाने बनाने को छूट दी गई है।";
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(viii) मद 5(ड) में :-

(क) स्तंभ (2) में की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

"पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद और पेट्रो रसायन आधारित कार्बन ब्लैक तथा इलेक्ट्रोड ग्रेड ग्रेफाइट के उत्पादन का प्रसंस्करण (भंजन से भिन्न अन्य प्रसंस्करण तथा सुधार और जो परिसरों के भीतर समाविष्ट नहीं है)।";

(ख) स्तंभ (5) में की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

"साधारण और विनिर्दिष्ट शर्त लागू होगी।

टिप्पण—बहुलक दानों से उत्पादों के विनिर्माण को छूट प्राप्त होगी।";

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(ix) मद 5(च) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"5(च)	संश्लिष्ट कार्बनिक रसायन उद्योग (रंजक और रंजक मध्यक ; थोक ओषधि और ओषधि विनिर्मितियों को छोड़कर मध्यक ; संश्लिष्ट रबर मूल कार्बनिक रसायन और अन्य संश्लिष्ट कार्बनिक रसायन मध्यक)	स्तंभ (5) में यथापरिभाषित इकाइयों के अधिसूचित क्षेत्र/संपदा के बाहर अवस्थित ।	(i) अधिसूचित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र/संपदा के बाहर अवस्थित । (ii) स्तंभ (5) में यथापरिभाषित लघु इकाइयां ।	साधारण और विनिर्दिष्ट शर्त लागू होगी लघु इकाइयां : < 25m <sup>3</sup> /दिन जल खपत, < 25टीपीडी ईंधन खपत के साथ और जो परिसंकटमय रसायन का प्रबंधन, भंडारण और आयात नियम, 1989 के अनुसार एमएएच इकाइयों के प्रवर्ग में नहीं आती हैं ।";
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(x) मद 5(छ) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"5(छ)	आसवनी	(i) सभी शीरा आधारित आसवनी । (ii) गैर शीरा आधारित आसवनी $\geq$ 60 कि.ली.दैनिक	गैर शीरा आधारित आसवनी- < 60 कि.ली.दैनिक	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी ।";
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(xi) मद 5(झ) और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"5(झ)	लुग्दी और कागज उद्योग	लुग्दी विनिर्माण तथा अपशिष्ट कागज से विनिर्माण के सिवाय लुग्दी तथा कागज विनिर्माण उद्योग ।	अपशिष्ट कागज से लुग्दी विनिर्माण तथा अपशिष्ट कागज लुग्दी और अन्य तैयार लुग्दी से कागज विनिर्माण ।	साधारण शर्त लागू होगी टिप्पण : रंजन, विरंजन और रंगाई के बगैर अपशिष्ट कागज लुग्दी और तैयार लुग्दी से कागज विनिर्माण को छूट प्राप्त है ।";
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II. अनुसूची के पश्चात्, साधारण शर्त से संबंधित टिप्पण में निम्नलिखित साधारण शर्त रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

"साधारण शर्त (सा.श.) :

प्रवर्ग 'ख' विनिर्दिष्ट किसी परियोजना या क्रियाकलाप का केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रवर्ग 'क' के रूप में मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा, यदि वह पूर्ण रूप से या आंशिक रूप से : (i) वन्य जीव संरक्षण



अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) के अधीन संरक्षित क्षेत्रों की ; (ii) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर पहचान किए गए गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों की ; (iii) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन यथाअधिसूचित पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की और (iv) अंतर राज्यिक सीमाओं और अंतराष्ट्रीय सीमाओं से पांच किलोमीटर की सीमाओं के भीतर अवस्थित है ;

परंतु 1(ग) में विनिर्दिष्ट नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं, मद 1(घ) में विनिर्दिष्ट तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र, मद 7(ग) विनिर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक संपदा/पार्क/क्षेत्र/निर्यात प्रसंस्करण जोन, विशेष आर्थिक जोन, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क, चमड़ा परिसर और मद 7(घ) में विनिर्दिष्ट सामान्य परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उपचार, भंडारण और निपटान सुविधाओं का मूल्यांकन केन्द्रीय स्तर पर किया जाएगा यदि वह 10 किलोमीटर के भीतर अवस्थित है ।

परंतु यह और कि उपरोक्त मद (i), मद (ii) और मद (iii) में वर्णित क्षेत्रों की, यथास्थिति, पांच किलोमीटर या दस किलोमीटर के भीतर कोई क्रियाकलाप न होने की दशा में अंतर राज्यिक सीमाओं की, यथास्थिति, पांच किलोमीटर या दस किलोमीटर की दूरी से संबंधित अपेक्षा को क्रमशः सामान्य सीमाओं वाले राज्यों या संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की बीच करार द्वारा कम या पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त किया जा सकता है ।”

[फा. सं. जे- 11013/12/2013-आईए.II(1)(भाग)]

अजय त्यागी, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात् का.आ. 1737(अ), तारीख 11 अक्टूबर, 2007, का.आ. 3067(अ), तारीख 1 दिसंबर, 2009, का.आ. 695(अ), तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 2011, का.आ. 2896 (अ), तारीख 13 दिसंबर, 2012, का.आ. 674(अ), तारीख 13 मार्च, 2013, का.आ. 2559(अ), तारीख 22 अगस्त, 2013, का.आ. 2731(अ), तारीख 9 सितंबर, 2013, का.आ. 562(अ), तारीख 26 फरवरी, 2014 और का.आ. 637(अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2014 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए ।

## NOTIFICATION

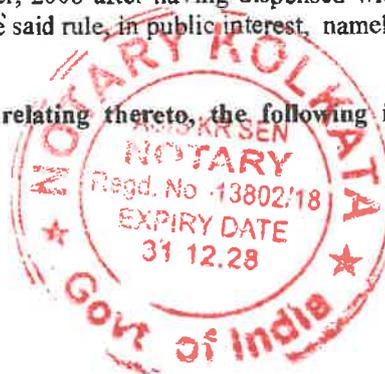
New Delhi, the 25th June, 2014

**S.O. 1599(E).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) and clause (v) of Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986(29 of 1986) read with sub-rule(4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.1533(E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 after having dispensed with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the said rule, in public interest, namely:-

**I. In the said notification, in the Schedule,-**

- (i) for item 1(c) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

2589 GE/14-3



"1(c)	(i) River Valley projects	(i) $\geq 50$ MW hydroelectric power generation;	(i) $\leq 50$ MW $\geq 25$ hydroelectric power generation;	General condition shall apply. Note:- Category 'B' river valley projects falling in more than one state shall be appraised at the central Government Level.";
	(ii) Irrigation projects	(ii) $\geq 10,000$ ha. of culturable command area.	(ii) $< 10,000$ ha. $> 2000$ ha. of culturable command area.	

(ii) for item 1(d) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"1(d)	Thermal Power Plants	$\geq 500$ MW (coal/lignite/naphtha and gas based);	$\geq 50$ MW to $< 500$ MW (coal/lignite/ naphtha and gas based);	General condition shall apply  Note:- (i) Thermal Power plants up to 15 MW based on biomass or non hazardous municipal solid waste using auxiliary fuel such as coal, lignite/ petroleum products upto 15% are exempt.  (ii) Thermal power plants using waste heat boilers without any auxiliary fuel are exempt.";
		$\geq 50$ MW (all other fuels except biomass).	$< 50$ MW and $\geq 50$ MW (all other fuels except biomass and municipal solid non hazardous waste).	
		$\geq 20$ MW (using municipal solid non hazardous waste, as fuel).	$< 20$ MW $> 15$ MW (using municipal solid non hazardous waste, as fuel).	
			$\geq 15$ MW plants based on biomass fuel.	

(iii) for item 2(b) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"2 (b)	Mineral beneficiation	$\geq 0.5$ million TPA throughput	$< 0.5$ million TPA throughput	General condition shall apply (Mining proposal with mineral beneficiation shall be appraised together for grant of clearance).";
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(iv) for Item 4(b) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"4(b)	(i) Coke oven plants	$\geq 2,50,000$ tonnes/annum	$< 2,50,000$ and $\geq 25,000$ tonnes/annum	General condition shall apply.";
	(ii) Coaltar processing units		All projects	

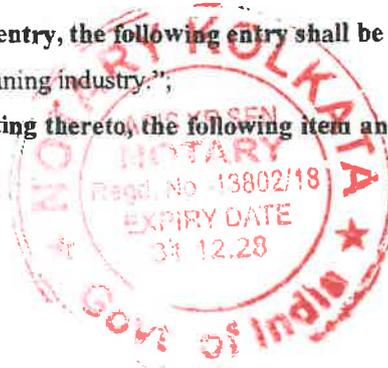
(v) in item 4(d), in column (3), for the entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

" $\geq 300$  TPD production capacity if a unit located outside the notified industrial area/ estate.";

(vi) in item 4(f), in column (2), for the entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"Skin/hide processing including tanning industry.";

(vii) for item 5(a) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-



"5(a)	Chemical fertilizers	All projects including all single super phosphate with H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> production except granulation of chemical fertilizers.	All Single Super Phosphate without H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> production and granulation of chemical fertilizers.	General condition shall apply. Granulation of single super phosphate powder is exempt."
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(viii) in item 5(e):-

(a) in column (2), for the entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"Petroleum products and petrochemical based processing such as production of carbon black and electrode grade graphite (processes other than cracking and reformation and not covered under the complexes).";

(b) in column (5), for the entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"General as well as specific condition shall apply.

Note- Manufacturing of products from polymer granules is exempt."

(ix) for item 5(f) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"5(f)	Synthetic organic chemicals industry (dyes and dye intermediates; bulk drugs and intermediates excluding drug formulations; synthetic rubbers; basic organic chemicals, other synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates)	Located outside the notified industrial area/ estate except small units as defined in column (5).	(i) Located in a notified industrial area/ estate.  (ii) Small units as defined in column (5).	General as well as specific condition shall apply.  Small units: with water consumption <25m <sup>3</sup> /day, fuel consumption <25TPD and not covered in the category of MAH units as per the Management, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989."
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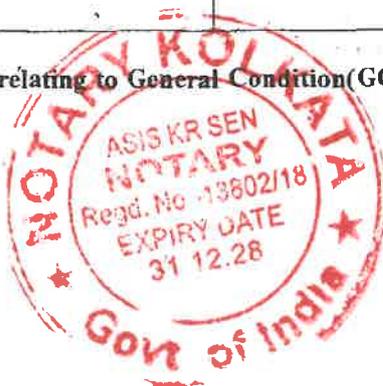
(x) for item 5(g) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"5(g)	Distilleries	(i) All Molasses based distilleries (ii) Non-molasses based distilleries ≥ 60KLD	Non-molasses based distilleries - <60 KLD	General condition shall apply."
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(xi) for item 5(i) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"5(i)	Pulp and paper industry	Pulp manufacturing and Pulp and Paper manufacturing industry except from waste paper.	Pulp manufacturing from waste paper and paper manufacturing from waste paper pulp and other ready pulp.	General condition shall apply Note: Paper manufacturing from waste paper pulp and ready pulp without deinking, bleaching and colouring is exempt."
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II. After the Schedule, in the Note relating to General Condition(GC), the following General Condition shall be substituted, namely:-  
General Condition(GC):



Any project or activity specified in category 'B' will be appraised at the Central level as Category 'A', if located in whole or in part within 5 km. from the boundary of : (i) Protected areas notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972); (ii) Critically polluted areas as identified by the Central Pollution Control Board constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) from time to time; (iii) Eco-sensitive areas as notified under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and (iv) inter-State boundaries and international boundaries; provided that for River Valley Projects specified in item 1(c), Thermal Power Plants specified in item 1(d), Industrial estates/parks/complexes/areas, export processing zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), biotech parks, leather complexes specified in item 7(c) and common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) specified in item 7(d), the appraisal shall be made at Central level even if located within 10km.

Provided further that the requirement regarding distance of 5 km or 10 km, as the case may be, of the inter-State boundaries can be reduced or completely done away with by an agreement between the respective States or the Union Territories sharing the common boundary in case the activity does not fall within 5km or 10 km, as the case may be of the areas mentioned at item (i), (ii) and (iii) above."

[F. No. J-11013/12/2013-IA-II (1) (part)]

AJAY TYAGI, Jt. Secy.

**Note:** The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide notification number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and amended vide S.O. 1737(E) dated the 11th October, 2007, S.O. 3067(E) dated the 1st December, 2009, S.O. 695(E) dated the 4th April, 2011, S.O. 2896(E) dated the 13th December, 2012, S.O. 674(E) dated the 13th March, 2013, S.O. 2559(E) dated the 22nd August, 2013, S.O. 2731(E) dated the 9th September, 2013, S.O. 562(E) dated the 26th February, 2014 and S.O. 637(E) dated the 28th February, 2014.



## Basic Information

## 1. Category of the Project/Activity

- 1.1. Whether multiple items (Components) as per the notification involved in the proposal? No
- 1.1.1. Item No. as per schedule to EIA Notification, 2006 4(b)(ii) Coal tar processing units NA
- Capacity 100000 TPA
2. Whether project/activity attracts the General Condition specified in the Schedule of EIA Notification? No
3. Category of the Project as per EIA Notification, 2006 B1
- 3.1. Whether proposal is required to be appraised at Central level? No
4. Whether Proposal has interlinked / interdependent projects or activities? No
- 4.1. Reason thereof Raw Materials will be sourced from open market.
5. Whether any Forest Land involved in the project or part thereof No
6. Whether NBWL recommendation is required? No

## Project Details

## 7. Details of CTE

- 7.1. Whether consent under Air & Water Act has been obtained from SPCB / UTPCC? No
- 7.1.1. Reason thereof Greenfield
8. Whether the project/activity located in Notified Industrial Area? Yes
- 8.1. Type of Industrial Area Industrial estates
- 8.2. Name of the Notified Industrial Area Kalinganagar Industrial Estate
- 8.3. Year of notification of the Industrial area After 14th September 2006
- 8.4. Copy of Notification of Industrial area Annexure A.pdf
- 8.5. Whether Prior Environmental Clearance available for Notified Industrial Area? No
- 8.5.1. Reason thereof Details Not Available

9. Whether the project/activity located in CRZ or ICRZ area? No

10. Whether the project proposed to be located in Territorial waters (Off-shore)

11. Whether project/activity attracts the Specific Condition specified in the Schedule of EIA Notification? No

12. Whether project/activity located in the Eco-sensitive Zone notified/proposed to be notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986? No



## Product Details

Name of Product	Product / By Product	Quantity / Capacity	Unit	Mode of Transport / Transmission	Remarks
Light Creosote Oil, Light Oil, Napthaelene, Coal Tar Wash Oil, Carbon Black Feed Stock, Binder Pitch & Impregnated Pitch, Mesocarbon Microbeads, Tar Oil	Product	111700	Tons per Annum (TPA)	Road	

14. Whether any other Environmental Sensitive area exists within 10 Km from the project/activity boundary? No

Note : Others, interalia, includes areas protected under international conventions/ Area important or sensitive ecological reasons/ Sensitive species of flora or fauna/ Inland or coastal/Tourist places/ Defence installations / Densely populated areas/ Areas containing important, high quality, or scarce resources/ Areas susceptible to natural Hazards

15. Status of collection of baseline data Already collected

Period of baseline data collection

15.1. From 01/03/2022

15.2. To 30/05/2022

16. Seasons of collection Pre-monsoon

17. Number of Monitoring locations for

17.1. Meteorology (Nos.) 1

17.2. Ambient Air Quality (Nos.) 10

17.3. Surface Water Quality (Nos.) 8

17.4. Ground Water Quality (Nos.) 8

17.5. Ground water level (Nos.) 8

17.6. Noise Level (Nos.) 8

17.7. Soil Quality (Nos.) 7

17.8. Summary on the baseline situation Brief summary on the proposed baseline collection.pdf

17.9. Map showing the monitoring locations Maps pdf- march may.pdf

#### Consultant Details

19. Whether QCI/NABET Accredited EIA Consultant engaged? Yes

19.1. Accreditation No. / Organization Id ORG000908

19.2. Name of the EIA Consultant Organization Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.

19.3. Address Plot No.-108, District Center, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Khurda -751016

19.4. Mobile No. 9338770319

19.5. E-mail Id p\_kumar\_ranjan@vcspl.org

19.6. Category of Accreditation (Eligible for Category A / Eligible for Category B) A

19.7. Sector(s) of Accreditation 1,2,4,5,7,8,9,11,31,32,32 A,36,37,38,39,2,21,22

19.8. Validity of Accreditation 2024-12-16





**STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY, ODISHA**  
 SRF-2/1, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar-751022, Tel: 0674-3510075, Email: seiaaodisha@gmail.com  
*A statutory body constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986*

File No. SIA/OR/IND2/406839/2022

Dated <sup>th</sup> 28 April, 2023.  
 Bhubaneswar

To

Mr. Shubham Gupta (Director)  
 M/s. VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd.  
 49, Govt. Industrial Estate, Kalpi Road, Kanpur,  
 Dist-Kanpur Nagar, State-Uttar Pradesh

**Subject: Proposal for grant of Term of Reference (ToR) for 1,00,000 TPA green field Coal Tar Distillation Plant at Kalinganagar Industrial Area, Village-Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tehsil-Danagadi, District-Jajpur by M/s VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited and the applicant is Mr. Shubham Gupta (Director)-Reg.**

The project proponent Mr. Shubham Gupta (Director) of M/s. VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd. has submitted an application for EC to SEIAA, Odisha through the Parivesh portal of MOEF&CC, GOI vide online application no. SIA/OR/IND2/406839/2022 dated 30.12.2022 for grant of Term of Reference (ToR) for 1,00,000 TPA green field Coal Tar Distillation Plant at Kalinganagar Industrial Area, Village-Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tehsil-Danagadi, District-Jajpur by M/s VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited.

**2. Proposal in brief:**

Proposal No.	SIA/OR/IND2/406839/2022
File No.	406839/19-IND2/01-2023
Project Type	Fresh ToR
Category	B1
Project/Activity including Schedule No.	4(b) ii - Coal tar processing units
Name of the Project	Proposal for grant of ToR 1,00,000 TPA green field Coal Tar Distillation Plant at Kalinganagar Industrial Area, Village-Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tehsil-Danagadi, District-Jajpur by M/s VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited
Name of the company/Organization	Applicant: M/s VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited; Mr Shubham Gupta
Location of Project	Village -Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tehsil - Danagadi, District - Jajpur,
ToR Date	N/A
Name of Consultant	M/s. Visiontech Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.





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3. **Project details:** The highlights of the project, as ascertained from the application and as revealed from the proceedings/ discussions held during the meetings of SEAC/SELAA, are given as under:
- (i) This is a proposal of M/s VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd for consideration of ToR for proposed 1,00,000 TPA green field Coal Tar Distillation Plant located at Village - Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tehsil - Danagadi, District - Jajpur filed by Sri Shubham Gupta.
  - (ii) **Category:** As per EIA Notifications 2006, the proposed plant falls under category "B" schedule of 4 (b)- "Coal Tar Processing Units".
  - (iii) **Project details:** This is a proposed Greenfield project for Coal Tar Distillation Plant of processing capacity 1,00,000 TPA at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. The plant will also be equipped with most efficient auxiliary sub systems, material handling facilities and pollution control equipment. The land area for the proposed plant 22 Acre has been allotted by IDCO and is non-forest. Also, the proposed site is in a notified industrial area.
  - (iv) Land allotted by IDCO vide letter no. IDCO:HO:P&A:LAE:8229/2021\_22782 dtd. 06.09.2022.
  - (v) No alternate sites considered as the proposed land as it comes under Kalinga Nagar Industrial notified area (Jakhapura & Kachharigaon village) vide The Odisha Gazette No. 458 Cuttack, Monday, March 03, 2014, Industrial department Notification 24th February 2014, letter no 962-XIX-HI-22/2014-I.
  - (vi) **Location and Connectivity:** The geo coordinates of the plant area are 20°55'50.10"N & 86° 2'56.32"E, 20°55'42.32"N & 86° 3'1.98"E, 20°55'37.30"N & 86° 2'53.00"E, 20°55'45.56"N & 86° 2'47.25"E. The project site is situated at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. The topography of the plant area is flat with minor undulations. The site is well connected with Industrial Corridor Road of Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex (adjacent to Project boundary), which in turn is connected to the NH 200 (4.01 km, SW). The Jakhapura Junction (2.05 km In Southeast) connects the site to the Jamshedpur- Vishakhapatnam Railway line. The airport closest to the proposed site is the Biju Patnaik Airport (78.75 km in SW) in Bhubaneswar. Kalinganagar is located at 120 km from Paradeep port and 160 km from Dhamra port which are well connected through road and rail.
  - (vii) There is no National Parks, Wildlife sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves within 10 Km from the proposed site. However, Dangadi Protective Forest is present at 4.29 km. NNE. Brahmani River (4.63 km, South), Ganda Nala (3.43 km, East) and a Seasonal Nala (0.05 km, West).



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(viii) Land use:

**Table: Land use break up**

Sl. No.	Description of Area	Acre (Ac.)	Hectare (Ha.)	Area Percentage (%)
a)	Security Office, Reception & Material Inward/outward Area	0.5	0.20	2
b)	Office Building, Dormitory, Canteen & Parking	1.7	0.69	8
c)	Weighbridge	0.1	0.04	0
d)	Air Compressor & Nitrogen Room	0.2	0.08	1
e)	Cooling Tower	0.2	0.08	1
f)	Fire Hydrant System, Process Water	0.2	0.08	1
g)	Steam Boiler	0.5	0.20	2
h)	Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)	0.9	0.36	4
i)	Pitch Reforming, Zero QI Warehouse	1.5	0.61	7
j)	Refined Naphthalene Warehouse	0.5	0.20	2
k)	NSF Area	0.4	0.16	2
l)	Coal Tar Distillation Area	1.2	0.49	5
m)	Intermediate Tank Farm Area	0.6	0.24	3
n)	Raw Material & Product Tank Farm Area	1.4	0.57	6
o)	Light Oil Tank Farm Area	0.3	0.12	1
p)	Electrical Substation	0.3	0.12	1
q)	Store Room & Workshop	0.1	0.04	0
r)	Loading Area	0.4	0.16	2
s)	Subtotal Built up Area	11	4.45	50
t)	Scrap Yard Area	0.2	0.08	1
u)	Tanker Yard Area	0.6	0.24	3
v)	Road Area	2.1	0.85	10
w)	Drain Area	0.5	0.20	2
x)	Water Reservoir, Rainwater Harvesting & SRTS	0.3	0.12	1
	Subtotal Open Area	3.7	1.50	17
y)	Green Belt Area	2.3	2.95	33
	Subtotal Green Belt Area	2.3	2.95	33





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Total Area	22	8.90	100
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- (ix) Water requirement: The total water requirement for the proposed plant will be 376 KLD sourced from Department of Water Resources (IDCO Supply).
- (x) STP/ETP: The domestic wastewater will be treated in STP. A total of 12.80 KLD will be sent to the Sewage Treatment Plant of 20 KLD Capacity. Treated water will be recycled and reused. The STP will run by the MBBR technology. The Process wastewater will be treated in Effluent Treatment Plant (60 KLD).
- (xi) Wastewater generation:

**Table: Details of Wastewater**

S. No.	Description	Wastewater generation in KLD	Remarks
a)	Process	3	The water will be treated in ETP (60 KLD) and be reused in Processing.
b)	WTP Backwash	10	
c)	Floor washing wastewater	11	
d)	Boiler blow down	3	
e)	Cooling Tower blow down	29	
f)	Domestic wastewater	12.8	The water will be treated in STP (20 KLD) and be reused for Greenbelt.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68.8</b>	

- (xii) Power requirement: The power requirement for the proposed project is 2.138 MW sourced from TPCODL.
- (xiii) Fuel requirement: Natural gas 560 Metric Million British Thermal Unit per day (MMBTU/D) is required and will be sourced from BPCL (Bhubaneswar) and will be transported via Pipeline.
- (xiv) Greenbelt: The total green belt area shall be 33% of the total area. A comprehensive greenbelt/ plantation program will be undertaken in and around the project. The species selection will depend upon the crown shape, surface of bark and leaves, flower, color, the capacity of growth in the wide variations of ecological conditions etc.
- (xv) Rainwater harvesting:

Particulars	Area (To be filled)	Avg. Rain fall (mm/annu m)	Runoff Coefficient	Avg. Water	Loss in Evaporatio n from Storage Tank (m <sup>3</sup> )
				collected	





**STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY, ODISHA**

SRF-2/1, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar-751022, Tel: 0674-3510075, Email: seiaaodisha@gmail.com

A statutory body constituted by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986)

	(Aer es)	(Sqm)			(m <sup>3</sup> /annu m)	
Roof Top of building/Sh ed/	6	24,276	1.56	0.85	32190	
Road/Pave d area	2.2	8901.2		0.65	9014.82	
Open Land (Drain area, Tanker Yard area, Scrap Yard area)	1.8	7282.8		0.20	2269.46	
Green Belt	7.3	29131. 2		0.15	6808.39	
Reservoir (Rain water Harvesting , SRTS)	0.3	1213.8		1	1891.22	2658.22 (about 5% loss)
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>70805</b>	-	-	<b>52,173.8 9</b>	

(xvi) Greenbelt:

Particulars	Area (To be filled)		Avg. Rain fall (mm/annum)	Runoff Coefficient	Avg. Water collected (m <sup>3</sup> /annu m)	Loss in Evaporation from Storage Tank (m <sup>3</sup> )
	(Acre s)	(Sqm)				
Roof Top of buildin g/Shed/	6	24,276	1.56	0.85	32190	
Road/P aved area	2.2	8901.2		0.65	9014.82	



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<b>Total</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>70805</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,173.89</b>	

- (xv) Manpower: It is estimated that the manpower requirement for the proposed plant will be about 600 during the construction phase of the plant and 167 during operation phase of the plant.
- (xviii) Project cost: The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 203.72 Crores. Total capital cost for environmental pollution control measures Rs. 14.20 Crores. Recurring cost per annum for environment pollution control measures Rs. 2.165 Crores.
- (xix) The Environment consultant M/s Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd, Bhubaneswar along with the proponent made a presentation on the proposal before the Committee
- The proposal was placed in the SEAC meeting held on 14.02.2023 and the SEAC prescribed below mentioned specific ToRs in addition to standard ToRs for conducting detailed EIA study.
  - The matter was examined in the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha in its 113<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 04.04.2023 and the Authority decided that ToR (both standard and Specific) be issued for undertaking detailed EIA study as recommended by SEAC.
  - Terms of Reference (ToR) is granted under the provisions of EIA Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E) dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, as amended from time to time for 1,00,000 TPA green field Coal Tar Distillation Plant at Kalinganagar Industrial Area, Village-Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tehsil-Danagadi, District-Jajpur by M/s VCI Chemical





**Industries Private Limited for EIA studies with the specific conditions mentioned below along with standard conditions (attached in annexure-I) along with Public Hearing.**

**Specific Conditions**

- i) The project proponent shall conduct public hearing for the project.
- ii) Detailed specification of ETP to be used including confirmation of chemical analysis of treated waste water from ETP and "zero discharge" SOP.
- iii) Detailed proposal for management of Hazardous waste generated.
- iv) Land schedule along with kissam plot wise in tabular form.
- v) Chemical Analysis of Waste water and ensure zero liquid discharge from the premises. Water balance with ZLD proposal to be submitted.
- vi) Mitigation measures to be undertaken to arrest pollutants going to air including composition / chemical analysis of process loss effluents and emissions to be found out and technology driven mitigation measures to be submitted.
- vii) Occupational health study in the area including adoption of ISO 14001 and OHSAS to be submitted.
- viii) Measures to be taken to control odour problem.
- ix) To submit STP and it's capacity including the water balance (both monsoon and non-monsoon) and disposal of excess treated waste water, quantity, mechanism and SOP.
- x) To indicate details of bore well, tube well and Pond/ or water bodies physically present within 2-5 kms of the proposed project and the habitation within 5 kms.
- xi) SOP for periodical testing of the water/ tube Wells, bore well and Ponds / water bodies w.r.t Cyanide, phenolic compounds (Phenol), ammonia and health hazardous substances Etc. w.r.t BIS for drinking water suitability.
- xii) To make provision of concrete Garland drain around the boundary of the project to collect surface runoff/ storm water/ or any mix of treated waste water from ETP, collection of the same in an impervious concrete Pond with matting to arrest any leached and recycling of the same in ETP.
- xiii) To have technological provision in ETP so that have treated liquid outlet discharge having Cyanide, Phenol or ammonia contain etc. and continuous chemical analysis of the same.
- xiv) To have provision of concrete Pit of appropriate dimension with matting to put ETP sludge and SOP for suitable disposal of the same after due chemical analysis.
- xv) To undertake traffic density study by domain expert at the intersection of the incoming vehicles/ outgoing vehicles of the proposed project with NH 200 which is located at about 200 mtr from the project side.
- xvi) To undertake socio- economic study of the locality through the domain expert.
- xvii) Sulphur content in coal tar and sulphur mass balance in the whole process.
- xviii) Detail report on phenol content, cyanide content and hydrocarbon content present in air, oil and water.





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(Protection) Act, 1986

- xix) Details of Hydrocarbon loss during the manufacturing process.
- xx) Power consumption requirement including renewable energy details.
- xxi) A box diagram for material balance with flow chart.
- xxii) Occupational exposure hazard management details.

Yours Faithfully,

Member Secretary

Copy to

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment & Climate Change Dept., Government of Odisha for information.
2. Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-8, Bhubaneswar for information.
3. Member Secretary, SEAC, Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-VIII, Bhubaneswar for information.
4. Deputy D.G.Forest., Integrated Regional Office (IRO), Ministry of Environment & Forests, A-31, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar for information.
5. Director of Mines, Govt. of Odisha
6. Collector & DM, Jajpur/ DFO, Cutack/ Sub Collector, Jajpur, Bhubaneswar, Danagadi for information and necessary action.
7. Guard file for record/Website/Parivesh Portal.

*Handwritten initials*

Member Secretary



**ANNEXURE-I**

**STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONDUCTING ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR PROPOSED 1,00,000 TPA GREEN FIELD COAL TAR DISTILLATION PLANT OF VCI CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD OVER AN AREA 22.00 ACRES AT VILLAGE – JAKHAPURA & KACHHARIGAON, TEHSIL - DANAGADI, DISTRICT - JAJPUR OF SRI SHUBHAM GUPTA – TOR**

- 1) **Executive Summary**
- 2) **Introduction**
  - i. Details of the EIA Consultant including NABET accreditation
  - ii. Information about the project proponent
  - iii. Importance and benefits of the project.
- 3) **Project Description**
  - i. Cost of project and time of completion.
  - ii. Products with capacities for the proposed project.
  - iii. If expansion project, details of existing products with capacities and whether adequate land is available for expansion, reference of earlier EC if any.
  - iv. List of raw materials required and their source along with mode of transportation.
  - v. Other chemicals and materials required with quantities and storage capacities
  - vi. Details of Emission, effluents, hazardous waste generation and their management.
  - vii. Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract)
  - viii. Process description along with major equipments and machineries, process flow sheet (quantative) from raw material to products to be provided
  - ix. Hazard identification and details of proposed safety systems.
  - x. **Expansion/modernization proposals:**
    - a) Copy of all the Environmental Clearance(s) including Amendments thereto obtained for the project from MOEF/SEIAA shall be attached as an Annexure. A certified copy of the latest Monitoring Report of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as per circular dated 30th May, 2012 on the status of compliance of conditions stipulated in all the existing environmental clearances including Amendments shall be provided. In addition, status of compliance of Consent to Operate for the ongoing / existing operation of the project from SPCB shall be attached with the EIA-EMP report.
    - b) In case the existing project has not obtained environmental clearance, reasons for not taking EC under the provisions of the EIA Notification 1994 and/or EIA Notification, 2006 shall be provided. Copies of Consent to Establish/No Objection Certificate and Consent to Operate (in case of units operating prior to EIA Notification 2006, CTE and CTO of FY 2005-2006) obtained from the SPCB shall be submitted. Further, compliance report to the conditions of consents from the SPCB shall be submitted.



4) **Site Details**

- i. Location of the project site covering village, Taluka/Tehsil, District and State, Justification for selecting the site, whether other sites were considered.
- ii. A toposheet of the study area of radius of 10km and site location on 1:50,000/1:25,000 scale on an A3/A2 sheet (including all eco-sensitive areas and environmentally sensitive places)
- iii. Details w.r.t. option analysis for selection of site
- iv. Co-ordinates (lat-long) of all four corners of the site.
- v. Google map-Earth downloaded of the project site.
- vi. Layout maps indicating existing unit as well as proposed unit indicating storage area, plant area, greenbelt area, utilities etc. If located within an Industrial area/Estate/Complex, layout of Industrial Area indicating location of unit within the Industrial area/Estate.
- vii. Photographs of the proposed and existing (if applicable) plant site. If existing, show photographs of plantation/greenbelt, in particular.
- viii. Landuse break-up of total land of the project site (identified and acquired), government/ private - agricultural, forest, wasteland, water bodies, settlements, etc shall be included. (not required for industrial area)
- ix. A list of major industries with name and type within study area (10km radius) shall be incorporated. Land use details of the study area
- x. Geological features and Geo-hydrological status of the study area shall be included.
- xi. Details of Drainage of the project upto 5km radius of study area. If the site is within 1 km radius of any major river, peak and lean season river discharge as well as flood occurrence frequency based on peak rainfall data of the past 30 years. Details of Flood Level of the project site and maximum Flood Level of the river shall also be provided. (mega green field projects)
- xii. Status of acquisition of land. If acquisition is not complete, stage of the acquisition process and expected time of complete possession of the land.
- xiii. R&R details in respect of land in line with state Government policy

5) **Forest and wildlife related issues (if applicable):**

- i. Permission and approval for the use of forest land (forestry clearance), if any, and recommendations of the State Forest Department. (if applicable)
- ii. Land use map based on High resolution satellite imagery (GPS) of the proposed site delineating the forestland (in case of projects involving forest land more than 40 ha)
- iii. Status of Application submitted for obtaining the stage I forestry clearance along with latest status shall be submitted.
- iv. The projects to be located within 10 km of the National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Migratory Corridors of Wild Animals, the project proponent shall submit the map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden showing these features vis-a-vis the project location and the recommendations or comments of the Chief Wildlife Warden thereon



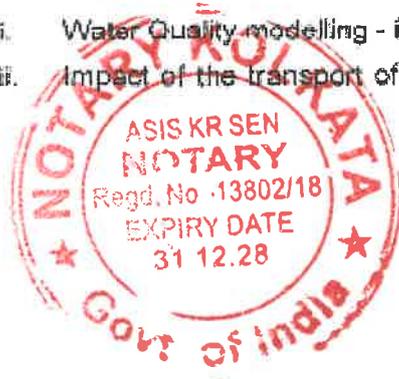
- v. Wildlife Conservation Plan duly authenticated by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State Government for conservation of Schedule I fauna, if any exists in the study area
- vi. Copy of application submitted for clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife.

6) **Environmental Status**

- i. Determination of atmospheric inversion level at the project site and site-specific micro- meteorological data using temperature, relative humidity, hourly wind speed and direction and rainfall.
- ii. AAQ data (except monsoon) at 8 locations for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO and other parameters relevant to the project shall be collected. The monitoring stations shall be based CPCB guidelines and take into account the pre-dominant wind direction, population zone and sensitive receptors including reserved forests.
- iii. Raw data of all AAQ measurement for 12 weeks of all stations as per frequency given in the NAQOM Notification of Nov. 2009 along with - min., max., average and 98% values for each of the AAQ parameters from data of all AAQ stations should be provided as an annexure to the EIA Report.
- iv. Surface water quality of nearby River (100m upstream and downstream of discharge point) and other surface drains at eight locations as per CPCB/MoEF&CC guidelines.
- v. Whether the site falls near to polluted stretch of river identified by the CPCB/MoEF&CC, if yes give details.
- vi. Ground water monitoring at minimum at 8 locations shall be included.
- vii. Noise levels monitoring at 8 locations within the study area.
- viii. Soil Characteristic as per CPCB guidelines.
- ix. Traffic study of the area, type of vehicles, frequency of vehicles for transportation of materials, additional traffic due to proposed project, parking arrangement etc.
- x. Detailed description of flora and fauna (terrestrial and aquatic) existing in the study area shall be given with special reference to rare, endemic and endangered species. If Schedule- I fauna are found within the study area, a Wildlife Conservation Plan shall be prepared and furnished.
- xi. Socio-economic status of the study area.

7) **Impact and Environment Management Plan**

- i. Assessment of ground level concentration of pollutants from the stack emission based on site-specific meteorological features. In case the project is located on a hilly terrain, the AQIP Modelling shall be done using inputs of the specific terrain characteristics for determining the potential impacts of the project on the AAQ. Cumulative impact of all sources of emissions (including transportation) on the AAQ of the area shall be assessed. Details of the model used and the input data used for modelling shall also be provided. The air quality contours shall be plotted on a location map showing the location of project site, habitation nearby, sensitive receptors, if any.
- ii. Water Quality modelling - in case of discharge in water body.
- iii. Impact of the transport of the raw materials and end products on the surrounding



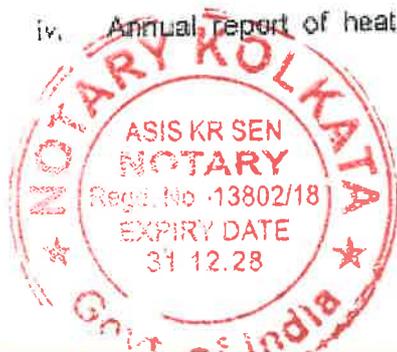
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environment shall be assessed and provided. In this regard, options for transport of raw materials and finished products and wastes (large quantities) by rail or rail-cum-road transport or conveyor-cum-rail transport shall be examined.

- iv. A note on treatment of wastewater from different plant operations, extent recycled and reused for different purposes shall be included. Complete scheme of effluent treatment. Characteristics of untreated and treated effluent to meet the prescribed standards of discharge under E(P) Rules.
- v. Details of stack emission and action plan for control of emissions to meet standards.
- vi. Measures for fugitive emission control
- vii. Details of hazardous waste generation and their storage, utilization and management. Copies of MOU regarding utilization of solid and hazardous waste in cement plant shall also be included. EMP shall include the concept of waste-minimization, recycle/reuse/recover techniques, Energy conservation, and natural resource conservation.
- viii. Proper utilization of fly ash shall be ensured as per Fly Ash Notification, 2009. A detailed plan of action shall be provided.
- ix. Action plan for the green belt development plan in 33 % area i.e. land with not less than 1,500 trees per ha. Giving details of species, width of plantation, planning schedule etc. shall be included. The green belt shall be around the project boundary and a scheme for greening of the roads used for the project shall also be incorporated.
- x. Action plan for rainwater harvesting measures at plant site shall be submitted to harvest rainwater from the roof tops and storm water drains to recharge the ground water and also to use for the various activities at the project site to conserve fresh water and reduce the water requirement from other sources.
- xi. Total capital cost and recurring cost/annum for environmental pollution control measures shall be included.
- xii. Action plan for post-project environmental monitoring shall be submitted.
- xiii. Onsite and Offsite Disaster (natural and Man-made) Preparedness and Emergency Management Plan including Risk Assessment and damage control. Disaster management plan should be linked with District Disaster Management Plan.

**B) Occupational health**

- i. Plan and fund allocation to ensure the occupational health & safety of all contract and casual workers
- ii. Details of exposure specific health status evaluation of worker. If the workers' health is being evaluated by pre designed format, chest x rays, Audiometry, Spirometry, Vision testing (Far & Near vision, colour vision and any other ocular defect) ECG, during pre-placement and periodical examinations give the details of the same. Details regarding last month analyzed data of above-mentioned parameters as per age, sex, duration of exposure and department wise.
- iii. Details of existing Occupational & Safety Hazards. What are the exposure levels of hazards and whether they are within Permissible Exposure level (PEL). If these are not within PEL, what measures the company has adopted to keep them within PEL so that health of the workers can be preserved.
- iv. Annual report of health status of workers with special reference to Occupational



Health and Safety.

9) **Corporate Environment Policy**

- i. Does the company have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be detailed in the EIA report.
- ii. Does the Environment Policy prescribe for standard operating process / procedures to bring into focus any infringement / deviation / violation of the environmental or forest norms / conditions? If so, it may be detailed in the EIA.
- iii. What is the hierarchical system or Administrative order of the company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions? Details of this system may be given.
- iv. Does the company have system of reporting of non compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and / or shareholders or stakeholders at large? This reporting mechanism shall be detailed in the EIA report

10) Details regarding infrastructure facilities such as sanitation, fuel, restroom etc. to be provided to the labour force during construction as well as to the casual workers including truck drivers during operation phase.

11) **Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC)**

- i) Adequate funds (at least 2.5 % of the project cost) shall be earmarked towards the Enterprise Social Commitment based on Public Hearing issues and item-wise details along with time bound action plan shall be included. Socio-economic development activities need to be elaborated upon.

12) Any litigation pending against the project and/or any direction/order passed by any Court of Law against the project, if so, details thereof shall also be included. Has the unit received any notice under the Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or relevant Sections of Air and Water Acts? If so, details thereof and compliance/ATR to the notice(s) and present status of the case.

13) A tabular chart with index for point wise compliance of above TOR.

14) The prescribed TOR would be valid for a period of four years for submission of the EIA/EEMP report.





"D"

E-mail: [paribesh1@ospboard.org](mailto:paribesh1@ospboard.org)  
Website: [www.ospboard.org](http://www.ospboard.org)

## STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA

[DEPARTMENT OF FOREST, ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA]

Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit - VIII  
Bhubaneswar - 751012

No. 7045

IND-II-CTE-7195

Date: 09.05.2024  
Through online/  
By speed post

### CONSENT TO ESTABLISH ORDER

In consideration of the online application No. 5382793 for obtaining Consent to Establish for M/s VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd. 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 installation of 1.0 Lakh TPA Greenfield Coal Tar Distillation Plant for production of (Light and Medium Coal Tar Oil- 16,000 TPA, Carbon Black Feed Stock- 26,000 TPA and Coal Tar Pitch- 58,000 TPA) with total project cost of Rs 172.57 Crores within Kaliganagar Industrial Complex over an area of 22 Acres at-Village-Jakhapura Khata No.419,344,345,237,206,419 Plot No.860(P),861(P),862,863(P)864(P),865(P) Mouza- Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Thana- Dharmashala, Tahsil- Danagadi in the district of Jajpur with the following conditions;

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. This Consent to Establish is valid for the raw materials, product, manufacturing process and capacity mentioned in the application form. This order is valid for five years, which means the proponent shall commence construction of the project within a period of five years from the date of issue of this order. If the proponent fails to do substantial physical progress of the project within five years then a renewal of this Consent to Establish shall be sought by the proponent.
2. The industry shall comply to the provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder with their amendments from time to time such as the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time, Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 etc. and amendments thereunder. The industry shall also comply to the provisions of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, if applicable.
3. The industry is to apply for grant of Consent to Operate under section 25/26 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 at least 3 (three) months before the commercial production and obtain Consent to Operate from this Board. No operational activity shall commence prior to installation of all pollution control measures.
4. This consent to establish is subject to statutory and other clearances from Govt. of Odisha and/or Govt. of India, as and when applicable.



SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. The proponent shall obtain Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification 2006 and amendment made thereafter from MoEF&CC, Govt. of India and any construction activity shall be commenced only after obtaining Environmental Clearance.
2. The proponent shall follow process chart and carry out production as per standard operating procedure and checklist of minimal requisite facilities prescribed by CPCB, Delhi, in May 2022 for utilization of hazardous waste under Rule 9 of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, for Utilization of Tarry residue waste & coal tar sludge for production of Napthalene Oil, Creosote Oil (Heavy & Light), Anthracene oil and coal tar pitch.
3. Under no circumstances there shall be any discharge of phenol and cyanide contaminated wastewater to outside the premises to prevent any contamination of Ganda Nalla flowing nearby the unit.
4. This Consent to Establish is granted for the capacity as mentioned above and any expansion in the capacity, change or modification in the process, addition, alternation any nature has to be undertaken with prior approval of the Board. For any change in the site or area, fresh Consent to Establish has to be obtained from the Board. The proponent shall carry out construction activity as per approved lay out map (Annexure-I). If the proponent wants to change the approved plant layout map, they can submit a modified plant layout map with adequate justification for such modification.
5. The proponent shall submit six monthly progress report every year (i.e. June and December) of construction activity of the project to the Board (at Head Office and Regional Office) for record and verification.
6. The proponent shall provide temporary storage space for storage of solid and Hazardous waste before final disposal. The Hazardous and E-waste shall be stored under covered shed on concrete floor.
7. Certificates from the designer or manufacturers of plant facilities shall be provided to the Board before installation of plant facilities. An undertaking shall also be submitted to the Board before construction activities so that the installed capacity will not exceed Consent to Establish capacity.
8. The unit shall obtain NOC from CGWA for use of ground water before getting Consent to Operate of State Pollution Control Board, Odisha.
9. The proponent shall obtain permission from Department of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha for drawl of ground water and surface water.
10. The green belt of adequate width and density preferably with local species along the periphery of the plant shall be raised so as to provide protection against particulates and noise. At least 3 tiers plantation around boundary shall be developed as green belt and green cover, as per CPOB guidelines it must be ensured that at least 33% of the total land area shall be under green cover. The proponent shall ensure the maintenance of



green belt throughout the year. Area earmarked for green belt shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

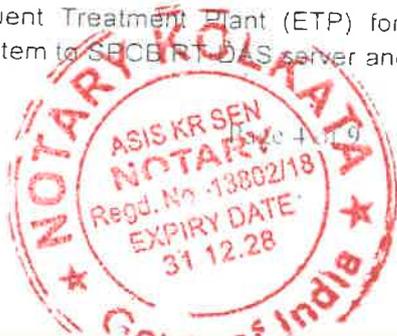
11. The construction and demolition wastes to be generated from the proposed project shall be disposed of in accordance with the provision under "Construction & Demolition Wastes Management Rules 2016"
12. The proponent shall comply to the provisions of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and amendment thereafter and shall handover e-waste to authorized collection centers/ register dismantlers/ recyclers for proper disposal of e-waste.
13. The proponent shall comply with the provision made under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendment made thereafter and shall ensure prohibition on use of Single Use Plastics within the premises.
14. All the plastic waste generated from the premises shall be collected and sent for co-processing to the nearby cement kilns and / or registered recyclers under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
15. The construction shall be carried out with fly ash bricks. If the fly ash bricks are not available locally the construction may be carried out with other bricks with prior intimation to the concerned Regional Office of SPC Board. A statement indicating use of fly ash bricks during construction period shall be submitted to the Board quarterly for record.
16. Monitoring of stack emissions, fugitive emissions, trade effluent and noise level shall be done as per CPCB regulations.
17. The proponent shall provide full-fledged environmental management cell and the head of environmental management cell shall report directly to the unit Head.
18. The Board may impose further conditions or modify the conditions stipulated in this order during installation and/or at the time of obtaining consent to operate and may revoke this clearance in case the stipulated conditions are not implemented.
19. No production activity shall commence prior to installation of all pollution control measures. In case it is found that the industry is operated without installation of adequate pollution control equipment, direction for closure shall be issued u/s 31 (A) of Air (PCP) Act, 1981 and / or u/s 33(A) of Water (PCP) Act, 1974 as the case may be without any further notice.

**B. WATER POLLUTION:**

20. Tarry residue or coal tar sludge shall be received into storage tank and a transfer pump shall be used to transfer the tarry residue. The tanks and transfer pump shall be under covered shed to eliminate any contact with rainwater. The storage tanks shall be provided with water seals to all probable leaking points so as to minimize the VOCs emissions.
21. The storage tank shall be preferably placed above the ground with low raise bund wall & cemented floor with slope to collect spillages, if any, to collection pit. The collected seepage shall be reused in the process. The vent of storage tank shall be connected through condenser in case of underground storage of tarry residue or coal tar sludge, storage tank may be below the ground provided it has HDPE liner system beneath the tank and leachate collection system below HDPE liner. In the event of leachate detection



- in the leachate collection system, collective measures shall be taken immediately and the leachate shall be collected and reused in the process.
22. The entire process area shall have a cemented floor with the adequate slope to collect spillages, if any, into a collection pit. The spillages from the collection pit shall be transferred to ETP or reaction tank, as the cases may be, through pump.
  23. The Tarry Residue shall be transferred to pre-treatment/vacuum distillation unit by using transfer pumps/pipeline system only. Coal tar sludge shall be transferred to mixing tank through transfer pump/pipeline system only for blending of coal tar sludge and crude coal tar. Once mixing is over, the coal tar blend (crude coal tar + coal tar sludge) is transferred to pre-treatment/distillation unit by transfer pumps. There shall be no manual handling of Tarry Residue and coal tar sludge.
  24. The unit shall install ETP with capacity as per the design parameter and specification submitted along with Consent to Establish application. Under no circumstances, the unit shall change the design parameter / specification of ETP as proposed in Consent to Establish application during the installation of ETP. Adequacy of ETP and other pollution control equipment to be verified at the time of Consent to Operate based on the design parameters / specification submitted along with the Consent to Establish application.
  25. Condensate water generated during distillation shall be treated in tar wastewater treatment plant of capacity 20 Cum/ Hr based on biochemical treatment consisting of pre-treatment system, biological and chemical treatment system, post-treatment system, further treatment system, sludge treatment system and water reusing treatment system and A/O (1st-stage anoxic-aerobic tank) process shall be adopted. Biological treatment system consists of anoxic tank, aerobic tank, sedimentation tank, chemicals feed room, air blower room, etc. to remove the organic pollutants, ammonia and cyanide shall be installed as proposed. ETP shall be equipped with for proper treatment for CN, Phenol, O&G, COD, TKN and TDS and single or multiple effect evaporator and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) shall be maintained. The treated effluent shall meet prescribed standard of pH – 6.5 to 8.0, COD-250 mg/l, BOD – 30 mg/l, TSS-50 mg/l and Oil & Grease – 5.0 mg/l, Phenolic Compounds as Phenol- 1.0 mg/l, Cyanide as CN-1- 0.2 mg/l and NH<sub>3</sub>-N -50 mg/l even though there shall not any discharge.
  26. Condensate water generated during distillation shall be treated Physico-Chemically in an ETP of adequate capacity as above and treated effluent shall be evaporated in single or Multi Effect Evaporator (MEE) so as to meet zero discharge. The waste water generated from floor washing shall be sent to ETP for treatment.
  27. Further treatment system mainly composed of coagulation and biological fluidized bed with biosorption and further bio-degradation through the multicarrier biological fluidization shall be adopted to reduce COD and chromaticity of wastewater.
  28. The entire treated effluent shall be reused and in no case, there shall be any discharge from the unit so that the unit shall function as a ZLD unit. Zero Liquid Discharge shall be ensured, and no waste/treated water shall be discharged outside the premises under any circumstances.
  29. The unit shall install online Continuous Effluent Quality Monitoring System (CEQMS) at the outlet of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for online real time data transmission through GPRS system to SECCB RT-DAS server and also upload data for use by CPCB.



30. For online continuous monitoring of effluent, the unit shall install web camera with night vision capability and flow meters in the channel/drain carrying effluent within the premises.
31. Process effluent and any wastewater shall not be allowed to mix with storm water. The storm water from the premises shall be collected in an adequate size collection pond and treated through a Surface Runoff Treatment System (SRTS) consisting of sedimentation through settling tanks/ ponds in series followed by high-rate clarification through clarifloculator / tube settlers shall be installed to meet the discharge norms and shall be recycled / discharged specially during monsoon period.
32. Handling of coal tar, distilled fraction and pitch handling shall be done safely without affecting air/water outside of the factory premises.
33. Rain water harvesting practice shall be followed by utilizing the rain water collected from the roof of the buildings and other large structures as per the concept and practices prescribed by CPCB, Delhi and details of which is available in the web-site.
34. The domestic wastewater generated from the industry shall be treated in sewage treatment plant to meet the following standards as notified by the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India vide G.S.R. 1265 (E), dated 13.10.2017. The treated water shall be reused for gardening and plantation. Under no circumstances there shall be any discharge of treated wastewater to outside the factory premises.

Sl. No.	Parameters	Standards
1.	pH	6.5-9.0
2.	BOD(mg/l)	30
3.	TSS(mg/l)	<100
4.	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	< 1000

**C. AIR POLLUTION:**

35. Necessary preventive measures shall be taken so that the ambient air quality including noise shall conform to National ambient air quality standards and standards for noise in industrial area as per Annexure-II. Ambient air quality at the boundary of the plant premises shall meet the prescribed standards of the Board as per Annexure-III.
36. During loading and unloading of tarry residue and coal tar sludge from tanker to storage tanks or storage tank to tanker, vent (of both Storage Tank/Tanker) shall be connected to each other so as to minimize VOC emissions.
37. The tarry residue or coal tar blend shall be heated in pre-treatment tank at the temperature range of 60-120 °C to remove moisture content. The pre-treatment tank shall be connected to condenser through vent of minimum height of 30 meters.
38. The vent of condenser shall be passed through VOC absorption media like activated carbon.
39. The de-watered coal tar from pre-treatment tank shall be transferred to vacuum distillation unit to produce Naphtalene Oil & Light Creosote Oil (at temperature range of 180-270 °C), Heavy Creosote Oil & Anthracene Oil (at temperature range of 270-320 °C) and Coal Tar Pitch (at temperature range of 320-340 °C)



- 40 The above products from the product condenser shall be collected in the separate covered product receiving tanks safety valves provision. The product receiving tank shall be connected with common suction system (having vacuum trap pot and water circulating system for creating vacuum in the suction line and scrubbing of vapours) and vent with VOC absorbing media like activated carbon
- 41 Vapor Recovery Units (VRUs) shall be installed to pneumatically capture VOC s emitted during storage and handling and Flare Gas Recovery Systems (FGRS) shall be installed to Capture and recover hydrocarbons from flaring operations, reducing emissions
- 42 The proponent shall install fume extraction and collection system at all the collection point of the process. Two sets of vent gas scrubbing shall be installed for Pitch gas, Naphthalene gas and Light Oil gases and for the other Oils through vent gas scrubbing system as proposed
- 43 Vent Gas Scrubbing System so that, the oil exhaust / fumes from tar distillation unit, naphthalene distillation unit, fraction de-phenolization unit and intermediate product tank unit shall be routed into the vent scrubber. After being scrubbed by circulating wash oil in the vent scrubber column, it shall be sent to the flue gas incinerator for incineration by the exhaust fan
- 44 The Pitch reforming unit shall be is operated under negative pressure and bituminous fumes will not leak out
- 45 Pitch moulding adopts technologies like falling film condenser and low temperature sealed extrusion with underwater moulding, hence bituminous fumes will not be emanated from the process
- 46 The waste washing oil shall be regularly sent to the tar feedstock tank farm and make-up washing oil shall be routinely added to the vent gas scrubbing system through automatic DCS controllers
- 47 The treated gases shall comply with emission norms and prior to dispersion into atmosphere through stack. The height of stack shall be a minimum of 30m.
- 48 The unit shall make the arrangement for protection of possible fire hazards during manufacturing process in material handling. Firefighting system shall be as per the norms.
49. The storage tanks shall be provided with water seals to all probable leakage points so as to minimize the VOCs emissions.
- 50 Utmost care shall be taken to ensure full condensation of the products and there shall be no leakage of product/fumes/gases in the process of distillation, condensation and collection to avoid odour nuisance. Heating chambers, condensers and connecting pipe lines shall be periodically checked regarding leakages and maintained properly. In case of any episodal leakages, immediate action shall be taken for necessary repair and maintenance with shut down of the plant.
- 51 The unit shall provide suitable fire safety arrangements and flame proof electrical fittings
- 52 The unit shall not use Creosote Oil and Coal Tar as a fuel in the preheating system to avoid odour nuisance in the surroundings. The unit shall use LDO/HSD as a fuel in the heating purposes.



53. The oil tanks shall be completely enclosed to control odour nuisance
54. The naphthalene packaging area shall be provided with dust extraction system of adequate capacity. The Naphthalene sludge shall be bagged in polythene bags and kept under shed.
55. Portholes and suitable platforms shall be provided in the stack attached to point emission sources for facilitating stack gas analysis
56. The minimum stack height of the furnaces CFBC Boiler , Tar Heating Furnace , Rectification Col Furnace , Reaction Still Furnace 1, Reaction Still Furnace Thermic Oil Furnace , Flue Gas Incinerator, etc. , shall be according to the following formula:

$$H = 14 (Q)^{0.3} \text{ meters}$$

H = Height of the stack in meter and

Q = Quantity of SO<sub>2</sub> emission in kg/hr

57. Source Emissions monitoring from the stack connected to distillation unit shall comply with the following emission standards or as prescribed by the concerned SPCB/PCC, whichever is stringent;

PM <sub>10</sub>	: 50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
SO <sub>2</sub>	: 200 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
NO <sub>x</sub>	: 400 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Ammonia	: 75 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
TOC	: 20 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>

58. Fugitive emission in the work zone & storage area shall comply with the following standards:

PM <sub>10</sub>	: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA* (PEL)
Naphthalene	: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA* (PEL)
Coal tar pitch volatile (benzene soluble fraction), anthracene, BaP, phenanthrene, acridine, Chrysene, pyrene	: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA* (PEL)
Ammonia	: 35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA* (PEL)
Carbon Monoxide	: 55 g/m <sup>3</sup> TWA* (PEL)

\* PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

\* time-weighted average (TWA): measured over a period of 8 hours of operation of process.

59. Emission from vent attached with condenser and product receiving tank shall comply with standard of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) i.e. 20 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>.
60. Monitoring of the above specified parameters for source emission shall be carried out quarterly for first year followed by at least annually in the subsequent year of utilization. Fugitive emission for specified parameters shall be carried out quarterly. The monitoring shall be carried out by ISO17025 accredited or EPA approved laboratories and the results shall be submitted.
61. Online emission monitoring system for TOC emission shall be installed in vent and online emission data be connected to RTDAS server of the SPCB and use by CPCB. Smoke detector and fire alarm system shall be installed at Tarry Residue and coal tar sludge storage and handling area.
62. The above products from the product condenser shall be collected in the separate covered product receiving tanks with safety valves provision. The product receiving tank shall be connected with a common suction system (having vacuum trap pot and water



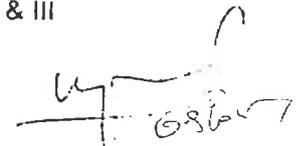
circulating system for creating vacuum in the suction line and scrubbing of vapors) and vent with VOC absorbing media like activated carbon

63. The treated gases shall comply with emission norms and prior to dispersion into atmosphere through stack.
64. Work zone areas including the roads surrounding the plant shall be asphalted or concreted. A permanent high pressure water spraying system shall be installed for regular spraying of water on roads and work zones to minimizing fugitive dust emission.
65. The proponent shall strictly comply with the Fuel Policy of the State, promulgated by Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, vide Order No- FE-ENV3-ENV-0014-2017- 7485 Dt 12-04-2021 and subsequent amendment vide 7271 Dt 12-04-2023 for use of fuel

**D. SOLID WASTE**

66. The proponent shall follow the CPCB guideline for hazardous waste management for coal tar distillation unit
67. The sludge generated as bottom residue during the distillation process, residue of single or Multi Effect Evaporator, scrubbers, as applicable, shall be collected and temporarily stored in non-reactive drums/bags under a dedicated hazardous waste storage area and be sent to authorized common TSDF within 90 days from generation of the waste in accordance with the authorization issued. Such storage area shall be covered and shall have proper ventilation.
68. Filter press shall be installed for de-sludging of ETP sludge to avoid odor problems.
69. Separate application shall be made to obtain authorization for disposal of all hazardous wastes under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and amended thereafter and all the hazardous waste shall be disposed off as per the authorization order.
70. Solid waste generated other than Hazardous Waste shall be disposed of properly without causing any public nuisance.
71. Municipal Solid Waste generated from the unit shall be disposed off as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendment thereafter.

Encl.: Approved plant layout map (Annexure-I) and Annexure-II & III

  
MEMBER SECRETARY



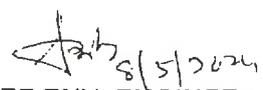


To  
The Director,  
M/s VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd.,  
Village- Jakhapura, Tahsil- Danagadi,  
District- Jajpur

Memo No. 7046 / Date 09.05.2024

Copy forwarded to:

1. The Collector & District Magistrate, Jajpur
2. The Director, Factories & Boiler, Bhubaneswar
3. The DFO, Jajpur
4. The Regional Officer, SPCB, Odisha, Kalinganagar
5. CTO Cell, SPCB, Odisha, Bhubaneswar
6. HWM Cell, SPCB, Odisha, Bhubaneswar
7. Guard file

  
ADDL. CHIEF ENV. ENGINEER

O/c





ANNEXURE-II

**SCHEDULE**  
(see rule 3(1) and 4(1))

Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise

Area Code	Category of Area/Zone	Limits in dB(A) Leq *	
		Day Time	Night Time
(A)	Industrial area	75	70
(B)	Commercial area	65	55
(C)	Residential area	55	45
(D)	Silence Zone	50	40

Note

1. Day time shall mean from 06:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.
2. Night time shall mean from 10:00 P.M. to 06:00 A.M.
3. Silence zone is defined as an area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions and courts. The silence zones are zones which are declared as such by the competent authority.
4. Mixed categories of areas may be declared as one of the four above mentioned categories by the competent authority.

\*dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound in decibels on scale A which is relatable to human hearing.

