IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
IN
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 780 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

PARMJEET SINGH & ORS. ..... **APPLICANTS**

Versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS. ..... **RESPONDENTS**

INDEX NDOH- 21/11/2024

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Place: New Delhi

Dated: 14.October, 2024

Richa Kapoor

(Advocate for the Respondent No. 01)

(1)

IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

IN

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 780 OF 2024

NOTARY ★ GOVT. OF INDIA ★ SHAHJAHAN DELHI Reg. No. 10693 Dt. Exp. 29

IN THE MATTER OF:

PARMJEET SINGH & ORS. ..... APPLICANTS

Versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS. ..... RESPONDENTS

Counter Affidavit on Behalf of the Respondent No. 1, Union of India through Sectretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

I, Dr Sudheer Chinatalapati, aged about 40 years, working as Scientist 'E', in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi (hereinafter 'Ministry') do hereby solemnly affirm and State as under:

1. That I am duly authorized to swear this affidavit and as such I am conversant with the facts of the present case and competent to swear the present affidavit.
2. That I have read and understood the contents of the accompanying reply and state that the same has been drafted under my instructions based on the official records.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

(डॉ. सुधीर चिंतलपति)
DR. SUDHIR CHINTALAPATI)
वैज्ञानिक 'ई'/Scientist 'E'
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Min.of Environment,Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार
Govt. of India

(2)

3. The instant case pertains to the installation of a stone crusher in the Eco Sensitive Zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand. Further, Environment Clearance and Consent to Establish granted to the M/s. Balaji Associates (Respondent No. 10) Stone Crusher is under challenge.

REPLY ON MERIT:

4. It is submitted that, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been enacted with a view to ensure the ecological and environmental security and for the conservation, protection and management of wild life of the Country.

5. It is submitted that as per section 26A (1) (b) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, when any area comprised within any reserve forest or any part of the territorial waters, which is considered by the State Government to be of adequate ecological faunal floral geomorphological, natural or zoological significance for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wild life or its environment, is to be included in a sanctuary, the **State Government** shall issue a notification specifying the limits of the area which shall be comprised within the sanctuary and declare that the said area shall be sanctuary on and from such date as may be specified in the notification.

6. It is further submitted that, the provisions of Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as follows:

> *No person shall destroy, exploit or remove any wild life including forest produce from a sanctuary or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied in consultation with the National Board that such removal of wild life from the sanctuary or the change in the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary is necessary for the improvement and better management of wild life therein, authorises the issue of such permit."*

NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA SHAHJAHAN DELHI Reg. No. 10098 Dt. Exp. 20-7-2029

(डा. सुधीर चिंतलपति)
(Dr. SUDHIR CHINTALAPATI)
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Min.of Environment,Forest and Climate Change
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Govt. of India, New Delhi

(B)

7. It is further submitted that Section 33 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides that the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be the authority to control, manage and protect all Sanctuaries.
8. It is also submitted that as per section 34A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972,

> *(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any officer not below the rank of an* ***Assistant Conservator of Forests*** *may,-*
> *(a) evict any person from a sanctuary or National Park, who unauthorisedly occupies Government land in contravention of the provisions of this Act;*
> *(b) remove any unauthorised structures, buildings, or constructions erected on any Government land within any sanctuary or National Park and all the things, tools and effects belonging to such person shall be confiscated, by an order of an officer not below the rank of the Deputy Conservator of Forests:*
> *Provided that no such order shall be passed unless the affected person is given an opportunity of being heard.*
> *(2) The provisions of this section shall apply notwithstanding any other penalty which may be inflicted for violation of any other provision of this Act.*

9. It is submitted that as per section 51 (1) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, any person who contravenes any provision of this Act (except Chapter VA and section 38J) or any rule or order made thereunder or who commits a breach of any of the conditions of any licence or permit granted under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

10. It is further submitted that in accordance with section 55 (b) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Chief Wild Life Warden, or any other officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government subject to such conditions as may be specified by that Government may file complaints in the Court against the offences under the Act.

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Govt. of India, New Delhi

NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA
SHAHJAHAN DELHI
Reg. No. 10068
Dt. Exp. 12029

(4)

11. It is submitted that the elephant reserves and elephant corridors are not as such notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

12. It is submitted that, the Stone Crushing Units (SCUs) 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 CTE and CTO issued by SPCBs/PCCs.

13. It is submitted that, SCUs need to comply with the Environmental Norms as stipulated under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 as they fall under the Schedule- I of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 (Standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants).

14. It is submitted that, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in exercise of its power under the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981, vide dated 07.03.2016 categorized the Stone Crushing Units under orange category. (**Annexure- 1**)

15. It is submitted that the CPCB has further formulated Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units to monitor and regulate them. (**Annexure- 2**).

16. It is submitted that, the Ministry 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..." **(Annexure-3)**

NOTARY SHAHJAHAN DELHI Reg. No. Dt. Exp. GOVT. OF INDIA

17. In view of above paragraph, it is further submitted that the stone crushing process/Units are not covered under EIA Notification, 2006 for the grant of prior Environment Clearance as per the above paragraph.

Sudhira

(डॉ. सुधीर चिंतलवाड़)
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Govt. of India, New Delhi

(5)

18. It is submitted that the Stone Crusher Units (SCUs) situated within the mining lease area are covered under schedule 1 (a) of Environmental Impact Assessment, 2006 (EIA), and a comprehensive Environment Clearance (EC) is granted to them along with the mining activities. However standalone EC is not issued to stone crushers. Further, SCUs falling outside the mining lease area are operated after obtaining CTE/CTO from concerned SPCB under the existing provisions of the Water Act, 1974, and the Air Act, 1981.

19. It is submitted that in the instant case, the EC to stone crushing unit has been granted by the SEIAA Uttarakhand vide EC no. EC09(93)/2023 dated 01.02.2024 under item 8(a) to the Schedule of EIA Notification, 2006, as per Doon Valley notification of MoEF vide numbered S.O.2125 (E) dated 13 December, 2007 (**Annexure -4**).

"*All those projects which are not covered under the EIA notification but which fall under the orange category shall be considered by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority.*"

Therefore, the said project was placed under "Orange Category" B2 requiring prior environmental clearance from SEIAA as a result of Doon Valley notification.

20. It is submitted that in light of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 28.04.2023 in W.P. (C) No. 202 of 1995, and the guidelines issued subsequently by the Ministry regarding activities within an Ecologically Sensitive Zone (ESZ) around National Parks or sanctuaries, if notified, or within a 10 km radius of the boundary of National Parks or sanctuaries, if the ESZ has not been notified, the prior approval of the SCNBWL shall be required in the following cases:

i. For construction and allied activities undertaken by, or for, Indian Railways and any of its subsidiaries or sister concerns; or

ii. If the activity or project falls within the scope of the schedule of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time.

21. It is submitted that as the stone crushing activity does not per se fall within the ambit of the EIA Notification, 2006, it is ipso facto exempted from

NOTARY SHAHJAHAN DELHI Reg. No Dt. Exp. 29 GOVT. OF INDIA

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Govt. of India, New Delhi

(6)

requiring the recommendations or clearance of the SCNBWL as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry. (**Annexure -5**)

22. It is further submitted that the 'land' is a subject matter of State Government. The forest areas and the legal boundaries thereof are determined and maintained by the concerned State Government. That, inter-alia, being the repository of land records, State Government has the primary responsibility to determine the status of any parcel of land, giving due regard to gazette notifications, provisions under State and Central Acts and concerned judgments and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

23. It is further submitted that in the case of unauthorized construction or illegal encroachments, the State Government is empowered to take action and initiate proceeding against the wrongdoers.

24. In view of the aforesaid facts, it is respectfully prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass orders as deemed fit in the circumstances of the case.

Ritu Kapoor
I Identify the Deponent who has Signed in my Presence

Sudheera
DEPONENT
(डॉ. सुधीर चिंतलपति)
(Dr. SUDHIR CHINTALAPATI)
वैज्ञानिक 'ई'/Scientist 'E'
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Govt. of India, New Delhi

VERIFICATION

Verified at New Delhi on this 7th day of October, 2024 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge based on records and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

NOTARY
SHAHJAHAN
DELHI
Reg. No. 10698
Dl. Exp. 23-1-2029
GOVT. OF INDIA

14 OCT 2024

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Shri/Smt./Kum. ...
S/o W/o ...
identified ... affirmed before me by the ...
personally, ...
on ... that the contents of the affidavit which ...
have been read & explained to me & ...
true and correct to this & knowledge.

Notary Public

Sudheera
DEPONENT
(डॉ. सुधीर चिंतलपति)
(Dr. SUDHIR CHINTALAPATI)
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Govt. of India, New Delhi

(7) ANNEXURE - I

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 56th 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, फैक्स/Fax : 22305793, 22307078, 22307079, 22301932, 22304948
ई मेल/e-mail : cpcb@nic.in वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

(8)

WHEREAS, the report prepared by the Working Group was discussed in the 57th 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 57th 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

(9)

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:

- 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

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 :

(10)

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.

(11)

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

(12)

Final Document on Revised Classification of Industrial Sectors Under

Red, Orange, Green and White Categories

(February 29, 2016)

Central Pollution Control Board

Delhi

(13)

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.

(14)

- 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

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 dying/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.

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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 2nd 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 24th 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 57th 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

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(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
- 59th 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:

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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, NOx, SOx, HMs , Benzene, Ammonia and other toxic parameters relevant to the industry.	*40 Marks*
Water Pollution Score based on parameters namely pH, TSS, NH_3-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 : • *Parameters to be decided on the basis of the nature of the wastes generating from the industrial sector.* • *Industries having only either water pollution or air pollution, the score will be normalized wrt 100.*	

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

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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 .

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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. **Maximum of the following seven categories is to be taken.**		
W11	Waste-water which is polluted and the pollutants are - • not easily biodegradable (very high strength waste waters having BOD > 5000 mg/l); or • toxic; or • both toxic and not easily biodegradable. (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: • Having the overall waste-water generation less than 10 KLD and • The pollutants are easily bio-degradable having BOD below 200 mg/l which can be easily treated in a single stage ASP (activated	12

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	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		

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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 NH3), 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_6H_5OH) , 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.

