

## BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 120/2023



IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Kartik Majumdar

...Applicant

VS

Union Of India &amp; Ors.

...Respondents

## INDEX

S. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1.	Affidavit on behalf of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	1-4
2.	<b>ANNEXURE -R-4/1</b> Copy of the Notification No. S.O. 3237(E) dated 22.09.2020	5-44
3.	<b>ANNEXURE -R-4/2</b> copy of the Categorization of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Category	45-102
4.	<b>Annexure- R-4/3.</b> Copy of the 'Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units	103-124
5.	<b>Annexure - R-4/4</b> Office Memorandum vide dated 22.09.2008	115

Kolkata

Dated : 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2024

Respondent No. 4

Through

Apurba Ghosh  
Advocate

SL. NO. 837/2024

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL****EASTERN ZONE, KOLKATA****Original Application No. 120/2023**IN THE MATTER OF:

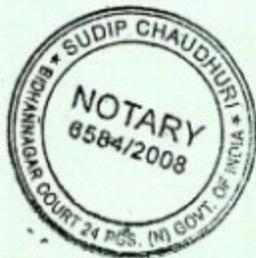
Shri Kartik Majumdar

...Applicant

VS

Union Of India &amp; Ors.

...Respondents



**BEFORE THE NOTARY PUBLIC  
AT BIDHANNAGAR  
DIST-NORTH 24 PARGANAS**

**AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST  
AND CLIMATE CHANGE (RESPONDENT No. 4)**

I, Shri Sujoy Dutta, son of Shri Samir Dutta, aged about 43 years, presently working as 'Assistant Commissioner (Forestry)' at the Sub Office Kolkata of Bhubaneswar Regional Office under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, having its office at IB-198, Sector- III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106, do hereby solemnly affirm, declare and state as follows:

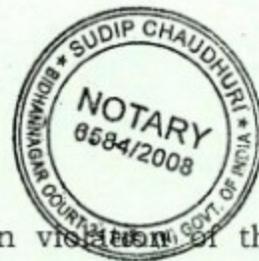
1. That I, in my official capacity Assistant Commissioner (Forestry) in the Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office Kolkata i.e. Respondent No.4 in the above mentioned matter, am conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case on the basis of official records, and as such authorized and competent to swear this affidavit.

2. That a short affidavit is being filed by the answering respondent at this stage and craves leave and liberty to file a detailed Reply Affidavit to the aforesaid application, as and when required.

3. That, the applicant has stated that the Respondent No.5 i.e., Santosh Srivastava proprietor of Riddhi Siddhi Construction Materials, West Bengal, is involved in stone mining and stone crushing business in the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary. The applicant has stated that the

20 FEB 2024

-2-



respondent no. 5 is operating a Stone Crushing Unit in violation of the environmental laws.

4. That, the applicant has further stated, that the stone crushing unit is causing severe air pollution due to the dust which is rising in the course of its mining and operations of stone crusher including crushing, drilling, loading and hauling which are all primary sources of pollutants. It is further stated that the stone chips are thereafter transported through heavy vehicles which causes fugitive dust emissions.

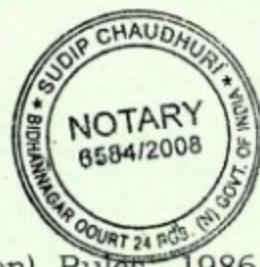
5. It is submitted that the Eco-Sensitive Zone has been notified around the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary of West Bengal vide Notification No. S.O. 3237(E) dated 22.09.2020 wherein Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units are listed as prohibited activity within Eco-Sensitive Zone. A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 3237(E) dated 22.09.2020 is annexed and marked herein as **Annexure- R-4/1**.

6. It is submitted that Stone crushing units should operate only after obtaining Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from concerned "State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) as per provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as 'Water Act, 1974') and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as 'Air Act, 1981') and should meet the conditions of consents laid down in Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by SPCBs/PCCs.

7. It is pertinent to mention herein that Stone crushing units needs to comply with the Environmental Norms as stipulated under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 for stone crushing unit. Illegal operation of the units should be stopped immediately by the concerned authorities. Stone Crushing

20 FEB 2024

- 3 -



Units fall under the Schedule- I of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 (Standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants)

8. That, the Central Pollution Control Board in exercise of its power under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, vide dated 07.03.2016 categorized the Stone Crushing Units under orange category with a Pollution Index score with maximum contribution of air pollution of total pollution potential. A copy of the Categorization of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Category is annexed and marked herein as **Annexure- R-4/2**.

9. That the Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) has further formulated Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units for 'stone crushing' to monitor and regulate the environmental guidelines for stone crushing, which further keeps a check on the activities of 'stone-crushers'. A copy of the 'Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units' is annexed and marked herein as **Annexure- R-4/3**.

10. That, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) issued an Office Memorandum vide dated 22.09.2008 stating;

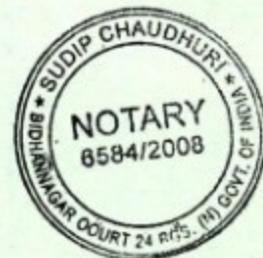
*"...crushing and screening (sizing of ore) without upgrading of quality of ore is not covered by the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. However, necessary clearance under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and any other Acts as may be applicable to such projects should be obtained..."*

A copy of the said OM is annexed and marked herein as **Annexure- R-4/4**.

10. It is submitted that stone crushing activity is not listed in the schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. This notification only includes those activities/projects in its schedule which requires more checks

20 FEB 2024

- 4 -



and balances in addition to those listed in CTE/CTO conditions and requires further environmental impact studies to generate baseline data which forms the basis for determining the feasibility of those activities/projects.

11. It is submitted that the present reply may kindly be taken on record and into consideration and the Hon'ble Tribunal may pass appropriate Order(s)/Direction(s) as deemed fit and proper under the facts and circumstances of the present case. Further, the other ancillary issues raised in the application under reply do not pertain to the answering respondent.

*Sujoy Dutta*

DEPONENT

**सुजय दत्ता / SUJOY DUTTA**  
 सहायक आयुक्त (वानिकी) / ASSTT. COMMISSIONER (FORESTRY)  
 पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE  
 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, भुवनेश्वर / REGIONAL OFFICE, BHUBANESHWAR  
 उप-कार्यालय, कोलकाता / SUB-OFFICE, KOLKATA  
 आई बी-198, सेक्टर III, साल्ट लेक सिटी, कोलकाता-700106  
 IB-198, SECTOR-III, SALT LAKE CITY, KOLKATA - 700106

#### VERIFICATION

Verified at Kolkata on this 20<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2024 that the contents of this affidavit based on official record(s) maintained and information available in the office are true and correct, no part of it is false and nothing has been concealed there from.

*S. Chaudhuri*  
**S. CHAUDHURI**  
 \*NOTARY\*  
 GOVT. OF INDIA  
 Regd. No.-6584/08  
 Bidhannagar Court  
 Dist.-North 24 Pgs.

*Sujoy Dutta*

DEPONENT

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20 FEB 2024



**भारत का राजपत्र**  
**The Gazette of India**

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CG-DL-E-23092020-221907

असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, सितम्बर 22, 2020/भाद्र 31, 1942

No. 2889]

NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2020/BHADRA 31, 1942

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2020

**का.आ. 3237(अ).**—प्रारूप अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन, मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 4442 (अ), तारीख 10 दिसम्बर, 2019, द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी जिसमें ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों से, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिसूचना को अन्तर्विष्ट करने वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं, साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर आक्षेप और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

**और,** उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना को अन्तर्विष्ट करने वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 11 दिसम्बर, 2019, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

**और,** प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रत्युत्तर में व्यक्तियों और पणधारियों से कोई भी आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे;

**और,** महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य पश्चिमी बंगाल के दार्जिलिंग और जलपाईगुड़ी जिलों में स्थित है, जो विभिन्न प्रजातियों युक्त चाय बागानों और ग्रामों से सटे वन और नदियों के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की विशेषता है। अभयारण्य का क्षेत्रफल 161.17 वर्ग किलोमीटर है जिसमें गौर (*बोस गोरस*) की प्रजातियों का वास है और यह तीस्ता और मेची नदी के बीच उत्तर बंगाल में जंगली हाथियों की संख्या को बनाए रखने के लिए एक गलियारे के रूप में भी कार्य करता है;

**और,** महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की एक विशेषता यह भी है कि यह हाथियों के आवागमन का रास्ता है और मॉनसून और शीत ऋतु के दौरान अभयारण्य में विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रवासी हाथी आश्रय लेते हैं और यहां रॉयल बंगाल बाघ

भी देखे गए हैं। यह क्षेत्र गौर, चीतल (चित्तीदार हिरण), मुंजक, सूअर, साल, सांभर, रीसस बंदर, हिमालयन काला भालू, लेस्सर बिल्ली की कई प्रजातियां जैसे फिशिंग कैट और जंगली बिल्ली, हिमालयन काला भालू, तेंदुआ सहित क्लाउडेड तेंदुआ और कई अन्य छोटे पशु जैसे दुर्लभ माउंटेन गोट (सेराव), आदि के लिए भी प्रसिद्ध है;

और, महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की महत्वपूर्ण वनस्पति अकेशिया और कुलिफोरमिस (आकाशमोनी), एल्बिजिया फल्कटारिया (सिरीश), एक्रोकार्पस फ्रैक्सिनिफोलियस (मैंडेन), एडिना कॉर्डिफोलिया (हल्दू), एलियान्थस एक्सेलसा (महानीम), एज़ादिराक्टा इंडिका (नीम), एन्थोसेफालस कैडम्बा (कदम), आरटोकार्पस चपलाशा (चपलाशा/बन कथाल), अमुरा रिहिडुका (लहासुने), बिस्चोफ्रिया जवनिका (किंजला/यूरियम), बोम्बाक्स सीइवा (सिमुल), बेतुला सिलिंड्रोस्टाच्या (बिर्चा/औल सउर), कैरीया आबोरिया (कुम्भी), डेलबर्गिया लैटिफोलिया (सेटिसाल/सतसायेर), एरीश्रिना अबोरसेन्स (फालेडो), एलाओकार्पस स्फेरिकस (रुद्राक्ष), सेसबानिया ग्रैंडफ्लोरा (बाक फूल), शोरिया रोबुस्टा (साल, सखुआ), स्वीटेनिया फेवरिफुगा (क्लोरोटी), टेट्राडियम फ्राक्सिनिफोलियम (खानाकपा), तोना सिलियाटा (तुनी/तुन), तालीमे होदगसोमी (भालू काठ), उलमस लैसिफोलिया (पिपली-औल), बबेरनन एरुबेसेन्स (आश्रय), बलमुरा तबूलाटा (फलामे), ज़िलिया डोलब्रिफोर्मिस (लोहाकाट), ज़िज़िफस मॉरिटिआना (कुल), आदि हैं;

और, महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की प्रमुख जीवजंतु हैं जिसमें स्तनधारियों जैसे सिक्किम लार्ज-क्लावड श्रेव (सोरिकुलस माइग्रेसेंस माइग्रेसेन्स ग्रे), हॉजसन ब्राउन-टूथेड श्रेव (सिरुसीकस कॉर्डेटियस कॉर्डेटस हॉर्सफ्रील्ड), इंडियन लॉग-टेल्ड श्रेव (सोरिकुलस लीसाँप्स हॉर्सफ्रील्ड), हिमालयन वाटर श्रेव (चिम्मरोगले प्लेटिसेफाला हिमालयिकल ग्रे), फुलोवर फ्रूट बैट (रोसेटस लेचेन्सुलटी), डेमर्स फ्लाइंग फॉक्स (टेरोपस जिगैटियस), डॉबसन ट्यूब नोज्ड बैट (मुरीना साइक्लोटिस, डॉबसन), हिमालयन हेयर-विंग्ड बैट (हैरिओफालस हरपिया लासयुरोस, हॉडगसन), असमिया मैकाक्रे (मैयाये असामेंसिस पेलोप्स, हॉडगसन), रहेसुस मंकी (मैकाया मुलाटा), छोटे भारतीय गंधविलाव (विवरिकुला इंडिका), टोड़ी बिल्ली (परडोसमुरस हेर्मफ्रोडाइट्स), मुंजक (मुंटिकस मुंतजैक, बोडुर्ट), बाघ (पेंथेरा टाइग्रिस), तेंदुआ (पेंथेरा पार्डस), गौर (रिबोस फ्रंटेस गोरस), हिमालयन काला भालू (सेलेनारक्टोस थिबेटानस), सामान्य ऊदबिलाव (लुतरा, लुतरा), हाथी (एलिफस इंडिकस), चित्तीदार हिरण (एक्सिस एक्सिस, एल्लेबेन), सांभर (रुसा यूनिकोलर), शेरों (कॉप्रिकोर्नेस सुमाट्रेंसिस, हॉजसन), सूअर (सुस स्क्रोफा, लिन्नियस), साल (मेनीस पेंटाक्टेक्टाइला, लिनिअस), भारतीय या ब्लैक लेण्ड खरगोश (लेपस नाइग्रिकोलिस रुफिकाइंटस, जियोफ्रॉय), लेसर गोअंट फ्लाइंग गिलहरी (पेटौरिस्टा एलियेंस, ग्रे), आदि सम्मिलित हैं;

और, अभयारण्य से पक्षी प्रजातियां ब्लैक-अरेस्टेड बाजा (अविदेदा लेउफोटेस सीयामा), वेस्टर्न कोआशवेक (एक्सीपीटर बैजियस स्केडोवाल), बेस्टा स्पैरो हॉवक (एक्सीपीटर विरगाटस एफिनिस), हिमालयन हावक-ईगल (स्पिसेटस निपालेंसिस निपालेंसिस), ब्लॉक या किंग बलचर (टोरगोस कैलवस), हिमालयन फैलकोनेट (निक्रोहिएराएक्स कैरुलेसेंस), हिमालयन केस्टरेल (फाल्को टिनिकुलस इंटरस्टिकटेनस), ब्लॉसम-हेडेड पैराकेट (पसिट्टाकुला साइनोसेफाला बैंगालेंसिस), हॉडगसन हावक-कुको (कुकुलस फेगेक्स निसिकोलोर), हिमालयन कूक़ो (कुकुलस सैटुरेटस सैटुरेटस), टावनी फिश उल्लू (बुबो फ्लैवाइण), कोलाई पिगमी ओवलेट (ग्लौसिडियम ब्रोडिई ब्रोडिई), हिमालयन बरेंड ओवलेट (ग्लौसिडियम क्युकोलाइडस), हिमालयन ब्राउन बुड उल्लू (स्ट्रीक्स लेपटोगरा नेवारेंसिस), हिमालयन जंगल नाइटजर (कैपरीमुलगुस इंडिकस हैज़ारैक), ब्रॉड-बील्ड रोलर (इबरुस्टोमस ओरियालिस स्यानोलिस), व्हाइट-ब्रेस्टेड किंगफिशर (हैल्क्योन स्माइनेसिस स्मरेंसिस), ब्लू नेड पिट्टा (पिट्टा निपालेंसिस), ग्रीन ब्रेस्टेड पिट्टा (पिट्टा सोरडिका कुकुलाटा), रूफस शॉर्ट-टोड (कालेंड्रेला सिनेरिया डुकुनेसिस), सिक्किम लॉग-टेल्ड मिनिवेट (पेरीक्रोकुटस इथोलौस लैटेस), स्कारलेट मिनिवेट (पेरीक्रोकुटस फ्लेमियस), ब्राउन बैकड पाइड फ्लाईकैचर श्रीक (हेमिपस पिकाटस कैपिटलिस), ब्लैक क्रस्टेड येलो बुलबुल (पाइकोनस मेलान्टिकेरस फ्लेविबेंडिस), ब्राउन डिपर (सिनक्लस पेल्ली टेनुइरोस्ट्रिस), रस्टी बेलिड शॉर्टविंग (ब्रांचुएट्रीज हाइपरथायरस), नेपाल शॉर्टविंग (ब्रेचुपेरिक्स ल्यूकोफ्रीस नेपालेंसिस), परपल थ्रश (कोचोआ परपेरिया), ग्रीन थ्रश (कोचोआ विरिदिस), असम रेड-फ्रंटेड बब्बलर (स्टैचाइरिस रूफफ्रॉन एंबिगुआ), रेड-हेडेड बब्बलर (स्टैचाइरिस

7

रूफिकेपस), रूफस बेलिड निल्लावा (निल्लावा सुंदरा), पाले ब्लू फ्लाईकैचर (नील्लावा यूनिकोलर), ब्लू थ्रोटेड फ्लाईकैचर (निल्लावा रुवेकुलोईडेस), आदि अभिलिखित की गई हैं;

**और**, महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य में रंगीन पंखों वाली प्रजातियों की बृहत् संख्या का भी वास है, जिसमें लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियां जैसे फेयरी-ब्लूबर्ड और हिमालयन पाइड हार्नबिल शामिल हैं। महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य वनस्पति और जीवजंतु जैव विविधता के प्रभावी संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न मानव जनित दबावों की सीमा को नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इस नाजुक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के साथ निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संवेदनशील हैं जो इस संरक्षित क्षेत्र पर काफी प्रभाव डालते हैं;

**और**, महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के चारों ओर के क्षेत्र को, जिसका विस्तार और सीमाएं पारिस्थितिकी पर्यावरणीय से पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के रूप में पैरा 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, जैव विविधता की दृष्टि सुरक्षित और संरक्षित करना और उक्त पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में उद्योगों या उद्योगों के वर्गों के प्रचालन और प्रसंस्करण करने को प्रतिषिद्ध करना आवश्यक है;

**अतः**, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) (जिसे इस अधिसूचना में इसके पश्चात् पर्यावरण अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) और उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) और खंड (xiv) तथा धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य के दार्जिलिंग और जलपाईगुडी जिला के महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के चारों ओर 5 किलोमीटर तक विस्तारित क्षेत्र को महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन कहा गया है) के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है, अर्थात् :-

1. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का विस्तार और सीमाएं—(1) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का विस्तार महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के चारों ओर 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक है और पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का क्षेत्रफल 405.28 वर्ग किलोमीटर है।
- (2) महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और इसके पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा का वर्णन **उपाबंध-I** के रूप में संलग्न है।
- (3) सीमा विवरण और अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य का मानचित्र **उपाबंध-IIक, उपाबंध-IIख, उपाबंध-IIग और उपाबंध-IIघ** के रूप में संलग्न है।
- (4) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन और महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के भू-निर्देशांकों की सूची **उपाबंध-III** की सारणी क और सारणी ख में दी गई है।
- (5) मुख्य बिंदुओं के भू-निर्देशांकों के साथ पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची **उपाबंध-IV** के रूप में संलग्न है।

**2. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना—**(1) राज्य सरकार, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के प्रयोजनों के लिए राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर, स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के परामर्श से और राज्य के सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के लिए इस अधिसूचना में दिए गए अनुबंधों का पालन करते हुए आंचलिक महायोजना तैयार करेगी।

(2) राज्य सरकार द्वारा पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना ऐसी रीति से जो इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं, के अनुसार तथा सुसंगत केंद्रीय और राज्य विधियों के अनुरूप और केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्गनिर्देशों, यदि कोई हों, द्वारा तैयार होगी।

(3) आंचलिक महायोजना, उक्त योजना में पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरणीय बातों को समाकलित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के निम्नलिखित विभागों के परामर्श से तैयार होगी.-

- (i) पर्यावरण और वन्यजीव प्रबंधन;
- (ii) कृषि;
- (iii) राजस्व;
- (iv) शहरी आवास विकास;
- (v) पर्यटन;
- (vi) ग्रामीण विकास;
- (vii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण;
- (viii) नगरपालिका;
- (ix) पंचायती राज;
- (x) लोक निर्माण विभाग;
- (xi) पश्चिमी बंगाल पुलिस;
- (xii) ग्रामीण प्रबंधन और विकास; और
- (xiii) आपदा प्रबंधन।

(4) आंचलिक महायोजना अनुमोदित विद्यमान भू-उपयोग, अवसंरचना और क्रियाकलापों पर कोई निर्वंधन अधिरोपित नहीं करेगी जब तक कि इस अधिसूचना में इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट न हो और आंचलिक महायोजना सभी अवसंरचना और क्रियाकलापों में, जो अधिक दक्षता और पारिस्थितिकी अनुकूल हों, का संवर्धन करेगी।

(5) आंचलिक महायोजना में अनाच्छादित क्षेत्रों के जीर्णोद्धार, विद्यमान जल निकायों के संरक्षण, आवाह क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन, जल-संभरों के प्रबंधन, भूतल जल के प्रबंधन, मृदा और नमी संरक्षण, स्थानीय समुदायों की आवश्यकताओं तथा पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण से संबंधित ऐसे अन्य पहलुओं, जिन पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है, के लिए उपबंध होंगे।

(6) आंचलिक महायोजना विद्यमान और प्रस्तावित भूमि उपयोग विशेषताओं के व्यौरों से अनुसमर्थित मानचित्र के साथ सभी विद्यमान पूजा स्थलों, ग्रामों और नगरीय बस्तियों, वनों के प्रकार और किस्मों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, ऊपजाऊ भूमि, हरित क्षेत्र जैसे उद्यान और उसी प्रकार के स्थान, उद्यान कृषि क्षेत्र, फलोउद्यान, झीलों और अन्य जल निकायों का अभ्यंकन करेगी।

(7) आंचलिक महायोजना पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में विकास को विनियमित करेगी और पैरा-4 में सारणी में सूचीबद्ध प्रतिषिद्ध और विनियमित क्रियाकलापों का अनुपालन करेगी और स्थानीय समुदायों की जीविका को सुरक्षित करने के लिए पारिस्थितिकी अनुकूल विकास को सुनिश्चित और उसकी अभिवृद्धि भी करेगी।

(8) आंचलिक महायोजना प्रादेशिक विकास योजना की सह विस्तारी होगी।

(9) इस प्रकार अनुमोदित आंचलिक महायोजना इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार निगरानी के अपने कार्यों को करने के लिए निगरानी समिति के लिए एक संदर्भ दस्तावेज तैयार करेगी।

3. राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले उपाय.- राज्य सरकार इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभावी करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करेगी, अर्थात्:-

(1) भू-उपयोग.- (क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में वनों, उद्यान कृषि क्षेत्रों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, मनोरंजन के प्रयोजनों के लिए चिन्हित किए गए पार्कों और खुले स्थानों का वाणिज्यिक या आवासीय या औद्योगिक संबद्ध विकास क्रियाकलापों के लिए उपयोग या संपरिवर्तन नहीं होगा:

परंतु पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों से भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए कृषि और अन्य भूमि का संपरिवर्तन निगरानी समिति की सिफारिश पर और यथा लागू और क्षेत्रीय नगर योजना अधिनियम और केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार के अन्य नियमों तथा विनियमों के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पूर्व अनुमोदन से, और इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों द्वारा स्थानीय निवासियों की निम्नलिखित आवासीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा, जैसे:-

- (i) विद्यमान सड़कों को चौड़ा करना और उन्हें सुदृढ़ करना तथा नई सड़कों का संनिर्माण;
- (ii) बुनियादी ढांचों और नागरिक सुविधाओं का संनिर्माण और नवीकरण;
- (iii) प्रदूषण उत्पन्न न करने वाले लघु उद्योग;
- (iv) कुटीर उद्योगों जिनके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण उद्योग भी हैं; सुविधाजनक भण्डार और स्थानीय सुविधाएं सहायक पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन जिसके अन्तर्गत गृह वास सम्मिलित है; और
- (v) पैरा 4 के अधीन दिए गए संबर्धित क्रियाकलाप:

परंतु यह और कि प्रादेशिक नगर योजना विधि और राज्य सरकार के अन्य नियमों और विनियमों के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पूर्व अनुमोदन और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 244 के उपबंधों या तत्समय प्रवृत्त विधि के उपबंधों के अनुपालन के बिना, जिसके अधीन अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (2007 का 2) भी है, वाणिज्यिक या औद्योगिक विकास क्रियाकलापों के लिए जनजातीय भूमि का उपयोग अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा:

परंतु यह और भी कि पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर भू-अभिलेखों में उपसंज्ञात कोई गलती, निगरानी समिति के विचार प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में एक बार ठीक होगी और उक्त गलती के सुधार की सूचना केंद्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को दी जाएगी:

परंतु यह और भी कि गलती के सुधार में इस उप पैरा के अधीन यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय किसी भी दशा में भू-उपयोग का परिवर्तन सम्मिलित नहीं होगा;

(ख) वनीकरण तथा वास जीर्णोद्धार क्रियाकलापों सहित अनप्रयुक्त या अनुत्पादक कृषि क्षेत्रों में पुनः वनीकरण करने के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(2) प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों.- आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी प्राकृतिक झरनों के आवाह क्षेत्रों की पहचान की जाएगी और उनके संरक्षण और नवीकरण के लिए योजना सम्मिलित होगी और राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसे क्षेत्रों पर या उनके निकट विकास क्रियाकलाप प्रतिषिद्ध करने के बारे में जो ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिए अहितकर हो ऐसी रीति से मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत तैयार किए जाएंगे।

10

(3) पर्यटन या पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन.- (क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर सभी नए पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप या विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार पर्यटन महायोजना के अनुसार पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के लिए होगा।

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन महायोजना राज्य पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा राज्य पर्यावरण और वन विभाग के परामर्श से तैयार होगी।

(ग) पर्यटन महायोजना आंचलिक महायोजना के एक घटक के रूप में होगी।

(घ) पर्यटन महायोजना पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की बहन क्षमता के आधार पर तैयार की जाएगी।

(ङ) पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन संबंधी क्रियाकलाप निम्नानुसार विनियमित होंगे, अर्थात्:-

(i) संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के विस्तार तक, इनमें जो भी निकट है, नये वाणिज्यिक होटल और रिजॉर्ट के सन्निर्माण अनुज्ञात नहीं होंगे:

परंतु, यह कि संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर की दूरी से परे पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के विस्तार तक होटलों और रिजॉर्ट का स्थापना केवल पूर्व परिभाषित और नामनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन महायोजना के अनुसार पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन सुविधाओं के लिए ही अनुज्ञात होगा;

(ii) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर नए पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों या विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार केंद्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के द्वारा तथा राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, द्वारा जारी पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन, पारिस्थितिकी-शिक्षा और पारिस्थितिकी-विकास पर बल देते हुए (समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित) जारी मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार होगा;

(iii) आंचलिक महायोजना का अनुमोदन किए जाने तक, पर्यटन के लिए विकास और विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों के विस्तार को वास्तविक स्थल विनिर्दिष्ट संवीक्षा और निगरानी समिति की सिफारिश पर आधारित संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा और पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर किसी नये होटल या रिसोर्ट या वाणिज्यिक स्थापना का संनिर्माण अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जायेगा।

(4) नैसर्गिक विरासत.- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में महत्वपूर्ण नैसर्गिक विरासत के सभी स्थलों जैसे जीन कोश आरक्षित क्षेत्र, शैल विरचनाएं, जल प्रपातों, झरनों, घाटी मार्गों, उपवनों, गुफाएं, स्थलों, भ्रमण, अश्वरोहण, प्रपातों आदि की पहचान की जाएगी और विरासत संरक्षण योजना आंचलिक महायोजना के भाग के रूप में परिरक्षण और संरक्षण के लिए तैयार की जाएगी।

(5) मानव निर्मित विरासत स्थल.- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में भवनों, संरचनाओं, शिल्प-तथ्य, ऐतिहासिक, स्थापत्य, सौंदर्यपूरक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों की और उपक्षेत्रों पहचान और उनके संरक्षण के लिए विरासत योजना आंचलिक महायोजना के भाग के रूप में तैयार की जाएगी।

(6) ध्वनि प्रदूषण.- पर्यावरण अधिनियम के अधीन ध्वनि प्रदूषण (विनियमन और नियंत्रण) नियम, 2000 में नियत उपबंधों के अनुसार में पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ध्वनि प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण और निवारण का अनुपालन किया जाएगा।

(7) वायु प्रदूषण.- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में, वायु प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण का वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 14) और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार अनुपालन किया जाएगा।



(8) **बहिःस्त्राव का निस्सारण.**- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में उपचारित बहिःस्त्राव का निस्सारण, साधारणों मानकों के उपबंधों के अनुसार पर्यावरण अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन आने वाले पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण के निस्सारण के लिए साधारण मानकों या राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियत मानकों, जो भी अधिक कठोर हों, के उपबंधों के अनुसार होगा।

(9) **ठोस अपशिष्ट.**- ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान एवं प्रबंधन निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

(क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान और प्रबंधन भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1357(अ), तारीख 8 अप्रैल, 2016 के अधीन प्रकाशित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा; अकार्बनिक पदार्थों का निपटान पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन से बाहर चिन्हित किए गए स्थानों पर पर्यावरण-अनुकूल रीति से किया जाएगा;

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में मान्य प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विद्यमान नियमों और विनियमों के अनुरूप ठोस अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल प्रबंधन (ईएसएम) अनुज्ञात किया जा सकेगा।

(10) **जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट.**- जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा.-

(क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का निपटान भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 343 (अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2016 के अधीन प्रकाशित जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(ख) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में मान्य प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विद्यमान नियमों और विनियमों के अनुरूप जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल प्रबंधन अनुज्ञात किया जा सकेगा।

(11) **प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन.**- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का निपटान भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि 340(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2016 द्वारा प्रकाशित प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(12) **निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन.**- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में संनिर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का निपटान भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित अधिसूचना सं.सां.का.नि 317(अ), तारीख 29 मार्च, 2016 द्वारा प्रकाशित संनिर्माण और विध्वंस प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(13) **ई-अपशिष्ट.**- पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का निपटान भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित द्वारा प्रकाशित ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(14) **यानीय यातायात.**- यातायात की यानीय गतिविधियां आवास के अनुकूल विनियमित होंगी और इस संबंध में आंचलिक महायोजना में विशेष उपबंध सम्मिलित किए जाएंगे और आंचलिक महायोजना के तैयार होने और राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित होने तक, निगरानी समिति सुसंगत अधिनियमों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार यानीय क्रियाकलापों के अनुपालन को निगरानी करेगी।

(15) **यानीय प्रदूषण.**- लागू विधियों के अनुपालन में बाह्य प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण किया जाएगा। स्वच्छक ईंधन के उपयोग के लिए प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(16) **औद्योगिक इकाईयां.**- (i) राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन पर या उसके पश्चात पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर कोई नए प्रदूषित उद्योगों की स्थापना की अनुज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी।



(ii) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा फरवरी, 2016 में जारी मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों में उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार, जब तक कि अधिसूचना में इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट न हो; पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर केवल गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों को अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा और इसके अतिरिक्त, गैर प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

(17) पहाड़ी ढलानों को संरक्षण.- पहाड़ी ढलानों का संरक्षण निम्नानुसार होगा:-

(क) आंचलिक महायोजना पहाड़ी ढलानों पर क्षेत्रों का संकेत होगा जहां किसी भी संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी;

(ख) कटाव के एक उच्च डिग्री के साथ विद्यमान खड़ी पहाड़ी ढलानों या ढलानों पर किसी भी संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी।

**4. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में प्रतिषिद्ध और विनियमित किए जाने वाले क्रियाकलापों की सूची.-** पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में सभी क्रियाकलाप पर्यावरण अधिनियम के उपबंधों और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों जिसके अन्तर्गत तटीय विनियमन जोन, 2011 और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 और अन्य लागू विधियां के जिसमें वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69), भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 (1927 का 16), वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53), सम्मिलित हैं और किये गये संशोधनों द्वारा शासित होंगे और नीचे दी गई सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति में विनियमित होंगे, अर्थात् :-

#### सारणी

क्रम सं. (1)	क्रियाकलाप (2)	वर्णन (3)
<b>अ. प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलाप</b>		
1.	वाणिज्यिक खनन, पत्थर उत्खनन और अपघर्षण इकाईयां।	(क) पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत वास्तविक स्थानीय निवासियों की घरेलू आवश्यकताओं जिसमें मकानों के संनिर्माण या मरम्मत के लिए धरती को खोदना सम्मिलित है, के सिवाय सभी प्रकार के नए और विद्यमान खनन (लघु और वृहत खनिज), पत्थर उत्खनन और अपघर्षण इकाईयां तत्काल प्रभाव से प्रतिषिद्ध होंगी। (ख) खनन प्रचालन, 1995 की रिट याचिका (सिविल) सं. 202 में टी.एन. गौडावर्मन थिरुमूलपाद बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश 4 अगस्त, 2006 और 2012 की रिट याचिका (सिविल) सं. 435 में गोवा फाउंडेशन बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में तारीख 21 अप्रैल, 2014 के आदेश के अनुसरण में होगा।
2.	प्रदूषण (जल, वायु, मृदा, ध्वनि, आदि) उत्पन्न करने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में कोई नया उद्योग लगाने और वर्तमान प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों का विस्तार करने की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी।  परन्तु यह कि केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा फरवरी, 2016 में जारी मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्तों में उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार जब तक कि अधिसूचना में ऐसा विनिर्दिष्ट न हों,

		पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों को अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा और इसके अतिरिक्त गैर-प्रदूषणकारी कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
3.	वृहत जल विद्युत परियोजना की स्थापना।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
4.	किसी परिसंकटमय पदार्थ का उपयोग या उत्पादन या प्रसंस्करण।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
5.	प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या क्षेत्र भूमि में अनुपचारित बहिर्वाह का निस्सारण।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
6.	नई आरा मिलों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भीतर नई और विद्यमान आरा मिलों का विस्तार अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा।
7.	ईट भट्टों की स्थापना करना।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
8.	पोलिथीन बैगों का उपयोग।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
9.	पर्यटन से संबंधित अन्य क्रियाकलाप जैसे कि अभयारण्य क्षेत्र के ऊपर से गर्म वायु के गुब्बारे उड़ाना, आदि।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
10.	विदेशी प्रजातियों को लाना।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
11.	जलावन लकड़ी का वाणिज्यिक उपयोग।	प्रतिषिद्ध।
<b>आ. विनियमित क्रियाकलाप</b>		
12.	वाणिज्यिक होटलों और रिसोर्टों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों लघु अस्थायी संरचनाओं के सिवाय संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के विस्तार तक, इनमें जो भी निकट है, नए वाणिज्यिक होटल और रिसोर्टों को अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा:  परंतु यह कि संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के परे या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के विस्तार तक इनमें से, जो भी निकट हो सभी नए पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप या विद्यमान क्रियाकलाप का विस्तार पर्यटन महायोजना और यथा लागू मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप होगा।
13.	संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप।	(क) संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर के भीतर या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के विस्तार तक, इनमें जो भी निकट हो, किसी भी प्रकार के नये वाणिज्यिक संनिर्माण की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी:  परंतु यह कि स्थानीय लोगों को अपनी आवास सम्बन्धी निम्नलिखित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, पैरा 3 के उप पैरा (1) में सूचीबद्ध क्रियाकलापों सहित अपने उपयोग के लिए, अपनी भूमि में भवन उप-विधियों के अनुसार, संनिर्माण करने की

		<p>अनुज्ञा होगी:</p> <p>परंतु यह कि गैर-प्रदूषणकारी लघु उद्योगों से संबंधित संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप लागू नियमों और विनियमों, यदि कोई हों, के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति से विनियमित किए जाएंगे और वे न्यूनतम होंगे।</p> <p>(ख) एक किलोमीटर क्षेत्र से परे ये आंचलिक महायोजना के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।</p>
14.	प्रदूषण उत्पन्न न करने वाले लघु उद्योग।	<p>फरवरी, 2016 में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी उद्योगों में वर्गीकरण के अनुसार गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग और अपरिसंकटमय में, लघु और सेवा उद्योग, कृषि, पुष्प कृषि, उद्यान कृषि या पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन से देशी सामग्री से उत्पादों को उत्पन्न करने वाले कृषि आधारित उद्योग सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुज्ञात होंगे।</p>
15.	वृक्षों की कटाई।	<p>(क) राज्य सरकार में सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुज्ञा के बिना वन, सरकारी या राजस्व या निजी भूमि पर या वनों में वृक्षों की कटाई नहीं होगी।</p> <p>(ख) वृक्षों की कटाई संबंधित केंद्रीय या राज्य अधिनियम या उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंध के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।</p>
16.	वन उत्पादों या गैर काष्ठ वन उत्पादों का संग्रहण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
17.	विद्युत और संचार टावरों का परिनिर्माण और केबलों के बिछाए जाने और अन्य बुनियादी ढांचे।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे (भूमिगत केबल के बिछाए जाने को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकेगा)।
18.	नागरिक सुख सुविधाओं सहित अवसंरचनाएं।	न्यूनीकरण उपायों को लागू विधियों, नियमों और विनियमनों और उपलब्ध मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार किया जाना।
19.	विद्यमान सड़कों को चौड़ा करना और उन्हें सुदृढ़ करना तथा नवीन सड़कों का संनिर्माण।	न्यूनीकरण उपायों को लागू विधियों, नियमों और विनियमनों तथा उपलब्ध मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।
20.	पहाड़ी ढालों और नदी तटों का संरक्षण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
21.	रात्रि में यानिक यातायात का संचलन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजन के लिए विनियमित होंगे।
22.	स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा चल रही कृषि और बागवानी प्रथाओं के साथ दुग्धशाला, दुग्ध उद्योग, कृषि और मछली पालन।	स्थानीय लोगों के उपयोग के लिए लागू विधियों के अधीन अनुज्ञात।
23.	फर्मों, कंपनियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर वाणिज्यिक पशुओं और कुक्कुट फार्मों की स्थापना।	स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) होंगे।

24.	प्राकृतिक जल निकासों या सतही क्षेत्र में उपचारित बहिर्वाह का निस्तारण।	जल निकासों में उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल या बहिर्वाह के निस्सारण से बचा जाएगा और उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल के पुनःचक्रण और पुनःउपयोग के लिए प्रयास किए जाएंगे। अन्यथा लागू विधियों के अनुसार उपचारित बहिर्वाह के पुनर्चक्रण या प्रवाह के निर्वहन को विनियमित किया जाएगा।
25.	सतही और भूजल का वाणिज्यिक प्रयोग एवं निष्कर्षण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
26.	ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रबन्धन।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
27.	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
28.	वाणिज्यिक सूचनापट्ट और होर्डिंग।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
29.	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन की सुविधा जैसे होम स्टे, रोपवे, कियोस्क, फनीक्यूल्स आदि।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार विनियमित होंगे।
<b>इ. संबंधित क्रियाकलाप</b>		
30.	वर्षा जल संचयन।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
31.	जैविक खेती।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
32.	सभी गतिविधियों के लिए हरित प्रौद्योगिकी को अंगीकृत करना।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
33.	कुटीर उद्योगों जिसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण कारीगर भी हैं।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
34.	नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और ईंधन का उपयोग।	वायोगैस, सौर प्रकाश इत्यादि को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
35.	कृषि वानिकी।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
36.	बागान लगाना और जड़ी बूटियों का रोपण।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
37.	पारिस्थितिकी अनुकूल परिवहन का उपयोग।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
38.	कौशल विकास।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
39.	निम्नीकृत भूमि या वन या वास की बहाली।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
40.	पर्यावरणीय जागरुकता।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
41.	वनस्पति की बाड़।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

16

5. पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की अधिसूचना की निगरानी के लिए निगरानी समिति- केंद्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों की प्रभावी निगरानी के लिए निगरानी समिति का गठन करती है, जो निम्नलिखित से मिलकर बनेगी, अर्थात्:-

क्र.स.	निगरानी समिति का गठन	पदानिधान
(i)	मुख्य सचिव, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार	पदेन, अध्यक्ष;
(ii)	मुख्य वन्यजीव वार्डन, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार	सदस्य;
(iii)	पीसीसीएफ (प्रधान वन बल), पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार	सदस्य;
(iv)	राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
(v)	राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट किए जाने वाले वन्यजीव संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले गैर-सरकारी संगठन का प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
(vi)	राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित जैव विविधता में एक विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य;
(vii)	राज्य के प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान या विश्वविद्यालय से पारिस्थितिकी में एक विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य;
(viii)	ग्रामीण प्रबंधन विभाग, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
(ix)	कृषि विभाग के प्रतिनिधि, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार	सदस्य;
(x)	शहरी विकास और आवास विभाग, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
(xi)	संबद्ध जिला कलक्टर	सदस्य;
(xii)	प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी (संरक्षित क्षेत्र के प्रभारी)	सदस्य;
(xiii)	अपर मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव	सदस्य-सचिव।

6. निर्देश-निबंधन.- (1) निगरानी समिति इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुपालन को निगरानी करेगी।

(2) निगरानी समिति का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष तक या राज्य सरकार द्वारा नई समिति के पुनः गठन तक के लिए होगा और तत्पश्चात् निगरानी समिति राज्य सरकार द्वारा गठित की जाएगी।

(3) उन क्रियाकलापों की, जो भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 की अनुसूची में सम्मिलित हैं, और जो पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में आते हैं, सिवाय इसके जो पैरा 4 के अधीन सारणी में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिपिद्ध क्रियाकलापों के, निगरानी समिति द्वारा वास्तविक विनिर्दिष्ट स्थलीय दशाओं के आधार पर संवीक्षा की जाएगी और उक्त अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अधीन पूर्व पर्यावरण अनापत्ति के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को निर्दिष्ट किया जाएगा।

17

(4) इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 4 के अधीन सारणी में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलापों के सिवाय, भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 की अधिसूचना के अनुसूची के अधीन ऐसे अनुसूची में क्रियाकलापों, जिन्हें सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, परंतु पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन में आते हैं, ऐसे क्रियाकलापों की वास्तविक विनिर्दिष्ट स्थलीय दशाओं पर आधारित निगरानी समिति द्वारा संवीक्षा की जाएगी और उसे संबद्ध विनियामक प्राधिकरणों को निर्दिष्ट किया जाएगा।

(5) निगरानी समिति का सदस्य-सचिव या संबद्ध उपायुक्त ऐसे व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध, जो इस अधिसूचना के किसी उपबंध का उल्लंघन करता है, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 के अधीन परिवाद फाइल करने के लिए सक्षम होगा।

(6) निगरानी समिति मुद्दा दर मुद्दा के आधार पर अपेक्षाओं पर निर्भर रहते हुए संबद्ध विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों या विशेषज्ञों, औद्योगिक संगमों या संबद्ध पणधारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को अपने विचार-विमर्श में सहायता के लिए आमंत्रित कर सकेगी।

(7) निगरानी समिति प्रत्येक वर्ष की 31 मार्च तक के अपने क्रियाकलापों की वार्षिक कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट राज्य के मुख्य वन्यजीव वार्डन को उपाबंध V में संलग्न प्रोफार्मा में उक्त वर्ष के 30 जून तक प्रस्तुत करेगी।

(8) केन्द्रीय सरकार का पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय निगरानी समिति को अपने कृत्यों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए समय-समय पर ऐसे निर्देश दे सकेगा, जो वह ठीक समझे।

**7. अतिरिक्त उपाय.-** इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार, अतिरिक्त उपाय, यदि कोई हों, विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकेंगी।

**8. उच्चतम न्यायालय, आदि आदेश.-** इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय या राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित किए गए या पारित किए जाने वाले आदेश, यदि कोई हों, के अधीन होंगे।

[फा.सं. 25/36/2016-ईएसजेड-आरई]

डॉ. सतीश चन्द्र गडकोटी, वैज्ञानिक 'जी'

उपाबंध- I

#### पश्चिम बंगाल महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के चारों ओर पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन की सीमा का विवरण

उत्तरी दिशा में, रूयम और सेतीखोला, रूयम और सीतोंग, ऊपरी घोरमारा और सीतोंग, लाटपंचर और माना वन खण्डों के मध्यसामान्य सीमा है।

कुर से ऑंग प्रभाग के सेवो के श्रेणी की पूर्वी सीमा, कलिझोरा और तिस्ता के जंक्शन से तिस्ता नदी के साथ, दक्षिण में लालटोंग खण्ड के दक्षिणी कोण तक फैली हुई है।

महानदी खण्ड के साथ अपने जंक्शन तक सुकना और फंडिंग ब्लॉक की सीमांकित दक्षिणी सीमा, इसके बाद महानदी खण्ड की पश्चिमी एवं दक्षिणी सीमा; इसके बाद 7 माइल फायर लाइन / सड़क के साथ लालटोंग खण्ड की पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी सीमा तक जाती है।

मना झोरा के साथ लाटपंचर और बंदरझोरा वन खंड की पश्चिमी सीमा महानदी नदी के साथ अपने जंक्शन तक जाती है, इसके महानदी नदी के साथ दक्षिण पूर्व दिशा में अपने जंक्शन तक पुन्डिंग वन खण्ड की उत्तरी सीमा तक जाती है और इसके बाद हिल कार्ट रोड के साथ अपने जंक्शन तक सुकना वन खण्ड की उत्तरी सीमा का सीमांकन और इसके बाद हिल कार्ट रोड के साथ सुकना खण्ड की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ अपने जंक्शन तक पहुँचती है।