A "decibel" is a unit in which noise is measured.

"A", in dB(A) Leq, denotes the frequency weighting in the measurement of noise and corresponds to frequency response characteristics of the human ear.

Leq : It is an energy mean of the noise level, over a specified period.

[F. No. Q-14012/1/96-CPA]  
VIJAI SHARMA, R. Secy.



# PRE - FEASIBILITY REPORT

For  
**Proposed 1,00,000 TPA Greenfield Coal Tar Distillation Plant**  
At  
**Village -Jakhapura & Kachharigaon,  
Tehsil - Danagadi, District - Jajpur,  
State - Odisha**

**Total Land: 22.0 Acres**

**Project Proponent:**



**VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd.**

[At: Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Dist.: Jajpur, Odisha]

**Environment Consultant:**

**VISIONTEK CONSULTANCY SERVICES PVT. LTD.**

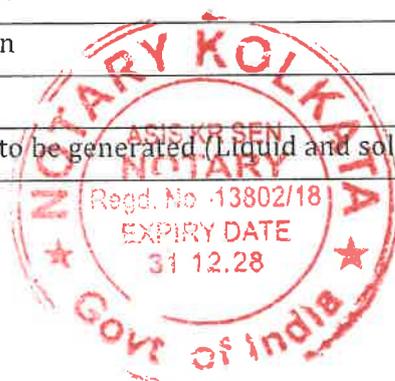
*(Committed For Better Environment)*

[VCI - ISO 9001 Accredited for Category 'A' Projects]  
Plot No. M-22821, Bhadrakia Industrial Estate, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Dist.- Khurda, Odisha-751024  
Email: visiontek@rediffmail.com, vision at visiontek@vcspl.org

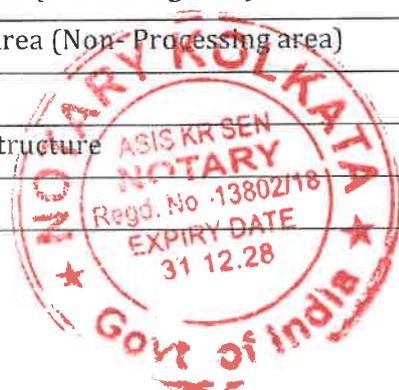


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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited (VCI) has proposed to set up Greenfield Coal Tar processing capacity of 1,00,000 TPA at Mouza: Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Thana: Dharmashala, Thasil: Danagadi at District Jajpur in Odisha state. The VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited (VCI) is aspiring to emerge as a dynamic company in India in the field of coal Tar processing for manufacture of various value added products.

1.2 Salient Features of the Project:

<b>A.</b>	<b>Name of the project</b>	Proposed Greenfield Coal Tar Distillation Unit of Capacity 1,00,000 TPA located at Mouza: Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Thana: Dharmashala, Tahsil: Danagadi at District: Jajpur, Odisha.
<b>B.</b>	<b>Sl. No. in the schedule</b>	4(b) ii) Coal tar processing units
<b>C.</b>	<b>Project Proponent Detail</b>	
	<b>Name of the Firm</b>	VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited
	<b>Registered Office</b>	49, Industrial Estate, Kalpi Road, Kanpur UP- 208012
<b>D.</b>	<b>Land Area</b>	Total (Non-Forest Land) – 22 Acres. Land already acquired (letters attached as <b>Annexure 1</b> )
<b>E.</b>	<b>Location Details</b>	
	<b>Village</b>	Jakhapura & Kachharigaon
	<b>Tehsil</b>	Danagadi
	<b>District</b>	Jajpur
	<b>State</b>	Odisha
	<b>Topo Sheet No.</b>	F54N16, F45O4, F45T13 & F45U1
	<b>Latitude Longitude</b>	20°55'50.10"N to 20°55'45.56"N 86°2'56.32"E to 86° 2'47.25"E
<b>F.</b>	<b>Environmental Setting Details (with approximate aerial distance and direction from the project site)</b>	





Village Name	Distance & Direction	Population(As per 2011 Census Data)
Jakhapura	0.32 km, NE	4152
Dashamania	0.41 km, S	1061
Rabana	1.45 km, S	2018

**Hospital:**

Hospital Name	Distance & Direction
Rabana Hospital	1.77 km (SSW)
ESI Hospital	4.36 km (WSW)
Community Health Care	4.46 km (NNE)
Sity Steel Hospital	4.83 km (NE)
ESI Dispensary	6.18 km (ENE)
TATA Steel Hospital	7.53 km (NW)
Sharmistha Memorial Hospital	7.77 km (NE)
Govt. Hospital (Jajpur Road)	8.08 km (E)

**Temples:**

Jagannatha Temple	0.72 km (E)
Hengula Temple	3.17 km (SSE)
Khandurai Temple	4.49 km (SSW)
Ganesh Temple	5.10 km (ENE)
Shiv Temple (Nimapalli)	6.36 km (SW)
Hatiasuni Temple	6.63 km (NE)

**Institutional:**

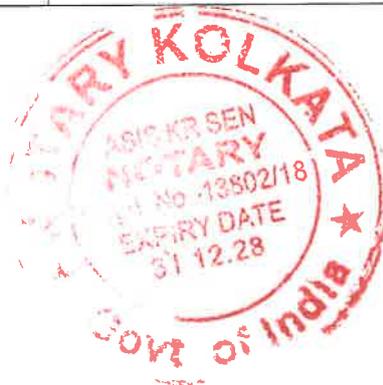
Institution Name	Distance & Direction
Jakhapura High School	1.13 km (E)
Raghunath ME School	1.34 km (S)
Jagadih Primary School	4.04 km (SSE)
Khapuriapada UP School	5.09 km (SE)

Vulnerable Groups in Nearby Area





	Government High School, Golagaon	5.15 km (W)
	St. Xavier Highschool	6.91 km (NE)
	Pngal Nodal Highschool	6.48 km (SW)
	VN College	7.01 km (NE)
<b>Nearest Town</b>	Danagadi (5.36 km, NE)	
<b>Nearest National Highway / State Highway</b>	Jakhapura GSY Road (adjacent) NH 200 (4.01 km, SW)	
<b>Nearest Railway station</b>	Jakhapura Junction (2.05 km, SE)	
<b>Nearest Airport</b>	Bhubaneswar Airport (78.75 km ,SSW)	
<b>National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves</b>	There is no National Parks, Wildlife sanctuaries and Bio sphere Reserves within 10 Km from the site.	
<b>Reserve forest, and Protected forest within 10 km radius</b>	<b>Protected Forest:</b> Dangadi PF (4.29 km, NNE) <b>Reserve Forest:</b> No RF within 10 km from Project site.	
<b>Water Body (within 10 km radius)</b>	Brahmani River (4.63 km, South) Ganda Nala (3.43 km, East) Seasonal Nala (0.05 km, West)	
<b>Seismic Zone</b>	Zone – III (Moderate damage risk zone) [as per IS 1893 (Part-I): 2002]	
<b>G. Cost Detail</b>		
<b>Project Cost</b>	<b>Total:</b> Rs. 203.72 Crores	
<b>EMP Cost</b>	Rs. 14.20 Crores	
<b>H. The basic requirement for the project</b>		
<b>Manpower Requirement</b>	During construction- 600 During operation- 167	
<b>Source</b>	Local people will be given preference in employment.	
<b>Power Requirement (MW)</b>	Total Power requirement 1.067 MW/hr	
<b>Make-up Water Requirement</b>	Total water 376 KLD	





## Chapter-2

### 2. INTRODUCTION

#### 2.1 Identification of Project and Project Proponent

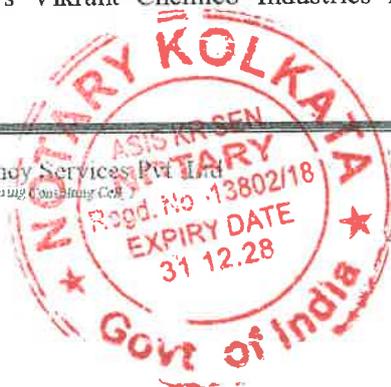
The VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited (VCI) is aspiring to emerge as a dynamic company in India in the field of coal tar processing for manufacture of various value added products. The company is planning to set up with Coal Tar Processing Capacity of 1,00,000 TPA at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. In the proposed plant coal tar will be distilled at different temperatures for obtaining of various products like Binder Grade, Impregnated Pitch, Wash Oil, and Anthracene oil, Carbon Black Oil, Refined & crude Naphthalene, Naphthalene Balls, Light Oil, Phenol Oil etc.

The coal Tar generated as byproduct in Coke Oven batteries of steel plants will be the key feed stock for the proposed plant and fuel oil/ coal will be used as a source of thermal energy required for the plant. The coal tar pitch has tremendous market potential in India as well as abroad and with existing well as growing aluminum industries due to availability of basic coke raw materials in abundance, Coal tar pitch is used as binder with coke in manufacture of Carbon anodes which are required in electrolytic pots in Aluminum smelters. The CBO will be sold to Carbon black manufactures to be used as input material for production of tyres and tubes of automobiles. Thus the proposed project with indicated product mix has promising future.

**Table 2.1: List of Board Members & Designation**

S.No.	Name of Promoter	Designation	Experience
1.	Mr. Ram Krishan Gupta	Director	42 Years
2.	Mr. Shubham Gupta	Director	12 Years

**Profile of Mr. Ram Krishan Gupta:** He is the chairman of Vikrant Group Company and Managing director for M/s Vikrant Chemico Industries Pvt. Ltd, while he is director in Vikrant Industries Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Janki Ballabh Chemico Industries Pvt. Ltd. He started the FMCG vertical M/s Vikrant Chemico Industries Pvt. Ltd under the famous brand





“Doctor” in 1980 and is now the biggest brand under Phenyle and disinfectant category in India. He has more than 42 years of experience and is a commerce graduate.

**Profile of Mr. Shubham Gupta:** He is currently VP Project for the Group Company and managing director of Vikrant Industries Pvt. Ltd as well as VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd. He took the lead in product diversification , new plant setup both greenfield and browfield one each in FMCG division while one greenfield in carbo chemical division, bringing in a long term contract in carbo chemicals division. He is B-tech Chemical Engineering from VIT , Vellore and has more than 12 years of experience.

## 2.2 Brief Description of Nature of the project

This is a proposed Greenfield project for coal tar distillation plant of processing capacity 1,00,000 TPA at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. As per EIA Notifications 2006, the proposed plant falls under the schedule of 4 (b) (ii) and comes under category “B” so requires Environment Clearance from SEIAA/ SEAC level. The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 203.72 Crores. India being a largest importer of CBFs and Naphthalene; the proposed plant aims to produce high grade of CBO & Naphthalene in substitute of the imported product (CBF & Napthalene) and earn valuable foreign exchange.

## 2.3 Need for the project and its importance to the Country and/ or Region

The development of industrial projects plays a key role in the economic growth. Coal Tar Pitch being primarily used as a binding agent in the production of carbon electrodes and graphite electrodes which are used in the production of aluminum and steel respectively. Steel is widely used for domestic, agricultural, industrial purposes. Per capita, steel consumption is a major indicator of the economic status of any country. The Aluminum industry is the largest Coal Tar pitch consumer segment. The specific requirement of coal tar pitch in Aluminum smelters ranges from 90 to 110 kg/ Ton of Aluminum Metal. Binder Grade coal tar pitch is a key ingredient in the manufacture of carbon anodes in Aluminum smelters. The Graphite electrode industry is the second-largest Coal Tar Pitch consumer segment. Impregnated coal tar pitch is used in the manufacture of graphite electrodes.

Current market potential for coal tar pitch is mainly used in making green carbon anodes for electrolyte pots in smelters and manufacture of graphite electrodes.





By Products like technical Naphthalene is used in Dye and Naphthalene Ball industries, Heavy Creosote oil is used as a fuel, wash oil is used in Dye Industries and steel industries, Light Creosote oil is used in Phenyl Emulation and Resin Industries, Technical 40S Anthracene is used in Anthraquinone Industries, and Anthracene Oil ( Filter) is used in Carbon Black Industries.

#### 2.4 Supply – Demand gap

Current market potential for coal tar pitch (CT Pitch) in India is about 3,00,000 TPA. As per an industry report Global coal tar pitch market is expected to register a CAGR of more than 4.5% during the forecast period (2016-2026). The market is dominated by Asian Pacific countries with majority of demand coming from countries such as China and India. India's consumption pattern of coal tar pitch by industry clearly reveals that the Aluminum industries is the major user segment accounting for more than 70% of coal tar pitch productions followed by industries of Graphite and others.

- Coal Tar Pitch is primarily used as industrial resin in the production of carbon anodes, electrodes and graphite electrodes which are used in the productions of Aluminum and Steel respectively.
- The aluminum industry is the largest coal tar pitch consumer segment followed by the graphite industries. Impregnated CT pitch is used in the manufacture of graphite electrodes, which is used in EAF for production of steel.

**Aluminum / Steel Industry:** The state being Aluminum capital of the nation has high productions and contributions of the product and so with increasing production capacities of Aluminum smelters, the demand of coal tar Pitch is growing and will grow. As per the study by Odisha Diary Bureau & As per vision 2025 of state government India's consumption of Aluminum is expected to grow at rate of 17%-18% per annum. Odisha is the largest producer of Aluminum and is contributing more than half of the total Country's smelting capacity.

**Graphite Electrode Industry:** Graphite electrode Industry is the second largest CT Pitch consumer segment. Impregnated Pitch is used in the manufacture of Graphite Electrodes, Which is used in Electric Arc Furnaces for production of steel.





## 2.5 Import vs. Indigenous Production

The Company is planning to procure raw material from the steel manufacturing mills. VCICIPL has identified steel mills like Tata Steel Plant Kalinganagar, Tata Steel (Bhushan Steel), Rourkela Steel Plant (SAIL), Jindal Steel & Power Limited (JSPL), Vizag Steel Plant (RINL), Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd (which is now a TATA subsidiary) and Nagamar Steel Plant.

Of the above plants total coal tar availability by FY23 is expected to be ~5.22 lakh MT whereas the requirement for VCICIPL at 100% utilization is 1,1 lakh MT which is only ~21% of available from the identified plants. As per procurement is concerned for plants managed by SAIL, Tata Steel or other state owned authority the procurement process for coal tar is conducted through auction process only, for which Metal Junction (Kolkata) is the main platform and being used by SAIL & TATA, although RINL Steel and JSPL are using their own platforms. Any other upcoming plant other than VCICIPL or capacity addition by existing players is not announced presently. Even with new facilities or expansion by competitors in future, adequate coal tar is envisaged to be available from domestic coke oven plants. It has been envisaged for fluctuation of raw material price by 2.5% and it is found that debt serviceability is still being met.

## 2.6 Export Possibility

The Key consumer countries for Coal Tar pitch are China, US, Japan, Brazil and Ukraine. The increasing use of Aluminum across various industries is the major driver influencing the growth of the Coal Tar Pitch market. Coal Tar Pitch contributes to the strength, density, and electrical conductivity characteristics of the anode and cathode used in the conversion of powder alumina into liquid aluminum. The increase in the production of aluminum will increase the need for coal tar pitch in the aluminum production process.

## 2.7 Domestic/ Export Markets

As India is not self sufficient to meet its domestic demand for pitch, at present supplying to International market seems to be a luxury. As most of the Aluminum Smelters are planning to expand their output by many folds in coming future and Coal Tar Pitch being the main raw material the demand for Coal Tar Pitch is on considerable rise. As the Project is planned to be situated in the state of Odisha where the main Aluminum Smelters like Nalco, Vedanta and Aditya Aluminum are located. The annual Requirement of these companies is around 2.8





Lakhs MTPA. The Project being in the same state can have a good advantage to supply to these companies.

- China, India, Russia, and Western Europe have a significant Aluminum production base so holds a maximum share in the market.
- The demand for coal tar pitch is high in the tier 1 companies as they represent 60% to 70% share in the overall market.
- China is the largest market, with a share about 70%, followed by Japan and North America, total with a share about 15 Percent.
- A specialized 'impregnating' pitch obtained by processing coal tar at a high temperature is widely used in the Graphite industry during the electrode manufacturing process.

## 2.8 Employment Generation

The manpower estimates have been made taking into consideration the following aspects:

- The proposed organization structure, production processes involved, layout, equipment with its degree of automation and mode of operation.
- The operation staff will be required to carry out routine checking of their own plant and equipment as well as minor repairs and adjustments in addition to plant operation.
- For security services, canteen and catering services, horticulture and landscaping services, personnel transport, heavy maintenance and capital repairs, plant civil maintenance, general cleaning and up-keeping of the plant, loading and unloading of materials, product handling, stores handling, and other miscellaneous semi-skilled and unskilled job, appropriate external agencies will be employed under management supervision.
- The maintenance personnel will have multi-disciplinary skills; for example, mechanics will be able to perform simple machining, welding and gas cutting.

## Total Manpower Requirement

Based on the above, it is estimated that the manpower requirement for the proposed plant will be about 600 during the construction phase of the plant and 167 during operation phase of the plant.





**Table No. 2.2: Breakup of Manpower.**

Plant	Nos.
Unskilled	42
Security Guard	8
Production Supervisor	14
Production in-charge	21
Electrical and instrumentation	21
Mechanical / piping	21
Safety Manager + Civil Engineer	2
Junior Employee	8
Supply Chain Manager	1
HR and PRO	1
Account Head	1
Quality Assurance	1
Lab Chemist	2
Plant Head	1
<b>Administration</b>	
National Sales Head	1
Sales Representative	4
Price Research	2
Audit Head	2
Finance Head	1
Purchase Cum Logistic Head	1
Junior Employee	10
HR and PRO	1
CEO	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>





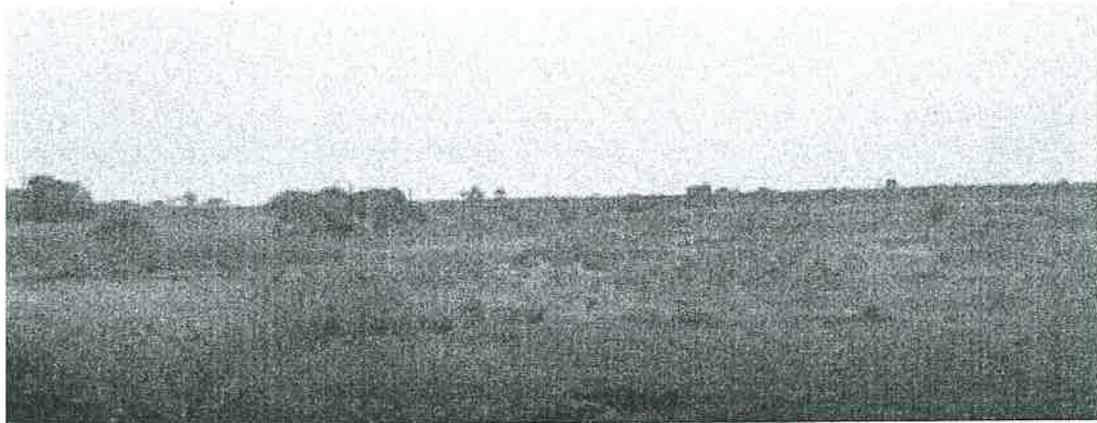
**Table 2.3 Boundary Coordinates**

S. NO.	Latitude	Longitude
1.	20°55'50.10"N	86° 2'56.32"E
2.	20°55'42.32"N	86° 3'1.98"E
3.	20°55'37.30"N	86° 2'53.00"E
4.	20°55'45.56"N	86° 2'47.25"E





**Photographs of Proposed Area:**  
**Fig: 2.1: Photographs of Proposed Site**





Chapter-3

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Description

This is a proposed Greenfield project for Coal Tar Distillation Plant of processing capacity 1,00,000 TPA at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. The plant will also be equipped with most efficient auxiliary sub systems, material handling facilities and pollution control equipment. The total cost of the project is Rs. 203.72 Crores.

3.2 Type of Project including interlinked and interdependent projects, if any:

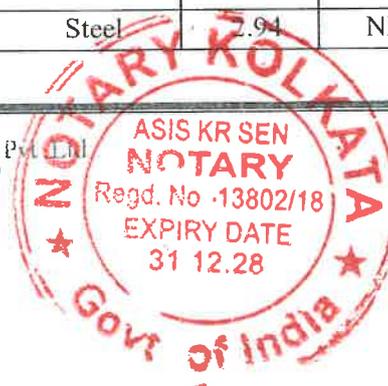
This is a stand-alone Project. There are no interlinked or interdependent projects.

3.3 Details of Alternate Sites Considered and the Basis of Selecting the Proposed Site, Particularly the Environmental Considerations.

No alternate sites considered as the proposed land as it comes under Kalinga Nagar Industrial notified area (Jakhapura & Kachharigaon village) vide The Odisha Gazette No. 458 Cuttack, Monday, March 03, 2014, Industrial department Notification 24th February 2014, letter no 962-XIX-HI-22/2014-I. attached as Annexure A.

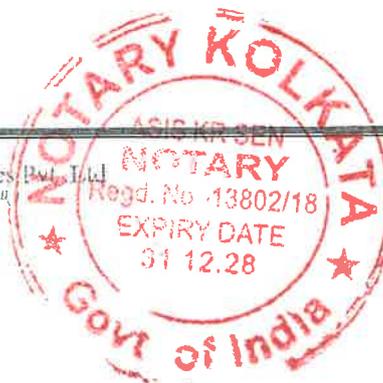
Table 3.1: Major Industries in the Vicinity

S.No	Industries	Products	Distance (km)	Direction	Co-ordinates
1	VISA Steel	Iron and Steel	1.96	NE	20°56'38.26"N 86° 3'38.24"E
2	Saizer Enterprises	Transportation service	0.67	SE	20°55'29.05"N 86° 3'18.84"E
3	Maithan Ispat	Steel	0.63	SW	20°55'24.84"N 86° 2'36.05"E
4	Yazdani Steel and Power	Steel	1.09	W	20°55'38.30"N 86° 2'10.97"E
5	JSW Cement Ltd	Cement	2.77	NW	20°57'12.31"N 86° 2'19.59"E
6	Jindal (JSL)	Steel	2.94	NNE	20°57'24.77"N





					86° 3'4.40"E
7	NEZONE tubes	Pipe Manufacture	1.33	WSW	20°55'13.02"N 86° 2'14.09"E
8	KJ Ispat	Steel	2.65	NE	20°57'6.38"N 86° 3'35.25"E
9	Double Bull cement	Cement	1.81	SW	20°55'13.01"N 86° 1'55.03"E
10	Emami Cement	Cement	1.94	SW	20°55'2.62"N 86° 1'59.36"E
11	Mideast Integrated Steel (MISL)	Steel	4.31	N	20°58'9.64"N 86° 2'53.90"E
12	Nilachal Ispat Nigam	Steel	8.26	NW	20°59'56.87"N 86° 1'6.11"E
13	TATA Steel	Steel	5.47	NW	20°58'4.62"N 86° 0'53.35"E
14	MESCO Steel Plant	Steel	5.08	N	20°58'29.69"N 86° 2'42.63"E





100,000 TPA Coal tar Distillation Plant at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha

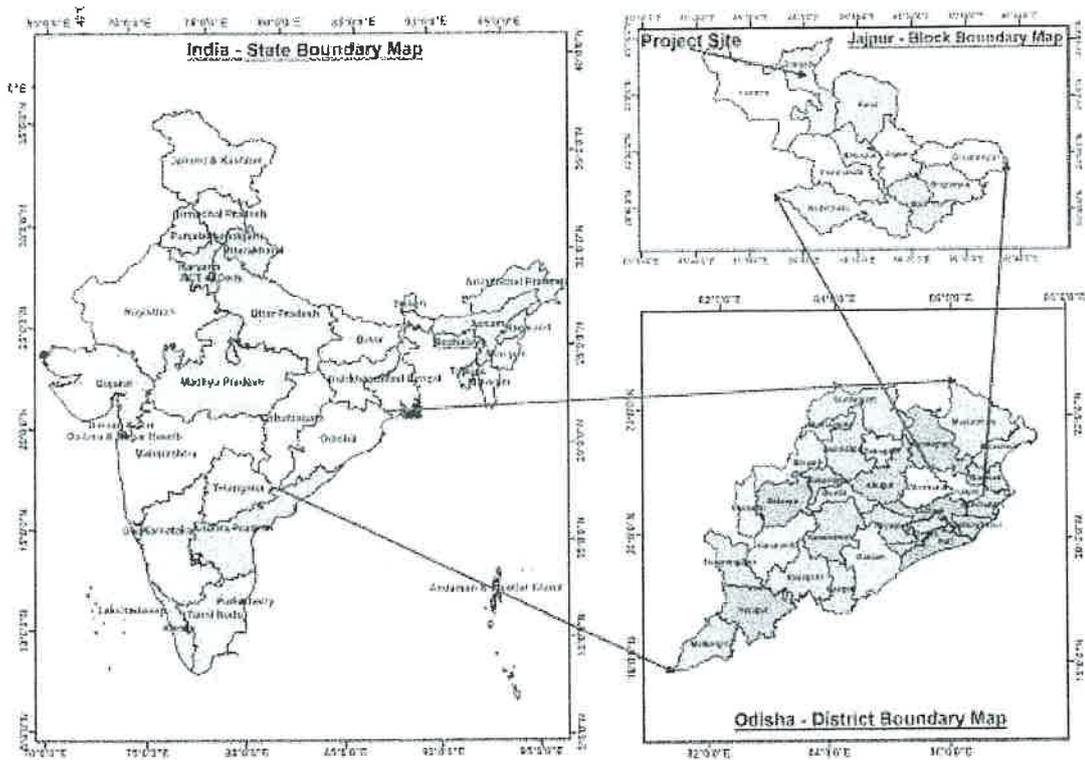


Fig 3.1 Location Map



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100,000 TPA Coal tar Distillation Plant at Village Jakhapura & Kachhariaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha

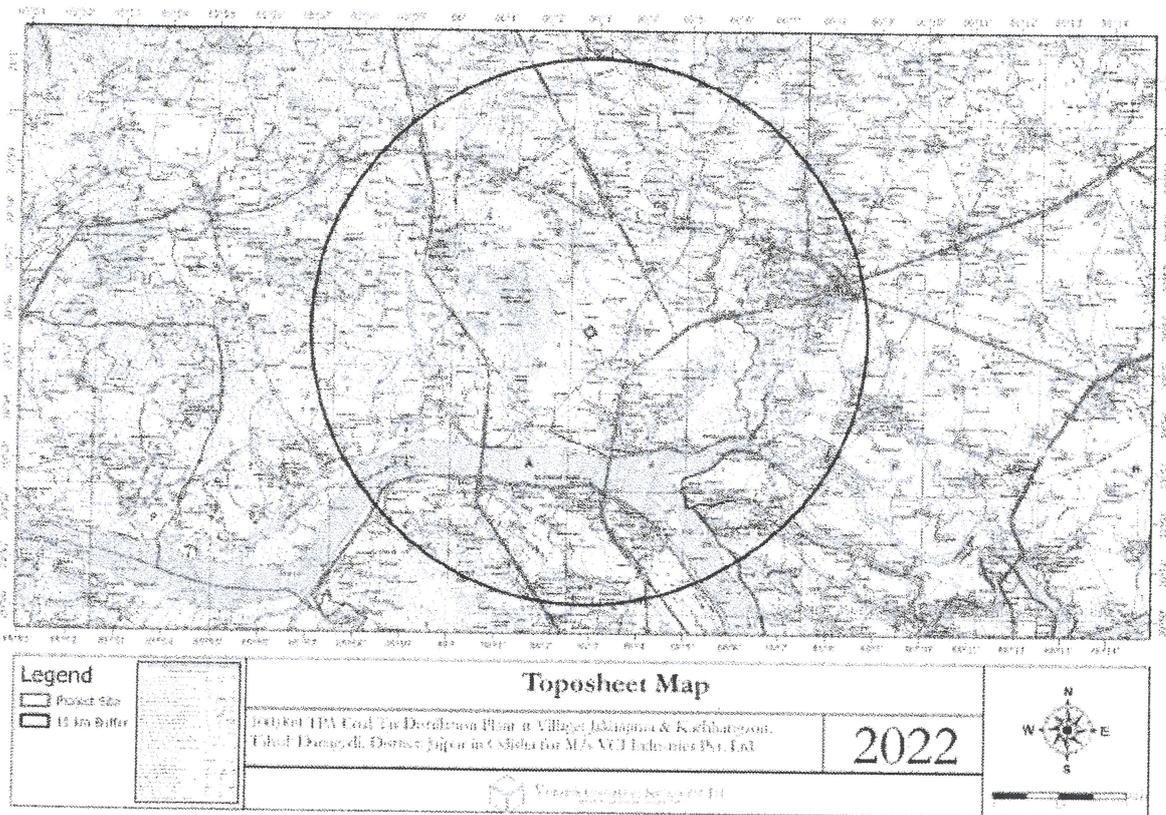
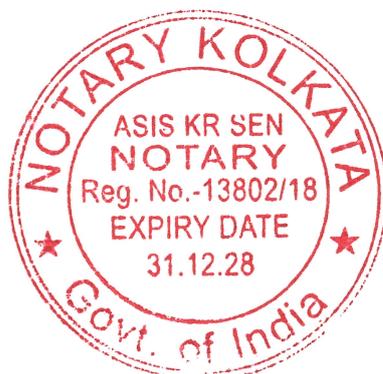


Fig 3.2: Location of the plant on the Topo map



Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.  
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Company)





100,000 TPA Coal tar Distillation Plant at Village Jakhapura & Kachharia, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha

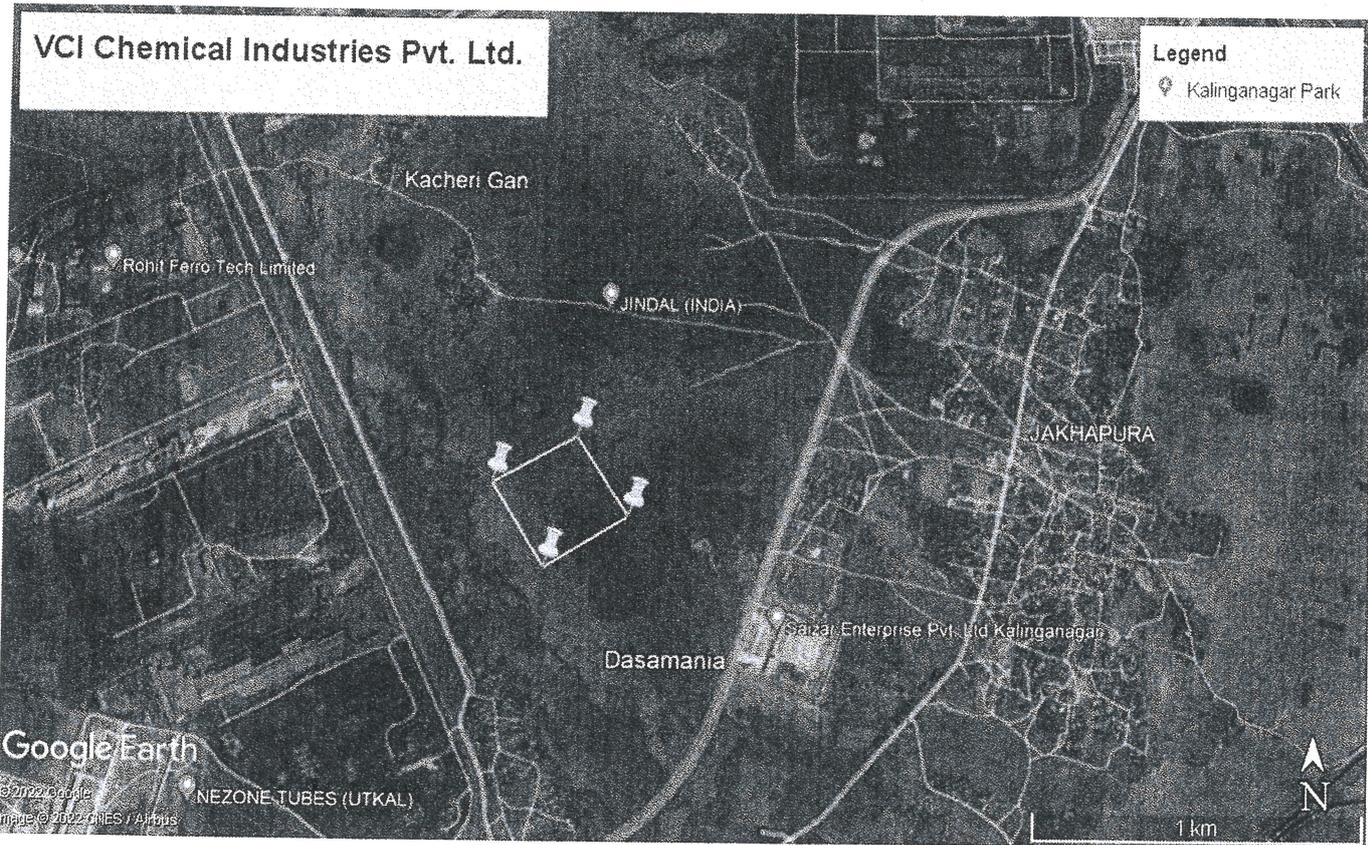


Fig 3.3: Location of the plant on Google Earth



Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd  
(A Firm's Engineering Consulting Cell)





100,000 TPA Coal tar Distillation Plant at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha

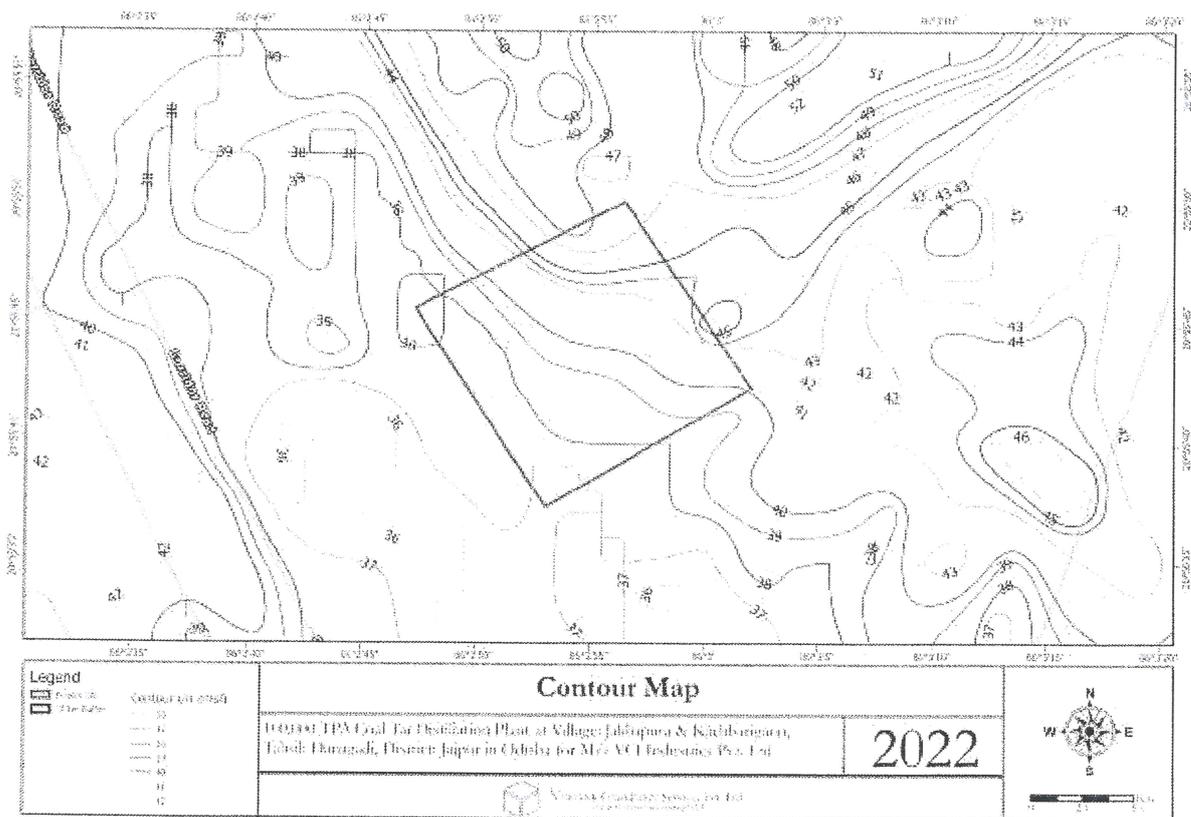
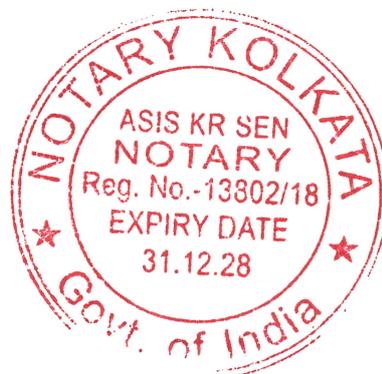


Fig 3.4: Contour Map



Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.  
(An Eminent Engineering Consulting Cell)





100,000 TPA Coal tar Distillation Plant at Village Jakhapura & Kachhargaoan, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha

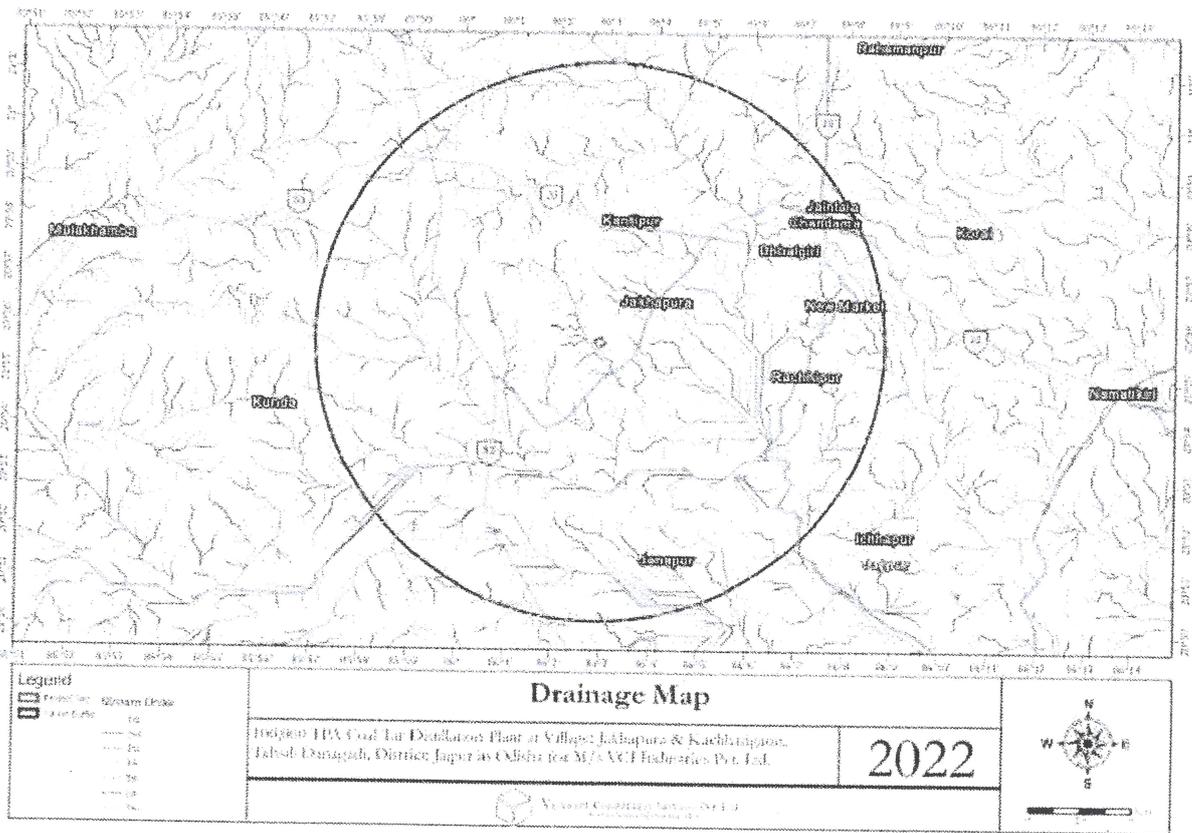
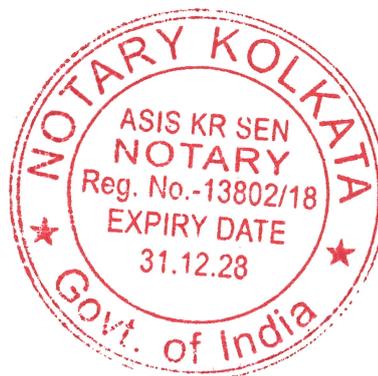


Fig 3.5: Drainage Map



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100,000 TPA Coal tar Distillation Plant at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha

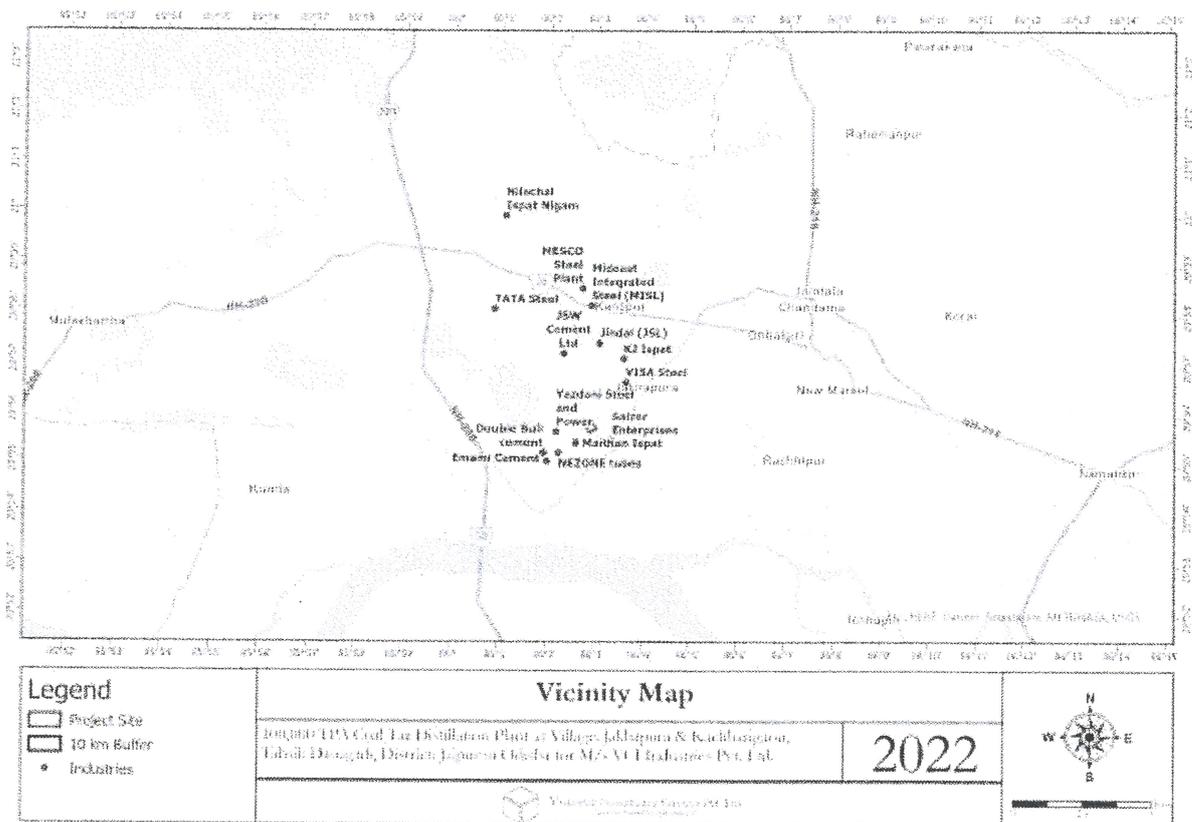


Fig 3.6: Vicinity Map



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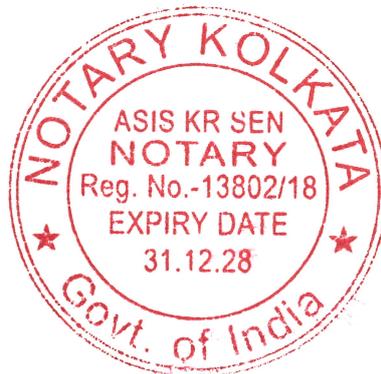
100,000 TPA Coal tar Distillation Plant at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha



Fig 3.7: Plant Layout



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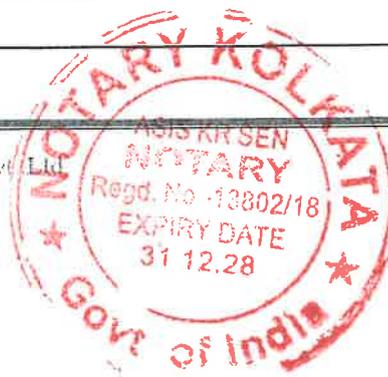


### 3.4 Size or Magnitude of Operation

As Per EIA Notification dated 14th Sept, 2006 as amended from time to time, this project falls under Sl. No 4, Project activity '4 (b)'. The total cost of this Greenfield proposed project is estimated to be 189.52 Crores. The proposed plant will have the capacity of 1,00,000 TPA Coal Tar Distillation located at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha over an area of 22.0 Acres.

**Table 3.2: Details of Structures proposed for construction along with area coverage:**

S. No.	Description of Area	Acre
1	Security Office, Reception, & Material Inward/ Outward Area	0.5
2	Office Building, Dormitory, Canteen, & Parking	1.7
3	Weighbridge	0.1
4	Air Compressor & Nitrogen Room	0.2
5	Cooling Tower	0.2
6	Fire Hydrant System, Process Water	0.2
7	Steam Boiler	0.5
8	Effluent Treatment Plant	0.9
9	Pitch Reforming, Zero Q1 Warehouse	1.5
10	Refined Naphthalene Warehouse	0.5
11	NSF Area	0.4
12	Coal Tar Distillation Area	1.2
13	Intermediate Tank Farm Area	0.6





14	Raw Material & Product Tank Farm Area	1.4
15	Light Oil Tank Farm Area	0.3
16	Electrical Substation	0.3
17	Store Room & Workshop	0.1
18	Loading Area	0.4
<b>Total Area</b>		<b>11</b>

### 3.5 Project Description with process details

VCI Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd. is working in the direction to establish a Coal Tar Distillation facility with capacity of 1,00,000 TPA and targets to double the same within a decade. The facility is strategically being installed in Kalinganagar Industrial Park, with a view to obtain the status of ancillary industry and preferential buyer for nearby Coke Oven based steel plants. For production of coal tar pitch (Binder grade), first soft pitch is generated by removal of moisture, light oil, Phenol oil, Anthracene oil & three mixed oils in dehydration & Pitch column respectively. The produced soft pitch will be converted into modified pitch and in modified pitch section which can also be sold as a product. Coal Tar will be heated by means of mixed gases a heating source. Additional High QI pitch will be blended with modified pitch for as to produce Binder Pitch. A Pitch melting system will be used for melting of high QI Pitch. In Pitch melting system High QI Pitch is crushed to reduce size in roller crusher. Crushed high QI pitch will be charged to pitch melter using conveyor assembly. The pitch melter will take approximately 12 hours to melt the pitch. The molten high QI pitch will be blended with modified pitch to produce binder pitch & its conditioning.

- Fractions come serially with the Temperature as Below:
  1. Light creosote oil ( Phenolic oil) = 145 °C - 200 °C
  2. Naphthalene oil = 210 °C - 220 °C
  3. Wash oil = 230 °C - 270 °C





4. Heavy Creosote oil = 270 °C - 310 °C
5. Anthracene 2 = 310° C & above

**a. Manufacturing process of Dehydrated Coal Tar**

Dehydrated Coal Tar is manufactured from Coal Tar or Crude Coal Tar is heated in the distillation vessel through indirect firing. Water content (moisture) in Coal Tar comes out through condenser when the material temperature is between 100°C to 150°C, Coal Tar becomes moisture free (<0.1%). This product which remains in the vessel is then transferred by vacuum to a storage tank or fleet tanker for dispatch.

**b. Coal Tar Pitch - I**

The raw material crude coal tar is fed into the batch process flash distillation vessel from storage tanks. The distillation vessel is heated up gradually to the dehydration at 120°C. Then this dehydrated tar is distilled up to 410°C at atmospheric pressure or 350°C under vacuum. Either is adopted as per the party's specification. During the distillation, the volatile oil is collected into the receiver through goose neck and condenser. In the distillation, volatile oil is evaporated out as the temperature raised up of the distillation vessel and the vapour is condensed down in the cell and tube condenser attached with distillation system horizontally and slightly angled. The condensed oil is collected into the close receiver connected with the cooling condenser of the distillation system. The volatile oil is categorized in two parts as per boiling point, WFO (Wide Fraction Oil) fraction upto 395°C at atmospheric pressure or up to 330°C under vacuum, and Anthracene-1 or heavy PAH (polyaromatic hydrocarbon), fraction above 395°C atmospheric pressure or 330-350°C under vacuum. The residue remains into the vessel, is Pitch and is tested as per customer's specification. After satisfactory testing, the material gets ready for dispatch. The dispatch of pitch is performed by special tankers in liquid form or by gunny bags in solid form.



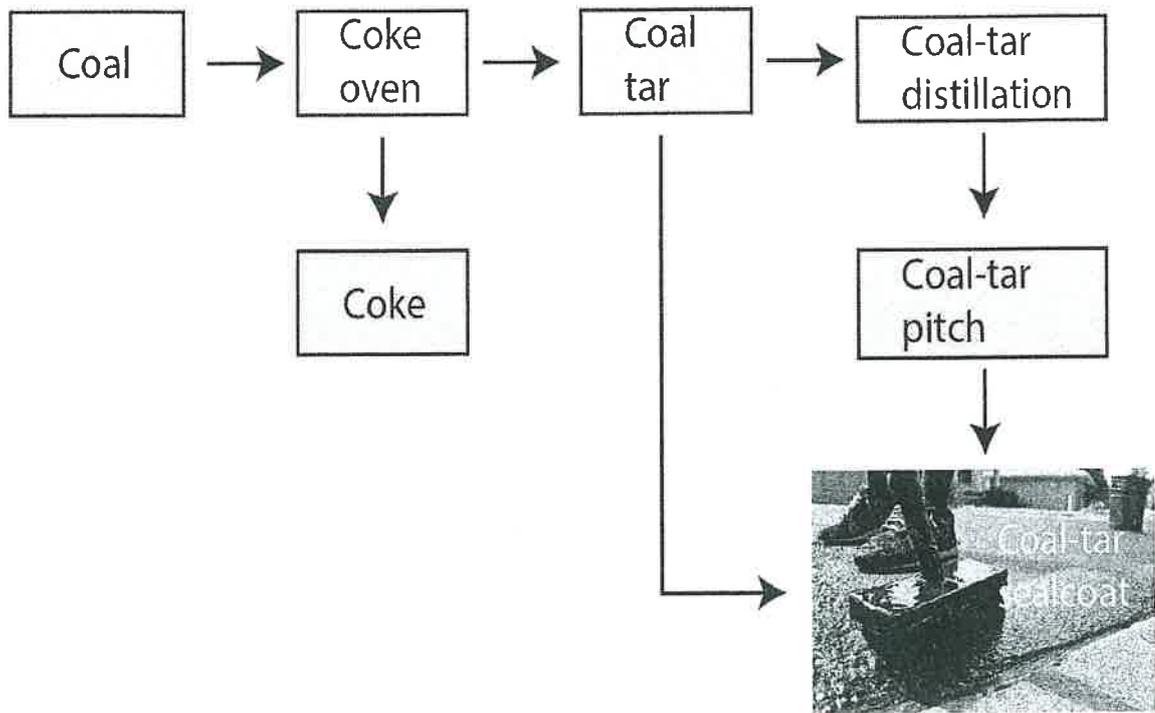
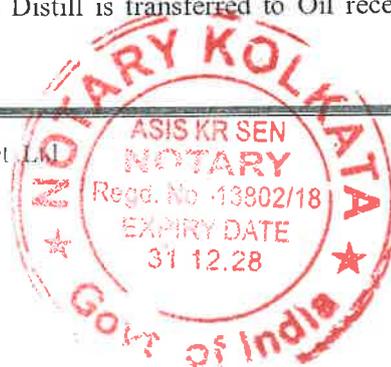


Fig 3.8: Process flow Coal Tar Pitch

**c. Zero QI/ Impregnated Production**

The process comprises of blending of coal tar and creosote oil in specific ratio and raising the temperature of the mixture in preheating-distillation kettle for removal of moisture as well as improved blending of Coal Tar and Creosote Oil. The Preheating Process for each batch requires around 14 to 18 hours of time. The dehydrated mixture is transferred to Settling tank provided with draw-off valves at different levels. The settling time depends on the QI value of coal tar; however the required residence time in Settler varies from 72 to 84 hours. The QI value of material in settling tank has increasing profile from top to bottom of the tank. The upper layer material of the settling tank at the height of about 1.5 meter to 2.5 meter has the QI value at around 0.10% which is drawn and transferred to Process distillation kettle. The residual material having higher QI is used in Coal Tar Pitch (Binder Grade) process circuit. The temperature in Process Distillation kettle is raised and maintained for about 30 to 32 hours. The Creosote oil collected from the top of Process Distill is transferred to Oil receivers and Zero QI /





Impregnated Pitch drawn from the bottom of Process Distil is transferred through Cooler for reducing temperature of material to around 260°C. The material thus produced is either loaded in the tanker at 260°C in liquid form for dispatch to desired destination or transferred to granulating unit for cutting into required sizes.

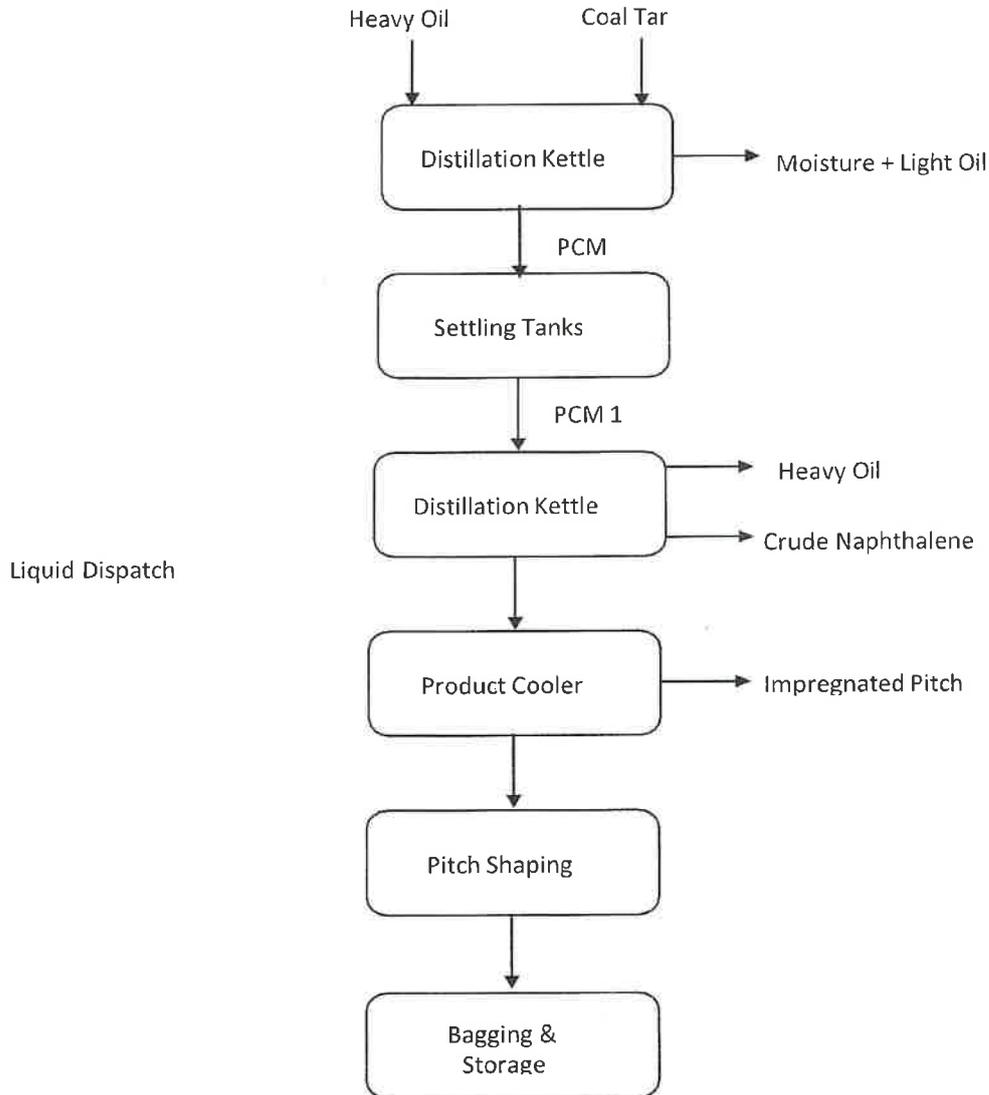
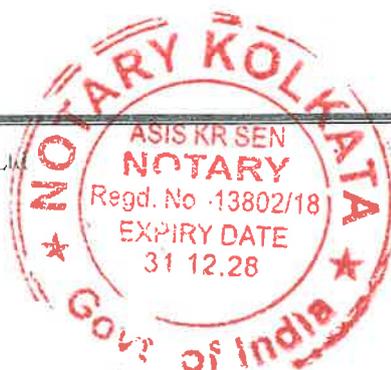


Fig No. 3.9: Zero QI/ Impregnated Pitch Manufacturing Process





#### d. Carbon Black Oil (CBO) Production

For the production of Carbon Black Oil, Soft pitch will be blended with Anthracene Oil produced in distillation process in specific proportion to meet product specification.

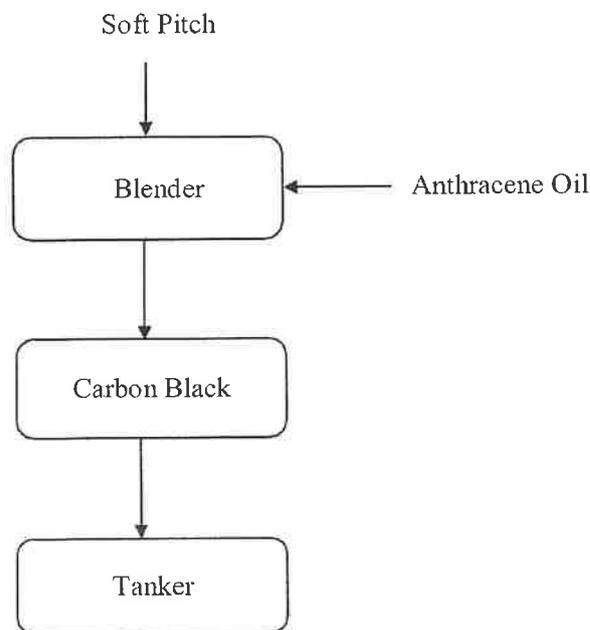
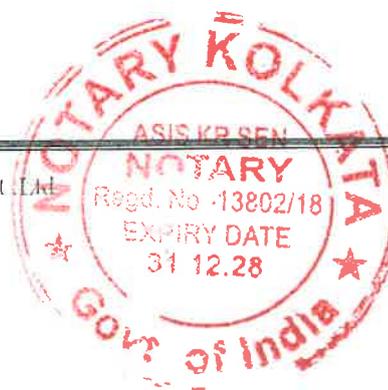


Fig No. 3.10: Carbon Black Oil Manufacturing Process

#### e. Refined Naphthalene Production

Vapours containing crude naphthalene oil generated in distillation process will be continuously cooled in condensers and collected by gravity into the receivers. The collected and cooled mixture will be transferred refined naphthalene section. In refined naphthalene section crude naphthalene will be enriched and purified using crystallizer. The refined naphthalene will be solidified using flakers. Residual naphthalene will be collected and pumped to NSF unit.



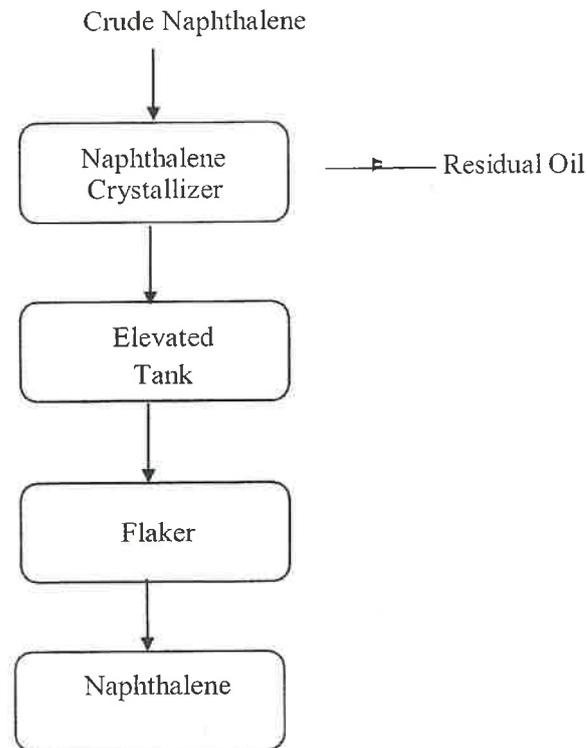


Fig No. 3.11: Refined Naphthalene Manufacturing Process

**f. Naphthalene Sulfonate Formaldehyde (NSF) Production**

The naphthalene oil produced from Industrial Naphthalene Section or the residual naphthalene oil generated in refined naphthalene section which is treated with sulphuric acid (Sulfonation Reaction), followed by formaldehyde (Condensation) and further neutralized by sodium hydroxide to produce Naphthalene Sulfonate Formaldehyde.