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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/Nm3	30
2	Group A1B	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 3 to10 mg/Nm3	25
3	Group A1C	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 11 to 50 mg/Nm3	20
4	Group A1D	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 51 to 250 mg/Nm3	15
5	Group A1E	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 251mg/Nm3 & above.	10
6	Group A1F	• Generation of fugitive emissions of Particulate Matters which are: o Not generated as a result of combustion of any kind of fossil-fuel. o Generated due to handling / processing of materials without involving the use of any kind of chemicals. o Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods	10
7	Group A1G	• Generation of Odours which are : o Generated due to application of binding gums / cements /adhesives /enamels o Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods	10
Part 2 : Score A2 = Score based on consumption of fuels and technologies required for air pollution control :			
6	Group A2F1	• 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.	10
7	Group A2F2	• 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.	5
Overall Air Pollution Score –A = A1 + A2			

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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, H2S, P2O5 as H3PO4

- **Air Pollutants covered under Group A1C:**

  Chlorine, Pesticide compounds, CH3Cl, TOC, Total Fluoride, Hydrocarbons, NH3, HCL vapour & Mist, H2SO4 Mist, SO2

- **Air Pollutants covered under Group A1D:**

  CO, PM, CO, NOx

- **Air Pollutants covered under Group A1E:**

  NOx with liquid-fuel, SO2 with liquid-fuel

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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 . **Maximum of the following four categories is to be taken**	**Score**
HW1	• Land disposable HW which require special care & treatment for stabilization before disposal.	20
HW2	• Incinerable HW	15
HW3	• Land disposable HW which doesn't require treatment & stabilization before disposal. • High volume low effect wastes such as fly-ash, phspho-gypsum, red-mud, slags from pyro-metallurgical operations, mine tailings and ore beneficiation rejects)	10
HW4	• Recyclable HW, which are easily recyclable with proven technologies.	10

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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 –

   Normalized Score = {100 x W (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 –

   Normalized Score = {100 x (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 –

   Normalized Score = {100 x (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 –

   Normalized Score = {100 x (W+H)} / 60

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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 170th 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

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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.

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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
Final Categorization		244	13	15	60 (Red)	83 (Orange)	63 (Green)	36 (White)	257 =257 (Total categories including in foot-note)

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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.

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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	i. Mainly air polluting. Air pollution scores are normalized to 100. ii. Lead Acid Battery manufacturing consists of various stages which broadly involve (after producing or receiving lead oxide): Paste Mixing , Grid Casting , Grid Pasting & Curing , Hydro-setting, parting & enveloping , Stacking, grouping & inter-cell welding , Formation. 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. 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
8.	62	Phosphate rock processing plant	30	-	30	20	-	20	-	62.5	R-R	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. ii. The water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100.

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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 SO2 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	10	65	R-R	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
11.	67	Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons	30	-	30	20	-	20	15	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 Khandsari)	20	10	30	15	10	25	10	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	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	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.

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												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.
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 assembles 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	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.

20.	41	Manufacturing of explosives, detonators, fuses including management and handling activities	30	-	30	20	-	20	20	70	R-R	i. Explosives manufacture and use contribute some measure of hazardous waste to the environment. 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. 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.
21.	45	Manufacturing of paints varnishes, pigments and intermediate (excluding blending/mixing)	30	-	30	25	-	25	15	70	R-R	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. ii. Dust and odour may also be a problem. iii. Washing of vessels will contribute waste-waters. iv. Large quantity of HWs are also produced.
22.	56	Organic Chemicals 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	i. The Airports are generating mainly the waste-waters. ii. This is the water pollution normalized score for airports having discharge more than 100 KLD. iii. The airports / strips having discharge less than 100 KLD will have score of 50 and hence orange category. iv. If the score is normalized wrt water + HW both, then all the airports will come under Orange category (score - 58.33).
24.	3	Asbestos and asbestos based industries	-	-	-	30	-	30	10	75	R-R	i. This is mainly air polluting industry. ii. Final score is based on air pollution score only. iii. Asbestos is carcinogenic and banned in many countries.
25.	5	Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid	30	-	30	-	-	-	10	75	R-R	i. Standards prescribed for Inorganic Chemicals are adopted. ii. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable.

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												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.
26.	7	Cement	-	-	-	20	10	30	-	75	R-R	This is mainly air polluting industry & hence normalized air pollution score.
27.	9	Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides	30	-	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	-	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	-	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	30	-	-	-	-	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	30	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

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												having no-boiler & no hazardous waste generation, the pollution score will be 20 & are categorized as Green.
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 acid 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	25	--	25	20	75	R-R	All the three types of pollutants are generated.
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 assembles comprising accumulators and other batteries induded 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	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	-	20	-	75	R-R	Highly water polluting & obnoxious air polluting.
35.	49	Mining and ore beneficiation	30	10	40	15	5	20	-	75	R-R	Both air and water polluting. Score is normalized with air & water pollution.

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*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, Cl2, SBP 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, induding 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.

												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.
43.	53	Oil and gas extraction including CBM (offshore & on-shore extraction through drilling wells)	30	-	30	-	-	-	20	83	R-R	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	85	R-R	This category contain all sorts of pollution.
47.	77	Synthetic fibers induding rayon ,tyre cord, polyester filament yarn	30	10	40	25	10	35	10	85	R-R	This sector generates all sorts of pollution problems.
48.	81	Thermal Power Plants	30	10	40	20	10	30	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	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	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

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												pollution.
52.	20	Fertilizer (basic) (excluding formulation)	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. 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.

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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(CETP, 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	Hydrocyanic 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

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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 ladoo 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_2SO_4 are generated.

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10.	45	Manufacturing of tooth powder, toothpaste, talcum powder and other cosmetic items	20	--	20	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	--	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	--	43.75	O-O	Wash-water and PM emissions from boilers .
13.	76	Synthetic detergents and soaps(excluding formulation)	20	-	20	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	--	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.

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17.	2	Aluminium & copper extraction from scrap using oil fired furnace (dry process only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	i. Normalized Air pollution score. ii. Significant air pollution due to melting (emissions of SO2, PM).
18.	3	Automobile servicing, repairing and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing)	20	--	20	20	--	20	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	50	O-O	
20.	7	Brickfields (excluding fly ash brick manufacturing using lime process)	--	--	--	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	--	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	-	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.

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23.	11	Coal washeries	15	10	25	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.
24.	16	Dairy and dairy products (small scale)	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Water and air polluting both.
25.	18	DG set of capacity >1MVA but < 5MVA	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting . air pollution score is normalized to 100.
26.	17	Dry coal processing, mineral processing, industries involving ore sintering, pelletisating, grinding & pulverization	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting industry. Final score is the normalized air pollution score.
27.	19	Fermentation industry including manufacture of yeast, beer, distillation of alcohol (Extra Neutral Alcohol)	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.
28.	21	Ferrous and Non- ferrous metal extraction involving different furnaces through melting, refining, re-processing, casting and alloy-making	-	-	-	15	5	20	10	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting. ii. This score is applicable to secondary production of ferrous & non-ferrous metals (excluding lead) up-to 1 MT/hour production.

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												iii. For lead, the normalized air pollution score will be = (100*25)/40= 62.5 and is categorized as Red. iv. For Induction Furnace clubbed with AOD furnace – separate calculation shall be made based on the capacity of the furnaces. In such industries, the molten metal from induction furnace is transferred to AOD furnace where other metals like manganese and nickel are added to get the metal of desired constituents. The lime and silicon are also added for reduction of the metal oxides to the base metal. the normalized air pollution score will be = (100*25)/40= 62.5 and is categorized as Red.
29.	26	Fertilizer (granulation / formulation / blending only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Air polluting.
30.	27	Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Obnoxious odour , H2S etc. AP score is normalized to 100
31.	28	Fish processing and packing (excluding chilling of fishes)	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP score is normalized to 100.

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32.	31	Forging of ferrous and non- ferrous metals (using oil and gas fired furnaces)	--	--	--	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	--	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	--	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	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting and noise generating. AP Score is normalized to 100.
37.	28	Hot mix plants	-	-	-	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	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.

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		dispersible form,, Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining ,, Insulated Copper Wire,, Scrap/copper with PVC sheathing including ISRI-code material namely "Druid" ,, Jelly filled Copper cables ,, Zinc Dross-Hot dip Galvanizers SLAB,, Zinc Dross-Bottom Dross,, Zinc ash/Skimming arising from galvanizing and die casting operations,, Zinc ash/Skimming/other zinc bearing wastes arising from smelting and refining,, Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloy residues in dispersible from,,										
42.	35	Industry or processes involving foundry operations	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. This score is valid for the foundries having capacity < 5 MT/hr as such units require the coal/coke @ < 500 kg/hr. ii. The units having capacity of 5 MT/hr and more, the coal/coke consumption will be more than 500 kg/hr and the normalized score will be 62.5 and classified accordingly as Red.
43.	40	Lime manufacturing (using lime kiln)	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting
44.	41	Liquid floor cleaner, black phenyl, liquid soap, glycerol mono-stearate manufacturing	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.

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45.	42	Manufacturing of glass	10	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting (melting at 1500ºC 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	--	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	--	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	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Toxic fumes are expected.
49.	46	Manufacturing of Starch/Sago	25	-	25	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	--	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	--	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	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting project.

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53.	51	Non-alcoholic beverages(soft drink) & bottling of alcohol/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	10	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of VOCs and HC are generated.

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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	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	-	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	-	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	50	**G-O**	Due to spraying applications, emissions (HC) are generated
67.	70	Thermocol manufacturing (with boiler)	--	--	--	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	-	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	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	--	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	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 score is normalized to 100.

73.	21	Dry cell battery (excluding manufacturing of electrodes) and assembling & charging of acid 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. Waste-waters 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.

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80.	29	Foam manufacturing	--	--	--	20	--	20	15	58	O-O	i. Raw material is polyurethane, latex etc. ii. Emissions of VOCs and HAPs. CH3Cl2 and similar compounds as blowing agents. iii. Outdated raw materials and spoiled slots are discarded as HW.
81.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Used Oil – As per specifications prescribed from time to time.	10	0	10	20	0	20	15	58.33	R-O	Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating industry. Air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100
82.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Waste Oil ---As per specifications prescribed from time to time.	-	-	-	20	0	20	15	58.33	R-O	Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating industry. Air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100.
83.	56	Producer gas plant using conventional up drift coal gasification (linked to rolling mills glass and ceramic industry refectories for dedicated fuel supply)	--	--	--	20	--	20	15	58.33	O-O	Mainly air polluting & tar (HW) generating. SO2, CO, NOx are generated. Tar is the by-product and utilized by other industries in co-processing.