18

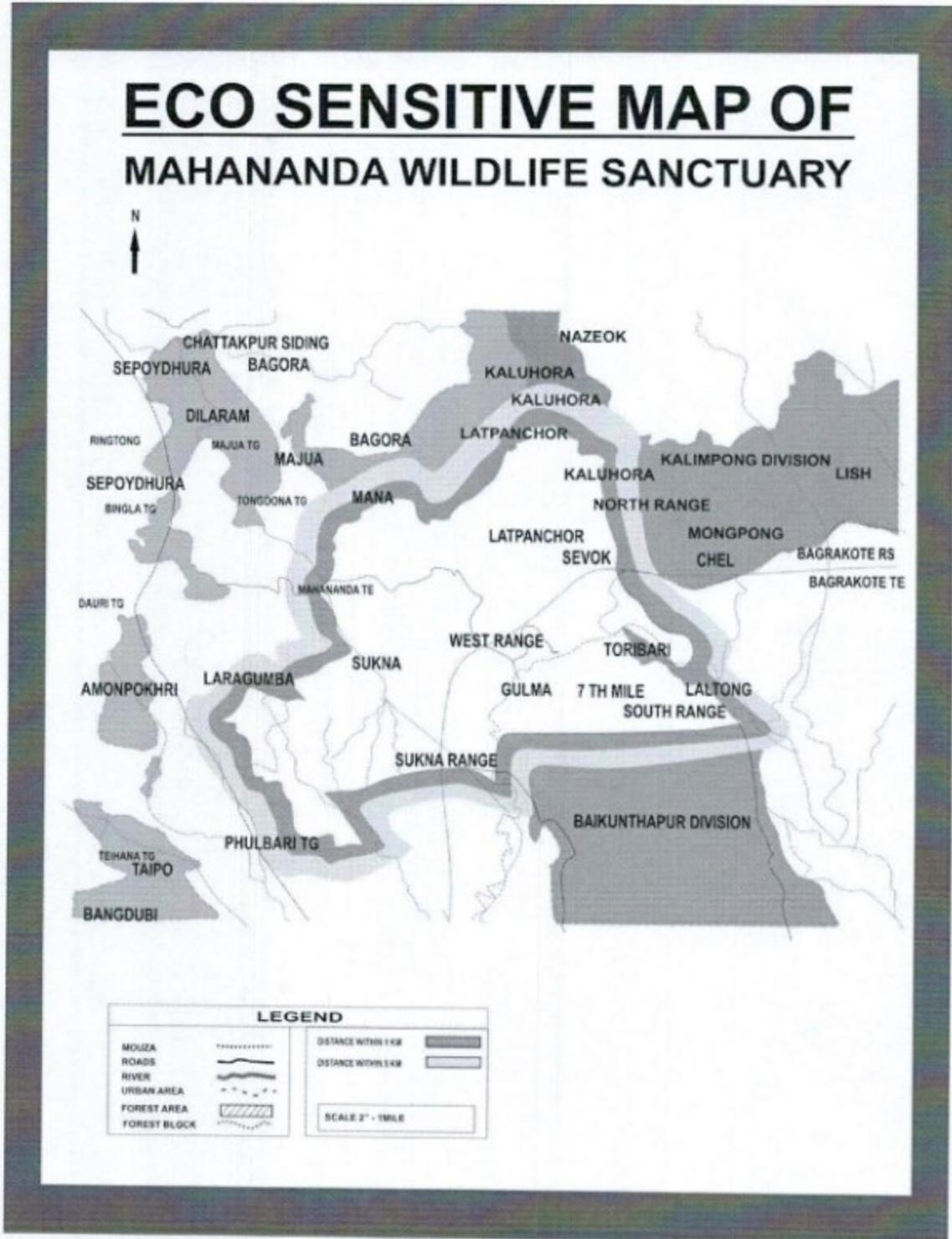
उपाबंध- IIक

प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन का गूगल मानचित्र



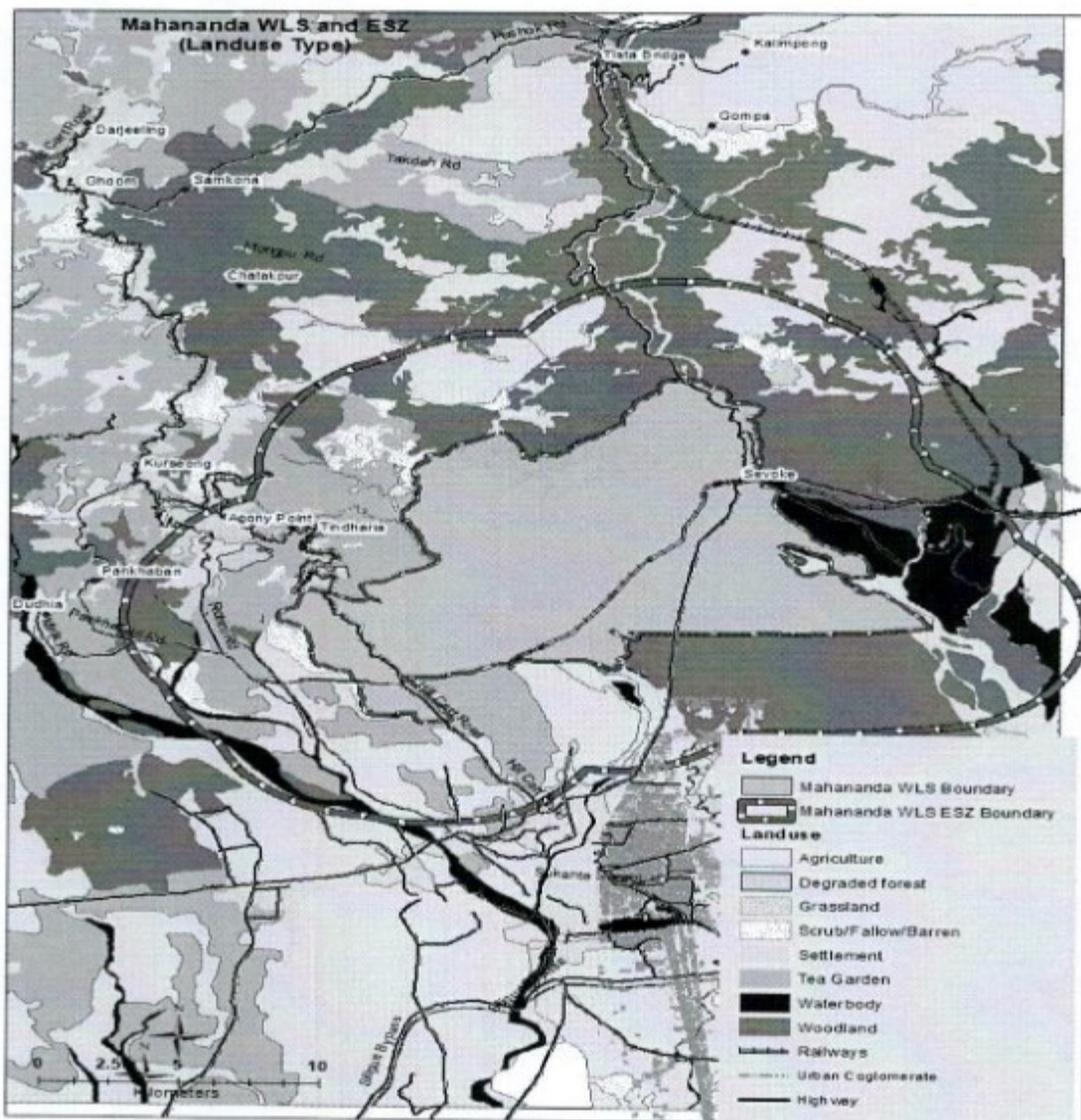
उपाबंध- IIख

पश्चिम बंगाल में महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन को दर्शाने वाला मानचित्र



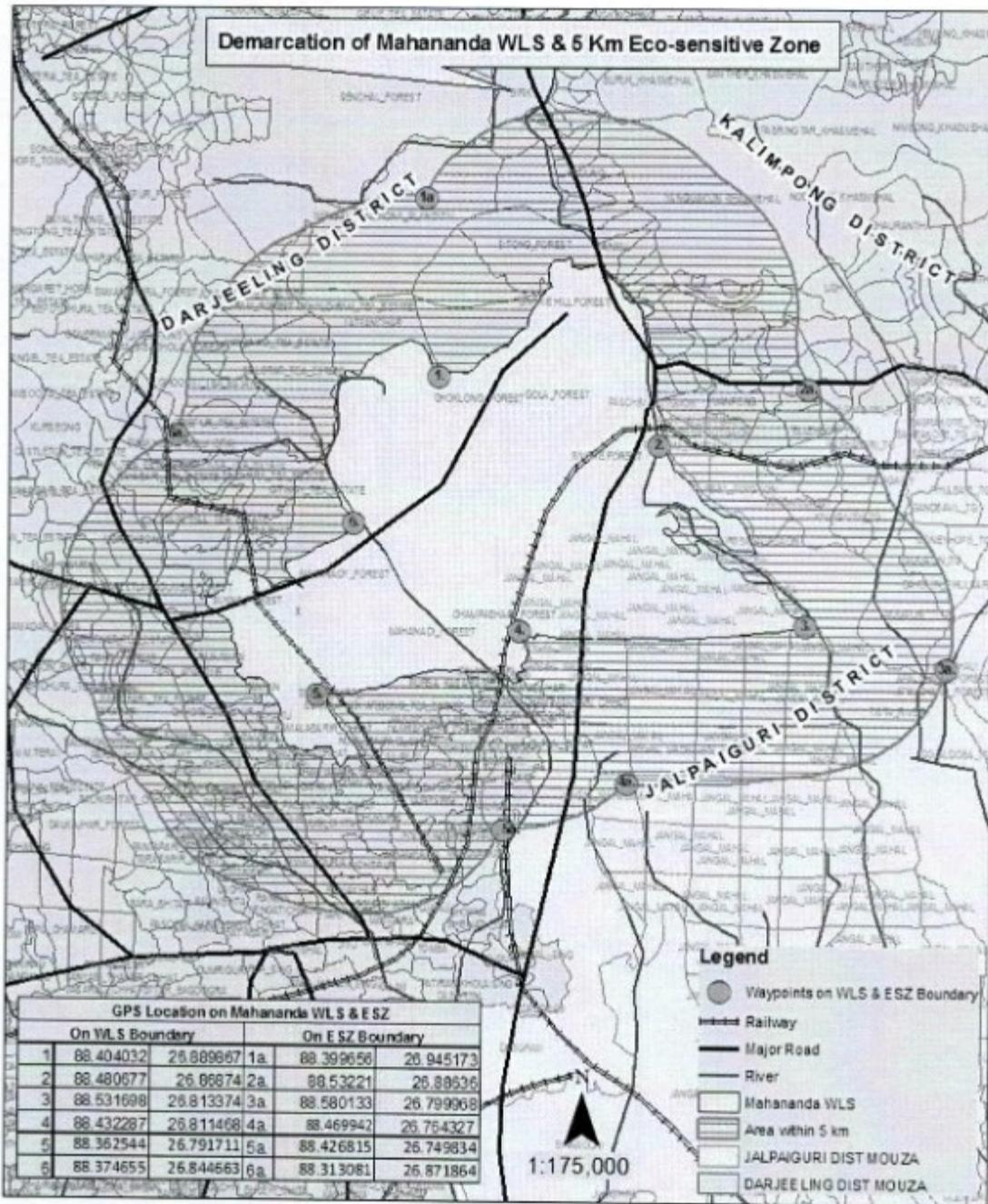
उपाबंध- IIग

महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के भूमि उपयोग पैटर्न को दर्शाने वाला मानचित्र



## उपाबंध- IIघ

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (एस ओ आई) टोपोशीट पर प्रमुख अवस्थानों के अक्षांश और देशांतर के साथ महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी का मानचित्र



## उपाबंध-III

सारणी क: महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के प्रमुख अवस्थानों के भू-निर्देशांक

क्र. सं.	देशांतर (पू)	अक्षांश (उ)
1	88°40403	26°88987
2	88°48068	26°86874
3	88°5317	26°81337
4	88°43229	26°81147
5	88°36254	26°79171
6	88°37466	26°84466

सारणी ख: पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के प्रमुख अवस्थानों के भू-निर्देशांक

क्र. सं.	देशांतर (पू)	अक्षांश (उ)
1क.	88°39966	26°945173
2क.	88°53221	26°88636
3क.	88°58013	26°799968
4क.	88°46994	26°764327
5क.	88°42682	26°749834
6क.	88°31308	26°871864

23

## उपाबंध-IV

भू-निर्देशांकों के साथ महानंदा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची

क्र.सं.	ग्राम के नाम	भूमि वर्गीकरण	अक्षांश	देशांतर
1	चकुर	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'26.42"	पू88°28'19.06"
2	प्रकाश नगर	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'6.52"	पू88°26'52.48"
3	सरुगरा	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'58.92"	पू88°26'47.56"
4	कालाबरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'24.0"	पू88°25'19.0"
5	महीसमरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'28.6"	पू88°25'04.5"
6	मलाहार	राजस्व ग्राम	उ 26°44'26.8"	पू88°24'57.3"
7	चमपासरी छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'26.8"	पू88°24'57.3"
8	नुगु बैरागी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'02.22"	पू88°23'00.4"
9	नुगु बैरागिर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'27.99"	पू88°23'48.98"
10	उत्तर पलाश	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'32.0"	पू88°25'49.9"
11	दमरा गयेर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'44.29"	पू88°23'33.54"
12	जदुभितार छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°47'09.3"	पू88°24'36.0"
13	पुरवा करैवरी छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°47'01.7"	पू88°25'02.5"
14	गुलमाखरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°48'04.4"	पू88°24'11.2"
15	कराईवरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°47'13.3"	पू88°25'03.1"
16	दरियाग्राम छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°47'7.64"	पू88°25'16.69"
17	सिस्सावरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°47'08.2"	पू88°25'39.6"
18	पलाश	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'32.0"	पू88°25'49.9"
19	बोरो अदलपुर	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'37.19"	पू88°20'43.53"
20	खोकलॉंग	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'42.91"	पू88°21'11.17"
21	छोटो अदलपुर	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°47'11.36"	पू88°19'15.26"
22	पहारु	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'53.67"	पू88°20'54.73"
23	खोकलॉंग छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'32.22"	पू88°21'13.07"
24	कमला बरिर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'28.37"	पू88°20'40.44"
25	वार्ड 42	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'31.83"	पू88°26'42.84"
26	निम्बु बस्ती	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'15.59"	पू88°26'12.31"
27	देवीदंगा	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'57.5"	पू88°25'07.2"
28	दकनीकाटा पी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'10.2"	पू88°25'01.9"
29	कलकुट पी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'41.38"	पू88°25'6.88"
30	चमपासरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'26.8"	पू88°24'57.3"
31	वार्ड 46	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'34.76"	पू88°24'47.65"

24

32	सत्यजीत कॉलोनी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'23.14"	पू88°24'34.96"
33	फौटसिंघेर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'57.11"	पू88°24'19.96"
34	उजनु पी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°43'53.6"	पू88°24'17.2"
35	कबी आदम सिंह नगर	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'39.48"	पू88°23'47.94"
36	उत्तरायन टीडब्ल्यूपी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°43'21.61"	पू88°23'37.80"
37	दागापुर	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'00.47"	पू88°23'35.48"
38	बारा धरिया	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'50.3"	पू88°23'29.0"
39	गौर चरन	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°43'57.3"	पू88°22'58.0"
40	धोकला जोटे	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'22.0"	पू88°22'49.6"
41	फथारघाटा	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'38.38"	पू88°22'20.21"
42	धकुरिया	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'20.4"	पू88°22'31.8"
43	गतिगरा	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°43'23.65"	पू88°23'04.92"
44	बनिया खरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°43'39.1"	पू88°22'56.1"
45	पंचाकुलगुरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'14.4"	पू88°20'42.7"
46	जुगीभिटा	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'56.79"	पू88°21'54.76"
47	गुरिया	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'07.9"	पू88°23'08.5"
48	बाटालिगुरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'18.55"	पू88°20'5.90"
49	पटानेर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'43.76"	पू88°19'30.23"
50	लालसारा छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'44.8"	पू88°20'16.2"
51	धेमल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'57.73"	पू88°19'32.31"
52	पाटन	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'57.63"	पू88°19'19.59"
53	रुहिनिर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°47'22.83"	पू88°19'00.21"
54	खोपालासी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'34.7"	पू88°20'24.1"
55	झौगुरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'58.65"	पू88°21'28.84"
56	झौगुरी छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'10.2"	पू88°21'02.3"
57	राजपियरी	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'40.9"	पू88°21'13.7"
58	चमटागुरी छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'58.2"	पू88°22'15.8"
59	चमटा	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'13.89"	पू88°21'27.59"
60	पनचानाई	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°44'43.87"	पू88°3'54.84"
61	मोहुरगोंग टी जी	चायबागान	उ26°46'47.8"	पू88°22'19.1"
62	सलबरी छट (2)	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'57.3"	पू88°23'00.4"
63	फुलबरी पटानेर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°46'08.78"	पू88°19'20.45"
64	सितोंगवन	वन	उ26°54'55.7"	पू88°24'33.9"
65	सिवोकवन	वन	उ26°52'42.6"	पू88°28'14.4"
66	लटपंचर	वन	उ26°54'41.2"	पू88°24'19.7"
67	सेपोयधुरा	चाय बागान	उ26°50'27.0"	पू88°20'64.0"

25

68	नोरबोंग	चाय बागान	उ26°51'15.45"	पू88°32'32.18"
69	सिमरिंग टी जी	चाय बागान	उ26°53'25.45"	पू88°21'37.29"
70	टिंधरिया टी.जी	चाय बागान	उ26°51'17.66"	पू88°20'44.85"
71	रोंटोंग	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°50'10.51"	पू88°20'33.15"
72	बौनी भीतार छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'44.94"	पू88°18'44.60"
73	फुलबरी छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'21.06"	पू88°19'02.45"
74	खपरैल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'36.18"	पू88°20'14.51"
75	पाटन झनेर छट	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°45'05.24"	पू88°19'03.20"
76	पैरकुमारी	चाय बागान	उ26°46'31.30"	पू88°20'09.02"
77	ससागिरि खेलघर टी.जी	चाय बागान	उ26°44'14.10"	पू88°25'47.17"
78	सिमुलबरी टी. जी	चाय बागान	उ26°47'33.49"	पू88°18'33.67"
79	राकीवन	वन	उ26°47'48.61"	पू88°17'28.03"
80	बमोनपोखरीवन	वन	उ26°48'56.87"	पू88°16'48.75"
81	लामा गुम्बावन	वन	उ26°49'8.98"	पू88°18'42.11"
82	रोहिनी टी. जी	चाय बागान	उ26°50'22.23"	पू88°17'23.70"
83	सेलीम हील टी. जी	चाय बागान	उ26°50'23.53"	पू88°19'8.66"
84	लिज़ैपुर टी. जी	चाय बागान	उ26°52'20.47"	पू88°19'52.37"
85	गयाबरी टी. जी	चाय बागान	उ26°51'38.04"	पू88°19'34.90"
86	महल दराम टी. जी	चाय बागान	उ26°54'49.82"	पू88°21'2.33"
87	तोरयाक खसमहल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°56'04.1"	पू 88°20'53.8"
88	सेलपु खसमहल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°56'09.0"	पू 88°23'55.3"
89	बरासित टोंग खसमहल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°56'10.8"	पू 88°22'59.5"
90	रोलक खसमहल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°56'59.0"	पू 88°24'14.5"
91	रोंगचोंग खसमहल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°58'2.24"	पू 88°25'4.18"
92	कनदुंगवनबस्ती	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°56'31.12"	पू 88°25'52.0"
93	गुलिंगवन	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°57'22.1"	पू 88°27'01.6"
94	यंग मुकुम खासमहल	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°56'08.4"	पू 88°29'14.5"
95	पश्चिम टोटगांव	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°50'26.4"	पू 88°31'28.4"
96	पुरव टोटगांव	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°50'30.9"	पू 88°31'31.7"
97	एलेनबुरी टी.जी	चाय बागान	उ26°51'33.2"	पू 88°32'08.5"
98	सुंदरी बस्ती	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°51'17.9"	पू 88°31'34.6"
99	कलागैटी टी.जी.	चाय बागान	उ26°51'14.5"	पू 88°32'45.4"
100	सौगांव टी.जी	चाय बागान	उ26°51'05.0"	पू 88°35'13.9"
101	सौगांव	राजस्व ग्राम	उ26°49'42.9"	पू 88°33'52.8"

## उपाबंध-V

## की गई कार्रवाई सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट का प्रपत्र.-

1. बैठकों की संख्या और तारीख ।
2. बैठकों का कार्यवृत्त : (कृपया मुख्य उल्लेखनीय बिंदुओं का वर्णन करें । बैठक के कार्यवृत्त को एक पृथक उपाबंध में प्रस्तुत करें) ।
3. पर्यटन महायोजना सहित आंचलिक महायोजना की तैयारी की स्थिति ।
4. भू-अभिलेखों की स्पष्ट त्रुटियों के सुधार के लिए निबटाए गए मामलों का सार (पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी जोन वार)। विवरण उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें।
5. पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन आने वाली क्रियाकलापों की संवीक्षा किए गए मामलों का सार । (विवरण एक पृथक उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें) ।
6. पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन न आने वाली क्रियाकलापों की संवीक्षा किए गए मामलों का सार । (विवरण एक पृथक उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न करें) ।
7. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 के अधीन दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का सार ।
8. कोई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मामला ।

## MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2020

**S.O. 3237(E).**—WHEREAS, a draft notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number S.O. 4442(E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2019, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

**AND WHEREAS**, copies of the Gazette containing the said draft notification were made available to the public on the 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019;

**AND WHEREAS**, no objections and suggestions were received from persons and stakeholders in response to the draft notification;

**AND WHEREAS**, Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal which are characterised by forest and riverine ecosystem adjoin with tea gardens and villages with diverse ethnicities. The Sanctuary has an area of 161.17 square kilometres harbouring species of gaurs (*Bos gaurus*) and also acting as a corridor for sustaining population of wild elephants in North Bengal in between Teesta and Mechi River;

**AND WHEREAS**, Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary is characterised by elephant migration route and variety of migratory elephant takes shelters and royal Bengal tiger was also reported from the Sanctuary during monsoons and winter seasons. The area is also famous for gaur, chital (spotted deer), barking deer, boar, pangolin, sambar, Rhesus monkey, Himalayan black bear, many species of lesser cat like fishing cat and jungle cat, Himalayan black bear, leopard including clouded leopard, and many other smaller animals like rare mountain goat (Serow), etc.;

**AND WHEREAS**, the important flora of the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary are *Acacia auriculiformis* (akashmoni), *Albizia falcataria* (sirish), *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* (mandane), *Adina cordifolia* (haldu), *Alianthus exelsa* (mahaneem), *Azadiracta indica* (neem), *Anthocephalus cadamba*



(kadam), *Artocarpus chaplasha* (chaplasi/Ban kathal), *Amoora rehituka* (lahasune), *Bischofia javanica* (kainjal/urium), *Bombax ceiba* (simul), *Betula cylindrostachya* (birch/aule saur), *Careya arborea* (kumbhi), *Delbergia latifolia* (setisal / satsayer), *Erythrina arborescens* (phaledo), *Elaeocarpus sphaericus* (rudrakha), *Sesbania grandiflora* (bak phul), *Shorea robusta* (sal, sakhua), *Swietenia febrifuga* (cloroti), *Tetradium fraxinifolium* (khanakpa), *Toona ciliata* (tuni/tun), *Talaume hodgsomi* (bhalu kath), *Ulmus lancifolia* (pipli - aule), *Vabernun erubescens* (asharay), *Walsura tabulata* (falamay), *Xylia dolabriformis* (lohakat), *Zizyphus mauritiana* (kul), etc.;

**AND WHEREAS**, the major fauna of the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary includes mammals such as Sikkim large-clawed shrew (*Soriculus nigrescens* Gray), Hodgson's brown-toothed shrew (*Episoriculus caudatus* Horsfield), Indian long-tailed shrew (*Soriculus leucops* Horsfield), Himalayan water shrew (*Chimmarogale platycephala himalayica* Grey), fulvour fruit bat (*Rousettus leschenaultii*), demares flying fox (*Pteropus giganteus*), Dobson's tube nosed bat (*Murina cyclotis*, Dobson), Himalayan hairy-winged bat (*Harioocephalus harpia lasyuras*, Hodgson), Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis pelops*, Hodgson), Rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulata*), small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*), toddy cat (*Paradosurus hermaphrodites*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*, Boddaert), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), gaur (*Ribos frontatis gaurus*), Himalayan black bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*), common otter (*Lutra lutra*), Elephant (*Elephas indicus*), spotted deer (*Axis axis*, Erleben), sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), serow (*Copricornis sumatraensis* Hodgson), pig (*Sus scrofa*, Linnaeus), pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*, Linnaeus), Indian or black naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis ruficaudatus*, Geoffroy), lesser giant flying squirrel (*Petaurista elegans*, Gray), etc.;

**AND WHEREAS**, the bird species recorded from the Sanctuary are black-arrested baza (*Avideda leuphotes syama*), western coashawk (*Accipiter badius scheidowl*), besta sparrow hawk (*Accipiter virgatus affinis*), Himalayan hawk-eagle (*Spisetus nipalensis nipalensis*), block or king vulture (*Torgos calvus*), Himalayan falconet (*Microhierax caerulescens*), Himalayan kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus interstinctus*), blossom-headed parakeet (*Psittacula cyanocephala bengalensis*), Hodgson's hawk-cuckoo (*Cuculus fagax niscolor*), Himalayan cuckoo (*Cuculus saturatus saturates*), tawny fish owl (*Bubo flavipe*), collard pigmy owl (*Glaucidium brodiei brodiei*), Himalayan burred owl (*Glaucidium cuculoides*), Himalayan brown wood owl (*Strix newarensis*), Himalayan jungle nightjar (*Caprimulgus indicus*), broad-billed roller (*Ebrustomus orientalis cyanicollis*), white-breasted kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), blue naped pitta (*Pitta nipalensis*), green breasted pitta (*Pitta sordica cuculata*), rufous short-toed (*Calandrella cinerea dukhunesis*), Sikkim long-tailed minivet (*Pericrocotus etholoous latetus*), scarlet minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*), brown backed pied flycatcher shrike (*Hemipus picatus capitalis*), black crested yellow bulbul (*Pycnotus melancicterus flaviventris*), brown dipper (*Cinclus pallasii tenuirostris*), rusty bellied shortwing (*Branchuetyz hyperythrea*), Nepal shortwing (*Brechupteryx leucophrys nipalensis*), purple thrush (*Cochoa purpurea*), green thrush (*Cochoa viridis*), Assam red-fronted babbler (*Stachyridopsis rufifrons ambigua*), red-headed babbler (*Stachyris ruficeps*), rufous bellied nillava (*Niltava sundara*), pale blue flycatcher (*Niltava unicolor*), blue throated flycatcher (*Niltava rubeculoides*), etc.;

**AND WHEREAS**, the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary is also a home for a large number of colourful feathered species including endangered species like fairy-bluebird and Himalayan pied hornbill. For effective conservation and protection of the floral and faunal biodiversity of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, the extent of different anthropogenic pressures has to be regulated as the immediate area adjoining this fragile ecosystem is much ecologically sensitive having great impact on this protected area;

**AND WHEREAS**, it is necessary to conserve and protect the area, the extent and boundaries of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary which are specified in paragraph 1 as Eco-sensitive Zone from ecological, environmental and biodiversity point of view and to prohibit industries or class of industries and their operations and processes in the said Eco-sensitive Zone;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Environment Act), read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies an area to an extent of 5 kilometres uniform around the boundary of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts in the State of West Bengal as the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Eco-sensitive Zone) details of which are as under, namely: -

28

1. **Extent and boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone.** – (1) The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 5 kilometres uniform around the boundary of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 405.28 square kilometres.
  - (2) The boundary description of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-sensitive Zone is appended in **Annexure-I**.
  - (3) The maps of the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary demarcating Eco-sensitive Zone along with boundary details and latitudes and longitudes are appended as **Annexure-IIA, Annexure-IIB, Annexure-IIC** and **Annexure-IID**.
  - (4) List of geo-coordinates of the boundary of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco-sensitive Zone are given in Table **A** and Table **B** of **Annexure III**.
  - (5) The list of villages falling in the proposed Eco-sensitive Zone along with their geo co-ordinates at prominent points is appended as **Annexure-IV**.
2. **Zonal Master Plan for Eco-sensitive Zone.**— (1) The State Government shall, for the purposes of the Eco-sensitive Zone prepare a Zonal Master Plan within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, in consultation with local people and adhering to the stipulations given in this notification for approval of the competent authority in the State.
  - (2) The Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government in such manner as is specified in this notification and also in consonance with the relevant Central and State laws and the guidelines issued by the Central Government, if any.
  - (3) The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the following Departments of the State Government, for integrating the ecological and environmental considerations into the said plan:-
    - (i) Environment and Wildlife Management;
    - (ii) Agriculture;
    - (iii) Revenue;
    - (iv) Urban Housing Development;
    - (v) Tourism;
    - (vi) Rural Development;
    - (vii) Irrigation and Flood Control;
    - (viii) Municipal;
    - (ix) Panchayati Raj;
    - (x) Public Works Department;
    - (xi) West Bengal Police;
    - (xii) Rural Management and Development; and
    - (xiii) Disaster Management.
  - (4) The Zonal Master Plan shall not impose any restriction on the approved existing land use, infrastructure and activities, unless so specified in this notification and the Zonal Master Plan shall factor in improvement of all infrastructure and activities to be more efficient and eco-friendly.
  - (5) The Zonal Master Plan shall provide for restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention.
  - (6) The Zonal Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing worshipping places, villages and urban settlements, types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green area, such as, parks

29

and like places, horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies with supporting maps giving details of existing and proposed land use features.