**g. Oils - Light oil, Phenol oil & Anthracene oil**

Tar is pumped through pre heater and fed to dehydration column in which azeotropic distillation takes to remove light oil and moisture content in the tar from the top of column. Light oil and moisture is further separated in separator to obtain pure light oil. Dehydrated tar from the bottom dehydration column is pumped to pitch column. The overhead vapour from pitch column flow to the distillation column in which they are





separated the top fraction contains phenol oil, the middle fraction contains Naphthalene oil along with phenols and washes oil & the bottom product contains Anthracene oil.

#### h. Phenol purification

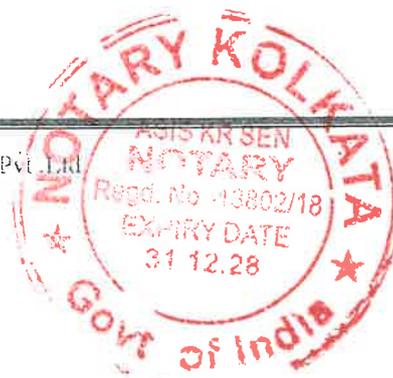
Phenol oil from C3/C4 top and sodium hydroxide is charged in agitated vessel in calculated proportions Sodium phenolate formed from phenol oil along with sodium phenolate from washing section can be processed using steam blowing. The steam blowing is carried out in order to increase the concentration of sodium phenolate from 18% to 22% and reduce neutral oil content in sodium phenolate from 2 -3 % to 0.5%. The concentrated 22% sodium phenolate is reacted with CO<sub>2</sub> gas in packed column to form crude phenol. The purity of crude phenol is 83%. The remaining component is water which cannot be separated by decantation. Water can be removed by evaporation. The further separation of components is carried out by distillation.

**Table 3.3 Typical product mix and capacity**

Output	Quantity (T/A)
Light Creosote Oil	2100
Light Oil	500
Napthaelene	3600
Coal Tar Wash Oil	5900
Carbon Black Feed Stock	26000
Binder Pitch & Impregnated Pitch	66100
Mesocarbon Microbeads	4000
Tar Oil	3500

\*By Product includes: Ammonical Water and Neutral Sodium Phenolate

**Note:** \*This depends upon the grade of the basic Raw material.





**Table no. 3.4: Material Balance**

Input	Quantity (T/A)	Output	Quantity (T/A)
Anhydrous Tar	100,000	Light Creosote Oil	2100
Sodium Hydroxide	743	Light Oil	500
Sulphuric acid	108	Napthaelene	3600
Sodium Chloride	36	Coal Tar Wash Oil	5900
Conduction Oil	50	Carbon Black Feed Stock	26000
Solid Pitch	20,000	Binder Pitch & Impregnated Pitch	66100
		Mesocarbon Microbeads	4000
		Tar Oil	3500
		LOI, Moisture & Other Losses	9237
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,20,937</b>		<b>1,20,937</b>



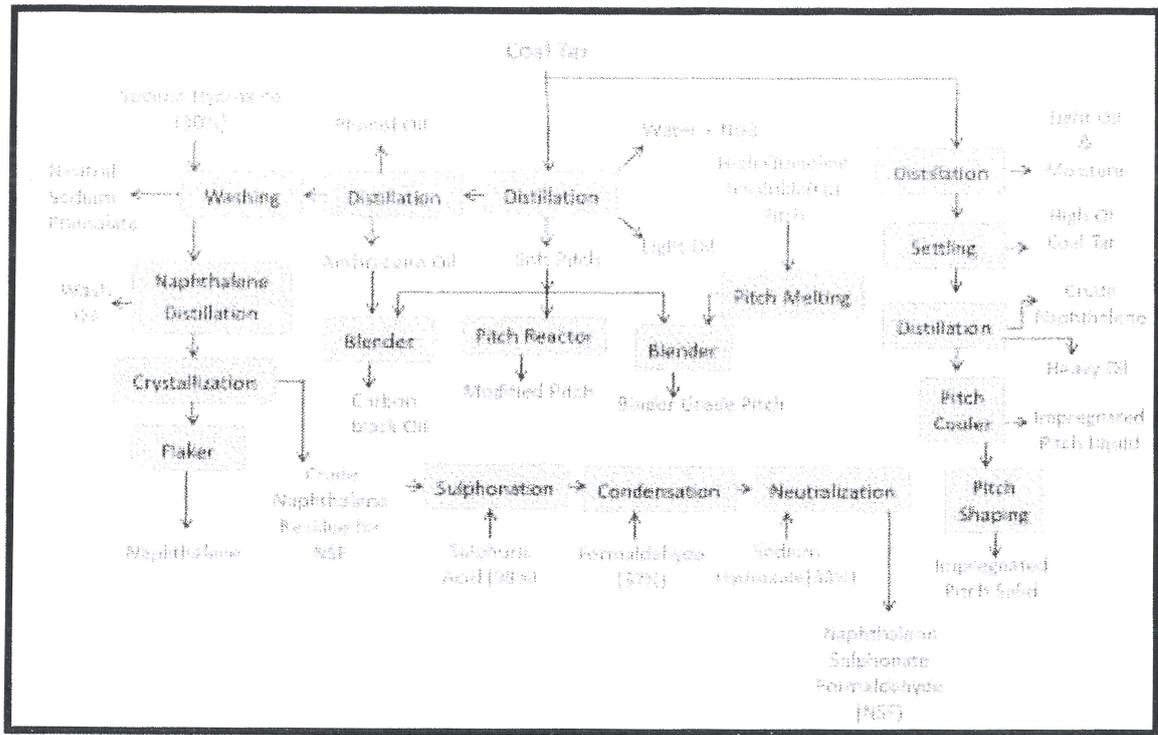
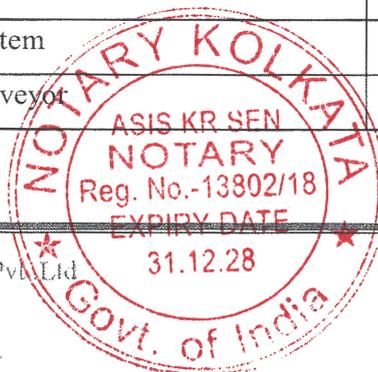


Fig No. 3.12: Integrated Process Flow Chart

Table No. 3.5 Details of Equipments

Sl. No.	Major Equipment	Quantity
<b>Process Equipment</b>		
1	Storage Tank	132
2	Columns	15
3	Furnace	5
4	Distillation kettle	5
3	Heat exchanger /Condenser/Reboiler	54
4	Vacuum pumps	11
5	Process pumps	224
6	Muddy cooling tower	2
7	Fume scrubbing system	3
8	Submerged belt conveyor	1



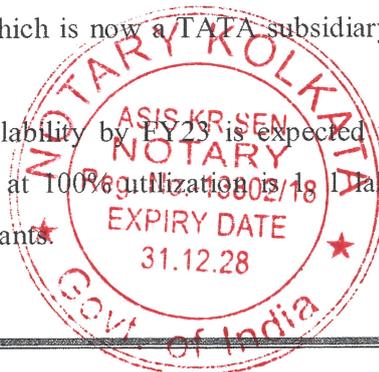


9	Bagging Machine	2
10	Flaker	2
11	Dust collection system	1
12	Bagging system	1
13	Mechanical Hoist	2
14	Belt conveyer	5
15	Magnetic drum separator	2
16	Roller crusher	2
17	Bucket Elevator	2
18	Pitch Melter	2
<b>Utility Equipment</b>		
1	Thermic fluid heaters	3
2	Steam boilers	2
3	Air compressor(with dryer, N <sub>2</sub> Generation)	1
4	Cooling towers	3
5	Fire hydrant system	1
6	Sprinkler system	1
7	Diesel generating set	1

### 3.6 Raw material required along with estimated quantity, Likely source, Marketing Area of final Products, Mode of transport of Raw material and finished Product

The Company is planning to procure raw material from the steel manufacturing mills. VCICIPL has identified steel mills like Tata Steel Plant Kalinganagar, Tata Steel (Bhushan Steel), Rourkela Steel Plant (SAIL), Jindal Steel & Power Limited (JSPL), Vizag Steel Plant (RINL), Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd (which is now a TATA subsidiary) and Nagamar Steel Plant.

Of the above plants total coal tar availability by FY 23 is expected to be ~5.22 lakh MT whereas the requirement for VCICIPL at 100% utilization is 1.1 lakh MT which is only ~21% of available from the identified plants.





As per procurement is concerned for plants managed by SAIL, Tata Steel or other state owned authority the procurement process for coal tar is conducted through auction process only, for which Metal Junction (Kolkata) is the main platform and being used by SAIL & TATA, although RINL Steel and JSPL are using their own platforms.

Any other upcoming plant other than VCICIPL or capacity addition by existing players is not announced presently. Even with new facilities or expansion by competitors in future, adequate coal tar is envisaged to be available from domestic coke oven plants.

It has been envisaged for fluctuation of raw material price by 2.5% and it is found that debt serviceability is still being met.

**Table 3.6 Raw material requirement**

Particulars	Quantity in TPA	Source	Mode of Transport
Coal Tar	1,00,000	Local Steel Plants ( Coke ovens, coal Gasifiers)	Road / Railway
Sodium Hydroxide (30%)	743	Local	Road
Sulphuric acid (98%)	108	Local	Road
Sodium Chloride	36	Local	Road
Conduction Oil	50	Local	Road
Solid Pitch	20,000	Local	Road

### 3.7 Availability of Water, Its source, Energy/ Power Requirement and Source

The total water requirement for the proposed plant will be 376 KLD sourced from Department of Water Resources.

#### 3.7.1 Water Consumption

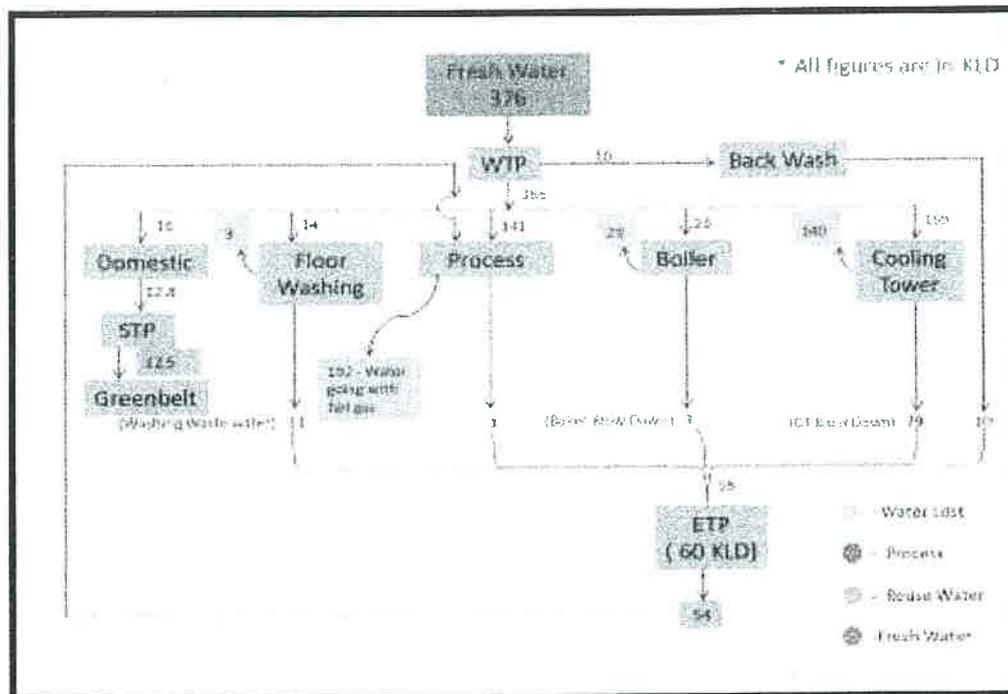
The water consumption for the proposed plant is attached below.





**Table 3.7: Water consumption Breakup**

S.No.	Description	Consumption in KLD (Fresh Make Up Water)	Reuse / Recycle Water in KLD
1	Process	141	54
2	WTP	10	--
3	Floor Washing	14	--
4	Boiler	26	--
5	Cooling Tower	169	--
6	Domestic	16	--
7	Green Belt (Source- STP treated water)		12.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>66.5</b>



**Fig No. 3.13: Water Balance flow chart**





### 3.7.2 Power Consumption

Power requirement will be 1.067 MW sourced from DISCOM.

### 3.7.3 Fuel Consumption

Natural gas 560 Metric Million British Thermal Unit per day (MMBTY/D) is required and will be sourced from BPCL (Bhubaneshwar) and will be transported via Pipeline.

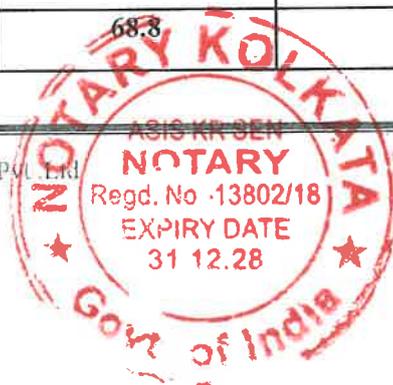
### 3.8 Quantity of wastes to be generated (Liquid and solid) and scheme for their Management/ Disposal

#### 3.8.1 Waste Water Generation

- Waste water generated from process will be treated in Effluent Treatment Plant and treated water will be reused in Processing of Carbon Black Quenching.
- Domestic waste water generated from office toilets, & canteen will be treated in Sewage Treatment Plant of 20 KLD and the Treated water will be reused in Greenbelt.
- Dust collected from air pollution control equipment will be given to local villagers for manufacturing of briquettes, which will be used as solid fuel.
- Sludge from process (bottom residue from vessel) will be sold as a solid fuel to cement & brick manufacturers.
- STP Sludge (Organic) will be used as a manure in greenbelt development / plantation.
- ETP Sludge (Inorganic) will be used in landfilling or as resource for Cement Kiln Industries.
- Used Oil and Lube Oils will be sold to the authorized recyclers and re-processors.

**Table 3.8: Details of Waste Water**

S.No.	Description	Waste Water generation in KLD	Remarks
1.	Process	3	The water will be treated in ETP (60 KLD) and be reused in Processing.
2.	WTP Backwash	10	
3.	Floor washing waste water	11	
4.	Boiler blow down	3	
5.	Cooling Tower blow down	29	
6.	Domestic waste water	12.8	The water will be treated in STP (20 KLD) and be reused for Greenbelt.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68.8</b>	





### 3.8.2 Solid Waste Generation

The details of Solid waste generated from the plant is attached in table 3.9

**Table 3.9: Details of Solid Waste**

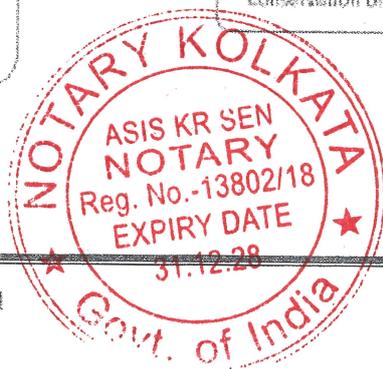
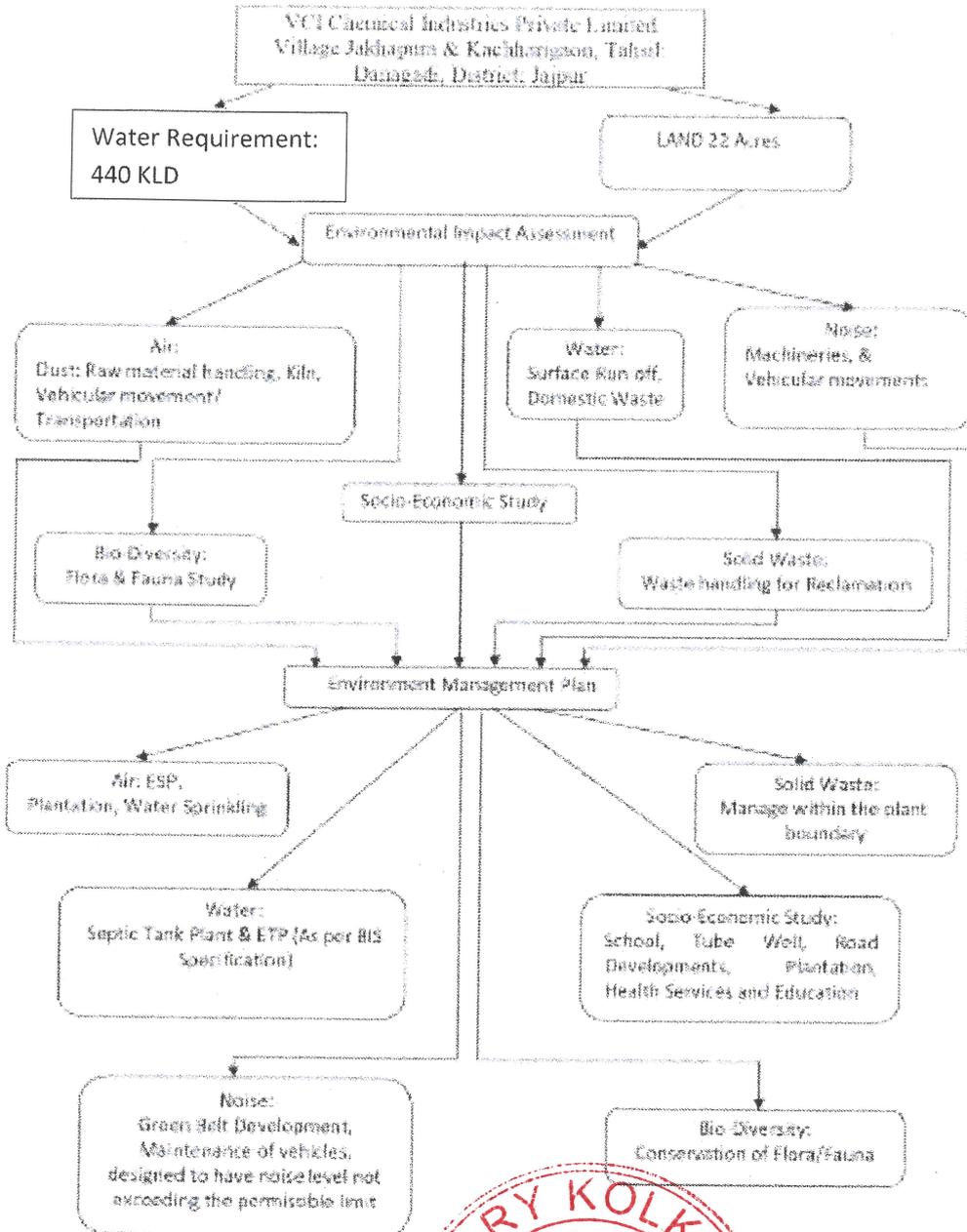
S.No.	Type of Waste	Quantity (TPA)	Source	Management/ Disposal
1	Residual Oil	0.5	Process / ETP	Will be sold to SPCB Authorized Reprocessor
2	Spent Oil	1.0	Process	Will be sold to SPCB Authorized Reprocessor
3	Oil Sludge	0.4	Process	Will be sold to SPCB Authorized Coprocessor/ Cement Kiln/ CHWTSDF
4	Sludge/salt from ETP/ZLD	210	ETP / ZLD	CHWTSDF
6	Oily Cotton Waste	0.4	Cleaning	Will be sold to SPCB Authorized Coprocessor/ Cement Kiln/ CHWTSDF
7	Discarded Container & Barrel	5	Various Packing material	Will be sold to SPCB Authorized Reprocessor
8	Plastic Waste	0.4	Various Packing	Will be Sent to Approved recycler
9	Oily Cotton Waste/Leather Hand Gloves / Cotton Hand Gloves	0.1	Process	Will be sold to SPCB Authorized Coprocessor/ Cement Kiln/ CHWTSDF
10	Waste Insulation Material	0.4	From Plant	CHWTSDF
11	E-Waste	0.2	From plant equipments	Will be sold to SPCB Authorized Reprocessor





3.9 Schematic representation of the feasibility drawing which give information of EIA Purpose

**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS**





Chapter-4  
4. SITE ANALYSIS

4.1 Connectivity

• **Road:**

The site is well connected with Industrial Corridor Road of Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex (adjacent to Project boundary), which is connected to the NH 200 (4.01 km, SW).

• **Rail:**

The Jakhapura Junction (2.05 km in South East) connects the site to the Jamshedpur-Vishakhapatnam Railway line.

• **Air:**

The airport closest to the proposed site is the Biju Patnaik Airport (78.75 km in SW) in Bhubaneswar, Which connects it to all major metros and cities including New Delhi and Mumbai.

• **Port:**

Kalinganagar is located at a distance of 120 km from Paradeep port and 160 km from Dhamra port which are well connected through road and rail. There is proposal to expand the existing road & rail networks. Besides, a number of new road network along with a new airport, Logistic Hub, be developed.

4.2 Landform land use and land ownership

The plant will need main plant facilities, raw material storage yard, raw water storage reservoir & treatment plant, Auxiliary facilities, viz. Administrative Building, Technical Building etc. The detailed land use breakup for the proposed plant has been given in the table below:





**Table No. 4.1: Land use Breakup**

S. No.	Description of Area	Acre
1	Security Office, Reception, & Material Inward/ Outward Area	0.5
2	Office Building, Dormitory, Canteen, & Parking	1.7
3	Weighbridge	0.1
4	Air Compressor & Nitrogen Room	0.2
5	Cooling Tower	0.2
6	Fire Hydrant System, Process Water	0.2
7	Steam Boiler	0.5
8	Effluent Treatment Plant	0.9
9	Pitch Reforming, Zero Q1 Warehouse	1.5
10	Refined Naphthalene Warehouse	0.5
11	NSF Area	0.4
12	Coal Tar Distillation Area	1.2
13	Intermediate Tank Farm Area	0.6
14	Raw Material & Product Tank Farm Area	1.4
15	Light Oil Tank Farm Area	0.3
16	Electrical Substation	0.3
17	Store Room & Workshop	0.1





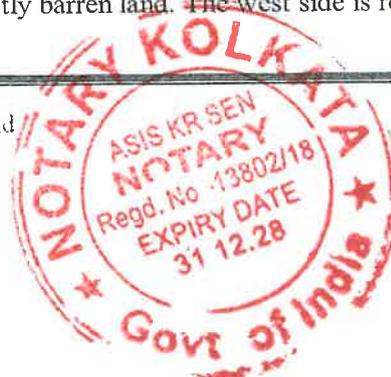
18	Loading Area	0.4
19	<b>Subtotal Built up Area</b>	<b>11</b>
20	Scrap Yard Area	0.2
21	Tanker Yard Area	0.6
22	Road Area	2.1
23	Drain Area	0.5
24	Water Reservoir, Rainwater Harvesting & SRTS	0.3
25	<b>Subtotal Open Area</b>	<b>3.7</b>
26	Green Belt Area	7.3
27	<b>Subtotal Green Belt Area</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Total Area</b>		<b>22.0</b>

#### 4.3 Topography

The coordinates of the plant area are 20°55'50.10"N & 86° 2'56.32"E, 20°55'42.32"N & 86° 3'1.98"E, 20°55'37.30"N & 86° 2'53.00"E, 20°55'45.56"N & 86° 2'47.25"E. It is situated at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. The topography of the plant area is more or less flat with minor undulations. The land is barren land and it is not used for any purpose currently.

4.4 Existing land use pattern (agriculture, non-agriculture, forest, water bodies (including area under CRZ)), shortest distances from the periphery of the project to the periphery of the forests, national park, wildlife sanctuary, eco-sensitive areas, water bodies (distance from the HFL of the river), CRZ. In the case of the notified industrial area, a copy of the Gazette notification should be given.

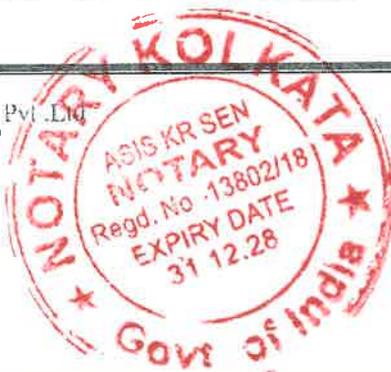
The land use pattern in the 10 km radius has a mixed land use pattern. The Northern and Eastern side from plant location has mostly barren land. The west side is relatively dense.





**Table No 4.2: Setting of the site**

S. No.	Particulars	Details (with approx. aerial distance & direction from the project site)		
1.	Nearest Town	Danagadi (5.36 km, NE)		
2.	Nearest National Highway / State Highway	Jakhapura GSY Road (adjacent) NH 200 (4.01 km, SW)		
3.	Nearest Railway station	Jakhapura Junction (2.05 km, SE)		
4.	Nearest Airport	Bhubaneswar International Airport (78.75,SSW)		
5.	National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves within 10 km radius	There is no National Parks, Wildlife sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves within 10 Km from the proposed site.		
	Reserve forest, and Protected forest within 10 km radius	<p><b>Protected Forest:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dangadi PF (4.29 km, NNE)</li> </ul> <p><b>Reserve Forest:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No RF within 10 km from Plant site.</li> </ul>		
6.	Water Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brahmani River (4.63 km, South)</li> <li>• Ganda Nala (3.43 km, East)</li> <li>• Seasonal Nala (0.05 km, West)</li> </ul>		
7.	Defense installations	No Defense installation within 10 km from the plant site		
8.	Seismic Zone	Zone – III (moderate damage risk zone) [as per IS 1893 (Part-I): 2002]		
9.	Nearby habitations	<b>Village Name</b>	<b>Distance &amp; Direction</b>	<b>Population(As per 2011 Census Data)</b>
		Jakhapura	0.32 km, NE	4152
		Dashamania	0.41 km, S	1061
		Rabana	1.45 km, S	2018





10	Nearby Eco Sensitive Locations	No Eco-sensitive location within 10 Km radius of the proposed site
11	Nearby vulnerable groups	<p><b>Hospitals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rabana Hospital - 1.77 km (SSW);</li><li>• ESI Hospital - 4.36 km (WSW);</li><li>• Community Health Care – 4.46 km (NNE);</li><li>• Sity Steel Hospital - 4.83 km (NE);</li><li>• ESI Dispensary – 6.18 km (ENE);</li><li>• TATA Steel Hospital – 7.53 km (NW);</li><li>• Sharmistha Memorial Hospital - 7.77 km (NE);</li><li>• Govt. Hospital (Jajpur Road) - 8.08 km (E);</li></ul> <p><b>Institutional:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jakhapura Highschool – 1.13 km (E);</li><li>• Raghunath ME School – 1.34 km (S);</li><li>• Jagadih Primary School – 4.04 km (SSE);</li><li>• Khapuriapada UP School – 5.09 km (SE);</li><li>• Government High School, Golagaon- 5.15 km (W);</li><li>• Managobindapur High School – 5.26 km (N);</li><li>• Kidzee – 5.28 km (NE);</li><li>• St. Xavier High School – 6.91 km (NE);</li><li>• Pingal Nodal High School – 6.48 km (SW);</li><li>• VN College – 7.01 km (NE);</li><li>• Jenapur High School – 7.81 km (ESS);</li><li>• Prayas High School – 7.87 km (NE)</li></ul> <p><b>Temples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jagannatha Temple – 0.72 km (E);</li><li>• Hengula Temple – 3.17 km (SSE);</li><li>• Khandurai Temple – 4.49 km (SSW);</li><li>• Ganesh Temple – 5.10 km (ENE);</li><li>• Chausthipada Tarini Temple – 5.72 km (S);</li><li>• Shiv Temple (Nimapalli) – 6.36 km (SW);</li><li>• Hatiasuni Temple – 6.63 km (NE)</li></ul>

#### 4.5 Existing Infrastructure

It is a proposed Greenfield project.





#### 4.6 Soil Classification

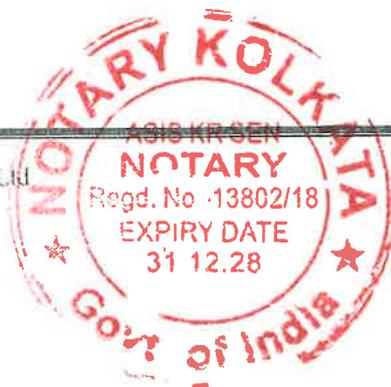
The soils are deep to very deep, clay loam to clay in texture, moderately well to poorly drained and exhibit yellower hue (10 YR) , Grayer value ( 5 to 6) and darker Chroma (2 to 3). The sub- surface soils showed low Chroma, mottles and massive/ Platy soil structure. The dry, moist and wet consistencies were very hard, very firm and very sticky and plastic, respectively. The clay content in the soil ranged from 32% to 40% and silt is 10% to 27%.

#### 4.7 Climatic Data from Secondary sources

The climate of Jajpur district is normal. May month is usually the hottest with daily maximum of 42.4 degree Celsius. December is the coldest month with mean daily minimum of 8.7 degree Celsius. Overall, the climate of the district is neither hot nor too cold. More than 75% of the annual rainfall occurs during monsoon in the period from June to October. Average annual Rainfall is 1558.1 mm.

#### 4.8 Social infrastructure available

Social infrastructures like hospitals, schools, Universities are present in the vicinity of plant area. Under the corporate social responsibilities, development of the nearby villages will be undertaken. Improvement of road network in the adjoining villages, strengthening school playgrounds and providing the facilities for drinking water will be few major improvements in the physical infrastructure. Social awareness program for the improvement of sanitation and hygiene of local authority will be done. Sponsor the education to poor students of the adjoining villages. Provide & conduct the health check programs are few major social infrastructure of the plan.





**Table No. 4.3: Nearby Facilities/Social Infrastructure**

Facilities/Social Infrastructure	Description		
Details of nearby Villages	<b>Village Name</b>	<b>Distance &amp; Direction</b>	<b>Population(As per 2011 Census Data)</b>
	Jakhapura	0.32 km, NE	4152
	Dashamania	0.41 km, S	1061
	Rabana	1.45 km, S	2018
Medical Facilities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rabana Hospital - 1.77 km (SSW);</li><li>• ESI Hospital - 4.36 km (WSW);</li><li>• Community Health Care – 4.46 km (NNE);</li><li>• Sity Steel Hospital - 4.83 km (NE);</li><li>• ESI Dispensary – 6.18 km (ENE);</li><li>• TATA Steel Hospital – 7.53 km (NW);</li><li>• Sharmistha Memorial Hospital - 7.77 km (NE);</li><li>• Govt. Hospital (Jajpur Road) - 8.08 km (E);</li></ul>		
Road & Other Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jakhapura GSY Road (adjacent)</li><li>• NH 200 (3.75 km, SW)</li></ul>		
Specific Measures for Safeguard of nearby habitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Greenbelt will be developed all along the plant boundary.</li><li>• 33% area of plant will be covered in Greenbelt.</li><li>• Adjoining roads will be sprinkled with water to suppress the road dust.</li><li>• Air pollution control devices will be maintained to keep the emissions within the norms.</li><li>• No waste water will be released outside of the plant Boundary.</li></ul>		





Chapter-5

5. BRIEF PLANNING

5.1 Planning Concept (a type of industries, facilities, transportation etc.) Town and Country Planning/Development authority classification.

This is a proposed Greenfield project for Coal Tar Distillation plant of processing capacity 1,00,000 TPA at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. The raw material & products will be transported by trucks in both cases and sometimes by rail. Plant shall be provided with following facilities:

- Transportation facility shall be provided to the executives.
- An ambulance shall be provided for the emergency.
- Qualified doctors shall be engaged for the regular health checkup.
- Greenbelt shall be developed in and around site.
- Drinking water and electricity facilities shall be provided.
- Separate sanitary facilities shall be provided.

5.2 Population Projection

It is estimated that the manpower requirement for the proposed plant will be about 600 during the construction phase of the plant and 167 during operation phase of the plant. The proposed project is going to come up on the premises of 22.0 Acres area. There is no existence of displaced habitants in the area. Land of the proposed site is even undulated and barren. Local people will be involved for construction and operation activities and the local area has all the infrastructure facilities.





**Table No. 5.1: Breakup of Manpower.**

<b>Plant</b>	<b>Nos.</b>
Unskilled	42
Security Guard	8
Production Supervisor	14
Production in-charge	21
Electrical and instrumentation	21
Mechanical / piping	21
Safety Manager + Civil Engineer	2
Junior Employee	8
Supply Chain Manager	1
HR and PRO	1
Account Head	1
Quality Assurance	1
Lab Chemist	2
Plant Head	1
<b>Administration</b>	
National Sales Head	1
Sales Representative	4
Price Research	2
Audit Head	2
Finance Head	1
Purchase Cum Logistic Head	1
Junior Employee	10
HR and PRO	1
CEO	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>





### 5.3 Land use Planning

In Total, 22.00 Acres. (Non-Forest Land) (Details attached as Annexure K) of land will be adequate to accommodate the entire planned facilities. This is a proposed Greenfield project for Coal Tar Distillation plant of processing capacity 1,00,000 TPA at Village Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Tahsil: Danagadi, District: Jajpur in Odisha. The total greenbelt area is 7.3 Acres (33%). The breakup of land has been provided in Chapter 4.

### 5.4 Assessment of Infrastructure Demand (Physical & Social)

The company has assessed the demand for infrastructure (Physical & Social) in the nearby area of the plant site and development activities are being undertaken under the corporate social responsibilities program for rural development initiatives for the upliftment of the nearby communities from time to time.

### 5.5 Amenities & Facilities

Industry will provide with following amenities/ facilities in the proposed plant:-

- Transportation will be provided to the employees of company.
- Canteen
- Potable drinking water
- Firefighting/ alarm system and ambulance shall be provided in case of emergency.
- Occupational health center with qualified doctor will be set up for periodical health checkup of employees.
- Greenbelt shall be developed in and around the plant site.
- Drinking water, canteen and electricity facilities will be provided.
- Separate sanitary facilities will be provided.
- PPEs and facilities related to safety will be provided





## Chapter-6

### 6. PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 6.1 Industrial area (Processing area)

In total 22 Acres of land will be required breakup of which has been provided in previous chapters.

#### 6.1.2 Residential area (Non- Processing area)

The area around the site is under development with good communication facilities. Around 600 of Manpower is needed during construction & 167 during operation. People will be engaged in the plant. The area around the site is under development with reasonably good communication facilities. Another social infrastructure like housing, schooling and medical facilities has been developed and, in some areas, it is underdeveloped. Hence, no residential colony/ township are envisaged for employees.

#### 6.1.3 Greenbelt

A greenbelt development plan will be prepared and implanted along the project. The total green belt area shall be 33% of the total area. The main objective of the greenbelt is to provide a barrier between the plant and surrounding areas.

A comprehensive greenbelt/ plantation program will be undertaken in and around the project. The species selection will depend upon the crown shape, surface of bark and leaves, flower, color, the capacity of growth in the wide variations of ecological conditions etc.

#### 6.1.4 Social Infrastructure

The VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited will commence a lot of infrastructure developmental works in the periphery area. The Project will have a positive impact on the local and regional along with national economy. The proposed project will result in the growth of the surrounding areas by increased direct and indirect employment opportunities in the region including ancillary development and supporting infrastructure. The installation of the proposed plant will lead to the development of certain local ancillary facilities and consequent employment opportunities. Further, the proposed project will also lead to the development of the market, trade centers, activities etc.





### 6.1.5 Connectivity

- **Road:**

The site is well connected with Industrial Corridor Road of Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex (adjacent to Project boundary), which is connected to the NH 200 (4.01 km, SW).

- **Rail:**

The Jakhapura Junction (2.05 km in South East) connects the site to the Jamshedpur-Vishakhapatnam Railway line.

- **Air:**

The airport closest to the proposed site is the Biju Patnaik Airport (78.75 km in SW) in Bhubaneswar, Which connects it to all major metros and cities including New Delhi and Mumbai.

- **Port:**

Kalinganagar is located at a distance of 120 km from Paradeep port and 160 km from Dhamra port which are well connected through road and rail. There is proposal to expand the existing road & rail networks. Besides, a number of new road network along with a new airport, Logistic Hub, be developed.

### 6.1.6 Drinking Water

At the final stage Fresh Makeup water requirement will be of 376 KLD. The drinking water for workers during construction stage will be provided from bore well on site.

### 6.1.7 Sewage Treatment Plant

The domestic waste water will be treated in STP. A total of 12.80 KLD will be sent to the Sewage Treatment Plant of 20 KLD Capacity. Treated water will be recycled and reused. The STP will run by the MBBR technology.

**Process:**

- **Bar Screen and O&G Trap:** Bar screen traps the floating, non-bio degradable solids. O&G Traps restricts the floating Oil and Grease from reaching the reactors.
- **Equalization Tank:** With the help of diffusers the sewage is thoroughly mixed in the Equalization tank. It also ensures uniform flow to the Biological system.





- **Anoxic Tank:** De-nitrification and luxury uptake of phosphorus take place by mixing a food source of raw sewage with microorganisms by returning suspended sludge.
- **Aerobic Reactors:** In the reactors, microbiological growth takes place over specially designed carrier elements which digests the Organic load and generates sludge. Oxygen is diffused through fine bubble diffusers.
- **Flocculation Zone:** A flocculation zone with agitation arrangement is introduced with dosing system before the clarification to enhance the settling process which helps in removal of TSS. Subsequently it facilitates phosphate removal.
- **Clarification:** Settling media is specially oriented inside the clarifiers for efficient removal of sludge from the water.
- **Disinfection:** The water coming out from the Clarifiers has limited organic load and can be discharged to drains/ water bodies after suitable disinfection by chlorine.
- **Tertiary Treatment:** To reuse, the grey water is passed through a filtration media to further reduce the suspended organic load.
- **Sludge Conditioning and Handling:** The sludge generated is fully digested, i.e. no odour, and is dewatered for subsequent handling with the help of filter press or centrifuge.

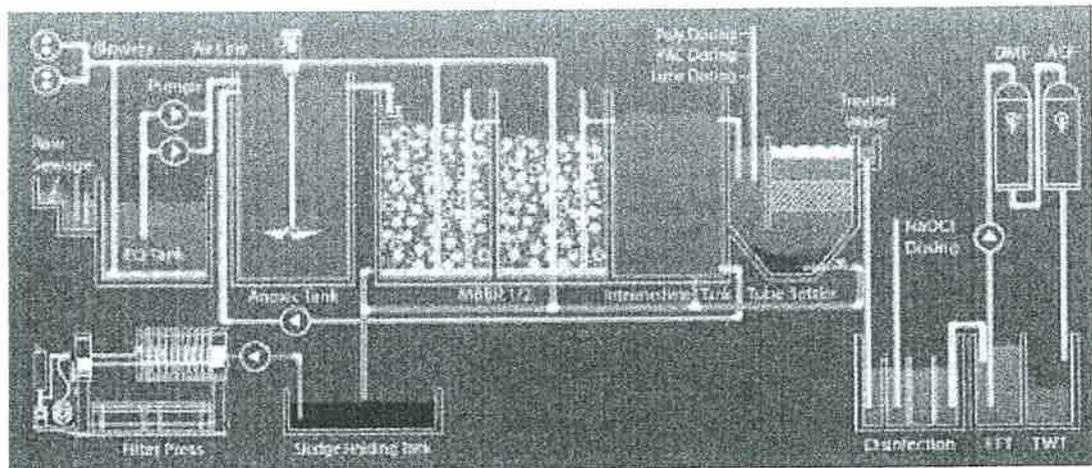


Fig 6.1: STP Flow Diagram





### 6.1.3 Effluent Treatment Plant

- Primary Effluent Treatment Plant will be installed to treat the effluent. About 54 KLD of water will be recycled and reused in the process.
- Dedicated ETP (capacity 60 KLD) will be provided to treat, neutralize and reuse. The wastewater discharged will be utilized in processing of Carbon Black Quenching after treatment. To minimize the freshwater drawn from the source, a recirculation system has been adopted.

#### Process wastewater treatment:

The Process waste water will be treated in Effluent Treatment Plant (60 KLD). The Details of waste water generation is depicted in table below:

**Table 6.1: Details of waste water**

S.No.	Description	Waste Water generation in KLD	Remarks
1.	Process	3	The water will treated in ETP (60 KLD) and be reused in Processing.
2.	WTP Backwash	10	
3.	Floor washing waste water	11	
4.	Boiler blow down	3	
5.	Cooling Tower blow down	29	
6.	Domestic waste water	12.8	The water will treated in STP (20 KLD) and be reused for Greenbelt.
<b>Total</b>		<b>68.8</b>	





### 6.1.3 Rain Water Availability

All the water which is falling over an area cannot be effectively harvested, due to various losses on account of evaporation & spillage. Because of these factors the quantity of rainwater which can be effectively harvested is less than the rainwater endowment (Area of Catchment X Amount of rainfall). The collection efficiency is mainly dependent on factors like runoff coefficient. As the catchment area made up of concrete and tiles so coefficient of runoff is 0.85.

Annual average rainfall of Jajpur district = 1558.1 mm = 1.558 m (Ref. India-WRIS)

The water harvesting potential could be estimated using the following equation.

Rainwater harvesting potential = Amount of rainfall x Area of catchment x Runoff coefficient

Particulars	Area (To be filled)		Avg. Rain fall (mm/annum)	Runoff Coefficient	Avg. Water collected (m <sup>3</sup> /annum)	Loss in Evaporation from Storage Tank (m <sup>3</sup> )
	(Acres)	(Sqm)				Considering 0.006 m <sup>3</sup> /annum
Roof Top of building/Shed/	6	24,276	1.56	0.85	32190	
Road/Paved area	2.2	8901.2		0.65	9014.82	
Open Land (Drain area, Tanker Yard area, Scrap Yard area)	1.8	7282.8		0.20	2269.46	
Green Belt	7.3	29131.2		0.15	6808.39	
Reservoir (Rain water Harvesting, SRTS)	0.3	1213.8		1	1891.22	2658.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>70805</b>	-	-	<b>52,173.89</b>	

Total Rain water available is  $52173.89 - 2658.22 = 49515.67 \text{ m}^3/\text{Year}$ . (49516 m<sup>3</sup>/ year)





#### 6.1.10 Rain Water Harvesting

As per CGWB guidelines shaft recharge type rainwater harvesting structures would be suitable at the project location. The recharge shaft will be perforated and the depth of the shaft will be around 3 m. Rooftop rainwater (from various plant sheds) will be collected and directed towards these harvesting structures. The dimensions of the structures would be decided as per CGWB guidelines (the rainfall collection volume from a defined area multiplied by runoff coefficient). The pits will be partially filled by pebbles, gravels and coarse sand. Depending upon the collection area several numbers of such pits will be constructed for rainwater harvesting. The trenches for canalizing storm water will be designed as per CGWB guidelines for facilitating underground percolation of rainwater. Design and location of recharge pits will be finalized during the detailed engineering layout preparation.





Chapter- 7

7. REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT PLAN

7.1 Policy to be adopted (Central/State) in respect of the project affected persons including home outsees, land outsees and landless laborers (brief outline to be given)

The land area for the proposed plant 22 Acres has been allotted by IDCO. Also, the proposed site is located in a notified industrial area. There are no habitants inside the site or any displaced habitants identified for the land. No involvement of R & R is envisaged.

Local people will be engaged in construction and operational activities. The project will result in the growth of the surrounding areas by increasing direct and indirect employment opportunities.





Chapter-8

8. PROJECT SCHEDULE & COST ESTIMATES

8.1 Likely date of start of construction and likely date of completion (schedule for the project to be given)

**Planning of Activities:** Planning is essential pre-requisites for the timely completion of the project.

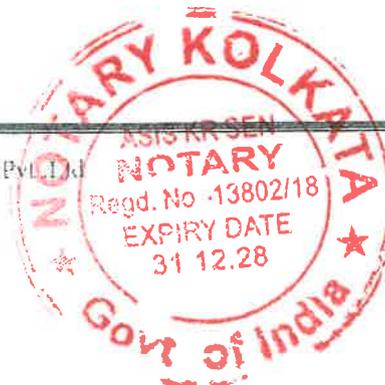
**Pre Project-Activities are as follows:**

- Project Activities (Implementation Stage)
- Statutory Clearances -The proposed project will require various statutory approvals and clearances from various authorities of the Government. Clearances required for the proposed project shall be identified in due course and necessary action will be taken to obtain the same.

The factors which are responsible for the timely implementation of the project are:-

- Arrangement of proper finance for the project.
- Finalization of the layout of the proposed plant.
- Design of utilities and services.
- Placement of orders for plant and machinery.
- Arrangements for Govt. sanctions and supply of power.
- Recruitment of personnel.

**Project Implementation Schedule:** The overall project shall be implemented over 20 months commencing from the zero date. Zero Date shall be the date when the Company acquires and possesses the land and have the statutory approvals in hand. The implementation period of the project is estimated at 20 months as detailed under:





**Table 8.1: Project Implementation Schedule**

Project Module	Start Date	End Date
Land Acquisition & Statutory Clearances (Consent to Establish etc.)	Zero date	
Environmental clearance	Zero date	11 <sup>th</sup> month
Basic engineering	Zero date	3 <sup>rd</sup> month
Detail engineering	2 <sup>nd</sup> month	5 <sup>th</sup> month
Tendering, security and order placement	4 <sup>th</sup> month	12 <sup>th</sup> month
Procurement of equipment, pipelines electrical.	5 <sup>th</sup> month	16 <sup>th</sup> month
Utilities & Infrastructures	8 <sup>th</sup> month	11 <sup>th</sup> month
Synchronization	15 <sup>th</sup> month	16 <sup>th</sup> month
Consent to Operate	16 <sup>th</sup> month	19 <sup>th</sup> month
Trial Run of Production	19 <sup>th</sup> month	20 <sup>th</sup> month
Commercial Production	20 <sup>th</sup> month	

### 8.2 Estimated project cost along with analysis in terms of the economic viability of the Project

The overall cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 203.72 Crores, the breakup of which is as under:



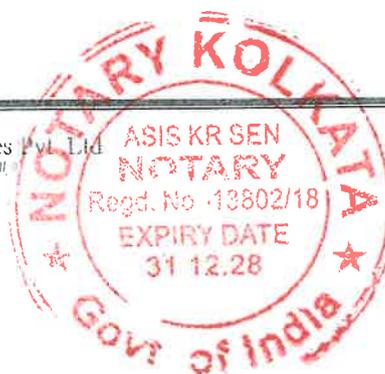


**Table 8.2: Cost breakup**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Cost in Rs. Crores</b>
Land (Leased land)	5.58
Land Development Cost	3.4
Building & Civil Works	20.59
Plant & Machinery	110.67
Miscellaneous Fixed Assets	16.95
Contingency	3.79
Preliminary & Pre-Operative Expense	5.29
Margin for Working Capital	11.04
Interest During Construction	12.21
EMP cost	14.20
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>203.72</b>

Other expenditure under this head includes fees to be paid towards legal expenses for fees payable to the lenders' and owner's legal counsel, insurance advisor's fees, startup fuel, construction power, employees recruitment, training and salaries, appraisal fees, merchant banker's fees, upfront fees to lenders, advisors fees, etc.

Total capital Cost for Environmental Pollution Control Measures Rs. 14.20 Crores. Recurring cost per annum for Environment Pollution Control Measures Rs. 2.165 Crores.





**Table 8.3: Cost of Environment Management**

S. No	Unit	Detail	Capital Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Total Recurring Cost
				(Rs. In Crores)
1	Air Management	APCD	7.18	0.85
2	Waste Water Management	ETP, STP and maintenance	1.66	0.45
3	Noise Management	Maintenance of instruments	0.78	0.15
4	Hazardous Waste Management	Proper collection, Safe Handling, Storage within premises and disposal of waste to recyclers, etc as applicable	0.55	0.13
5	Fire & Safety	Fire Extinguishers, Fire hydrant system	1.33	0.06
6	Env. Monitoring	CEMS	2.00	0.45
7	Green Belt Development	Plantation	0.45	0.05
8	Occupational Health	Medical Health checkup, PPE	0.25	0.025
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>2.165</b>





## Chapter-9

### 9. ANALYSIS OF PROPOSAL

#### 9.1 Financial and social benefits with special emphasis on the benefit to the local people including tribal, population, if any in the area

The proposed configuration will have the following benefits:

- Direct and indirect employment opportunities will be generated which will result in the growth and development of the surrounding areas.
- The project will improve the socio-economic condition and also it will raise the living standard of the local population.
- Special emphasis on financial and social benefits will be given to the local people including the tribal population, if any, in the area. Development of social amenities will be in the form of medical facilities, education and the creation of self-help groups.
- No adverse effect on the environment is envisaged as proper mitigation measures will be taken up for the same.
- It will add to the revenue generation of the District /State.
- The project will take into account measures for the socio-economic upliftment & welfare of nearby villages.
- Local infrastructure development
- Social Afforestation
- Extending support to games, sports, and culture to the local community
- Health and medical facilities
- Social awareness programs will further improve the quality of life and standard of living such as sanitation and hygiene.
- Financial assistance to talented and poor students for higher studies.



"F"



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଦାନଗଡ଼ି

OFFICE OF THE TAHASILDAR, DANAGADI

ହୁଗାଲୀସ ନମ୍ବର - ୦୭୭୨୮-୨୧୪୨୧୫

ଇ-ମେଲ : tdrdanagadi@gmail.com

ପିନ - ୭୫୫୦୨୬

Letter No 2548

Dt 07.08.25

To

Debasis Swain S/o Dillip Kumar swain At- /Po- Harianta, Cuttack.

Sub: - Supply of Information under RTI ACT-2005.

Sir,

With reference to subject cited above, I am to enclose herewith the required information supplied by Revenue inspector Danagadi as you applied for the Mouza- Jakhapura.

This is for your information.

Encl- RI Report.

*JK*  
07.08.25  
Public Information Officer  
Public Information Officer  
Danagadi Tehsil  
Danagadi.



ମାନନିୟ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଯୁକ୍ତ ଚହସିଲିଦାର (PIO) ଦାନଗଦି , ଯାଜପୁର

ବିଷୟ (ମୌଜା - ଜଖପୁରା ର ଦିଲ୍ଲୀପ କୁମାର ସ୍ଵାଇଁ ମାଗିଥିବା RTI ର ତଦନ୍ତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ)

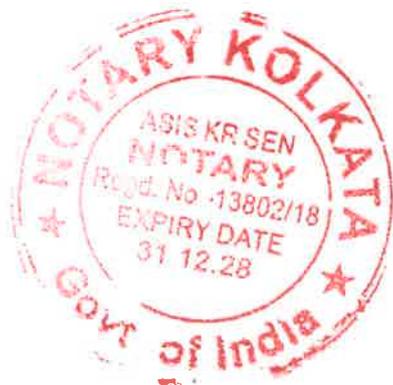
ସୂଚନା - ମେମୋ ନ ୨୨୯୧ ତା ୨୨/୭/୨୫ ରିଖ

ମହାଶୟ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶ ମୁତାବକ ମୌଜା- ଜଖପୁରା ର ତଳକ୍ରି ଖତାୟାନ ରୁ ଜଣାଗଲା। ଖାତା ୪୧୯ ପୂର୍ବ ନ ୮୭୦ ଏଫ.୮୦ ଡି କିସମ ଶାଳଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଖାତା ନ ୩୪୪ ପୂର୍ବ ନ ୮୨୧ ଏମ.୨୫ଡି କିସମ ତଳଳା ଖାତା ନ ୩୪୫ ପୂର୍ବ ନ ୮୨୨ ଏମ.୯୨ଡି ତଳଳା ଖାତା ନ ୨୩୭ ପୂର୍ବ ନ ୮୨୩ ଏମ.୦୮ ତଳଳା ଡି ଖାତା ନ ୨୦୬ ପୂର୍ବ ନ ୮୨୪ ଏମ.୨୨ଡି ତଳଳା ଖାତା ନ ୪୧୯ ପୂର୍ବ ନ ୮୨୫ ଏ୫୫.୦୦ଡି କିସମ ଶାଳଜଙ୍ଗଲ ରେକର୍ଡ ଅଛି। ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମତେ ଆପଣ କ୍ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ବିଚାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇଲି।

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବିଶ୍ଵସ୍ତ

REVENUE INSPECTOR  
DANAGADI CIRCLE



**TRANSLATED COPY**

To,  
The Tehsildar (PIO)  
Danagadi, Jajpur

Subject: Status regarding RTI request filed by Shri Dilip Kumar Swain of Mouza – Jakhapura  
Reference: Memo No. 2291, Dated: 22/07/2025

Sir,

As per your direction, the current Khatiyān of Mouza-Jakhapura has been verified. It is found that:

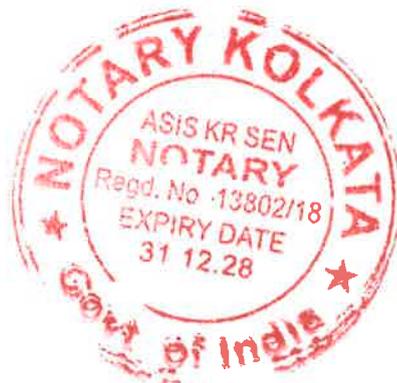
Khata No. 419, Plot No. 860 (Ac. 83.80 Dec., Kisam: Sal Jungle),  
Khata No. 344, Plot No. 861 (Ac. 3.25 Dec., Kisam: Taila),  
Khata No. 345, Plot No. 862 (Ac. 2.96 Dec., Kisam: Taila),  
Khata No. 237, Plot No. 863 (Ac. 3.08 Dec., Kisam: Taila),  
Khata No. 206, Plot No. 864 (Ac. 7.27 Dec., Kisam: Taila),  
Khata No. 419, Plot No. 865 (Ac. 55.00 Dec., Kisam: Sal Jungle)

These details are recorded in the land records.

Hence, the above report is submitted for your kind consideration.

Yours faithfully

Revenue Inspector  
Danagadi Circle



I Odisha

# NGT lens on illegal transfer of forest land for industry

The petition was filed by three residents of Sundargarh district alleging illegal transfer of 6.36 acres of forest land to private companies for industrial purposes.



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National Green Tribunal (NGT) File photo | PTI

## Express News Service

Updated on: 04 Jul 2025, 9:03 am · 1 min read

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**CUTTACK:** The National Green Tribunal (NGT)'s east zone bench in Kolkata has admitted a petition filed by three residents of Sundargarh district alleging illegal transfer of 6.36 acres of forest land to private companies for industrial purposes.



Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan Adhiniyam, 2023 and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

The petitioners alleged that Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) had provisionally allotted the forest land to two private companies for setting up steel, iron and ferro alloys units without securing the mandatory clearance from the central government under Section 2 of the Forest Conservation Act.

Representing the petitioners, advocates Sankar Prasad Pani and Ashutosh Padhy appeared virtually before the bench comprising Judicial Member Justice B Amit Sthalekar and Expert Member Dr Arun Kumar Verma. Taking note of the allegations, the bench issued notices to the state government, IDCO, the Union of India, and the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. "All the respondents shall file their counter-affidavits within four weeks. List on August 21, 2025," the bench directed.

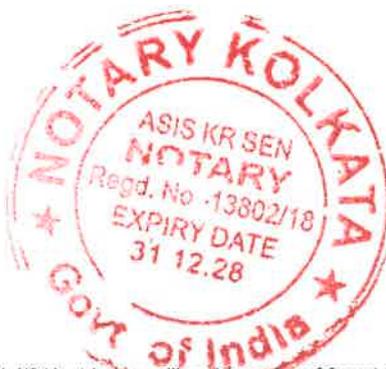
According to the petition, the land in question is part of a dense forest in a Scheduled V Area, which enjoys special constitutional protection and a predominantly tribal population. It was further claimed that the activities by the companies pose a serious environmental threat, with hundreds of trees at risk of being felled.

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National Green Tribunal



'Forest land transfer' to IDCO under NGT scanner

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'Forest land transfer' to IDCO under NGT scanner

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Ialmohan patnaik / Sep 17, 2024, 05:03 IST

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Cuttack: The alleged transfer of forest land in favour of Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha (IDCO) in Angul district's Chendipada tehsil for the purpose of setting up an industry as well as a rehabilitation and resettlement colony (R&R Colony) has come under the

National Green Tribunal (NGT) scanner.

The NGT's East Zone bench in Kolkata sent notices to the additional chief secretary (state forest and environment department), secretary (Union ministry of environment, forest & climate change) and managing director (IDCO) in this regard.

Poll

Do you think fugitive Mehul Choksi will finally be extradited to India?

- No
Yes

The notices were issued on Sept 11 on a petition alleging illegal transfer of forest land in favour of IDCO - a state govt agency - without the central govt's approval, as prescribed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

According to the petition, the land in question is contiguous to Kosala reserve forest, which is home to various species of flora and fauna. Besides, the land is also an elephant pathway and herds of elephants use it to cross from one area to another and any non-forest activity in the said area would therefore, interfere with the movement of elephants. Two residents of Kosala village - Dilip Kumar Pradhan (64) and Sidharth Sankar Sahoo (41) - had filed the petition. Advocate Sankar Prasad Pani, along with advocate Ashutosh Padhy made submissions on behalf of the petitioners in virtual mode.

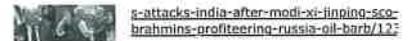
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'Forest land transfer' to IDCO under NGT scanner



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The bench of B Amit Sthalekar (judicial member) and Arun Kumar Verma (expert member) felt the "matter requires consideration" and posted it to Nov 21 for hearing along with the counter affidavits from respondents.

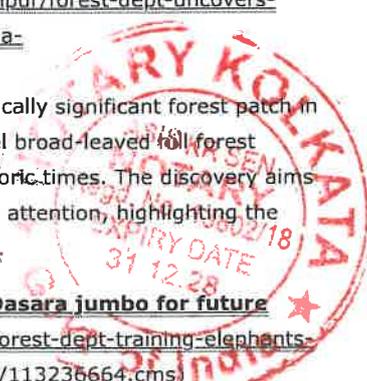
The bench also issued notices to the Angul district collector and divisional forest officer as well as the Chendipada tehsildar for filing of counter affidavits within four weeks.

**We also published the following articles recently**

**Forest dept uncovers species dating back to prehistoric era in Dantewada forest** (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/raipur/forest-dept-uncovers-species-dating-back-to-prehistoric-era-in-dantewada-forest/articleshow/113328184.cms>)

The forest department has identified a rare, ecologically significant forest patch in Chhattisgarh's Bachel forest range. This subtropical broad-leaved hill forest houses ancient plant species dating back to prehistoric times. The discovery aims to promote eco-tourism and attract global scientific attention, highlighting the region's rich biodiversity and ecological importance.

**Forest dept training elephants to select lead Dasara jumbo for future** (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mysuru/forest-dept-training-elephants-to-select-lead-dasara-jumbo-for-future/articleshow/113236664.cms>)



The forest department is gearing up to select a new lead elephant for future Dasara celebrations by the end of 2024. As Abhimanyu is expected to retire post 'Forest land transfer' to IDCO under NGT scanner 2025, potential successors like Mahendra and Dhnanjaya are being evaluated through rigorous rehearsals and weight training sessions to ensure they meet the required standards.

**MNC refutes tree translocation failure, gets forest dept notice**

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/john-deere-faces-legal-inquiry-over-alleged-tree-translocation-violations/articleshow/113238274.cms>

The forest department has called three John Deere employees for an inquiry into the alleged failure to translocate 14 scheduled trees at their Sanaswadi plant. Despite a bond ensuring safe translocation, remnants of the trees were found buried under a tar road. The company denies all allegations and claims no wildlife was affected.



End of Article

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# Dark times await Odisha's Talabira as forests razed for mining



**Manish Kumar**  
27 Dec 2019 Odisha

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- Over a span of few days, thousands of trees from the forests around Talabira area in Odisha's Sambalpur region have been cut down for a coal mining project.
- While villagers and local environmentalists claim that more than 40,000 trees have been cut, the local officials claim the number of trees cut is 17,000.

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Till less than a month ago, a lush forest area in Talabira village in Odisha's [Sambalpur](#) district was standing tall, with trees several decades old. The morning of December 7, 2019, however, marked the beginning of the end of this green expanse. As the winter breeze swept into the forest areas of Sambalpur district in Odisha, hundreds of personnel of security forces rushed in these areas, particularly near Talabira village. Local people said they had infact seen security personnel from Odisha police, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and others, parading the village roads near the forest areas, a couple of days earlier and guarding the gates leading to the forests.

The high security in this green patch in eastern India was to facilitate smooth, large-scale felling of thousands of trees and prevent any opposition. What is left now is an expanse of tree stumps that remain from the mass axing activity. Officials and labourers load the trunks of cut trees onto trucks to clear the forest for mining and claim that the cut trees are being taken away for transplantation.



<https://india.mongabay.com/2019/12/dark-times-await-odishas-talabira-as-forests-razed-for-mining/>

In this area, an opencast coal mining project of central government-owned NLC (Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited) is expected to come up. The company is reported to invest more than Rs. 170 billion (Rs. 17,000 crore) to produce 20 million tonnes of coal per year from the Talabira coal blocks to power 4,200 MW of its thermal power projects.

For the villagers who live in the area, the mass felling of trees in a matter of few days negated decades of their personal efforts and investments to conserve the resource-rich forest.



Villagers look at the tree stumps that remain after a mass felling of trees earlier this month. Photo by Manish Kumar.