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*

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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:*

Sl No.	Original Sl No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	24	Excavation of sand from the river bed (excluding manual excavation)	O	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.
2	39	Infrastructure Development Project	O	Vast variety of such projects come under such category. This is to be decided by the concerned SPCB in line of EIA Notification , 2006.
3	53	Power press	O	Very vague term hence deleted. Such types of general engineering units have already been covered.

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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 Cooling water 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

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												PM emissions are generated.
9.	17	Cardboard or corrugated box and paper products (excluding paper or pulp manufacturing and without using boilers)	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	25	G-G	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	–	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.

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	• Cooling waters and minor heat fumes. • Finalization of categorization subject to field verification.
25.	46	Insulation and other coated papers (excluding paper or pipe manufacturing)	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	25	G-G	Minor fumes due to application of poly-urethane
26.	49	Leather foot wear and leather products (excluding tanning and hide processing except cottage scale)	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	25	G-G	Minor fumes due to use of adhesives / gums.

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27.	50	Lubricating oil, greases or petroleum based products (only blending at normal temperature)	–	–	–	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	–	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 manufacturing (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_2S, CH_4 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

												polluting. AP score is normalized to 100
40.	62	Rolling mill (gas fired) and cold rolling mill	10	–	10	10	–	10	–	25	O-G	Mainly air polluting. AP score is normalized to 100
41.	75	Rubber goods industry (with gas operated baby boiler)	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	25	G-G	Some PM emissions and obnoxious odour.
42.	63	Saw mills	–	–	–	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	–	–	–	–	25	G-G	Small quantities of waste-water are generated.
44.	80	Spice grinding (upto-20 HP motor)	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	25	G-G	Small quantities of fugitive emissions of raw materials.
45.	66	Spice grinding (>20 hp motor)	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	25	O-G	Mainly air polluting. Fugitive emissions of PM.
46.	81	Steel furniture without spray painting	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	25	G-G	Obnoxious gases from welding as well as noise pollution.
47.	82	Steeping and processing of grains	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	25	G-G	Washing waters are generated.
48.	86	Tyres and tube retreating (without boilers)	–	–	–	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	–	–	–	–	30	G-G	Cooling water and brine water circuits. Spillages / blow down may take place
50.	26	CO2 recovery	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	–	–	–	–	30	G-G	TDS as distillation residues

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 powder manufacturing	12	--	12	15	--	15	--	33.75	O-G	• 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. • Generates small quantities of waste waters and air emissions. Joint score is normalized to 100.
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	--	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	-	37.5	R-G	• This is mainly air polluting activity. • This is the normalized score based on air pollution.
59.	48	Mineral stack yard / Railway sidings	15	-	15	15	-	15	-	37.5	R-G	• Mainly air pollution due to loading, unloading, storage and transportation of the minerals.

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												• Waste-water generation mainly during rains only.
60.	54	Oil and gas transportation pipeline	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	37.5	R-G	• Contains small gas based power plants up-to 5 MWs. • Air pollution score is normalized to 100. • In case , if these power plants are bigger / liquid fuel / oil based, scores will be calculated accordingly.
61.	64	Seasoning of wood in steam heated chamber	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	Air pollution due to use boiler for supply of steam. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
62.	84	Synthetic detergent formulation	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	**G-G**	• This score is valid for the industries which are not manufacturing LABSA. It is procured from outside. • Small quantities of emissions are generated from mini boiler. • Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
63.	69	Tea processing (with boiler)	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	With boiler, it is an orange category industry. Without boiler, it will be green category industry.

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	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	• Normal operation – 12 hrs a day. • Consumption of diesel = 1680 litres for 1 MVA DG set at full load @ 0.21 litres / KVA / hr. • 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 .

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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 hosiers making (Dry process only without any dying / 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**

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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 decorticating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
21.	44	Handloom/ carpet weaving (without dying 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

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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*
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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 59th 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, 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 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 , nkgcpcb@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

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली–110032
'Parivesh Bhawan', East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110032
दूरभाष / Tel. : 43102030, फैक्स / Fax : 22305793, 22307078, 22307079, 22301932, 22304948
ई–मेल / e-mail :cpcb@nic.in वेबसाईट / Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

(65) ANNEXURE – 2

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)

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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

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.

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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

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 **adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water** should be provided during raw materials unloading .
Unloading of raw material into hopper	• Three sides and top should be covered and one side may be kept open for vehicular movement. • Water sprinklers should be provided on approach roads.

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Primary Crushing/ Jaw Crusher	• 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. • Primary crushers/jaw crushers should be covered with tarpaulin/cotton cloth/suitable materials to contain fugitive dust emissions (**Figure-1**) • Water sprinkler system **with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water** should be provided at primary crusher/jaw crusher so that fugitive emissions are contained and amount of water sprayed should be optimized.
Secondary Crushing	• 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. • Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone to be provided for control of emissions.
Screening	• 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. • Flexible covers where conveyors pass through the screen house should be installed at entries and exits of conveyors to screen house. • Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided. • Provision of water mist sprinkling systems with **adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water** should be made at inlet/outlet of screens.
Tertiary Crushing	• 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. • Provision of water mist sprinkling system should be made with **adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water**.

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 a**dequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water**.
Discharge points	Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level should be provided (**Figure-2 & Figure-2(a)**).
Product storage	• 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. • All open stockpiles for aggregates of size above 5 mm should be kept sufficiently wet by water spraying. • 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.

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.

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

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Figure-2: Chute from top of discharge point

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)	
General			
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)	

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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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(77) ANNEXURE – 3

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 22nd 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 14th 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, 1981and 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).

ANNEXURE-4

(78)

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 1539] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, दिसम्बर 13, 2007/अग्रहायण 22, 1929

No. 1539] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2007/AGRAHAYANA 22, 1929

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 13 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 2125(अ).—जबकि, पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) नियमावली, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के खण्ड (घ) के तहत दून घाटी, उत्तराखण्ड में उन गतिविधियों जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव के परीक्षण के लिए अनुमति दे दी है, को छोड़कर विभिन्न गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 1989 के सं. का.आ. 102(अ) के तहत एक अधिसूचना जारी की गई थी;

और, जबकि, उक्त अधिसूचना में उद्योगों को तीन श्रेणियों अर्थात् ग्रीन, ओरेंज और रेड में वर्गीकृत किया गया है और दून घाटी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक इकाइयों को अनुमति देने और उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए दिशानिर्देश भी निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

और, जबकि, ओरेंज श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आने वाले उद्योगों का मूल्यांकन राज्य के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाना तथा उन्हें अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र देने से पहले संबंधित प्रस्ताव को केन्द्र सरकार, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के पास भेजा जाना अपेक्षित है;

और, जबकि, यह परिकल्पना की गई थी कि ओरेंज श्रेणी के अंतर्गत शामिल प्रस्तावों के मामले में वही प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाएगी जो कि दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2005 के का.आ. 943(अ) के तहत जारी पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना, 1994 के अंतर्गत उद्योग क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं को पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी देते समय अपनाई जाती है;

और, जबकि, दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 1994 के का.आ. 60(अ) के तहत जारी उक्त पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना को दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के का.आ. 1533(अ) के तहत जारी अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिक्रमित हुआ माना जाएगा;

अत:, अब, पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एतद्द्वारा, यह निर्देश दिया जाता है कि दून घाटी, उत्तराखंड में विकास कार्यों से संबंधित सभी प्रस्तावों की निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया अपनाते हुए जांच की जाएगी :-

(i) ऐसी सभी परियोजनाएं जो 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के सं. का.आ. 1533(अ) के तहत जारी पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत अनुसूची में शामिल की गई हैं, के लिए उक्त अधिसूचना में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया ही अपनाई जाएगी ।

(ii) ऐसी सभी परियोजनाएं जो उक्त पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं हैं, और ओरेंज श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आती हैं उन पर राज्य स्तर के पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्राधिकरण द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा ।

(iii) उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए राज्य स्तरीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्राधिकरण का गठन होने तक, प्रस्तावों की जांच, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने के पश्चात्, उन्हें मूल्यांकन समिति के पास भेजे बिना, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जाएगी ।

[सं. जे-11013/25/2005-आई ए-II (1)]

रा. आनन्दकुमार, वैज्ञानिक 'जी'

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

ORDER

New Delhi, the, 13th December, 2007

S.O. 2125 (E).—Whereas, a notification under clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection)

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Rules, 1986, imposing restrictions on various activities in Doon Valley Uttarakhand, except those activities which are permitted by the Central Government for examining the environmental impacts, was issued *vide* No. S.O. 102(E) dated the 1st February, 1989;

And, whereas, the said notification classified industries into three categories; namely, green, orange and red and also prescribed guidelines for permitting and restricting industrial units in Doon Valley Area;

And, whereas, industries falling in the orange category are required to be assessed by State Pollution Control Board and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests before granting 'No Objection Certificate';

And, whereas, it was envisaged that the proposals covered under orange category shall follow the same procedure as is being followed for the environment clearance of industry sector projects under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994, issued *vide* S.O. 943(E) dated the 4th July, 2005;

And, whereas, the said Environment Impact Assessment notification issued *vide* S.O. 60(E) dated the 27th January, 1994 has been superseded by the notification *vide* number S.O. 1533(E) dated 14th September, 2006;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, it is hereby directed that all proposals, relating to development in Doon Valley will be examined as per the following procedure :—

(i) All those projects which are covered in the schedule under the Environment Impact Assessment notification issued *vide* number S.O. 1533(E) dated the 14th September, 2006 will follow the procedure laid down in that notification.

(ii) All those projects which are not covered under the EIA notification but which fall under the orange category shall be considered by the State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

(iii) Till such time as the State level Impact Assessment Authority is constituted for the State of Uttarakhand, the proposals will be examined by the Central Government, without referring them to the Appraisal Committee, after obtaining the comments of the State Pollution Control Board.