- (7) The Zonal Master Plan shall regulate development in Eco-sensitive Zone and adhere to prohibited and regulated activities listed in the Table in paragraph 4 and also ensure and promote eco-friendly development for security of local communities' livelihood.
- (8) The Zonal Master Plan shall be co-terminus with the Regional Development Plan.
- (9) The Zonal Master Plan so approved shall be the reference document for the Monitoring Committee for carrying out its functions of monitoring in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

**3. Measures to be taken by the State Government.-** The State Government shall take the following measures for giving effect to the provisions of this notification, namely:-

- (1) **Land use.-** (a) Forests, horticulture areas, agricultural areas, parks and open spaces earmarked for recreational purposes in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be used or converted into areas for commercial or residential or industrial activities:

Provided that the conversion of agricultural and other lands, for the purposes other than that specified at part (a) above, within the Eco-sensitive Zone may be permitted on the recommendation of the Monitoring Committee, and with the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of Central Government or State Government as applicable and *vide* provisions of this notification, to meet the residential needs of the local residents and for activities such as:-

- (i) widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads;
- (ii) construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities;
- (iii) small scale industries not causing pollution;
- (iv) cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stay; and
- (v) promoted activities given in paragraph 4:

Provided further that no use of tribal land shall be permitted for commercial and industrial development activities without the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of the State Government and without compliance of the provisions of article 244 of the Constitution or the law for the time being in force, including the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007):

Provided also that any error appearing in the land records within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be corrected by the State Government, after obtaining the views of Monitoring Committee, once in each case and the correction of said error shall be intimated to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

Provided also that the correction of error shall not include change of land use in any case except as provided under this sub-paragraph.

- (b) Efforts shall be made to reforest the unused or unproductive agricultural areas with afforestation and habitat restoration activities.
- (2) **Natural water bodies.-**The catchment areas of all natural springs shall be identified and plans for their conservation and rejuvenation shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and the guidelines shall be drawn up by the State Government in such a manner as to prohibit development activities at or near these areas which are detrimental to such areas.
- (3) **Tourism or eco-tourism.-** (a) All new eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone.
  - (b) The Tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by the State Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Departments of Environment and Forests.

90

- (c) The Tourism Master Plan shall form a component of the Zonal Master Plan.
- (d) The Tourism Master Plan shall be drawn based on the study of carrying capacity of the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (e) The activities of eco-tourism shall be regulated as under, namely:-
- (i) new construction of hotels and resorts shall not be allowed within one kilometre from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:  

Provided that beyond the distance of one kilometre from the boundary of the protected area till the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, the establishment of new hotels and resorts shall be allowed only in pre-defined and designated areas for eco-tourism facilities as per Tourism Master Plan;
  - (ii) all new tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the eco-tourism guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (as amended from time to time) with emphasis on eco-tourism, eco-education and eco-development;
  - (iii) until the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities based on the actual site specific scrutiny and recommendation of the Monitoring Committee and no new hotel, resort or commercial establishment construction shall be permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone area.
- (4) **Natural heritage.**- All sites of valuable natural heritage in the Eco-sensitive Zone, such as the gene pool reserve areas, rock formations, waterfalls, springs, gorges, groves, caves, points, walks, rides, cliffs, etc. shall be identified and a heritage conservation plan shall be drawn up for their preservation and conservation as a part of the Zonal Master Plan.
- (5) **Man-made heritage sites.**- Buildings, structures, artefacts, areas and precincts of historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural significance shall be identified in the Eco-sensitive Zone and heritage conservation plan for their conservation shall be prepared as part of the Zonal Master Plan.
- (6) **Noise pollution.** - Prevention and control of noise pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 under the Environment Act.
- (7) **Air pollution.**- Prevention and control of air pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the rules made thereunder.
- (8) **Discharge of effluents.**- Discharge of treated effluent in Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the provisions of the General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants covered under the Environment Act and the rules made thereunder or standards stipulated by the State Government, whichever is more stringent.
- (9) **Solid wastes.**- Disposal and Management of solid wastes shall be as under:-
- (a) the solid waste disposal and management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2016; the inorganic material may be disposed in an environmental acceptable manner at site identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone;
  - (b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management of Solid wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (10) **Bio-Medical Waste.**- Bio-Medical Waste Management shall be as under:-
- (a) the Bio-Medical Waste disposal in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India

31

- in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.
- (b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management of Bio-Medical Wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (11) Plastic waste management.-** The plastic waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 340(E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2016, as amended from time to time.
- (12) Construction and demolition waste management.-** The construction and demolition waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 317(E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2016, as amended from time to time.
- (13) E-waste.-** The e - waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as amended from time to time.
- (14) Vehicular traffic.-** The vehicular movement of traffic shall be regulated in a habitat friendly manner and specific provisions in this regard shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and till such time as the Zonal Master plan is prepared and approved by the competent authority in the State Government, the Monitoring Committee shall monitor compliance of vehicular movement under the relevant Acts and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
- (15) Vehicular pollution.-** Prevention and control of vehicular pollution shall be in compliance with applicable laws and efforts shall be made for use of cleaner fuels.
- (16) Industrial units.-** (a) On or after the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, no new polluting industries shall be permitted to be set up within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (ii) Only non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per the classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, unless so specified in this notification, and in addition, the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.
- (17) Protection of hill slopes.-** The protection of hill slopes shall be as under:-
- (a) the Zonal Master Plan shall indicate areas on hill slopes where no construction shall be permitted;
- (b) construction on existing steep hill slopes or slopes with a high degree of erosion shall not be permitted.
- 4. List of activities prohibited or to be regulated within Eco-sensitive Zone.-** All activities in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment Act and the rules made there under including the Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and other applicable laws including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927), the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972), and amendments made thereto and be regulated in the manner specified in the Table below, namely:-

TABLE

S. No. (1)	Activity (2)	Description (3)
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	(a) All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited with immediate effect except for meeting the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction

33

		or repair of houses within Eco Sensitive Zone; (b) The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4 <sup>th</sup> August, 2006 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21 <sup>st</sup> April, 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.435 of 2012.
2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.).	New industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be permitted:  Provided that non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, so otherwise specified in this notification and in addition the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.
3.	Establishment of major hydro-electric project.	Prohibited.
4.	Use or production or processing of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited.
5.	Discharge of untreated effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited.
6.	Setting up of new saw mills.	New or expansion of existing saw mills shall not be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
7.	Setting up of brick kilns.	Prohibited.
8.	Use of polythene bags.	Prohibited.
9.	Undertaking activities related to tourism like over-flying the sanctuary area by hot-air balloons, etc.	Prohibited.
10.	Introduction of exotic species.	Prohibited.
11.	Commercial use of firewood.	Prohibited.
<b>B. Regulated Activities</b>		
12.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities:  Provided that, beyond one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable.
13.	Construction activities.	(a) New commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto extent of the

39

		<p>Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:</p> <p>Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building bye-laws to meet the residential needs of the local residents:</p> <p>Provided further that the construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any.</p> <p>(b) Beyond one kilometer it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.</p>
14.	Small scale non polluting industries.	Non polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent authority.
15.	Felling of trees.	<p>(a) There shall be no felling of trees in the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the competent authority in the State Government.</p> <p>(b) The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Act and the rules made thereunder.</p>
16.	Collection of Forest produce or Non-Timber Forest produce.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
17.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	Regulated under applicable laws (underground cabling may be promoted).
18.	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	Taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules and regulations available guidelines.
19.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules, regulations, and available guidelines.
20.	Protection of hill slopes and river banks.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
21.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws.
22.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, aquaculture and fisheries.	Permitted as per the applicable laws for use of locals.
23.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, corporate and	Regulated (except otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws except for meeting local needs.



	companies.	
24.	Discharge of treated waste water or effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water or effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated waste water. Otherwise the discharge of treated waste water or effluent shall be regulated as per the applicable laws.
25.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
26.	Solid Waste Management.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
27.	Eco-tourism.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
28.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
29.	Eco tourism facilities like home stays, ropeways, kiosks, funiculars, etc.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
<b>C. Promoted Activities</b>		
30.	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
31.	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
32.	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
33.	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.
34.	Use of renewable energy and fuels.	Bio-gas, solar light etc. shall be actively promoted.
35.	Agro-Forestry.	Shall be actively promoted.
36.	Plantation of Horticulture and Herbals.	Shall be actively promoted.
37.	Use of eco-friendly transport.	Shall be actively promoted.
38.	Skill Development.	Shall be actively promoted.
39.	Restoration of degraded land or forests or habitat.	Shall be actively promoted.
40.	Environmental awareness.	Shall be actively promoted.
41.	Vegetative fencing.	Shall be actively promoted.

**5. Monitoring Committee for Monitoring the Eco-sensitive Zone Notification.**- For effective monitoring of the provisions of this notification under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Monitoring Committee, comprising of the following, namely:-

S. No.	Constituent of the Monitoring Committee	Designation
(i)	Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal	Chairman, ex officio;
(ii)	Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of West Bengal	Member;
(iii)	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force),	Member;

25

	Government of West Bengal	
(iv)	Representative of State Pollution Control Board	Member;
(v)	A representative of Non-governmental Organisation working in the field of wildlife conservation to be nominated by the State Government	Member;
(vi)	An expert in Biodiversity nominated by the State Government	Member;
(vii)	One expert in Ecology from reputed institution or university of the State	Member;
(viii)	Representative of Rural Management Department, Government of West Bengal	Member;
(ix)	Representative of Agriculture Department, Government of West Bengal	Member;
(x)	Representative of Urban Development and Housing Department, government of West Bengal	Member;
(xi)	Concerned District Collector	Member;
(xii)	Divisional Forest Officer (In-charge of protected area)	Member;
(xiii)	Additional Chief Conservator of Forest, Wildlife	Member-Secretary.

**6. Terms of reference.** – (1) The Monitoring Committee shall monitor the compliance of the provisions of this notification.

- (2) The tenure of the Monitoring Committee shall be for three years or till the re-constitution of the new Monitoring Committee by the State Government and subsequently the Monitoring Committee shall be constituted by the State Government.
- (3) The activities that are covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for prior environmental clearances under the provisions of the said notification.
- (4) The activities that are not covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the concerned regulatory authorities.

- (5) The Member-Secretary of the Monitoring Committee or the concerned Deputy Commissioner(s) shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment Act, against any person who contravenes the provisions of this notification.
  - (6) The Monitoring Committee may invite representatives or experts from concerned Departments, representatives from industry associations or concerned stakeholders to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirements on issue to issue basis.
  - (7) The Monitoring Committee shall submit the annual action taken report of its activities as on the 31<sup>st</sup> March of every year by the 30<sup>th</sup> June of that year to the Chief Wildlife Warden in the State as per proforma appended at Annexure V.
  - (8) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may give such directions, as it deems fit, to the Monitoring Committee for effective discharge of its functions.
- 7. Additional Measures.-** The Central Government and State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.
- 8. Supreme Court, etc. orders.-** The provisions of this notification shall be subject to the orders, if any passed or to be passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or High Court or the National Green Tribunal.

[F. No. 25/36/16-ESZ-RE]

DR SATISH C. GARKOTI, Scientist 'G'

#### ANNEXURE- I

#### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE AROUND MAHANANDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY WEST BENGAL

In the northern side, there is common boundary between Ruyem and Setikhola, Ruyem and Sittong, Upper Ghoramara and Sittong, Latpancher and Mana forest blocks.

The eastern boundary of Sevoke Range of Kurseong division, along the Tista River from the junction of Kalijhora and Tista, southwards extending upto the southern corner of Laltong block.

The demarcated southern boundary of Sukna and Funding blocks up to its junction with Mahanadi block, then following the western & southern boundaries of Mahanadi block; then along the western and southern boundary of Laltong Block along 7<sup>th</sup> Mile Fire line / Road.

The western boundary of Latpancher and Bandarjhora forest block along the Mana jhora upto its junction with the Mahanadi river, then along the Mahanadi river in a south easterly direction upto its junction with the northern boundary of Punding forest block and then along the demarcated northern boundary of Sukna forest block upto its junction with Hill Cart Road and then along the Hill Cart Road upto its junction with southern boundary of Sukna block.

ANNEXURE- IIA

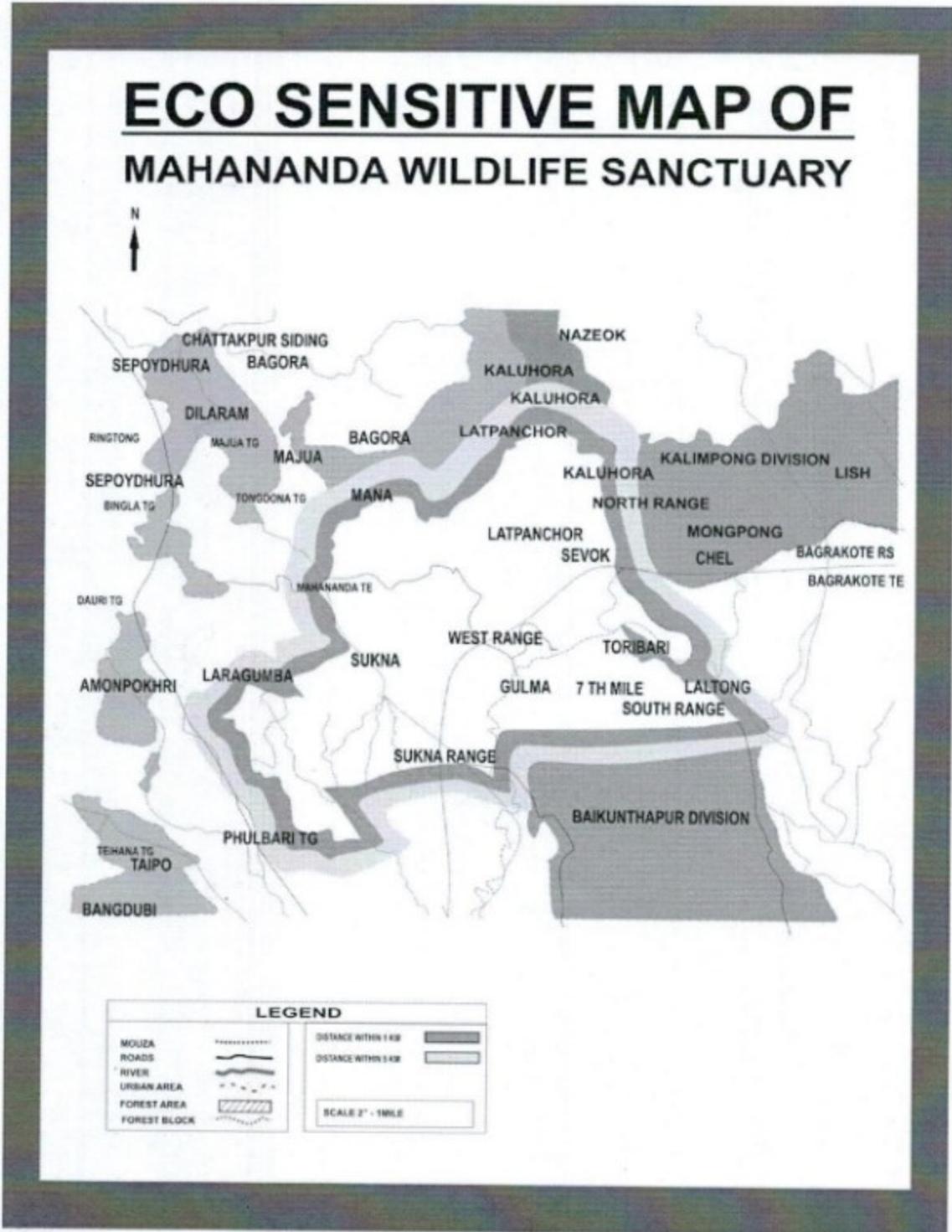
GOOGLE MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF MAHANANDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS



28

ANNEXURE- IIB

MAP SHOWING ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF MAHANANDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN WEST BENGAL

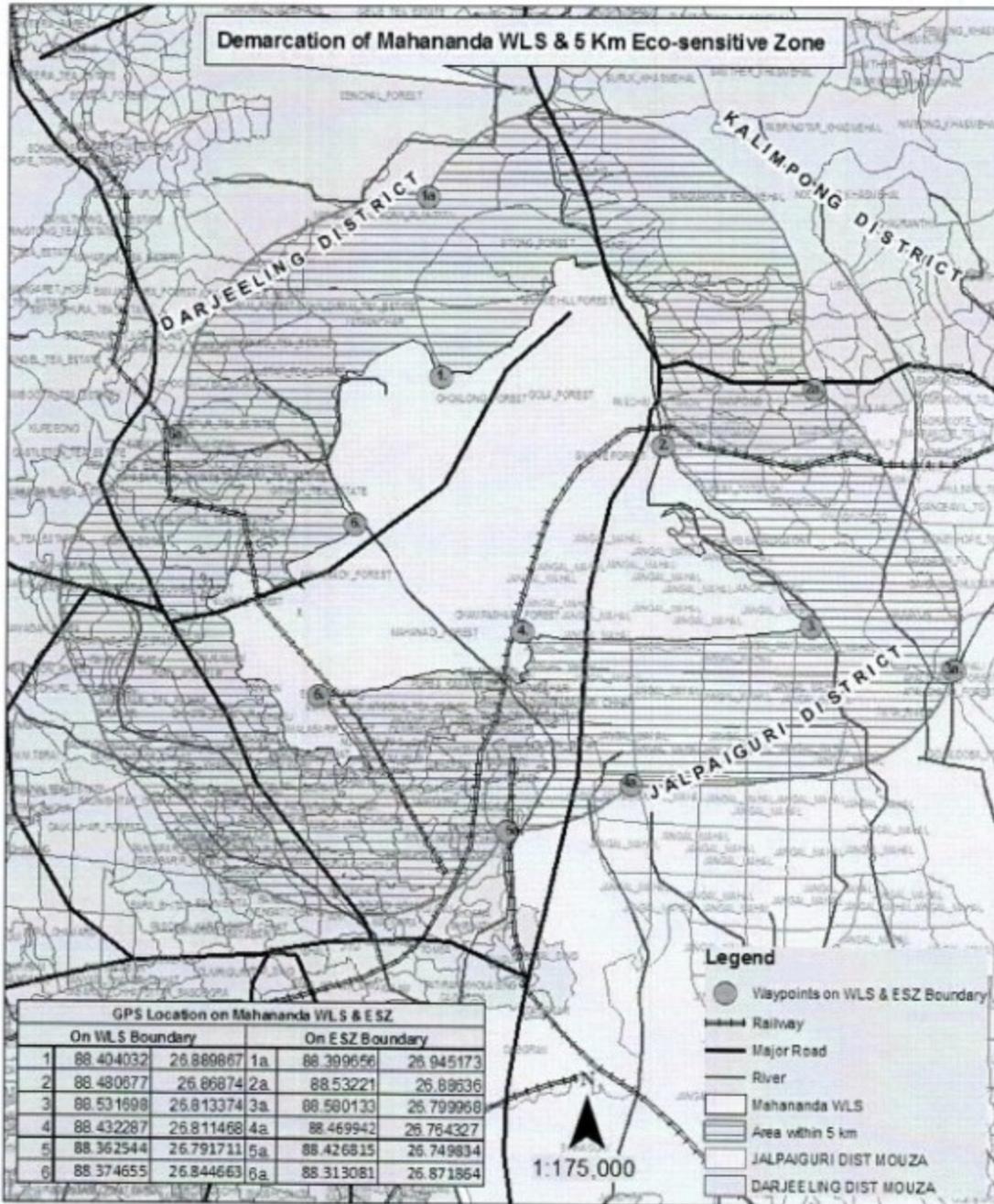






ANNEXURE- IID

MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF MAHANANDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS ON SURVEY OF INDIA (SOI) TOPOSHEET





## ANNEXURE-III

TABLE A: GEO- COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF MAHANANDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Sl. No.	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)
1	88°40403	26°88987
2	88°48068	26°86874
3	88°5317	26°81337
4	88°43229	26°81147
5	88°36254	26°79171
6	88°37466	26°84466

TABLE B: GEO-COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

Sl. No.	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)
1a.	88°39966	26°945173
2a.	88°53221	26°88636
3a.	88°58013	26°799968
4a.	88°46994	26°764327
5a.	88°42682	26°749834
6a.	88°31308	26°871864

## ANNEXURE-IV

LIST OF VILLAGES COMING UNDER ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF MAHANANDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH GEO-COORDINATES

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Land classification	Latitude	Longitude
1	Chakur	Revenue Village	N 26°46'26.42"	E88°28'19.06"
2	Prakash Nagar	Revenue Village	N26°46'6.52"	E88°26'52.48"
3	Sarugara	Revenue Village	N26°45'58.92"	E88°26'47.56"
4	Kalabari	Revenue Village	N26°46'24.0"	E88°25'19.0"
5	Mahismari	Revenue Village	N26°45'28.6"	E88°25'04.5"
6	Malahar	Revenue Village	N 26°44'26.8"	E88°24'57.3"
7	Champasari Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°44'26.8"	E88°24'57.3"
8	Nunu Bairagi	Revenue Village	N26°45'02.22"	E88°23'00.4"
9	Nunu Bairagir Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°45'27.99"	E88°23'48.98"
10	Uttar Palash	Revenue Village	N26°46'32.0"	E88°25'49.9"
11	Damra Gayer Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°45'44.29"	E88°23'33.54"
12	Jadubhitar Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°47'09.3"	E88°24'36.0"