But as the news spread and activities for large scale tree felling began in the area in December, the worst fears of the villagers came true. The state government with the involvement of the Odisha Forest Development Corporation (OFDC) had started felling trees in the Talabira II and Talabira III coal blocks. Talabira, a revenue village consists of five hamlets –Budhia Palli, Munda Pada, Padhan Palli, Khatun Pada and Padar.

“We heard the sounds of machines cutting the trees. We also saw large logs of trunks stored in the forest areas but could do nothing. Many trucks also were seen on village roads taking the uprooted trees to other areas. Security cordon started five kilometres away from the site,” Hemant Rout, a villager from Khinda close to Talabira, told Mongabay-India.

He said that the commencement of the activities raised concerns about the fate of the villagers but the local administration did not come forward to explain much or allay the fears of the local community.

The villagers told Mongabay-India that parts of the forest that had been razed down had been protected over decades by the local *Talabira Gramya Jungle Committee*.



<https://india.mongabay.com/2019/12/dark-times-await-odishas-talabira-as-forests-razed-for-mining/>

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Piles of felled trees in the Talabira forest. Photo by Manish Kumar.

The current guard deployed by the local villagers said the government snatched from them the forest that he and the villagers protected from ages.

“It was a very old tradition. The villagers used to contribute three kilograms of rice per family to the forest guard besides some money. Before me, many other guards have guarded the forests. I have been protecting the forest for 18 years now from timber mafias and other threats. Without protection, the green cover could not have survived this long,” Achutya Budhia, the local guard, told Mongabay-India.

### Thousands of trees to be sacrificed for coal

Talabira II and Talabira III are coal blocks near the Talabira village, allocated to the Chennai-based NLC, in 2016, for coal mining. In 2018, Talabira (Odisha) Mining Pvt Ltd (TOMPL), a subsidiary of [Adani Enterprises Limited](#) signed an agreement with NLC for being the developer and operator for the coal blocks.

The coal blocks lie close to the Sambalpur-Jharsuguda district boundary which is near the state highway 10, connecting the two district headquarters in Western Odisha. A total of 1,038.187 hectares of forest land in the Sambalpur and Jharsuguda forest divisions is planned to be diverted to pave way for the coal mining project.

According to [the Odisha government](#), of the 1,038.187 hectares of forest land that is to be diverted for the project, 192.62 hectares lies in Sambalpur forest division while the larger chunk lies within the Jharsuguda division. Tree felling has started in Sambalpur while trees in Jharsuguda will be cut down in the next phase.

Though the local environmentalists claimed that more than 40,000 trees have been cut down till date (December 20, 2019), the officials refute the charge. According to an OFDC official, only 17,000 trees have been cut down, as of December 20. The target number of trees to be cut, as per the inspection report, is 130,721. The OFDC official, while requesting anonymity, claimed that the cutting process in Sambalpur district is now almost over.

While the initial tree felling in the Sambalpur forest division has created ripples among the local community and environmentalists, the large scale destruction of trees in the next phase in the Jharsuguda Forest Division is likely to generate more opposition.



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Villagers of Talabira mourn the loss of the trees. Photo by Manish Kumar.

However, the NLC India in their statement has claimed that to compensate for the tree felling at Talabira II and Talabira III, large scale afforestation will be taken up in addition to the rehabilitation of the aggrieved villagers.

“Our drive to plant and protect 25,86,700 trees inside and outside the mining lease area of Talabira II and III is higher than what is prescribed by the relevant regulations for protecting and nurturing the environment. Local plants such as Sirisa, Barakoli, Ambada, Mango, Jackfruits and bamboo will be cultivated to develop vibrancy in the ecology,” said NLC in a [statement](#).

NLC also said that the aggrieved villagers will be compensated with *pucca* (permanent) houses and Rs. 1.34 billion (Rs 134.36 crore) will be deposited with the Odisha Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) account for further afforestation works in lieu of trees being cut for this project.

Sambalpur Collector Subham Saxena did not respond to Mongabay-India’s queries.

### **Officials and experts disagree on whether norms adhered to**

While officials claim the felling activity is being done as per norms, legal experts who visited the site, claimed violation of official norms in tree cutting.



Security forces in Talabira guard the tree felling exercise. Photo by Manish Kumar.

Sankar Prasad Pani, a lawyer with the National Green Tribunal (NGT), said that as per the government's own admission they are using 30 tree cutting machines per day and each machine is capable of uprooting a tree within five minutes.

At these speed levels and the number of machines, the number of trees axed could be much higher than what is claimed by the government, said Pani.

He also hinted at a possible flouting of norms while felling the trees. "For felling of trees, the marking of trees is to be done (as per the Orissa Forest Act, 1972). But marking was not done as it was affected due to protests. It may happen that some trees which are not numbered are also cut. Law says stumps of trees should be there for counting process which was no more there. It was totally a level ground," Prasad told Mongabay-India about his visit to the site after the felling of the trees.

Some villagers also claimed that in the haste of achieving the target in less time, the government agencies had also cut down trees from the private land. "We suddenly noticed big trees standing on our private land near the forest areas were also cut down. This means they are cutting the trees without properly marking them. To prevent this, many of us have now demarcated our land with boundaries," said Tinku Budhia, a resident of Budhi Pani, on the periphery of Talabira forests.

Government [documents](#) claim that the forests in this part of Odisha host plant species like — Sal ( *Shorea robusta*), Mahul (*Madhuca indica*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Char (*Buchanania lanzan*), etc. The faunal species in the area are snake, squirrel, jackal, mongoose and others.



A tree transplanting vehicle at Talabira. Photo by Manish Kumar.

Tribal rights activists claim that the forest has rich biodiversity and a threat to this could be disastrous. Tribal rights and livelihood expert Y. Giri Rao from Bhubaneswar said, "FAC (Forest Advisory Committee) mentions that more than 135,000 trees (1.35 lakh) would be felled. Out of total trees, 69 percent trees are of diameter more than 60 centimetres. It indicates the good health of the forest. Further, the report mentions that soil and regeneration health of forest area is good. The villagers have been protecting it since the 1980s. The village also got a certificate from the forest department for their contribution for the conservation of forests."

### **Ib Valley is a severely polluted region**

The proposed site of Talabira II and Talabira III is next to the Ib Valley in the Jharsuguda district which has been identified as the "severely polluted area" as per the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) of the Central Pollution Control Board. Several extractive industries and coal mines are spread along its length. Ib Valley is said to be one of the [most polluting industrial regions](#) of Odisha.

As per the [2018 findings](#), it has a CEPI Index of 66.35, which is close to the levels of a critically polluted area. Environmentalists warn that such a project could add up to the already over-burdened area of Ib Valley and can potentially interfere with the ecology of the area.



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## Themes

Women

Climate Change

Workers

Money

China

Small Scale Mining

Human Rights

Campaigning

Law

Search for

## Adani pilloried for forestry destruction in Orissa

Published by MAC on 2020-01-06

Source: Peoples Archive of Rural India

As 2019 drew to an end, it's hardly any suprise that the huge Adani corporation left its destructive mark on another forested area, where the prime victims are indigenous people.

### 'We believe 15,000 trees have already been cut'

*For two weeks now, innumerable trees are being cut to make way for the Talabira coal mine in Odisha. The villagers are heartbroken and intimidated, allege forged consent, and plan to oppose this destruction*

Chitrangada Choudhury

PARI (Peoples Archive of Rural India)

18 December 2019

"The impact of felling 130,721 trees will be negligible."

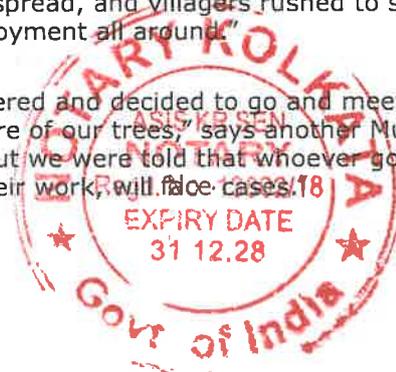
That is what a senior forest department official, the Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Sambalpur Division, wrote in February 2014. He was recommending that 2,500 acres of forestland in the villages of Talabira and Patrapali, on the border of Odisha's Sambalpur and Jharsuguda districts, be handed over for a coal mine.

The residents of the two villages haven't seen these documents in English, drafted by forest officials, that culminated in the forest clearance for the Talabira II and III Open Cast Coal Mine in March 2019. But the people here could not agree less with the official's opinion – who is, ironically, a designated 'conservator'.

Over the past two weeks, Adani Enterprises, the mine developer and operator, has felled thousands of trees (how many exactly, remains unclear) as it begins work on the Talabira mine. The villagers say no notice was given. And many of them – in this village of 2150 people (Census 2011) – are heartbroken, angry and intimidated that a forest they say they have conserved for decades is being torn down before their eyes, with the help of the police and the state armed forces personnel.

The most immediate impact on the ground at the moment is the tree felling. The destruction began before dawn on December 5, villagers say. Manas Salima, a young man in Mundapada, a predominantly Munda Adivasi hamlet of Talabira, says, "We had barely woken up when they suddenly came and started cutting trees. Word spread, and villagers rushed to stop it, but there was heavy police deployment all around."

"Almost 150-200 of us gathered and decided to go and meet the collector to ask him to stop this massacre of our trees," says another Mundapada resident, Fakira Budhiya. "But we were told that whoever goes against the company, or tries to stop their work, will face cases."



Talabira and Patrapali are sprawling villages located amidst dense mixed deciduous forests – and the green canopy provides instant relief on the hot December afternoon when I visited. The Jharsuguda region with multiple coal mines, sponge iron plants and other industries, records some of Odisha's highest temperatures each year.

In the villages here, where the major communities include Munda and Gond Adivasis, the people mainly depend on cultivating paddy and vegetables, and on procuring forest produce. Beneath their lands lie rich seams of coal.

"The forest gives us mahul [mahua], sal sap, firewood, mushrooms, roots, tubers, leaves, and grass to make and sell brooms," says Bimla Munda. "How can the forest department say that cutting over 1 lakh trees will have no impact?"

It is to get to this coal that the giant sal and mahua trees now lie axed to the ground in the forests of Talabira village. In a large clearing some distance away, hundreds of freshly logged trees are piled up. An Adani company employee at the site, who declined to give his name, said "7,000 trees have been cut so far." He then refused to respond to any further questions, and only said, "it would not be right" to provide even a name and contact for a person in the company who would speak to the media.

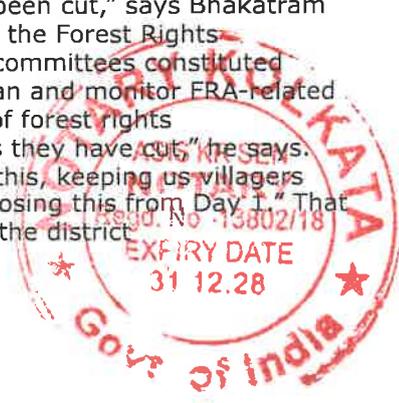
On the road leading to the villages, we saw a group of Odisha State Armed Force men, and asked why they were there. One of them said, "Because trees are being cut." He said security personnel were deployed in sections of the forest where tree cutting was underway. While we were speaking, one of his colleagues called someone on his cell phone to report our presence in the village.

The Talabira II and III coal mine was awarded to the public sector undertaking Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, which in 2018 gave a contract to develop and operate the mine to Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL). In a statement to the Press Trust of India (reported in the media at that time), AEL said that the mine would generate revenues of over Rs. 12,000 crores. Talabira I is an adjoining open cast mine in Sambalpur district, acquired by the GMR group in 2015, and has, their site says, 9 million tonnes of coal.

Left: While a forest department signboard in Patrapali advocates forest protection, officials have issued a clearance for the coal mine, noting that the effect of cutting of 1.3 lakh trees 'will be negligible'. Centre: Bijli Munda of Mundapada, Talabira, with the brooms she makes with forest produce, which she will sell for Rs. 20-25 each. Right: Brooms drying outside houses here; these are just one of the many forest products from which villagers make a livelihood

According to the forest clearance documents submitted to the central government by the Forest and Environment Department of Odisha, the mine (II and III) will cover a total of 4,700 acres of land, and displace 1,894 families, including 443 Scheduled Caste families and 575 Scheduled Tribe families.

"We believe 14,000-15,000 trees have already been cut," says Bhakatram Bhoi, "and it is still going on." He is president of the Forest Rights Committee in Talabira. (These are village-level committees constituted under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 to plan and monitor FRA-related activities, including conservation and the filing of forest rights claims.) "Even I cannot tell you how many trees they have cut," he says. "The administration and company are doing all this, keeping us villagers completely in the dark, since we have been opposing this from Day 1." That is, since 2012, when the villagers first wrote to the district administration about their FRA rights.



Rina Munda, a resident of Mundapada, adds, "Our ancestors originally lived in these forests and protected them. We have learnt to do the same. Every family would contribute three kilos of rice or money for thengapalli [a forest protection tradition in Odisha whereby community members patrol forests to prevent timber felling and smuggling]."

"And now we are not even being allowed to go into it the very forests we have protected and nurtured," says Suder Munda, with a pained expression, as villagers gather around the local school to discuss how to resist the destruction. She adds, "We are feeling great sadness looking at how they are cutting our trees. I feel like our loved ones are dying."

The villagers emphasise they have been conserving the forests since decades. "Where was the government then?" asks an elderly Suru Munda. "Now that the company wants it, the government is saying the forest is theirs, and we should back off." Achyut Budhia, another elderly man, who villagers say was among those who served on patrol duty for several years, adds, "I had tears in my eyes when I saw the felled trees. We protected them like our children."

"Many of us have not been able to sleep at night since this tree cutting began," says Hemant Rout, a member of the Forest Rights Committee in Talabira village.

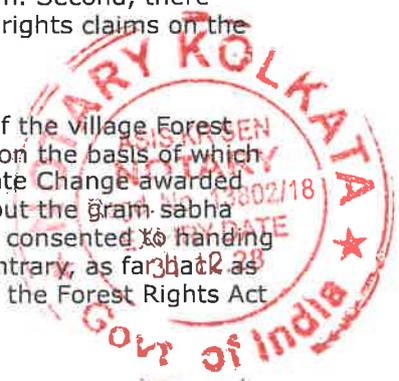
Ranjan Panda, a Sambalpur-based environmentalist, who works on issues of climate change and water, says the villagers' efforts to save the forests are particularly significant because Jharsuguda and the Ib Valley region are among the major pollution hotspots in the country. "It doesn't make any sense to build new coal mines and power plants in an area already suffering from severe water scarcity, heat and pollution due to excessive concentration of mining, power and industrial activities," he says. "Chopping off 130,721 full grown natural tree species in this location will further aggravate the multiple stresses of the people and the ecology, making it an inhabitable place."

Many villagers express this view too, and refer to the rising temperatures in the region. Vinod Munda says, "It will become impossible to live here, if the forest is destroyed. If a villager cuts a tree, we would be put in jail. Then how is the company cutting so many trees, with the support of the police?"

The road to neighbouring Patrapali village winds through dense sal forest. Here, the sawing machines are yet to reach, and residents say they will not allow a single tree to be cut. "If the administration uses force against us, you might see another Kalinganagar", said Dilip Sahu, "because this entire affair is illegal." He is referring to the death of 13 Adivasis in 2006 in police firing during protests against the acquisition of land by the state government for a steel plant by Tata Steel Ltd in the state's coastal district of Jajpur.

The Forest Rights Act states that forest clearance – that is, 'diverting' forestland for non-forest uses such as mining – can be awarded only after certain procedures have been followed, including these: first, the villages where forestland is to be diverted have to hold gram sabhas and award or withhold their prior informed consent to the proposed diversion, after all relevant details have been placed before them. Second, there should be no pending individual or community forest rights claims on the land to be diverted.

Sanjukta Sahu, sarpanch of Patrapali and president of the village Forest Rights Committee, says the gram sabha resolutions, on the basis of which the central Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change awarded forest clearance to the mine, "are forgeries." Taking out the gram sabha register to show us, she adds, "Our village has never consented to handing over 700 hectares for coal mining. No way. To the contrary, as far back as 2012, we filed a community forest rights claim under the Forest Rights Act



for 715 acres of land. The administration has still not processed our claim in seven years, and now we are learning that the company has got the forest. How can that happen?."

Dilip Sahu of Patrapali says that over 200 households in the village are families who were displaced by the Hirakud dam in Sambalpur district, around 50 kilometres from Patrapali, the mid-1950s. "If this forest is given to coal mining, we will be displaced again. Should we live our entire lives in displacement, caught between dams and mines?."

Residents of Talabira too allege that the gram sabha consent resolution of their village has been forged for the forest clearance. They show their written complaints about this sent in October to several authorities across the state government. "It is all done through forgery. We have never given our consent to this forest being cut," says Sushma Patra, a ward member. Rout said, "On the contrary, our Talabira Gramya Jungle Committee wrote to the collector on May 28, 2012, to award recognition to our rights to the forest under the FRA, and we have submitted a copy of this in our written complaint to the authorities about the consent forgery."

Kanchi Kohli, senior researcher, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, who has studied the Talabira forest clearance documents says, "In general, forest diversion processes have been extremely opaque. Affected people hardly ever have access to inspection reports and recommendations for approval. The Talabira case is symptomatic of this problem. It is only when tree felling activity took place that villagers got a sense of the scale of the mine expansion on forest areas whether historical rights persist."

A reading of the documents, Kohli adds, "clearly reveals casual site inspection reports and piecemeal appraisals. The impact of felling 1.3 lakh trees is recorded as being negligible and never questioned. The gram sabha resolutions have not been verified by the forest advisory committee of the environment ministry. In all, there appear to be serious legal lacunae in the forest diversion process."

The authorities must listen to the villagers' protests, adds Ranjan Panda. "Coal is the biggest climate culprit and the entire world is trying to phase out from coal fired power plants to mitigate impacts of climate change."

"The government does not make any effort to publicise the Forest Rights Act among people in the villages. We filed claims with our own effort. And we have protected this forest from before there was any law," says Dilip Sahu. "Today the government claims that we villagers have consented to giving our forests to the company. I want to then ask them, 'If you have our consent, why do you have to deploy so much police force in our villages for the company to cut our trees?'"

*Chitragada Choudhury is an independent journalist, and a member of the core group of the People's Archive of Rural India.*





Odisha  
Khinda, Patrapalli, Talabira, Sambalpur

Odisha government cuts 40,000 trees for Adani mine, over 1,800 families fear displacement

AUTHOR



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2150 People affected



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Uttarakh

KEY INSIGHTS

Sector Mining

Conflict Status

Ongoing

Reason/Cause of conflict Coal Mining

Legal Status

In Court

Region Classification

Rural

Hoteliers build illegal road inside Nainital bird reserve, NGT junks PIL to assess environmental damage

Summary

Fact Sheet

Legal Data

Additional Info

1

Summary

The Talabira forest in Sambalpur district is on the verge of being wiped out. On 9 and 10 December 2019, more than 40,000 trees were cut for an open cast coal mine. The move came after the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change granted Stage II clearance to divert 1,038 hectares of forestland for the mining project on 28 March 2019.

The open cast mine comprises Talabira II and Talabira III coal blocks. These blocks were previously allocated to Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC), Mahanadi Coal Fields and Hindalco for mining operations. The allocation of the



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EC for Sun Pharma's expansion in Vedanthangal bird sanctuary put to abeyance

Mumbai Suburba  
Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority renders 250 families homeless after eviction drive in Mumbai

mine to Hindalco was, in fact, at the centre of the [coal scam](#). Following the Supreme Court's order on 24 September 2014, [cancelling](#) the allocation of 214 coal mines to various private and state-owned corporations terming it illegal, the Talabira II and III coal blocks were [re-allotted](#) to NLC India Limited in July 2018. A subsidiary of the Adani Group, Talabira (Odisha) Mining Private Limited signed an agreement with NLC in the same year to develop and operate the coal blocks. Coal mining activities [commenced](#) from April 2020.

According to the letter submitted to the Central government by the Forest and Environment Department of Odisha seeking approval for the mining, the project in the two blocks will [displace](#) 1,894 families, including 443 Scheduled Caste families and 575 Scheduled Tribe households.

The forest dwellers depend on the Sal trees dominant in the forest for their food and livelihood. The 'mahua' they collect from the forest provides them income worth at least four months. Besides selling tubers, millets and mushrooms, the tribals also make plates out of Sal leaves, which they sell in the market.

But the forest dwellers do not have titles under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) because they never filed any claims for forest rights. "We thought this is our forest and no one can take it from us... Therefore, we never applied for rights under the FRA," Hemant Kumar Raut, a resident of Khinda village, told [Down To Earth](#).

This is a violation of the law as "the FRA rules, 2012, require that the concerned officials raise awareness about the Act and its provisions. This is especially important if no claims are forthcoming and can enable the process of filing claims," Kanchi Kohli, senior researcher at the Centre for Policy Research, told [Down To Earth](#).

Between 2005 and 2008, notices were issued for the acquisition of land for the coal mine under India's Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957. In August 2009, the Government of India issued a formal notification stating that acquisition of nearly [384 hectares of land](#) for the Talabira II and III coal mining projects was complete.

North Goa Goa

Citizens of Old Goa oppose Bungalow construction in protected area of Ancient Monuments

Surat Gujarat

Koli Community Demands Closure of Industrial Unit Dumping Hazardous Waste in Surat

North Goa Goa

Tiracol villagers oppose Golf Course and resort

South Goa Goa

Arossim Residents in South Goa Stand Firm against Resort Proposed by Sheraton

North Goa Goa

Bombay High Court Rejects Clearance to Residential Project Proposed in North Goa

A [news report](#) quotes members of the Talabira Village Assembly as saying that they never gave consent for the diversion of forestland. The families also [claim](#) that the government has not offered any rehabilitation package to those who are dependent on the forest for their livelihood.

Villagers have been staging a sit-in protest at the site for the open-cast mine since February 10, 2020. On February 13, at least 15 people from Budhiapali village were [arrested](#) by the police for protesting against the mining project. They were released on bail two days later.

Meanwhile, Raut and other villagers claim that the NLC has tried to bribe them. "They selected a few people from one village and paid them Rs 4,000-5,000 and promised to continue to pay more in instalments. In the next month, some other people were bribed. But when they did not receive the next instalment, they realised they were being cheated, Raut told [The Wire](#).

According to a report by [Adani Watch](#), many families have been denied compensation for not having proper land records. In March 2020, women from Majhipada village protested against the same but the demonstrations were [suppressed](#) by the local police.

In a petition filed before the National Green Tribunal in 2016, locals raised concerns over violation of conditions of Environmental Clearance by Project Proponents, demanding accountability. In 2020, the [tribunal held](#) them accountable for violation of the conditions including indiscriminate disposal of overburden generated being dumped on agricultural lands. A fine of Rs 2.5 crore was imposed on Adani Group (REL) and Rs 7.5 crore on Aditya Birla Group's Hindalco Industries Limited for such violations.

The order was appealed before the Supreme Court by Adani Group (REL), which was dismissed. The apex court directed the companies to pay the interim penalties imposed by NGT. The amount received was directed to be held in a separate account by the Odisha State Pollution Control Board and be used according to the final recommendations of a six-member expert panel formed by the tribunal to investigate environmental

## FACT SHEET

Demand/Contention of the Affected Community

Demand for compensation

Demand for rehabilitation

Demand to retain/protect access to common land/resources

Opposition against environmental degradation

Status of Project Project cor

Original Project Deadline 2021

Whether the Project has been Delayed No

Significance of Land to Land Owners/Users

Other Natural Resource extraction/dependenc



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violations. The panel conducted a field investigation in early March 2022 but is yet to submit its findings.

Despite fines being imposed, overburden dumping persists in many villages like Budhiapalli, rendering the land infertile, contaminating groundwater, and causing air pollution. Unfortunately, this is forcing families to consider leaving these areas in the future. On 8 March 2022, Sambalpur police arrested 13 men for allegedly resisting the dumping of overburden from the Talabira II coal mine.

During an EAC meeting held on 14 March 2023, it was discovered that there is significant non-compliance regarding environmental clearances. This includes the failure to install pollution control systems at the Talabira II and III mines, as well as inadequate efforts to develop greenery around these sites among others.

Furthermore, the development of the 2400 MW Thermal Plant at Talabira through NLC India Limited has already started. On 2 February 2024, the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the plant.

2

Fact Sheet

Demand/Contention of the Affected Community

- Demand for compensation
- Demand for rehabilitation
- Demand to retain/protect access to common land/resources
- Opposition against environmental degradation

Other Demand/Contention of the Affected Community

Scrapping of the project

Region Classification

Rural

Type of Land

Common Forest

Status of Project

Project Completed

Original Project Deadline

Regd. No -13802/18 EXPIRY 2021 31 12.28



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Whether the Project has been Delayed **No**

Significance of Land to Land Owners/Users

Other Natural Resource  
extraction/dependence, Commercial

Total investment involved (in Crores): ₹ 17000

Type of investment: **Investment Expected**

Year of Estimation **2019**

Page Number In Investment Document: **1**

Has the Conflict Ended? **No**

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### Legal Data

Categories of Legislations Involved in the Conflict

Forest and Scheduled Area Governance Laws, Land  
Acquisition Laws

Legislations/Policies Involved

**Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980**

Section 2 [Prior approval of the Central government  
required for use of forestland for non-forest purposes]

**Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers  
(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**

Section 4(1)[ Recognizes and vests forest rights in eligible  
individuals]; Section 5 [No member of a forest dwelling  
Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dweller shall be  
evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation  
till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.]

**Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers  
(Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012**

Rule 6(k) [Duty of Sub-Divisional Level Committee to raise  
awareness regarding the objectives and procedures under  
the Act]



### **Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 2016**

Rule 6(3)(e)(ii) [The District Collector shall- (i) complete the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights in accordance with Forest Rights Act for the entire forest land indicated in the proposal; (ii) obtain consent of each Gram Sabha having jurisdiction over the whole or a part of the forest land indicated in the proposal for the diversion]

### **Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006**

Clause 2 (i) [Projects for mining of minerals to obtain prior environmental clearance from the Central Government];  
 Clause 7.III.(ii) [(a) A public hearing at the site or in its close proximity to be carried out in the manner prescribed for ascertaining concerns of local affected persons; (b) obtain responses in writing from other concerned persons having a plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project or activity]

### **Environment Protection Rules, 1986**

Section 3 [Allows the central government to take all necessary measures to protect and improve the quality of the environment and prevent, control, and abate environmental pollution]; Section 5 [Provides authority to issue directions, including closure, prohibition, or regulation of any industry to protect the environment];  
 Section 7 [No person carrying on any industry, operation or process shall discharge or emit or permit to be discharged or emitted any environmental pollutant in excess of such standards as may be prescribed.]

### **Orissa Mining Corporation Limited v. Ministry of Environment and Forest and Others, Writ Petition (Civil) No. 180 of 2011 (Supreme Court of India)**

[The Court was of the view that Gramsabha has a significant role to play in safeguarding customary and religious rights and in particular the community forest resource rights. The court had upheld the centrality of Gramsabha in its judgment]

### **Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006**

Clause 4(a) [Within 2 months of publication of notice for acquisition of land a socio economic survey would be undertaken for identification of displaced families and their socio economic baseline] Clause 7 [Rehabilitation & resettlement plan shall be prepared by the Collector after due consultation with displaced communities. Such plan should address specific needs of women, vulnerable and indigenous communities.]; Clause 7(iii)[Gramsabhas shall be consulted]; Clause 7(vii) [District administration and project authorities shall be jointly responsible for ensuring the benefits of R&R reach the beneficiaries in a timebound manner]; Clause 8 Type II [Those who are displaced from mining projects shall get employment, training for self

employment, convertible preference share, homestead land, assistance for self relocation, house building assistance, shops and service units subject to conditions]; Clause 12 [Provides special benefits to displaced indigenous families and primitive tribal groups]

Whether claims/objections were made as per procedure in the relevant statute **Yes**

What was the claim(s)/objection(s) raised by the community?

Claim for rehabilitation packages and recognition of rights under the FRA.

What was the Decision of the Concerned Government Department?

Claim for rehabilitation packages and recognition of rights under the FRA.

Legal Processes and Loopholes Enabling the Conflict: **Non-implementation/violation of FRA**

**Non-rehabilitation of displaced people**

Legal Status: **In Court**

Status of Case In Court **Disposed**

Whether any adjudicatory body was approached **Yes**

Name of the adjudicatory body **National Green Tribunal**

Name(s) of the Court(s) **Supreme Court**

Case Number **Original Application No. 40/2016/EZ and Original Application No. 17/2016/EZ**

Main Reasoning/Decision of court

NGT held that while liability of Hindalco for breach of EC conditions dated 08.11.2011 remains, the REL is also not absolved of compliance with EC conditions in view of order of EC dated 16.04.2015. NGT held that the primary liability is of Hindalco as OB dumps were first created by Hindalco and dumping was done beyond the designated dump sites. But once lease was taken over by REL, it remained under an obligation to comply with the EC

conditions and to manage the overburden consistent with environmental norms and obligations. Hence NGT apportioned the liability between Hindalco and REL in the ratio of 75:25 percent. Pending further decision, NGT directed Hindalco to deposit ₹7.5 crore and REL to deposit ₹2.5 crore to meet the assessed compensation and cost of remediation. Supreme Court in its order stated that they could find no error in the order of the National Green Tribunal

Legal Supporting Documents

Major Human Rights Violations Related to the Conflict: **Arrest/detention/imprisonment**

Whether criminal law was used against protestors: **No**

Reported Details of the Violation:

On February 13, at least 15 people from Budhiapali village were arrested by the police for protesting against the mining project.

Date of Violation **February 12, 2020**

Location of Violation **Budhiapali village**

4

## Additional Information

Government Departments Involved in the Conflict:

**Odisha Forest Department, NLC India Limited**

Did LCW Approach Government Authorities for Comments? **No**

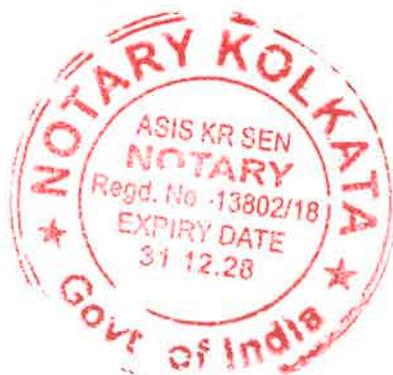
Corporate Parties Involved in the Conflict: **Adani Group**

Did LCW Approach Corporate Parties for Comments? **No**

Communities/Local Organisations in the Conflict:



## National Alliance of People's Movements





- (ख) "केन्द्रीय बोर्ड" से जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) की धारा 3 के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड अभिप्रेत है;
- (ग) "शुल्क" से संस्थापित या संचालित करने हेतु अनुमति प्रदान करने हेतु राज्य बोर्डों द्वारा प्रभारित शुल्क अभिप्रेत है।
- (घ) "प्ररूप" से इन नियमों के साथ संलग्न प्रथम अनुसूची के अधीन निर्धारित प्ररूप अभिप्रेत है;
- (ङ.) "औद्योगिक संयंत्र" से कोई ऐसा संयंत्र अभिप्रेत है जिसका प्रयोग किसी औद्योगिक या व्यापारिक प्रयोजन हेतु किया जाता है और जो वायुमंडल में वायु प्रदूषण उत्सर्जित करता हो;
- (च) 'लाल', 'नारंगी', 'हरा' और 'नीला' संकेद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर श्रेणीकृत औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों/कार्यकलापों की श्रेणियां अभिप्रेत हैं।
- (छ) "अनुसूची" से इन दिशा निर्देशों के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची से है;
- (ज) "राज्य बोर्ड" में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति भी सम्मिलित है।
- (झ) उन शब्दों और पदों के जो इन दिशा निर्देशों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किंतु अधिनियम या नियमों में परिभाषित हैं जो वही अर्थ होंगे जो क्रमशः अधिनियम और इन नियमों में दिया गया है।

## अध्याय 2 सहमति हेतु आवेदन और फीस

- 3. सहमति हेतु आवेदन का प्ररूप और फीस.-** (1) अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन औद्योगिक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने या प्रचालन करने के लिए सहमति हेतु प्रत्येक आवेदन प्रथम अनुसूची में दिए गए प्ररूप में किया जाएगा और उसमें औद्योगिक संयंत्र का विवरण तथा प्ररूप में दिए गए अन्य विवरण अंतर्विष्ट होंगे और साथ में इन दिशा-निर्देशों के पैरा 5 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, जो भी मामला हो, यथा यथाविनिर्दिष्ट फीस भी संलग्न करनी होगी।
- (2) अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन विधिमान्यता अवधि समाप्त होने के चार मास पूर्व प्रचालन हेतु सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने पर फीस में पांच प्रतिशत की छूट प्रदान की जाएगी।
- (3) अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन अनुमति के नवीकरण के लिए प्रत्येक आवेदन हेतु नीचे दी गई सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट दर से विलम्ब फीस का भुगतान करना होगा:

### सारणी

क्र.सं.	आवेदन करने की अवधि	विलम्ब फीस के रूप में अतिरिक्त फीस
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	विधिमान्यता अवधि के 120 से 45 दिनों तक	फीस का 25 प्रतिशत
2	45 दिनों से विधिमान्यता समाप्त होने तक	फीस का 50 प्रतिशत
3	विधिमान्यता समाप्त होने के बाद।	फीस का 100 प्रतिशत

- 4. सहमति की विधिमान्यता अवधि.-** (1) स्थापना करने की सहमति, इसके प्रदान किए जाने की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए विधिमान्य होगी।

(2) पांच वर्ष की विधिमान्यता अवधि को धारक द्वारा आवेदन किये जाने पर अधिकतम दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकेगा, जिससे स्थापना के लिए सहमति प्रदान किये जाने की तारीख से विधिमान्यता की कुल अवधि सात वर्ष हो जाएगी।

(3) परिचालन के लिए सहमति निम्नलिखित अवधि के लिए विधिमान्य होगी-



(क) लाल प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक संयंत्र के मामले में पांच वर्ष;

(ख) नारंगी प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक संयंत्र के मामले में दस वर्ष;

(ग) हरित प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक संयंत्र के मामले में, पंद्रह वर्ष ।

(घ) नीला प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक संयंत्र के मामले में अतिरिक्त दो वर्ष

**5. सहमति के लिए फीस— (1)** स्थापित या संचालित करने के लिए अनुमति हेतु फीस राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा निर्दिष्ट की जाएगी जो दूसरी अनुसूची में यथानिर्दिष्ट फीस से अधिक नहीं होगी।

(2) द्वितीय अनुसूची के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट की गयी फीस की रकम अधिकतम है और राज्य सरकार, इस संबंध में राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित फीस की न्यूनतम रकम के अध्यधीन कम फीस निर्धारित कर सकेगी तथा फीस की कोई न्यूनतम सीमा नहीं होगी, यह सीमा राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा वांछित किसी भी स्तर की हो सकेगी।

(3) फीस की रकम में पैरा 5(1) में निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर विद्यमान फीस की रकम से दस प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकेगी तथा दो वर्ष में एक बार से अधिक वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकेगी:

परंतु फीस की रकम में कितनी ही बार कमी की जा सकेगी।

**6. सहमति के लिए आवेदन की जांच करने की प्रक्रिया। (1)** सहमति के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, जो आवश्यक हों, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रण के अधीन किसी स्थान या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियों या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हो, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(2) उप-पैरा (1) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी, उस प्रयोजनार्थ, ऐसे किसी स्थान या परिसर का निरीक्षण कर सकेगा जहां चिमनी से ठोस, तरल या गैसीय उत्सर्जन होता हो या परिसर के भीतर किसी भी स्थान से गैर-इरादतन (फ्यूजिटिव) उत्सर्जन होता हो और ऐसा अधिकारी आवेदक या अधिभोगी से नियंत्रण उपस्कर या प्रणालियों या उसके किसी भाग से संबंधित कोई योजना, विनिर्देश या अन्य डेटा प्रस्तुत करने की मांग कर सकता है, जिसे वह आवश्यक समझता है।

(3) उप-पैरा (1) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी आवेदक के किसी भी परिसर का दौरा करने से पहले आवेदक को ऐसा करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देगा।

(4) आवेदक ऐसे अधिकारी को सभी सूचनाएं उपलब्ध कराएगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए उचित रूप से आवश्यक सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएगा।

(5) उप-पैरा (1) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी, निरीक्षण करने से पहले या उसके पश्चात्, आवेदक से मौखिक रूप से या लिखित रूप में ऐसी अतिरिक्त जानकारी या स्पष्टीकरण देने या उसके समक्ष ऐसे दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने की अपेक्षा कर सकेगा, जिन्हें वह आवेदन की जांच के प्रयोजनार्थ आवश्यक समझे और उस प्रयोजनार्थ आवेदक या उसके प्राधिकृत अभिकर्ता को राज्य बोर्ड के कार्यालय में बुला सकेगा।

**7. खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्टों के लिए साझी सहमति और प्राधिकार।** खतरनाक एवं अन्य अपशिष्टों के प्रबंधन के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए एकल-चरणीय प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाएगी जिसमें सहमति के



साथ ही समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित परिसंकटमय एवं अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन एवं सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2016 के तहत प्राधिकार भी प्रदान किया जाएगा।

**8. सहमति प्रदान करने की अवधि.-** (1) अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन प्रत्येक आवेदन पर, आवेदन प्राप्ति की तारीख से नीचे दी गई सारणी में निर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर सभी मामलों में सहमति प्रदान की जाएगी या आवेदन इंकार किया जाएगा:

सारणी				
क्र.सं.	आवेदन	अवधि (दिनों में)		
		लाल	नारंगी	हरा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति प्रदान करना या आवेदन इंकार करना	60	45	30
2	प्रचालन हेतु सहमति प्रदान करना या आवेदन इंकार करना, पहली बार	90	60	30
3	सहमति का नवीनीकरण या विस्तार या संशोधन की सहमति प्रदान करना या आवेदन इंकार करना	120	60	30

(2) यदि सहमति के लिए आवेदन पर राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा उप-पैरा (1) के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता है, तो मामले को पैरा 15 के अधीन गठित राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति को अग्रेषित किया जा सकेगा, जो आवेदन की प्राप्ति की तारीख से तीस दिन के भीतर उसका निपटान करेगी।

(3) यदि उप-पैरा (2) के अधीन आने वाले आवेदन के मामले में राज्य बोर्ड का सदस्य सचिव मामले को समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेगा।

(4) समिति ऐसे आवेदन पर निर्णय करते समय, सहमति प्रदान करने या आवेदन इंकार करने में विलम्ब के कारणों पर विचार करेगी तथा जहां विलम्ब के कारण न्यायोचित नहीं होंगे, वहां समुचित अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करेगी तथा राज्य बोर्ड ऐसे निर्णय की अनुपालना करेगा। समिति अधिनियम की धारा 39ख के अधीन संबंधित न्यायनिर्णायक अधिकारी के समक्ष अधिनियम के उल्लंघन का मामला प्रस्तुत करने की भी सिफारिश कर सकेगी।

### अध्याय 3

#### औद्योगिक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए मानदंड

**9. स्थान के चयन की प्रक्रिया.-** (1) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मत में, औद्योगिक आयोजना और विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में हुए प्रौद्योगिकीय और वैज्ञानिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी स्थान पर औद्योगिक संयंत्र स्थापित करने पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जा सकेगा जिससे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों, जैसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों, अभयारण्यों, आर्द्रभूमियों और पुरातत्व स्मारकों को संरक्षित किया जा सके।

(2) औद्योगिक संयंत्र, यथास्थिति केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन, द्वारा निर्धारित संबंधित मानदंडों का अनुपालन करेगा।

(3) औद्योगिक संयंत्र स्थापित करते समय निम्नलिखित न्यूनतम दूरी बनाए रखी जाएगी, अर्थात:-

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक संयंत्र की स्थापना के मामले में राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार सतही जल निकाय (बाढ़ मैदान/एचएफएल/लाल रेखा) की निकटतम सीमा से-

(i) लाल प्रवर्ग के, पांच सौ मीटर से परे;



## (ii) नारंगी प्रवर्ग-

(क) बहिष्कारी उत्सर्जन के मामले में, पचहत्तर मीटर से परे;

(ख) बिना बहिष्कारी उत्सर्जन के मामले में, तीस मीटर से परे;

## (iii) हरा प्रवर्ग, तीस मीटर से परे;

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक संयंत्र के मामले में बस्ती, शैक्षणिक संस्थान, पूजा स्थल, पुरातात्विक स्मारकों, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, आरक्षित वन, विरासत स्थल से -

(i) लाल प्रवर्ग के, पांच सौ मीटर से परे;

(ii) नारंगी प्रवर्ग के, दो सौ मीटर से परे;

(iii) हरी प्रवर्ग के, एक सौ मीटर से परे।

(ग) राज्य बोर्ड यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि औद्योगिक संयंत्र अन्य विधियों, विनियमों और विनियमनों तथा अधिसूचनाओं का अनुपालन करे।

(घ) औद्योगिक संयंत्र के स्थान से होकर गुजरने वाले प्राकृतिक या तूफानी (स्टॉर्म) नाले को बाधित नहीं किया जाएगा।

## अध्याय 4

## सहमति प्रदान, इंकार या रद्द करना

**10. स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति प्रदान करना.**— (1) अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन औद्योगिक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति हेतु प्रत्येक आवेदन प्ररूप 1 में किया जाएगा और उसमें औद्योगिक संयंत्र का विवरण होगा तथा उसके साथ नए संयंत्र हेतु तथा औद्योगिक संयंत्र के प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व विस्तार, आधुनिकीकरण, उत्पाद या प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन के मामले में फीस भी संलग्न होगी।

(2) औद्योगिक संयंत्र पैरा 9 के अधीनविनिर्दिष्ट स्थान संबंधी मानदंडों की अनुपालना करेगा।

(3) किसी भी औद्योगिक संयंत्र को गैर-अनुरूप क्षेत्रों या प्रतिबंधित या निषिद्ध क्षेत्रों में स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

(4) सहमति के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, यथावश्यक ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थान, जगह या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियां या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हो, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(5) उप-पैरा (4) के अधीन दिये गये रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अधिनियम की धारा 21 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ सहमति प्रदान की जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

(i) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित विनिर्देशों वाले नियंत्रण उपस्कर उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने हेतु प्रस्तावित परिसर में संस्थापित और प्रचालित किए जाएंगे;

(ii) नियंत्रण उपस्कर को हर समय सुचारू स्थिति में रखा जाएगा;



- (iii) इस संबंध में राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित विनिर्देशों वाली चिमनी, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, ऐसे परिसरों में स्थापित की जाएगी; तथा
- (iv) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट की जाने वाली ऐसी अन्य शर्तें।
- (6) उप-पैरा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों की अनुपालना राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में विनिर्धारित ऐसी अवधि के भीतर की जाएगी।

**11. प्रचालन हेतु सहमति प्रदान करना।** --- (1) एक बार औद्योगिक संयंत्र के अपेक्षित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणाली के साथ स्थापित हो जाने और प्रचालन के लिए तैयार हो जाने के पश्चात, अधिभोगी को प्रचालन के लिए सहमति प्राप्त करनी होगी।

(2) अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन औद्योगिक संयंत्र को प्रचालित करने की सहमति का प्रत्येक आवेदन प्ररूप 2 में करना होगा और जिसमें निम्नलिखित विवरण देना होगा तथा निम्नलिखित रिपोर्ट के साथ प्रचालन की सहमति प्रदान करने हेतु फीस भी संलग्न करनी होगी, अर्थात:-

- (क) स्थापना की सहमति में प्राक्कलन की विनिर्धारित शर्तों की अनुपालना रिपोर्ट;
- (ख) पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, यदि लागू हो, में विनिर्धारित शर्तों की अनुपालना रिपोर्ट।

(3) प्रचालन की सहमति के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, यथावश्यक ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थान या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियां या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हों, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(4) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को, उप-पैरा (3) के अधीन दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अधिनियम की धारा 21 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन प्रचालन की सहमति निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ प्रदान की जाएगी, अर्थात:-

- (i) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित ऐसे विनिर्देशों वाले नियंत्रण उपस्कर उस परिसर में प्रचालित किए जाएंगे जहां उद्योग लगाया गया हो;
- (ii) विद्यमान नियंत्रण उपस्कर, यदि कोई हो, को राज्य बोर्ड के अनुमोदन के बिना परिवर्तित या प्रतिस्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा;
- (iii) खंड (i) या खंड (ii) में विनिर्दिष्ट नियंत्रण उपस्कर को हर समय सुचारू स्थिति में रखा जाएगा;
- (iv) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा यथानुमोदित विनिर्देशों वाली चिमनी, जहां लागू हो, का परिसर में प्रचालन और रखरखाव किया जाएगा; तथा उसे ऑनलाइन सतत उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली से जोड़ा जाएगा।

(5) उप-पैरा (4) में संदर्भित शर्तों की अनुपालनाराज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर करनी होगी।

(6) संचालन की सहमति में सहमति की विधिमान्यता अवधि निर्दिष्ट की जाएगी।

**12. प्रचालन हेतु सहमति का नवीनीकरण.**--- (1) अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन प्रचालन हेतु सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए प्रत्येक आवेदन प्ररूप 2 में किया जाएगा और इसमें निम्नलिखित का विवरण होगा तथा प्रचालन हेतु सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए फीस भी संलग्न होगा, अर्थात:-

- (क) प्रचालन की सहमति में विनिर्धारित शर्तों का अनुपालना रिपोर्ट।
- (ख) पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, यदि लागू हो, में निर्धारित शर्तों का अनुपालना रिपोर्ट।
- (ग) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के अधीन यथा विनिर्दिष्ट पर्यावरणीय विवरण प्रस्तुत करना;
- (घ) खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमापार आवागमन) नियम, 2016 के अधीन यथा विनिर्दिष्ट वार्षिक विवरणी प्रस्तुत करना; और
- (ङ) विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया, उत्पादन क्षमता, प्रदूषण भार, उत्सर्जन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करने संबंधी घोषणा।



(2) प्रचालन की सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, यथावश्यक ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थान या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियां या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हो, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(3) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को, उप-पैरा (2) के अधीन दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अधिनियम की धारा 21 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ प्रचालन की सहमति प्रदान की जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

(i) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा यथाअनुमोदित ऐसे विनिर्देशों वाले नियंत्रण उपस्कर उस परिसर में प्रचालित किए जाएंगे जहां उद्योग लगाया गया हो;

(ii) विद्यमान नियंत्रण उपस्कर, यदि कोई हो, को राज्य बोर्ड के अनुमोदन के बिना परिवर्तित या प्रतिस्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा;

(iii) खंड (i) या खंड (ii) में विनिर्दिष्ट नियंत्रण उपस्कर को हर समय सुचारू स्थिति में रखा जाएगा;

(iv) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित विनिर्देशों के अनुसार चिमनी, जहां भी लागू हो, का परिसर में प्रचालन और रखरखाव किया जाएगा; तथा उसे ऑनलाइन सतत उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली से जोड़ा जाएगा।

(4) उप-पैरा (3) में संदर्भित शर्तों की अनुपालनाराज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में नियत ऐसी अवधि के भीतर की जाएगी।

(5) प्रदान की गई सहमति में सहमति की विधिमान्यता विनिर्दिष्ट की जाएगी।

**13. सहमति से इंकार और रद्द करना.**— (1) राज्य बोर्ड, जिस अवधि के लिए सहमति दी गयी थी, उस अवधि की समाप्ति से पूर्व इसे रद्द कर सकेगा या सहमति की समाप्ति पर, यदि जिन शर्तों के अधीन सहमति दी गई थीवे पूरी नहीं होने पर नवीनीकरण करने से इंकार कर सकेगा।

(2) सहमति को निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी आधार पर इंकार या रद्द किया जा सकेगा, अर्थात् :—

(i) यदि औद्योगिक संयंत्र ऐसे औद्योगिक संयंत्र की अवस्थिति से संबंधित मानदंडों को पूरा नहीं करे;

(ii) ऐसी सहमति की शर्तों की अनुपालन न की जाए;

(iii) पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के अधीन शर्तों की अनुपालन न की जाए;

(iv) उनकी प्रक्रिया और उसके प्रचालन में परिवर्तन आने पर;

(v) उत्सर्जन मानकों की अनुपालन न किए जाने पर तथा वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपस्करों, गैर-इरादतन (फ्यूजिटिव) उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण प्रणालियों या किसी अन्य निर्धारित उपस्कर आदि को उन्नत करने में विफल रहने पर;

(vi) न्यायालय के निदेशों, दिशा-निर्देशों, अधिसूचनाओं और मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं की अनुपालन नहीं किए जाने पर।

(vii) पर्यावरण या मानव स्वास्थ्य को गंभीर क्षति पहुंचाने वाले अपशिष्ट या उत्सर्जन का आकस्मिक बहिष्काव होने पर;

(viii) दुर्घटना घटित होने पर जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विद्यमान प्रणालियों और पर्यावरण को क्षति पहुँची हो;

(ix) किसी भी समय लागू विधि के अधीन यथा-अपेक्षित किसी भी फीस, पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति या बैंक गारंटी का भुगतान न किये जाने पर;

(x) औद्योगिक संयंत्र को किसी निषिद्ध क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित किये जाने या स्थापित किये जाने पर;

(xi) औद्योगिक संयंत्र से संबंधित अपूर्ण जानकारी या झूठी जानकारी प्रस्तुत करने या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य को छिपाए जाने पर;

(xii) किसी भी अन्य लागू नियमों और विनियमों के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किए जाने पर।

(3) सहमति देने से इंकार या रद्द करने से पहले संबंधित व्यक्ति को सुनवाई का उचित अवसर दिया जाएगा।



(4) सहमति देने से इंकार या रद्द करने के कारणों को लिखित रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा और जिस व्यक्ति को सहमति देने से इंकार किया गया है, उसे, यथोचित, आवश्यक निर्देशों के साथ विधिवत सूचित किया जाएगा।

### अध्याय 5 निगरानी समिति

**14. राष्ट्रीय स्तर की निगरानी समिति---** (1) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निम्नलिखित सदस्यों वाली एक निगरानी समिति इन दिशा निर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख और निगरानी करेगी, अर्थात:-

(क) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार के अपर सचिव या संयुक्त सचिव, जो अधिनियम से संबंधित कार्य देखते हों - अध्यक्ष;

(ख) केंद्रीय बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव - सदस्य,

(ग) तीन राज्य बोर्डों के सदस्य सचिव, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए चक्रानुक्रम से नामनिर्दिष्ट करेगी - सदस्य।

(घ) केंद्र सरकार के अनुमोदन से समिति द्वारा किसी अन्य सदस्य को सहयोजित किया जा सकेगा।

(2) निगरानी समिति की प्रत्येक तीन महीने में कम से कम एक बैठक होगी।

**15. राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति---**(1) राज्य स्तर पर निम्नलिखित सदस्यों वाली एक निगरानी समिति इन दिशा निर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख और निगरानी करेगी, अर्थात:-

(क) राज्य सरकार या राज्य या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के पर्यावरण विभाग का प्रभारी सचिव-अध्यक्ष;

(ख) राज्य बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव-सदस्य;

(ग) राज्य सरकार के राज्य पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा नामित कोई अधिकारी – सदस्य सचिव

(घ) केन्द्रीय बोर्ड का क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाला क्षेत्रीय निदेशक - सदस्य।

(2) निगरानी समिति अपने समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये गये मामलों का भी निपटान करेगी।

(3) निगरानी समिति की प्रत्येक कैलेंडर मास में कम से कम एक बैठक होगी।

### अध्याय 6 प्रकीर्ण

**16. इन दिशा निर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पोर्टल-** केंद्रीय बोर्ड, राज्य बोर्डों के साथ परामर्श से, इन दिशा निर्देशों के प्रयोजनार्थ, इन दिशा निर्देशों के लागू होने की तारीख से अधिमानतः छह मास के भीतर और अधिकतम एक वर्ष की अवधि में एक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल विकसित करेगा।

2) पोर्टल चालू होने के पश्चात, अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन सहमति प्रदान करने, इसके नवीनीकरण, सत्यापन, साइट निरीक्षण, इंकार या रद्द करने सहित, के लिए सभी आवेदनएसे पोर्टल पर समाहित और निपटाये जाएंगे।



(3) पोर्टल विकसित होने तक, अधिनियम की धारा 21 के अधीन सहमति प्रदान करने, इसके नवीनीकरण, सत्यापन, साइट निरीक्षण, इंकार या रद्द करने सहित, के लिए सभी आवेदन वास्तविक रूप से निपटाये जा सकते हैं।

(4) पोर्टल इन दिशा निर्देशों के प्रबंधन और कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में एकल बिंदु डेटा भंडार के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

(5) केंद्रीय बोर्ड स्थापना करने या प्रचालन के लिए सहमति हेतु प्राप्त आवेदनों से मिलने वाली फीस की पांच प्रतिशत रकम, सेवा फीस के रूप में ले सकेगा, जिसे अधिनियम की धारा 33 के अनुसार केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कोष में जमा किया जाएगा।

**17. अतिरिक्त शर्तें** राज्य बोर्ड स्थानीय शर्तों और नीतियों के अनुसार, सहमति में अतिरिक्त शर्तें सम्मिलित कर सकेगा, किंतु इन दिशा निर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी भी शर्त या मानक का शिथिल नहीं करेगा।

**18. उल्लंघन--** इन दिशा निर्देशों के किसी भी उपबंध की अनुपालना करने में विफल रहने की स्थिति में, उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध इस अधिनियम की धाराओं के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।

### पहली अनुसूची

[पैरा 2(1)(ख), पैरा 3(1), पैरा 10(1), पैरा 11(2) और पैरा 12(1) देखें]

आवेदन का प्ररूप

प्ररूप।

[पैरा 10(1) देखें]

वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 21 के अधीन औद्योगिक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति हेतु आवेदन

प्रेषक

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सेवा में,

सदस्य सचिव

-----राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/समिति

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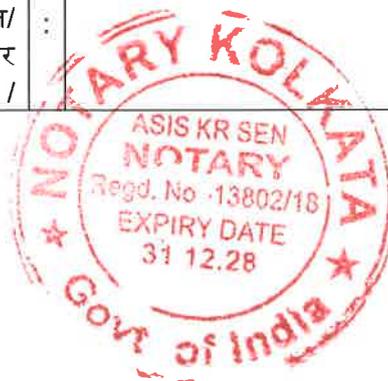
महोदय,

मैं/हम मैसर्स \_\_\_\_\_ के \_\_\_\_\_ स्थान में स्थित उसके स्वामित्व वाली भूमि/परिसर से निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 14) की धारा 21 के अधीन औद्योगिक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए सहमति या उत्पाद, प्रचालन या प्रक्रिया या वायु प्रदूषकों के उपचार और उत्सर्जन में संशोधन करने के लिए सहमति हेतु आवेदन करता/करती हूँ/करते हैं।



आवेदक द्वारा भरा जाए।  
भाग क: साधारण

क्र. सं.	आवश्यक विवरण	:																									
1.0	परियोजना विवरण :																										
1.1	परियोजना / उद्योग / टीएसडीएफ का नाम	:																									
1.2	परियोजना प्रस्ताव	:	नयी / विस्तार																								
1.3	पर्यावरण स्वीकृति का विवरण	:																									
1.4	साइट / इकाई का पता	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>प्लॉट/सर्वे सं.</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>गाँव</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>तहसील</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ज़िला</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>पिन कोड</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	प्लॉट/सर्वे सं.	:		गाँव	:		तहसील	:		ज़िला	:		राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	:		पिन कोड	:							
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पिन कोड	:																										
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2.1	आवेदक/अधिभोगीका नाम	:																									
2.2	पदनाम	:																									
2.3	अधिभोगीकी राष्ट्रीयता	:																									
2.4	पत्राचार का पता	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>प्लॉट / सर्वे सं./ गली</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>गांव / कस्बा / शहर</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>तहसील</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ज़िला</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>पिन कोड</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	प्लॉट / सर्वे सं./ गली	:		गांव / कस्बा / शहर	:		तहसील	:		ज़िला	:		राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	:		पिन कोड	:							
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2.5	संयंत्रप्रमुख का संपर्क विवरण और वैकल्पिक विवरण	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>नाम और पदनाम:</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ई-मेल पता</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>लैंडलाइन नंबर</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>मोबाइल नंबर</td> <td>:</td> <td>1,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> </table>	नाम और पदनाम:	:	1.		:	2.	ई-मेल पता	:	1.		:	2.	लैंडलाइन नंबर	:	1.		:	2.	मोबाइल नंबर	:	1,		:	2.
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3.0	कंपनी की विधिक स्थिति :																										
3.1	वैयक्तिक / स्वामित्व प्रतिष्ठान/ साझेदारी फर्म / संयुक्त , परिवार प्रतिष्ठान/ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी /	:																									



		सार्वजनिक लिमिटेड कंपनी / विदेशी कंपनी / सीमित देयता भागीदारी। टिप्पण : रजिस्ट्रीकरण संख्या और प्राधिकार का उल्लेख किया जाए।	
3.2		केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार/ केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम/राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम/संयुक्त उद्यम (निजी+सरकारी), (सरकार+सरकारी), (निजी+निजी)	
4.0		परियोजना/उद्योग/ कार्यकलाप का स्थान :	
4.1	स्थान	:	KML अपलोड करें
4.2	परिबद्ध अक्षांश (उत्तर) (दशमलव के बाद 8 अंक तक)	:	अक्षांश से
		:	अक्षांश तक
4.3	परिबद्ध देशांतर (पूर्व) (दशमलव के बाद 8 अंक तक)	:	से
		:	तक
4.4	संरक्षित क्षेत्र के पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र, तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र, जैवमंडल, जलाशय, वन, मैंग्रोव, नदियों, पुरातात्विक स्मारकों, गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र, गैर-प्राप्ति शहर, प्रदूषित नदी खंड, हिल स्टेशन (600 मीटर से अधिक ऊंचाई), प्रमुख कस्बों और शहरों में अवस्थित	:	
4.5	भारत सर्वेक्षण टोपो संख्या	:	
4.6	भूमि विवरण (पंचायत, तहसील, जिला के अनुसार)	:	स्वामित्व / पट्टे पर
		:	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
		:	क) गैर-वन भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
		:	ख) वन भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
		:	पट्टे पर होने की स्थिति में वार्षिक पट्टा मूल्य रु.
		:	निर्मित क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
		:	हरा पट्टी कवर- कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत
4.7	भूमि का विस्तार वर्ग मीटर में	:	स्वामित्व-कृषि भूमि
		:	औद्योगिक
		:	परिवर्तित
		:	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
		:	ग) आवेदित और गैर-आवंटित



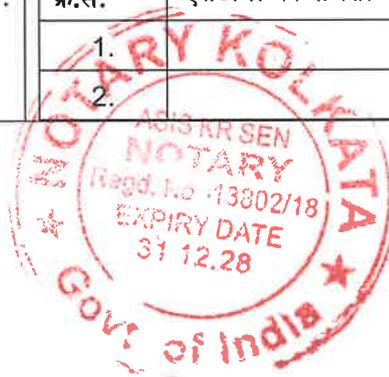
				घ) आवेदित और आवंटित	:	
				ड.) पट्टे पर	:	
<b>5.0</b>	<b>परियोजना / उद्योग / कार्यकलाप की प्रवर्ग और वर्गीकरण:</b>					
5.1	उद्योग का प्रवर्ग (लाल, नारंगी और हरा)	:	प्रवर्ग	:		
			प्रदूषण सूचकांक	:		
5.2	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र / प्रकार	:				
5.3	अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी / 17 प्रवर्ग / अन्य	:				
5.4	पूंजी निवेश के आधार पर उद्योग का पैमाना (सूक्ष्म/लघु/मध्यम/दीर्घ)	:	कुल पूंजी निवेश (रु.)	:		
			पैमाना / वर्गीकरण	:		
5.5	उत्पाद / उप-उत्पाद विनिर्माण क्षमता (टीपीडी / टीपीए)	:	उत्पाद / उप-उत्पाद	:	क्षमता	
				:		
				:		
				:		
5.6	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए कच्चे माल/रसायनों की खपत (टीपीडी और टीपीए)	:	कच्चा माल	:	खपत	
				:		
				:		
				:		
5.7	प्रक्रिया प्रवाह चार्ट और सामग्री संतुलन, प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभ आदि सहित संक्षिप्त विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया।	:	संलग्न किया जाए।			
5.8	उत्पादन आरंभ होने की तारीख / अपेक्षित तारीख	:				
5.9	नियोजित/नियोजित किये जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या	:				
5.10	उद्योग की शिफ्ट / साप्ताहिक अवकाश	:	शिफ्ट (I / II / III) और घंटों में	:		
			साप्ताहिक अवकाश के दिन	:		
5.11	एमएसआईएचसी नियमों के अनुसार खतरनाक रसायनों का उपयोग	:	क्र. सं.	रसायन	एचए स कोड	भंडारण क्षमता
			1.			
			2.			
			3.			
5.12	पीएलआई अधिनियम, 1991 के तहत बीमा	:	क) पॉलिसी सं. और पॉलिसी लेने वाला वर्ष : ख) बीमा कंपनी : ग) वैधता : घ) हानिपूर्ति सीमा (रु.) :			