[No. J-11013/25/2005-IA-II(I)]

R. ANANDAKUMAR, Scientist 'G'

Printed by the Manager, Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, Mayapuri, New Delhi-110064
and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.

(80)

F. No. 6-30/2019-WL
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

2nd Floor, Vayu Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi 110003.

Dated: 13th December, 2023

To
1. The Principal Secretary (Forests)
All States/UTs
2. The Chief Wild Life warden
All States/UTs
3. The PCCF, All States/UTs

Sub: Revised guidelines for seeking recommendations of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life for activities in protected areas - reg.

Sir/Madam,

In supersession of the guidelines issued vide this Ministry's earlier letter of even number dated 21.07.2022, the undersigned has been directed to enclose herewith **revised guidelines** regarding submission of proposals for consideration of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life for ready reference.

2. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: as above

SUDHEER CHINTALAPATI
Digitally signed by SUDHEER CHINTALAPATI
Date: 2023.12.13 12:40:35 +05'30'

(Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati)
Scientist 'E'
Email: adwl-mefcc@gov.in

Copy to:
1. PPS to DFG&SS, MoEF&CC
2. PPS to ADG(WL), MoEF&CC
3. PPS to IGF(WL)/IGF(PE)/IGF(NTCA), MoEF&CC
4. PS to DIG(WL)/DIG(FC), MoEF&CC
5. Guard File

(81) ANNEXURE – 5

GUIDELINES REGARDING SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE

Areas of ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance and reserve forests are notified as sanctuaries and National Parks for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment by the State/Union Territories. Such areas are extremely important for conservation of biodiversity and ensuring the survival of its floral and faunal components. significant in terms from national point of view. Further, Eco-sensitive zones around sanctuaries and National Parks are notified to act as buffers and reduce direct impacts of developmental activities on these protected areas.

Activities involving use or diversion any part such areas should therefore be permitted only after taking into account the likely impact of the activity on the protected area.

As per the provisions contained section 5A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (WLPA), the Central Government constituted the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL). In accordance with the section 5B of the Act, the NBWL constitutes its Standing Committee which exercises the powers delegated by the NBWL. The Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL) considers the proposals for developmental activities inside wildlife habitats and eco-sensitive zones under these delegated powers and orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Ministry has issued several clarifications/guidelines from time to time for submission of proposals for consideration of the

NBWL/ Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL). The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022 has come into force from 1st of April, 2023. These guidelines are being issued in supersession of the earlier guidelines.

1 ACTIVITIES INSIDE PROTECTED AREAS

Consideration and recommendations/approval of the NBWL / 5SCNBWL is required in following cases:

1.1 SANCTUARIES

Section 29 of the WLPA mandates consultation with the NBWL for undertaking any activity mentioned therein within areas notified as sanctuaries and those areas in respect of which the State Government has declared its intention by notification for constitution of such areas as sanctuaries due to coming into effect of provisions of section 29 of the WLPA as per section 18A (1) of the WLPA.

1.2 NATIONAL PARKS

Section35(6) of WLPA mandates consultation with the NBWL for undertaking any activity mentioned therein within areas notified as National Parks. Further, consultation with NBWL is mandatory for undertaking any activity mentioned in section 29 of the Act within those areas in respect of which the State Government has declared its intention by notification for constitution of such areas as National Parks due to coming into effect of the provisions of section 29 of the WLPA as per section 35 (3A) of the WLPA.

1.3 OTHER PROVISIONS:

(83)

Section 33 (a) of the WLPA provides for requirement of prior approval of the NBWL for construction of tourist lodges, including Government lodges, for commercial purposes, hotels, zoos which includes rescue centres and conservation breeding centres and safari parks inside a sanctuary. This proviso is also applicable on National Parks in accordance with Section 35 (8) of WLPA and in respect of those areas intended to be notified as sanctuaries or National Parks in view of provisions contained in sections 18A (1) and 35 (3A) of the WLPA.

1.4 ACTIVITIES WITHIN TIGER RESERVES AND LINKING AREAS:

The Protected Areas constituting a Tiger Reserve attract all the provisions applicable for National Parks or Sanctuaries. In addition, as per section 38-O (1) (g) of the WLPA, for approval of NBWL and advice by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) are required for activities within tiger reserve and in areas linking one Protected Area or tiger reserve with another Protected Area or tiger reserve for ecologically unsustainable uses, except in public interest.

1.5 ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES:

In view of sections 26A (3), 35 (3) and 35 (5) of the WLPA, no alteration of the boundaries by the State Government of a sanctuary, National Park or area in respect of which the State Government has declared its intention by notification for constitution as a National Park shall be made except on a recommendation of the NBWL/SCNWBL. Further, in view of section 38W of the Act, no alteration in the boundaries of a tiger reserve can be made except on a recommendation of the NTCA and the approval of the NBWL/SCNBWL.

(84)

1.6 ACTIVITIES INSIDE ECO-SENSITIVE ZONES:

Notifications of Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ) specify the activities which are prohibited, regulated and promoted in the ESZ. Proposals for prohibited activities in the ESZ notification and the guidelines regarding declaration of ESZ issued by the Ministry dated 9.2.2011 (in view of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 28.04.2023 in W.P. (C) No. 202 of 1995) should not be forwarded for consideration of the SCNBWL. For taking up any activity within an ESZ, if notified, or within 10 km zone of the boundary of National Parks or sanctuaries, if ESZ has not been notified, prior approval of the SCNBWL shall be required:

i. for construction and allied activities undertaken by and for Indian Railways and any of its subsidiaries/sister concerns; or
ii. if the activity/project is listed in the schedule of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.

1.7 ACTIVITIES REFERRED BY OTHER AGENCIES:

There may be cases where chairperson of NBWL/SCNBWL or Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or any other statutory agency may desire examination of a proposal by the NBWL/SCNBWL. Such cases may be submitted by the State Government /UT Administration for consideration of NBWL/SCNBWL along with the recommendations of the SBWL.

2 PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED FOR CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE:

i. The User Agency shall submit the proposal online on PARIVESH portal of the Ministry mandatorily as communicated vide Ministry's letter F.No.6-137/2017 WL (pt.1) dated 22.11.2018 (**ANNEXURE I**). A User Manual of online submission and monitoring of Environmental, Forests and Wild Life Clearance at https://parivesh.nic.in. No proposal submitted for consideration of the NBWL/SCNBWL in physical form shall be entertained by the Ministry.

ii. The user agency can also track the movement of the proposal through different stages of processing through the online clearance system.

iii. The roles of various agencies involved in the process and actions required to be taken are provided in the manual. In case of difficulty, the details of concerned to be contacted have also been provided.

3. TIME LINES TO BE FOLLOWED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES INVOLVED IN PROCESSING THE PROPOSALS

Following time lines will be adhered by all the officials responsible for the activities indicated.

1	**DFO/Wild Life Warden**	i. Initial scrutiny in **5 days** of receipt of the proposal.
		ii. **15 days** after receipt of complete proposal for site inspection, consultation with Conservator of Forests/Chief Conservator of Forests/

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		Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and forwarding to the Chief Wild Life Warden.
2	**Chief Wild Life Warden**	**15 days** from receipt of proposal for scrutiny and recommendation to the State Government for placing before the State Board for Wild Life (SBWL).
3	**Consultation with State Board for Wild Life or Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life and recommendation of State Government**	The activity involves decision of the State Government, consultation with SBWL and thereafter, recommendation of State Government to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change enclosing the copy of the minutes of the SBWL or its Standing Committee as the case may be. Therefore, this stage may take up to **45 days (one and half months).**
4	**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**	Initial scrutiny in **10 days** of receipt of the proposal.
5	**Consultation with Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life**	In the upcoming Meetings of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life which are ordinarily convened once in **3 months**.

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4. ACTIVITIES INSIDE CONSERVATION RESERVES OR COMMUNITY RESERVES

In continuation of the discussions in the 53rd meeting of the SCNBWL dated 25.02.2019, Ministry vide letter F.No.6-30/2019 WL (part) dated 30.01.2023 (**ANNEXURE II**) had clarified that projects/activities proposed to be located within Conservation Reserves or Community Reserves notified under the WLPA do not require consideration by the SCNBWL. In case, these protected areas form part of ESZs, guidelines in para 1.6 shall be applicable.

5. PROPOSALS FOR SURVEY WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT INSIDE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES:

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may consider prescribing rules under section 28 of the WLPA regarding safeguards to be followed while entering a notified sanctuary for survey/ investigation. In view of section 35 (3A) and 35(8) the Act, the provisions of section 28 apply in relation to a National Park as they apply in relation to a sanctuary. Ministry issued clarification in this regard vide letter F. No. 6-41/2021-WL dated 28.03.2022 (**ANNEXURE III**).

It may be noted that when invasive activities (such as destruction, exploitation, removal etc. from sanctuary or National Park) are involved, the permit for survey and/or investigation can be issued only after consideration by the SCNBWL. In case survey work and/or Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies are to taken up in areas involving a Protected Area, and are covered under section 29 or 35(6) of WLPA, then also the entire procedure, as prescribed paragraph 2 above needs to be followed.

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6. MANDATORY SUBMISSION OF ANIMAL PASSAGE PLANS

A guidance documents namely, 'Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wild Life' has been prepared by the Ministry. The Guidance document prescribes measures, both structural and non-structural to be adopted while designing linear infrastructure projects through wildlife habitats. In pursuance of the decision taken in the 47th meeting of the SCNBWL held on 25.01.2018, whenever, a linear infrastructure project is planned through a wildlife habitat, an animal passage plan shall be prepared by the User Agency in consultation with the Chief Wild Life Warden for submission along with the project proposal communicated to the States vide Ministry's letter F. No. 6-4/2018 dated 13.07.2018 (**ANNEXURE IV**).

7. PROPOSALS FOR TRANSMISSION LINES

i. In pursuance of the decision taken by the SCNBWL in its 54th meeting held on 18.07.2019, the use of insulated transmission line cables over the ground / or underground transmission line cables passing through the protected areas should be the first priority of the user agencies as communicated vide Ministry's letter F. No. 6-104/2019 WL dated 29.08.2019 **(ANNEXURE V).**

ii. As decided by the SCNBWL in its 66th meeting held on 31.12.2021, all the proposals for transmission lines shall be accompanied with a management plan for the area below the transmission lines. The management plan shall prescribe for species to the planted and maintained below the transmission lines, type and periodicity of maintenance etc.