42

13	Purba Karaibari Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°47'01.7"	E88°25'02.5"
14	Gulmakhari	Revenue Village	N26°48'04.4"	E88°24'11.2"
15	Karaibari	Revenue Village	N26°47'13.3"	E88°25'03.1"
16	Dariagram Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°47'7.64"	E88°25'16.69"
17	Sissabari	Revenue Village	N26°47'08.2"	E88°25'39.6"
18	Palash	Revenue Village	N26°46'32.0"	E88°25'49.9"
19	Boro Adalpur	Revenue Village	N26°46'37.19"	E88°20'43.53"
20	Khoklong	Revenue Village	N26°46'42.91"	E88°21'11.17"
21	Chhoto Adalpur	Revenue Village	N26°47'11.36"	E88°19'15.26"
22	Paharu	Revenue Village	N26°46'53.67"	E88°20'54.73"
23	Khoklong Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°46'32.22"	E88°21'13.07"
24	Kamala Barir Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°46'28.37"	E88°20'40.44"
25	Word 42	Revenue Village	N26°45'31.83"	E88°26'42.84"
26	Nimbu Basti	Revenue Village	N26°45'15.59"	E88°26'12.31"
27	Devidanga	Revenue Village	N26°45'57.5"	E88°25'07.2"
28	Daknikata P	Revenue Village	N26°45'10.2"	E88°25'01.9"
29	Kalkut P	Revenue Village	N 26°45'41.38"	E088°25'6.88"
30	Champasari	Revenue Village	N26°44'26.8"	E88°24'57.3"
31	Ward 46	Revenue Village	N26°44'34.76"	E88°24'47.65"
32	Satyajit Colony	Revenue Village	N 26°44'23.14"	E88°24'34.96"
33	Foutsingher Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°44'57.11"	E88°24'19.96"
34	Ujanu P	Revenue Village	N26°43'53.6"	E88°24'17.2"
35	Kabi Adam Singh Nagar	Revenue Village	N26°44'39.48"	E88°23'47.94"
36	Uttarayan TWP	Revenue Village	N26°43'21.61"	E88°23'37.80"
37	Dagapur	Revenue Village	N26°45'00.47"	E88°23'35.48"
38	Bara Gharia	Revenue Village	N26°44'50.3"	E88°23'29.0"
39	Gaur Charan	Revenue Village	N26°43'57.3"	E88°22'58.0"
40	Ghokla Jote	Revenue Village	N26°44'22.0"	E88°22'49.6"
41	Patharghata	Revenue Village	N26°45'38.38"	E88°22'20.21"
42	Dhakuria	Revenue Village	N26°45'20.4"	E88°22'31.8"
43	Gatigara	Revenue Village	N26°43'23.65"	E88°23'04.92"
44	Bania Khari	Revenue Village	N26°43'39.1"	E88°22'56.1"
45	Panchakulguri	Revenue Village	N26°45'14.4"	E88°20'42.7"
46	Jugibhita	Revenue Village	N26°44'56.79"	E88°21'54.76"
47	Guria	Revenue Village	N26°44'07.9"	E88°23'08.5"
48	Bataliguri	Revenue Village	N26°44'18.55"	E88°20'5.90"
49	Pataner Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°45'43.76"	E88°19'30.23"

A2

50	Lalsara Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°46'44.8"	E88°20'16.2"
51	Dhemal	Revenue Village	N26°44'57.73"	E88°19'32.31"
52	Patan	Revenue Village	N26°45'57.63"	E88°19'19.59"
53	Ruhinir Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°47'22.83"	E88°19'00.21"
54	Khopalasi	Revenue Village	N26°45'34.7"	E88°20'24.1"
55	Jhouguri	Revenue Village	N26°45'58.65"	E88°21'28.84"
56	Jhauguri Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°46'10.2"	E88°21'02.3"
57	Rajpiari	Revenue Village	N26°45'40.9"	E88°21'13.7"
58	Chamtaguri Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°45'58.2"	E88°22'15.8"
59	Chamta	Revenue Village	N26°46'13.89"	E88°21'27.59"
60	Panchanai	Revenue Village	N26°44'43.87"	E88°3'54.84"
61	Mohurgong TG	Tea Garden	N26°46'47.8"	E88°22'19.1"
62	Salbari Chhat(2nd)	Revenue Village	N26°45'57.3"	E88°23'00.4"
63	Fulbari Pataner Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°46'08.78"	E88°19'20.45"
64	Sitong Forest	Forest	N26°54'55.7"	E88°24'33.9"
65	Sivoke Forest	Forest	N26°52'42.6"	E88°28'14.4"
66	Latpanchar	Forest	N26°54'41.2"	E88°24'19.7"
67	Sepoydhura	Tea Garden	N26°50'27.0"	E88°20'64.0"
68	Norbong	Tea Garden	N26°51'15.45"	E88°32'32.18"
69	Simring TG	Tea Garden	N26°53'25.45"	E88°21'37.29"
70	Tindharia T.G	Tea Garden	N26°51'17.66"	E88°20'44.85"
71	Rhontong	Revenue Village	N26°50'10.51"	E88°20'33.15"
72	Bauni Bhitari Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°45'44.94"	E88°18'44.60"
73	Fulbari Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°45'21.06"	E88°19'02.45"
74	Khaprail	Revenue Village	N26°45'36.18"	E88°20'14.51"
75	Patan Jhaner Chhat	Revenue Village	N26°45'05.24"	E88°19'03.20"
76	Pairkumari	Tea garden	N26°46'31.30"	E88°20'09.02"
77	Saptagiri Khelaghar T.G	Tea garden	N26°44'14.10"	E88°25'47.17"
78	Simulbari T.G	Tea garden	N26°47'33.49"	E88°18'33.67"
79	Raki Forest	Forest	N26°47'48.61"	E88°17'28.03"
80	Bamonpokhri Forest	Forest	N 26°48'56.87"	E88°16'48.75"
81	Lama Gumba Forest	Forest	N26°49'8.98"	E88°18'42.11"
82	Rohini T.G	Tea Garden	N26°50'22.23"	E88°17'23.70"
83	Selim hill T.G	Tea Garden	N26°50'23.53"	E88°19'8.66"
84	Lizziepur T.G	Tea Garden	N26°52'20.47"	E88°19'52.37"
85	Gayabari T.G	Tea Garden	N26°51'38.04"	E88°19'34.90"
86	Mahal Diram T.G	Tea Garden	N26°54'49.82"	E88°21'2.33"

44

87	Toryak Khasmahal	Revenue Village	N26°56'04.1"	E88°20'53.8"
88	Selpu Khasmahal	Revenue Village	N26°56'09.0"	E88°23'55.3"
89	Barasit Tong Khasmahal	Revenue Village	N26°56'10.8"	E88°22'59.5"
90	Rolak Khasmahal	Revenue Village	N26°56'59.0"	E88°24'14.5"
91	Rongchong Khasmahal	Revenue Village	N26°58'2.24"	E88°25'4.18"
92	Kandung Forest Basti	Revenue Village	N26°56'31.12"	E88°25'52.0"
93	Gulling Forest	Revenue Village	N26°57'22.1"	E88°27'01.6"
94	Yang Mukum Khasmahal	Revenue Village	N26°56'08.4"	E88°29'14.5"
95	Paschim Totgaon	Revenue Village	N26°50'26.4"	E88°31'28.4"
96	Purba Totgaon	Revenue Village	N26°50'30.9"	E88°31'31.7"
97	Ellenburry T.G	Tea garden	N26°51'33.2"	E88°32'08.5"
98	Sunderi Basti	Revenue Village	N26°51'17.9"	E88°31'34.6"
99	Kalagaity T.G.	Tea Garden	N26°51'14.5"	E88°32'45.4"
100	Saogaon T.G	Tea Garden	N26°51'05.0"	E88°35'13.9"
101	Saogaon	Revenue Village	N26°49'42.9"	E88°33'52.8"

## ANNEXURE -V

**Performa of Action Taken Report:- Eco-sensitive Zone Monitoring Committee.**

1. Number and date of meetings.
2. Minutes of the meetings: (mention noteworthy points. Attach minutes of the meeting as separate Annexure).
3. Status of preparation of Zonal Master Plan including Tourism Master Plan.
4. Summary of cases dealt with rectification of error apparent on face of land record (Eco-sensitive Zone wise). Details may be attached as Annexure.
5. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
6. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities not covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
7. Summary of complaints lodged under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
8. Any other matter of importance.



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)  
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

No.B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16/

March 07, 2016

To

The Chairman  
All the State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees  
( List Attached)

**SUB: MODIFIED DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18(1)(b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 and THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981 REGARDING HARMONIZATION OF CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS UNDER RED / ORANGE / GREEN / WHITE CATEGORIES.**

WHEREAS, under section 16 (2)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 16 (2)(c) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards ( SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); and

WHEREAS, under section 16 (2)(c) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 16 (2)(d) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the CPCB is to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs and PCCs; and

WHEREAS, it was brought to the notice of CPCB, that different SPCBs /PCCs were following different criteria for classification of industrial sectors under Red/Orange/ Green category and that classification was being used by the SPCBs/PCCs for grant of consents to industries and for Inventorization / surveillance of industries.

WHEREAS, the issue regarding classification of industries was deliberated upon in the 56<sup>th</sup> Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of CPCB & SPCBs/PCCs held on August 31, 2010 and a working group comprising of representatives from SPCBs & CPCB was constituted to prepare a consolidated list of industrial sectors falling under Red/Orange/Green category to bring uniformity in classification of industrial sectors across the country;

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

'Parivesh Bhawan', East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110032

दूरभाष / Tel. : 43102030, फॅक्स / Fax : 22305793, 22307078, 22307079, 22301932, 22304948

ई-मेल / e-mail : cpcb@nic.in 4/5 ईंटरनेट / Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

(46)

WHEREAS, the report prepared by the Working Group was discussed in the 57<sup>th</sup> Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of CPCB & SPCBs/PCCs held in Delhi on September 15, 2011, wherein some modifications were proposed;

WHEREAS, the final report of the working group was prepared, incorporating the suggestions/observations made in the 57<sup>th</sup> Conference of Chairmen and Member Secretaries of CPCB & SPCBs/PCCs and in exercise of the powers delegated to the Chairman, CPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974, following directions were issued for compliance to all SPCBs/PCCs to maintain uniformity in categorization of industries as red, orange and green as per list finalized by CPCB, which identified 85 types of industrial sectors as 'Red', 73 industrial sectors as 'Orange' and 86 sectors as 'Green':

a). To maintain uniformity in categorization of industries under Red/ Orange/Green category, the SPCBs / PCCs shall adopt the list as finalized by CPCB based on the recommendations of that Working Group for grant of Consent, inventorization of industries under Red, Orange and Green categories and other related activities.

(b). The SPCBs/PCCs shall revise the list of Red, Orange and Green categories of industries operating in their jurisdiction based on the criteria specified in the final report of that Working Group and submit the same to CPCB within 90 days in hard copy as well as soft copy;

WHEREAS, later-on, it was observed that the process of categorization thus far was primarily based on the size of the industries and consumption of resources and pollution due to discharge of emissions and effluents and its likely impact on health was not considered as primary criteria;

WHEREAS, there have been proposals from the SPCBs / PCCs and industrial associations for categorization of the industrial sectors in a more pragmatic manner. The issue was discussed during the national level conference of the Environment Ministers of the States, held in New Delhi during April 06-07, 2015 and also during the Conference of the Chairmen and Member Secretaries of CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs held in New Delhi on April 08, 2015. Accordingly, a 'Working Group' comprising of the Members from Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards representing the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, was constituted to revisit the criteria of categorization of industries and suggest rationale based on pollution potential for categorization of industrial sectors and adopting it for implementation of pollution control plan;

WHEREAS, the Working Group has developed the criteria of categorization of industrial sectors based on the concept of Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. For this purpose the references are taken from the the Water (Prevention and Control

(47)

of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003, Standards so far prescribed for various pollutants under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Doon Valley Notification, 1989 issued by MoEFCC. The Pollution Index (PI) of any industrial sector is a number from 0 to 100 and the increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution load from the industrial sector;

WHEREAS, based on the series of consultations with SPCBs, different Government / Non-government Institutions including industries and MoEFCC, the following criteria on 'Range of Pollution Index' for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors has been finalized:

- o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above - Red category
- o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 -Orange category
- o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 -Green category
- o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl. & upto 20 -White category

WHEREAS, based on the revised criteria, the 'Final Report on Revised Categorization of Industrial Sectors under Red/Orange/Green/White' has been evolved. The 'Categorization' is based on the relative pollution potential of the industrial sectors and grouping of the industrial sectors based on the use of raw materials, manufacturing process adopted and pollutants likely to be generated;

WHEREAS, based on relative Pollution Index, the number of industries in various categories are as under :

- i. The Red category of industrial sectors: 60
- ii. The Orange category of industrial sectors: 83
- iii. The Green category of industrial sectors: 63 and
- iv. The Newly introduced White category: 36

WHEREAS, there shall be no necessity of obtaining the Consent to Operate" for White category of industries and an intimation to concerned SPCB / PCC shall suffice;

WHEREAS, the purpose of categorization is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner consistent with the environmental objectives and to prompt industrial sectors to adopt cleaner technologies, ultimately resulting in generation of no or minimum pollutants.

WHEREAS the new categorization system shall also facilitate in self-assessment by industries;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers delegated to the Chairman, CPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act, 1981 the earlier Directions issued in June 2012 in the context of categorisation of industries as Red, Orange & Green are withdrawn with immediate effect and following 'Directions' are hereby issued for compliance by all SPCBs and PCCs :

(48)

1. That the SPCBs and PCCs shall adopt the Revised Criteria of categorization of industrial sectors as detailed in table nos. F1, F2, F3 and F4 and Revised Lists of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industrial sectors, presented at table no. G2, G3, G4 and G5 respectively, in the 'Final Report' as attached herewith immediately.
2. That all pending applications for consideration of 'Consent to Establish' and 'Consent to Operate' and future such applications shall be processed as per revised criteria.
3. That the SPCBs and PCCs will provide the list of industries identified in each category existing in the State which have been considered for grant of consents. SPCBs/PCCs will forward the list of such industries before 31.05.2016 and the same will be uploaded on the websites of respective SPCB/PCC.
4. That the 'Revised Lists of Red, Orange, Green and White category of industrial sectors' shall be used by the SPCBs and PCCs for Consent Management and inventorization of industries under Red, Orange, Green and White categories. Siting of industries shall be only in conforming areas. SPCBs / PCCs shall evolve sector specific plans for control of pollution and industrial surveillance for verifying compliance.
5. That the SPCBs and PCCs shall revise /prepare the inventory of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries operating in their jurisdiction based on the revised criteria specified in the Final Report and submit the same to CPCB within 90 days i.e., before 30.05.2016 in hard copy as well as soft copy.
6. That the listed category of industries or those identified later-on under different categories shall not be linked to sanction of loan /finance or bank proceedings.
7. That any further addition of any new or left-over industrial sector and their categorization which is not listed in the revised list of Red, Orange, Green and White industrial sectors, shall be done at the level of concerned SPCB /PCC following revised criteria & guidelines as detailed in the attached document and no concurrence of CPCB shall normally be required. It is further clarified that while categorizing the industries, fractional numbers shall be rounded off to nearest integer.

(49)

The SPCBs/PCCs shall acknowledge the receipt of directions and submit the 'Action Taken Report' in compliance with these directions to CPCB before 15.04.2016.

(Arun Kumar Mehta)  
Chairman

7/3/16

Copy to:

1. The Chief Secretary of all the States and UTs
2. The Secretary ,  
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs  
Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 011
3. The Secretary ,  
Ministry of Heavy Industries  
Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 011
4. The Secretary,  
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy  
Block-14, CGO Complex,  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003,
5. The Advisor(CP Division)  
Ministry of Environment ,Forests and Climate Change  
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan  
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110 003
6. All Zonal Offices of CPCB

(A. B. Akolkar) 7.3.16  
Member Secretary

Final Document  
on  
Revised  
Classification  
of  
Industrial Sectors  
Under

**Red, Orange, Green and White Categories**  
(February 29, 2016)



**Central Pollution Control Board**  
Delhi

(51)

## Executive Summary

### Categorization of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Category

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) had brought out notifications in 1989, with the purpose of prohibition/ restriction of operations of certain industries to protect ecologically sensitive Doon Valley. The notification introduced the concept of categorization of industries as "Red", "Orange" and "Green" with the purpose of facilitating decisions related to location of these industries. Subsequently, the application of this concept was extended in other parts of the country not only for the purpose of location of industries, but also for the purpose of Consent management and formulation of norms related to surveillance / inspection of industries.

The concept of categorization of industries continued to evolve and as different State Pollution Control Boards interpreted it differently, a need arose to bring about necessary uniformity in its application across the country. In order to harmonize the 'Criteria of categorization', Directions were issued by CPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act, 1974 to all SPCBs/PCCs to maintain uniformity in categorization of industries as red, green and orange as per list finalized by CPCB, which identified 85 types of industrial sectors as 'Red', 73 industrial sectors as 'Orange' and 86 sectors as 'Green'.

The process of categorization thus far was primarily based on the size of the industries and consumption of resources. The pollution due to discharge of emissions & effluents and its likely impact on health was not considered as primary criteria. There was demand from the SPCBs / PCCs and industrial associations for categorization of the industrial sectors in a more transparent manner. Accordingly, the issue was discussed thoroughly during the national level conference of the Environment Ministers of the States, held in New Delhi during April 06-07, 2015 and a 'Working Group' comprising of the members from CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, WBPCB, PPCB, MPPCB and Maharashtra PCB is constituted to revisit the criteria of categorization of industries and recommend measures for making the system transparent and rational.

The Working Group has developed the criteria of categorization of industrial sectors based on the Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. For this purpose the references are taken from the the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003, Standards so far prescribed for various pollutants under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Doon Valley Notification, 1989 issued by MoEFCC. The Pollution Index PI of any industrial sector is a number from 0 to 100 and the increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution load from the industrial sector. Based on the series of brain storming sessions among CPCB, SPCBs and MoEFCC, the following criteria on 'Range of Pollution Index' for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors is finalized.

(52)

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above | - Red category   |
| o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59     | -Orange category |
| o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40     | -Green category  |
| o Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl.&upto 20   | -White category  |

The newly introduced White category of industries pertains to those industrial sectors which are practically non-polluting such as Biscuit trays etc. from rolled PVC sheet (using automatic vacuum forming machines), Cotton and woolen hosiers making (Dry process only without any dyeing/washing operation), Electric lamp (bulb) and CFL manufacturing by assembling only, Scientific and mathematical instrument manufacturing, Solar power generation through photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW).

The salient features of the 'Re-categorization' Exercise are as follows:

- Due importance has been given to relative pollution potential of the industrial sectors based on scientific criteria. Further, wherever possible, splitting of the industrial sectors is also considered based on the use of raw materials, manufacturing process adopted and in-turn pollutants expected to be generated.
- The Red category of industrial sectors would be 60.
- The Orange category of industrial sectors would be 83.
- The Green category of industrial sectors would be 63.
- Newly introduced White category contains 36 industrial sectors which are practically non-polluting.
- There shall be no necessity of obtaining the Consent to Operate" for White category of industries. An intimation to concerned SPCB / PCC shall suffice.
- No Red category of industries shall normally be permitted in the ecologically fragile area / protected area.

The purpose of categorization is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner which is consistent with the environmental objectives. The new criteria will prompt industrial sectors willing to adopt cleaner technologies, ultimately resulting in generation of fewer pollutants. Another feature of the new categorization system lies in facilitating self-assessment by industries as the subjectivity of earlier assessment has been eliminated. This 'Re-categorization' is a part of the efforts, policies and objective of present government to create a clean & transparent working environment in the country and promote the Ease of Doing Business.

Other similar efforts include installation of Continuous Online Emissions/ Effluent Monitoring Systems in the polluting industries, Revisiting of the CEPI (Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index) concept for assessment of polluted industrial clusters, Revision of existing industrial Emission/Effluent discharge standards, initiation of special drive on pollution control activities in Ganga River basin and many more in coming future.

(53)

### Revised Criteria of Categorization of Industries

"Securing industrial pollution control in accordance with the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by linking with categorization of industries, consent management and vigilance - 'In context of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries"

#### A: Genesis of Categorization:

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) had brought out notifications, which inter-alia refers to Prohibition/ Restriction on operation of industries to protect ecologically sensitive areas or areas of specific importance. This has for the first time brought the concept of categorization of industries to "Red", "Orange" and "Green" and restrict their operation in certain areas of importance. Therefore, it is at-once interpreted that Red, Orange and Green categorization is linked with location specific needs.
- The notification of MoEF was first brought on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1989 in case of "Restriction on location of industries, mining operations and other developmental activities in Doon Valley in "Uttarakhand" and thereafter another notification on 24<sup>th</sup> February 1999 regarding restriction on the setting up of industries in Dahanu Taluka in Maharashtra. The categorization had been made mainly on the basis of size of the industries, man power and consumption of resources.
- However, in other parts of the country, there have been variations in context to the classification of industries under Red, Orange and Green categories. SPCBs / PCCs were following their own criteria in different States thereby creating confusion.
- In order to harmonize the 'Criteria of categorization', a 'Working Group' was formed as per resolution passed during the 57<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Chairmen & Member Secretaries of CPCB and SPCBs. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, Directions dated 4/6/2012 under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water

(Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act, 1974 were issued to all SPCBs/PCCs with the effects to maintain uniformity in categorization of industries as red, green and orange as per list finalized by the Working Group. This indicative list included 85 types of industrial sectors as 'Red', 73 industrial sectors as 'Orange' and 86 sectors as 'Green'. However, these identified categories have not been assigned with scores as per existing criteria/ or any new criteria

**B: Categorization criteria used by SPCBs/PCCs:**

SPCBs and PCCs use the criteria of Red, Orange and Green categories for consent management and vigilance purposes for carrying out inspections to verify compliance to the stipulated standards. However the above categorization do not emphasize on sector-specific plan for control of pollution in accordance with priority based on pollution index.

**C: Gap in the process:**

1. The categorization has been made mainly on the basis of size of the industries and consumption of resources. The pollution due to discharge of emissions & effluents and its impact on health was not considered as primary criteria.
2. Categorization was on random basis, no scoring system was adopted.

**D: Resolutions made during National Level Conferences**

The issue was discussed thoroughly during the following national level conferences held in New Delhi:

- Conference of the Environment Ministers of Central Government and State Governments during April 06-07, 2015
- 59<sup>th</sup> Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees held on April 08, 2015

Accordingly following resolutions were made during the Conferences:

(55)

1. A 'Working Group' comprising of the members from CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, WBPCB, PPCB, MPPCB and Maharashtra PCB is constituted.
2. This WG shall revisit the categorization of industries that is based on pollution index criteria & environmental issues such as generation of emission, effluent and hazardous wastes.
3. The categorization will be done on the basis of composite score (0-100 marks) of Pollution Index given in accordance with the following weightage.

Air Pollution Score based on parameters namely PM, CO, NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> , HMs, Benzene, Ammonia and other toxic parameters relevant to the industry.	40 Marks
Water Pollution Score based on parameters namely pH, TSS, NH <sub>3</sub> -N, BOD, Phenol and other toxic pollutants relevant to the industry.	40 Marks
Hazardous wastes (land fillable, incinerable, recyclable) as generated by the industry.	20 Marks
Note :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parameters to be decided on the basis of the nature of the wastes generating from the industrial sector.</li> <li>• Industries having only either water pollution or air pollution, the score will be normalized wrt 100.</li> </ul>	

4. Based on the score of the Pollution Index, following categorization be made :
  - Type of industries, if scores 60 and above be categorized as Red
  - Type of industries, if scores from 30 to 59 be categorized as Orange
  - Type of industries, if scores from 15 to 29 be categorized as Green
  - Type of industries, if less than 15 be categorized as White or non-polluting industry.
5. SPCBs/PCCs may issue consent to the industries
  - Red category of industries for 5 years.
  - Orange category of industries for 10 years.
  - Green category of industries for 15 years.
  - No necessity of consent for non-polluting industries.
6. No red categories of industries will be permitted to establish in eco-sensitive areas and protected areas.

#### **E: Follow-up Actions made on the Resolutions :-**

- Accordingly, a Committee comprising the Chairmen of CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, MPPCB, MPCB, PPCB, WBPCB and MS, CPCB was constituted vide CPCB OM dated

23.04.2015 to review & classify industrial sectors into different categories based on criteria of respective pollution potential.

- The categorization is made on the basis of following:
  - Quality of emissions (air pollutants) generated
  - Quality of effluents ( water pollutants) generated
  - Types of hazardous wastes generated
  - Consumption of resources
  
- Reference is taken from the following :
  - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Cess Act, 1977
  - Standards so far prescribed for various pollutants under the Environment (Protection) Act , 1986
  - Doon Valley Notification, 1989 issued by MoEF.