## ड) ईआरएफ को योगदान (र.)

## भाग ख: अपशिष्ट जल पहलू

6.0		जल उपभोग और अपशिष्ट जल उत्सर्जन	
6.1	जल का स्रोत	:	भूजल / नदी / औद्योगिक एस्टेट आपूर्ति / निजी टैंकर / समुद्र / पुनर्चक्रित / कोई अन्य, यदि कोई हो
6.2	अनुमति देने वाला प्राधिकारी एवं अनुमत मात्रा	:	प्राधिकारी: मात्रा :
6.3	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए जल की खपत (केएलडी)	:	
6.4	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए जल उपयोग। (विभिन्न बिंदुओं पर टीडीएस सहित मात्रा दशति हुए जल शेष संलग्न करें)	:	प्रयोजन : केएलडी
		:	घरेलू :
		:	प्रक्रिया :
		:	बायलर :
		:	अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया निर्दिष्ट करें) :
6.5	विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया के लिए अपशिष्ट जल उत्सर्जन (केएलडी) विभिन्न स्रोतों से अपशिष्ट जल	:	केएलडी
		:	प्रयोजन : केएलडी
		:	घरेलू :
		:	प्रक्रिया :
		:	बायलर :
:	अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया निर्दिष्ट करें) :		
6.6	अपशिष्ट जल उपचार प्रणालियाँ	:	अपशिष्ट का प्रकार : केएलडी उपचार प्रणाली
		:	जैव-अपघटनीय :
		:	गैर-जैव-अपघटनीय :
		:	बायलर ब्लोडाउन :
		:	अन्य उपयोगिताएँ :
		:	कोई अन्य :
		:	कुल :
6.7	सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र विवरण	:	क्र.सं. एसटीपी की क्षमता : केएलडी
		:	1. :
		:	2. :
	उपचारित अपशिष्ट के निपटान की विधि		
6.8	सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र विवरण	:	क्र.सं. एसटीपी की क्षमता : केएलडी
		:	1. :
		:	2. :



	उपचारित अपशिष्ट के निपटान की विधि	:	
6.9	उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल टैंक, गार्ड तालाब, यदि कोई हो, की क्षमता	:	
6.10	प्रत्येक इकाई संचालन/प्रक्रिया की इनलेट/आउटलेट विशेषताओं के साथ उपचार योजना का योजनाबद्ध आरेख	:	उपाबंध किया जाए।
6.11	नदी/खाड़ी, नदमुख/नाली (सीवर का स्वामी)/समुद्र/भूमि/ईटीपी से जुड़ी हुई, का नाम	:	
6.12	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई भी प्रासंगिक जानकारी	:	

## भाग ग: वायु उत्सर्जन पहलू

(चिमनी वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में अपेक्षित जानकारी)

7.0	ईंधनों के प्रकार							
7.1	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए प्रति घंटे ईंधन खपत और टीपीडी	:	क्र.सं.	ईंधन	मात्रा	ऐश%	एस %	
			1.	कोयला				
			2.	डीजल				
			3.	भट्टी का तेल				
			4.	प्राकृतिक गैस				
			5.	लकड़ी				
			6.	अन्य, यदि कोई हो				
7.2	स्टैक का विवरण (प्रक्रिया, ईंधन, डी.जी.):							
	क) ऊंचाई और व्यास (मी.) के साथ स्टैक और वेंट की संख्या							
	ख) प्रत्येक स्टैक और वेंट से स्टैक उत्सर्जन की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा							
	ग) वृहद औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाएँ/पलायक उत्सर्जन के स्रोत							
	घ) उत्सर्जन से निपटने के लिए वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण इकाइयों का संक्षिप्त विवरण							
	स्टैक	से संलग्न	ईंधन	ऊंचाई (मी)	व्यास (मी)	प्रदूषक	नियंत्रण प्रणाली	पोर्ट होल और प्लेटफार्म



7.3	डी.जी. सेट	:	क्र.सं.	केबी ए	ध्वनिक स्थिति	ऊंचाई (मी)
7.4	उपरोक्त मदों में सम्मिलित न की गई कोई भी प्रासंगिक जानकारी	:				

## भाग घ: खतरनाक अपशिष्ट पहलू

(खतरनाक अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में अपेक्षित जानकारी)

8.0	खतरनाक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन					
8.1	खतरनाक अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने की प्रक्रिया	:	क्र.सं.	प्रक्रिया	अनुसूची I का खंड	मात्रा/वार्षिक
8.2	हेतु सहमति/ प्राधिकृति आवश्यक है	:	क्र.सं.	गतिविधि	:	कृपया टिक करें
			1.	उत्पादन	:	
			2.	संग्रह	:	
			3.	भंडारण	:	
			4.	परिवहन	:	
			5.	रिसेप्शन	:	
			6.	पुनः उपयोग	:	
			7.	रीसाइक्लिंग	:	
			8.	पुनर्प्राप्ति	:	
			9.	पूर्व प्रसंस्करण	:	
			10.	सह प्रसंस्करण	:	
			11.	उपयोग	:	
			12.	उपचार	:	
			13.	निपटान	:	
			14.	भस्मीकरण	:	
8.3	तकनीकी क्षमताएं/सुविधाएं	:	क्र.सं.	क्षमताएं	:	
			1.	भंडारण क्षेत्र	:	
			2.	भंडारण मात्रा	:	



			3.	भंडारण की विधि	:	
			4.	विशेष हैंडलिंग आवश्यकता, यदि कोई हो	:	
			5.	आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रक्रिया	:	
			6.	लीचेट उपचार	:	
8.4	अपशिष्ट की प्रकृति (विशेषताएं) एवं मात्रा	:	क) प्रति वर्ष प्रबंधित: ख) किसी भी समय संग्रहीत:			
8.5	इन नियमों के अनुसार खतरनाक रसायनों के विनिर्माण, भंडारण और आयात नियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत परिभाषित खतरनाक रसायनों के भंडारण से उत्पन्न खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट।	:				
8.6	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई भी प्रासंगिक जानकारी	:				

#### भाग ड : भुगतान विवरण

9.0	भुगतान विवरण	
9.1	भुगतान विधि	: ऑनलाइन/ऑफलाइन
9.2	ऑनलाइन के मामले में लेन-देन का विवरण	: लेन-देन संख्या: दिनांक: स्थिति:
9.3	ऑफलाइन के मामले में ड्राफ्ट का विवरण	: राशि (रु): ड्राफ्ट संख्या: के पक्ष में: बैंक का नाम: दिनांक:
9.4	भुगतान किए गए फीस की रकम	: रु. _____

#### घोषणा

- क) मैं/हम घोषणा करते हैं कि उपरोक्त जानकारी मेरे/हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान के अनुसार सत्य और सही है। मैं/हम जानते हैं कि किसी भी प्रकार की मिथ्या जानकारी वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 38(च) के अंतर्गत दंडनीय है।
- ख) मैं/हम यह स्वीकृत करते हैं कि कच्चे माल, उत्पाद, विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया और उपचार और/या अपशिष्ट, उत्सर्जन, खतरनाक अपशिष्ट आदि के निपटान के संबंध में इस आवेदन में बताई गई बातों में गुणवत्ता और मात्रा में किसी भी परिवर्तन के मामले में; सहमति के लिए एक नया आवेदन किया जाएगा और जब तक नवीन सहमति प्रदान नहीं दी जाती है, तब तक



कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं/हम अवगत हैं कि धारा 21 का उल्लंघन, वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के सुसंगत प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत दंडनीय है।

ग) मैं/हम इसके साथ एक शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं जिसके आधार पर मुझे/हमें स्थापना हेतु सहमति जारी की जाएगी और मैं/हम वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 39 या किसी भ्रामक/गलत प्रस्तुति के अंतर्गत जिम्मेदार ठहराए जाएंगे।

घ) मैं/हम राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा कोई अन्य जानकारी मांगे जाने के एक मास के भीतर प्रस्तुत करने का वचन देते हैं।

दिनांक:

अधिभोगी/

स्थान:

अधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता का नाम और हस्ताक्षर

स्थापना हेतु सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए संलग्न किए जाने वाले अनिवार्य दस्तावेज :

1. लाइसेंस/प्रमाणपत्र:

क. कंपनी की विधिक प्रस्थिति:

i. भागीदारी/स्वामित्व/कंपनी आदि; (या)

ii. एसएसआई/एमएसएमई प्रमाण पत्र (उद्योग आधार)/उद्यमिता ज्ञापन, यदि लागू हो;

ख. परियोजना का स्थान:

i. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र: संबंधित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड/निगम से आवंटन पत्र/भूमि कब्जा प्रमाण पत्र; या

ii. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अनिर्वत: संबंधित प्राधिकरण से रजिस्ट्रीकृत भूमि विलेख/भूमि रूपांतरण प्रमाण पत्र/संपत्ति के किराए/पट्टा पर होने की स्थिति में किराया (या) पट्टा समझौता;

ग. खनन परियोजना: खान एवं भूविज्ञान विभाग द्वारा प्रदत्त खनिज खनन पट्टा अनुमति, यदि लागू हो;

घ. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रदान की गई पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी, यदि लागू हो;

ङ. निवेश: प्रस्तावित पूंजी निवेश के बारे में चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट प्रमाणपत्र।

2. तकनीकी विवरण:

- i. पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन रिपोर्ट, जो पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), दिनांक 14 सितंबर, 2006 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण को प्रस्तुत की गई हो; या
- ii. परियोजना रिपोर्ट जिसमें विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया (फ्लो चार्ट के साथ लिखित), कच्चा माल, उत्पाद, उप-उत्पाद, भूमि सीमा, विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए जल स्रोत और खपत, विभिन्न गतिविधियों से अपशिष्ट जल उत्पादन, अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र (फ्लो डायग्राम के साथ लिखित), जल संतुलन, प्रयुक्त ईंधन, उत्सर्जन के स्रोत और प्रस्तावित वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण, डी. जी. सेट और प्लांट लेआउट योजना के साथ परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट उत्पादन सम्मिलित हो।



## फॉर्म II

[पैरा 11 (2) और 12 (1) देखिए]

वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 21 के अधीन औद्योगिक संयंत्र संचालित करने की सहमति के लिए आवेदन

द्वारा

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\_\_\_\_\_

सेवा में

सदस्य सचिव

\_\_\_\_\_ राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/समिति

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

श्रीमान,

मैं/हम औद्योगिक संयंत्र प्रचालन हेतु सहमति या वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 14) की धारा 21 के अधीन सहमति के नवीकरण या संशोधित उत्पाद के लिए प्रचालन या प्रक्रिया या उपचार तथा वायु प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन या उत्सर्जन को जारी रखने के लिए सहमति हेतु आवेदन करते हैं।

मैसर्स \_\_\_\_\_ के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि/परिसर  
स्थान \_\_\_\_\_

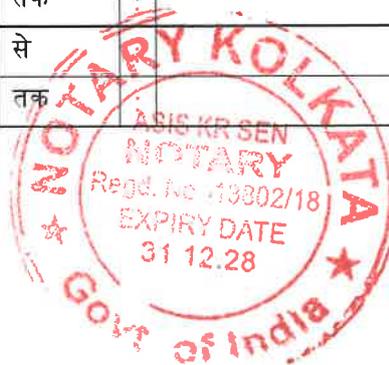
नीचे दिए गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार:

आवेदक द्वारा भरा जाना है  
भाग क: साधारण

क्र.सं.	अपेक्षित ब्यौरा	:																			
1.0	परियोजना का ब्यौरा :																				
1.1	परियोजना का नाम/उद्योग/टीएसडीएफ	:																			
1.2	परियोजना प्रस्ताव	:	विस्तार/नवीनीकरण/विधिमान्यता विस्तार/अंतरण																		
1.3	पर्यावरण मंजूरी का ब्यौरा	:																			
1.4	साइट / यूनिट का पता	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>प्लॉट/सर्वे नंबर</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>गांव</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>तहसील</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>जिला</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>पिन कोड</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	प्लॉट/सर्वे नंबर	:		गांव	:		तहसील	:		जिला	:		राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	:		पिन कोड	:	
प्लॉट/सर्वे नंबर	:																				
गांव	:																				
तहसील	:																				
जिला	:																				
राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	:																				
पिन कोड	:																				



<b>2.0</b>	<b>आवेदक/अधिभोगी ब्यौरा:</b>		
2.1	आवेदक / अधिभोगी का नाम	:	
2.2	पदनाम	:	
2.3	अधिभोगी की राष्ट्रीयता	:	
2.4	पत्राचार पता	:	प्लॉट/ सर्वे नंबर/ सड़क का नाम : गांव/कस्बा/शहर : तहसील/तालुक : जिला : राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र : पिन कोड :
2.5	वैकल्पिक ब्यौरा के साथ प्लांट प्रमुख का संपर्क ब्यौरा	:	नाम और पदनाम: : 1. 2. ई-मेल पता : 1. 2. लैंडलाइन नंबर : 1. 2. मोबाइल नंबर : 1, 2.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>कंपनी की विधिक प्रास्थिति:</b>		
3.1	वैयक्तिक / स्वामित्व समस्थान/ साझेदारी फर्म/ संयुक्त परिवार समस्थान / प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी/ पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनी/ विदेशी कंपनी/ सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी। टिप्पण: रजिस्ट्रीकरण संख्या और प्राधिकरण का उल्लेख किया जाए।	:	
3.2	केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार/केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक सेक्टर उपक्रम/राज्य सार्वजनिक सेक्टर उपक्रम/संयुक्त उद्यम (निजी+सरकारी), (सरकारी+सरकारी), (निजी+निजी)	:	
<b>4.0</b>	<b>परियोजना/ उद्योग/ क्रियाकलाप का अवस्थान :</b>		
4.1	अवस्थान	:	केएमएल अपलोड करें
4.2	परिबद्ध अक्षांश (उत्तर) (दशमलव के पश्चात 8 अंक)	:	से : तक :
4.3	परिबद्ध देशांतर (पूर्व) (दशमलव के पश्चात 8 अंक)	:	से : तक :



4.4	संरक्षित क्षेत्र, तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र, जैवमंडल, जलाशय, वन, कच्छ वनस्पति, नदियाँ, पुरातात्विक स्मारक, गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र, गैर-प्राप्ति शहर, प्रदूषित नदी खंड, हिल स्टेशन (ऊंचाई > 600 मीटर), प्रमुख कस्बे और शहरों के पारिप्रास्थितिकी-संवेदी क्षेत्र में स्थित	:		
4.4	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण टोपो शीट संस्था	:		
4.5	भूमि ब्यौरा (पंचायत, तहसील, जिले के अनुसार)	:	स्वामित्व/पट्टे पर	:
			कुल क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में	:
			क) गैर-वन (हेक्टेयर में)	:
			ख) वन (हेक्टेयर में)	:
			वार्षिक पट्टा मूल्य, पट्टा रुपए की दशा में	:
			निर्माण क्षेत्र वर्ग मीटर में	:
			हरित पट्टी का आवरण कुल क्षेत्रफल के % में	:
4.6	वर्ग मीटर में भूमि सीमा	:	स्वयं-कृषि	:
			औद्योगिक	:
			संपरिवर्तित	:
			औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	:
			क) आवेदन किया और आबंटित नहीं किया गया	:
			ख) आवेदन किया और आबंटित किया गया	:
			ग) पट्टे पर दिया गया	:
5.0	<b>प्रवर्ग और परियोजना/ उद्योग/ क्रियाकलाप का वर्गीकरण:</b>			
5.1	उद्योग का प्रवर्ग (लाल, नारंगी और हरा)	:	प्रवर्ग	:
			प्रदूषण सूचकांक	:
5.2	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र/ प्रकार	:		
5.3	अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी/ 17 प्रवर्ग/ अन्य	:		
5.4	पूंजी विनिर्दान के आधार पर उद्योग का पैमाना (सूक्ष्म/लघु/मध्यम/बड़ा)	:	कुल पूंजी विनिर्दान (रु.)	:
			पैमाना/वर्गीकरण	:
5.5	उत्पाद/ उप-उत्पाद विनिर्माण क्षमता (टीपीडी/टीपीए)	:	<b>उत्पाद/उप-उत्पाद</b>	<b>क्षमता</b>



5.6	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए कच्चे माल/ रसायन खपत (टीपीडी और टीपीए)	:	कच्चा माल		:	खपत	
5.7	प्रक्रिया प्रवाह चार्ट और सामग्री संतुलन, प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ आदि के साथ संक्षिप्त विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया।	:	उपाबंध किया जाए				
5.8	उत्पादन आरंभ होने की तारीख/ अपेक्षित तारीख	:					
5.9	नियुक्त होने वाले/नियुक्त लोगों की संख्या	:					
5.1 0	उद्योग शिफ्ट/साप्ताहिक छुट्टी	:	शिफ्ट्स (I / II / III ) और घंटों में		:		
		:	दिनों में साप्ताहिक छुट्टी		:		
5.1 1	एमएसआईएचसी नियमों के अनुसार परिसंकटमय रसायनों का उपयोग	:	क्र.सं.	रसायन	एचएस कोड	भंडारण क्षमता	दैनिक उपभोग
		:	1.				
		:	2.				
		:	3.				
5.1 2	पी एल आई अधिनियम , 1991 के तहत बीमा	:	क. बीमा संख्या और क्रमांक (जिसके लिए लिया गया ) ख. बीमा कंपनी ग. वैधता घ. क्षतिपूर्ति सीमा (रु. में) ड. ई आर एफ में योगदान (रु. में)				

## भाग ख: अपशिष्ट जल पहलू

6.0	जल खपत और अपशिष्टजल उत्पादन						
6.1	जल स्रोत	:	भूजल/ नदी/ औद्योगिक संपदा आपूर्ति/ निजी टैंकर/ समुद्र/ पुनर्नवीनीकरण/ कोई अन्य, यदि कोई हो				
6.2	अनुमति प्रदानकर्ता प्राधिकारी और अनुमत मात्रा	:	प्राधिकरण: मात्रा:				
6.3	विनिर्माण क्षमता हेतु जल खपत (केएलडी)	:					
6.4	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए जल उपयोग। (विभिन्न बिंदुओं पर टीडीएस के साथ मात्रा दिखाते हुए जल संतुलन उपबंध करें)	:	प्रयोजन	:	केएलडी		
		:	घरेलू	:			
		:	प्रक्रिया	:			
		:	बाँयलर	:			
		:	अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें)	:			

6.5	विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया के लिए अपशिष्ट जल उत्पादन (केएलडी)	:	केएलडी			
	विभिन्न स्रोतों से अपशिष्ट जल	:	प्रयोजन	:	केएलडी	
		:	घरेलू	:		
		:	प्रक्रिया	:		
		:	बाँयलर	:		
:	अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें)	:				
6.6	अपशिष्ट जल उपचार प्रणाली	:	बहिःस्राव का प्रकार	:	केएलडी	उपचार प्रणाली
		:	जैव-अपघटनीय	:		
		:	गैर-जैव-अपघटनीय	:		
		:	बाँयलर ब्लोडाउन	:		
		:	अन्य प्रसाधन	:		
		:	कोई अन्य	:		
		:	कुल	:		
6.7	मल उपचार संयंत्र(संयंत्रों) का ब्यौरा	:	क्र.सं.	एसटीपी की क्षमता	:	केएलडी
		:	1.		:	
		:	2.		:	
:	उपचारित बहिःस्राव के निपटान की रीति	:				
6.8	बहिःस्राव उपचार संयंत्र ब्यौरा	:	क्र.सं.	ईटीपी की क्षमता	:	केएलडी
		:	1.		:	
		:	2.		:	
:	उपचारित बहिःस्राव के निपटान की रीति	:				
6.9	उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल हौदी, गार्ड तालाब, यदि कोई हो, की क्षमता	:				
6.10	प्रत्येक इकाई प्रचालन/प्रक्रिया की इनलेट/आउटलेट विशेषताओं के साथ उपचार स्कीम का स्कीमबद्ध आरेख	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।			
6.11	प्रक्रिया/मानकों के अनुसार पीएच, एसएस, टीडीएस और मुख्य आयनों, बीओडी/सीओडी, तेल और ग्रीस तथा सुसंगत धातुओं और पोषक तत्वों के संबंध में उपचार पूर्व और पश्चात अपशिष्ट की गुणवत्ता (अंतिम आउटलेट पर)। (ईपीए मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशाला से अनुपचारित और उपचारित अपशिष्ट की विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट उपबंध करें) टिप्पण: प्रस्तावित इकाई के लिए अपशिष्ट की अपेक्षित विशेषताएं प्रस्तुत करें	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।			



6.12	नदी/खाड़ी, नदमुख/नाली (सीवर का स्वामी)/समुद्र/भूमि/ईटीपी से संबद्ध का नाम	:	
6.13	एच एंड ओडब्ल्यू नियम, 2016 के अधीन कवर किए गए 'परिसंकटमय' और 'अन्य' अपशिष्टों के लिए पृथकतः ठोस अपशिष्टों का ब्यौरा और एच एंड ओडब्ल्यू नियम, 2016 के अधीन कवर नहीं किए गए अन्य ठोस अपशिष्टों के साथ-साथ उनकी प्रबंधन प्रणाली का ब्यौरा	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।
6.14	उपचार-प्रदर्शन और पर्यावरणीय-अनुपालन निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली का ब्यौरा	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।
6.15	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल नहीं की गई कोई भी सुसंगत जानकारी	:	

## भाग ग: वायु उत्सर्जन पहलू

(चिमनी वाले औद्योगिक स्थापनों की दशा में आवश्यक जानकारी)

7.0	ईंधनों का प्रकार							
7.1	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए प्रति घंटा ईंधन खपत और टीपीडी	:	क्र.सं.	ईंधन	मात्रा	ऐश%	एस %	
			1.	कोयला				
			2.	डीजल				
			3.	भट्टी का तेल				
			4.	प्राकृतिक गैस				
			5.	लकड़ी				
			6.	अन्य, यदि कोई हो				
7.2	स्टैक का ब्यौरा (प्रक्रिया, ईंधन, डी.जी.):							
	क) ऊंचाई और व्यास (मी.) के साथ स्टैक और वेंट की संख्या							
	ख) प्रत्येक स्टैक और वेंट से स्टैक उत्सर्जन की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा							
	ग) प्रमुख औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाएँ/पलायक उत्सर्जन के स्रोत							
	घ) उत्सर्जन से निपटने के लिए वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण इकाइयों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा							
	स्टैक	से उपबंध	ईंधन	ऊंचाई (मीटर)	व्यास (मीटर)	प्रदूषक	नियंत्रण प्रणाली	पोर्ट होल और प्लेटफॉर्म



7.3	डी.जी. सेट	:	क्र.सं.	केवी ए	ध्वनिक प्रास्थिति	ऊंचाई (मी)
7.4	प्रक्रिया/मानकों के अनुसार पीएम, एसओ2, एनओएक्स तथा अन्य सुसंगत वायु प्रदूषकों के संबंध में स्रोत उत्सर्जन (उपचार/नियंत्रण से पहले) तथा उपचार/नियंत्रित उत्सर्जन (स्टैक/वेंट पर) के बाद की गुणवत्ता। (ईपीए मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशाला से स्टैक उत्सर्जन की विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट उपबंध करें) टिप्पण: प्रस्तावित इकाई के लिए उत्सर्जन की अपेक्षित विशेषताएँ प्रस्तुत करें।	:	उपबंध किया जाएं			
7.5	गंधयुक्त यौगिक, यदि कोई हो और उपलब्ध कराए गए नियंत्रण उपाय	:				
7.6	उपचार/नियंत्रण-निष्पादन और पर्यावरण-अनुपालन निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली का ब्यौरा	:				
7.7	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई सुसंगत जानकारी	:				

**भाग घ: परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट पहलू**

(परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पादन करने वाले औद्योगिक स्थापनों के मामले में आवश्यक जानकारी)

8.0	परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन					
8.1	परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पादन करने की प्रक्रिया	:	क्र.सं.	प्रक्रिया	अनुसूची I का खंड	मात्रा/वार्षिक
8.2	के लिए सहमति आवश्यक	:	क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	:	कृपया टिक करें
			1.	उत्पादन	:	
			2.	संग्रह	:	
			3.	भंडारण	:	
			4.	परिवहन	:	
			5.	रिसेप्शन	:	
			6.	पुनः उपयोग	:	
			7.	रीसाइक्लिंग	:	
			8.	पुनर्बहाली	:	



			9.	पूर्व-प्रसंस्करण	:	
			10.	सह-प्रसंस्करण	:	
			11.	उपयोग	:	
			12.	उपचार	:	
			13.	निपटान	:	
			14.	भस्मीकरण	:	
8.3	तकनीकी क्षमताएं/सुविधाएं	:	क्र.सं.	क्षमताएं	:	
			1.	भंडारण क्षेत्र	:	
			2.	भंडारण मात्रा	:	
			3.	भंडारण की विधि	:	
			4.	विशेष हैंडलिंग आवश्यकता, यदि कोई हो	:	
			5.	आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रक्रिया	:	
			6.	लीचेट उपचार	:	
8.4	अपशिष्ट की प्रकृति (विशेषताएं) और मात्रा	:	क. प्रति वर्ष प्रबंधित: ख. किसी भी समय भंडारित:			
8.4	उपरोक्त अपशिष्टों के प्रबंधन/निपटान की रीति	:	क्र.सं.	निपटान	:	कृपया टिक करें
			1.	औद्योगिक इकाई के भीतर सुरक्षित भंडारित	:	
			2.	संयंत्रों में उपयोग (यदि नहीं, तो कृपया उपयोग का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें)	:	
			3.	सामान्य टीएसडीएफ	:	
				राज्य के भीतर	:	
				राज्य के बाहर	:	
			4.	अन्य	:	
8.5	वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ताओं/ टीएसडीएफ तक एच.डब्ल्यू. के परिवहन की व्यवस्था	:				
8.6	सभी अपशिष्टों के सुरक्षित प्रचालन के लिए प्रदान किए गए पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों और पर्यावरण सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा;	:				
8.7	इन नियमों के अनुसार परिसंकटमय रसायनों के विनिर्माण, भंडारण और आयात नियम, 1989 के अधीन परिभाषित परिसंकटमय रसायनों के भंडारण से उत्पादित परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट।	:				



8.8	उपचार, भंडारण और निपटान सुविधा (टीएसडीएफ) प्रचालकों के लिए	<p><b>1. कृपया निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें:</b></p> <p>क) लेआउट मानचित्र के साथ साइट का अवस्थान  ख) अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित भंडारण और भंडारण क्षमता  ग) उपचार प्रक्रियाएँ और उनकी क्षमताएँ  घ) सुरक्षित लैंडफिल  ङ) भस्मीकरण, यदि कोई हो  च) लीचेट संग्रह और उपचार प्रणाली  छ) अग्निशमन प्रणाली  ज) निगरानी सहित पर्यावरण प्रबंधन स्कीम और  झ) जनरेटर से अपशिष्ट परिवहन की व्यवस्था।</p> <p><b>2. कृपया टीएसडीएफ साइट पर की गई किसी भी अन्य क्रियाकलापों का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें:</b></p>
<p><b>टिप्पण:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. प्राधिकरण के नवीनीकरण की दशा में पिछले प्राधिकरण संख्या और तारीखों तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के वार्षिक रिटर्न की प्रतियां प्रदान करें, जिसमें पूर्व पर्यावरण मंजूरी की शर्तों के संबंध में अनुपालन रिपोर्ट, जहां भी लागू हो, शामिल हों।</li> <li>2. आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया स्कीम (ईआरपी) की प्रति प्रदान करें, जिसमें सीपीसीबी के मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धांतों में विनिर्दिष्ट आपातकालीन प्रास्थितियों (जैसे रिसाव या रिसाव या आग) से निपटने के लिए प्रक्रियाओं का समाधान किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की ईआरपी में निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे, लेकिन सीमित नहीं होंगे: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ घटनाओं को नियंत्रित करना ताकि प्रभावों को कम किया जा सके और व्यक्तियों, पर्यावरण और संपत्ति के लिए खतरे को सीमित किया जा सके;</li> <li>➤ व्यक्तियों और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक उपायों को लागू करना;</li> <li>➤ घटनाओं में स्थितियों को नियंत्रित करने और उनके परिणामों को सीमित करने के लिए की जाने वाली कार्रवाइयों का ब्यौरा, जिसमें उपलब्ध सुरक्षा उपकरणों और संसाधनों का ब्यौरा शामिल है;</li> <li>➤ कर्मचारियों को उन कर्तव्यों में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करना जिन्हें उनसे पूर्ति की अपेक्षा की जाती है;</li> <li>➤ संबंधित अधिकारियों और आपातकालीन सेवाओं को सूचित करने की व्यवस्था; और</li> <li>➤ ऑफ-साइट उपशमन कार्रवाई के साथ सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था।</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन समय रिसाव, लीकेज या आग लगने की प्रास्थिति में बैंक गारंटी जमा करने के दायरे सहित सभी उपबंधों का पालन करने के लिए शपथ या उद्घोषणा करना।</li> </ol>		
8.9	प्री-प्रोसेसर या सह-प्रोसेसर के पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं या परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्टों के उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए	<p>क) घरेलू स्रोतों या आयातित या दोनों से प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त विभिन्न अपशिष्टों की प्रकृति और मात्रा  ख) जिला उद्योग केंद्रीय या किसी अन्य अधिकृत सरकारी अभिकरण द्वारा जारी रजिस्ट्रीकरण के अनुरूप स्थापित क्षमता  ग) भंडारण क्षमता सहित अपशिष्टों के सुरक्षित भंडारण का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें।  घ) प्रक्रिया ब्यौरा जिसमें उपकरण ब्यौरा, इनपुट और आउटपुट (इनपुट अपशिष्ट, रसायन, उत्पाद, उप-उत्पाद, उत्पादन अपशिष्ट, उत्सर्जन, अपशिष्ट जल, आदि) दर्शाने वाली प्रक्रिया</p>



			प्रवाह पत्रक शामिल है। ड) उत्पादों या उप-उत्पादों के अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें। च) अपशिष्ट निपटान की रीति सहित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणालियों जैसे कि अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र, स्क्रबर आदि का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें। छ) व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें। ज) क्या प्रतिष्ठान केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार स्थापित की गई है? यदि हाँ, तो दिशा निर्देशों के अनुपालन पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रदान करें। झ) प्रतिष्ठान तक अपशिष्ट के परिवहन की व्यवस्था:
8.10	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई भी सुसंगत जानकारी	:	

## भाग ड: भुगतान ब्यौरा

9.0	भुगतान ब्यौरा		
9.1	भुगतान का प्रकार	:	ऑनलाइन/ऑफलाइन
9.2	ऑनलाइन की दशा में संव्यवहार का ब्यौरा	:	संव्यवहार संख्या: तारीख: प्रास्थिति:
9.3	ऑफलाइन की दशा में ड्राफ्ट का ब्यौरा	:	रकम (रु.): ड्राफ्ट संख्या: के पक्ष में: बैंक का नाम: तारीख:
9.4	संदत फीस की रकम	:	रु. _____

## घोषणा

- क) मैं/हम घोषणा करते हैं कि उपरोक्त जानकारी मेरे/हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान के अनुसार सत्य और सही है। मैं/हम जानते हैं कि किसी भी प्रकार की मिथ्यापरक जानकारी वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 38(च) के अधीन दंडनीय है।
- ख) मैं/हम एतद्वारा यह स्वीकृत करते हैं कि कच्चे माल, उत्पाद, विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया और उपचार और/या अपशिष्ट, उत्सर्जन, परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट आदि के निपटान के संबंध में इस आवेदन में बताई गई बातों में गुणवत्ता और मात्रा में किसी भी परिवर्तन के मामले में; सहमति के लिए एक नया आवेदन किया जाएगा और जब तक नवीन सहमति प्रदान नहीं दी जाती है, तब तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं/हम अवगत हैं कि धारा 21 का उल्लंघन, वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के सुसंगत उपबंधों के अधीन दंडनीय है।
- ग) मैं/हम इसके साथ एक शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं जिसके आधार पर मुझे/हमें स्थापना हेतु सहमति जारी की जाएगी और मैं/हम वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 39 या किसी भ्रामक/गलत प्रस्तुति के अधीन जिम्मेदार ठहराए जाएंगे।
- घ) मैं/हम राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा कोई अन्य जानकारी मांगे जाने के एक माह के भीतर प्रस्तुत करने का वचन देते हैं।



तारीख:

स्थान:

अधिभोगी/  
अधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता का नाम और हस्ताक्षर

प्रचालन हेतु सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए संलग्न किए जाने वाले अनिवार्य दस्तावेज:

**1. अनुज्ञप्तियां / प्रमाणपत्र:**

**(क) कंपनी की विधिक प्रास्थिति :**

- i. साझेदारी / स्वामित्व / कंपनी आदि; या
- ii. एसएसआई / एमएसएमई प्रमाणपत्र (उद्योग आधार) / उद्यमिता ज्ञापन, यदि लागू हो;

**(ख) परियोजना का अवस्थान:**

- i. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र: संबंधित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड/ निगम से आवंटन पत्र/ भूमि धारण प्रमाण पत्र; या
- ii. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से इतर: संबंधित प्राधिकरण से रजिस्ट्रीकृत भूमि विलेख / भूमि संपरिवर्तन प्रमाणपत्र / यदि संपत्ति किराए / पट्टे पर हो तो, किराया (या) पट्टा करार;

**(ग) खनन परियोजना:** खान और भूविज्ञान विभाग द्वारा प्रदान की गई खनिज खनन पट्टा अनुमति, यदि लागू हो;

**(घ) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29 वां) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1533 (ई), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के अधीन, यदि लागू हो, केंद्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा दी गई पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति;**

**(ङ) विनिर्द्धान:** प्रस्तावित पूंजी विनिर्द्धान के संबंध में चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट प्रमाण पत्र।

**2. तकनीकी ब्यौरा:**

i. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29 वां) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1533 (ई), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 के अधीन केंद्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण को प्रस्तुत की गई पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट; या

ii. परियोजना रिपोर्ट जिसमें विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया (फ्लो चार्ट सहित ब्यौरा), कच्चा माल, उत्पाद, उप-उत्पाद, भूमि विस्तार, विभिन्न प्रस्कीमर्थ जल स्रोत और खपत, विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों से अपशिष्ट जल उत्सर्जन, बहिःस्त्राव उपचार संयंत्र (फ्लो डायग्राम सहित ब्यौरा), जल शेष, प्रयुक्त ईंधन, उत्सर्जन के स्रोत और प्रस्तावित वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण, डीजी सेट और परिसंकटमय तथा अन्य अपशिष्ट उत्पादन के साथ-साथ संयंत्र खाका स्कीम शामिल हो।

**3. स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति / विस्तार और नवीनीकरण के लिए सहमति, यथा लागू, की अनुपालन रिपोर्ट।**



**दूसरी अनुसूची**  
**[पैरा 3(1) देखिए]**

क. सहमति के लिए प्रयोज्य वार्षिक शुल्क

1. पूंजी विनिर्द्धान स्लैब.- पूंजी विनिर्द्धान स्लैब निम्नानुसार हैं: -

- (क) 1 करोड़ रुपये और उससे कम
- (ख) 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (ग) 10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (घ) 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 250 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (ङ) 250 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (च) 500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 1000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (छ) 1000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक

2) औद्योगिक संयंत्र के लिए वार्षिक फीस - (क) उद्योग के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने हेतु फीस का निर्धारण पूंजी विनिर्द्धान और औद्योगिक संयंत्र के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित सूत्र के अनुसार किया जाता है, अर्थात:-

$$\text{सीएफ} = \text{सीआई} * \text{एस एफ} * \text{पीआईएफ}$$

जहाँ-

- सीएफ : सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस (रु. में / विधिमान्यता अवधि)
- सीआई : पूंजी विनिर्द्धान (रु. में)
- एस एफ : पैमाना कारक (पूंजी विनिर्द्धान पर आधारित)
- पीआईएफ : प्रदूषण सूचकांक कारक (श्रेणी के आधार पर)

ख) पूंजी विनिर्द्धान स्लैब के अनुसार पैमाना कारक (एस एफ) निम्नलिखित है: -

क्र. सं.	पूंजी विनिर्द्धान	कारक(एसएफ)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	1 करोड़ रु. और उससे कम	0.100%
(ii)	1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 10 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.080%
(iii)	10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 50 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.060%
(iv)	50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 250 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.040%



(v)	250 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 500 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.030%
(vi)	500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 1000 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.020%
(vii)	1000 करोड़ रु. से अधिक	0.010%

(ग) उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर प्रदूषण सूचकांक कारक (पीआईएफ) इस प्रकार हैं-

क्र. सं.	औद्योगिक श्रेणी	पीआईएफ
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	हरित	1.00
(ii)	नारंगी	1.50
(iii)	लाल	2.00

(घ) पिछले स्लैब की अधिकतम फीस को अगले स्लैब की मूल फीस के रूप में रखा जाए और स्केल फैक्टर (एसएफ) अंतर रकम पर लागू होगा। ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है: -

**वार्षिक फीस (सीएफ): पिछले स्लैब की अधिकतम फीस + {(सीआई का अंतर)\* एसएफ\*पीआईएफ}**

(ड.) सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योग / गतिविधि के लिए न्यूनतम वार्षिक फीस, हरा, नारंगी और लाल श्रेणी के लिए क्रमशः रु. 5000, रु. 7500, रु. 10,000 होगी।

**3. स्थानीय निकायों और अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं (आवासीय और अन्य) के लिए वार्षिक फीस-** (क) भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1533 (अ), के अधीन कवर की गई अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के संबंध में स्थापित करने के लिए वार्षिक फीस का निर्धारण करने के उद्देश्य से पूंजी निवेश दिनांक 14 सितंबर, 2006 को, समय समय पर संशोधित, स्थापना चरण के दौरान पूंजी निवेश पर आधारित होगा। इसे आवासीय (स्टैंडअलोन अपार्टमेंट/ कॉम्प्लेक्स), लेआउट, एकीकृत परियोजनाएं, वाणिज्यिक कॉम्प्लेक्स, कार्यालय कॉम्प्लेक्स, शैक्षणिक संस्थान, टाउनशिप और स्थानीय निकाय जल आपूर्ति और सीवरेज बोर्ड शामिल हैं। स्थापना हेतु सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस औद्योगिक संयंत्रों के लिए अपनाए गए फार्मूले के अनुसार की जाएगी, जैसा कि उपर्युक्त पैरा 2 में दिया गया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त उप-पैरा (क) में परियोजनाओं के प्रचालन की सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस उत्सर्जित/ उपचारित मल की मात्रा पर आधारित होगी :

क्र. सं.	उत्सर्जित और उपचारित मल	प्रचालन की सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस	
		स्थानीय निकाय और आवासीय (रु.)	आवासीय से इतर (रु.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	10 केएलडी तक	5,000	7,500
2	10 से 50 केएलडी तक	15,000	22,500
3	50 से 100 केएलडी तक	25,000	37,500
4	100 से 300 केएलडी तक	35,000	52,500
5	300 से 500 केएलडी तक	55,000	82,500
6	500 केएलडी से 1 एमएलडी तक	65,000	97,500



7	1 से 5 एमएलडी तक	75,000	1,12,500
8	5 से 10 एमएलडी तक	1,00,000	15,00,00
9	10 से 25 एमएलडी तक	2,00,000	30,00,00
10	25 एमएलडी से अधिक	4,00,000	60,00,00

4. खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए वार्षिक फीस – (क) खनन परियोजना/क्रियाकलाप हेतु सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए वार्षिक फीस खनन किए जाने वाले खनिज की स्वीकृत क्षमता, खनिज के प्रकार, खनन क्षेत्र और खनन के प्रकार पर आधारित है। फीस का परिकलन निम्नलिखित सूत्र का उपयोग करते हुए किया जाएगा-

$$\text{सीएफ} = \text{सीसी} * \text{एमएफ} * \text{एएफ} * \text{टीएमएफ}$$

जहाँ,

- सीएफ: वार्षिक सहमति फीस (रु. / वार्षिक)
- सीसी: खनन किए जाने वाले खनिज की स्वीकृत क्षमता (टन / वार्षिक)
- एमएफ: खनिज कारक (खनिज के प्रकार के आधार पर)
- एएफ: क्षेत्र कारक (खनन क्षेत्र के आधार पर रु. में)
- टीएमएफ: खनन कारक का प्रकार (खनन के प्रकार के आधार पर)

टिप्पण- न्यूनतम फीस : रु. 5000 प्रतिवर्ष

(ख) उत्खनित किये गए खनिज के प्रकार पर आधारित खनिज कारक है :

क्र. सं.	खनिज पदार्थ	खनिज कारक (एमएफ)
1	मैंगनीज, क्रोमाइट, स्टीटाइट, बैराइट्स, अभ्रक, सोना, यूरेनियम, चांदी, तांबा, सीसा, जस्ता	1
2	लोहा, बॉक्साइट, कोयला	0.8
3	डोलोमाइट, चूना पत्थर, जिप्सम, फेल्डस्पार, गार्नेट, क्वार्ट्ज, सिलिका स्टेट स्टोन, बेंटोनाइट, पायरोपाइलाइट, ग्रेफाइट, फॉस्फोराइट, कले- चीन, व्हाइट, फायर और बॉल	0.6
4	अन्य खनिज जैसे स्टोन क्वारी, ग्रेनाइट, संगमरमर, नदी रेत / नदी तल सामग्री आदि	0.4

(ग) उत्खनन क्षेत्र के आधार पर क्षेत्र कारक (एएफ) हैं :

क्र.सं.	पट्टे पर क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	क्षेत्र कारक (एएफ)
1.	5 तक	1.0
2.	5 से ऊपर 25 तक	1.2
3.	25 से ऊपर 100 तक	1.4



4.	100 से ऊपर 500 तक	1.6
5.	500 से ऊपर	1.7

(घ) खनन के प्रकार पर आधारित खनन कारक का प्रकार (टीएमएफ)

क्र.सं.	खनन का प्रकार	खनन कारक के प्रकार (टीएमएफ)
1.	खुली खनन	1.25
2.	भूमिगत खनन	1.00

5. कॉफी पल्लिंग क्रियाकलापों के लिए वार्षिक फीस – (क) प्रचालन क्षमता को पृथक रखते हुए पल्लिंग (वेट और ड्राई पल्लिंग) के प्रकारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बुनियादी फीस और पल्लिंग कारक के आधार पर कॉफी पल्लिंग के लिए वार्षिक फीस का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

$$\text{सीएफ} = \text{बीएफ} * \text{पीएफ}$$

जहाँ,

- सीएफ : फीस (रु. / वार्षिक)
- बीएफ : मूल फीस (रु. 2500 प्रतिवर्ष)
- पीएफ : पल्लिंग कारक (पल्लिंग के प्रकार के आधार पर)

(ख) पल्लिंग के प्रकार के आधार पर पल्लिंग कारक (पीएफ):

क्र. सं.	पल्लिंग के प्रकार	पल्लिंग कारक (पीएफ)
1	2	3
1	वेट पल्लिंग	1.25
2	ड्राई पल्लिंग	1.00

6. जलीय कृषि क्रियाकलापों के लिए वार्षिक फीस - लीज होल्ड क्षेत्र के आधार पर एक्का कल्चर के लिए वार्षिक फीस का निर्धारण किया जाएगा और फीस निम्नानुसार है :

क्र. सं.	लीज होल्ड क्षेत्र	फीस (रु. में)
1	5 हेक्टेयर तक	शून्य
2	5 से 25 हेक्टेयर के बीच	रु. 5,000
3	25 से 100 हेक्टेयर तक	रु. 25,000
4	100 हेक्टेयर से अधिक	रु. 1,00,000

7. एकमात्र स्रोत के रूप में डीजल जनरेटर रखने वाले स्थापनों के लिए वार्षिक फीस – ऐसे औद्योगिक संयंत्रों, जिनमें डीजल जनरेटर वायु प्रदूषण का एकमात्र स्रोत है, के लिए वार्षिक फीस निम्नलिखित है-

क्र. सं.	डीजल जनरेटर की कोटि	फीस (रुपये में)
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1	2	3
1.	$\geq 250$ केवीए	शून्य
2.	250 केवीए से $\leq 500$ केवीए	रु .1,000
3.	500 केवीए से $\leq 1$ एमवीए	रु .2,000
4.	$> 1$ एमवीए	रु. 5,000

8. औद्योगिक संयंत्रों को प्रोत्साहन- जल, वायु और भूमि प्रदूषण को कम करने, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई संसाधन खपत) के संरक्षण के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण उपाय अपनाने वाले और सर्वोत्तम प्रौद्योगिकियों, स्वच्छ प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हुए पर्यावरण की रक्षा के लिए केंद्रीय बोर्ड या राज्य बोर्ड के निदेशों के बिना स्वैच्छिक पहल करने वाले, राष्ट्रीय या स्थान विशेष के मानकों से कम प्रदूषण स्तर की उपलब्धि हासिल करने वाले औद्योगिक संयंत्रों की पहचान की जाएगी। केंद्रीय बोर्ड से परामर्श करने के पश्चात राज्य बोर्डों द्वारा आगे और प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकेगा।

ख. स्थापना की सहमति के लिए फीस – स्थापना की सहमति के लिए फीस इस अनुसूची में यथा निर्धारित सहमति की वार्षिक फीस के दो गुने से अधिक नहीं होगी।

ग. संचालन की सहमति के लिए फीस : संचालन की सहमति के लिए फीस इन दिशानिर्देशों के पैरा 4(3) में दी गई सहमति की वार्षिक फीस और सहमति की अवधि को गुणा करके निर्धारित की गई फीस से अधिक नहीं होगी।

[फा.सं.क्यू-15012/1/2022-सीपीडब्ल्यू (ई-240803)]

वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा, संयुक्त सचिव

## MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

### NOTIFICATION

New delhi, the,29<sup>th</sup> January, 2025

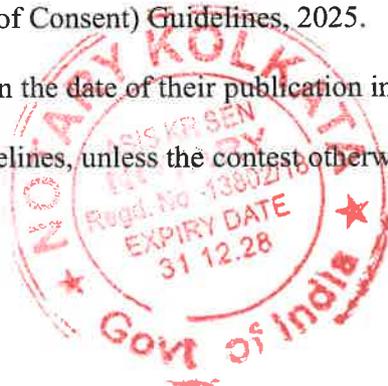
**G.S.R. 84(E)**- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21A of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981), the Central Government, after consultation with Central Pollution Control Board, hereby makes the following guidelines, namely: -

#### CHAPTER 1 PRELIMINARY

**1. Short title and commencement.** - (1) These guidelines may be called the Control of Air Pollution (Grant, Refusal or Cancellation of Consent) Guidelines, 2025.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. Definitions.** (1) In these guidelines, unless the context otherwise requires, -



- (a) "Act" means the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- (b) "Central Board" means the Central Pollution Control Board constituted under section 3 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
- (c) "Fee" means fee charged by State Boards for granting consent to establish or operate,
- (d) "Form" means a form set out under the First Schedule appended to these rules,
- (e) "Industrial plant" means any plant used for any industrial or trade purpose and emitting any air pollution into the atmosphere;
- (f) 'Red', 'Orange', 'Green' and 'Blue' are categories of industrial sectors / activities as categorised by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.
- (g) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these guidelines;
- (h) "State Board" includes the Union Territory Pollution Control Committee.
- (i) The words and expression used but not defined in these guidelines and defined in the Act or rules shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in Act and rules.

## CHAPTER 2 APPLICATION FOR CONSENT AND FEES

**3. Form of application for consent and fees.** - (1) Every application for consent to establish or operate an industrial plant under section 21 of the Act shall be made in the Form set out under the First Schedule and shall contain the particulars of the industrial plant and such other particulars as set out in the Form and also shall be accompanied by the fee as specified by state government or Union Territory Administration, as the case may be in accordance with provisions of para 5 of these guidelines.

(2) Every application under section 21 of the Act shall be provided five per cent rebate on fees for submitting application for renewal of consent to operate four months prior to the expiry of the validity period.

(3) Every consent renewal application under section 21 of the Act shall be liable to pay late fee, at the rate specified in the Table below:

**TABLE**

Sl. No.	Period of applying	One time additional fee as late fee
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Between 120 - 45 days of the validity	25 % of the fee.
2	Between 45 days to till the validity	50 % of the fee.
3	After expiry of validity	100 % the fee.

**4. Validity period of consent.** - (1) The consent to establish shall be valid for a period of five years from the date it is granted.



(2) The validity period of five years may be extended by a maximum period of two years, if an application is made in this regard, thereby making the total period of validity seven years from the date of grant of consent to establish.

(3) The consent to operate shall be valid for a period of-

- (a) five years, in case of industrial plant of red category;
- (b) ten years, in case of industrial plant of orange category;
- (c) fifteen years, in case of industrial plant of green category.
- (d) Additional two years, in case of blue category

**5. The fee for Consent ---** (1) The fee for consent to establish or operate shall be specified by the state government or union territory administration which shall not be more than that specified in the second schedule.

(2) The amount of fee specified under the Second Schedule is the upper limit of such fee and the State Government may prescribe any lower amount of fee in this regard and there shall be no lower limit for fee, which may be of any level.

(3) The amount of fee shall not be increased by more than ten per cent from the existing amount of fee within the limit prescribed in para 5(1) and shall not be increased more than once in two years:

Provided that the amount of fee may be reduced any number of times.

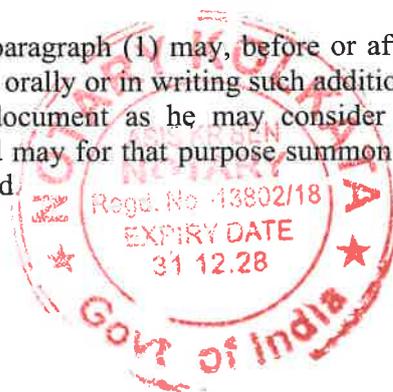
**6. Procedure for making enquiry on application for consent.** (1) On receipt of an application for consent, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(2) The officer referred to in sub-paragraph (1), for that purpose, may inspect any place or premises where solid, liquid or gaseous emission from the chimney or fugitive emissions from any location within the premises are discharged, and such officer may require the applicant or the occupier to furnish to him any plans, specifications or other data relating to control equipment or systems or any part thereof that he considers necessary.

(3) The officer referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall, before visiting any of the premises of the applicant, give notice to the applicant of his intention to do so.

(4) The applicant shall furnish to such officer all information and provide all facilities for inspection as reasonably may be necessary.

(5) The officer referred to in sub-paragraph (1) may, before or after carrying out the inspection, require the applicant to furnish him orally or in writing such additional information or clarification or to produce before him such document as he may consider necessary for the purpose of investigation of the application and may for that purpose summon the applicant or his authorised agent to the office of the State Board.



**7. Common Consent and authorization for hazardous and other wastes.** -A single-step procedure shall be adopted for granting consent under section 21 of the Act along with authorization under the Hazardous and other wastes (Management and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, for managing hazardous and other wastes.

**8. Period for granting consent.** - (1) Every application under section 21 of the Act shall be granted or refused consent from the date of receipt of application in all respects within the period specified in the table below:

**TABLE**

Sl. No.	Application	Period (in days)		
		Red	Orange	Green
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Grant or refusal of consent to establish	60	45	30
2	Grant or refusal of consent to operate, first time	90	60	30
3	Grant or refusal of renewal of consent or expansion or amendment	120	60	30

(2) In case the application for consent is not decided by the State Board within the period specified under sub-paragraph (1), the case shall be referred to State Level Monitoring Committee constituted under paragraph 15 which shall dispose of the application within thirty days from the date of its receipt.

(3) In case of an application falling under sub-paragraph (2), the Member Secretary of the State Board shall present the case before the Committee.

(4) While deciding on such application, the Committee shall look into causes of delay in grant or refusal of the consent and recommend appropriate disciplinary action where the reasons of delay are not justified and the State Board shall comply with such decision. The Committee may also recommend presenting the case for contravention of the Act before concerned adjudicating officer under section 39B of the Act.

### CHAPTER 3 CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PLANT

**9. Procedure for selection of location.** - (1) Restrictions on establishing an industrial plant at a location may be imposed taking into account the technological and scientific developments that have taken place in industrial planning and manufacturing process in order to protect the sensitive areas, such as national parks, sanctuaries, wetlands and archaeological monuments.

(2) The industrial plant shall comply with respective criteria fixed by the Central Government or the State Government or the Union territory Administration, as the case may be.

(3) While establishing an industrial plant, the following minimum distance shall be maintained, namely:-



(a) from the nearest boundary of surface water body (flood plain/ HFL/Red line) as per the revenue records in case of industrial plant of-

- (i) red category, beyond five hundred meters;
- (ii) orange category,
  - (A) with effluent generation, beyond seventy-five meters;
  - (B) without effluent generation, beyond thirty meters;
- (iii) green category, beyond thirty meters;

(b) from the settlement, educational institute, worship place, archaeological monuments, national park, reserve forest, heritage site, in case of industrial plant of-

- (i) red category, beyond five hundred meters;
- (ii) orange category, beyond two hundred meters;
- (iii) green category, beyond one hundred meters.

(c) The State Board shall ensure that other laws, rules, and regulations, and notifications are complied with by the industrial plant.

(d) The natural or storm drain passing through the location of industrial plant shall not be disturbed.

#### CHAPTER 4 GRANT, REFUSAL OR CANCELLATION OF CONSENT

**10. Grant of consent to establish.** - (1) Every application for consent to establish an industrial plant under section 21 of the Act shall be made in Form I and shall contain the particulars of the industrial plant and also shall be accompanied by the fee for new plant and in case of expansion, modernisation, change of products or process before commissioning of the industrial plant.

(2) The industrial plant shall comply with criteria relating to location specified under paragraph 9.

(3) No industrial plant shall be allowed to set up in non-conforming areas or restricted or prohibited areas.

(4) On receipt of an application for consent, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any location, place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(5) Consent shall be granted with following conditions under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Act, based on the report made under sub-paragraph (4), namely:-



- i. the control equipment of such specifications as the State Board may approve shall be installed and operated in the premises where the industry is proposed to be carried on;
- ii. the control equipment shall be kept at all times in good running condition;
- iii. the chimney, wherever necessary, of such specifications as the State Board may approve in this behalf shall be erected in such premises; and
- iv. such other conditions as the State Board, may specify in this behalf.

(6) The conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (5) shall be complied with within such period as the State Board may fix in this behalf.

**11. Grant of consent to operate.** --- (1) Once the industrial plant established with the requisite pollution control system and ready to operate, the occupier is required to obtain consent to operate.

(2) Every application of consent to operate an industrial plant under section 21 of the Act shall be made in Form II and shall contain the particulars of the following and also shall be accompanied by fees for grant of consent to operate, with the following reports, namely: -

- (a) Compliance report of conditions stipulated in the consent to establish;
- (b) Compliance report of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance, if applicable.

(3) On receipt of an application for consent to operate, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(4) Consent to operate shall be granted with following conditions under sub-section (4) of the section 21 of the Act, based on the report made under sub- paragraph (3), namely:-

- i. the control equipment of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated in the premises where the industry is carried on;
- ii. the existing control equipment, if any, shall not be altered or replaced without the approval of the State Board;
- iii. the control equipment referred to in clause (i) or clause (ii) shall be kept at all times in good running condition;

(iv) chimney, wherever necessary, of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated and maintained in the premises; and shall be connected to online continuous emission monitoring system, as applicable.

(5) The conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (4) shall be complied with within such period as the State Board may specify in this behalf.

(6) Consent to operate granted shall specify the validity period of the consent.



**12. Renewal of consent to operate.** - (1) Every application for renewal of the consent to operate under section 21 of the Act shall be made in Form II and shall contain the particulars of the following and also shall be accompanied by fee for renewal of the consent to operate, namely:-

- a. compliance report of conditions stipulated in the consent to operate
- b. compliance report of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance, if applicable
- c. submission of Environmental Statement as specified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- d. submission of annual returns as specified under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016; and

(e) declaration on no change in the manufacturing process, production capacity, pollution load, emissions.

(2) On receipt of an application for renewal of the consent to operate, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(3) Consent to operate shall be granted with following conditions under sub-section (4) of the section 21 of the Act, based on the report made under sub- paragraph (2), namely:-

- i. the control equipment of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated in the premises where the industry is carried on;
- ii. the existing control equipment, if any, shall not be altered or replaced without the approval of the State Board;
- iii. the control equipment referred to in clause (i) or clause (ii) shall be kept at all times in good running condition;
- iv. chimney, wherever necessary, of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated and maintained in the premises; and shall be connected to online continuous emission monitoring system, as applicable.

(4) The conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (3) shall be complied with within such period as the State Board may fix in this behalf.

(5) Renewal of Consent granted shall specify the validity period of the consent.

**13. Refusal and cancellation of consent.** - (1) The State Board may cancel such consent before expiry of the period for which it is granted or refuse the renewal of the consent expiry if the conditions subject to which such consent has been granted are not fulfilled.

(2) The consent may be refused or cancelled on any of the following grounds, namely: -

- i. the industrial plant does not satisfy the criteria relating to location of such industrial plant;



- ii. non-compliance of conditions of such consent;
- iii. non-compliance of the conditions under the prior environment clearance;
- iv. variation in their process and its operations;
- v. non-compliance of the emission standards and failure to upgrade the air pollution control devices, fugitive emission control systems or any other prescribed equipment, etc.;
- vi. non-compliance of court directions, guidelines, notifications and standard operating procedures;
- vii. accidental discharges of effluent or emission causing grave injury to the environment or human health;

(viii) occurrence of accident resulting in damage to the existing systems and environment;

(ix) non-payment of any fee, environmental compensation or bank guarantee as may be required under any law for the time in force;

(x) industrial plant is proposed or set up in a prohibited area;

(xi) submission of incomplete information or false information or concealment of any material facts pertaining to the industrial plant;

(xii) violations of the provisions of any other applicable rules and regulations.

(3) Before refusing or cancelling a consent, a reasonable opportunity of being heard shall be given to the person concerned.

(4) The reasons for refusal or cancellation of the consent shall be recorded in writing and duly communicated to the person to whom the consent is refused with necessary directions, as deemed fit.

## CHAPTER 5 MONITORING COMMITTEE

**14. National Level Monitoring Committee.** - (1) A monitoring committee at national level consisting of the following members shall oversee and monitor the implementation of these guidelines, namely: -

- a. Additional Secretary or Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, dealing with the Act-Chairman;
- b. Member Secretary of the Central Board – Member secretary
- c. Member Secretaries of five State Boards to be nominated by the Central Government by rotation for three years -Member.
- d. any other member as may be co-opted by the committee with the approval of the central government.

(2) The monitoring committee shall have at least one meeting in every quarter of the year.



**15. State Level Monitoring Committee.** - (1) A monitoring committee at state level consisting of the following members shall oversee and monitor the implementation of these guidelines, namely:

-

- a. Secretary to the State Government in-charge of the Department of Environment of the State or Union territory- Chairman;
- b. Member Secretary of the State Board- Member,
- c. An officer of the state Environment Department nominated by state Government – Member Secretary
- d. Regional Director of the Central Board having jurisdiction - Member.

(2) The monitoring committee shall also dispose of the matters presented before it.

(3) The monitoring committee shall have at least one meeting in every calendar month.

## CHAPTER 6 MISCELLANEOUS

**16. Portal for implementation of these guidelines.** - The Central Board, in consultation with the State Boards, develop an online portal for the purposes of these guidelines, preferably within six months, and not later than one year from the date of notification of these guidelines.

2) After the portal is operational, all applications for grant of consent under section 21 of the Act, its renewal, verification, site inspection, refusal or cancellation, shall be processed and disposed of only through such portal, in all states and union territories.

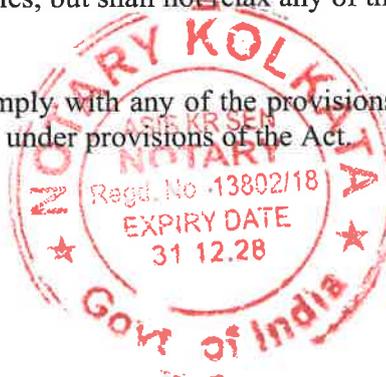
(3) Till the portal becomes operational, applications for grant of consent under section 21 of the Act, including its renewal, verification, site inspection, refusal or cancellation may be processed through the existing arrangement in accordance with these guidelines.

(4) The portal shall act as a single point data repository with respect to management and implementation of these guidelines.

(5) The Central Board may charge five per cent of the fee received with applications for consent to establish and operate, as service fee which shall be credited to the fund of the Central Pollution Control Board in accordance with the section 33 of the Act.

**17. Additional conditions.** The State Board may incorporate additional conditions in the consent in accordance with local conditions and policies, but shall not relax any of the conditions or standards specified in these guidelines.

**18. Violations.** -- In case of failure to comply with any of the provisions of these guidelines, the person in violation shall be liable to action under provisions of the Act.