Ministry had issued advisory to the States in this regard vide letter F. No.6-141/2021 dated 15.03.2022 **(ANNEXURE VI).**

8. COST OF MITIGATION MEASURES:

As decided by the SCNBWL in its 65th meeting held on 24.09.2021, measures to mitigate impacts of projects in protected areas and ESZs should be part of project proposals. Instead of imposing a fixed cost, mitigation measures and costs associated with such measures will be prescribed while recommending project proposals. Ministry issued advisory to the States in this regard vide letter F. No.6-82/2021WL dated 25.11.2021 (**ANNEXURE VII**).

9. BIO-DIVERSITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

As decided in the 8th meeting of the SCNBWL held on 14.09.2006, proposals for use of area more than 50 ha within a sanctuary or National Park shall be accompanied with a bio-diversity impact assessment study report prepared by an agency accredited by the Government of India.

10. MINING PROPOSALS:

In view of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 26.04.2023 and 28.04.2023 in W.P. (C) no. 202 of 1995, mining within National Parks and sanctuaries and their notified ESZ and/or within an area of one kilometre from the boundary of such National Parks and sanctuaries whichever is more shall not be permissible.

11. USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY IN MITIGATION OF IMPACTS:

State/UT Governments shall endeavour to encourage user agencies to use innovative technologies and modern scientific tools while prescribing mitigation measures and monitoring the impact of developmental activities on wildlife habitats.

12. DELEGATION OF POWERS TO THE STATE BOARD FOR WILD LIFE

In pursuance of the decision of the SCNBWL in its 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022 to extend delegation of powers to SBWL, permits for underground laying of drinking water pipeline, optical fibre cables and power lines up to 11 kV within the allowed right of way of roads inside National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 may be granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden after recommendations of State Boards for Wild Life and approval of State/UT Governments without these proposals being referred for consideration of the SCNBWL subject to the following conditions:

i. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width;
ii. The user agency agrees to make good the land after use/ maintenance;
iii. The user agency agrees to make good any loss to forest/ environment;
iv. The user agency seeks permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance;
v. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above;

vi. No civil structures will be built with the underground laying of drinking water pipeline, power lines and optical fibre cables;

vii. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency which holds the right to use the right of way;

viii. The State Government / Union Territories shall ensure that the length of the length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m;

ix. The State Board for Wild Life shall also suggest the time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline,power lines and optical fibre cables within the PAs after taking into account all the factors/issues involve in the work;

x. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the Chief Wild Life Warden or in-charge of PA but not more than per sq.km;

xi. This delegation shall be valid till 31.12.2027;

xii. The State Government / Union Territories will submit a monthly progress report on the extent of the forestland diverted for such purposes to the Ministry as well as the concerned Regional Offices.

This was communicated vide Ministry's Letter F. No. 6-175/2017 WL (pt.) dated 07.02.2023 **(ANNEXURE VIII).**

13. SUBMISSION OF HOLISTIC LINEAR PROJECT PROPOSALS

As decided by the SCNBWL in its 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022 and as communicated vide Ministry's letter F.No.6-207/2022 WL dated 14.03.2023 (**ANNEXURE IX**), all State/UTs are required to

submit proposals for linear projects in a holistic manner and not in separate packages.

14. ECO-TOURISM PROPOSALS

The SCNBWL in its 63rd meeting held on 11.06.2021 had recommended 'Guidelines for Sustainable Eco-tourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas, 2021'. These guidelines were communicated to the States vide this Ministry's letter F. No. 1-57/2014 WL (part -8) dated 29.10.2021 (**ANNEXURE X**). The proposals for eco-tourism projects shall be designed in accordance with these guidelines.

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ANNEXURE-I

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj
New Delhi 110 003

F.No. 6-137/2017 WL (pt.1)

Date: 22.11.2018

To

All Chief Wildlife Warden
State / UT Forest Department

Sub: Mandatory Online Submission of Proposals through PARIVESH Seeking for Wildlife Clearance from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife- reg.

Sir,

Kind attention is invited to the above mentioned subject matter. In this context it is mentioned that the PARIVESH automates the entire process of submitting the proposals for non-forestry activities inside the Protected Area / within 10 KM from the boundary of Protected Area and tracking the status of proposals at every stage of processing. It has been noticed that State Governments are still forwarding proposals in the physical form. Therefore it is advised that no proposal in the physical form for seeking wildlife clearance submitted to the State Government / the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife by the project proponent after 1st December 2018 should be permitted.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Pasupala Ravi)
Scientist C
E-mail: ddwlmef@gmail.com

ANNEXURE-II

(94)

F.No.6-30/2019 WL (Part)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Wildlife Division

2nd Floor, Vayu Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi 110003.

Date:30th January, 2023

To

1. The Principal Secretary (Forests), All States/ UTS
2. The Chief Wild Life Warden, All States/ UTS
3. The PCCF, All States/ UTS

Sub: Revised guidelines for seeking recommendations of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life for activities in protected areas- reg.

Sir/Madam,

Reference is invited to the Ministry's guidelines for seeking recommendations of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life for activities in protected areas issued vide letter of even no. dated 21st July, 2022.

2. In this regard, it is mentioned that the provisions 36A (2) of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 related to Conservation Reserve specifically provides that: "....sub-section (2) of section 18, sub-section (2), (3) and (4) of section 27, section 20, 32 and clauses (b) and (c) of section 33 shall as far as may be, apply in relation to the Conservation Reserve as they apply in relation to a sanctuary".

3. It is also mentioned that the Section 29, which provides for consultation with State Board for Wild Life for activities within a Sanctuary, and Section 35(6), which provides for similar consultation for National Parks, but with the National Board for Wild Life, are very specific for those categories of PAs. Such provisions do not exist in Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in respect of the Conservation Reserve and Community Reserve and State Government were accordingly empowered to take necessary steps for protection and preservation of Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves.

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4. In this context, as per the revised Guidelines dated 21st July, 2022 (copy enclosed), projects/activities proposed to be located within Conservation Reserves notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 do not require consideration by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

SUDHEER CHINTALAPATI
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Date: 2023.01.30 17:55:01 +05'30'

(Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati)
Scientist 'E'
Email: adwl-mefcc@gov.in.

Copy to:

1. PSO to DFG&SS, MoEF&CC
2. PSO to ADGF (WL), ADG(NTCA), MoEF&CC
3. PPS to IGF(WL)/IGF(PE)/IGF(NTCA), MoEF&CC
4. Sr. PPS to DIG(WL), MoEF&CC

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(Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati)
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Email: adwl-mefcc@gov.in.

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ANNEXURE-III

F. No. 6-41/2021-WL
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

3rd Floor, Jal Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi 110003.

28th March, 2022

To,

1. The Principal Secretary (Forests)
   All States/UTs
2. The Chief Wild Life Warden
   All State/UTs
3. The PCCF
   All State/UTs

Subject: Survey and investigation works in Sanctuaries and National Parks regarding.

Sir/Madam,

The Ministry vide letter No. 6-10/2011-WL dated 19.12.2012 had communicated guidelines for seeking recommendations of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL). Subsequent to the online integration, the Ministry vide letter no. 6-74/2012 WL (pt) dated 10.04.2015 had communicated revised Guidelines for seeking recommendations of SCNBWL for activities in Protected Areas to the States/UTs.

2. The Ministry vide letter no. 6-133/2014 dated 26.09.2014 (copy enclosed) had clarified the process to be followed for carrying out survey/investigation works in the protected areas.

3. It may be noted that as per Section 28 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (the Act),

(1) The Chief Wild Life Warden may, on application, grant to any person a permit to enter or reside in a sanctuary for all or any of the following purposes, namely: -

- *(a) investigation or study of wildlife and purposes ancillary or incidental thereof;*
- *(b) photography;*
- *(c) scientific research;*
- *(d) tourism;*
- *(e) transaction of lawful business with any person residing in the sanctuary.*

(2) A permit to enter or reside in a sanctuary shall be issued subject to such conditions and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

Section 28 is applicable on National Parks also as per 35 (8) of the Act.

4. It may also be noted that when invasive activities (destroy, exploit, remove etc from PA) are involved, the permit for survey and investigation can be issued only after consideration by the SCNBWL.

5. It is again requested that the Chief Wild Life Wardens may exercise the mandate provided in section 28 of the Act with all appropriate checks and conditions when any survey or investigation work for any development project is proposed within a protected area if it does not involve any invasive activity coming in the definition of section 29 of the Act. The State/Union Territory Governments may consider prescribing Rules under section 28 of the Act for application and safeguards to be followed for grant of permission to enter Protected Areas for survey/ investigation if no physical disturbance on the PA is contemplated.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As enclosed

(Dr. Rajendra Kumar)
Scientist 'C'
Email: kumar.rajendra@gov.in

Copy to:

1. PPS to ADGF (WL)
2. PPS to IGF (WL)
3. PPS to IGF (FC)
4. IROs of MoEFCC

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F. No. 6-133/2014 (Part)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jorbagh Road, New Delhi-110003
Dated: 26th September, 2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Reforms for making the wildlife clearance processes more efficient - guidelines reg.

With a view of bringing improvement in overall environmental governance in the country, one area of emphasis is on bringing in more efficiency in the processes related to clearances dealt in the Ministry. In this context, it has been proposed that as the requirement of permission from MoEF&CC for carrying out preliminary survey for projects in wildlife sanctuaries/ national parks is based on consideration of the task of survey as a non-forestry activity, there is scope of rethinking on this aspect and so it may be considered to authorise PCCF (WL)/ CWLW to give permission for survey in protected areas with the condition that no cutting of trees is involved.

In this context, it may be seen that as per section 28 of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, Chief Wildlife Warden, on application, grant a permit to any person *inter alia*, to enter a sanctuary for certain purposes including scientific research and transaction of lawful business, subject to prescribed conditions. The permit can be issued with approval of state government and consultation with the SBWL, only when invasive activities (destroy, exploit, remove etc from PA) are involved. Section 28 is applicable *mutatis mutandis* on National Parks under section 35 (8) of WLPA.