**F : Scoring Methodology :**

The details on the scoring methodology in respect of the aforesaid 3 components is presented in the following tables F-1 to F-4 .

**Table F-1 : Water Pollution Scoring Methodology**

Sl. No.	Activity / Types of Discharges	Score
Part A : Score W1 : Score based on types of expected criteria water-pollutants present in industrial processes waste waters. <b>Maximum of the following seven categories is to be taken.</b>		
W11	Waste-water which is polluted and the pollutants are - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not easily biodegradable ( very high strength waste waters having BOD &gt; 5000 mg/l); or</li> <li>• toxic; or</li> <li>• both toxic and not easily biodegradable.</li> </ul> (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits up-to 10 mg/l or having BOD > 5000 mg/l). For details appendix 1 may be referred)	30
W12	Non-toxic high strength polluted waste-water having BOD in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l and the pollutants are biodegradable.  (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits from 11 mg/l to 250 mg/l and having BOD strength in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l) . For details appendix 1 may be referred)	25
W13	Non toxic- polluted waste-water having BOD below 1000 mg/l and the pollutants are easily biodegradable.  (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits from 11mg/l to 250 mg/l and having BOD strength below 1000 mg/l) . For details appendix 1 may be referred)	20
W14	Waste-water generated from the chemical processes and which is polluted due to presence of high TDS ( total dissolved solids) of inorganic nature.  (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits more than 250 mg/l. For details appendix 1 may be referred)	15
W15	Waste-water generated from the physical unit operations / processes and which is polluted due to presence of TDS (total dissolved solids) of inorganic nature and of natural origin like fresh-water RO rejects, boiler blow-downs, brine solution rejects etc.  (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits more than 250 mg/l. For details appendix 1 may be referred)	12
W16	Non-toxic polluted waste-water from those units which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having the overall waste-water generation less than 10 KLD and</li> <li>• The pollutants are easily bio-degradable having BOD below 200 mg/l which can be easily treated in a single stage ASP (activated</li> </ul>	12

(58)

	sludge process) based Effluent Treatment Plant. Note : This is a special category and is applicable to only those units having over-all liquid waste generation less than 10 KLD with low strength organic load.	
W17	Waste-water from cooling towers and cooling-re-circulation processes	10
Part B : Score W2 : Score based on huge discharges of any kind (Penalty Clause)		
W2	Industry having overall liquid waste generation of 100 KLD or more including industrial & domestic waste-water.	10
Overall Water Pollution Score $W = W1+W2$		

(59)

## Appendix 1

- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W11:**

- ✓ Free available Chlorine , Total residual chlorine, Fluoride (as F), Sulphide (as S), Free Ammonical Nitrogen, Dissolved phosphates (as P), Free ammonia (as NH<sub>3</sub>), Nitrate Nitrogen, Mercury (As Hg), Selenium (as Se), Hexa-valent chromium (as Cr + 6), Lead (as Pb), Tin , Vanadium (as V), Cadmium (as Cd), Manganese (as Mn), Total chromium (as Cr), Copper (as Cu), Iron (as Fe), Nickel (as Ni), Zinc (as Zn), Benzene, Arsenic (as As), Benzo-a-pyrene, Cyanide (as CN), Phenolic compounds (as C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) , Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOX), Boron and /or
- ✓ BOD strength of waste water > 5000 mg/l

- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W12:**

- ✓ Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) , Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 27°C), Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), Ammonical nitrogen (as N), Suspended solids, Total nitrogen (as N), Chemical oxygen demand, Oils & grease and
- ✓ BOD strength of waste water is in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l

- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W13:**

- ✓ Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR), Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 27°C), Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), Ammonical nitrogen (as N), Suspended solids, Total nitrogen (as N), Chemical oxygen demand and
- ✓ BOD strength of waste water is below 1000 mg/l

- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W14 and W15:**

Chlorides as Cl, Colour , Total dissolved solids (TDS - Inorganic)

- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W16**

- ✓ BOD strength of waste water is below 200 mg/l and overall discharge is less than 10 KLD.

(60)

**Table F-2 : Air Pollution Score**

Sl. No.	Air Pollutants Group	'Range of Prescribed Standard' of criteria pollutants	Marks
Part 1 : Score A1 = Score based on types of expected criteria Air Pollutants present in the emissions . Maximum of the following seven categories is to be taken. For details appendix 2 may be referred.			
1	Group A1A	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard limits up-to 2 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	30
2	Group A1B	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 3 to 10 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	25
3	Group A1C	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 11 to 50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	20
4	Group A1D	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 51 to 250 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	15
5	Group A1E	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 251 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> & above.	10
6	Group A1F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generation of fugitive emissions of Particulate Matters which are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Not generated as a result of combustion of any kind of fossil-fuel.</li> <li>○ Generated due to handling / processing of materials without involving the use of any kind of chemicals.</li> <li>○ Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	10
7	Group A1G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generation of Odours which are :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Generated due to application of binding gums / cements /adhesives /enamels</li> <li>○ Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	10
Part 2 : Score A2 = Score based on consumption of fuels and technologies required for air pollution control :			
6	Group A2F1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All such industries in which the daily consumption of coal/fuel is more than 24 MT/day and the particular (Particulate/gaseous/process) emissions from which can be controlled only with high level equipments / technology like ESPs, Bag House Filters, High Efficiency chemical wet scrubbers etc.</li> </ul>	10
7	Group A2F2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All such industries in which the daily consumption of coal/fuel is from 12 MT/day to 24 MT/day and the particular (Particulate/gaseous/process) emissions from which can be controlled with suitable proven technology.</li> </ul>	5
Overall Air Pollution Score -A = A1 + A2			

(61)

## Appendix 2

- Air pollutants covered under Group A1A:  
Cd+Th, Dioxins & Furans, Mercury, Asbestos
  
- Air Pollutants covered under Group A1B:  
HF, Nickel+ Vanadium, HBr, Manganese, Lead, H<sub>2</sub>S, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> as H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
  
- Air Pollutants covered under Group A1C:  
Chlorine, Pesticide compounds, CH<sub>3</sub>Cl, TOC, Total Fluoride, Hydrocarbons, NH<sub>3</sub>, HCL vapour & Mist, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Mist, SO<sub>2</sub>
  
- Air Pollutants covered under Group A1D:  
CO, PM, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>
  
- Air Pollutants covered under Group A1E:  
NO<sub>x</sub> with liquid-fuel, SO<sub>2</sub> with liquid-fuel

(62)

**Table F-3: Hazardous Waste Generation Score**

SL.No.	Types of Hazardous Waste Generated as per Schedule 1 / Schedule 2 of Hazardous Waste ( Management, Handling & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules , 2008 . <b>Maximum of the following four categories is to be taken</b>	Score
HW1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land disposable HW which require special care &amp; treatment for stabilization before disposal.</li> </ul>	20
HW2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incinerable HW</li> </ul>	15
HW3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land disposable HW which doesn't require treatment &amp; stabilization before disposal.</li> <li>• High volume low effect wastes such as fly-ash, phspho-gypsum, red-mud, slags from pyro-metallurgical operations, mine tailings and ore beneficiation rejects)</li> </ul>	10
HW4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recyclable HW, which are easily recyclable with proven technologies.</li> </ul>	10

63

**Table F-4: Calculation Sheet**  
Industrial Sector - .....

1. Water Pollution Score (W)			
Scores	Waste Water Category	Value	
Score on W1			
Score on W2			
Water Pollution Score = W1+W2			
2. Air Pollution Score (A)			
Scores	Air Pollutant Category	Value	
Score on A1			
Score on A2	-	-	
Air Pollution Score = A1+A2			
3. Hazardous Waste Score (HW)			
Score	HW Category	Value	
HW			
Grand Total = W + A + HW			

Note :

1. Any of the industrial sector having only either air pollution (A) or water pollution (W) , the score will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula -

$$\text{Normalized Score} = \{100 \times W \text{ ( or A)}\} / 40$$

2. Any of the industrial sector having air pollution (A) and water pollution (W) both but no hazardous waste generation (H) , the joint score of air & water pollution will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula -

$$\text{Normalized Score} = \{100 \times (W+A)\} / 80$$

3. Any of the industrial sector having air pollution (A) & hazardous waste generation (H) but no water pollution (W), the joint score of air pollution & hazardous waste generation will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula -

$$\text{Normalized Score} = \{100 \times (A+H)\} / 60$$

4. Any of the industrial sector having water pollution (W) and hazardous waste generation (H) but no air pollution (A), the joint score of water pollution & hazardous waste generation will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula -

$$\text{Normalized Score} = \{100 \times (W+H)\} / 60$$

### G : Developments :

- i. The existing Red ( 85 sectors) , Orange ( 73 sectors) and Green ( 86 sectors) i.e a total of 244 industrial sectors have been assessed as per the proposed formula by the Working Group. For this purpose, concerned Engineers / Scientists from the Member SPCBs were also involved & consulted during May 28-29, 2015.
- ii. After careful examination and consideration of the suggestions of concerned stake-holders the "Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors " was prepared by the Committee and circulated to all the SPCBs, PCCs and concerned Ministries for their information & comments. The ' Draft Document ' was uploaded on the website of CPCB also for information & comments of one & all.
- iii. The matter was discussed during the 170<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting also and issues raised by the Board Members pertaining to some of the industrial sectors were clarified.
- iv. Responses were received from various concerned Ministries, SPCBs, Industrial Associations including individuals.
- v. Based on the above, final meeting was convened by the Secretary , MoEFCC with CPCB and senior officers of MoEFCC on January 06, 2016 to resolve the issues appropriately and finalize the 'Re-categorization'. Accordingly , following modifications in the 'Range of Pollution Index 'for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors were suggested :
  - Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above - Red category
  - Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 -Orange category
  - Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 -Green category
  - Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl.& upto 20 -White category
- vi. Based on the final criteria as described in v above , the final categorization is as follows :

Category of Industrial Sector	Existing Categorization	Proposed (New) categorization
Red	85	60
Orange	73	83
Green	86	63
White	---	36
Total	244	242

- vii. In the proposed categorization, some of the industrial sectors have been either deleted due to duplication or merged with similar type of sectors on account of same

characteristics of pollution generation. In a similar way, some of the industrial sectors are split into more sectors on account of variation in the raw materials / manufacturing process. As a result final totals of the existing and proposed categorization are different.

- viii. The industrial sector which doesn't fall under any of the above four categories ( Red, Orange, Green and White) , decision with regard to its categorization will be taken at the level of concerned SPCB/PCC by a committee headed by the Member Secretary , SPCB/PCC and comprising of two senior cadre Engineers / Scientists of the SPCB / PCC in accordance with the scoring-criteria specified in this document.
- ix. The summary is presented in the following Table G-1 and final lists of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries are presented in Tables G-2, G-3, G-4 and G-5 respectively, which are self explanatory.

66

Table G-1: Final Summary Table Red , Orange, Green and White Categories of Industries (16-01-16)

Sl No.	Original Categorization	Initial Nos.	Addition by Splitting into further classes	Deletion/ Shifting to foot-note due to vague term / Merger / other reasons	Re-categorization to Red	Re-categorization to Orange	Re-categorization to Green	Re-categorization to White	Check
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(1+2) = (3 to 7)
1	Red	85	11	7	60	26	3	Nil	96=96
2	Orange	73	2	3	Nil	51	19	2	75=75
3	Green	86	Nil	3+2=5	Nil	6	41	34	86=86
	<b>Final Categorization</b>	244	13	15	<b>60 (Red )</b>	<b>83 (Orange)</b>	<b>63 (Green)</b>	<b>36 (White)</b>	<b>257 =257 (Total categories including in foot-note)</b>

Table G-2 : Final List of Red Category of Industrial Sectors

Sl No.	Orgnl Sl.No	Industry Sector	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised Category	REMARKS
1.	38	Isolated storage of hazardous chemicals (as per schedule of manufacturing, storage of hazardous chemicals rules ,1989 as amended)									R-R	As per provisions of Rules, to be kept under Red category especially for safety purposes.
2.	4	Automobile Manufacturing (integrated facilities)	30	-	30	20	-	20	10	60	R-R	i. Such types of plants are having either one or combinations of polluting activities viz. washing, metal surface finishing operations, pickling, plating, electro-plating , phosphating, painting , heat treatment etc. ii. Some of such plants may outsource some /all of the polluting activities. In such cases, after thorough inspection of such units by concerned SPCB, re-categorization of the industry shall be made accordingly.
3.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Spent cleared metal catalyst containing copper,, Spent cleared metal catalyst containing zinc,,	30	-	30	20	-	20	10	60	R-R	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
4.	44	Manufacturing of lubricating oils ,grease and petroleum based products	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	60	R-R	Generates all sorts of pollution.
5.	66 E	DG Set of capacity > 5 MVA	-	-	-	20	5	25	-	62.5	R-R	i. Mainly air polluting. ii. DG sets consume the diesel @ 0.21 litres/hr/KVA at full load. iii. Average running is taken @ 12 hrs / day although many of the DG sets run for more than this period.
6.	31	Industrial carbon including electrodes and graphite blocks, activated carbon, carbon black	10	-	-	20	5	25	10	62.5	R-R	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.

68

7.	39	Lead acid battery manufacturing(excluding assembling and charging of lead-acid battery in micro scale)	10	-	10	25	-	25	10	62.5	R-R	<p>i. Mainly air polluting. Air pollution scores are normalized to 100.</p> <p>ii. Lead Acid Battery manufacturing consists of various stages which broadly involve (after producing or receiving lead oxide): Paste Mixing , Grid Casting , Grid Pasting &amp; Curing , Hydro-setting, parting &amp; enveloping , Stacking, grouping &amp; inter-cell welding, Formation.</p> <p>iii. Exposure of workmen to lead during all or any of the processes outlined above exceeds the prescribed standards if appropriate equipment in this respect is not installed at any Battery Manufacturing Unit.</p> <p>iv. All of the above processes, some more than others, involve release of lead particles or fumes into the environment. Pollution from the above processes can be grouped into two possible types, viz: (a) Lead Oxide becomes airborne and there is Particulate Pollution (b) Fumes are generated and there is Gaseous Pollution</p>
8.	62	Phosphate rock processing plant	30	-	30	20	-	20	-	62.5	R-R	<p>i. The separation of phosphate rock from impurities and non-phosphate materials for use in fertilizer manufacture consists of beneficiation, drying or calcining at some operations, and grinding. Phosphate rock from the mines is first sent to beneficiation units to separate sand and clay and to remove impurities. Steps used in beneficiation depend on the type of rock.</p> <p>ii. The water &amp; air pollution scores are normalized to 100.</p>

69

9.	66	Power generation plant [except Wind and Solar renewable power plants of all capacities and Mini Hydel power plant of capacity <25MW]	10	-	10	15	10	25	62.5	R-R	1. Mainly air polluting. It uses a mixture of biomass (agro based) and coal (< 10 %) as a fuel. Almost round the year operation. 2. In case of DG sets of 5 MVA & more and emissions of SO <sub>2</sub> will take place due to use of liquid fuel. Air pollution score will be =20 + 10 = 30, Normalized score will be 75. 3. In case of 'Waste to Energy Plants', water will be used for cooling and air score will be - 30+10 = 40.
10.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Spent catalyst containing nickel, cadmium, Zinc, copper, arsenic, vanadium and cobalt,	30	-	30	25	-	25	65	R-R	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
11.	67	Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons	30	-	30	20	-	20	65	R-R	Chlorinated hydrocarbons are used in the manufacture of insecticides, pesticides and organo chloro pesticides. Effluents & emissions are toxic in nature.
12.	74	Sugar (excluding Khandasari)	20	10	30	15	10	25	65	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Sugar mills generate all sorts of pollution problems.
13.	22	Fibre glass production and processing (excluding moulding)	-	-	-	20	-	20	67	R-R	i. The use of styrene in most methods of fiberglass production causes hazardous air pollution that is harmful to breathe at excessive levels. ii. It is mainly air polluting & HW generating industry. The air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100. iii. In case of lead containing glass, the score of A1 will be 25 and final normalized score will be 75 and shall be categorized as Red.
14.	23	Fire crackers manufacturing and bulk storage facilities	-	-	-	20	-	20	67	R-R	i. This is the normalized score based on air pollution & HW generation. ii. Various hazardous chemicals are used in the manufacturing process. iii. These chemicals are namely Potassium Nitrate, Potassium per-chlorate, Barium Nitrate, Aluminium compounds, Copper Chloride etc.

15.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW( M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Dismantlers Recycling Plants -- Components of waste electrical and electronic assemblies comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, activated glass cullets from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule.	-	-	-	30	0	30	10	67	R-R	iv. These chemicals are highly hazardous and cause serious diseases among the workers, especially ability of blood to carry oxygen leading to headaches, methemoglobinemia and kidney problems, skin problems, thyroid metal fume etc.  Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating. Air & HW pollution scores are jointly normalized to 100.
16.	47	Milk processes and dairy products(integrated project)	20	10	30	20	5	25	-	68.75	R-R	i. Water as well as air polluting due to use of boilers. ii. Water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100.
17.	63	Phosphorous and its compounds	30	-	30	25	-	25	-	68.75	R-R	Water pollution & air pollution containing compounds of phosphorous are expected
18.	61	Pulp & Paper ( waste paper based without bleaching process to manufacture Kraft paper)	20	10	30	15	10	25	0	68.75	R-R	Mainly water & air polluting . Water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100.
19.	13	Coke making , liquefaction, coal tar distillation or fuel gas making	30	-	30	20	-	20	20	70	R-R	It is a kind of petrochemical industry.

(71)

20.	41	Manufacturing of explosives, detonators, fuses including management and handling activities	30	-	30	20	-	20	20	70	R-R	<p>i. Explosives manufacture and use contribute some measure of hazardous waste to the environment.</p> <p>ii. Nitroglycerin produces several toxic byproducts such as acids, caustics, and oils contaminated with heavy metals. These must be disposed of properly by neutralization or stabilization and transported to a hazardous waste landfill.</p> <p>iii. The use of explosives creates large amounts of dust and particulate from the explosion, and, in some cases, releases asbestos, lead, and other hazardous materials into the atmosphere.</p>
21.	45	Manufacturing of paints, varnishes, pigments and intermediate (excluding blending/mixing)	30	-	30	25	-	25	15	70	R-R	<p>i. The process may cause considerable emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC). VOC contribute to the creation of ozone in the lower layers of the atmosphere (photochemical air pollution) and can present danger to health.</p> <p>ii. Dust and odour may also be a problem.</p> <p>iii. Washing of vessels will contribute waste-waters.</p> <p>iv. Large quantity of HWs are also produced.</p>
22.	56	Organic manufacturing	30	-	30	20	-	50	20	70	R-R	Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
23.	1	Airports and Commercial Air Strips	20	10	30	-	-	-	10	75	R-R	<p>i. The Airports are generating mainly the waste-waters.</p> <p>ii. This is the water pollution normalized score for airports having discharge more than 100 KLD.</p> <p>iii. The airports / strips having discharge less than 100 KLD will have score of 50 and hence orange category.</p> <p>iv. If the score is normalized wrt water + HW both, then all the airports will come under Orange category (score - 58.33).</p>
24.	3	Asbestos and asbestos based industries	-	-	30	30	-	30	10	75	R-R	<p>i. This is mainly air polluting industry.</p> <p>ii. Final score is based on air pollution score only.</p> <p>iii. Asbestos is carcinogenic and banned in many countries.</p>
25.	5	Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid	30	-	30	-	-	-	10	75	R-R	<p>i. Standards prescribed for Inorganic Chemicals are adopted.</p> <p>ii. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable.</p>

72

26.	7	Cement	-	-	20	10	30	-	75	R-R	iii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken. iv. The earlier Red category industrial sector namely "Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives" is also merged under this industrial sector. This is mainly air polluting industry & hence normalized air pollution score.
27.	9	Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides	30	-	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	i. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable. ii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken.
28.	10	Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine and their compounds	30	-	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	i. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable. ii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken.
29.	16	Dyes and Dye- Intermediates	30	-	20	5	25	20	75	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
30.	26	Health-care Establishment ( as defined in BMW Rules)	20	10	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	i. Mainly water polluting. ii. The water pollution score is normalized to 100 & valid for Hospitals having total waste-water generation > 100 KLD. iii. The hospitals with incinerator will be categorized as Red irrespective of the quantity of the waste-water generation. iv. The hospitals having total waste-water generation less than 100 KLD and without incinerator, the normalized water pollution score will be 50 and will be categorized as Orange category.
31.	29	Hotels having overall waste-water generation @ 100 KLD and more.	20	10	15	-	15	-	75	R-R	i. Mainly water polluting. Small boiler may be installed. ii. The water pollution score is normalized to 100 & valid for Hotels having waste-water generation > 100 KLD. iii. The hotels having more than 20 rooms and waste-water generation less than 100 KLD and having a coal / oil fired boiler, the pollution score will be 35/40 & are categorized as Orange. iv. The hotels having more than 20 rooms and waste-water generation less than 10 KLD and

(73)

32.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW( M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Lead add battery plates and other lead scrap/ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001. [ * Battery scrap, namely: Lead battery plates covered by ISRI, Code word "Rails" Battery lugs covered by ISRI, Code word "Rakes" - Scrap drained/dry while intact, lead batteries covered by ISRI, Code word "rains".	30	-	30	40	20	10	30	25	-	25	20	75	R-R	All the three types of pollutants are generated.	having no-boiler & no hazardous waste generation, the pollution score will be 20 & are categorized as Green.
33.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW( M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Integrated Recycling Plants -- Components of waste electrical and electronic assemblies comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, activated glass cullets from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule.	30	-	30	40	20	10	30	25	-	25	20	75	R-R	All the three types of pollutants are expected.	
34.	43	Manufacturing of glue and gelatin	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	20	-	20	-	75	R-R	Highly water polluting & obnoxious air polluting.	
35.	49	Mining and ore beneficiation	30	10	40	15	10	30	20	20	5	20	-	75	R-R	Both air and water polluting. Score is normalized with air & water pollution.	

74

36.	52	Nuclear power plant	10	-	10	30	-	30	15	75	R-R	i. Mainly air polluting due to incinerator. Others - cooling water. ii. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
37.	58	Pesticides (technical) (excluding formulation)	30	-	30	25	-	25	20	75	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
38.	64	Photographic film and its chemicals	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	i. Silver salts and other chemicals are used in preparation. Slight quantity of effluents is generated. ii. Water pollution scores are normalized to 100.
39.	68	Railway locomotive work shop/Integrated road transport workshop/ Authorized service centers	20	10	30	-	-	-	10	75	R-R	i. Mainly water polluting industry. Water is used in the washing of locomotives, road transport vehicles during servicing. ii. This score is valid for those Centers having discharge more than 100 KLD. iii. Service Centers having waste-water generation < 100 KLD, the normalized score will be = $(100 \times 20) / 40 = 50$ .
40.	84	Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing and colouring	30	10	40	15	-	15	20	75	R-R	In this sector all sorts of pollution are generated.
41.	8	Chlor Alkali	30	10	40	20	10	30	10	80	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Chlor-alkali units are having different section like NaOH, Cl <sub>2</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> P etc which are having toxic effluents. Additionally, fuel consumption is also on higher-side.
42.	70	Ship Breaking Industries	30	-	30	30	-	30	20	80	R-R	i. The ship-breaking industry creates numerous hazards for the coastal and marine environment. ii. Ship-breaking releases a large number of dangerous pollutants, including toxic waste, oil, poly-chlorinated biphenyls, and heavy metals, into the waters and sea bed. iii. While most of the oil is removed before a ship is scrapped, sand used to mop up the remaining oil is thrown into the sea. High concentrations of oil and grease are then found in the coastal waters, choking marine life.