**THE FIRST SCHEDULE**

[See paragraphs 2(1)(d), 3(1), 10(1), 11(2) and 12(1)]

**FORMATE FOR APPLICATION****FORM I**

[See paragraph 10(1)]

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT, UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981****From**

-----  
 -----  
 -----

**To**

The Member Secretary  
 -----State Pollution Control Board / Committee  
 -----  
 -----

Sir,

I / We hereby apply for consent to establish an industrial plant under section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (14 of 1981) or for consent to amended product, operation or process, or treatment and emission of air pollutants.

from a land / premises owned by M/s. \_\_\_\_\_

at location \_\_\_\_\_

as per the details given below:

**TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT**  
**PART A: GENERAL**

S. No.	Required Details	:	
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Project Details :</b>		
1.1	Name of the Project / Industry / TSDF	:	
1.2	Project Proposal	:	New / Expansion
1.3	Details of Environment Clearance	:	



1.4	Address of the Site / Unit	:	Plot / Survey No	:	
			Village	:	
			Tehsil	:	
			District	:	
			State / UT	:	
			Pin code	:	
<b>2.0 Details of Applicant / Occupier:</b>					
2.1	Name of the Applicant / Occupier	:			
2.2	Designation	:			
2.3	Nationality of the Occupier	:			
2.4	Correspondence Address	:	Plot / Survey No/	:	
			Street Name	:	
			Village / Town / City	:	
			Tehsil / Taluk	:	
			District	:	
			State / UT	:	
			Pin code	:	
2.5	Contact Details of Plant Head with: Alternate details	:	Name	&:	1.
			Designation:	:	2.
			e-mail address	:	1.
				:	2.
			Landline Number	:	1.
				:	2.
			Mobile Number	:	1,
				:	2.
<b>3.0 Legal Status of the Company :</b>					
3.1	Individual / Proprietary concern / Partnership firm/ Joint family concern / Private Limited Company / Public Limited Company / Foreign Company / Limited Liability Partnership. <i>Note: Registration Number and Authority shall be mentioned.</i>	:			
3.2	Central Govt. / State Govt./ Central: PSU / State PSU / Joint Venture (Pvt. + Govt.), (Govt.+ Govt.), (Pvt.+ Pvt.)	:			
<b>4.0 Location of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>					
4.1	Location	:	Upload KML	:	
4.2	Bounded Latitudes (North) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:	
			To	:	



4.3	Bounded Longitudes (East) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:	
			To	:	
4.4	Located in Eco-Sensitive Zone of: Protected Area, Coastal Regulation Zone, Biosphere, Reservoir, Forests, Mangroves, Rivers, Archeological monuments, Critically Polluted Area, Non- attainment Cities, Polluted River Stretch, Hill stations (altitude > 600M), Major towns and Cities	:		:	
4.5	Survey of India Topo Sheet: Number	:		:	
4.6	Land details (as per Panchayat, Tehsil, District)	:	Owned / Leased	:	
			Total Area in Ha	:	
			a. Non – Forest in Ha	:	
			b. Forest in Ha	:	
			Annual Lease Value, in case of: Leased in Rs.	:	
			Build up Area in Sq. M.	:	
			Green Belt cover in % of total: area	:	
4.7	Extent of Land in Sq. m	:	Own-Agricultural	:	
			Industrial	:	
			Converted	:	
			Industrial Area	:	
			c. Applied and not: allotted	:	
			d. Applied and allotted	:	
			e. Leased	:	
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Category &amp; Classification of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>				
5.1	Category of Industry (Red, Orange, and Green)	:	Category	:	
			Pollution Index	:	
5.2	Industrial Sector / Type	:		:	
5.3	Grossly Polluting / 17 Category / Others	:		:	
5.4	Scale of Industry based on Capital Investment (Micro/ Small Medium / Large)	:	Total Capital Investment (Rs.)	:	
			Scale / Classification	:	



5.5	Products / By-Products: manufacturing capacity (TPD / TPA)	<b>Products / By-products</b>	:	<b>Capacity</b>
			:	
			:	
			:	
			:	
5.6	Raw Materials / Chemicals Consumption for manufacturing capacity (TPD & TPA)	<b>Raw Materials</b>	:	<b>Consumption</b>
			:	
			:	
			:	
5.7	Brief manufacturing Process with process flow chart and Material Balance, Advantage of Technology etc.	<b>To be Annexed</b>		
5.8	Date / Expected date of commencement of production			
5.9	Number of people to be employed / employed			
5.10	Industry Shifts / Weekly off	<b>Shifts (I / II / III ) &amp; in Hours</b>	:	
		<b>Weekly off in days</b>	:	
5.11	Use of Hazardous Chemicals as per MSIHC Rules	<b>S. No</b>	<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>HS Code</b>
			<b>Storage capacity</b>	<b>Daily consumption</b>
		1.		
		2.		
		3.		
5.12	Insurance under PLI Act, 1991	a. <b>Policy No. &amp; Year for which taken:</b> b. <b>Insurance Company:</b> c. <b>Validity:</b> d. <b>Indemnity Limit (Rs) :</b> e. <b>Contribution to ERF (Rs):</b>		

**PART B: WASTEWATER ASPECTS**

<b>6.0</b>	<b>Water Consumption and Wastewater Generation</b>			
6.1	Source of Water	:	Ground Water / River / Industrial Estate Supply / Private Tanker / Sea / Recycled / Any other, if any	
6.2	Authority Granting permission & Quantity permitted	:	Authority: Quantity:	
6.3	Water Consumption (KLD) for manufacturing capacity	:		
6.4	Water Usage for manufacturing capacity.	:	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>KLD</b>
		:	Domestic	

	(Attach Water Balance showing quantity with TDS at different points)	Process	:	
		Boiler	:	
		Other Utilities (pl. specify)	:	
6.5	Wastewater Generation (KLD): for manufacturing process	<b>KLD</b>		
	Wastewater from various sources	<b>Purpose</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>
		Domestic	:	
		Process	:	
		Boiler	:	
		Other Utilities (pl. specify)	:	
6.6	Wastewater Treatment systems:	<b>Type of Effluent</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>
		Bio-degradable	:	
		Non-Biodegradable	:	
		Boiler blowdown	:	
		Others Utilities	:	
		Any other	:	
		<b>Total</b>	:	
6.7	Details Sewage Treatment Plant(s)	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of STPs</b>	:
		1		
		2		
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent			
6.8	Details Effluent Treatment Plant (s)	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of ETPs</b>	:
		1		
		2		
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent			
6.9	Capacity of treated effluent: sump, Guard Pond, if any			
6.10	Schematic diagram of the treatment scheme with inlet / outlet characteristics of each unit operation / process	<b>To be Annexed</b>		
6.11	Name of River / Creek, Estuary: / Drain (owner of sewer) / Sea / Land / connected to ETP			
6.12	Any relevant information not covered in the above items			



**PART C: AIR EMISSION ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments having chimneys)*

7.0		Type of Fuels							
7.1	Fuel Consumption per Hour and TPD for manufacturing capacity	S. No	Fuel	Quantity	Ash%	S%			
		1	Coal						
		2	Diesel						
		3	Furnace Oil						
		4	Natural Gas						
		5	Wood						
		6	Others, if any						
7.2	Details of Stack (Process, fuel, D.G):  a. Number of stacks and vents with height and diameter (m) b. Quality and quantity of stack emissions from each stack and vent c. Major industrial processes / sources of fugitive emission d. Brief account of air pollution control units to deal with the emission	Stack	Attached to	Fuel	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Pollutants	Control system	Port Hole & Platform
7.3	A. G. Sets	S. No.	KVA	Acoustic status	Height (m)				
7.4	Any relevant information not covered in the above items								

**PART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments generating Hazardous Waste)*

8.0		Hazardous Waste Management			
8.1	Process generating Hazardous waste	S. No.	Process	Clause of Schedule I	Quantity/Annum



8.2	Consent / Authorization: required for				
		<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Please tick</b>
		1.	Generation	:	
		2.	Collection	:	
		3.	Storage	:	
		4.	Transportation	:	
		5.	Reception	:	
		6.	Reuse	:	
		7.	Recycling	:	
		8.	Recovery	:	
		9.	Pre-processing	:	
		10.	Co-processing	:	
		11.	Utilization	:	
		12.	Treatment	:	
		13.	Disposal	:	
		14.	Incineration	:	
8.3	Technical Capabilities / Facilities	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capabilities</b>	<b>:</b>	
		1.	Storage Area	:	
		2.	Storage Quantity	:	
		3.	Method of storage	:	
		4.	Special handling: requirement, if any	:	
		5.	Emergency Response Procedure	:	
		6.	Leachate treatment	:	



8.4	Nature (Characteristics of wastes) and quantity of waste	a. Handled per annum: b. Stored at any time:
8.5	Hazardous and other wastes generated as per these rules from storage of hazardous chemicals as defined under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.	
8.6	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	

**PART E: PAYMENT DETAILS**

<b>9.0</b>	<b>Payment Details</b>	
9.1	Payment Mode	: Online / Offline
9.2	Transaction Details in case of online	: Transaction No: Date: Status:
9.3	Draft details in case of offline	: Amount (Rs): Draft No: In favour of: Bank Name: Date:
9.4	Amount of Fee paid	: Rs. _____

**DECLARATION**

- I / We declare that the above furnished information is true and correct to the best of my / our knowledge. I / We am / are aware that furnishing any wrong information is punishable under Section 38(f) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- I / We hereby submit that in case of any change from what is stated in this application in respect of raw materials, products, process of manufacture and treatment and/or disposal of effluent, emission, hazardous wastes etc. in quality and quantity; a fresh application for Consent shall be made and until the grant of fresh Consent is granted, no change shall be made. I / We am/are aware that the violations of Section 21 attract penal provisions under the relevant provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- I / We herewith submit an affidavit on the basis of which consent for establishment will be issued to me/us and I / We will be held responsible under Section 39 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or any misleading / wrong representation.
- I / We undertake to furnish any other information within one month of its being called by the State Board.

**Date:****Place:**

**Mandatory Documents to be enclosed for grant of Consent to Establish:****1. Licenses / Certificates:****a. Legal Status of Company:**

- i. Partnership / Proprietary / Company etc.; (or)
- ii. SSI / MSME Certificate (Udyog Aadhar) / Memorandum of Entrepreneurship, if applicable;

**b. Location of the Project:**

- i. Industrial Area: Allotment letter from the respective Industrial Area Development Board / Corporation / Land Possession Certificate; or
- ii. Other than Industrial Area: Registered Land Deed / Land Conversion Certificate from concerned Authority / Rent (or) Lease Agreement in case of the property is on rent / lease;

c. **Mining Project:** Mineral Mining Lease permission granted by the Department of Mines & Geology, if applicable;

d. **Environmental Clearance** granted by Central Government or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, if applicable, under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

e. **Investment:** Chartered Accountant Certificate about proposed Capital Investment.

**2. Technical Details:**

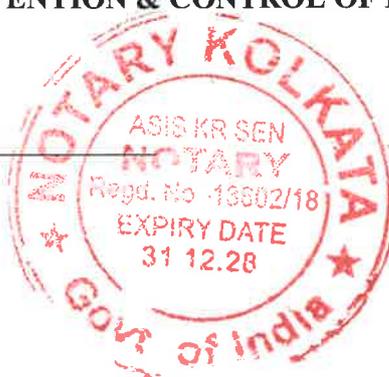
- i. Environmental Impact Assessment Report, submitted to the Central Government or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); or
- ii. Project report comprising manufacturing process (write up with flow chart), raw materials, products, by-products, extent of land, water source and consumption for various purpose, wastewater generation from various activity, Effluent Treatment Plant (write up with flow diagram), Water Balance, Fuel used, Sources of emission and Air Pollution Control Devices proposed, D.G. sets and Hazardous and Other Waste Generation along with Plant layout plan.

**FORM II**

[See paragraphs 11 (2) and 12 (1)]

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO OPERATE AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT, UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981**

From \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

**To**

The Member Secretary  
\_\_\_\_\_ State Pollution Control Board / Committee

\_\_\_\_\_

Sir,

I / We hereby apply for Consent to operate an industrial plant or renewal of consent under section 21 of the Air (prevention & control of pollution) act, 1981 (14 of 1981) or for amended product, operation or process, or treatment and emission or continuation of emission of air pollutants.

from a land / premises owned by  
M/s. \_\_\_\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_ location-

as per the details given below:

**TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT  
PART A: GENERAL**

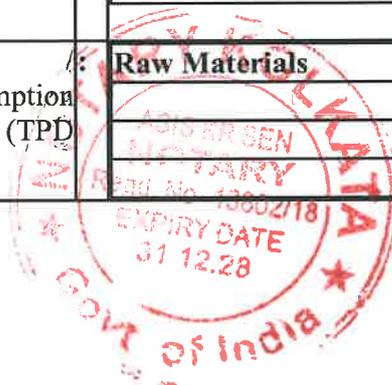
S. No.	Required Details	:	
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Project Details :</b>		
1.1	Name of the Project / Industry / TSDF	:	
1.2	Project Proposal	:	Expansion / Renewal / Validity Extension / Transfer
1.3	Details of Environment Clearance:	:	
1.4	Address of the Site / Unit	:	Plot / Survey No
		:	Village
		:	Tehsil
		:	District
		:	State/UT
		:	Pin code
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Applicant / Occupier Details :</b>		
2.1	Name of the Applicant / Occupier	:	
2.2	Designation	:	
2.3	Nationality of the Occupier	:	



2.4	Correspondence Address	:	Plot / Survey No/:	
			Street Name	
			Village / Town / City:	
			Tehsil /Taluk	:
			District	:
			State / UT	:
			Pin code	:
2.5	Contact Details of Plant Head: with Alternate details	:	Name &	1.
			Designation:	2.
			e-mail address	: 1. 2.
			Landline Number	: 1. 2.
			Mobile Number	: 1, 2.
<b>3.0 Legal Status of the Company :</b>				
3.1	Individual / Proprietary concern /: Partnership firm/ Joint family concern / Private Limited Company / Public Limited Company / Foreign Company / Limited Liability Partnership. <i>Note: Registration Number and Authority shall be mentioned.</i>	:		
3.2	Central Govt. / State Govt./ Central PSU / State PSU / Joint Venture (Pvt. + Govt.), (Govt.+ Govt.), (Pvt.+ Pvt.)	:		
<b>4.0 Location of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>				
4.1	Location	:	Upload KML	
4.2	Bounded Latitudes (North) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:
			To	:
4.3	Bounded Longitudes (East) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:
			To	:
4.4	Located in Eco-Sensitive Zone of: Protected Area, Coastal Regulation Zone, Biosphere, Reservoir, Forests, Mangroves, Rivers, Archeological monuments, Critically Polluted Area, Non-attainment Cities, Polluted River Stretch, Hill	:		



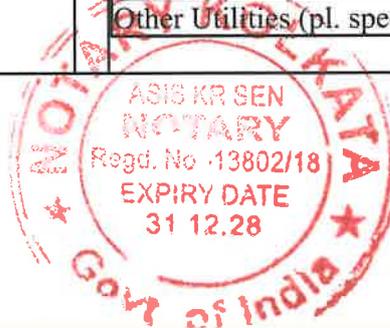
	stations (altitude > 600 M), Major towns and Cities		
4.4	Survey of India Topo Sheet: Number		
4.5	Land details (as per Panchayat, Tehsil, District)	Owned / Leased	:
		Total Area in Ha	:
		a. Non – Forest in Ha	:
		b. Forest in Ha	:
		Annual Lease Value, in case of Leased in Rs.	:
		Build up Area in Sq. M.	:
		Green Belt cover in % of total area	:
4.6	Extent of Land in Sq. m	Own-Agricultural	:
		Industrial	:
		Converted	:
		Industrial Area	:
		a. Applied and not allotted	:
		b. Applied and allotted	:
		c. Leased	:
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Category &amp; Classification of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>		
5.1	Category of Industry (Red, Orange, and Green)	Category	:
		Pollution Index	:
5.2	Industrial Sector /Type		:
5.3	Grossly Polluting / 17 Category / Others		:
5.4	Scale of Industry based on Capital Investment (Micro/ Small / Medium / Large)	Total Capital Investment (Rs.)	:
		Scale / Classification	:
5.5	Products / By-Products: manufacturing capacity (TPD/ TPA)	<b>Products / By-products</b>	<b>: Capacity</b>
			:
			:
			:
5.6	Raw Materials / Chemicals Consumption for manufacturing capacity (TPD & TPA)	<b>Raw Materials</b>	<b>: Consumption</b>
			:
			:
			:



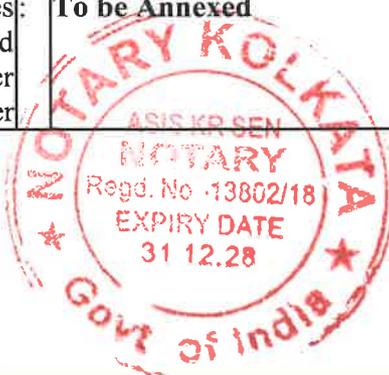
5.7	Brief manufacturing Process with process flow chart and Material Balance, Advantage of Technology etc.	<b>To be Annexed</b>				
5.8	Date / Expected date of commencement of production					
5.9	Number of people to be employed / employed					
5.10	Industry Shifts / Weekly off	Shits ( I / II / III ) & in Hours	:			
		Weekly off in days	:			
5.11	Use of Hazardous Chemicals as per MSIHC Rules	<b>S. No</b>	<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>HS Code</b>	<b>Storage capacity</b>	<b>Daily consumption</b>
		1.				
		2.				
		3.				
5.12	Insurance under PLI Act, 1991	a. <b>Policy No. &amp; Year for which taken:</b> b. <b>Insurance Company:</b> c. <b>Validity:</b> d. <b>Indemnity Limit (Rs) :</b> e. <b>Contribution to ERF (Rs):</b>				

**PART B: WASTEWATER ASPECTS**

<b>6.0</b>	<b>Water Consumption and Wastewater Generation</b>				
6.1	Source of Water	:	Ground Water / River / Industrial Estate Supply / Private Tanker / Sea / Recycled / Any other, if any		
6.2	Authority Granting permission & Quantity permitted	:	Authority: Quantity :		
6.3	Water Consumption (KLD) for manufacturing capacity	:			
6.4	Water Usage for manufacturing capacity. (Attach Water Balance showing quantity with TDS at different points)	<b>Purpose</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	
		Domestic	:		
		Process	:		
		Boiler	:		
		Other Utilities (pl. specify)	:		
6.5	Wastewater Generation (KLD) for manufacturing process Wastewater from various sources	<b>KLD</b>			
		<b>Purpose</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	
		Domestic	:		
		Process	:		
		Boiler	:		
	Other Utilities (pl. specify)	:			



6.6	Wastewater Treatment systems :	<b>Type of Effluent</b> :	<b>KLD</b>	<b>Treatment System</b>
		Bio-degradable :		
		Non-Biodegradable :		
		Boiler blowdown :		
		Others Utilities :		
		Any other :		
		<b>Total</b> :		
6.7	Details Sewage Treatment Plant(s)	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of STPs</b>	<b>: KLD</b>
		1.		
		2.		
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent			
6.8	Details Effluent Treatment Plant (s)	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of ETPs</b>	<b>: KLD</b>
		1.		
		2.		
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent:			
6.9	Capacity of treated effluent: sump, Guard Pond, if any			
6.10	Schematic diagram of the treatment scheme with inlet / outlet characteristics of each unit operation / process	<b>To be Annexed</b>		
6.11	Quality of Effluent before & after treatment (at the final outlets) in respect of pH, SS, TDS and constituting major ions, BOD/COD, Oil & Grease, and relevant metals and nutrients as per the process/ standards. (Attach analysis report of untreated and treated effluent from the EPA recognized Lab) Note: For proposed unit furnish expected characteristics of the effluent	<b>To be Annexed.</b>		
6.12	Name of River / Creek, Estuary: / Drain (owner of sewer) / Sea / Land / connected to ETP			
6.13	Details of Solid Wastes: separately for 'Hazardous' and 'Other' wastes covered under H&OW Rules, 2016 and other	<b>To be Annexed</b>		



	solid wastes not covered under H&OW Rules, 2016, including their management system	
6.14	Details of treatment-performance and environmental-compliance monitoring and reporting system	To be Annexed
6.15	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	

**PART C: AIR EMISSION ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments having chimneys)*

<b>7.0</b>	<b>Type of Fuels</b>							
7.1	Fuel Consumption per Hour and TPD for manufacturing capacity	<b>S. No</b>	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Ash%</b>	<b>S%</b>		
		1.	Coal					
		2.	Diesel					
		3.	Furnace Oil					
		4.	Natural Gas					
		5.	Wood					
		6.	Others, if any					
7.2	Details of Stack (Process, fuel, D.G):  a. Number of stacks and vents with height and diameter (m) b. Quality and quantity of stack emissions from each stack and vent c. Major industrial processes / sources of fugitive emission d. Brief account of air pollution control units to deal with the emission							
	<b>Stack</b>	<b>Attached to</b>	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Height (m)</b>	<b>Diameter (m)</b>	<b>Pollutants</b>	<b>Control system</b>	<b>Port Hole &amp; Platform</b>
7.3	• G. Sets	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>KVA</b>	<b>Acoustic status</b>	<b>Height (m)</b>			
7.4	Quality of source emission (before treatment/ control) and after treatment/ controlled emission (at stacks/vents) in	To be Annexed						



	respect of PM, SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , and other relevant air pollutants as per the process/ standards. (Attach analysis reports of stack emissions from the EPA recognized Lab) <i>Note:</i> For proposed unit furnish expected characteristics of the emissions	
7.5	Odorous compounds, if any and: control measures provided	
7.6	Details of treatment/control-: performance and environmental-compliance monitoring and reporting system	
7.7	Any relevant information not: covered in the above items	

**PART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments generating Hazardous Waste)*

8.0		Hazardous Waste Management			
8.1	Process generating Hazardous: waste	S. No.	Process	Clause of Schedule I	Quantity/ Annum
8.2	Consent / Authorization: required for	S. No.	Activity	:	Please tick
		1.	Generation	:	
		2.	Collection	:	
		3.	Storage	:	
		4.	Transportation	:	
		5.	Reception	:	
		6.	Reuse	:	
		7.	Recycling	:	
		8.	Recovery	:	
		9.	Pre-processing	:	
		10.	Co-processing	:	
		11.	Utilization	:	
		12.	Treatment	:	
		13.	Disposal	:	
		14.	Incineration	:	



8.3	Technical Capabilities /: Facilities	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th> <th>Capabilities</th> <th>:</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Storage Area</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Storage Quantity</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Method of storage</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Special handling requirement, if any</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Emergency Response Procedure</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Leachate treatment</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Capabilities	:		1.	Storage Area	:		2.	Storage Quantity	:		3.	Method of storage	:		4.	Special handling requirement, if any	:		5.	Emergency Response Procedure	:		6.	Leachate treatment	:	
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5.	Emergency Response Procedure	:																												
6.	Leachate treatment	:																												
8.4	Nature (Characteristics of wastes) and quantity of waste	<p>a. Handled per annum:</p> <p>b. Stored at any time:</p>																												
8.4	Mode of Management /: Disposal of above Wastes	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th> <th>Disposal</th> <th>:</th> <th>Please tick</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Secured storage within industrial unit</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Utilization with in the plants (if not, please provide details of utilization)</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Common TSDF</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Within the State</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Outside the State</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Others</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Disposal	:	Please tick	1.	Secured storage within industrial unit	:		2.	Utilization with in the plants (if not, please provide details of utilization)	:		3.	Common TSDF	:			Within the State	:			Outside the State	:		4.	Others	:	
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	Outside the State	:																												
4.	Others	:																												
8.5	Arrangement for transportation of H.W. to actual users / TSDF																													
8.6	Details of the environmental safeguards and environmental facilities provided for safe handling of all the wastes;																													
8.7	Hazardous and other wastes generated as per these rules from storage of hazardous chemicals as defined under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.																													
8.8	For Treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) operators	<p>1. <b>Please provide details of the facility including:</b></p> <p>a. Location of site with layout map</p> <p>b. Safe storage of the waste and storage capacity</p> <p>c. Treatment processes and their capacities</p> <p>d. Secured landfills</p> <p>e. Incineration, if any</p> <p>f. Leachate collection and treatment system</p> <p>g. Firefighting systems</p>																												



		<p>h. Environmental management plan including monitoring and</p> <p>i. Arrangement for transportation of waste from generators.</p> <p>2. <b>Please provide details of any other activities undertaken at the TSDF site:</b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In case of renewal of authorization previous authorization numbers and dates and provide copies of annual returns of last three years including the compliance reports with respect to the conditions of Prior Environmental Clearance, wherever applicable.</li> <li>2. Provide copy of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) which should address procedures for dealing with emergency situations (viz. Spillage or release or fire) as specified in the guidelines of CPCB. Such ERP shall comprise the following, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containing and controlling incidents so as to minimise the effects and to limit danger to the persons, environment and property;</li> <li>• Implementing the measures necessary to protect persons and the environment;</li> <li>• Description of the actions which should be taken to control the conditions at events and to limit their consequences, including a description of the safety equipment and resources available;</li> <li>• Arrangements for training staff in the duties which they are expected to perform;</li> <li>• Arrangements for informing concerned authorities and emergency services; and</li> <li>• Arrangements for providing assistance with off-site mitigatory action.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Provide undertaking or declaration to comply with all provisions including the scope of submitting bank guarantee in the event of spillage, leakage or fire while handling the hazardous and other waste</li> </ol>		
8.9	For Recyclers or pre-processors or co-processors or users of hazardous or other wastes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Nature and quantity of different wastes received per annum from domestic sources or imported or both</li> <li>b. Installed capacity as per registration issued by the District Industries Centre or any other authorized Government agency.</li> <li>c. Provide details of secured storage of wastes including the storage capacity.</li> <li>d. Process description including process flow sheet indicating equipment details, inputs and outputs (input wastes, chemicals, products, by-products, waste generated, emissions, waste water, etc.).</li> <li>e. Provide details of end users of products or by-products.</li> </ol>



			<p>f. Provide details of pollution control systems such as Effluent Treatment Plant, scrubbers, etc. including mode of disposal of waste</p> <p>g. Provide details of occupational health and safety measures:</p> <p>h. Has the facility been set up as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines? If yes, provide a report on the compliance with the guidelines.</p> <p>i. Arrangements for transportation of waste to the facility:</p>
8.10	Any relevant information not covered in the above items		

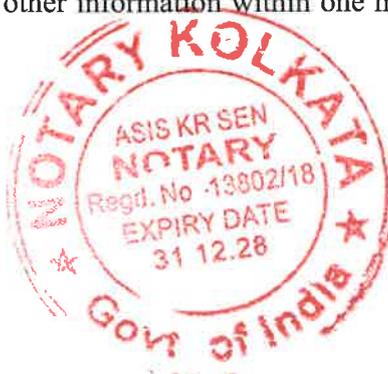
**PART E: PAYMENT DETAILS**

<b>9.0</b>	<b>Payment Details</b>		
9.1	Payment Mode	:	Online / Offline
9.2	Transaction Details in case of online	:	Transaction No: Date: Status:
9.3	Draft details in case of offline	:	Amount (Rs): Draft No: In favour of: Bank Name: Date:
9.4	Amount of Fee paid	:	Rs. _____

**DECLARATION**

- a. I / We declare that the above furnished information is true and correct to the best of my / our knowledge. I / We am / are aware that furnishing any wrong information is punishable under Section 38(f) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- b. I / We hereby submit that in case of any change from what is stated in this application in respect of raw materials, products, process of manufacture and treatment and/or disposal of effluent, emission, hazardous wastes etc. in quality and quantity; a fresh application for Consent shall be made and until the grant of fresh Consent is granted, no change shall be made. I / We am/are aware that the violations of Section 21 attract penal provisions under the relevant provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- c. I / We herewith submit an affidavit on the basis of which consent for establishment will be issued to me/us and I / We will be held responsible under Section 39 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or any misleading / wrong representation.
- d. I / We undertake to furnish any other information within one month of its being called by the State Board.

Date:



**Place:** **Name & Signature of the Occupier/  
Authorized Signatory**

**Mandatory Documents to be enclosed for grant of Consent to Operate:**

**1. Licenses / Certificates:**

**(a) Legal Status of Company:**

- i. Partnership / Proprietary / Company etc.; or
- ii. SSI / MSME Certificate (Udyog Aadhar) / Memorandum of Entrepreneurship, if applicable;

**(b) Location of the Project:**

- i. Industrial Area: Allotment letter from the respective Industrial Area Development Board / Corporation / Land Possession Certificate; or
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**(e) Investment:** Chartered Accountant Certificate about proposed Capital Investment.

**2. Technical Details:**

i. Environmental Impact Assessment Report, submitted to the Central Government or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); or

ii. Project report comprising manufacturing process (write up with flow chart), raw materials, products, by-products, extent of land, water source and consumption for various purpose, wastewater generation from various activity, effluent treatment plant (write up with flow diagram), Water Balance, Fuel used, Sources of emission and air pollution control devices proposed, D.G. sets and hazardous and other waste generation along with plant layout plan.

**3. Compliance report of the consent to establish / consent to operate for expansion and renewal, as applicable.**

**THE SECOND SCHEDULE**

[See paragraph 3(1)]

**A. Annual Fees applicable for Consent:**

**1. Capital investment slabs -** The Capital Investment slabs are as follows: -



- (a) Rs. 1 Crore and below
- (b) Exceeding Rs. 1 Crore but not exceeding Rs. 10 Crore
- (c) Exceeding Rs. 10 Crore but not exceeding Rs.50 Crore
- (d) Exceeding Rs. 50 Crore but not exceeding Rs.250 Crore
- (e) Exceeding Rs. 250 Crore but not exceeding Rs.500 Crore
- (f) Exceeding Rs. 500 Crore but not exceeding Rs.1000 Crore
- (g) Exceeding Rs. 1000 Crore

2. **Annual Fee for Industrial plants.** – (a) The annual fee for grant of consent is determined based on the capital investment and categorization of the industrial plant, using the following formula, as follows: -

$$CF = CI * SF * PIF$$

Where,

- CF : Annual Fee for consent (in Rs.)
- CI : Capital Investment (in Rs.)
- SF : Scale Factor (based on Capital Investment)
- PIF : Pollution Index Factor (based on category)

- (b) The Scale Factor (SF) according to capital investment slabs is as under: -

S. No.	Capital Investment	SF
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Rs. 1 Crore and below	0.100%
(ii)	Exceeding Rs. 1 Crore but not exceeding Rs.10 Crores	0.080%
(iii)	Exceeding Rs. 10 Crores but not exceeding Rs.50 Crores	0.060%
(iv)	Exceeding Rs. 50 Crores but not exceeding Rs.250 Crores	0.040%
(v)	Exceeding Rs. 250 Crores but not exceeding Rs.500 Crores	0.030%
(vi)	Exceeding Rs. 500 Crores but not exceeding Rs.1000 Crores	0.020%
(vii)	Exceeding Rs. 1000 Crores	0.010%

- (c) The Pollution Index Factor (PIF) based on categorization of Industry is as under: -

S. No.	Category of Industrial	PIF
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Green	1.00



(ii)	Orange	1.50
(iii)	Red	2.00

(d) The maximum annual fee of the preceding slab shall serve as the base fee for the next slab, with the Scale Factor (SF) applicable on the difference amount. The details are as under: -

$$\text{Annual Fee (CF)} = \text{Max. fee of the preceding slab} + \{(\text{Diff. of CI}) * \text{SF} * \text{PIF}\}$$

(e) The minimum annual fee for grant of consent shall be Rs.5,000, Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 10,000 for Green, Orange and Red Category industry / activity respectively.

### 3. Annual Fee for local bodies and infrastructure projects (residential and others).

(a) The capital investment for the purpose of determining annual fee for consent to establish w.r.t. infrastructure projects, as covered under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, as amended from time to time, shall be based on the capital investment during the establishment phase. This includes Residential (Standalone Apartment / complexes), Layouts, Integrated projects, Commercial Complex, Office Complex, Education Institutions, Township and Local Body including Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The annual fee for Consent to Establish shall be calculated using the formula adopted for the industrial plants, as above at para. 2 above.

(b) The annual fee for consent to operate of the projects at sub para (a) above, shall be based on the quantity of sewage generated / handled, as given below: -

S. No.	Sewage /handled generated	Annual Fee for Consent to Operate	
		Local Bodies and Residential (Rs.)	Other than Residential (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Up to 10 KLD	5,000	7,500
2	Above 10 - 50 KLD	15,000	22,500
3	Above 50 - 100 KLD	25,000	37,500
4	Above 100 - 300 KLD	35,000	52,500
5	Above 300 - 500 KLD	55,000	82,500
6	Above 500 - 1 MLD	65,000	97,500
7	Above 1 to 5 MLD	75,000	1,12,500
8	Above 5 to 10 MLD	1,00,000	15,00,00
9	Above 10 MLD to 25 MLD	2,00,000	30,00,00
10	Above 25 MLD	4,00,000	60,00,00

4. Annual Fees for mining projects - (a) The annual fee for grant of consent for mining project / activity will be determined based on the consented capacity of the



mineral to be mined, the type of mineral, the mining area, and the type of mining. The fee shall be calculated using the following formula -

$$CF = CC * MF * AF * TMF$$

Where,

- CF: Annual Consent fees (in Rs.)
- CC: Consented Capacity of Mineral to be mined (in Tonne / Annum)
- MF: Mineral Factor (based on type of Mineral)
- AF: Area Factor (in Rs. based on mining area)
- TMF: Type of Mining Factor (based on type of mining)

**Note:** Minimum fees: Rs. 5,000 per annum

(b) The Mineral Factor (MF) based on type of mineral mined are:

S. No.	Minerals	Mineral Factor (MF)
1	Manganese, Chromite, Steatite, Barites, Mica, Gold, Uranium, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc	1.0
2	Iron, Bauxite, Coal	0.8
3	Dolomite, Limestone, Gypsum, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Silica State Stone, Bentonite, Pyrophyllite, Graphite, Phosphorite, Clays – China, White, Fire and Ball	0.6
4	Other minerals such as stone quarry, Granite, Marble, River Sand / River bed material etc.	0.4

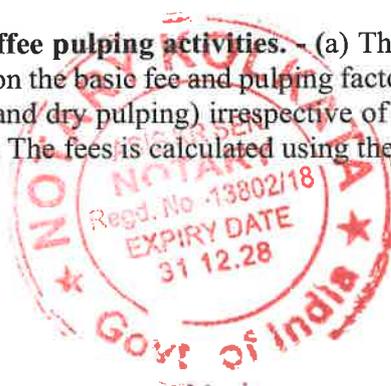
(c) The Area Factor (AF) based on mining area:

S. No.	Lease hold area in ha	Area Factor (AF)
1	Up to 5	1.0
2	Above 5 to 25	1.2
3	Above 25 to 100	1.4
4	Above 100 to 500	1.6
5	Above 500	1.7

(d) The Type of Mining Factor (TMF) based on types of mining:

S. No.	Types of Mining	Types of Mining Factor (TMF)
1	Open cast mining	1.25
2	Underground mining	1.00

5. **Annual Fees for coffee pulping activities.** - (a) The annual fee for coffee pulping shall be determined on the basic fee and pulping factor, taking into account the types of pulping (i.e. wet and dry pulping) irrespective of capacity of operation, as it is a seasonal production. The fees is calculated using the following formula -



$$CF = BF * PF$$

Where,

- CF: Fee (in Rs)
- BF: Basic Fee (i.e. Rs. 2,500 per annum)
- PF: Pulping Factor (based on type of pulping)

(b) The Pulping Factor (PF) based on the type of pulping:

S. No.	Types of Pulping	Pulping Factor (PF)
1	2	3
1	Wet pulping	1.25
2	Dry pulping	1.00

6. **Annual Fees for Aqua Culture activities.** – The annual fee for aqua culture shall be determined based on the lease hold area, and the fees as follows : -

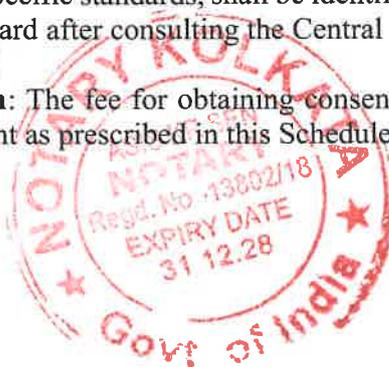
S. No.	Lease hold area	Fees (Rs.)
1	Up to 5 Ha	Nil
2	Between 5 to 25 Ha	5,000
3	Above 25 to 100 Ha	25,000
4	More than 100 Ha	1,00,000

7. **Annual Fees for establishment having diesel generator as the only source.** For any industrial plant having diesel generator set as the only source of air pollution, the annual fee will be as under-

S. No.	Rating of diesel generator set	Fee (Rs.)
1	2	3
1	≥ 250 KVA	Nil
2	250 KVA to <500 KVA	1,000
3	500 KVA to <1 MVA	2,000
4	>1 MVA	5,000

8. **Incentives to industrial plants.** - The industrial plants that adopt environmental conservation measures to reduce water, air and land pollutions, conserve natural resources (resource consumption per unit production) and undertake voluntary initiatives without directions of the Central Board or State Board to protect the environment using best technologies, cleaner technology, achieving levels below the national or location specific standards, shall be identified. Further Incentives may be given by the State Board after consulting the Central Board.

**B. Fee for consent to Establish:** The fee for obtaining consent to establish shall not exceed twice the annual fee of consent as prescribed in this Schedule.



- C. Fee for consent to operate:** The fee for obtaining consent to operate shall not be more than that determined by multiplying annual fee of consent and period of consent as given in para 4(3) of these guidelines.

[F.No.Q-15012/1/2022-CPW](e-240803)

VED PRAKASH MISHRA , Jt. Secy.



  
**भारत का राजपत्र**  
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**असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY**

**भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)**

**प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय**

**अधिसूचना**

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2025

**सा.का.नि.85(अ)** – केन्द्रीय सरकार जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) की धारा 27 क द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित दिशा-निर्देश बनाती है, अर्थात्:-

**अध्याय 1**

**प्रारंभिक**

**1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.-** (1) इन दिशा निर्देशों का संक्षिप्त नाम जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण (सहमति प्रदान, इंकार या रद्द) दिशा-निर्देश, 2025 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

**2. परिभाषाएँ.** (1) इन दिशा निर्देशों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,-

(क) "अधिनियम" से जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 अभिप्रेत है;

(ख) "केन्द्रीय बोर्ड" से जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) की धारा 3 के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड अभिप्रेत है;

(ग) "शुल्क" से संस्थापित या संचालित करने हेतु अनुमति प्रदान करने हेतु राज्य बोर्डों द्वारा प्रसारित शुल्क अभिप्रेत है।

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- (घ) "प्ररूप" से इन नियमों के साथ संलग्न प्रथम अनुसूची के अधीन निर्धारित प्ररूप अभिप्रेत है;
- (ङ.) "औद्योगिक इकाई" का अर्थ है उद्योग, संचालन या प्रक्रिया, या उपचार और निपटान प्रणाली;
- (च) 'लाल', 'नारंगी', 'हरा' और 'नीला' संकेद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर श्रेणीकृत औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों/कार्यकलापों की श्रेणियां अभिप्रेत हैं।
- (छ) "अनुसूची" से इन दिशा निर्देशों के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची से है;
- (ज) "राज्य बोर्ड" में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति भी सम्मिलित है।
- (झ) उन शब्दों और पदों के जो इन दिशा निर्देशों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किंतु अधिनियम या नियमों में परिभाषित हैं जो वही अर्थ होंगे जो क्रमशः अधिनियम और इन नियमों में दिया गया है।

## अध्याय 2

### सहमति हेतु आवेदन और फीस

**3. सहमति हेतु आवेदन का प्ररूप और फीस.-** (1) अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन औद्योगिक इकाई की स्थापना करने या प्रचालन करने के लिए सहमति हेतु प्रत्येक आवेदन प्रथम अनुसूची में दिए गए प्ररूप में किया जाएगा और उसमें औद्योगिक इकाई का विवरण तथा प्ररूप में दिए गए अन्य विवरण अंतर्विष्ट होंगे और साथ में इन दिशा-निर्देशों के पैरा 5 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, जो भी मामला हो, यथा यथाविनिर्दिष्ट फीस भी संलग्न करनी होगी।

(2) अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन विधिमान्यता अवधि समाप्त होने के चार मास पूर्व प्रचालन हेतु सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने पर फीस में पांच प्रतिशत की छूट प्रदान की जाएगी।

(3) अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन अनुमति के नवीकरण के लिए प्रत्येक आवेदन हेतु नीचे दी गई सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट दर से विलम्ब फीस का भुगतान करना होगा:

### सारणी

क्र.सं.	आवेदन करने की अवधि	विलम्ब फीस के रूप में अतिरिक्त फीस
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	विधिमान्यता अवधि के 120 से 45 दिनों तक	फीस का 25 प्रतिशत
2	45 दिनों से विधिमान्यता समाप्त होने तक	फीस का 50 प्रतिशत
3	विधिमान्यता समाप्त होने के बाद।	फीस का 100 प्रतिशत

**4. सहमति की विधिमान्यता अवधि.-** (1) स्थापना करने की सहमति, इसके प्रदान किए जाने की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए विधिमान्य होगी।

(2) पांच वर्ष की विधिमान्यता अवधि को धारक द्वारा आवेदन किये जाने पर अधिकतम दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकेगा, जिससे स्थापना के लिए सहमति प्रदान किये जाने की तारीख से विधिमान्यता की कुल अवधि सात वर्ष हो जाएगी।

(3) परिचालन के लिए सहमति निम्नलिखित अवधि के लिए विधिमान्य होगी-

- (क) लाल प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक इकाई के मामले में पांच वर्ष;
- (ख) नारंगी प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक इकाई के मामले में दस वर्ष;
- (ग) हरित प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक इकाई के मामले में, पंद्रह वर्ष।
- (घ) नीला प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक इकाई के मामले में अतिरिक्त दो वर्ष

**5. सहमति के लिए फीस--** (1) स्थापित या संचालित करने के लिए अनुमति हेतु फीस राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा निर्दिष्ट की जाएगी जो दूसरी अनुसूची में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट फीस से अधिक नहीं होगी।

(2) द्वितीय अनुसूची के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट की गयी फीस की रकम अधिकतम है और राज्य सरकार, इस संबंध में राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित फीस की न्यूनतम रकम के अध्यक्षीन कम फीस निर्धारित कर सकेगी तथा फीस की कोई न्यूनतम सीमा नहीं होगी, यह सीमा राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा वांछित किसी भी स्तर की हो सकेगी।



(3) फीस की रकम में पैरा 5(1) में निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर विद्यमान फीस की रकम से दस प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकेगी तथा दो वर्ष में एक बार से अधिक वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकेगी:

परंतु फीस की रकम में कितनी ही बार कमी की जा सकेगी।

**6. सहमति के लिए आवेदन की जांच करने की प्रक्रिया।** (1) सहमति के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, जो आवश्यक हों, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रण के अधीन किसी स्थान या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियों या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हो, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(2) उप-पैरा (1) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी, उस प्रयोजनार्थ, ऐसे किसी स्थान या परिसर का निरीक्षण कर सकेगा जहां चिमनी से ठोस, तरल या गैसीय उत्सर्जन होता हो या परिसर के भीतर किसी भी स्थान से गैर-इरादतन (फ्यूजिटिव) उत्सर्जन होता हो और ऐसा अधिकारी आवेदक या अधिभोगी से नियंत्रण उपस्कर या प्रणालियों या उसके किसी भाग से संबंधित कोई योजना, विनिर्देश या अन्य डेटा प्रस्तुत करने की मांग कर सकता है, जिसे वह आवश्यक समझता है।

(3) उप-पैरा (1) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी आवेदक के किसी भी परिसर का दौरा करने से पहले आवेदक को ऐसा करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देगा।

(4) आवेदक ऐसे अधिकारी को सभी सूचनाएं उपलब्ध कराएगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए उचित रूप से आवश्यक सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएगा।

(5) उप-पैरा (1) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी, निरीक्षण करने से पहले या उसके पश्चात्, आवेदक से मौखिक रूप से या लिखित रूप में ऐसी अतिरिक्त जानकारी या स्पष्टीकरण देने या उसके समक्ष ऐसे दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने की अपेक्षा कर सकेगा, जिन्हें वह आवेदन की जांच के प्रयोजनार्थ आवश्यक समझे और उस प्रयोजनार्थ आवेदक या उसके प्राधिकृत अभिकर्ता को राज्य बोर्ड के कार्यालय में बुला सकेगा।

**7. खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्टों के लिए सार्वजनिक सहमति और प्राधिकार.-** खतरनाक एवं अन्य अपशिष्टों के प्रबंधन के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए एकल-चरणीय प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाएगी जिसमें सहमति के साथ ही समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित परिसंकटमय एवं अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन एवं सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2016 के तहत प्राधिकार भी प्रदान किया जाएगा।

**8. सहमति प्रदान करने की अवधि.-** (1) अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन प्रत्येक आवेदन पर, आवेदन प्राप्ति की तारीख से नीचे दी गई सारणी में निर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर सभी मामलों में सहमति प्रदान की जाएगी या आवेदन इंकार किया जाएगा:

#### सारणी

क्र.सं.	आवेदन	अवधि (दिनों में)		
		लाल	नारंगी	हरा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति प्रदान करना या आवेदन इंकार करना	60	45	30
2	प्रचालन हेतु सहमति प्रदान करना या आवेदन इंकार करना, पहली बार	90	60	30
3	सहमति का नवीनीकरण या विस्तार या संशोधन की सहमति प्रदान करना या आवेदन इंकार करना	120	60	30

(2) यदि सहमति के लिए आवेदन पर राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा उप-पैरा (1) के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता है, तो मामले को पैरा 15 के अधीन गठित राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति को अग्रेषित किया जा सकेगा, जो आवेदन की प्राप्ति की तारीख से तीस दिन के भीतर उसका निपटान करेगी।

(3) यदि उप-पैरा (2) के अधीन आने वाले आवेदन के मामले में राज्य बोर्ड का सदस्य सचिव मामले को समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेगा।

(4) समिति ऐसे आवेदन पर निर्णय करते समय, सहमति प्रदान करने या आवेदन इंकार करने में विलम्ब के कारणों पर विचार करेगी तथा जहां विलम्ब के कारण न्यायोचित नहीं होंगे, वहां समुचित अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करेगी तथा राज्य बोर्ड ऐसे निर्णय की अनुपालना करेगा। समिति अधिनियम की धारा 39ख के अधीन संबंधित न्यायनिर्णायक अधिकारी के समक्ष अधिनियम के उल्लंघन का मामला प्रस्तुत करने की भी सिफारिश कर सकेगी।



### अध्याय 3

#### औद्योगिक इकाई की स्थापना करने के लिए मानदंड

9. स्थान के चयन की प्रक्रिया.- (1) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मत में, औद्योगिक आयोजना और विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में हुए प्रौद्योगिकीय और वैज्ञानिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी स्थान पर औद्योगिक इकाई स्थापित करने पर प्रतिबंधलगाया जा सकेगा जिससे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों, जैसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों, अभयारण्यों, आर्द्रभूमियों और पुरातात्व स्मारकों को संरक्षित किया जा सके।

(2) औद्योगिक इकाई, यथास्थिति केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन, द्वारा निर्धारित संबंधित मानदंडों का अनुपालन करेगा।

(3) औद्योगिक इकाई स्थापित करते समय निम्नलिखित न्यूनतम दूरी बनाए रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक इकाई की स्थापना के मामले में राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार सतही जल निकाय (बाढ़ मैदान/एचएफएल/लाल रेखा) की निकटतम सीमा से-

(i) लाल प्रवर्ग के, पांच सौ मीटर से परे;

(ii) नारंगी प्रवर्ग-

(क) बहिष्वावी उत्सर्जन के मामले में, पचहत्तर मीटर से परे;

(ख) बिना बहिष्वावी उत्सर्जन के मामले में, तीस मीटर से परे;

(iii) हरा प्रवर्ग, तीस मीटर से परे;

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रवर्ग के औद्योगिक इकाई के मामले में बस्ती, शैक्षणिक संस्थान, पूजा स्थल, पुरातात्विक स्मारकों, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, आरक्षित वन, विरासत स्थल से -

(i) लाल प्रवर्ग के, पांच सौ मीटर से परे;

(ii) नारंगी प्रवर्ग के, दो सौ मीटर से परे;

(iii) हरी प्रवर्ग के, एक सौ मीटर से परे।

(ग) राज्य बोर्ड यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि औद्योगिक इकाई अन्य विधियों, विनियमों और विनियमनों तथा अधिसूचनाओं का अनुपालन करे।

(घ) औद्योगिक इकाई के स्थान से होकर गुजरने वाले प्राकृतिक या तूफानी (स्टॉर्म) नाले को बाधित नहीं किया जाएगा।

### अध्याय 4

#### सहमति प्रदान, इंकार या रद्द करना

10. स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति प्रदान करना.-- (1) अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन औद्योगिक इकाई की स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति हेतु प्रत्येक आवेदन प्ररूप 1 में किया जाएगा और उसमें औद्योगिक इकाई का विवरण होगा तथा उसके साथ नए इकाई हेतु तथा औद्योगिक इकाई के प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व विस्तार, आधुनिकीकरण, उत्पाद या प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन के मामले में फीस भी संलग्न होगी।

(2) औद्योगिक इकाई पैरा 9 के अधीनविनिर्दिष्ट स्थान संबंधी मानदंडों की अनुपालना करेगा।

(3) किसी भी औद्योगिक इकाई को गैर-अनुरूप क्षेत्रों या प्रतिबंधित या निषिद्ध क्षेत्रों में स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

(4) सहमति के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, यथावश्यक ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थान, जगह या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियां या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हो, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(5) उप-पैरा (4) के अधीन दिये गये रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अधिनियम की धारा 25 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ सहमति प्रदान की जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

(i) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित विनिर्देशों वाले नियंत्रण उपस्कर उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने हेतु प्रस्तावित परिसर में संस्थापित और प्रचालित किए जाएंगे;

(ii) नियंत्रण उपस्कर को हर समय सुचारू स्थिति में रखा जाएगा;

(iii) इस संबंध में राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित विनिर्देशों वाली निकासी, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, ऐसे परिसरों में स्थापित की जाएगी; तथा

(iv) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट की जाने वाली ऐसी अन्य शर्तें।



(6) उप-पैरा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों की अनुपालना राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में विनिर्धारित ऐसी अवधि के भीतर की जाएगी।

**11. प्रचालन हेतु सहमति प्रदान करना।** --- (1) एक बार औद्योगिक इकाई के अपेक्षित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणाली के साथ स्थापित हो जाने और प्रचालन के लिए तैयार हो जाने के पश्चात, अधिभोगी को प्रचालन के लिए सहमति प्राप्त करनी होगी।

(2) अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन औद्योगिक इकाई को प्रचालित करने की सहमति का प्रत्येक आवेदन प्ररूप 2 में करना होगा और जिसमें निम्नलिखित विवरण देना होगा तथा निम्नलिखित रिपोर्ट के साथ प्रचालन की सहमति प्रदान करने हेतु फीस भी संलग्न करनी होगी, अर्थात्:-

(क) स्थापना की सहमति में प्राक्कलन की विनिर्धारित शर्तों की अनुपालना रिपोर्ट;

(ख) पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, यदि लागू हो, में विनिर्धारित शर्तों की अनुपालना रिपोर्ट।

(3) प्रचालन की सहमति के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, यथावश्यक ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थान या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियां या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हो, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(4) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को, उप-पैरा (3) के अधीन दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अधिनियम की धारा 25 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन प्रचालन की सहमति निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ प्रदान की जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

(i) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित ऐसे विनिर्देशों वाले नियंत्रण उपस्कर उस परिसर में प्रचालित किए जाएंगे जहां उद्योग लगाया गया हो;

(ii) विद्यमान नियंत्रण उपस्कर, यदि कोई हो, को राज्य बोर्ड के अनुमोदन के बिना परिवर्तित या प्रतिस्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा;

(iii) खंड (i) या खंड (ii) में विनिर्दिष्ट नियंत्रण उपस्कर को हर समय सुचारू स्थिति में रखा जाएगा;

(iv) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा यथानुमोदित विनिर्देशों वाली निकासी, जहां लागू हो, का परिसर में प्रचालन और रखरखाव किया जाएगा; तथा उसे ऑनलाइन सतत उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली से जोड़ा जाएगा।

(5) उप-पैरा (4) में संदर्भित शर्तों की अनुपालनाराज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर करनी होगी।

(6) संचालन की सहमति में सहमति की विधिमान्यता अवधि निर्दिष्ट की जाएगी।

**12. प्रचालन हेतु सहमति का नवीनीकरण।**--- (1) अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन प्रचालन हेतु सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए प्रत्येक आवेदन प्ररूप 2 में किया जाएगा और इसमें निम्नलिखित का विवरण होगा तथा प्रचालन हेतु सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए फीस भी संलग्न होगा, अर्थात्:-

(क) प्रचालन की सहमति में विनिर्धारित शर्तों का अनुपालना रिपोर्ट।

(ख) पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, यदि लागू हो, में निर्धारित शर्तों का अनुपालना रिपोर्ट।

(ग) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के अधीन यथा विनिर्दिष्ट पर्यावरणीय विवरण प्रस्तुत करना;

(घ) खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमापार आवागमन) नियम, 2016 के अधीन यथा विनिर्दिष्ट वार्षिक विवरणी प्रस्तुत करना; और

(ङ) विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया, उत्पादन क्षमता, प्रदूषण भार, उत्सर्जन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करने संबंधी घोषणा।

(2) प्रचालन की सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, राज्य बोर्ड अपने किसी अधिकारी को, यथावश्यक ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ, आवेदक या अधिभोगी के नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थान या परिसर का दौरा करने और निरीक्षण करने के लिए, आवेदन में दी गई विशिष्टियों की सत्यता या अन्यथा का सत्यापन करने के लिए या ऐसी अतिरिक्त विशिष्टियां या जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो ऐसे अधिकारी की राय में आवश्यक हो, प्रतिनियुक्त कर सकेगा।

(3) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को, उप-पैरा (2) के अधीन दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अधिनियम की धारा 25 की उपधारा (4) के अधीन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ प्रचालन की सहमति प्रदान की जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

(i) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा यथानुमोदित ऐसे विनिर्देशों वाले नियंत्रण उपस्कर उस परिसर में प्रचालित किए जाएंगे जहां उद्योग लगाया गया हो;

(ii) विद्यमान नियंत्रण उपस्कर, यदि कोई हो, को राज्य बोर्ड के अनुमोदन के बिना परिवर्तित या प्रतिस्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा;



(iii) खंड (i) या खंड (ii) में विनिर्दिष्ट नियंत्रण उपस्कर को हर समय सुचारू स्थिति में रखा जाएगा;

(iv) राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित विनिर्देशों के अनुसार निकासी, जहां भी लागू हो, का परिसर में प्रचालन और रखरखाव किया जाएगा; तथा उसे ऑनलाइन सतत उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली से जोड़ा जाएगा।

(4) उप-पैरा (3) में संदर्भित शर्तों की अनुपालनाराज्य बोर्ड द्वारा इस संबंध में नियत ऐसी अवधि के भीतर की जाएगी।

(5) प्रदान की गई सहमति में सहमति की विधिमान्यता विनिर्दिष्ट की जाएगी।

**13. सहमति से इंकार और रद्द करना.**--- (1) राज्य बोर्ड, जिस अवधि के लिए सहमति दी गयी थी, उस अवधि की समाप्ति से पूर्व इसे रद्द कर सकेगा या सहमति की समाप्ति पर, यदि जिन शर्तों के अधीन सहमति दी गई थीवे पूरी नहीं होने पर नवीनीकरण करने से इंकार कर सकेगा।

(2) सहमति को निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी आधार पर इंकार या रद्द किया जा सकेगा, अर्थात :---

(i) यदि औद्योगिक इकाई ऐसे औद्योगिक इकाई की अवस्थिति से संबंधित मानदंडों को पूरा नहीं करे;

(ii) ऐसी सहमति की शर्तों की अनुपालन न की जाए;

(iii) पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के अधीन शर्तों की अनुपालन न की जाए;

(iv) उनकी प्रक्रिया और उसके प्रचालन में परिवर्तन आने पर;

(v) बहिःस्त्राव निर्वहन मानकों का अनुपालन न करना और नियंत्रण उपकरण या किसी अन्य निर्धारित उपकरण आदि को अपग्रेड करने में विफलता;

(vi) न्यायालय के निदेशों, दिशा-निर्देशों, अधिसूचनाओं और मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं की अनुपालन नहीं किए जाने पर।

(vii) पर्यावरण या मानव स्वास्थ्य को गंभीर क्षति पहुंचाने वाले अपशिष्ट या उत्सर्जन का आकस्मिक बहिःस्त्राव होने पर;

(viii) दुर्घटना घटित होने पर जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विद्यमान प्रणालियों और पर्यावरण को क्षति पहुँची हो;

(ix) किसी भी समय लागू विधि के अधीन यथा-अपेक्षित किसी भी फीस, पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति या बैंक गारंटी का भुगतान न किये जाने पर;

(x) औद्योगिक इकाई को किसी निषिद्ध क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित किये जाने या स्थापित किये जाने पर;

(xi) औद्योगिक इकाई से संबंधित अपूर्ण जानकारी या झूठी जानकारी प्रस्तुत करने या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य को छिपाए जाने पर;

(xii) किसी भी अन्य लागू नियमों और विनियमों के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन किए जाने पर।

(3) सहमति देने से इंकार या रद्द करने से पहले संबंधित व्यक्ति को सुनवाई का उचित अवसर दिया जाएगा।

(4) सहमति देने से इंकार या रद्द करने के कारणों को लिखित रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा और जिस व्यक्ति को सहमति देने से इंकार किया गया है, उसे, यथोचित, आवश्यक निर्देशों के साथ विधिवत सूचित किया जाएगा।

## अध्याय 5

### निगरानी समिति

**14. राष्ट्रीय स्तर की निगरानी समिति**--- (1) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निम्नलिखित सदस्यों वाली एक निगरानी समिति इन दिशा निर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख और निगरानी करेगी, अर्थात:-

(क) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार के अपर सचिव या संयुक्त सचिव, जो अधिनियम से संबंधित कार्य देखते हों - अध्यक्ष;

(ख) केंद्रीय बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव - सदस्य,

(ग) तीन राज्य बोर्डों के सदस्य सचिव, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए चक्रानुक्रम से नामनिर्दिष्ट करेगी - सदस्य।

(घ) केंद्र सरकार के अनुमोदन से समिति द्वारा किसी अन्य सदस्य को सहयोजित किया जा सकेगा।

(2) निगरानी समिति की प्रत्येक तीन महीने में कम से कम एक बैठक होगी।

**15. राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति**---(1) राज्य स्तर पर निम्नलिखित सदस्यों वाली एक निगरानी समिति इन दिशा निर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख और निगरानी करेगी, अर्थात:-



- (क) राज्य सरकार या राज्य या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के पर्यावरण विभाग का प्रभारी सचिव-अध्यक्ष;
- (ख) राज्य बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव-सदस्य;
- (ग) राज्य सरकार के राज्य पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा नामित कोई अधिकारी – सदस्य सचिव
- (घ) केन्द्रीय बोर्ड का क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाला क्षेत्रीय निदेशक - सदस्य।
- (2) निगरानी समिति अपने समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये गये मामलों का भी निपटान करेगी।
- (3) निगरानी समिति की प्रत्येक कैलेंडर मास में कम से कम एक बैठक होगी।

### अध्याय 6

#### प्रकीर्ण

- 16. इन दिशा निर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पोर्टल.-** केंद्रीय बोर्ड, राज्य बोर्डों के साथ परामर्श से, इन दिशा निर्देशों के प्रयोजनार्थ, इन दिशा निर्देशों के लागू होने की तारीख से अधिमानतः छह मास के भीतर और अधिकतम एक वर्ष की अवधि में एक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल विकसित करेगा।
- 2) पोर्टल चालू होने के पश्चात, अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन सहमति प्रदान करने, इसके नवीनीकरण, सत्यापन, साइट निरीक्षण, इंकार या रद्द करने सहित, के लिए सभी आवेदन ऐसे पोर्टल पर संसाधित और निपटाये जाएंगे।
- (3) पोर्टल विकसित होने तक, अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन सहमति प्रदान करने, इसके नवीनीकरण, सत्यापन, साइट निरीक्षण, इंकार या रद्द करने सहित, के लिए सभी आवेदन वास्तविक रूप से निपटाये जा सकते हैं।
- (4) पोर्टल इन दिशा निर्देशों के प्रबंधन और कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में एकल बिंदु डेटा भंडार के रूप में कार्य करेगा।
- (5) केंद्रीय बोर्ड स्थापना करने या प्रचालन के लिए सहमति हेतु प्राप्त आवेदनों से मिलने वाली फीस की पांच प्रतिशत रकम, सेवा फीस के रूप में ले सकेगा, जिसे अधिनियम की धारा 36 के अनुसार केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कोष में जमा किया जाएगा।
- 17. अतिरिक्त शर्तें** राज्य बोर्ड स्थानीय शर्तों और नीतियों के अनुसार, सहमति में अतिरिक्त शर्तें सम्मिलित कर सकेगा, किंतु इन दिशा निर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी भी शर्त या मानक का शिथिल नहीं करेगा।
- 18. उल्लंघन--** इन दिशा निर्देशों के किसी भी उपबंध की अनुपालना करने में विफल रहने की स्थिति में, उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध इस अधिनियम की धाराओं के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।

#### पहली अनुसूची

[पैरा 2(1)(ख), पैरा 3(1), पैरा 10(1), पैरा 11(2) और पैरा 12(1) देखें]

#### आवेदन का प्ररूप

#### प्ररूप।

[पैरा 10(1) देखें]

जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 25 के अधीन औद्योगिक इकाई की स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति हेतु आवेदन

प्रेषक

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सेवा में,

सदस्य सचिव

-----राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/समिति

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महोदय,

मैं/हम मैसर्स \_\_\_\_\_ के \_\_\_\_\_ स्थान में स्थित उसके स्वामित्व वाली भूमि/परिसर से निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) की धारा 25 के अधीन औद्योगिक इकाई या संशोधित उत्पाद, संचालन या प्रक्रिया, या उपचार और निपटान प्रणाली, सीवेज/व्यापारिक अपशिष्ट के निर्वहन के लिए किसी भी निकासी को उपयोग में लाने हेतु सहमति के लिए आवेदन करता/करती हूँ/करते हैं।

मैसर्स \_\_\_\_\_ के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि/परिसर से

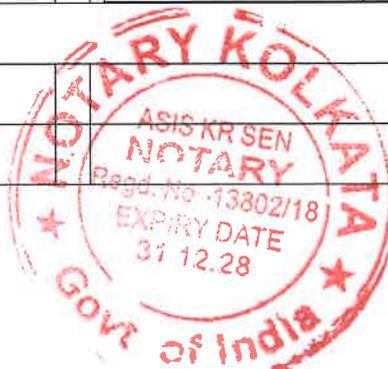
स्थान पर \_\_\_\_\_

नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार:

**आवेदक द्वारा भरा जाए।**

**भाग क: साधारण**

क्र. सं.	आवश्यक विवरण	:																			
1.0	परियोजना विवरण :																				
1.1	परियोजना / उद्योग / टीएसडीएफ का नाम	:																			
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1.3	पर्यावरण स्वीकृति का विवरण	:																			
1.4	साइट / इकाई का पता	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>प्लॉट/सर्वे सं.</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>गाँव</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>तहसील</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ज़िला</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>पिन कोड</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	प्लॉट/सर्वे सं.	:		गाँव	:		तहसील	:		ज़िला	:		राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	:		पिन कोड	:	
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2.2	पदनाम	:																			



2.3	अधिभोगीकी राष्ट्रीयता																										
2.4	पत्राचार का पता	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>प्लॉट / सर्वे सं./ गली</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>गांव / कस्बा / शहर</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>तहसील</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ज़िला</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>पिन कोड</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	प्लॉट / सर्वे सं./ गली	:		गांव / कस्बा / शहर	:		तहसील	:		ज़िला	:		राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	:		पिन कोड	:							
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राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	:																										
पिन कोड	:																										
2.5	संयंत्रप्रमुख का संपर्क विवरण और वैकल्पिक विवरण	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>नाम और पदनाम:</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ई-मेल पता</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>लैंडलाइन नंबर</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>मोबाइल नंबर</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.</td> </tr> </table>	नाम और पदनाम:	:	1.			2.	ई-मेल पता	:	1.			2.	लैंडलाइन नंबर	:	1.			2.	मोबाइल नंबर	:	1.			2.
नाम और पदनाम:	:	1.																									
		2.																									
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लैंडलाइन नंबर	:	1.																									
		2.																									
मोबाइल नंबर	:	1.																									
		2.																									
3.0	कंपनी की विधिक स्थिति :																										
3.1	वैयक्तिक / स्वामित्व प्रतिष्ठान/ साझेदारी फर्म / संयुक्त परिवार प्रतिष्ठान/ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी / सार्वजनिक लिमिटेड कंपनी / विदेशी कंपनी / सीमित देयता भागीदारी। <i>टिप्पण : रजिस्ट्रीकरण संख्या और प्राधिकार का उल्लेख किया जाए</i>	:																									
3.2	केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार/ केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम/राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम/संयुक्त उद्यम (निजी+सरकारी), (सरकार+सरकारी), (निजी+निजी)	:																									
4.0	परियोजना/उद्योग/ कार्यकलाप का स्थान :																										
4.1	स्थान	:	KML अपलोड करें																								
4.2	परिबद्ध अक्षांश (उत्तर) (दशमलव के बाद 8 अंक तक)	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>अक्षांश से</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>अक्षांश तक</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	अक्षांश से	:		अक्षांश तक	:																			
अक्षांश से	:																										
अक्षांश तक	:																										
4.3	परिबद्ध देशांतर (पूर्व) (दशमलव के बाद 8 अंक तक)	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>से</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>तक</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	से	:		तक	:																			
से	:																										
तक	:																										



4.4	संरक्षित क्षेत्र के पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र, तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र, जैवमंडल, जलाशय, वन, मैंग्रोव, नदियों, पुरातात्विक स्मारकों, गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र, गैर-प्राप्ति शहर, प्रदूषित नदी खंड, हिल स्टेशन (600 मीटर से अधिक ऊंचाई), प्रमुख कस्बों और शहरों में अवस्थित	:			
4.5	भारत सर्वेक्षण टोपो संख्या	:			
4.6	भूमि विवरण (पंचायत, तहसील, जिला के अनुसार)	:	स्वामित्व / पट्टे पर	:	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)	:	
			क) गैर-वन भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	:	
			ख) वन भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	:	
			पट्टे पर होने की स्थिति में वार्षिक पट्टा मूल्य रु.	:	
			निर्मित क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	:	
			हरा पट्टी कवर- कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	:	
4.7	भूमि का विस्तार वर्ग मीटर में	:	स्वामित्व-कृषि भूमि	:	
			औद्योगिक	:	
			परिवर्तित	:	
			औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	:	
			क) आवेदित और गैर-आवंटित	:	
			ख) आवेदित और आवंटित	:	
			ग) पट्टे पर	:	
5.0	परियोजना / उद्योग / कार्यकलाप की प्रवर्ग और वर्गीकरण:				
5.1	उद्योग का प्रवर्ग (लाल, नारंगी और हरा)	:	प्रवर्ग	:	
			प्रदूषण सूचकांक	:	
5.2	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र / प्रकार	:			
5.3	अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी / 17 प्रवर्ग / अन्य	:			
5.4	पूंजी निवेश के आधार पर उद्योग का पैमाना (सूक्ष्म/लघु/मध्यम/दीर्घ)	:	कुल पूंजी निवेश (रु.)	:	
			पैमाना / वर्गीकरण	:	



5.5	उत्पाद / उप-उत्पाद विनिर्माण क्षमता (टीपीडी / टीपीए)	:	उत्पाद / उप-उत्पाद	:	क्षमता		
			:	:			
			:	:			
			:	:			
			:	:			
5.6	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए कच्चे माल/रसायनों की खपत (टीपीडी और टीपीए)	:	कच्चा माल	:	खपत		
			:	:			
			:	:			
			:	:			
5.7	प्रक्रिया प्रवाह चार्ट और सामग्री संतुलन, प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभ आदि सहित संक्षिप्त विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया।	:	संलग्न किया जाए।				
5.8	उत्पादन आरंभ होने की तारीख / अपेक्षित तारीख	:					
5.9	नियोजित/नियोजित किये जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या	:					
5.10	उद्योग की शिफ्ट / साप्ताहिक अवकाश	:	शिफ्ट (I / II / III ) और घंटों में	:			
			साप्ताहिक अवकाश के दिन	:			
5.11	एमएसआईएचसी नियमों के अनुसार खतरनाक रसायनों का उपयोग	:	क्र. सं.	रसायन	एचएस कोड	भंडारण क्षमता	दैनिक खपत
			1.				
			2.				
			3.				
5.12	पीएलआई अधिनियम, 1991 के तहत बीमा	:	क) पॉलिसी सं. और पॉलिसी लेने वाला वर्ष : ख) बीमा कंपनी : ग) वैधता : घ) हानिपूर्ति सीमा (रु.) : ङ) ईआरएफ को योगदान (रु.)				