Keeping in view these facts, when any survey or investigation work for any development project is proposed within a protected area, and if it does not involve any invasive activity coming in the definition of section 29, it can be considered to permit the survey works with all appropriate checks and conditions. This step can save a series of steps of clearance for survey alone, if the same does not affect the normal management of the Protected Area.

It is advised therefore that the Chief Wildlife Wardens may exercise the mandate provided in section 28 and consider prescribing appropriate guidelines for application and safeguards to be followed for grant of permission to enter Protected Areas for survey/ investigation if no physical disturbance on the PA is contemplated.

(M.L. Srivastava)
Deputy Inspector General of Forests (WL)
Tele:- 011-24695355

To

1. The Principal Secretary, Environment & Forests Department, All States/UT Govt.
2. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, All States/UT Govt.
3. The Chief Wildlife Warden, All States/UT Govt.

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ANNEXURE-IV

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bag Road, Aliganj
New Delhi 110 003

F.No. 6-4/2018 WL

Date: 13.07.2018

To

All Chief Wildlfie Wardens
State / UT Forest Department

Sub: Mandatory Submission of Wildlife Passage Plan for all Linear Projects (roads, canal, railway)- reg.

Ref: Letter No.6-4/2018 WL dated 07.02.2018 from this office

Sir / Madam,

Kind attention is invited to the above mentioned subject and reference therein. In this context it is mentioned that the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 47th meeting held on 25th January 2018 recommneded that all the linear infrastructure projects seeking clearance from the Standing Committee of NBWL mandatorily contain Animal Passage Plan. However it is noticed that State Govts. are still forwarding proposals without Animal Passage Plan. Therefore it is advised that no proposal of linerar infrastructure projects submitted to the State Govts. by the user agency after 1st August 2018 should be forwarded to the Standing Committee of NBWL without the Animal Passage Plan prepared in consultation of the State CWLW on the basis of the guidelines named *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife* of the Wildlife Institute of India.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Pasupala Ravi)
Scientist C
E-mail: ddwlmef@gmail.com

ANNEXURE-V

(100)

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

6th Floor, Vayu Wing
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road
New Delhi 110 003
Date: 29.08.2019

F.No.6-104/2019 WL

To

1. All States / UTs Chief Wildlife Warden
2. All States / UTs Principal Secretary, Forest Department
3. Secretary, Ministry of Power
4. Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
5. Secretary / Principal Chief Engineer, Central Electricity Authority
6. Chairman & Managing Director, PGCIL
7. All Chairman & Managing Director, States / UTs Electricity Board

Sub: Requisition for Implementation of the Recommendations of the Task Force Constituted by the Ministry vide O.M.NO.1-29/2017WL (pt.3) dt.05/02/2019 for Suggesting Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Power Transmission lines and other Power Transmission Infrastructures on Elephants and other Wildlife- reg.

Sir / Madam,

The Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life in its 54th meeting held on 18th July 2019 through Video Conference under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change accepted the report of the Task Force constituted by this Ministry vide its O.M.NO.1-29/2017WL(pt.3) dated 05/02/2019 for Suggesting Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Power Transmission lines and other Power Transmission Infrastructures on Elephants and other Wildlife. The Task Force recommended the following for implementation by the Electricity Supply Units, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL), Central Electrical Authority (CEA), and State Electricity Boards (SEBs).

(1) Immediate rectification of sagging transmission lines and cable of existing transmission line in the protected areas by the Electricity Supply Utilities, PGCIL, CEA, and SEBs.

(2) Joint inspection of every transmission / distribution line passing through the protected areas or passing through the vicinity of protected Areas (which are frequented by wild animals) by officials of Electricity Department and Forest Department would be undertaken regularly, at least thrice a year once before onset of monsoon and once after monsoon so as to identify potential problem stretches.

(3) Forest Department shall inform the concerned power supplier / line owner of the area about every electrical accident occurring in and around forest area involving human / animals which in turn shall submit an accident report in Form A (Form for reporting electrical accidents) as given in the Intimation of Electrical Accidents (Form and Time of Service of Notice) Rules, 2005 duly completed in all respects to Electrical Inspector of the Appropriate Government. All electrical accidents should be investigated by Electrical Inspector and suitable measures should be taken as proposed in the investigation report.

(4) To prevent death of animals in the forest areas due to electrocution by the distribution lines, the distribution companies shall preferably use **ABC (aerial bunched cables) or underground**

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cable. In case of the overhead lines, the clearance above ground of the lower conductor of 11 kV / 33 kV overhead lines should be as per CEA Regulations.

(5) Rule 59(3) of the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 (as Amended) would amend as follows:

In case of laying of transmission lines of 33 kV and below passing through habitated urban or rural areas, any forest area other than National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserve, Community Reserve, Eco-Sensitive Zones around the protected areas and Wildlife Corridors, **underground cable or aerial bunched cables or covered conductors** shall be used.

Further new Section would be added as Rule 59(4) reading as below:
In case of as in case of laying of transmission lines of 33 kV and below passing through protected areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserve, Community Reserve), Eco-Sensitive Zones around the protected areas and wildlife corridors, **underground cable** should be used. In cases where these areas are aquatic and marine in nature, **aerial bunched cables or covered conductors** would be used as alternative to the underground cables.

(6) Right of Way (RoW) for 11 kV transmission lines can be optimized keeping in view the corridor requirement for the future by adopting suitable alternative of multi-circuit / or multi-voltage lines. Conductors of appropriate size shall be selected considering power flow requirements and other system considerations in consultation with neighboring transmission and generation utilities. For transmission lines of 400 kV or higher voltage class, bundle conductors (minimum two conductors per phase for 400 kV AC and four conductors per phase for 500 kV DC and 765 kV AC shall be used for satisfactory performance of transmission lines from corona and interference aspects. The conductors may be of type aluminum conductor steel reinforced, all aluminum alloy conductor or other new technology conductors depending on system requirements and should avoid base conductors.

(7) The existing transmission lines should be replaced retrospectively with **insulated cables / or underground cables on priority basis** by Electricity Supply Units, Power Distribution Companies and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.

(8) A sub-committee consisting of one representative from CEA, DIG(FC) and DIG(WL) would examine Right of Way (RoW) requirements for laying of transmission lines in the protected areas.

(9) Early planning and rigorous Environmental Impact Assessment are two principal requirements for reducing wildlife mortality due to transmission lines, as well as minimizing the risks of costly power outages. A nationwide strategy should be developed and supported to undertake the long-term planning of electricity grid networks as a priority. Planning should include the use of state-of-the-art wildlife protection equipment, and **burying low to medium-voltage transmission lines below ground where feasible.**
Burying transmission lines effectively removes the problem of wildlife electrocution. Environmental Impact Assessment is an invaluable tool to inform decision making, helping to ensure that transmission lines are appropriately routed and designed.

(10) The routing of transmission lines and shifting transmission structures should be done collaboratively, involving the electricity supplier company, government bodies, conservation agencies, land owners and other interested and affected parties, culminating in one or more memoranda of understanding.

(11) Birds frequently collide with the earth wires (less visible wire) installed at the top of transmission lines, as it is less visible and smaller in diameter. Removal of the earth wire would reduce bird collisions however this is rarely a viable option since the earth wires protect the power-line installation from lightning strikes. This is only possible in areas where there is very low lightning and to a limited extent. Where the earth wires cannot be removed, line marker devices / bird

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reflectors should be used in sufficient numbers to deflect the birds to take alternate path. Marker devices are available in several colours and are visible to birds from a long distance. Many types of marker devices are available, such as spheres, swinging plates, spiral vibration dampers, strips, flight diversion, bird flappers, ribbons, tapes, flags, and crossed bands.

(12) Line markers should be as large as possible. The spacing between them should not be more than 5 m to 10 m. Marker devices should be chosen to contrast as much as possible with the background colours, and importantly, should be visible at night, for most bird collisions are said to occur at night.

(13) There is a need to set up reinforced electric poles fitted with spikes to prevent elephants rubbing against them and lifting of sagging overhead power lines. This is yet to be done in many protected areas. Also **insulate overhead wires across all elephant habitat and elephant movement zones and remove / dismantle all defunct solar powered fences.**

After discussions the Standing Committee accepted the recommendations (1) to (10) and (13) of the Task Force and suggested to initiate implementation of the recommendations and ***also the use of insulated transmission line cables over the ground / or underground transmission line cables passing through the protected areas should be the first priority of the user agencies***.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Pasupala Ravi)
Scientist C

End: As above

Copy to

1. All Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Regional Offices, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. Inspector General of Forests, FC Division, MoEF&CC

(Dr. Pasupala Ravi)
Scientist C

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ANNEXURE-VI

F. No. 6-141/2021 - WL
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

3rd Floor, Jal Wing
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003

Date: 15.03.2022

To
To Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,
All States/Union Territories.

Sub: Management of lands of Protected Areas/forests under transmission line- regarding.

Sir/Madam,

The 66" meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL) was held on 31.12.2021 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The committee, inter alia, discussed management of lands under transmission lines passing through Protected Areas and forests.

2. Further, the Standing Committee also decided that in future, all proposals for laying transmission lines submitted for its consideration should be accompanied with a management plan for the area below the transmission line. Therefore, it is requested to kindly take appropriate action on the same while submitting the proposals to the Ministry for consideration by SCNBWL.

3. Minutes of the meeting have been posted online in the "PARIVESH" portal of this Ministry.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Rajendra Kumar)
Scientist 'C'
E-mail: kumar.rajendra@gov.in

Copy to: PPS to DGF & SS/PSO to ADGF (WL)/PPS to IGF (WL)

File No.6-82/2021WL

ANNEXURE-VII

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6-82/2021 WL
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Wildlife Division

1st Floor, Agni Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003.

Date: 25th November 2021

To
Chief Wild Life Wardens
All States/UTs

Sub: Cost of mitigation measures due to impact of developmental activities in National Parks, Sanctuaries, their Eco-Sensitive Zones, Tiger Reserves and Tiger Corridors - reg.