75

43.	53	Oil and gas extraction including CBM (offshore & on-shore extraction through drilling wells)	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	20	83	R-R	iv. Solid waste strewn on the shore, 45 tonnes on any given day according to a study by the Central Pollution Control Board, also finds its way into the sea. v. Adding to the stress on coastal waters, the organic load from the thousands of workers living in cramped conditions with little or no sanitary facilities results in unacceptably high levels of BOD. i. Mainly water polluting & hazardous waste generating. ii. The water pollution & HW generation scores are normalized to 100.
44.	36	Industry or process involving metal surface treatment or process such as pickling/ electroplating/paint stripping/ heat treatment using cyanide bath/ phosphating or finishing and anodizing / enamellings/ galvanizing	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	20	83	R-R	Mainly water polluting & toxic hazardous waste generating industry. Scores are normalized to 100.
45.	80	Tanneries	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	20	83	R-R	Mainly water polluting & hazardous waste generating industry. Scores are normalized to 100.
46.	65	Ports and harbour, jetties and dredging operations	30	10	40	15	10	25	20	20	85	R-R	This category contain all sorts of pollution.
47.	77	Synthetic fibers including rayon ,tyre cord, polyester filament yarn	30	10	40	25	10	35	10	10	85	R-R	This sector generates all sorts of pollution problems.
48.	81	Thermal Power Plants	30	10	40	20	10	30	15	15	85	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. TPP generate all sorts of pollution problems.
49.	71	Slaughter house (as per notification S.O.270(E)dated 26.03.2001)and meat processing industries, bone mill, processing of animal horn, hoofs and other body parts	25	10	35	-	-	-	-	-	87.5	R-R	Mainly water polluting and obnoxious odour generating industry. The water pollution score is normalized to 100
50.	2	Aluminium Smelter	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	20	90	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. This sector is generating all sorts of pollution i.e. air, water and HW.
51.	12	Copper Smelter	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	20	90	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Integrated Copper Smelters contain all sorts of

76

52.	20	Fertilizer (basic) (excluding formulation)	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	R-R	pollution. i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Generates all sorts of pollution.
53.	37	Iron & Steel (involving processing from ore/ integrated steel plants) and or Sponge Iron units	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
54.	61	Pulp & Paper ( waste paper based units with bleaching process to manufacture writing & printing paper)	25	10	35	25	10	35	20	90	R-R	Waste paper based Pulp & Paper mills with bleaching process generate all sorts of pollution.
55.	85	Zinc Smelter	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Integrated Zinc smelter generates all sorts of pollution problems.
56.	55	Oil Refinery (mineral Oil or Petro Refineries)	30	10	40	25	10	35	20	95	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
57.	59	Petrochemicals Manufacturing ( including processing of Emulsions of oil and water )	30	10	40	25	10	35	20	95	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution. iii. The earlier red category industrial sector namely "Processing of Emulsions of Oil & Water " is merged with this industrial sector.
58.	60	Pharmaceuticals	30	10	40	30	5	35	20	95	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
59.	61	Pulp & Paper ( Large-Agro + wood), Small Pulp & Paper ( agro based-wheat straw/ rice husk)	30	10	40	25	10	35	20	95	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Large /Small Agro based Pulp & Paper mills contribute all sorts of pollution problems.
60.	15	Distillery ( molasses / grain / yeast based)	30	10	40	-	-	-	-	100	R-R	Mainly water polluting industry. Final score is the normalized water pollution score.

77

Note :

i. Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :

- a. R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red
- b. R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange
- c. O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange
- d. O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green
- e. O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White
- f. G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange
- g. G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green
- h. G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White

ii. There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication. The overall details are as follows :

Sl No.	Original Sl No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	14	Common treatment and disposal facilities (CTDF, TSDF, E-waste recycling, CBMWTF, effluent conveyance project, incinerator, solvent/acid recovery plant, MSW sanitary land fill site)	R	i. All such facilities are classified as Red but special category projects as these are parts of pollution control facilities. ii. In case of CETP, the categorization will depend upon the category of member industries being served.
2	18	Processing of Emulsions of Oil & Water		It is a part of Petrochemical industries. Transferred and merged with the industrial sector namely 'Petrochemicals' at Sl. No. 54.
3	27	Heavy engineering including ship building (with investment on Plant & Machineries more than Rs 10 crores)	R	Most of the pollution generating processes / operations under this category are similar to the industry category namely "Automobile Manufacturing (integrated facilities)" at Sl. No. 1 and may be referred accordingly.
4	30	Hydroxyamic acid and its derivatives	R	Have been merged with the red category industrial sector namely "Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid" at Sl. No. 24
5	32	Industrial estates/ parks / complexes/ areas/ export processing zones/ SEZs/ Biotech parks/ leather complex	R	The classification will depend upon the category(ies) of the industries operating / proposed to be permitted in the area. In this context, guidelines prescribed in EIA Notification, 2006 shall be followed.
6	33	Industrial inorganic gases namely- a) Chemical gas- Acetylene, hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, ammonia, sulphur dioxide, ethylene, hydrogen-sulphide, phosphine b) Hydrocarbon gases- Methane, ethane, propane	R	These gases are generally secondary products and produced alongwith other main products. To be classified as per the main parent plant.
7	69	Reprocessing of used oils & waste oils	R	i. The industry generates mainly the air pollution and oil bearing hazardous wastes. The normalized (air pollution & HW generation score is 58.33). ii. To be deleted as already covered under HW Recyclers / Re-processors ( Used oils / Waste Oils) under Orange Category

Table G-3 : Final List of Orange Category of Industrial Sectors

Final Sl. No.	Orgnl S.No	Industry Sector	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised category	Remarks
1.	20	Dismantling of rolling stocks ( wagons/ coaches)	--	--	--	15	--	15	10	41.67	O-O	Emissions of dust and generation of waste oils take place during dismantling. Air pollution & HW generation scores (15+10=25) are normalized to 100.
2.	5	Bakery and confectionery units with production capacity > 1 TPD. ( With ovens / furnaces)	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	
3.	10	Chanachur and laddoo from puffed and beaten rice( muri and shira) using husk fired oven	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
4.	23	Coated electrode manufacturing	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	G-O	Preparation of core wire / rod, preparation of dry mix, preparation of wet mix, application of coating by extrusion, baking of coated electrodes
5.	24	Compact disc computer floppy and cassette manufacturing / Reel manufacturing	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	G-O	Generates waste-water and process emissions.
6.	24	Flakes from rejected PET bottle	20	-	20	15	-	15	-	43.75	R-O	Normal water & air pollutions are generated.
7.	30	Food and food processing including fruits and vegetable processing	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
8.	40	Jute processing without dyeing	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	CPCB has notified standards for this category. Both air and water pollutions are generated.
9.	56	Manufacturing of silica gel	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	G-O	Waste-waters containing TDS and emissions of H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> are generated.

78

(79)

10.	45	Manufacturing of tooth powder, toothpaste, talcum powder and other cosmetic items	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
11.	55	Printing or etching of glass sheet using hydrofluoric acid	15	--	15	20	--	20	--	20	--	43.75	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
12.	65	Silk screen printing, sari printing by wooden blocks	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Wash-water and PM emissions from boilers .
13.	76	Synthetic detergents and soaps(excluding formulation)	20	-	20	15	-	15	-	15	-	43.75	R-O	i. This is the score for units having generation of waste-waters less than 100 KLD. ii. The units having waste-water generation more than 100 KLD will become mainly water polluting and accordingly normalized water pollution score will be 75 and be categorized as Red.
14.	71	Thermometer manufacturing	15	--	15	20	--	20	--	20	--	43.75	O-O	Process - making glass bulb, forming reservoir in the glass tube for fluid, inserting fluid, scale marking. Use of fuel to heat the glass tubes and hydrofluoric acid to seal the scaling. Small quantities of spent acids are generated.
15.	14	Cotton spinning and weaving (medium and large scale)	--	--	--	15	--	37.5	10	47.5	O-O	Mainly air polluting industry. Sources of air pollution (PM) are the fine particles of cotton from spinning process. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.		
16.	1	Almirah, Grill Manufacturing (Dry Mechanical Process)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Air pollution due to spray painting (emissions of VOCs). Units without painting operations shall be categorized as White.		

80

17.	2	Aluminium & copper extraction from scrap using oil fired furnace (dry process only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	i. Normalized Air pollution score. ii. Significant air pollution due to melting (emissions of SO <sub>2</sub> , PM).
18.	3	Automobile servicing, repairing and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing)	20	--	20	20	--	20	20	15	10	50	O-O	Normal water & air polluting and recyclable waste oil generating. If the waste water generation is more than 100 KLD, it will become mainly water polluting and Red category unit.
19.	4	Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine	20	--	20	15	--	15	15	15	50	50	O-O	
20.	7	Brickfields ( excluding fly ash brick manufacturing using lime process)	--	--	20	20	--	20	20	20	--	50	O-O	Significantly air polluting.
21.	8	Building and construction project more than 20,000 sq. m built up area	20	--	20	20	--	20	20	20	--	50	O-O	1. In the pre-construction stage, it is mainly air polluting due to generation of dust ( PM ) emissions. 2. After construction, it is mainly water polluting. If the discharge is more than 100 KLD, it will be having the normalized score of 75 and be categorized as Red.
22.	6	Ceramics and Refractories	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting industry. ii. This score is for the units having coal consumption < than 12 MT/day. iii. For the units having coal consumption > 12 MT /day, the normalized air pollution score will be 62.5 and shall be categorized as Red.



23.	11	Coal washeries	15	10	25	15	15	-	15	-	50	R-O	i. Wet washeries are mainly water polluting industry generating effluents which are having inorganic SS & TDS. Additionally, air pollution due to PM emissions is also generated. ii. Water & air pollution scores are jointly normalized to 100. Water and air polluting both.
24.	16	Dairy and dairy products (small scale)	20	--	20	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. air pollution score is normalized to 100.
25.	18	DG set of capacity >1MVA but < 5MVA	--	--	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting industry. Final score is the normalized air pollution score.
26.	17	Dry coal processing, mineral processing, industries involving ore sintering, pelletising, grinding & pulverization	-	-	-	20	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly water polluting industry. This is the normalized water pollution score for units having discharge < 100 KLD. ii. For the units having discharge > 100 KLD, the normalized water pollution score will be 75 and shall be accordingly categorized as Red.
27.	19	Fermentation industry including manufacture of yeast, beer, distillation of alcohol (Extra Neutral Alcohol)	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting. This score is applicable to secondary production of ferrous & non-ferrous metals (excluding lead) up to 1 MT/hour production.
28.	21	Ferrous and Non-ferrous metal extraction involving different furnaces through melting, refining, re-processing, casting and alloy-making	-	-	-	15	20	5	20	10	50	R-O	



83

32.	31	Forging of ferrous and non-ferrous metals ( using oil and gas fired furnaces)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Heating furnace. Mainly air polluting.
33.	32	Formulation/pelletization of camphor tablets, naphthalene balls from camphor/naphthalene powders.	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of Benzene, HC are expected.
34.	33	Glass ceramics, earthen potteries and tile manufacturing using oil and gas fired kilns, coating on glasses using cerium fluorides and magnesium fluoride etc.	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of SO2 are expected.
35.	35	Gravure printing, digital printing on flex, vinyl	20	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Waste waters , emissions of VOCs
36.	36	Heat treatment using oil fired furnace ( without cyaniding)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting and noise generating. AP Score is normalized to 100.
37.	28	Hot mix plants	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution scores are normalized to 100.
38.	37	Hotels (< 3 star) or hotels having > 20 rooms and less than 100 rooms.	20	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP score is normalized to 100.
39.	38	Ice cream	20	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Wash-water and boilers / oven for pasteurization.
40.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW( M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Paint and Ink Sludge/residues	-	-	-	20	-	20	0	20	0	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100
41.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW( M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Brass Dross " Copper Dross", Copper Oxide Mill Scale, Copper Reverts, Cake & Residues, Waste Copper and copper alloys in	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	20	10	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting.



85

45.	42	Manufacturing of glass	10	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting (melting at 1500°C and refining). ii. In case of lead glass, the score of A1 will be 25 and accordingly the normalized scores will be 62.5 i.e. Red
46.	43	Manufacturing of iodized salt from crude/ raw salt	12	--	12	20	--	20	20	50	O-O	Boiling in Evaporators (multiple effect evaporators), centrifuging, iodization with KIO3 mixing. Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
47.	42	Manufacturing of mirror from sheet glass	--	--	--	20	--	20	20	50	O-O	Evaporator & furnace for heating the metal to be applied as reflector on mirror. Mainly air polluting.
48.	44	Manufacturing of mosquito repellent coil	--	--	--	20	--	20	20	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Toxic fumes are expected.
49.	46	Manufacturing of Starch/Sago	25	-	25	15	-	15	15	50	R-O	i. Water and air polluting industry. Boiler is used for steam generation. ii. Water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100
50.	46	Mechanized laundry using oil fired boiler	20	--	20	20	--	20	20	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
51.	47	Modular wooden furniture from particle board, MDF < swan timber etc, Ceiling tiles/ partition board from saw dust, wood chips etc., and other agricultural waste using synthetic adhesive resin, wooden box making (With boiler)	--	--	--	20	--	20	20	50	O-O	1. Mainly air polluting. Boiler as well as VOCs from use of adhesives. 2. Without boiler, it will be a Green category industry.
52.	50	New highway construction project	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting project.

88

53.	51	Non-alcoholic beverages (soft drink) & bottling of alcoholic/non alcoholic products	20	-	20	15	5	20	-	50	R-O	i. Both air and water polluting. Score is normalized with air & water pollution. This score is valid for industries having waste-water generation < 100 KLD. ii. For the units having waste-water generation > 100 KLD the , normalized score would be 62.5 and categorized as Red.
54.	49	Paint blending and mixing (Ball mill)	20	--	20	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
55.	62	Paints and varnishes (mixing and blending)	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	50	G-O	Waste-waters as well as fumes of VOCs due to solvents, pigments, varnishes.
56.	51	Ply-board manufacturing( including Veneer and laminate) with oil fired boiler/ thermic fluid heater(without resin plant)	0	--	0	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting because of use of boiler. AP score is normalized to 100
57.	52	Potable alcohol ( IMFL) by blending, bottling of alcohol products	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP score is normalized to 100.
58.	54	Printing ink manufacturing	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	1. Pigments, binders and solvents are used. 2. Boiler is also used. 3. Emissions of VOCs take place.
59.	70	Printing press	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	50	G-O	Colored waste-waters containing dyes and VOC emissions are generated.
60.	59	Reprocessing of waste plastic including PVC	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Large quantities of wash-water and fugitive emissions are generated.
61.	61	Rolling mill (oil or coal fired) and cold rolling mill	10	--	10	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100. Others - cooling water and recyclable waste oils etc. are generated.
62.	67	Spray painting, paint baking, paint shipping	--	--	20	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of VOCs and HC are generated.

63.	72	Steel and steel products using various furnaces like blast furnace /open hearth furnace/induction furnace/arc furnace/submerged arc furnace /basic oxygen furnace /hot rolling reheated furnace	10	-	10	20	-	20	-	20	10	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting. In the emissions, oxides of manganese, nickel etc. are also present. ii. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
64.	73	Stone crushers	-	-	20	20	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
65.	75	Surgical and medical products including prophylactics and latex	20	-	20	20	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Both air as well as water polluting. Air and water pollution scores are normalized to 100.
66.	85	Tephlon based products	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	50	G-O	Due to spraying applications, emissions (HC) are generated
67.	70	Thermocol manufacturing ( with boiler)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Polystyrene is heated. Mainly air polluting with boiler.
68.	82	Tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco/opium processes	20	-	20	20	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Such industries generate both air as well as water pollution. These scores are normalized to 100.
69.	72	Transformer repairing/ manufacturing ( dry process only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting because of ovens, shot-blasting etc.
70.	73	Tyres and tubes vulcanization/ hot retreating	10	--	10	20	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of PM, VOCs and obnoxious odour are generated.
71.	83	Vegetable oil manufacturing including solvent extraction and refinery /hydrogenated oils	20	-	20	15	5	20	10	20	10	50	R-O	i. All sorts of pollution are generated. ii. This score is valid for plants having waste-water generation < 100 KLD. iii. If the waste-water generation is more than 100 KLD, the unit shall be classified as Red.
72.	74	Wire drawing and wire netting	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP scores normalized to 100.

73.	21	Dry cell battery (excluding manufacturing of electrodes) and assembling & charging of a lead battery on micro scale	30	--	30	15	--	15	10	55	O-O	Water and air polluting both.
74.	50	Pharmaceutical formulation and for R & D purpose ( For sustained release/ extended release of drugs only and not for commercial purpose)	20	--	20	20	--	20	15	55	O-O	i. All sorts of pollution are generated. ii. R&D activities are to be shifted to Red category.
75.	78	Synthetic resins	20	-	20	20	-	20	15	55	R-O	All sorts of pollution are generated.
76.	79	Synthetic rubber excluding molding	20	-	20	20	-	20	15	55	R-O	i. Most synthetic rubber is created from two materials, styrene and butadiene. Both are currently obtained from petroleum. ii. Process is similar to a part of Petrochemical plants.
77.	9	Cashew nut processing	25	--	25	20	--	20	--	56	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
78.	12	Coffee seed processing	25	--	25	20	--	20	--	56	O-O	Normal water & air polluting industry.
79.	57	Parboiled Rice Mills	25	-	25	20	-	20	-	56	R-O	i. Rice Mills are generating both air and water pollution. Wastewaters are having high strength in respect of BOD. ii. This is the normalized air & water pollution score for units having waste-water generation < 100 KLD and fuel consumption less than 12 MTD. iii. For units having waste-water generation > 100 KLD or fuel consumption > 12 MTD or both, the unit shall be classified as Red.



ii. There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication / vague category. The overall details are as follows:

SI No.	Original SI No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	24	Excavation of sand from the river bed (excluding manual excavation)	0	Since such types of activities cause ecological disturbances, the instructions issued by the government from time to time be followed. To be categorized by MoEF&CC. Vast variety of such projects come under such category. This is to be decided by the concerned SPCB in line of EIA Notification, 2006. Very vague term hence deleted. Such types of general engineering units have already been covered.
2	39	Infrastructure Development Project	0	
3	53	Power press	0	

91

Table G-4 : Final List of Green Category of Industrial Sectors

Sl. No.	Orgnl Sl. No.	Industry Sector	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised Category	Remarks
1.	2	Aluminium utensils from aluminium circles by pressing only (dry mechanical operation)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from buffing operations.
2.	6	Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicines (without boiler)	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	25	G-G	Small quantities of waste-waters are generated from washing operations.
3.	8	Bakery /confectionery /sweets products (with production capacity <1tpd (with gas or electrical oven)	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	25	G-G	Small quantities of waste-waters are generated from washing operations.
4.	6	Bi-axially oriented PP film along with metalizing operations	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	25	O-G	Mainly extrusion process involving water cooling recirculation
5.	10	Biomass briquettes (sun drying) without using toxic hazardous wastes	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from pulverization / mixing operations.
6.	13	Blending of melamine resins & different powder, additives by physical mixing	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from pulverization / mixing operations.
7.	15	Brass and bell metal utensils manufacturing from circles(dry mechanical operation without re-rolling facility)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from buffing operations.
8.	16	Candy	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Small quantities of waste-water and minor

92

9.	17	Cardboard or corrugated box and paper products (excluding paper or pulp manufacturing and without using boilers)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	25	G-G	PM emissions are generated. This score is valid with Small gas / electricity operated oven / furnace for making glue.
10.	18	Carpentry & wooden furniture manufacturing (excluding saw mill) with the help of electrical (motorized) machines such as electrical wood planner, steel saw cutting circular blade, etc.	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	25	G-G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from cutting operations.
11.	19	Cement products (without using asbestos / boiler / steam curing) like pipe, pillar, jafri, well ring, block/tiles etc.(should be done in closed covered shed to control fugitive emissions)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	25	G-G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from mixing operations.
12.	20	Ceramic colour manufacturing by mixing & blending only (not using boiler and wastewater recycling process)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	25	G-G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions.
13.	11	Chilling plant, cold storage and ice making	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	O-G	Cooling water recirculation only.
14.	13	Coke briquetting ( sun drying)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	25	O-G	Mainly air polluting industry. Sources of air pollution (PM) are pulverizes and mixers. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
15.	28	Cotton spinning and weaving (small scale)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	25	G-G	Minor PM emissions from spinning process.
16.	17	Dal Mills	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	25	O-G	Some fugitive emissions of PM.

93

17.	29	Decoration of ceramic cups and plates by electric furnace	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Fumes of enamels. Minor air pollution.
18.	19	Digital printing on PVC clothes	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	Minor emissions / odour generations are expected.
19.	25	Facility of handling, storage and transportation of food grains in bulk	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	Some fugitive emissions of PM during handling of grains.
20.	36	Flour mills (dry process)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Fugitive dust emissions.
21.	41	Glass, ceramic, earthen potteries, tile and tile manufacturing using electrical kiln or not involving fossil fuel kiln	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor fugitive emissions only.
22.	34	Glue from starch (physical mixing) with gas / electrically operated oven / boiler.	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	Some fugitive emissions of PM during mixing of raw materials.
23.	42	Gold and silver smithy (purification with acid smelting operation and sulphuric acid polishing operation) (using less or equal to 1 litre of sulphuric acid/ nitric acid per month)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor fumes from cleaning process.
24.	36	Heat treatment with any of the new technology like ultrasound probe, induction hardening, ionization beam, gas carburizing etc.	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooling waters and minor heat fumes.</li> <li>Finalization of categorization subject to field verification.</li> </ul>
25.	46	Insulation and other coated papers (excluding paper or pipe manufacturing)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor fumes due to application of polyurethane
26.	49	Leather footwear and leather products (excluding tanning and hide processing except cottage scale)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor fumes due to use of adhesives / gums.

(94)

27.	50	Lubricating oil, greases or petroleum based products (only blending at normal temperature)	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor fumes at the time of transfers from one container to other.
28.	54	Manufacturing of pasted veneers using gas fired boiler or thermic fluid heater and by sun drying	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	1. Minor fumes due to application of gums / adhesives / pastes etc. 2. This score is valid only for gas fired boiler. 3. The units having coal fired boilers shall be categorized as Orange.
29.	59	Oil mill Ghani and extraction ( no hydrogenation / refining)	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	G-G	Small quantities of floor washings & equipments washings are generated.
30.	48	Packing materials manufacturing from non asbestos fibre, vegetable fibre yarn	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	Some fugitive emissions of PM are expected.
31.	65	Phenyl/toilet cleaner formulation and bottling	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor fumes of VOCs in the work zone
32.	67	Polythene and plastic processed products (virgin plastic)	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Cooling water & emissions due to mixing of raw materials.
33.	68	Poultry, Hatchery and Piggery	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Obnoxious odour containing H <sub>2</sub> S, CH <sub>4</sub> etc. and fugitive PM emissions
34.	69	Power looms (without dye and bleaching)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor emissions of PM.
35.	71	Puffed rice (muri) (using gas or electrical heating system)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Minor emissions of PM.
36.	57	Pulverization of bamboo and scrap wood	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	Some fugitive emissions of PM are expected.
37.	72	Ready mix cement concrete	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	PM emissions.
38.	73	Reprocessing of waste cotton	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	PM emissions.
39.	60	Rice mill (Rice hullers only)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	PM emissions are generated. Mainly air

40.	62	Rolling mill ( gas fired) and cold rolling mill	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	polluting. AP score is normalized to 100 Mainly air polluting. AP score is normalized to 100
41.	75	Rubber goods industry (with gas operated baby boiler)	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Some PM emissions and obnoxious odour.
42.	63	Saw mills	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	Mainly air polluting. PM and noise are generated.
43.	77	Soap manufacturing (hand made without steam boiling / boiler)	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Small quantities of waste-water are generated.
44.	80	Spice grinding (upto-20 HP motor)	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Small quantities of fugitive emissions of raw materials.
45.	66	Spice grinding (>20 hp motor)	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	O-G	Mainly air polluting. Fugitive emissions of PM.
46.	81	Steel furniture without spray painting	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Obnoxious gases from welding as well as noise pollution.
47.	82	Steeping and processing of grains	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Washing waters are generated.
48.	86	Tyres and tube retreating (without boilers)	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	25	G-G	Due to applications of binding gum / adhesives / cement, some obnoxious fumes may generate.
49.	22	Chilling plant and ice making without using ammonia	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	30	G-G	Cooling water and brine water circuits. Spillages / blow down may take place
50.	26	CO2 recovery	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	30	G-G	Normal water pollution from scrubbing action
51.	32	Distilled water ( without boiler) with electricity as source of heat	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	30	G-G	TDS as distillation residues

96

52.	45	Hotels (up to 20 rooms and without boilers)	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	G-G	This score is valid for hotels having overall waste-water generation less than 10 KLD.
53.	53	Manufacturing of optical lenses (using electrical furnace)	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	G-G	Small quantities of waste-waters containing TDS, SS are generated.
54.	58	Mineralized water	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	G-G	RO Rejects.
55.	68	Tamarind manufacturing powder	12	--	12	15	--	15	15	33.75	O-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dried tamarind fruits - cleaned and after soaking them in water they are boiled in steam jacketed kettle for about 40-45 minutes. Then pulp is extracted in pulper and dried in drum type drier and on cooling, the final product is packed.</li> <li>Generates small quantities of waste waters and air emissions. Joint score is normalized to 100.</li> </ul>
56.	15	Cutting, sizing and polishing of marble stone	15	--	15	--	--	--	--	37.5	O-G	Mainly water polluting. Water pollution score is normalized to 100.
57.	22	Emery powder ( fine dust of sand) manufacturing	--	--	--	15	--	15	15	37.5	O-G	Air polluting. PM emissions take place during various stages of grindings of naturally occurring minerals.
58.	25	Flyash export, transport & disposal facilities	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	37.5	R-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is mainly air polluting activity.</li> <li>This is the normalized score based on air pollution.</li> </ul>
59.	48	Mineral stack yard / Railway sidings	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	37.5	R-G	Mainly air pollution due to loading, unloading, storage and transportation of the minerals.