## भाग ख: अपशिष्ट जल पहलू

6.0	जल उपभोग और अपशिष्ट जल उत्सर्जन	
6.1	जल का स्रोत	भूजल / नदी / औद्योगिक एस्टेट आपूर्ति / निजी टैंकर / समुद्र / पुनर्चक्रित / कोई अन्य, यदि कोई हो



6.2	अनुमति देने वाला प्राधिकारी एवं अनुमत मात्रा	:	प्राधिकारी: मात्रा :			
6.3	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए जल की खपत (केएलडी)	:				
6.4	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए जल उपयोग। (विभिन्न बिंदुओं पर टीडीएस सहित मात्रा दर्शाते हुए जल शेष संलग्न करें)	:	प्रयोजन	:	केएलडी	
			घरेलू	:		
			प्रक्रिया	:		
			बायलर	:		
			अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया निर्दिष्ट करें)	:		
6.5	विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया के लिए अपशिष्ट जल उत्सर्जन (केएलडी)	:	केएलडी			
	विभिन्न स्रोतों से अपशिष्ट जल	:	प्रयोजन	:	केएलडी	
6.6	अपशिष्ट जल उपचार प्रणालियाँ	:	अपशिष्ट का प्रकार	:	केएलडी	उपचार प्रणाली
			जैव-अपघटनीय	:		
			गैर-जैव-अपघटनीय	:		
			बाँयलर ब्लोडाउन	:		
			अन्य उपयोगिताएँ	:		
			कोई अन्य	:		
			कुल	:		
6.7	सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र विवरण	:	क्र.सं.	एसटीपी की क्षमता	:	केएलडी
			1.			
			2.			
	उपचारित अपशिष्ट के निपटान की विधि					
6.8	सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र विवरण	:	क्र.सं.	एसटीपी की क्षमता	:	केएलडी
			1.			
			2.			
	उपचारित अपशिष्ट के निपटान की विधि					

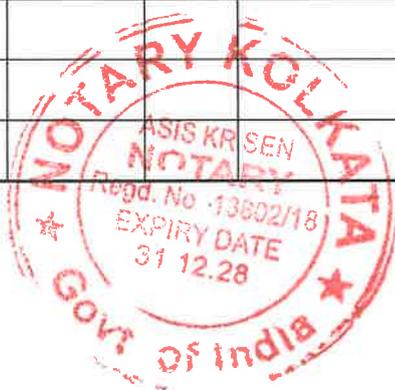


6.9	उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल टैंक, गार्ड तालाव, यदि कोई हो, की क्षमता	:	
6.10	प्रत्येक इकाई संचालन/प्रक्रिया की इनलेट/आउटलेट विशेषताओं के साथ उपचार योजना का योजनाबद्ध आरेख	:	उपाबंध किया जाए।
6.11	नदी/खाड़ी, नदमुख/नाली (सीवर का स्वामी)/समुद्र/भूमि/ईटीपी से जुड़ी हुई, का नाम	:	
6.12	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई भी प्रासंगिक जानकारी	:	

## भाग ग: वायु उत्सर्जन पहलू

(चिमनी वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में अपेक्षित जानकारी)

7.0	ईंधनों के प्रकार							
7.1	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए प्रति घंटे ईंधन खपत और टीपीडी	:	क्र.सं.	ईंधन	मात्रा	ऐश%	एस%	
			1.	कोयला				
			2.	डीजल				
			3.	भट्टी का तेल				
			4.	प्राकृतिक गैस				
			5.	लकड़ी				
			6.	अन्य, यदि कोई हो				
7.2	स्टैक का विवरण (प्रक्रिया, ईंधन, डी.जी.):							
	क) ऊंचाई और व्यास (मी.) के साथ स्टैक और वेंट की संख्या							
	ख) प्रत्येक स्टैक और वेंट से स्टैक उत्सर्जन की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा							
	ग) वृहद औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाएँ/पलायक उत्सर्जन के स्रोत							
	घ) उत्सर्जन से निपटने के लिए जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण इकाइयों का संक्षिप्त विवरण							
	स्टैक	से संलग्न	ईंधन	ऊंचाई (मी)	व्यास (मी)	प्रदूषक	नियंत्रण प्रणाली	पोर्ट होल और प्लेटफार्म



7.3	डी.जी. सेट	:	क्र.सं.	केवीए	ध्वनिक स्थिति	ऊंचाई (मी)
7.4	उपरोक्त मदों में सम्मिलित न की गई कोई भी प्रासंगिक जानकारी	:				

**भाग घ: परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट पहलू**

(परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में अपेक्षित जानकारी)

<b>8.0</b>	<b>खतरनाक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन</b>					
8.1	परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने की प्रक्रिया	:	क्र.सं.	प्रक्रिया	अनुसूची I का खंड	मात्रा/वार्षिक
8.2	हेतु महमति/ प्राधिकृति आवश्यक है	:	क्र.सं.	गतिविधि	:	कृपया टिक करें
			1.	उत्पादन	:	
			2.	संग्रह	:	
			3.	भंडारण	:	
			4.	परिवहन	:	
			5.	रिसेप्शन	:	
			6.	पुनः उपयोग	:	
			7.	रीसाइक्लिंग	:	
			8.	पुनर्प्राप्ति	:	
			9.	पूर्व प्रसंस्करण	:	
			10.	सह प्रसंस्करण	:	
			11.	उपयोग	:	
			12.	उपचार	:	
			13.	निपटान	:	
			14.	भस्मीकरण	:	
8.3	तकनीकी क्षमताएं/सुविधाएं	:	क्र.सं.	क्षमताएं	:	
			1.	भंडारण क्षेत्र	:	
			2.	भंडारण मात्रा	:	



			3.	भंडारण की विधि	:	
			4.	विशेष हैंडलिंग आवश्यकता, यदि कोई हो	:	
			5.	आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रक्रिया	:	
			6.	लीचेट उपचार	:	
8.4	अपशिष्ट की प्रकृति (विशेषताएं) एवं मात्रा	:	क) प्रति वर्ष प्रबंधित: ख) किसी भी समय संग्रहीत:			
8.5	इन नियमों के अनुसार खतरनाक रसायनों के विनिर्माण, भंडारण और आयात नियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत परिभाषित खतरनाक रसायनों के भंडारण से उत्पन्न खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट।	:				
8.6	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई भी प्रासंगिक जानकारी	:				

## भाग ड : भुगतान विवरण

9.0	भुगतान विवरण	
9.1	भुगतान विधि	: ऑनलाइन/ऑफलाइन
9.2	ऑनलाइन के मामले में लेन-देन का विवरण	: लेन-देन संख्या: दिनांक: स्थिति:
9.3	ऑफलाइन के मामले में ड्राफ्ट का विवरण	: राशि (₹): ड्राफ्ट संख्या: के पक्ष में: बैंक का नाम: दिनांक:
9.4	भुगतान किए गए फीस की रकम	: ₹. _____

## घोषणा

- क) मैं/हम घोषणा करते हैं कि उपरोक्त जानकारी मेरे/हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान के अनुसार सत्य और सही है। मैं/हम जानते हैं कि किसी भी प्रकार की मिथ्या जानकारी जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 42(च) के अंतर्गत दंडनीय है।
- ख) मैं/हम यह स्वीकृत करते हैं कि कच्चे माल, उत्पाद, विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया और उपचार और/या अपशिष्ट, उत्सर्जन, खतरनाक अपशिष्ट आदि के निपटान के संबंध में इस आवेदन में बताई गई बातों में गुणवत्ता और मात्रा में किसी भी परिवर्तन के मामले में; सहमति के लिए एक नया आवेदन किया जाएगा और जब तक नवीन सहमति प्रदान नहीं दी जाती है, तब तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया



जाएगा। मैं/हम अवगत हैं कि धारा 25 का उल्लंघन, जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के सुसंगत प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत दंडनीय है।

ग) मैं/हम इसके साथ एक शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं जिसके आधार पर मुझे/हमें स्थापना हेतु सहमति जारी की जाएगी और मैं/हम जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 45 (क) या किसी धामक/गलत प्रस्तुति के अंतर्गत जिम्मेदार ठहराए जाएंगे।

घ) मैं/हम राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा कोई अन्य जानकारी मांगे जाने के एक मास के भीतर प्रस्तुत करने का वचन देते हैं।

दिनांक:

अधिभोगी/

स्थान:

अधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता का नाम और हस्ताक्षर

स्थापना हेतु सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए संलग्न किए जाने वाले अनिवार्य दस्तावेज :

**1. लाइसेंस/प्रमाणपत्र:**

**क. कंपनी की विधिक प्रस्थिति:**

i. भागीदारी/स्वामित्व/कंपनी आदि; (या)

ii. एसएसआई/एमएसएमई प्रमाण पत्र (उद्योग आधार)/उद्यमिता ज्ञापन, यदि लागू हो;

**ख. परियोजना का स्थान:**

i. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र: संबंधित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड/निगम से आवंटन पत्र/भूमि कब्जा प्रमाण पत्र; या

ii. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अनिर्वत: संबंधित प्राधिकरण से रजिस्ट्रीकृत भूमि विलेख/भूमि रूपांतरण प्रमाण पत्र/संपत्ति के किराए/पट्टा पर होने की स्थिति में किराया (या) पट्टा समझौता;

ग. खनन परियोजना: खान एवं भूविज्ञान विभाग द्वारा प्रदत्त खनिज खनन पट्टा अनुमति, यदि लागू हो;

घ. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रदान की गई पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी, यदि लागू हो;

ङ. निवेश: प्रस्तावित पूंजी निवेश के बारे में चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट प्रमाणपत्र।

**2. तकनीकी विवरण:**

i. पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन रिपोर्ट, जो पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), दिनांक 14 सितंबर, 2006 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण को प्रस्तुत की गई हो; या

ii. परियोजना रिपोर्ट जिसमें विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया (फ्लो चार्ट के साथ लिखित), कच्चा माल, उत्पाद, उप-उत्पाद, भूमि सीमा, विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए जल स्रोत और खपत, विभिन्न गतिविधियों से अपशिष्ट जल उत्पादन, अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र (फ्लो डायग्राम के साथ लिखित), जल संतुलन, प्रयुक्त ईंधन, उत्सर्जन के स्रोत और प्रस्तावित जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण, डी. जी. सेट और प्लांट लेआउट योजना के साथ परिसरकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट उत्पादन सम्मिलित हो।



## फॉर्म II

[पैरा 11 (2) और 12 (1) देखिए]

जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 25 के अधीन औद्योगिक संयंत्र संचालित करने की सहमति के लिए आवेदन

द्वारा

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

सेवा में

सदस्य सचिव

\_\_\_\_\_ राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/समिति

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

महोदय,

मैं/हम इसके द्वारा जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) की धारा 25 के तहत एक औद्योगिक इकाई को संचालित करने या सहमति के नवीनीकरण के लिए या संशोधित उत्पाद, संचालन या प्रक्रिया, या सीवेज/व्यापारिक बहिःस्राव का उपचार और निर्वहन के लिए सहमति के लिए आवेदन करता/करती हूँ/करते हैं।

मेसर्स \_\_\_\_\_ के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि/परिसर से

स्थान पर \_\_\_\_\_

नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार:

आवेदक द्वारा भरा जाना है

भाग क: साधारण

क्र.सं.	अपेक्षित ब्यौरा	:	
1.0	परियोजना का ब्यौरा :		
1.1	परियोजना का नाम/उद्योग/टीएसडीएफ	:	
1.2	परियोजना प्रस्ताव	:	विस्तार/नवीनीकरण/विधिमान्यता विस्तार/अंतरण
1.3	पर्यावरण मंजूरी का ब्यौरा		
1.4	साइट / यूनिट का पता	:	प्लॉट/सर्वे नंबर : _____ गाँव : _____



			तहसील	:	
			जिला	:	
			राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	:	
			पिन कोड	:	
<b>2.0</b>	<b>आवेदक/अधिभोगी ब्यौरा:</b>				
2.1	आवेदक / अधिभोगी का नाम	:			
2.2	पदनाम	:			
2.3	अधिभोगी की राष्ट्रीयता	:			
2.4	पत्राचार पता	:	प्लॉट/ सर्वे नंबर/ सड़क का नाम	:	
			गांव/कस्बा/शहर	:	
			तहसील/तालुक	:	
			जिला	:	
			राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	:	
			पिन कोड	:	
2.5	वैकल्पिक ब्यौरा के साथ प्लॉट प्रमुख का संपर्क ब्यौरा	:	नाम और पदनाम:	:	1. 2.
			ई-मेल पता	:	1. 2.
			लैंडलाइन नंबर	:	1. 2.
			मोबाइल नंबर	:	1. 2.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>कंपनी की विधिक प्रास्थिति:</b>				
3.1	वैयक्तिक / स्वामित्व समस्थान/ साझेदारी फर्म/ संयुक्त परिवार समस्थान / प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी/ पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनी/ विदेशी कंपनी/ सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी। टिप्पण: रजिस्ट्रीकरण संख्या और प्राधिकरण का उल्लेख किया जाए।	:			
3.2	केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार/केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक सेक्टर उपक्रम/राज्य सार्वजनिक सेक्टर उपक्रम/संयुक्त उद्यम	:			



	(निजी+सरकारी), (सरकारी+सरकारी), (निजी+निजी)		
<b>4.0</b>	परियोजना/ उद्योग/ क्रियाकलाप का अवस्थान :		
4.1	अवस्थान	:	केएमएल अपलोड करें
4.2	परिबद्ध अक्षांश (उत्तर) (दशमलव के पश्चात 8 अंक)	:	से
		:	तक
4.3	परिबद्ध देशांतर (पूर्व) (दशमलव के पश्चात 8 अंक)	:	से
		:	तक
4.4	संरक्षित क्षेत्र, तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र, जैवमंडल, जलाशय, वन, कच्छ वनस्पति, नदियाँ, पुरातात्विक स्मारक, गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र, गैर-प्राप्ति शहर, प्रदूषित नदी खंड, हिल स्टेशन (ऊंचाई > 600 मीटर), प्रमुख कस्बे और शहरों के पारिप्रास्थितिकी-संवेदी क्षेत्र में स्थित	:	
4.4	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण टोपो शीट संस्था	:	
4.5	भूमि ब्यौरा (पंचायत, तहसील, जिले के अनुसार)	:	स्वामित्व/पट्टे पर
		:	कुल क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
		:	क) गैर-वन (हेक्टेयर में)
		:	ख) वन (हेक्टेयर में)
		:	वार्षिक पट्टा मूल्य, पट्टा रुपए की दशा में
		:	निर्माण क्षेत्र वर्ग मीटर में
		:	हरित पट्टी का आवरण कुल क्षेत्रफल के % में
4.6	वर्ग मीटर में भूमि सीमा	:	स्वयं-कृषि
		:	औद्योगिक
		:	संपरिवर्तित
		:	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
		:	क) आवेदन किया और आबंटित नहीं किया गया
		:	ख) आवेदन किया और आबंटित किया गया
:	ग) पट्टे पर दिया गया		



5.0 प्रवर्ग और परियोजना/ उद्योग/ क्रियाकलाप का वर्गीकरण:	
5.1 उद्योग का प्रवर्ग (लाल, नारंगी और हरा)	: प्रवर्ग
	: प्रदूषण सूचकांक
5.2 औद्योगिक क्षेत्र/ प्रकार	:
5.3 अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी/ 17 प्रवर्ग/ अन्य	:
5.4 पूंजी विनिर्दान के आधार पर उद्योग का पैमाना (सूक्ष्म/लघु/मध्यम/बड़ा)	: कुल पूंजी विनिर्दान (रु.)
	: पैमाना/वर्गीकरण
5.5 उत्पाद/ उप-उत्पाद विनिर्माण क्षमता (टीपीडी/टीपीए)	: उत्पाद/उप-उत्पाद
	: क्षमता
	:
	:
5.6 विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए कच्चे माल/ रसायन खपत (टीपीडी और टीपीए)	: कच्चा माल
	: खपत
	:
	:
5.7 प्रक्रिया प्रवाह चार्ट और सामग्री संतुलन, प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ आदि के साथ संक्षिप्त विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया।	: उपाबंध किया जाए
5.8 उत्पादन आरंभ होने की तारीख/ अपेक्षित तारीख	:
5.9 नियुक्त होने वाले/नियुक्त लोगों की संख्या	:
5.10 उद्योग शिफ्ट/साप्ताहिक छुट्टी	: शिफ्ट (I / II / III ) और घंटों में
	: दिनों में साप्ताहिक छुट्टी
5.11 एमएसआईएचसी नियमों के अनुसार परिसंकटमय रसायनों का उपयोग	: क्र.सं.
	: रसायन
	: एचएस कोड
	: भंडारण क्षमता
5.12 पी एल आई अधिनियम , 1991 के तहत बीमा	: क. बीमा संख्या और क्रमांक (जिसके लिए लिया गया )
	: ख. बीमा कंपनी
	: ग. वैधता



			घ. क्षतिपूर्ति सीमा (रु. में)
			ड. ई आर एफ़ में योगदान (रु. में)

## भाग ख: अपशिष्ट जल पहलू

<b>6.0</b>	<b>जल खपत और अपशिष्टजल उत्पादन</b>																														
6.1	जल स्रोत	:	भूजल/ नदी/ औद्योगिक संपदा आपूर्ति/ निजी टैंकर/ समुद्र/ पुनर्नवीनीकरण/ कोई अन्य, यदि कोई हो																												
6.2	अनुमति प्रदानकर्ता प्राधिकारी और अनुमत मात्रा	:	प्राधिकरण: मात्रा:																												
6.3	विनिर्माण क्षमता हेतु जल खपत (केएलडी)	:																													
6.4	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए जल उपयोग। (विभिन्न बिंदुओं पर टीडीएस के साथ मात्रा दिखाते हुए जल संतुलन उपबंध करें)	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>प्रयोजन</td> <td>:</td> <td>केएलडी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>घरेलू</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>प्रक्रिया</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>बॉयलर</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें)</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	प्रयोजन	:	केएलडी	घरेलू	:		प्रक्रिया	:		बॉयलर	:		अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें)	:														
प्रयोजन	:	केएलडी																													
घरेलू	:																														
प्रक्रिया	:																														
बॉयलर	:																														
अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें)	:																														
6.5	विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया के लिए अपशिष्ट जल उत्पादन (केएलडी)	:	केएलडी																												
	विभिन्न स्रोतों से अपशिष्ट जल	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>प्रयोजन</td> <td>:</td> <td>केएलडी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>घरेलू</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>प्रक्रिया</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>बॉयलर</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें)</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	प्रयोजन	:	केएलडी	घरेलू	:		प्रक्रिया	:		बॉयलर	:		अन्य उपयोगिताएँ (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें)	:														
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6.6	अपशिष्ट जल उपचार प्रणाली	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>बहिःस्राव का प्रकार</td> <td>:</td> <td>केएलडी</td> <td>उपचार प्रणाली</td> </tr> <tr> <td>जैव-अपघटनीय</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>गैर-जैव-अपघटनीय</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>बॉयलर ब्लोडाउन</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>अन्य प्रसाधन</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>कोई अन्य</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>कुल</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	बहिःस्राव का प्रकार	:	केएलडी	उपचार प्रणाली	जैव-अपघटनीय	:			गैर-जैव-अपघटनीय	:			बॉयलर ब्लोडाउन	:			अन्य प्रसाधन	:			कोई अन्य	:			कुल	:		
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कोई अन्य	:																														
कुल	:																														



6.7	मल उपचार संयंत्र(संयंत्रों) का ब्यौरा	:	क्र.सं.	एसटीपी की क्षमता	:	केएलडी	
			1.				
			2.				
उपचारित बहिःस्राव के निपटान की रीति		:					
6.8	बहिःस्राव उपचार संयंत्र ब्यौरा	:	क्र.सं.	ईटीपी की क्षमता	:	केएलडी	
			1.				
			2.				
उपचारित बहिःस्राव के निपटान की रीति		:					
6.9	उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल हौदी, गार्ड तालाब, यदि कोई हो, की क्षमता	:					
6.10	प्रत्येक इकाई प्रचालन/प्रक्रिया की इनलेट/आउटलेट विशेषताओं के साथ उपचार स्कीम का स्कीमबद्ध आरेख	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।				
6.11	प्रक्रिया/मानकों के अनुसार पीएच, एसएस, टीडीएस और मुख्य आयनों, बीओडी/सीओडी, तेल और ग्रीस तथा सुसंगत धातुओं और पोषक तत्वों के संबंध में उपचार पूर्व और पश्चात अपशिष्ट की गुणवत्ता (अंतिम आउटलेट पर)। (ईपीए मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशाला से अनुपचारित और उपचारित अपशिष्ट की विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट उपबंध करें)  टिप्पण: प्रस्तावित इकाई के लिए अपशिष्ट की अपेक्षित विशेषताएं प्रस्तुत करें	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।				
6.12	नदी/खाड़ी, नदमुख/नाली (सीवर का स्वामी)/समुद्र/भूमि/ईटीपी से संबद्ध का नाम	:					
6.13	एच एंड ओडब्ल्यू नियम, 2016 के अधीन कवर किए गए 'परिसंकटमय' और 'अन्य' अपशिष्टों के लिए पृथकतः ठोस अपशिष्टों का ब्यौरा और एच एंड ओडब्ल्यू नियम, 2016 के अधीन कवर नहीं किए गए अन्य ठोस अपशिष्टों के साथ-साथ उनकी प्रबंधन प्रणाली का ब्यौरा	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।				
6.14	उपचार-प्रदर्शन और पर्यावरणीय-अनुपालन निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली का ब्यौरा	:	उपाबद्ध किया जाए।				
6.15	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल नहीं की गई कोई भी सुसंगत जानकारी	:					



## भाग ग: वायु उत्सर्जन पहलू

(चिमनी वाले औद्योगिक स्थापनों की दशा में आवश्यक जानकारी)

7.0		ईंधनों का प्रकार								
7.1	विनिर्माण क्षमता के लिए प्रति घंटा ईंधन खपत और टीपीडी :	क्र.सं.	ईंधन	मात्रा	ऐश%	एस%				
		1.	कोयला							
		2.	डीजल							
		3.	भट्टी का तेल							
		4.	प्राकृतिक गैस							
		5.	लकड़ी							
		6.	अन्य, यदि कोई हो							
7.2	स्टैक का ब्यौरा (प्रक्रिया, ईंधन, डी.जी.):									
	क) ऊंचाई और व्यास (मी.) के साथ स्टैक और वेंट की संख्या									
	ख) प्रत्येक स्टैक और वेंट से स्टैक उत्सर्जन की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा									
	ग) प्रमुख औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाएँ/पलायक उत्सर्जन के स्रोत									
	घ) उत्सर्जन से निपटने के लिए जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण इकाइयों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा									
		स्टैक	से उपबंध	ईंधन	ऊंचाई (मीटर)	व्यास (मीटर)	प्रदूषक	नियंत्रण प्रणाली	पोर्ट होल और प्लेटफॉर्म	
7.3	डी.जी. सेट :	क्र.सं.	केवीए	ध्वनिक प्रास्थिति	ऊंचाई (मी)					
7.4	प्रक्रिया/मानकों के अनुसार पीएम, एसओ <sub>2</sub> , एनओएक्स तथा अन्य सुसंगत जल प्रदूषकों के संबंध में स्रोत उत्सर्जन (उपचार/नियंत्रण से पहले) तथा उपचार/नियंत्रित उत्सर्जन (स्टैक/वेंट पर) के बाद की गुणवत्ता। (ईपीए मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशाला से स्टैक उत्सर्जन की विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट उपबंध करें)	उपबंध किया जाए								
	टिप्पण: प्रस्तावित इकाई के लिए उत्सर्जन									



	की अपेक्षित विशेषताएँ प्रस्तुत करें।		
7.5	गंधयुक्त यौगिक, यदि कोई हो और उपलब्ध कराए गए नियंत्रण उपाय	:	
7.6	उपचार/नियंत्रण-निष्पादन और पर्यावरण-अनुपालन निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली का ब्यौरा	:	
7.7	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई सुसंगत जानकारी	:	

**भाग घ: परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट पहलू**

(परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पादन करने वाले औद्योगिक स्थापनों के मामले में आवश्यक जानकारी)

<b>8.0</b>	<b>परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन</b>					
8.1	परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उत्पादन करने की प्रक्रिया	:	क्र.सं.	प्रक्रिया	अनुसूची I का खंड	मात्रा/वार्षिक
8.2	के लिए सहमति आवश्यक	:	क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	:	कृपया टिक करें
			1.	उत्पादन	:	
			2.	संग्रह	:	
			3.	भंडारण	:	
			4.	परिवहन	:	
			5.	रिसेप्शन	:	
			6.	पुनः उपयोग	:	
			7.	रीसाइक्लिंग	:	
			8.	पुनर्बहाली	:	
			9.	पूर्व-प्रसंस्करण	:	
			10.	सह-प्रसंस्करण	:	
			11.	उपयोग	:	
			12.	उपचार	:	
			13.	निपटान	:	
			14.	भस्मीकरण	:	
8.3	तकनीकी क्षमताएं/सुविधाएं	:	क्र.सं.	क्षमताएं	:	
				भंडारण क्षेत्र	:	



			2.	भंडारण मात्रा	:	
			3.	भंडारण की विधि	:	
			4.	विशेष हैंडलिंग आवश्यकता, यदि कोई हो	:	
			5.	आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रक्रिया	:	
			6.	लीचेट उपचार	:	
8.4	अपशिष्ट की प्रकृति (विशेषताएं) और मात्रा	:	क. प्रति वर्ष प्रबंधित: ख. किसी भी समय भंडारित:			
8.4	उपरोक्त अपशिष्टों के प्रबंधन/निपटान की रीति	:	क्र.सं.	निपटान	:	कृपया टिक करें
			1.	औद्योगिक इकाई के भीतर सुरक्षित भंडारित	:	
			2.	संयंत्रों में उपयोग (यदि नहीं, तो कृपया उपयोग का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें)	:	
			3.	सामान्य टीएसडीएफ	:	
				राज्य के भीतर	:	
				राज्य के बाहर	:	
			4.	अन्य	:	
8.5	वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ताओं/ टीएसडीएफ तक एच.डब्ल्यू. के परिवहन की व्यवस्था	:				
8.6	सभी अपशिष्टों के सुरक्षित प्रचालन के लिए प्रदान किए गए पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों और पर्यावरण सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा;	:				
8.7	इन नियमों के अनुसार परिसंकटमय रसायनों के विनिर्माण, भंडारण और आयात नियम, 1989 के अधीन परिभाषित परिसंकटमय रसायनों के भंडारण से उत्पादित परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट।	:				
8.8	उपचार, भंडारण और निपटान सुविधा (टीएसडीएफ) प्रचालकों के लिए	:	1. कृपया निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें: क) लेआउट मानचित्र के साथ साइट का अवस्थान ख) अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित भंडारण और भंडारण क्षमता ग) उपचार प्रक्रियाएँ और उनकी क्षमताएँ घ) सुरक्षित लैंडफिल ङ) भस्मीकरण, यदि कोई हो च) लीचेट संग्रह और उपचार प्रणाली			



		<p>छ) अग्निशमन प्रणाली</p> <p>ज) निगरानी सहित पर्यावरण प्रबंधन स्कीम और</p> <p>झ) जनरेटर से अपशिष्ट परिवहन की व्यवस्था।</p> <p><b>2. कृपया टीएसडीएफ साइट पर की गई किसी भी अन्य क्रियाकलापों का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें:</b></p>
	<p><b>टिप्पण:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. प्राधिकरण के नवीनीकरण की दशा में पिछले प्राधिकरण संख्या और तारीखों तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के वार्षिक रिटर्न की प्रतियां प्रदान करें, जिसमें पूर्व पर्यावरण मंजूरी की शर्तों के संबंध में अनुपालन रिपोर्ट, जहां भी लागू हो, शामिल हो।</li> <li>2. आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया स्कीम (ईआरपी) की प्रति प्रदान करें, जिसमें सीपीसीबी के मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धांतों में विनिर्दिष्ट आपातकालीन प्रास्थितियों (जैसे रिसाव या रिसाव या आग) से निपटने के लिए प्रक्रियाओं का समाधान किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की ईआरपी में निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे, लेकिन सीमित नहीं होंगे: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ घटनाओं को नियंत्रित करना ताकि प्रभावों को कम किया जा सके और व्यक्तियों, पर्यावरण और संपत्ति के लिए खतरे को सीमित किया जा सके;</li> <li>➤ व्यक्तियों और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक उपायों को लागू करना;</li> <li>➤ घटनाओं में स्थितियों को नियंत्रित करने और उनके परिणामों को सीमित करने के लिए की जाने वाली कार्रवाइयों का ब्यौरा, जिसमें उपलब्ध सुरक्षा उपकरणों और संसाधनों का ब्यौरा शामिल है;</li> <li>➤ कर्मचारियों को उन कर्तव्यों में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करना जिन्हें उनसे पूर्ति की अपेक्षा की जाती है;</li> <li>➤ संबंधित अधिकारियों और आपातकालीन सेवाओं को सूचित करने की व्यवस्था; और</li> <li>➤ ऑफ-साइट उपशमन कार्रवाई के साथ सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था।</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन समय रिसाव, लीकेज या आग लगने की प्रास्थिति में बैंक गारंटी जमा करने के दायरे सहित सभी उपबंधों का पालन करने के लिए शपथ या उद्घोषणा करना।</li> </ol>
8.9	<p>प्री-प्रोसेसर या सह-प्रोसेसर के पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं या परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्टों के उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए</p>	<p>क) घरेलू स्रोतों या आयातित या दोनों से प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त विभिन्न अपशिष्टों की प्रकृति और मात्रा</p> <p>ख) जिला उद्योग केंद्रीय या किसी अन्य अधिकृत सरकारी अभिकरण द्वारा जारी रजिस्ट्रीकरण के अनुरूप स्थापित क्षमता</p> <p>ग) भंडारण क्षमता सहित अपशिष्टों के सुरक्षित भंडारण का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें।</p> <p>घ) प्रक्रिया ब्यौरा जिसमें उपकरण ब्यौरा, इनपुट और आउटपुट (इनपुट अपशिष्ट, रसायन, उत्पाद, उप-उत्पाद, उत्पादन अपशिष्ट, उत्सर्जन, अपशिष्ट जल, आदि) दर्शाने वाली प्रक्रिया प्रवाह पत्रक शामिल है।</p> <p>ङ) उत्पादों या उप-उत्पादों के अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें।</p> <p>च) अपशिष्ट निपटान की रीति सहित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणालियों जैसे कि अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र, स्क्रबर आदि का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें</p> <p>छ) व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें:</p> <p>ज) क्या प्रतिष्ठान केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार स्थापित की गई है? यदि हाँ, तो दिशा निर्देशों के अनुपालन पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रदान करें।</p>



			झ) प्रतिष्ठान तक अपशिष्ट के परिवहन की व्यवस्था:
8.10	उपरोक्त मदों में शामिल न की गई कोई भी सुसंगत जानकारी	:	

## भाग ड: भुगतान ब्यौरा

<b>9.0</b>	<b>भुगतान ब्यौरा</b>		
9.1	भुगतान का प्रकार	:	ऑनलाइन/ऑफलाइन
9.2	ऑनलाइन की दशा में संव्यवहार का ब्यौरा	:	संव्यवहार संख्या: तारीख: प्रास्थिति:
9.3	ऑफलाइन की दशा में ड्राफ्ट का ब्यौरा	:	रकम (र.): ड्राफ्ट संख्या: के पक्ष में: बैंक का नाम: तारीख:
9.4	संदत फीस की रकम	:	रु. _____

## घोषणा

- क) मैं/हम घोषणा करते हैं कि उपरोक्त जानकारी मेरे/हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान के अनुसार सत्य और सही है। मैं/हम जानते हैं कि किसी भी प्रकार की मिथ्यापरक जानकारी जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 42(च) के अधीन दंडनीय है।
- ख) मैं/हम एतद्वारा यह स्वीकृत करते हैं कि कच्चे माल, उत्पाद, विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया और उपचार और/या अपशिष्ट, उत्सर्जन, परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट आदि के निपटान के संबंध में इस आवेदन में बताई गई बातों में गुणवत्ता और मात्रा में किसी भी परिवर्तन के मामले में; सहमति के लिए एक नया आवेदन किया जाएगा और जब तक नवीन सहमति प्रदान नहीं दी जाती है, तब तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं/हम अवगत हैं कि धारा 25 का उल्लंघन, जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के सुसंगत उपबंधों के अधीन दंडनीय है।
- ग) मैं/हम इसके साथ एक शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं जिसके आधार पर मुझे/हमें स्थापना हेतु सहमति जारी की जाएगी और मैं/हम जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 45 (क) या किसी भ्रामक/गलत प्रस्तुति के अधीन जिम्मेदार ठहराए जाएंगे।
- घ) मैं/हम राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा कोई अन्य जानकारी मांगे जाने के एक माह के भीतर प्रस्तुत करने का वचन देते हैं।

तारीख:

अधिभोगी/

स्थान:

अधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता का नाम और हस्ताक्षर

प्रचालन हेतु सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए संलग्न किए जाने वाले अनिवार्य दस्तावेज:

1. अनुज्ञप्तियां / प्रमाणपत्र:



**(क) कंपनी की विधिक प्रास्थिति :**

- i. साझेदारी / स्वामित्व / कंपनी आदि; या
- ii. एसएसआई / एमएसएमई प्रमाणपत्र (उद्योग आधार) / उद्यमिता ज्ञापन, यदि लागू हो;

**(ख) परियोजना का अवस्थान:**

- i. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र: संबंधित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड/ निगम से आवंटन पत्र/ भूमि धारण प्रमाण पत्र; या
- ii. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से इतर: संबंधित प्राधिकरण से रजिस्ट्रीकृत भूमि विलेख / भूमि संपरिवर्तन प्रमाणपत्र / यदि संपत्ति किराए / पट्टे पर हो तो, किराया (या) पट्टा करार;

**(ग) खनन परियोजना:** खान और भूविज्ञान विभाग द्वारा प्रदान की गई खनिज खनन पट्टा अनुमति, यदि लागू हो;

**(घ) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29 वां) के अधीन जारी** भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1533 (ई), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के अधीन, यदि लागू हो, केंद्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा दी गई पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति;

**(ङ) विनिर्द्धान:** प्रस्तावित पूंजी **विनिर्द्धान** के संबंध में चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट प्रमाण पत्र।

**2. तकनीकी ब्यौरा:**

- i. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29 वां) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1533 (ई), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 के अधीन केंद्रीय सरकार या राज्य पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण को प्रस्तुत की गई पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट; या
- ii. परियोजना रिपोर्ट जिसमें विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया (फ्लो चार्ट सहित ब्यौरा), कच्चा माल, उत्पाद, उप-उत्पाद, भूमि विस्तार, विभिन्न प्रस्कीमर्थ जल स्रोत और खपत, विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों से अपशिष्ट जल उत्सर्जन, बहिःस्त्राव उपचार संयंत्र (फ्लो डायग्राम सहित ब्यौरा), जल शेष, प्रयुक्त ईंधन, उत्सर्जन के स्रोत और प्रस्तावित जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण, डीजी सेट और परिसंकटमय तथा अन्य अपशिष्ट उत्पादन के साथ-साथ संयंत्र खाका स्कीम शामिल हो।

**3. स्थापना करने के लिए सहमति / विस्तार और नवीनीकरण के लिए सहमति, यथा लागू, की अनुपालन रिपोर्टें****दूसरी अनुसूची****[पैरा 3(1) देखिए]**

क. सहमति के लिए प्रयोज्य वार्षिक शुल्क

**1. पूंजी विनिर्द्धान स्लैब.-** पूंजी विनिर्द्धान स्लैब निम्नानुसार हैं: -

- (क) 1 करोड़ रुपये और उससे कम
- (ख) 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (ग) 10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (घ) 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 250 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (ङ) 250 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (च) 500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 1000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं
- (छ) 1000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक

**2) औद्योगिक इकाई के लिए वार्षिक फीस -** (क) उद्योग के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने हेतु फीस का निर्धारण पूंजी विनिर्द्धान और औद्योगिक संयंत्र के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित सूत्र के अनुसार किया जाता है, अर्थात:-

सीएफ = सीआई \* एस \* एफ \* पीआईएफ

जहाँ-

- सीएफ : सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस (रु. में) / विधिमान्यता अवधि)



- सीआई : पूंजी निवेश (रु. में)
- एस एफ : पैमाना कारक (पूँजी विनिर्दान पर आधारित)
- पीआईएफ: प्रदूषण सूचकांक कारक (श्रेणी के आधार पर)

ख) पूंजी विनिर्दान स्लैब के अनुसार पैमाना कारक (एस एफ) निम्नलिखित है: -

क्र. सं.	पूँजी विनिर्दान	कारक(एसएफ)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	1 करोड़ रु. और उससे कम	0.100%
(ii)	1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 10 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.080%
(iii)	10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 50 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.060%
(iv)	50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 250 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.040%
(v)	250 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 500 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.030%
(vi)	500 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक किंतु 1000 करोड़ रु. से अधिक नहीं	0.020%
(vii)	1000 करोड़ रु. से अधिक	0.010%

(ग) उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर प्रदूषण सूचकांक कारक (पीआईएफ) इस प्रकार हैं-

क्र. सं.	औद्योगिक श्रेणी	पीआईएफ
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	हरित	1.00
(ii)	नारंगी	1.50
(iii)	लाल	2.00

(घ) पिछले स्लैब की अधिकतम फीस को अगले स्लैब की मूल फीस के रूप में रखा जाए और स्केल फैक्टर (एसएफ) अंतर रकम पर लागू होगा। ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है: -

**वार्षिक फीस (सीएफ):** पिछले स्लैब की अधिकतम फीस + ((सीआई का अंतर)\* एसएफ\*पीआईएफ)

(ड.) सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योग / गतिविधि के लिए न्यूनतम वार्षिक फीस, हरा, नारंगी और लाल श्रेणी के लिए क्रमशः रु. 5000, रु. 7500, रु. 10,000 होगी।

**3. स्थानीय निकायों और अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं (आवासीय और अन्य) के लिए वार्षिक फीस-** (क) भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1533 (अ), के अधीन कवर की गई अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के संबंध में स्थापित करने के लिए वार्षिक फीस का निर्धारण करने के उद्देश्य से पूंजी निवेश दिनांक 14 सितंबर, 2006 को, समय समय पर संशोधित, स्थापना चरण के दौरान पूंजी निवेश पर आधारित होगा। इसे आवासीय (स्टैंडअलोन अपार्टमेंट/ कॉम्प्लेक्स), लेआउट, एकीकृत परियोजनाएं, वाणिज्यिक कॉम्प्लेक्स, कार्यालय कॉम्प्लेक्स, शैक्षणिक संस्थान, टाउनशिप और स्थानीय निकाय जल आपूर्ति और सीवरेज बोर्ड शामिल हैं। स्थापना हेतु सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए अपनाए गए फार्मूले के अनुसार की जाएगी, जैसा कि उपर्युक्त पैरा 2 में दिया गया है।

ख) उपर्युक्त उप-पैरा (क) में परियोजनाओं के प्रचालन की सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस उत्सर्जित/ उपचारित मल की मात्रा पर आधारित होगी :

क्र. सं.	उत्सर्जित और उपचारित मल	प्रचालन की सहमति के लिए वार्षिक फीस
(1)	(2)	स्थानीय निकायों और आवासीय (रु.) आवासीय से इतर (रु.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1)	(2)	(4)
1	10 केएलडी तक	7,500



2	10 से 50 केएलडी तक	15,000	22,500
3	50 से 100 केएलडी तक	25,000	37,500
4	100 से 300 केएलडी तक	35,000	52,500
5	300 से 500 केएलडी तक	55,000	82,500
6	500 केएलडी से 1 एमएलडी तक	65,000	97,500
7	1 से 5 एमएलडी तक	75,000	1,12,500
8	5 से 10 एमएलडी तक	1,00,000	15,00,00
9	10 से 25 एमएलडी तक	2,00,000	30,00,00
10	25 एमएलडी से अधिक	4,00,000	60,00,00

4. **खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए वार्षिक फीस** – (क) खनन परियोजना/क्रियाकलाप हेतु सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए वार्षिक फीस खनन किए जाने वाले खनिज की स्वीकृत क्षमता, खनिज के प्रकार, खनन क्षेत्र और खनन के प्रकार पर आधारित है। फीस का परिकलन निम्नलिखित सूत्र का उपयोग करते हुए किया जाएगा-

$$\text{सीएफ} = \text{सीसी} * \text{एमएफ} * \text{एएफ} * \text{टीएमएफ}$$

जहाँ,

- सीएफ: वार्षिक सहमति फीस (रु. / वार्षिक)
- सीसी: खनन किए जाने वाले खनिज की स्वीकृत क्षमता (टन / वार्षिक)
- एमएफ: खनिज कारक (खनिज के प्रकार के आधार पर)
- एएफ: क्षेत्र कारक (खनन क्षेत्र के आधार पर रु. में)
- टीएमएफ: खनन कारक का प्रकार (खनन के प्रकार के आधार पर)

**टिप्पण-** न्यूनतम फीस : रु. 5000 प्रतिवर्ष

(ख) उत्खनित किये गए खनिज के प्रकार पर आधारित खनिज कारक है :

क्र. सं.	खनिज पदार्थ	खनिज कारक (एमएफ)
1	मैंगनीज, क्रोमाइट, स्टीटाइट, बैराइट्स, अभ्रक, सोना, यूरेनियम, चांदी, तांबा, सीसा, जस्ता	1
2	लोहा, बॉक्साइट, कोयला	0.8
3	डोलोमाइट, चूना पत्थर, जिप्सम, फेल्डस्पार, गार्नेट, क्वार्ट्ज, सिलिका स्टेट स्टोन, बेंटोनाइट, पायरोपाइलाइट, ग्रेफाइट, फॉस्फोराइट, कले- चीन, व्हाइट, फायर और बॉल	0.6
4	अन्य खनिज जैसे स्टोन क्वारी, ग्रेनाइट, संगमरमर, नदी रेत / नदी तल सामग्री आदि	0.4

(ग) उत्खनन क्षेत्र के आधार पर क्षेत्र कारक (एएफ) हैं :

क्र.सं.	पट्टे पर क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	क्षेत्र कारक (एएफ)
1.	5 तक	1.0
2.	5 से ऊपर 25 तक	1.2
3.	25 से ऊपर 100 तक	1.4
4.	100 से ऊपर 500 तक	1.6
5.	500 से ऊपर	1.7

(घ) खनन के प्रकार पर आधारित खनन कारक का प्रकार (टीएमएफ)



क्र.सं.	खनन का प्रकार	खनन कारक के प्रकार (टीएमएफ)
1.	खुली खनन	1.25
2.	भूमिगत खनन	1.00

5. कॉफी पलिंग क्रियाकलापों के लिए वार्षिक फीस – (क) प्रचालन क्षमता को पृथक रखते हुए पलिंग (वेट और ड्राई पलिंग) के प्रकारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बुनियादी फीस और पलिंग कारक के आधार पर कॉफी पलिंग के लिए वार्षिक फीस का निर्धारण निम्न प्रकार से किया जाएगा।

$$\text{सीएफ} = \text{बीएफ} * \text{पीएफ}$$

जहाँ,

- सीएफ : फीस (रु. / वार्षिक)
- बीएफ : मूल फीस (रु. 2500 प्रतिवर्ष)
- पीएफ : पलिंग कारक (पलिंग के प्रकार के आधार पर)

(ख) पलिंग के प्रकार के आधार पर पलिंग कारक (पीएफ):

क्र. सं.	पलिंग के प्रकार	पलिंग कारक (पीएफ)
1	2	3
1	वेट पलिंग	1.25
2	ड्राई पलिंग	1.00

6. जलीय कृषि क्रियाकलापों के लिए वार्षिक फीस - लीज होल्ड क्षेत्र के आधार पर एक्वा कल्चर के लिए वार्षिक फीस का निर्धारण किया जाएगा और फीस निम्नानुसार है :

क्र. सं.	लीज होल्ड क्षेत्र	फीस (रु. में)
1	5 हेक्टेयर तक	शून्य
2	5 से 25 हेक्टेयर के बीच	रु. 5,000
3	25 से 100 हेक्टेयर तक	रु. 25,000
4	100 हेक्टेयर से अधिक	रु. 1,00,000

7. औद्योगिक इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहन- जल, वायु और भूमि प्रदूषण को कम करने, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई संसाधन खपत) के संरक्षण के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण उपाय अपनाने वाले और सर्वोत्तम प्रौद्योगिकियों, स्वच्छ प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हुए पर्यावरण की रक्षा के लिए केंद्रीय बोर्ड या राज्य बोर्ड के निर्देशों के बिना स्वैच्छिक पहल करने वाले, राष्ट्रीय या स्थान विशेष के मानकों से कम प्रदूषण स्तर की उपलब्धि हासिल करने वाले औद्योगिक इकाइयों की पहचान की जाएगी। केंद्रीय बोर्ड से परामर्श करने के पश्चात राज्य बोर्डों द्वारा आगे और प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकेगा।

ख. स्थापना की सहमति के लिए फीस – स्थापना की सहमति के लिए फीस इस अनुसूची में यथा निर्धारित सहमति की वार्षिक फीस के दो गुने से अधिक नहीं होगी।

ग. संचालन की सहमति के लिए फीस : संचालन की सहमति के लिए फीस इन दिशानिर्देशों के पैरा 4(3) में दी गई सहमति की वार्षिक फीस और सहमति की अवधि को गुणा करके निर्धारित की गई फीस से अधिक नहीं होगी।

[फा. सं. क्यु-15012/1/2022-सीपीडब्ल्यू (ई-240803)]

वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा, संयुक्त सचिव



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2025

**G.S.R. 85(E).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974), the Central Government, after consultation with Central Pollution Control Board, hereby makes the following guidelines, namely: -

**CHAPTER 1**

**PRELIMINARY**

**1. Short title and commencement.**—(1) These guidelines may be called the Control of Water Pollution (Grant, Refusal or Cancellation of Consent) Guidelines, 2025.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. Definitions.** (1) In these guidelines, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) "Act" means the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;

(b) "Central Board" means the Central Pollution Control Board constituted under section 3 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);

(c) "Fee" means fee charged by State Boards for granting consent to establish or operate,

(d) "Form" means a form set out under the First Schedule appended to these rules,

(e) 'Industrial Unit' means industry, operation or process, or treatment and disposal system.

(f) 'Red', 'Orange', 'Green' and 'Blue' are categories of industrial sectors / activities as categorised by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

(g) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these guidelines;

(h) "State Board" includes the Union Territory Pollution Control Committee.

(i) The words and expression used but not defined in these guidelines and defined in the Act or rules shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in Act and rules.

**CHAPTER 2**

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT AND FEES**

**3. Form of application for consent and fees.** - (1) Every application for consent to establish or operate an industrial unit under section 25 of the Act shall be made in the Form set out under the First Schedule and shall contain the particulars of the industrial unit and such other particulars as set out in the Form and also shall be accompanied by the fee as specified by state government or Union Territory Administration, as the case may be in accordance with provisions of para 5 of these guidelines.

(2) Every application under section 25 of the Act shall be provided five per cent rebate on fees for submitting application for renewal of consent to operate four months prior to the expiry of the validity period.

(3) Every consent renewal application under section 25 of the Act shall be liable to pay late fee, at the rate specified in the Table below:

**TABLE**

Sl. No.	Period of applying	One time additional fee as late fee
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Between 120 - 45 days of the validity	25 % of the fee.
2	Between 45 days to till the validity	50 % of the fee.
3	After expiry of validity	100 % the fee.

**4. Validity period of consent.** - (1) The consent to establish shall be valid for a period of five years from the date it is granted.

(2) The validity period of five years may be extended by a maximum period of two years, if an application is made in this regard, thereby making the total period of validity seven years from the date of grant of consent to establish.

(3) The consent to operate shall be valid for a period of-

(a) five years, in case of industrial unit of red category;



- (b) ten years, in case of industrial unit of orange category;  
 (c) fifteen years, in case of industrial unit of green category.  
 (d) Additional two years, in case of blue category

**5. The fee for Consent ---** (1) The fee for consent to establish or operate shall be specified by the state government or union territory administration which shall not be more than that specified in the second schedule.

(2) The amount of fee specified under the Second Schedule is the upper limit of such fee and the State Government may prescribe any lower amount of fee in this regard and there shall be no lower limit for fee, which may be of any level.

(3) The amount of fee shall not be increased by more than ten per cent from the existing amount of fee within the limit prescribed in para 5(1) and shall not be increased more than once in two years:

Provided that the amount of fee may be reduced any number of times.

**6. Procedure for making enquiry on application for consent.** (1) On receipt of an application for consent, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(2) The officer referred to in sub-paragraph (1), for that purpose, may inspect any place or premises where solid, liquid or gaseous emission from the chimney or fugitive emissions from any location within the premises are discharged, and such officer may require the applicant or the occupier to furnish to him any plans, specifications or other data relating to control equipment or systems or any part thereof that he considers necessary.

(3) The officer referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall, before visiting any of the premises of the applicant, give notice to the applicant of his intention to do so.

(4) The applicant shall furnish to such officer all information and provide all facilities for inspection as reasonably may be necessary.

(5) The officer referred to in sub-paragraph (1) may, before or after carrying out the inspection, require the applicant to furnish him orally or in writing such additional information or clarification or to produce before him such document as he may consider necessary for the purpose of investigation of the application and may for that purpose summon the applicant or his authorised agent to the office of the State Board.

**7. Common Consent and authorization for hazardous and other wastes.** -A single-step procedure shall be adopted for granting consent under section 25 of the Act along with authorization under the Hazardous and other wastes (Management and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, for managing hazardous and other wastes.

**8. Period for granting consent.** - (1) Every application under section 25 of the Act shall be granted or refused consent from the date of receipt of application in all respects within the period specified in the table below:

TABLE

Sl. No.	Application	Period (in days)		
		Red	Orange	Green
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Grant or refusal of consent to establish	60	45	30
2	Grant or refusal of consent to operate, first time	90	60	30
3	Grant or refusal of renewal of consent or expansion or amendment	120	60	30

(2) In case the application for consent is not decided by the State Board within the period specified under sub-paragraph (1), the case shall be referred to State Level Monitoring Committee constituted under paragraph 15 which shall dispose of the application within thirty days from the date of its receipt.

(3) In case of an application falling under sub-paragraph (2), the Member Secretary of the State Board shall present the case before the Committee.

(4) While deciding on such application, the Committee shall look into causes of delay in grant or refusal of the consent and recommend appropriate disciplinary action where the reasons of delay are not justified and the State Board shall comply with such decision. The Committee may also recommend presenting the case for contravention of the Act before concerned adjudicating officer under section 45B of the Act.

## CHAPTER 3

## CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PLANT

**9. Procedure for selection of location.** - (1) Restrictions on establishing an industrial unit at a location may be imposed taking into account the technological and scientific developments that have taken place in industrial planning and manufacturing process in order to protect the sensitive areas, such as national parks, sanctuaries, wetlands and archaeological monuments.

(2) The industrial unit shall comply with respective criteria fixed by the Central Government or the State Government or the Union territory Administration, as the case may be.

(3) While establishing an industrial plant, the following minimum distance shall be maintained, namely:-

(a) from the nearest boundary of surface water body (flood plain/ HFL/Red line) as per the revenue records in case of industrial unit of-

- (i) red category, beyond five hundred meters;
- (ii) orange category,
  - (A) with effluent generation, beyond seventy-five meters;
  - (B) without effluent generation, beyond thirty meters;
- (iii) green category, beyond thirty meters;

(b) from the settlement, educational institute, worship place, archaeological monuments, national park, reserve forest, heritage site, in case of industrial unit of -

- (i) red category, beyond five hundred meters;
- (ii) orange category, beyond two hundred meters;
- (iii) green category, beyond one hundred meters.

(c) The State Board shall ensure that other laws, rules, and regulations, and notifications are complied with by the industrial plant.

(d) The natural or storm drain passing through the location of industrial unit shall not be disturbed.

## CHAPTER 4

## GRANT, REFUSAL OR CANCELLATION OF CONSENT

**10. Grant of consent to establish.** - (1) Every application for consent to establish an industrial unit under section 25 of the Act shall be made in Form I and shall contain the particulars of the industrial unit and also shall be accompanied by the fee for new plant and in case of expansion, modernisation, change of products or process before commissioning of the industrial plant.

(2) The industrial unit shall comply with criteria relating to location specified under paragraph 9.

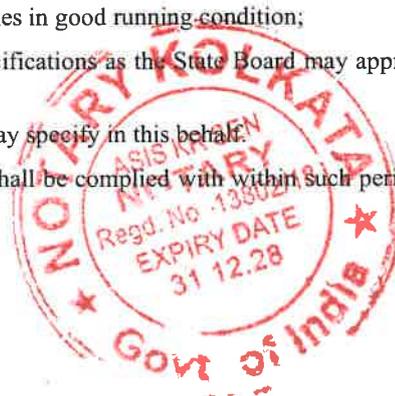
(3) No industrial unit shall be allowed to set up in non-conforming areas or restricted or prohibited areas.

(4) On receipt of an application for consent, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any location, place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(5) Consent shall be granted with following conditions under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Act, based on the report made under sub-paragraph (4), namely: -

- (i) the control equipment of such specifications as the State Board may approve shall be installed and operated in the premises where the industry is proposed to be carried on;
- (ii) the control equipment shall be kept at all times in good running condition;
- (iii) the outlet, wherever necessary, of such specifications as the State Board may approve in this behalf shall be established in such premises; and
- (iv) such other conditions as the State Board, may specify in this behalf.

(6) The conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (5) shall be complied with within such period as the State Board may fix in this behalf.



**11. Grant of consent to operate.** --- (1) Once the industrial unit established with the requisite pollution control system and ready to operate, the occupier is required to obtain consent to operate.