Sir,

The Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life, in its 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021, discussed issues relating to mitigation measures that are required to be undertaken to reduce the impact of activities inside **National Parks, Sanctuaries, Eco-**Sensitive Zones, Tiger Reserves and tiger corridors. The Committee observed that the cost imposed on user agencies for implementing mitigation measures is often not based on the impact of the activities proposed in the project. The Committee also observed that instead of imposing a uniform cost on all projects, it would be more appropriate if mitigation measures are suggested by the Chief Wild Life Wardens for each project.

The Committee, therefore, decided that measures to mitigate the impact of projects should be part of project proposals. The Committee further decided that instead of imposing a fixed cost, mitigation measures and costs associated with such measures should be prescribed while recommending project proposals.

In view of the above, it is requested that project proposals submitted to the Standing Committee for its consideration should be accompanied with details of mitigation measures. It is further requested that instead of imposing a fixed cost on the user agency, the Chief Wild Life Wardens should mention the estimated cost of implementing the proposed mitigation measures.

Yours faithfully,

(Rakesh Kumar Jagenia)
Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife)
Email – digwl-mefcc@gov.in

Copy to: PPS to IGF (WL), MoEFCC, New Delhi

Signed by Rakesh Kumar Jagenia
Date: 25-11-2021 19:45:02
Reason: Approved

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ANNEXURE-VIII

F.No.6-175/2017 WL (pt)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

2nd Floor, Vayu Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bag Road, New Delhi 110003.

Date: 7th February, 2023

To,

1. Chief Secretaries all States/UTs
2. Principal Secretaries, Forest Departments, all States/UTs
3. Member Secretaries, State Boards for Wild Life and Chief Wild Life Wardens, all States/UTs

Sub: Delegation to State Boards for Wild Life in matters pertaining to the underground laying of OFC, power lines up to 11 kV and drinking water supply pipelines within right of way.

Sir,

The Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 8th December, 2017 had decided to delegate its powers for sanctioning proposals for underground laying of drinking water pipeline and optical fibre cables falling inside the Protected Areas (PAs) along the right of way of roads inside National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves or any other Protected Area notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to the State Boards for Wild Life (SBWL) for five years. The Ministry issued an advisory to all states/UTs to this effect vide letter dated 13th February, 2018.

2. The matter was discussed by the Standing Committee in its 71st meeting held on 29th December, 2022. After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to extend delegation of powers to State Boards for Wild Life for sanctioning proposals for underground laying of drinking water pipeline, optical fibre cables and power lines up to 11 kV within the allowed right of way of roads inside National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves or any other Protected Area notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for a further period of five years.

3. Accordingly, permits for underground laying of drinking water pipeline, optical fibre cables and power lines up to 11 kV within the allowed right of way of roads inside National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves or any other Protected Area notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 may be granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden after recommendations of State Boards

for Wild Life and approval of State/UT Governments without these proposals being referred for consideration of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life subject to the following conditions:

i. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width;
ii. The user agency agrees to make good the land after use / maintenance;
iii. The user agency agrees to make good any loss to forest / environment;
iv. The user agency seeks permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance;
v. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above.
vi. No civil structures will be built with the underground laying of drinking water pipeline, power lines and optical fibre cables;
vii. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency which holds the right to use the right of way;
viii. The State Government / Union Territories shall ensure that the length of the length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m;
ix. The State Board for Wild Life shall also suggest the time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, power lines and optical fiber cables within the PAs after taking into account all the factors/issues involve in the work;
x. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the Chief Wild Life Warden or in-charge of PA but not more than per sq.km;
xi. This delegation shall be valid till 31.12.2027;
xii. The State Government / Union Territories will submit a monthly progress report on the extent of the forestland diverted for such purposes to the Ministry as well as the concerned Regional Offices.

4. The State Boards for Wild Life may further consider delegating the above powers to the Standing Committees of the State Boards for Wild Life once constituted after the commencement of Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati)
Scientist 'E'
Email: adwl-mefcc@gov.in

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Distribution

1. Secretary, Ministry of Telecommunications
2. DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
3. Member Secretary, NTCA
4. ADGF(FC), MoEF&CC
5. Director, WII, Dehradun
6. Director, GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
7. Prof. R. Sukumar, Member, NBWL
8. Dr. H.S. Singh, Member, NBWL
9. Pr. Secretary, Forest Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
10. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of Forest Force, All States/UTs

Copy to

1. PS to Hon'ble MoEF&CC
2. PPS to Hon'ble MoS, EF&CC
3. PPS to Secretary, MoEF&CC
4. PPS to DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
5. PSO to Addl. DGF(WL), Member Secretary, NBWL
6. PPS to IGF(WL)/PPS to IGF (FC)/PPS to JS, IA (Policy/ PS to DIG(WL)/PS to JD(WL)

Sudheer

(Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati)
Scientist 'E'
Email: adwl-mefcc@gov.in

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ANNEXURE-IX

F.No.6-207/2022 WL
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wild Life Division)

2nd Floor, Vayu Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bag Road, New Delhi 110003.

Date: 14th March, 2023

To,

1. The Principal Secretary (Forests), All States/UTs
2. The PCCF, All States/UTs
3. The Chief Wild Life Warden, All States/UTs

Sub: Submission of linear project proposals - decision of 71st meeting of SC-NBWL held on 29th December, 2022 - reg.

Sir/Madam,

It is observed that the proposals for linear projects for the consideration of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life are submitted in piecemeal manner which in turn leads to the non-disclosure/non appraisal of the full and cumulative impact of their projects.

2. In view of the decision taken in the 71st meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life held on 29th December, 2022 the undersigned is directed to request that the proposals for linear projects should be submitted in a holistic manner and not in separate packages.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati)
Scientist 'E'
Email: sudheer.ch@gov.in

09

Copy to:

1. PS to Hon'ble MoEF&CC
2. PPS to Hon'ble MoS, EF&CC
3. PPS to Secretary, MoEF&CC
4. PPS to DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
5. PSO to Addl. DGF(WL), Member Secretary, NBWL
6. PPS to IGF (WL)/PPS to IGF (FC)/PPS to JS, IA (Policy)/PS to DIGF (WL)/PS to JD (WL).

(Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati)
Scientist 'E'
Email: sudheer.ch@gov.in

ANNEXURE-X

(110)

F. No. 1-57/2014 WL (part-8)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Wildlife Division

First Floor, Agni Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003.

Dated: 29th October 2021

Principal Secretary (Forests),
All States/Union Territories.

Sub: Guidelines for sustainable eco-tourism in forest and wildlife areas-2021

Sir,

Forests and wildlife are inseparable elements of environmental integrity and therefore, a participatory approach towards building the intricate interface between humans and forests is imperative.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has prepared the 'Guidelines for sustainable Ecotourism in forest and wildlife areas-2021'. The undersigned is directed to enclosed a copy of the said guidelines for ready reference (**Annexure**).

The States/Union Territories may take further action, as appropriate, in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

29.10.21

(Rakesh Kumar Jagenia)
Deputy Inspector General of Forests (WL)
Email: digwl-mefcc@gov.in

Encl: As above.

Copy to:

1. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force (HoFF), All States /Union Territories.
2. The Chief Wild Life Warden, All States/ Union Territories.
3. Inspector General of Forests, Forest Conservation Division, MoEFCC, New Delhi.
4. PSO to ADGF (WL) PPS to IGF (WL), MoEFCC, New Delhi.

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Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Guidelines on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas 2021

1. BACKGROUND

Forests and wildlife are elements of nature and inseparable parts of the environment. Because of the intricate nature of interface between nature and human beings, nature conservation entails interactions with people as a central concept. Such interaction includes not only the forest fringe dwellers but also those who are living away from the forests for the purpose of creating experience for the visitors. Eco-tourism may be developed in and around designated sites in forest and wildlife rich areas and ex-situ conservation areas, and such designated sites may include sites of biological, geographical, geo-physical and eco-heritage importance such as mangroves, sacred groves, mudflats, beaches, streams, wetlands, waterfalls, rivers, hills, caves, etc.

Eco-tourism has the potential to create significant opportunities for building public awareness and mass movement towards conservation of nature and natural resources while expanding overall returns to the economy, improving skill base, creating new knowledge and green jobs, and improving the livelihoods of the local communities.[1] On the other hand, eco-tourism if not practiced in a science-based manner may adversely affect nature on a permanent basis. The Guidelines on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines or the Eco-Tourism Guidelines), therefore, lays the framework for practising and promoting sustainable eco-tourism by maximising outputs that support nature and natural resources in their original forms while minimising any negative externalities arising out of interactions between people and nature.

The Guidelines recognise that besides the popular sites located in Protected Areas, which presently number over 900 across the country, many potential eco-tourism sites are located in public, community and private forests outside the Protected Areas as well. These Guidelines shall be applicable to ecotourism sites falling in all forest and wildlife areas irrespective of the ownership of the land.

2. GOAL

The overall goal of these Guidelines is promoting better understanding of nature and wildlife conservation while generating income and opportunities for the local communities in an ecologically, culturally and economically sustainable manner.

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3. OBJECTIVES

The Guidelines seek to achieve the following objectives:

i. Promote low impact nature tourism which ensures ecological integrity of the eco-tourism sites and its environment;

ii. Promote biodiversity, traditional ecological knowledge and heritage values of India's wilderness;

iii. Promote engagement of local communities in nature tourism in a manner that enriches local economy and encourages sustainable use of indigenous materials through financially viable value chains thereby helping such local communities become "***AtmaNirbhar***"

iv. Promote partnerships amongst stakeholders for mobilising resources and developing and promoting nature tourism, as well equitable sharing of benefits.

v. Enhancing potential of India as a global eco-tourism destination.

4. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ECO-TOURISM

(i) Eco-tourism planning: Eco-tourism shall be promoted on the basis of science based planning. The plan shall form part of the duly approved Working Plan or Management Plan or Conservation Plan of the forest or wildlife area as the case may be, and shall include the carrying-capacity analysis based description of the eco-tourism site, time, duration, route, mode of travel and number of persons for visitations, and any support infrastructure needed. Wherever feasible, the eco-tourism plan will also be dovetailed with the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan. The Protected Area (PA) manager along with a third party shall determine the carrying-capacity of eco-tourism site by taking into account the wide diversity of environmental, physical, social and economic criteria of development and management of eco-tourism sites as well as institutional capacities of their managers. The Eco-tourism plan needs to also factor in aspects of control of plastic pollution, waste management, noise pollution, sewage treatment and disposal, etc. The Eco-Tourism guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority shall be applicable to Eco-tourism in Tiger Reserves in the country.