(97)

60.	54	Oil and gas transportation pipeline	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	37.5	R-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste-water generation mainly during rains only.</li> <li>Contains small gas based power plants up-to 5 MWs.</li> <li>Air pollution score is normalized to 100.</li> <li>In case , if these power plants are bigger / liquid fuel / oil based, scores will be calculated accordingly.</li> </ul>
61.	64	Seasoning of wood in steam heated chamber	--	--	15	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air pollution due to use boiler for supply of steam. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.</li> </ul>
62.	84	Synthetic detergent formulation	--	--	15	15	--	15	--	37.5	G-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This score is valid for the industries which are not manufacturing LABSA. It is procured from outside.</li> <li>Small quantities of emissions are generated from mini boiler.</li> <li>Air pollution score is normalized to 100.</li> </ul>
63.	69	Tea processing ( with boiler)	--	--	15	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With boiler, it is an orange category industry. Without boiler, it will be green category industry.</li> </ul>

98

**Note :**

i. Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :

- a. R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red
- b. R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange
- c. O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange
- d. O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green
- e. O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White
- f. G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange
- g. G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green
- h. G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White

ii. There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication. The overall details are as follows :

Sl No.	Original SI No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	47	Jobbing and Machining	G	Vague category to be deleted, as such activities have already been covered in other categories.
2	66	Reel manufacturing	G	Already covered in other categories. Hence, deleted
3	1	Assembling of acid lead batteries (up to 10 batteries per day excluding lead plate casting)	G	Already covered in Orange category. Hence, deleted
4	5	Automobile fuel outlets (only dispensing)	G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive emissions during fuel filling operations. May be exempted from the purview of Consent management.
5	30	Diesel generator sets (15 KVA to 1 MVA)	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal operation – 12 hrs a day.</li> <li>• Consumption of diesel = 1680 litres for 1 MVA DG set at full load @ 0.21 litres / KVA / hr.</li> <li>• Stand-alone DG Sets having total capacity 1 MVA or less and equipped with acoustic enclosures alongwith adequate stack height may be exempted from the purview of Consent management. Higher capacity DG sets have already been covered under Red / Orange categories .</li> </ul>

**Table G-5: Final List of White Category of Industries**

Sl. No.	Orgnl Sl. No.	Industry Sector	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised Category
1.	3	Assembly of air coolers / conditioners ,repairing and servicing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
2.	4	Assembly of bicycles ,baby carriages and other small non motorizing vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
3.	7	Bailing (hydraulic press)of waste papers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
4.	9	Bio fertilizer and bio-pesticides without using inorganic chemicals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
5.	11	Biscuits trays etc from rolled PVC sheet (using automatic vacuum forming machines)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
6.	12	Blending and packing of tea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
7.	14	Block making of printing without foundry (excluding wooden block making)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
8.	21	Chalk making from plaster of Paris ( only casting without boilers etc. ( sun drying / electrical oven)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
9.	25	Compressed oxygen gas from crude liquid oxygen ( without use of any solvents and by maintaining pressure & temperature only for separation of other gases)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
10.	27	Cotton and woolen hosiery making ( Dry process only without any dyeing / washing operation)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
11.	31	Diesel pump repairing and servicing ( complete mechanical dry process)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
12.	33	Electric lamp ( bulb) and CFL manufacturing by assembling only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W

100

13.	34	Electrical and electronic item assembling (completely dry process)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
14.	23	Engineering and fabrication units (dry process without any heat treatment / metal surface finishing operations / painting)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	O-W
15.	35	Flavoured betel nuts production/ grinding (completely dry mechanical operations)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
16.	37	Fly ash bricks/ block manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
17.	38	Fountain pen manufacturing by assembling only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
18.	39	Glass ampules and vials making from glass tubes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
19.	40	Glass putty and sealant (by mixing with machine only)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
20.	43	Ground nut decortating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
21.	44	Handloom/ carpet weaving (without dyeing and bleaching operation)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
22.	48	Leather cutting and stitching (more than 10 machine and using motor)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
23.	51	Manufacturing of coir items from coconut husks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
24.	52	Manufacturing of metal caps containers etc	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
25.	55	Manufacturing of shoe brush and wire brush	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
26.	57	Medical oxygen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
27.	60	Organic and inorganic nutrients (by physical mixing)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
28.	61	Organic manure (manual mixing)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
29.	63	Packing of powdered milk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
30.	64	Paper pins and u clips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
31.	58	Repairing of electric motors and generators (dry mechanical process)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	O-W
32.	74	Rope (plastic and cotton)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W

(10)

33.	76	Scientific and mathematical instrument manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
34.	78	Solar module non conventional energy apparatus manufacturing unit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
35.	79	Solar power generation through solar photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
36.	83	Surgical and medical products assembling only (not involving effluent / emission generating processes)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W

Note : Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :

- a. R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red
- b. R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange
- c. O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange
- d. O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green
- e. O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White
- f. G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange
- g. G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green
- h. G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White

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102

Annexure



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)  
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

No. B-29012/ESS/CPA/2015-16

19.08.2015

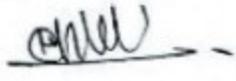
Sub: "Harmonization of Classification of industries under Red / Orange / Green / White Categories".

During the Conference of the Environment Ministers of States held in New Delhi during April 06-07, 2015, it was resolved to adopt pollution potential criteria for categorization of Red, Orange & Green categories of industries and that a Committee be constituted with State representatives. Further, in the 59<sup>th</sup> Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of Pollution Control Boards/PCCs held in New Delhi on April 08, 2015, it was agreed to constitute a Committee to look into categorization system of industries based on their respective pollution potential index.

2. Accordingly, a Committee comprising the Chairmen of CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, MPCCB, MPCB, PPCB, WBPCB and MS, CPCB was constituted vide CPCB OM dated 23.04.2015 to review & classify industrial sectors into different categories based on criteria of respective pollution potential indices.
3. The existing Red ( 85 sectors) , Orange ( 73 sectors) and Green ( 86 sectors) industrial sectors have been assessed as per the proposed formula by a group of Scientists from CPCB . For this purpose , concerned Engineers / Scientists from the Member SPCBs of the Committee were also involved & consulted during May28-29, 2015.
4. After careful examination and consideration of the suggestions of concerned stake-holders the "Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors " is prepared by the Committee .

In this context, the Undersigned is directed to forward a copy of the " Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors to all the SPCBs, PCCs and concerned Ministries for their comments. Accordingly, the same is enclosed herewith and all the SPCBs, PCCs and concerned Ministries are, hereby requested to provide their comments by 04.09.2015. The comments may kindly be sent through hard copy as well as soft copy at e-mail: [nkgupta.cpcb@nic.in](mailto:nkgupta.cpcb@nic.in) , [nkgpcb@hotmail.com](mailto:nkgpcb@hotmail.com) .

Encl : As above

  
[N.K. Gupta]  
Incharge - ESS

To:

1. All the State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, New Delhi
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, New Delhi
4. The Advisor & Incharge , CP Division, MoEFCC, New Delhi
5. CPCB Website

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**Environmental Guidelines  
for  
Stone Crushing Units**



**Central Pollution Control Board**  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar  
Delhi-110032

(July, 2023)

## 1.0 Introduction

Stone crushing sector is an important industrial sector engaged in producing crushed stone of various sizes (40 mm.20 mm.10 mm. crushed sand, stone dust etc) depending upon the requirement which acts as raw material for various construction activities.

Stone crushing operation releases a substantial amount of fugitive dust, which not only pollute the environment, but also pose a health hazards to the workers and the surrounding population. The growth in infrastructure is leading to increase in demand of raw materials, thereby resulting in the need to set up new stone crushing units or increase production from existing units. This poses a challenge to maintain the ambient air quality, which is possible if environmental guidelines predetermined by the industry concerned are followed.

Inventory and information about stone crushing units gathered from 27 SPCBs/PCCs (Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar island, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh, Jharkhand, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand), and the data received indicates that there are about 16,931 stone crushing units with capacity ranges between 0.1 TPH to 1,400 TPH.

## 2.0 Classification of Stone Crushing Units

Based on the information received from SPCBs/PCCs, stone crushers may be classified into small, medium and large-scale in terms of production capacity.

S.No.	Category	Production capacity (TPH)
1.	Small Scale	Up to 25
2.	Medium Scale	26 to 100
3.	Large Scale	100above

(105)

### 3.0 Stone Crushing Process

The stone crushing process can be broadly divided in following stages:

**3.1 Transportation of raw material:** Stones extracted from various sources are transported to stone-crushing units by means of trucks, trailers or automatic dumpers.

**3.2 Primary crushing:** Mined stones are fed directly into the primary crusher through stone feeders. The primary crusher breaks large stones and boulders into 100-140 mm size stones. Crushed stones are sent to secondary crusher for further reduction into smaller sizes. Various types of crushers are used in stone crushing industry. Jaw crushers are widely used as primary crushers.

**3.3 Secondary crushing:** After primary crushing, crushed stones are fed to secondary crushers through conveyor belts. In this stage, stones are further crushed to a size of 40-60 mm to 10 mm or even smaller. Stone crushing units use different types of crushers for secondary crushing. Granulator or cone crusher is usually used for secondary crushing.

**3.4 Screening:** From secondary crusher, crushed stones are transferred for screening through a conveyor belt. Screening is the process for segregating products of various sizes. Different mesh size screens are aligned one below the other and each screen is connected to a separate conveyor belt for discharging different size products. Mass that remains on the screen is called 'oversize' and material that passes through screen is called 'under size'. Oversize is returned to secondary crushers for further crushing and then again to screen. Under size is discharged through a 'telescopic chute' and screened products of various sizes are conveyed to stockpiles by belt conveyors. Different types of screens are used such as; grizzly-type screen, vibrating screen and rotary screen. Vibrating screens are most commonly used.

(106)

**3.5 Tertiary crushing:** Tertiary crushing is carried out in units that produce stone dust as their primary product. Dust is usually a by-product of stone crushing process. Units that produce dust, install a separate machine, usually roller crushers. Stones of size 10-20 mm are sent to roller crushers for grinding into fine dust.

**3.6 Product storage and loading:** After crushing and screening, final product is transferred to a conveyor belt which distributes the product into different stockpiles, depending on size of the product. The product/fines are either stored as stockpiles or directly loaded into trucks & dumpers and transported.

#### **4.0 Environmental issues associated with Stone Crushing Units**

The major environmental issue due to operation of a stone crushing unit is fugitive dust emissions which is contributed by the following processes:

- **Primary crushing:** Primary crushers breaks large boulders into smaller sizes. Crushing process as well as unloading of stones generate a substantial amount of fugitive dust. Mechanism for water sprinkling is provided to reduce fugitive dust. Some primary crushing areas are partially or completely covered with a shed as a measure to further prevent the fugitive dust emissions to surroundings, however at some places partial coverings provided which do not appear to be sufficient to such emissions.
- **Secondary crushing:** Compared to primary crushing, fugitive dust emitted at secondary crushing is relatively higher. Generally, insufficient covered shed provided in the process results in fugitive emissions.
- **Screening:** Screening process is also a source of fugitive dust emissions. As the material is conveyed to screen from secondary crusher, screen vibrates and thus, separates the material of different sizes resulting into huge amount of fugitive dust emissions. Generally, units provide covered shed and water sprinklers to combat

(107)

dust emissions however, improper design and operation of sprinklers and improper covering is an issue.

- **Tertiary crushing:** Fugitive emissions are generated during grinding of stones into fine dust.
- **Conveyor Belt:** Conveyor belts are primary means of transferring raw materials and products from one end to the other. Movement of products on the conveyor belts is a potential source of fugitive dust emissions. To reduce dust emissions, water sprinkling arrangement is provided on each belt. Some units cover conveyor belts either with sheets or thick cloth to reduce dust emissions.
- **Product release and storage:** Fugitive emissions generated during transfer of material through telescopic chutes is lower than that generating during direct disposal of product on stockpile. Material, such as stone dust, stored in open areas is are also a potential source of fugitive dust emissions.
- Although no process waste water is generated from stone crushing units, however, water is used for sprinkling, conveyed to settling tanks of appropriate size which is recycled and reused in process.

#### 5.0 Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units

The stone crushing units should adopt following environmental guidelines to prevent/suppress fugitive dust emissions from their operation:

Source of emission	Measures to be Taken
Unloading of raw material for storage	*Water sprinkling with <b>adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water</b> should be provided during raw materials unloading .
Unloading of raw material into hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three sides and top should be covered and one side may be kept open for vehicular movement.</li> <li>• Water sprinklers should be provided on approach roads.</li> </ul>

(103)

Primary Crushing/ Jaw Crusher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance.</li> <li>Primary crushers/jaw crushers should be covered with tarpaulin/cotton cloth/suitable materials to contain fugitive dust emissions (<b>Figure-1</b>)</li> <li>Water sprinkler system <b>with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water</b> should be provided at primary crusher/jaw crusher so that fugitive emissions are contained and amount of water sprayed should be optimized.</li> </ul>
Secondary Crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance.</li> <li>Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone to be provided for control of emissions.</li> </ul>
Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. Door to be kept closed during operation.</li> <li>Flexible covers where conveyors pass through the screen house should be installed at entries and exits of conveyors to screen house.</li> <li>Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided.</li> <li>Provision of water mist sprinkling systems with <b>adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water</b> should be made at inlet/outlet of screens.</li> </ul>
Tertiary Crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided.</li> <li>Provision of water mist sprinkling system should be made with <b>adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water</b>.</li> </ul>

(109)

Conveyor Belts	Conveyor belts should be properly covered from node to node with a thick sheet of suitable material along with water sprinkling system with <b>adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water.</b>
Discharge points	Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level should be provided ( <b>Figure-2 &amp; Figure-2(a)</b> ).
Product storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properly designed telescopic chute of adequate length of suitable material should be provided at ends of conveyor so that dust generated from this section is contained at source.</li> <li>• All open stockpiles for aggregates of size above 5 mm should be kept sufficiently wet by water spraying.</li> <li>• Stockpiles of aggregates of 5 mm size or less should be covered to ensure that same is not carried away (or whipped out) by wind.</li> </ul>

### 5.1 General Measures

- i. Wind breaking wall: GI/MS/brick wall should be provided along the periphery of crusher. Height of the wall should be 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher.
- ii. Roads: Metaled/concrete roads should be provided within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metaled.
- iii. Housekeeping: To curb the air pollution in the crusher premises, arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun should be provided. Water sprinklers should have adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water, as such system is more effective in dust control with significant reduction in consumption of water. Fine dust accumulated and bag filters in the crushing area should be cleaned at regular intervals and the collected dust should be stored in sacks for further sale or disposal.
- iv. Plantation: 2-3 rows of tall trees should be planted around the periphery of crusher.
- v. Housing should be open for movement of mechanical drivers, conveyor belts, etc. should be sealed properly with flexible rubber flaps.

(110)

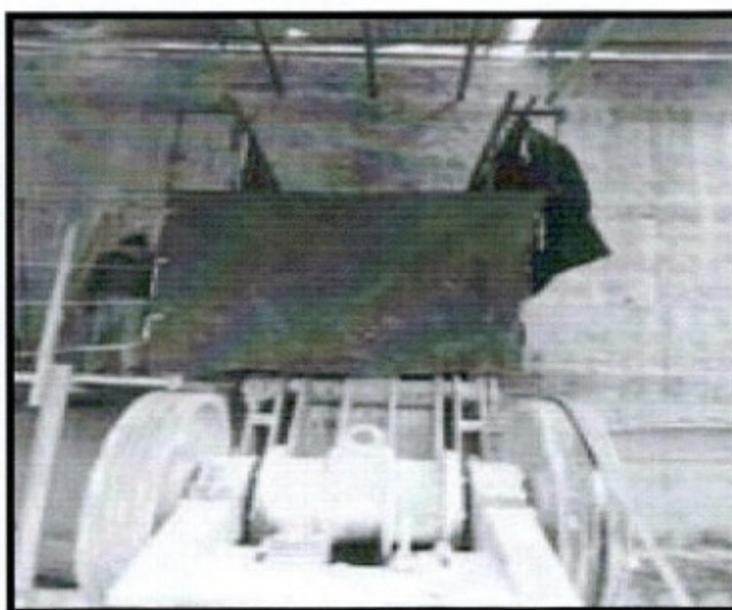
- vi. Name of the unit, contact details of the owner and address of the unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCBs/PCCs should be displayed on the display board at the entrance.
- vii. Transportation: Vehicles carrying any kind of material should be completely covered.
- viii. Regular wetting of roads should be done to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re-suspension.
- ix. Water consumption and handling: Unit should provide settling tanks of appropriate size and recycle & reuse of the water in process. Crusher should provide a water storage tank with adequate capacity. In case of use of groundwater, stone crushing unit should obtain permission to extract groundwater from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/Ground Water Department (GWD) of the State/UT. Unit should maintain proper log book of consumption of fresh water. Depending on availability, efforts may be made to use STP treated water instead groundwater to control emissions from process activities.

#### **6.0 Regulatory/Monitoring Mechanism for Stone Crushing Unit**

- i. Stone crushing unit should obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from the concerned SPCBs/PCCs.
- ii. Unit while applying for CTO/renewal of consent, should upload the duly filled checklist attached at **Annexure-1** along with digitally tagged photographs and videos of the crushing unit to ensure compliance of the conditions mentioned in the guidelines. SPCBs/PCCs should digitally verify the said conditions before issuance of CTE/CTO/renewal of consent.
- iii. CCTV/PTZ cameras should be installed at the entrance and all corners of the premises of the unit covering entire area with minimum of 30 days data storage.
- iii. Stone crushing unit shall comply with emission norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and conditions laid down in CTO by concerned SPCB/PCC.



- v. Online/manual ambient air monitoring systems to be installed in crusher zone as per CPCB/SPCB guidelines – in upwind and downwind directions.
- vi. Stone crushing unit should develop green belt as per the plan approved by concerned Department of the State/UT.
- vii. Local authorities should associate with stone crusher associations for the construction of metalled road in the entire crusher zone.
- viii. A District Level Committee should be constituted under chairmanship of District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner so that surprise inspections for surveillance of stone crushing units located under their jurisdiction can be carried out on regular basis.
- ix. Health survey of workers should be carried out by the stone crusher on half-yearly basis.
- x. New Crushers should be allowed to operate only in dedicated crusher zones as per the siting policies of SPCBs/PCCs.
- xi. Stone crusher unit should be operated only during day time (i.e. 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM ) to avoid inconvenience to the nearby residents due to ambient noise.

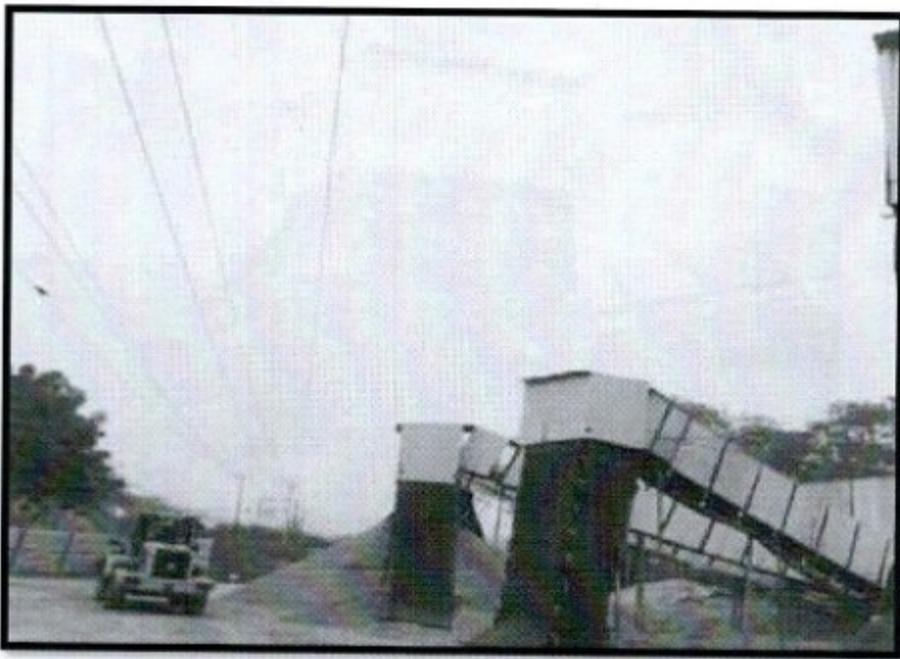


**Figure-1: Covering of Primary/Jaw crusher**

112



Figure-2: Chute from top of discharge point



(113)

**Figure-2(a):** Chute from top of discharge point**Annexure-1****Format/Checklist for SPCBs/PCCs before issuance of CTE & CTO**

S. No.	Fugitive Emission Source Locations	Checklist for compliance of conditions of Environmental guidelines	Yes/No
1.	Unloading area of raw material, primary crusher, Screener, conveyors belts and transfer points	Water sprinklers installed with adequate designed nozzles (Upload photo/videos).	
2.	Primary crushers, Secondary crushers, Screeners and tertiary crushers	Enclosures by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level (Upload photo/videos).	
3.	Secondary, Tertiary crushers and Screener	Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone. (Upload photo).	
4.	Covering of Conveyor belts from node to node with a thick sheet of suitable material	Covering of Conveyor belts (Upload photo).	
4	At discharge points	Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level (Upload photo).	
5	GI/MS/brick wind breaking wall of 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher along the periphery of crusher	Wind breaking wall (Upload photo)	
<b>General</b>			
6.	Wind breaking wall	GI/MS/brick wind breaking wall of 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher along the periphery of crusher (Upload photo)	

(114)

7.	Roads	Metalled/concrete roads within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metalled	
8.	Suppression of dust within the premises	Arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun in the premises to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re suspension	
9.	Green belt	Plantation of 2-3 rows of tall trees around the periphery of crusher	
9.	Display board	Display board at the entrance, having name of unit, contact details of owner and address of unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCB/PCC	
10	Covering of vehicles	Covering of vehicles carrying any kind of material .	
11	CCTV/PTZ camera	CCTV/PTZ cameras installed at the entrance and all corners of the premises of the unit covering entire area with minimum of 30 days data storage	
12	Photos/videos	Upload photographs/videos ensuring compliance of all conditions as mentioned in the guidelines while applying CTE/CTO/ Renewal	

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(115)

**No. J-11013/41, 2006-IA.II(I)**  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
I.A. Division

Paryavaran Bhawan,  
CGO Complex, Lodi Road,  
New Delhi-11003

Dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2008

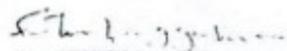
**CIRCULAR**

**Subject: Clarification regarding applicability of EIA Notification, 2006 in respect of the Beneficiation Plant-regarding.**

State Pollution Control Board, Orissa has sought clarification regarding applicability of EIA Notification dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 to stand alone iron ore crusher, when the process involves crushing and screening (sizing of ore only) through dry route without upgrading the quality of ore. The matter has been examined in the Ministry.

It is clarified that crushing and screening (sizing of ore) without upgrading of quality of ore is not covered by the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. However, necessary clearance under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and any other Acts as may be applicable to such projects should be obtained.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

  
(Dr. S.K. Aggarwal)  
Director

To:

- (1) The Member Secretary, All SPCBs/ UT Pollution Control Committees.
- (2) The Secretary, Department of Environment of all States/ UTs.
- (3) The Member Secretary of all SEIAAs
- (4) All Officers of IA Division
- (5) All Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Copy to:

1. PS to MOS (E).
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F).
3. PPS to AS(JMM).