(2) Every application of consent to operate an industrial unit under section 25 of the Act shall be made in Form II and shall contain the particulars of the following and also shall be accompanied by fees for grant of consent to operate, with the following reports, namely: -

- (a) Compliance report of conditions stipulated in the consent to establish;
- (b) Compliance report of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance, if applicable.

(3) On receipt of an application for consent to operate, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(4) Consent to operate shall be granted with following conditions under sub-section (4) of the section 25 of the Act, based on the report made under sub- paragraph (3), namely:-

- (i) the control equipment of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated in the premises where the industry is carried on;
- (ii) the existing control equipment, if any, shall not be altered or replaced without the approval of the State Board;
- (iii) the control equipment referred to in clause (i) or clause (ii) shall be kept at all times in good running condition;
- (iv) outlet, wherever necessary, of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated and maintained in the premises; and shall be connected to online continuous emission monitoring system, as applicable.

(5) The conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (4) shall be complied with within such period as the State Board may specify in this behalf.

(6) Consent to operate granted shall specify the validity period of the consent.

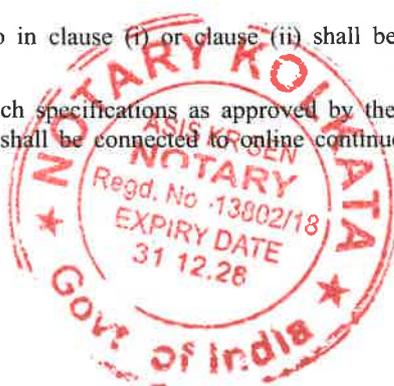
**12. Renewal of consent to operate.** - (1) Every application for renewal of the consent to operate under section 25 of the Act shall be made in Form II and shall contain the particulars of the following and also shall be accompanied by fee for renewal of the consent to operate, namely:-

- (a) compliance report of conditions stipulated in the consent to operate
- (b) compliance report of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance, if applicable
- (c) submission of Environmental Statement as specified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- (d) submission of annual returns as specified under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016; and
- (e) declaration on no change in the manufacturing process, production capacity, pollution load, emissions.

(2) On receipt of an application for renewal of the consent to operate, the State Board may depute any of its officers, accompanied by such other officers as may be necessary, to visit and inspect any place or premises under the control of the applicant or the occupier, for verifying the correctness or otherwise of the particulars furnished in the application or for obtaining such further particulars or information, which in the opinion of such officer are essential.

(3) Consent to operate shall be granted with following conditions under sub-section (4) of the section 25 of the Act, based on the report made under sub- paragraph (2), namely:-

- (i) the control equipment of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated in the premises where the industry is carried on;
- (ii) the existing control equipment, if any, shall not be altered or replaced without the approval of the State Board;
- (iii) the control equipment referred to in clause (i) or clause (ii) shall be kept at all times in good running condition;
- (iv) outlet, wherever necessary, of such specifications as approved by the State Board shall be operated and maintained in the premises; and shall be connected to online continuous emission monitoring system, as applicable.



(4) The conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (3) shall be complied with within such period as the State Board may fix in this behalf.

(5) Renewal of Consent granted shall specify the validity period of the consent.

**13. Refusal and cancellation of consent.** - (1) The State Board may cancel such consent before expiry of the period for which it is granted or refuse the renewal of the consent expiry if the conditions subject to which such consent has been granted are not fulfilled.

(2) The consent may be refused or cancelled on any of the following grounds, namely: -

(i) the industrial unit does not satisfy the criteria relating to location of such industrial plant;

(ii) non-compliance of conditions of such consent;

(iii) non-compliance of the conditions under the prior environment clearance;

(iv) variation in their process and its operations;

(v) non-compliance of the effluent discharge standards and failure to upgrade the control equipment or any other prescribed equipment, etc.;

(vi) non-compliance of court directions, guidelines, notifications and standard operating procedures;

(vii) accidental discharges of effluent or emission causing grave injury to the environment or human health;

(viii) occurrence of accident resulting in damage to the existing systems and environment;

(ix) non-payment of any fee, environmental compensation or bank guarantee as may be required under any law for the time in force;

(x) industrial unit is proposed or set up in a prohibited area;

(xi) submission of incomplete information or false information or concealment of any material facts pertaining to the industrial plant;

(xii) violations of the provisions of any other applicable rules and regulations.

(3) Before refusing or cancelling a consent, a reasonable opportunity of being heard shall be given to the person concerned.

(4) The reasons for refusal or cancellation of the consent shall be recorded in writing and duly communicated to the person to whom the consent is refused with necessary directions, as deemed fit.

## CHAPTER 5

### MONITORING COMMITTEE

**14. National Level Monitoring Committee.** - (1) A monitoring committee at national level consisting of the following members shall oversee and monitor the implementation of these guidelines, namely: -

a) Additional Secretary or Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, dealing with the Act-Chairman;

b) Member Secretary of the Central Board – Member secretary

c) Member Secretaries of five State Boards to be nominated by the Central Government by rotation for three years -Member.

d) any other member as may be co-opted by the committee with the approval of the central government.

(2) The monitoring committee shall have at least one meeting in every quarter of the year.

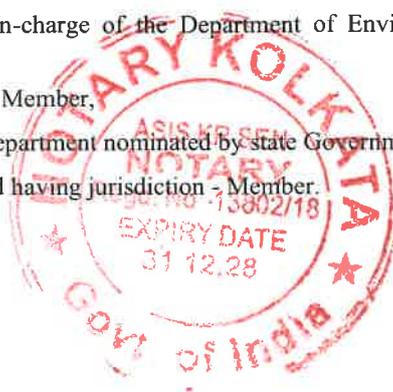
**15. State Level Monitoring Committee.** - (1) A monitoring committee at state level consisting of the following members shall oversee and monitor the implementation of these guidelines, namely: -

a) Secretary to the State Government in-charge of the Department of Environment of the State or Union territory- Chairman;

b) Member Secretary of the State Board- Member.

c) An officer of the state Environment Department nominated by state Government – Member Secretary

d) Regional Director of the Central Board having jurisdiction - Member.



- (2) The monitoring committee shall also dispose of the matters presented before it.  
 (3) The monitoring committee shall have at least one meeting in every calendar month.

**CHAPTER 6**  
**MISCELLANEOUS**

**16. Portal for implementation of these guidelines.** - The Central Board, in consultation with the State Boards, develop an online portal for the purposes of these guidelines, preferably within six months, and not later than one year from the date of notification of these guidelines.

2) After the portal is operational, all applications for grant of consent under section 25 of the Act, its renewal, verification, site inspection, refusal or cancellation, shall be processed and disposed of only through such portal, in all states and union territories.

(3) Till the portal becomes operational, applications for grant of consent under section 25 of the Act, including its renewal, verification, site inspection, refusal or cancellation may be processed through the existing arrangement in accordance with these guidelines.

(4) The portal shall act as a single point data repository with respect to management and implementation of these guidelines.

(5) The Central Board may charge five per cent of the fee received with applications for consent to establish and operate, as service fee which shall be credited to the fund of the Central Pollution Control Board in accordance with the section 36 of the Act.

**17. Additional conditions.** The State Board may incorporate additional conditions in the consent in accordance with local conditions and policies, but shall not relax any of the conditions or standards specified in these guidelines.

**18. Violations.** -- In case of failure to comply with any of the provisions of these guidelines, the person in violation shall be liable to action under provisions of the Act.

**THE FIRST SCHEDULE**

[See paragraphs 2(1)(d), 3(1), 10(1), 11(2) and 12(1)]

**FORMATE FOR APPLICATION**

**FORM I**

[See paragraph 10(1)]

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT, UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974**

**From**

-----  
 -----  
 -----

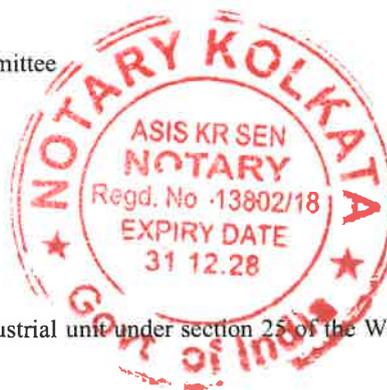
**To**

The Member Secretary

-----State Pollution Control Board / Committee

-----  
 -----

Sir,



I / We hereby apply for consent to establish an industrial unit under section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control

of Pollution) Act, 1974, (6 of 1974) or for consent to amended product, operation or process, or treatment and disposal system to bring into use any outlet for discharge of sewage / trade effluent.

from a land / premises owned by M/s. \_\_\_\_\_

at location \_\_\_\_\_

as per the details given below:

**TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT**

**PART A: GENERAL**

S. No.	Required Details	:																									
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Project Details :</b>																										
1.1	Name of the Project / Industry / TSDF	:																									
1.2	Project Proposal	:	New / Expansion																								
1.3	Details of Environment Clearance	:																									
1.4	Address of the Site / Unit	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Plot / Survey No</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tehsil</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>State / UT</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pin code</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Plot / Survey No	:		Village	:		Tehsil	:		District	:		State / UT	:		Pin code	:							
Plot / Survey No	:																										
Village	:																										
Tehsil	:																										
District	:																										
State / UT	:																										
Pin code	:																										
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Details of Applicant / Occupier:</b>																										
2.1	Name of the Applicant / Occupier	:																									
2.2	Designation	:																									
2.3	Nationality of the Occupier	:																									
2.4	Correspondence Address	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Plot / Survey No/ Street Name</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village / Town / City</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tehsil / Taluk</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>State / UT</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pin code</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Plot / Survey No/ Street Name	:		Village / Town / City	:		Tehsil / Taluk	:		District	:		State / UT	:		Pin code	:							
Plot / Survey No/ Street Name	:																										
Village / Town / City	:																										
Tehsil / Taluk	:																										
District	:																										
State / UT	:																										
Pin code	:																										
2.5	Contact Details of Plant Head with Alternate details	:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name &amp; Designation:</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e-mail address</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landline Number</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobile Number</td> <td>:</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> </table>	Name & Designation:	:	1.		:	2.	e-mail address	:	1.		:	2.	Landline Number	:	1.		:	2.	Mobile Number	:	1.		:	2.
Name & Designation:	:	1.																									
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e-mail address	:	1.																									
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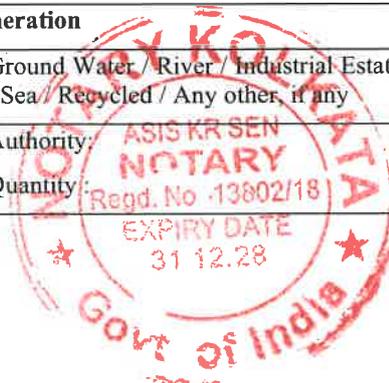
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Legal Status of the Company :</b>				
3.1	Individual / Proprietary concern / Partnership firm/ Joint family concern / Private Limited Company / Public Limited Company / Foreign Company / Limited Liability Partnership.  <i>Note: Registration Number and Authority shall be mentioned.</i>	:			
3.2	Central Govt. / State Govt./ Central PSU / State PSU / Joint Venture (Pvt. + Govt.), (Govt.+ Govt.), (Pvt.+ Pvt.)	:			
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Location of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>				
4.1	Location	:	Upload KML		
4.2	Bounded Latitudes (North) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:	
			To	:	
4.3	Bounded Longitudes (East) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:	
			To	:	
4.4	Located in Eco-Sensitive Zone of Protected Area, Coastal Regulation Zone, Biosphere, Reservoir, Forests, Mangroves, Rivers, Archeological monuments, Critically Polluted Area, Non-attainment Cities, Polluted River Stretch, Hill stations (altitude > 600M), Major towns and Cities	:			
4.5	Survey of India Topo Sheet Number	:			
4.6	Land details (as per Panchayat, Tehsil, District)	:	Owned / Leased	:	
			Total Area in Ha	:	
			a) Non – Forest in Ha	:	
			b) Forest in Ha	:	
			Annual Lease Value, in case of Leased in Rs.	:	
			Build up Area in Sq. M.	:	
			Green Belt cover in % of total area	:	
4.7	Extent of Land in Sq. m	:	Own-Agricultural	:	
			Industrial	:	
			Converted	:	
			Industrial Area	:	
			a) Applied and not allotted	:	
			b) Applied and allotted	:	
			c) Leased	:	
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Category &amp; Classification of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>				
5.1	Category of Industry (Red, Orange, and Green)	:	Category	:	
			Pollution Index	:	



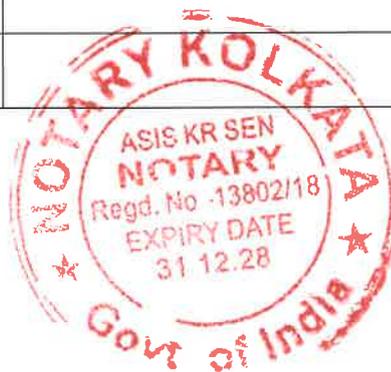
5.2	Industrial Sector / Type	:					
5.3	Grossly Polluting / 17 Category / Others	:					
5.4	Scale of Industry based on Capital Investment (Micro/ Small / Medium / Large)	:	Total Capital Investment (Rs.)		:		
			Scale / Classification		:		
5.5	Products / By-Products manufacturing capacity (TPD / TPA)	:	<b>Products / By-products</b>		:	<b>Capacity</b>	
					:		
					:		
					:		
5.6	Raw Materials / Chemicals Consumption for manufacturing capacity (TPD & TPA)	:	<b>Raw Materials</b>		:	<b>Consumption</b>	
					:		
					:		
5.7	Brief manufacturing Process with process flow chart and Material Balance, Advantage of Technology etc.	:	<b>To be Annexed</b>				
5.8	Date / Expected date of commencement of production	:					
5.9	Number of people to be employed / employed	:					
5.10	Industry Shifts / Weekly off	:	Shits (I / II / III ) & in Hours		:		
			Weekly off in days		:		
5.11	Use of Hazardous Chemicals as per MSIHC Rules	:	<b>S. No</b>	<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>HS Code</b>	<b>Storage capacity</b>	<b>Daily consumption</b>
			1.				
			2.				
			3.				
5.12	Insurance under PLI Act, 1991	:	<b>a) Policy No. &amp; Year for which taken:</b> <b>b) Insurance Company:</b> <b>c) Validity:</b> <b>d) Indemnity Limit (Rs) :</b> <b>e) Contribution to ERF (Rs):</b>				

## PART B: WASTEWATER ASPECTS

<b>6.0</b>	<b>Water Consumption and Wastewater Generation</b>					
6.1	Source of Water	:	Ground Water / River / Industrial Estate Supply / Private Tanker / Sea / Recycled / Any other, if any			
6.2	Authority Granting permission & Quantity permitted	:	Authority:	Quantity:		



6.3	Water Consumption (KLD) for manufacturing capacity	:				
6.4	Water Usage for manufacturing capacity. (Attach Water Balance showing quantity with TDS at different points)	:	<b>Purpose</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	
			Domestic	:		
			Process	:		
			Boiler	:		
			Other Utilities (pl. specify)	:		
6.5	Wastewater Generation (KLD) for manufacturing process	:	<b>KLD</b>			
	Wastewater from various sources	:	<b>Purpose</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	
6.6	Wastewater Treatment systems	:	<b>Type of Effluent</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	<b>Treatment System</b>
			Bio-degradable	:		
			Non- Biodegradable	:		
			Boiler blowdown	:		
			Others Utilities	:		
			Any other	:		
	<b>Total</b>	:				
6.7	Details Sewage Treatment Plant(s)	:	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of STPs</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>
			1.			
			2.			
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent	:				
6.8	Details Effluent Treatment Plant (s)	:	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of ETPs</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>
			1.			
			2.			
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent	:				
6.9	Capacity of treated effluent sump, Guard Pond, if any	:				
6.10	Schematic diagram of the treatment scheme with inlet / outlet characteristics of each unit operation / process	:	<b>To be Annexed</b>			
6.11	Name of River / Creek, Estuary / Drain (owner of sewer) / Sea / Land / connected to ETP	:				
6.12	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	:				



**PART C: AIR EMISSION ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments having chimneys)*

7.0		Type of Fuels						
7.1	Fuel Consumption per Hour and TPD for manufacturing capacity	:	S. No	Fuel	Quantity	Ash%	S%	
			1.	Coal				
			2.	Diesel				
			3.	Furnace Oil				
			4.	Natural Gas				
			5.	Wood				
			6.	Others, if any				
7.2	Details of Stack (Process, fuel, D.G):							
	a) Number of stacks and vents with height and diameter (m)							
	b) Quality and quantity of stack emissions from each stack and vent							
	c) Major industrial processes / sources of fugitive emission							
	d) Brief account of air pollution control units to deal with the emission							
	Stack	Attached to	Fuel	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Pollutants	Control system	Port Hole & Platform
7.3	D.G. Sets	:	S. No.	KVA	Acoustic status	Height (m)		
7.7	Any relevant information not covered in the above items							

**PART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments generating Hazardous Waste)*

8.0		Hazardous Waste Management				
8.1	Process generating Hazardous waste	:	S. No.	Process	Clause of Schedule I	Quantity/Annum



8.2	Consent / Authorization required for	:	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	:	<b>Please tick</b>
			1.	Generation	:	
			2.	Collection	:	
			3.	Storage	:	
			4.	Transportation	:	
			5.	Reception	:	
			6.	Reuse	:	
			7.	Recycling	:	
			8.	Recovery	:	
			9.	Pre-processing	:	
			10.	Co-processing	:	
			11.	Utilization	:	
			12.	Treatment	:	
			13.	Disposal	:	
14.	Incineration	:				
8.3	Technical Capabilities / Facilities	:	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capabilities</b>	:	
			1.	Storage Area	:	
			2.	Storage Quantity	:	
			3.	Method of storage	:	
			4.	Special handling requirement, if any	:	
			5.	Emergency Response Procedure	:	
6.	Leachate treatment	:				
8.4	Nature (Characteristics of wastes) and quantity of waste	:	a) Handled per annum: b) Stored at any time:			
8.5	Hazardous and other wastes generated as per these rules from storage of hazardous chemicals as defined under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.	:				
8.6	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	:				

**PART E: PAYMENT DETAILS**

<b>9.0</b>	<b>Payment Details</b>				
9.1	Payment Mode	:	Online / Offline		
9.2	Transaction Details in case of online	:	Transaction No:		
		:	Date:		
		:	Status:		



9.3	Draft details in case of offline	:	Amount (Rs): Draft No: In favour of: Bank Name: Date:
9.4	Amount of Fee paid	:	Rs. _____

#### DECLARATION

- a) I / We declare that the above furnished information is true and correct to the best of my / our knowledge. I / We am / are aware that furnishing any wrong information is punishable under Section 42(f) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- b) I / We hereby submit that in case of any change from what is stated in this application in respect of raw materials, products, process of manufacture and treatment and/or disposal of effluent, emission, hazardous wastes etc. in quality and quantity; a fresh application for Consent shall be made and until the grant of fresh Consent is granted, no change shall be made. I / We am/are aware that the violations of Section 25 attract penal provisions under the relevant provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- c) I / We herewith submit an affidavit on the basis of which consent for establishment will be issued to me/us and I/ We will be held responsible under Section 45(A) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 or any misleading / wrong representation.
- d) I / We undertake to furnish any other information within one month of its being called by the State Board.

Date:

Name & Signature of the Occupier/

Place:

Authorized Signatory

#### Mandatory Documents to be enclosed for grant of Consent to Establish:

##### I. Licenses / Certificates:

###### a. Legal Status of Company:

- Partnership / Proprietary / Company etc.; (or)
- SSI / MSME Certificate (Udyog Aadhar) / Memorandum of Entrepreneurship, if applicable;

###### b. Location of the Project:

- Industrial Area: Allotment letter from the respective Industrial Area Development Board / Corporation / Land Possession Certificate; or
- Other than Industrial Area: Registered Land Deed / Land Conversion Certificate from concerned Authority / Rent (or) Lease Agreement in case of the property is on rent / lease;

###### c. Mining Project: Mineral Mining Lease permission granted by the Department of Mines & Geology, if applicable;

###### d. Environmental Clearance granted by Central Government or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, if applicable, under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

###### e. Investment: Chartered Accountant Certificate about proposed Capital Investment.



**2. Technical Details:**

- i. Environmental Impact Assessment Report, submitted to the Central Government or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); or
- ii. Project report comprising manufacturing process (write up with flow chart), raw materials, products, by-products, extent of land, water source and consumption for various purpose, wastewater generation from various activity, Effluent Treatment Plant (write up with flow diagram), Water Balance, Fuel used, Sources of emission and Air Pollution Control Devices proposed, D.G. sets and Hazardous and Other Waste Generation along with Plant layout plan.

**FORM II**

[See paragraphs 11 (2) and 12 (1)]

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO OPERATE AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT, UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974****From**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**To**

The Member Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_ State Pollution Control Board / Committee

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sir,

I / We hereby apply for consent to operate an industrial unit or renewal of consent under section 25 of the Water (prevention & control of pollution) act, 1974 (6 of 1974) or for amended product, operation or process, or treatment and discharge of sewage / trade effluent.

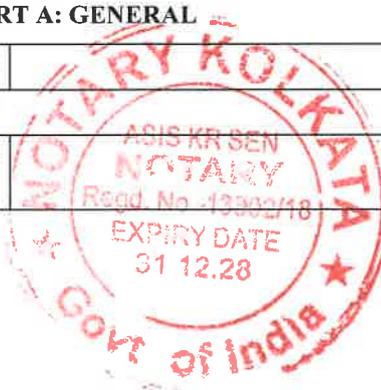
from a land / premises owned by M/s. \_\_\_\_\_

at location \_\_\_\_\_

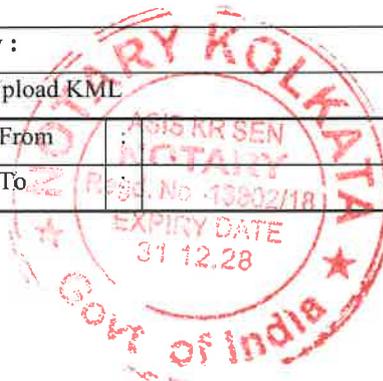
as per the details given below:

**TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT****PART A: GENERAL**

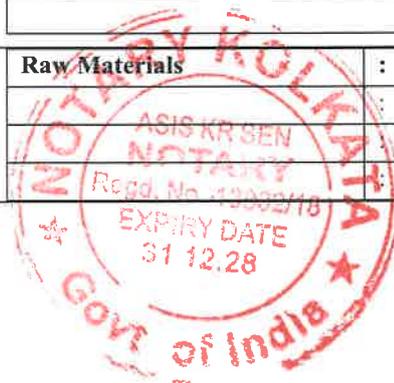
S. No.	Required Details	:	
1.0	<b>Project Details :</b>		
1.1	Name of the Project / Industry / TSDF	:	



1.2	Project Proposal	:	Expansion / Renewal / Validity Extension / Transfer		
1.3	Details of Environment Clearance	:			
1.4	Address of the Site / Unit	:	Plot / Survey No	:	
			Village	:	
			Tehsil	:	
			District	:	
			State/UT	:	
			Pin code	:	
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Applicant / Occupier Details :</b>				
2.1	Name of the Applicant / Occupier	:			
2.2	Designation	:			
2.3	Nationality of the Occupier	:			
2.4	Correspondence Address	:	Plot / Survey No/ Street Name	:	
			Village / Town / City	:	
			Tehsil / Taluk	:	
			District	:	
			State / UT	:	
			Pin code	:	
2.5	Contact Details of Plant Head with Alternate details	:	Name & Designation:	:	1. 2.
			e-mail address	:	1. 2.
			Landline Number	:	1. 2.
			Mobile Number	:	1. 2.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Legal Status of the Company :</b>				
3.1	Individual / Proprietary concern / Partnership firm/ Joint family concern / Private Limited Company / Public Limited Company / Foreign Company / Limited Liability Partnership.  <i>Note: Registration Number and Authority shall be mentioned.</i>	:			
3.2	Central Govt. / State Govt./ Central PSU / State PSU / Joint Venture (Pvt. + Govt.), (Govt.+ Govt.), (Pvt.+ Pvt.)	:			
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Location of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>				
4.1	Location	:	Upload KML		
4.2	Bounded Latitudes (North) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:	
			To	:	



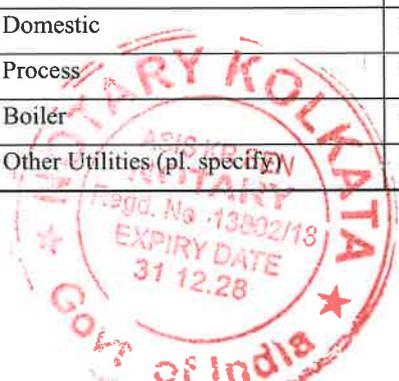
4.3	Bounded Longitudes (East) ( 8 digit after decimal)	:	From	:	
			To	:	
4.4	Located in Eco-Sensitive Zone of Protected Area, Coastal Regulation Zone, Biosphere, Reservoir, Forests, Mangroves, Rivers, Archeological monuments, Critically Polluted Area, Non-attainment Cities, Polluted River Stretch, Hill stations (altitude > 600 M), Major towns and Cities	:			
4.4	Survey of India Topo Sheet Number	:			
4.5	Land details (as per Panchayat, Tehsil, District)	:	Owned / Leased	:	
			Total Area in Ha	:	
			a) Non – Forest in Ha	:	
			b) Forest in Ha	:	
			Annual Lease Value, in case of Leased in Rs.	:	
			Build up Area in Sq. M.	:	
			Green Belt cover in % of total area	:	
4.6	Extent of Land in Sq. m	:	Own-Agricultural	:	
			Industrial	:	
			Converted	:	
			Industrial Area	:	
			a) Applied and not allotted	:	
			b) Applied and allotted	:	
			c) Leased	:	
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Category &amp; Classification of the Project / Industry / Activity :</b>				
5.1	Category of Industry (Red, Orange, and Green)	:	Category	:	
			Pollution Index	:	
5.2	Industrial Sector /Type	:			
5.3	Grossly Polluting / 17 Category / Others	:			
5.4	Scale of Industry based on Capital Investment (Micro/ Small / Medium / Large)	:	Total Capital Investment (Rs.)	:	
			Scale / Classification	:	
5.5	Products / By-Products manufacturing capacity (TPD/ TPA)	:	<b>Products / By-products</b>	:	<b>Capacity</b>
				:	
				:	
				:	
5.6	Raw Materials / Chemicals Consumption for manufacturing capacity (TPD & TPA)	:	<b>Raw Materials</b>	:	<b>Consumption</b>
				:	
				:	



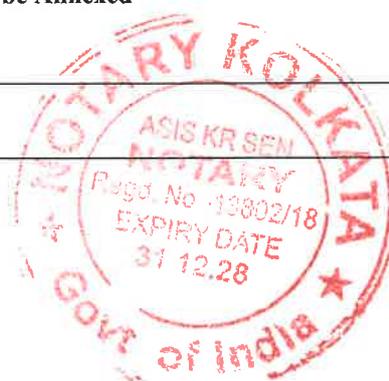
5.7	Brief manufacturing Process with process flow chart and Material Balance, Advantage of Technology etc.	:	<b>To be Annexed</b>				
5.8	Date / Expected date of commencement of production	:					
5.9	Number of people to be employed / employed	:					
5.10	Industry Shifts / Weekly off	:	Shifts (I / II / III) & in Hours		:		
			Weekly off in days		:		
5.11	Use of Hazardous Chemicals as per MSIHC Rules	:	<b>S. No</b>	<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>HS Code</b>	<b>Storage capacity</b>	<b>Daily consumption</b>
			1.				
			2.				
			3.				
5.12	Insurance under PLI Act, 1991	:	<b>a) Policy No. &amp; Year for which taken:</b> <b>b) Insurance Company:</b> <b>c) Validity:</b> <b>d) Indemnity Limit (Rs) :</b> <b>e) Contribution to ERF (Rs):</b>				

**PART B: WASTEWATER ASPECTS**

<b>6.0</b>	<b>Water Consumption and Wastewater Generation</b>					
6.1	Source of Water	:	Ground Water / River / Industrial Estate Supply / Private Tanker / Sea / Recycled / Any other, if any			
6.2	Authority Granting permission & Quantity permitted	:	Authority: Quantity :			
6.3	Water Consumption (KLD) for manufacturing capacity	:				
6.4	Water Usage for manufacturing capacity. (Attach Water Balance showing quantity with TDS at different points)	:	<b>Purpose</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	
			Domestic	:		
			Process	:		
			Boiler	:		
			Other Utilities (pl. specify)	:		
6.5	Wastewater Generation (KLD) for manufacturing process	:	<b>KLD</b>			
	Wastewater from various sources	:	<b>Purpose</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	
			Domestic	:		
			Process	:		
			Boiler	:		
			Other Utilities (pl. specify)	:		



6.6	Wastewater Treatment systems	:	<b>Type of Effluent</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>	<b>Treatment System</b>
			Bio-degradable	:		
			Non- Biodegradable	:		
			Boiler blowdown	:		
			Others Utilities	:		
			Any other	:		
			<b>Total</b>	:		
6.7	Details Sewage Treatment Plant(s)	:	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of STPs</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>
			1.			
			2.			
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent	:				
6.8	Details Effluent Treatment Plant (s)	:	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Capacity of ETPs</b>	:	<b>KLD</b>
			1.			
			2.			
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent	:				
6.9	Capacity of treated effluent sump, Guard Pond, if any	:				
6.10	Schematic diagram of the treatment scheme with inlet / outlet characteristics of each unit operation / process	:	<b>To be Annexed</b>			
6.11	Quality of Effluent before & after treatment (at the final outlets) in respect of pH, SS, TDS and constituting major ions, BOD/COD, Oil & Grease, and relevant metals and nutrients as per the process/ standards. (Attach analysis report of untreated and treated effluent from the EPA recognized Lab)  <b>Note:</b> For proposed unit furnish expected characteristics of the effluent	:	<b>To be Annexed.</b>			
6.12	Name of River / Creek, Estuary / Drain (owner of sewer) / Sea / Land / connected to ETP	:				
6.13	Details of Solid Wastes separately for 'Hazardous' and 'Other' wastes covered under H&OW Rules, 2016 and other solid wastes not covered under H&OW Rules, 2016, including their management system	:	<b>To be Annexed</b>			
6.14	Details of treatment-performance and environmental-compliance monitoring and reporting system	:	<b>To be Annexed</b>			
6.15	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	:				



**PART C: AIR EMISSION ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments having chimneys)*

7.0		Type of Fuels						
7.1	Fuel Consumption per Hour and TPD for manufacturing capacity	:		<b>S. No</b>	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Ash%</b>	<b>S%</b>
				1.	Coal			
				2.	Diesel			
				3.	Furnace Oil			
				4.	Natural Gas			
				5.	Wood			
				6.	Others, if any			
7.2	Details of Stack (Process, fuel, D.G):							
	e) Number of stacks and vents with height and diameter (m)							
	f) Quality and quantity of stack emissions from each stack and vent							
	g) Major industrial processes / sources of fugitive emission							
	h) Brief account of air pollution control units to deal with the emission							
	<b>Stack</b>	<b>Attached to</b>	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Height (m)</b>	<b>Diameter (m)</b>	<b>Pollutants</b>	<b>Control system</b>	<b>Port Hole &amp; Platform</b>
7.3	D.G. Sets	:		<b>S. No.</b>	<b>KVA</b>	<b>Acoustic status</b>	<b>Height (m)</b>	
7.4	Quality of source emission (before treatment/ control) and after treatment/ controlled emission (at stacks/vents) in respect of PM, SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , and other relevant air pollutants as per the process/ standards. (Attach analysis reports of stack emissions from the EPA recognized Lab)	:		<b>To be Annexed</b>				
7.5	Odorous compounds, if any and control measures provided	:						
7.6	Details of treatment/control-performance and environmental-compliance monitoring and reporting system	:						
7.7	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	:						



**PART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE ASPECTS***(Information required in case of industrial establishments generating Hazardous Waste)*

8.0		Hazardous Waste Management			
8.1	Process generating Hazardous waste	S. No.	Process	Clause of Schedule I	Quantity/ Annum
8.2	Consent / Authorization required for	S. No.	Activity		Please tick
		1.	Generation	:	
		2.	Collection	:	
		3.	Storage	:	
		4.	Transportation	:	
		5.	Reception	:	
		6.	Reuse	:	
		7.	Recycling	:	
		8.	Recovery	:	
		9.	Pre-processing	:	
		10.	Co-processing	:	
		11.	Utilization	:	
		12.	Treatment	:	
		13.	Disposal	:	
		14.	Incineration	:	
8.3	Technical Capabilities / Facilities	S. No.	Capabilities		
		1.	Storage Area	:	
		2.	Storage Quantity	:	
		3.	Method of storage	:	
		4.	Special handling requirement, if any	:	
		5.	Emergency Response Procedure	:	
		6.	Leachate treatment	:	
8.4	Nature (Characteristics of wastes) and quantity of waste	a) Handled per annum:			
		b) Stored at any time:			
8.4	Mode of Management / Disposal of above Wastes	S. No.	Disposal		Please tick
		1.	Secured storage within industrial unit	:	
		2.	Utilization with in the plants (if not, please provide details of utilization)	:	
		3.	Common TSDF Within the State	:	



			Outside the State	:	
		4.	Others	:	
8.5	Arrangement for transportation of H.W. to actual users / TSDF	:			
8.6	Details of the environmental safeguards and environmental facilities provided for safe handling of all the wastes;	:			
8.7	Hazardous and other wastes generated as per these rules from storage of hazardous chemicals as defined under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.	:			
8.8	For Treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) operators	:	<p><b>1. Please provide details of the facility including:</b></p> <p>a) Location of site with layout map</p> <p>b) Safe storage of the waste and storage capacity</p> <p>c) Treatment processes and their capacities</p> <p>d) Secured landfills</p> <p>e) Incineration, if any</p> <p>f) Leachate collection and treatment system</p> <p>g) Firefighting systems</p> <p>h) Environmental management plan including monitoring and</p> <p>i) Arrangement for transportation of waste from generators.</p> <p><b>2. Please provide details of any other activities undertaken at the TSDF site:</b></p>		
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>1. In case of renewal of authorization previous authorization numbers and dates and provide copies of annual returns of last three years including the compliance reports with respect to the conditions of Prior Environmental Clearance, wherever applicable.</p> <p>2. Provide copy of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) which should address procedures for dealing with emergency situations (viz. Spillage or release or fire) as specified in the guidelines of CPCB. Such ERP shall comprise the following, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Containing and controlling incidents so as to minimise the effects and to limit danger to the persons, environment and property;</li> <li>➤ Implementing the measures necessary to protect persons and the environment;</li> <li>➤ Description of the actions which should be taken to control the conditions at events and to limit their consequences, including a description of the safety equipment and resources available;</li> <li>➤ Arrangements for training staff in the duties which they are expected to perform;</li> <li>➤ Arrangements for informing concerned authorities and emergency services; and</li> <li>➤ Arrangements for providing assistance with off-site mitigatory action.</li> </ul> <p>3. Provide undertaking or declaration to comply with all provisions including the scope of submitting bank guarantee in the event of spillage, leakage or fire while handling the hazardous and other waste</p>				
8.9	For Recyclers or pre-processors or co-processors or users of hazardous or other wastes	:	<p>a) Nature and quantity of different wastes received per annum from domestic sources or imported or both</p> <p>b) Installed capacity as per registration issued by the District Industries Centre or any other authorized Government agency.</p>		

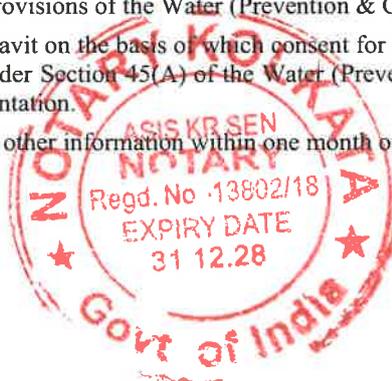
		<p>c) Provide details of secured storage of wastes including the storage capacity.</p> <p>d) Process description including process flow sheet indicating equipment details, inputs and outputs (input wastes, chemicals, products, by-products, waste generated, emissions, waste water, etc.).</p> <p>e) Provide details of end users of products or by-products.</p> <p>f) Provide details of pollution control systems such as Effluent Treatment Plant, scrubbers, etc. including mode of disposal of waste</p> <p>g) Provide details of occupational health and safety measures:</p> <p>h) Has the facility been set up as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines? If yes, provide a report on the compliance with the guidelines.</p> <p>i) Arrangements for transportation of waste to the facility:</p>
8.10	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	

**PART E: PAYMENT DETAILS**

9.0		Payment Details	
9.1	Payment Mode	:	Online / Offline
9.2	Transaction Details in case of online	:	Transaction No: Date: Status:
9.3	Draft details in case of offline	:	Amount (Rs): Draft No: In favour of: Bank Name: Date:
9.4	Amount of Fee paid	:	Rs. _____

**DECLARATION**

- a) I / We declare that the above furnished information is true and correct to the best of my / our knowledge. I / We am / are aware that furnishing any wrong information is punishable under Section 42(f) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- b) I / We hereby submit that in case of any change from what is stated in this application in respect of raw materials, products, process of manufacture and treatment and/or disposal of effluent, emission, hazardous wastes etc. in quality and quantity; a fresh application for Consent shall be made and until the grant of fresh Consent is granted, no change shall be made. I / We am/are aware that the violations of Section 25 attract penal provisions under the relevant provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- c) I / We herewith submit an affidavit on the basis of which consent for establishment will be issued to me/us and I / We will be held responsible under Section 45(A) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 or any misleading / wrong representation.
- d) I / We undertake to furnish any other information within one month of its being called by the State Board.



Date:

Name & Signature of the Occupier/

Place:

Authorized Signatory

**Mandatory Documents to be enclosed for grant of Consent to Operate:**

1. **Licenses / Certificates:**

(a) **Legal Status of Company:**

- i. Partnership / Proprietary / Company etc.; or
- ii. SSI / MSME Certificate (Udyog Aadhar) / Memorandum of Entrepreneurship, if applicable;

(b) **Location of the Project:**

- i. Industrial Area: Allotment letter from the respective Industrial Area Development Board / Corporation / Land Possession Certificate; or
- ii. Other than Industrial Area: Registered Land Deed / Land Conversion Certificate from concerned Authority / Rent (or) Lease Agreement in case of the property is on rent / lease;

(c) **Mining Project:** Mineral Mining Lease permission granted by the Department of Mines SS & Geology, if applicable;

(d) **Environmental Clearance** granted by Central Government or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, if applicable, under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

(e) **Investment:** Chartered Accountant Certificate about proposed Capital Investment.

2. **Technical Details:**

- i. Environmental Impact Assessment Report, submitted to the Central Government or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); or
- ii. Project report comprising manufacturing process (write up with flow chart), raw materials, products, by-products, extent of land, water source and consumption for various purpose, wastewater generation from various activity, effluent treatment plant (write up with flow diagram), Water Balance, Fuel used, Sources of emission and air pollution control devices proposed, D.G. sets and hazardous and other waste generation along with plant layout plan.

3. **Compliance report of the consent to establish / consent to operate for expansion and renewal, as applicable.**

**THE SECOND SCHEDULE**

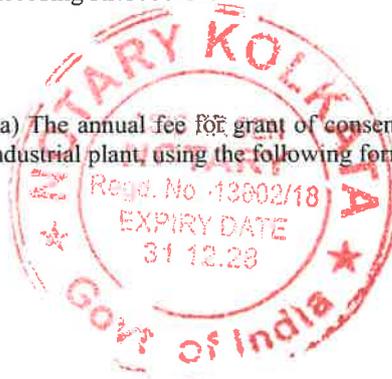
[See paragraph 3(1)]

**A. Annual Fees applicable for Consent:**

1. **Capital investment slabs.** - The Capital Investment slabs are as follows: -

- (a) Rs. 1 Crore and below
- (b) Exceeding Rs. 1 Crore but not exceeding Rs. 10 Crore
- (c) Exceeding Rs. 10 Crore but not exceeding Rs.50 Crore
- (d) Exceeding Rs. 50 Crore but not exceeding Rs.250 Crore
- (e) Exceeding Rs. 250 Crore but not exceeding Rs.500 Crore
- (f) Exceeding Rs. 500 Crore but not exceeding Rs.1000 Crore
- (g) Exceeding Rs. 1000 Crore

2. **Annual Fee for Industrial units.** - (a) The annual fee for grant of consent is determined based on the capital investment and categorization of the industrial plant, using the following formula, as follows: -



$$CF = CI * SF * PIF$$

Where,

- CF : Annual Fee for consent (in Rs.)
- CI : Capital Investment (in Rs.)
- SF : Scale Factor (based on Capital Investment)
- PIF : Pollution Index Factor (based on category)

(b) The Scale Factor (SF) according to capital investment slabs is as under: -

S. No.	Capital Investment	SF
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Rs. 1 Crore and below	0.100%
(ii)	Exceeding Rs. 1 Crore but not exceeding Rs.10 Crores	0.080%
(iii)	Exceeding Rs. 10 Crores but not exceeding Rs.50 Crores	0.060%
(iv)	Exceeding Rs. 50 Crores but not exceeding Rs.250 Crores	0.040%
(v)	Exceeding Rs. 250 Crores but not exceeding Rs.500 Crores	0.030%
(vi)	Exceeding Rs. 500 Crores but not exceeding Rs.1000 Crores	0.020%
(vii)	Exceeding Rs. 1000 Crores	0.010%

(c) The Pollution Index Factor (PIF) based on categorization of Industry is as under: -

S. No.	Category of Industrial	PIF
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Green	1.00
(ii)	Orange	1.50
(iii)	Red	2.00

(d) The maximum annual fee of the preceding slab shall serve as the base fee for the next slab, with the Scale Factor (SF) applicable on the difference amount. The details are as under: -

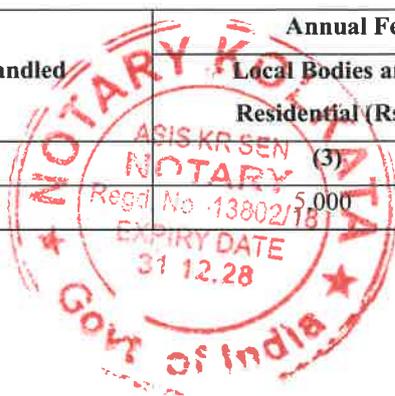
$$\text{Annual Fee (CF)} = \text{Max. fee of the preceding slab} + \{(\text{Diff. of CI}) * \text{SF} * \text{PIF}\}$$

(e) The minimum annual fee for grant of consent shall be Rs.5,000, Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 10,000 for Green, Orange and Red Category industry / activity respectively.

3. **Annual Fee for local bodies and infrastructure projects (residential and others).** - (a) The capital investment for the purpose of determining annual fee for consent to establish w.r.t. infrastructure projects, as covered under the notification of the Government of India number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, as amended from time to time, shall be based on the capital investment during the establishment phase. This includes Residential (Standalone Apartment / complexes), Layouts, Integrated projects, Commercial Complex, Office Complex, Education Institutions, Township and Local Body including Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The annual fee for Consent to Establish shall be calculated using the formula adopted for the industrial units, as above at para. 2 above.

(b) The annual fee for consent to operate of the projects at sub para (a) above, shall be based on the quantity of sewage generated / handled, as given below: -

S. No.	Sewage generated /handled	Annual Fee for Consent to Operate	
		Local Bodies and Residential (Rs.)	Other than Residential (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Up to 10 KLD	5,000	7,500



2	Above 10 - 50 KLD	15,000	22,500
3	Above 50 - 100 KLD	25,000	37,500
4	Above 100 - 300 KLD	35,000	52,500
5	Above 300 - 500 KLD	55,000	82,500
6	Above 500 - 1 MLD	65,000	97,500
6	Above 1 to 5 MLD	75,000	1,12,500
7	Above 5 to 10 MLD	1,00,000	15,00,00
8	Above 10 MLD to 25 MLD	2,00,000	30,00,00
9	Above 25 MLD	4,00,000	60,00,00

4. **Annual Fees for mining projects.** – (a) The annual fee for grant of consent for mining project / activity will be determined based on the consented capacity of the mineral to be mined, the type of mineral, the mining area, and the type of mining. The fee shall be calculated using the following formula -

$$CF = CC * MF * AF * TMF$$

Where,

- **CF: Annual Consent fees (in Rs.)**
- **CC: Consented Capacity of Mineral to be mined (in Tonne / Annum)**
- **MF: Mineral Factor (based on type of Mineral)**
- **AF: Area Factor (in Rs. based on mining area)**
- **TMF: Type of Mining Factor (based on type of mining)**

Note: **Minimum fees: Rs. 5,000 per annum**

(b) **The Mineral Factor (MF) based on type of mineral mined are:**

S. No.	Minerals	Mineral Factor (MF)
1	Manganese, Chromite, Steatite, Barites, Mica, Gold, Uranium, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc	1.0
2	Iron, Bauxite, Coal	0.8
3	Dolomite, Limestone, Gypsum, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Silica State Stone, Bentonite, Pyrophyllite, Graphite, Phosphorite, Clays – China, White, Fire and Ball	0.6
4	Other minerals such as stone quarry, Granite, Marble, River Sand / River bed material etc.	0.4

(c) **The Area Factor (AF) based on mining area:**

S. No.	Lease hold area in ha	Area Factor (AF)
1	Up to 5	1.0
2	Above 5 to 25	1.2
3	Above 25 to 100	1.4
4	Above 100 to 500	1.6
5	Above 500	1.7

(d) **The Type of Mining Factor (TMF) based on types of mining:**

S. No.	Types of Mining	Types of Mining Factor (TMF)
1	Open cast mining	1.25
2	Underground mining	1.00



5. **Annual Fees for coffee pulping activities.** - (a) The annual fee for coffee pulping shall be determined on the basic fee and pulping factor, taking into account the types of pulping (i.e. wet and dry pulping) irrespective of capacity of operation, as it is a seasonal production. The fees is calculated using the following formula -

$$CF = BF * PF$$

Where,

- **CF: Fee (in Rs)**
- **BF: Basic Fee (i.e. Rs. 2,500 per annum)**
- **PF: Pulping Factor (based on type of pulping)**

**(b) The Pulping Factor (PF) based on the type of pulping:**

S. No.	Types of Pulping	Pulping Factor (PF)
1	2	3
1	Wet pulping	1.25
2	Dry pulping	1.00

6. **Annual Fees for Aqua Culture activities.** - (1) The annual fee for aqua culture shall be determined based on the lease hold area, and the fees as follows :-

S. No.	Lease hold area	Fees (Rs.)
1	Up to 5 Ha	Nil
2	Between 5 to 25 Ha	5,000
3	Above 25 to 100 Ha	25,000
4	More than 100 Ha	1,00,000

7. **Incentives to industrial units.** - The industrial units that adopt environmental conservation measures to reduce water, air and land pollutions, conserve natural resources (resource consumption per unit production) and undertake voluntary initiatives without directions of the Central Board or State Board to protect the environment using best technologies, cleaner technology, achieving levels below the national or location specific standards, shall be identified. Further Incentives may be given by the State Board after consulting the Central Board.

- B. Fee for consent to Establish:** The fee for obtaining consent to establish shall not exceed twice the annual fee of consent as prescribed in this Schedule.
- C. Fee for consent to operate:** The fee for obtaining consent to operate shall not be more than that determined by multiplying annual fee of consent and period of consent as given in para 4(3) of these guidelines.

[F. No. Q-15012/1/2022-CPW(e-240803)]

VED PRAKASH MISHRA, Jt. Secy.



To,

1. The Hon'ble Chief Minister ,Odisha,  
At- Loka Seva Bhawan ,Sachivalaya Marg  
,Bhubaneswar, Odisha ,PIN-751001.  
Email Id- [cmo@nic.in](mailto:cmo@nic.in).
2. Shri Nikunja Bihari Dhal ,IAS  
Addl. Chief Secretary ton Hon'ble Hon'ble Minister  
Lok Seva Bhawan , Bhubaneswar.PIN-751001
3. The Chief Secretary -Cum- Chairman State Pollution,  
Control Board. Loka Seva Bhawan ,Bhubaneswar  
Email Id- [csori@nic.in](mailto:csori@nic.in)
4. Deputy Director of Mines, At/Po Jajpur Road, Dist-  
Jajpur , Pin-758001  
Email: [ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in](mailto:ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in)
5. Director of Mines, Head of Department Building, - Unit -  
V, Bhubaneswar - 751001  
Email - [dirmines\\_odisha@rediffmail.com](mailto:dirmines_odisha@rediffmail.com)
6. Member Secretary,  
Odisha State Pollution Control Board, Nilakanthanagar,  
Unit-VIII, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, 751012  
Email Id- [Paribesh1@ospcoard.org](mailto:Paribesh1@ospcoard.org)
7. The Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest  
Climate Change, .Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbag,  
New Delhi 110003.  
Email ID- [secy-moef@nic.in](mailto:secy-moef@nic.in)

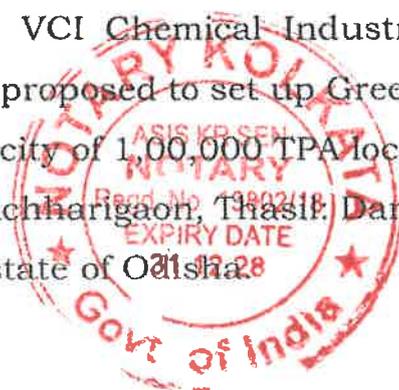


8. The Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - PIN- 110032 Email: mscb.cpcb@nic.in, ccb.cpcb@nic.in , nazim.cpcb@nic.in
9. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (EZ),A/3, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar. PIN- 751023 Email: roez.bsr-mef@nic.in
10. Member Secretary, SEIAA ODISHA mailto:seiaaodisha@gmail.com
11. Pradeep Bal Samanta Minister of State for Cooperation, Handloom and Textiles Government of Odisha.

**Subject- Regarding Proper Inquiry and reassessment of Penalty imposed for Illegal extraction of Morrum Which is about 40 Crore rupees from the land leased out to VCI Chemicals in Mouza -Jakhpura, KIsam - Sal Jungle, Jajpur without Environment Clearance. & illegal storage of thousand trips of morum. same photo copy attached**

Dear Sir,

1. The undersigned are the Villagers of Jakhapura want to bring your kind attention about the ongoing illegal excavation, lifting of thousands of truck loads with morrum in Jakhapura Mouza by the VCI CHEMICAL, a **Coal Tar Distillation Plant.**
2. M/s. VCI Chemical Industries Private Limited (VCI) has proposed to set up Greenfield Coal Tar processing capacity of 1,00,000 TPA located at Mouza: Jakhapura & Kachharigaon, Thasil: Danagadi at District Jajpur in the state of Odisha.



3. In the mean time in the name of leveling of the land large scale morrum has been excavated and sold to a Railway contractor for its use in doubling of Jakhpur-Banspani 2nd line. It is pertinent to mention that no land levelling work can be started prior to grant of environment clearance
4. Further morrum mining also requires prior environment clearance and Consent of State Pollution Control Board, being one minor mineral, hence require environment clearance under EIA notification 2006 and same has not been fulfilled. As such the morrum in the name of land levelling` can not be extracted and diverted for other construction work.
5. This issue has been widely covered in various news papers from 3rd March 2024 till 14th April 2024 and pursuant to that once it was raided by the Mining Department on 12/04/2024.It is till continuing from the land leased out to VCI chemical. Though the govt guideline of 26/04/2019 prescribes 72 hours the maximum period to inquire and take action in case of illegal mining continuing for more than a month. Though Collector directs 100% penalty in other cases but in this case no such action has taken and officials are trying to settle the matter .The copy of the photographs and media report published in the Odia daily newspapers Sakala & Dharitri is attached herewith as **Annexure-1.**



6. After several media reports the Mining Department issued a letter to Director VCI to pay 37,98,113 as a penalty though more than 40 crore morrum is illegally excavated. The copy of the media report in Pragatibadi is attached herewith as **Annexure- 2**
7. Since the land schedule is of forest category and any kind of non-forest activities including the land levelling requires prior approval of Central Government under Section 2 of Forest Conservation Act 1980, hence this is a violation of the said act.
8. It is surprising to note that all the illegalities such as extraction of soil/ minor mineral from sources without environment clearance, commencing the construction work without consent to establish from state pollution control board. Since in the present instance no such approval has been obtained and the mining of morrum in the name of levelling work has already started in violation of the law of the land necessary steps may be taken to restrain the project proponent from moving ahead with construction and steps be taken to restore the land to its original status. By issuing letters authorities are remain silent and due to nexus of higher officials in Mining department no stringent action is taken which is a matter of deep concern as more than 40 Crore rupees amount of morrum is looted ,state has occurred a huge loss and which is



continuing. The copy of the photographs taken on 14.09.24 is attached herewith as **Annexure-3.**

9. In the name of Industries and development work illegal work can not be done when laws and rules are prescribed by the Govt. it is the duty of the Officials to enforce it in letter and spririt or else state will loss revenue and corruption will rise .Hence the intervention of Hon'ble Chief Minister and Chief Secretary , Addl Chief Secretary is needed in this case. There should be zero tolerance against the Corruption and it should deal with iron hand.
10. It is requested the quantity of mineral extracted may be assessed the cost of mineral extracted and environment compensation may be computed and be imposed apart from prosecution for theft of minor mineral and construction without environment clearance .The role of higher officials including Hemanta Sharma ,IAS ,Principal Secretary Industries Department ,Govt. of Odisha be inquired and a proper Investigation required to extract the truth and regarding huge corruption.

### **PRAYER**

Therefore it is humbly requested to your goodoffice to take cognizance of the above rampant illegal excavation and lifting of morrhum and direct a high-level Inquiry, after a proper Investigation take stringent action against the



Govt. officials as per Law involved in this huge scam which is about 40 crore for which state has occurred a huge revenue loss.

And if stringent action is taken then there will be fear among the officials and Company involved in corruption for which the People of the state will be highly obliged.

Place-

Dt- 16-05-2025

Yours Faithfully

୧୮- ସୁଧାଂଶୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  
୩୦- ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (ବିଜି)

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ମହିଳା  
ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଧାଂଶୁ

*Varadachari Krida*

Jyotsna Routray

ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଚଳାଚଳା ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

ନିଳମାଣି ମାତୃକା (ସୁଧା)

୧. ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରୁକ୍ମିଣୀ ଚାଟ୍ଟୋ

୨. Manoj Kumar Rout

୩. ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଚଳାଚଳା

୪. Karilaya Chandra Bera

୫. ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

୬. ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଚଳାଚଳା

୭. Jayanta Kumar Routray

୮. Soot Kumar Rout

୯. ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

୧୦. ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

୧୧. Samudra Kumar Rout

୧୨. ଅନାମିତା ପାଣି

୧୩. ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

୧୪. ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

୧୫. Charitra Kumar Jena

୧୬. Nilan Mohan Jena

୧୭. padmanab Jena

୧୮. Subash Ch Jena



To,

1. Chief Minister of Odisha,  
Lok Seva Bhawan, Sachivalaya Marg,  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751001  
Email: [cmo@nic.in](mailto:cmo@nic.in)
2. Director General of Police,  
Buxi Bazaar, Cuttack, Odisha
3. Director General, Crime Branch cum CBCID,  
Cuttack, Odisha
4. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA),  
Odisha, Bhubaneswar 5RF-2/1, Acharya Vihar,  
Unit – IX, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022  
Email: [seiaaorissa@gmail.com](mailto:seiaaorissa@gmail.com)
5. Member Secretary, Odisha State Pollution Control Board,  
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6. District Collector, Jajpur  
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Email [dm-jajpur@nic.in](mailto:dm-jajpur@nic.in)
7. Deputy Director of Mines,  
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Email: [ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in](mailto:ddm.jajpurroad@orissaminerals.gov.in)
8. Director of Mines, Head of Department Building,



Unit - V, Bhubaneswar - 751001

Email - [dirmines\\_odisha@rediffmail.com](mailto:dirmines_odisha@rediffmail.com)

9. Superintendent of Police,  
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Email: sp- [jajpur@nic.in](mailto:jajpur@nic.in)
10. Deputy Director General of Forests,  
Ministry of Environment and Forests, Climate Change,  
Integrated Regional Office, Bhubaneswar,  
A/3 Rail Vihar, Chandrasekharapur,  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha – 751023  
Email- [roez.bsr-mef@nic.in](mailto:roez.bsr-mef@nic.in)
11. Divisonal Forest Officer, Cuttack  
At/po/Dist- Madhupatana, Cuttack, Odisha, 753010
12. Superintendent of Police, STF,  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Subject: Allegation against the illegal extraction as well as theft of Minor Minerals from the forest land leased out to VCI Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.

Respected Sir,

We, the Villagers of Jakhapura, District - Jajpur and other nearby villages bring to your notice that a piece of land measuring Ac.22.00 Dec. was allotted in favour of VCI Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as 'Company') which is a coal tar Distillation plant within our Village. Though the land was allotted to the Company through IDCO but at the time of acquisition of Land, the Kism of the Land was "Shala Jangal" and we



villagers were dependents on the said forest. Without converting the land from forest land, the aforementioned land was allotted for Industrial purpose.

That, it was subsequently ascertained that the Land falls under the Minor Minerals category as substantially huge quantities of Morrum were available thereon. However, after entering into the lease agreement with IDCO, the said company failed to disclose regarding the availability of Minor Minerals to IDCO, despite the fact that the lease was granted to the said company solely for the purpose of establishing Plant over the Land.

That during the lease period, it was observed that a huge quantity of Morrum has been excavated by the company and was sold to a railway contractor and crores of rupees has been transacted between the parties. Such extraction and sale of Morrum has been carried out without disclosing the availability of Minor Minerals either to IDCO or to the Mining Department. It is pertinent to mention that mining of a Minor Mineral, i.e., Morrum requires prior environmental clearance and consent of the State Pollution Control Board as stipulated under the EIA Notification 2006. The same has not been fulfilled by the Company and Morrum has been extracted and diverted by the Company under the garb of land levelling. Furthermore, it has also been ascertained that huge quantities of Morrum amounting to approximately 40 crores is present at the said land and the same could potentially be used by the Company for illegal gains.

Though several prior allegations were made to the concerned authorities, however, without being ascertained about the quantity of the illegal excavations, the mines department only imposed a minimal penalty of Rupees 37 Lakhs upon the contractor of the company. Meanwhile, the

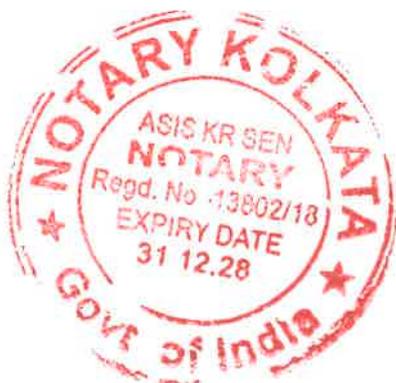


excavation/ illegal mining work was carried out for a prolonged period. It is now ascertained that the company has excavated the Minor Mineral to the tune of over 70 crores.

That it has also come to light that subsequent to the execution of the lease deed with IDCO, the company has cut more than 40,000 trees from the said Land, which is classified as forest land, without informing IDCO, Revenue Authority, Forest Department or the Mining Department. It is alleged that thereby the company has earned illegal money amounting to more than 100 crores. Despite the said land being a forest land, the land has been leased out by IDCO to the company without making conversion of the land into non-forest land. It is ascertained that IDCO has also not obtained any forest clearance for doing industrial activities as any kind of industrial or non-forest activity is prohibited on the said land under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

That VCI Chemicals Pvt. Ltd has committed theft and stringent criminal action should be taken against the company by registering an appropriate case. It is further requested that necessary recommendation should be made for cancellation of the lease granted in favour of the Company and that the amount involved must be recovered from the Company. Additionally, the minor minerals present at the land may also be seized by the appropriated authorities in order to stop the illegal mining at the said area and hence obliged.

Yours'



ଶ୍ରୀ ଅକୃଷ୍ଣ ରାୟ  
୨ Manoj Kumar Rait  
ଶ୍ରୀ ବାବୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାମଲ  
୪ Kailash chandra J Singh  
ବିକ୍ରମ ରାୟ  
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# VAKALATNAMA

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

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. OF 2025

Subrata Kumar Sahoo APPLICANT

-Vs-

State of Odisha & ors - RESPONDENTS

Know all men by these presents that I, me Applicant do hereby in my name and as my behalf constitute and appoint as my true and lawful Pleader/Advocate & Attorneys To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this Hon'ble Tribunal 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-objection or petitions for executions 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 subjects to payment of fees for each stage. 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 of disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case. To take execution proceedings on paying separate fee. To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts hereof 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 on 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 fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on our behalf.

And I/we undersigned to 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 purpose.

I sign and execute this Vakalatnama on this the 03<sup>rd</sup> day of September 2025.

MR. KAMRAN HUSSAIN, Advocate  
2, Hare Street, Nicco House  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Room No. 23

Kolkata - 700 001

(M) 7044940416

F/ 2829/2021

Hussainkamran882@gmail.com

Subrata Kumar Sahoo.

Signature

Received the Vakalatnama from the  
Executant / Executants and satisfied and  
accepted

*Kamran Pirsai*  
Advocate

29/29/2021

**Before the Hon'ble National  
Green Tribunal  
Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata  
Original Application No.  
of 2025/EZ**

(Under Sections 14 and 15 of  
The National Green Tribunal Act,  
2010)

In the matter of:

**Subrat Kumar Sahoo**

**... Applicant**



**-vs-**

**State of Odisha and Others.**

**... Respondents**

**APPLICATION**

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