(ii) Eco-tourism zonation: The eco-tourism plan shall appropriately demarcate the eco-tourism zone upon assessment of management requirements of the target wildlife, the habitat or the geographical entity, and their behavioural and ecological characteristics. The eco-tourism zonation shall particularly ensure that the ecological integrity of the site, including breeding areas of wildlife and tribal habitations particularly PVTGs remains protected. The zonation shall also ensure that safeguards provided in the Forest Rights Act, 2006 are fully respected.

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(iii) Resource mobilisation and community participation: The local community shall be the key stakeholder of eco-tourism. Central government will provide for participatory frameworks that encourage resource mobilisation by a group of stakeholders in development, operation and maintenance of eco-tourism zones. These frameworks shall ensure that equitable benefits flow from eco-tourism accrues, besides resource investors, to local communities, tribals and other traditional forest dwellers including by way of enhanced livelihood opportunities. Further, keeping in view that most eco-tourism sites are located in remote places and small-scale operators predominate, suitable programme may be taken up by the Central Government to facilitate eco-tourism operators to access incentives allowed to the tourism sector in a timely and adequate manner.

(iv) Eco-tourism site development: The Eco-tourism site shall be developed only in eco-tourism zone and in eco-friendly manner. While developing support infrastructure for eco-tourism it shall be ensured that the natural profile and ecological integrity of the ecotourism site including its biodiversity value is maintained. Any ecotourism facility or structure on forest lands shall be subject to the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. However, no permanent structure shall be made /constructed to create ecotourism facility/structure, but temporary structures/facility made predominantly of natural material of local origin may be allowed in Protected Area or on forest land. Such ecotourism facility/structure shall be part of the approved Working Plan/Management Plan/Working Scheme. Home stay managed by local communities on non-forest land shall be promoted. States may develop benchmarks/ standardized criteria based on site specificity, for adoption of best practices in eco-tourism including sustainable ecological management of the site, customer satisfaction, harmony with local culture and design, local construction material used, employment types, environmental education facilities. Further, safety measures, especially for managing fire, flood, landslide, needs to be inbuilt into the ecotourism site development plan and adequate system needs to be in place for efficiently managing such disasters.

(v) Inter-sectoral synergy: The central government will work towards prioritisation of action with regard to developing eco-tourism sites across the country and improving the way in which action on eco-tourism is coordinated with other sectors and synergies are exploited in the best possible manner. Regulations should be streamlined wherever possible and processes and procedures should be simplified while taking into consideration the objectives of relevant sectoral policies.

(vi)Promoting eco-tourism entrepreneurship: Concerted action will be taken for expanding entrepreneurship opportunities for stakeholders engaged in eco-tourism with due priority to the members of local communities and those whose livelihoods have been impacted because of actions such as closure of the Protected Area for forest product extraction. The focus will be on increasing productivity, boosting the skills and competencies of stakeholders at all levels, and the needed structural changes will be supported and strengthened. Start-ups will be supported through training, coaching, financial support and other benefits including through the incubators established under various government programmes.

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5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The following are the broad framework for implementation of the Eco-tourism Guidelines:

Strategy i: Identification of potential sites: Each State may identify sites for eco-tourism through a participatory process involving stakeholders, particularly the local communities, and make a priority list for development of such sites. Area managers will initiate eco-tourism planning based on carrying-capacity analysis, including identification of eco-tourism zones, identification of potential partners, categorisation of infrastructure support that may be allowed, funding sources, and training and capacity building needs of the partners through a multi-stakeholder dialogue process. Spatially cluster approach to eco-tourism infrastructure will be promoted to larger blocks of contiguous habitats so as to minimise adverse ecological impacts on a larger area. An indicative list of potential eco-tourism sites is at Annexure I. However, States/UTs may develop ecotourism sites which has high potential.

An Eco-tourism Plan shall be prepared for every eco-tourism site. The Plan shall be approved and prepared for sites under various controls as follows:

i. For Sites within forest/protected areas: The Eco-tourism Plan for the areas falling inside the notified forest/protected areas shall form part of duly approved Working Plan/Management Plan/ Working Scheme.

ii. For Sites falling within Eco-sensitive Zones: All new Eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone (on non-forest land) shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone. The Eco-tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by Department of Tourism in consultation with State Departments of Environment and Forests. The Tourism Master Plan shall form a component of the Zonal Master Plan and 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. Hotel/resort or commercial establishment construction shall be taken up inside the Eco-sensitive Zone as per the ESZ notification of the National Park/Sanctuary.

Strategy ii: Funding support: Compatible funding instruments that cater to the specific challenges of the eco-tourism sector, particularly the small and geographically fragmented nature of enterprises, is key to sustainable eco-tourism promotion. Financial institutions may be encouraged to develop targeted financial instruments for the eco-tourism entrepreneurs at the local level. Public funding for eco-tourism promotion, monitoring and innovation may be made available, including for non-repayable loans and guarantees, start-up grants and marketing of eco-tourism places.

Strategy iii: Usage of Information Technology: The role of digitalisation both as a driver and an enabler of eco-tourism shall be recognised. In particular, digitalisation will be used to facilitate new eco-tourism products, such as virtual tours, competitive exploration, etc., services, business processes and models. National and sub-national projects will be launched to undertake analysis of the needs of various partners and users (visitors) of eco-tourism projects, and develop scenarios for eco-tourism support for the future, and active steps will be taken for transfer of knowledge to partners including by making such knowledge public wherever feasible. In recognition of the fact that partners (e.g. service providers) in eco-tourism are mainly small entities, and their limited capabilities of using digital services combined with possible use of multitude of digital platforms and inability to create economies of scale, pose significant challenge. National and sub-national level data integration platforms to analyse visitors behaviour and preferences will be developed, and additional sources such as social media engagement, newsletter statistics, booking data, media and marketing reports, etc will be used.

Strategy iv: Capacity building: Despite wider and growing attraction to eco-tourism, the challenges emanating from the field such as geographically fragmented and small nature of sites, small business structure and high seasonality and the consequent visitor number fluctuation, are significant. On the other hand, it offers significant entrepreneurial and labour market opportunity for the local communities. With increased numbers of eco-tourism sites the eco-tourism sector may become a supplier of low return exchangeable standard products making private investment in eco-tourism less attractive. The capacity of field functionaries of different stakeholders, especially the eco-tourism site managers and the local communities, will be steadily built to innovate and meet the present and future challenges of the sector, and international best practices as suited to local conditions will be internalised. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other such institutes will be encouraged to develop specific programmes for local communities and small operators engaged in eco-tourism.

Strategy v: Benefit sharing: Community-based tourism will be promoted as a preferred form of eco-tourism. While eco-tourism will create new wage employment and private entrepreneurial income for the respective stakeholders, fair and equitable benefit sharing of common eco-tourism revenues with the local community is key to sustainability. Given the diversity of stakeholders, scale of operations and geographically fragmented nature of eco-tourism sites, appropriate mechanisms for sharing of benefits with the local eco-development committees / forest protection committees will be developed by the respective State Government for different types of eco-tourism sites falling on government lands. Such benefit sharing mechanisms shall recognise that the local community has the highest stake in eco-tourism and the revenue generated has to be also ploughed back for development and maintenance of the eco-tourism sites. Transparent mechanism for revenue collection from common eco-tourism activities user charges, entry fees, concessions, fines and penalties, etc. through a Foundation established at the appropriate local level, and sharing of revenue with stakeholders, particularly local communities, has served as best practise in many parts of the world and the same duly incorporated by the respective State governments. Considering that

eco-tourism is mostly a seasonal activity, the Eco-Tourism Plans should include measures to reduce financial overdependence of the local community on eco-tourism, and the same should be supported by the district level plan approval committees. Such measures may include capacity building of the communities with respect to processing and marketing of bio-cultural products to ensure that communities remain attached to preservation of local ecology. The Central government will support development of such mechanisms through sharing of international experiences and coordination with participating states and national entities in case the stated eco-tourism enterprise covers sites across States and/ or national entities are involved.

Strategy vi: Education and outreach: For effective use of the eco-tourism potential of the area, effective communication plan covering all eco-tourism sites of a State will be drawn by the State Governments with the help of expert organsiations. The Plan, among other relevant information, will include information to the tourists on the eco-system services and intangible benefits provided by the area. The communication plan will include measures to promote partnerships between the eco-tourism project and socially responsible companies. Use of modern technologies such as electronic visual tools and well equipped modern interpretation centre at the eco-tourism site will be encouraged through this Plan to encourage self-learning by visitors. The Plan will also lay emphasis on appropriate signages for generating awareness among the visitors regarding the safety and risk factors in the eco-tourism zone and safety protocol and information material on the area for the visitors. The Central government will support the outreach of States' eco-tourism potential for international tourists in a programmatic manner.

Strategy vii: Monitoring: Each eco-tourism plan will invariably include a dynamic monitoring mechanism, covering multiple biological parameters to monitor stress on wildlife vis-a-vis number and patterns of tourist visitation and their level of satisfaction, involvement of local people, scope for improvement in flow of eco-system services, etc. The monitoring will also include mechanisms to ensure that rigorous practices are in place to prevent biological invasion, disease transmission, and air, water, noise or light pollution. The States Governments/UT Administrations shall endeavour to maintain service level quality standards through appropriate certification/rating protocols.

The States shall endeavour to initiate a ranking system for the respective ecotourism sites.

There shall be regular monitoring by the State Governments and Union Territories on the implementation of the guidelines spelt out in the Guidelines for Sustainable Ecotourism in forest and wildlife areas-2021.

District, State and National level monitoring committees comprising of representatives of relevant stakeholder departments, the local communities, civil societies, and the corporate organisations will be constituted to oversee the implementation of this Guidelines including mobilisation of the required technical, financial and human resource support for eco-tourism plans.

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Strategy viii: Review: The National level eco-tourism monitoring committee will review the Eco-Tourism Guidelines every three years and make recommendation to the Central Government.

***

[1]Wherever 'local community' has been used in this Guidelines, it will mean to include Schedule Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers as per Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, which is referred hereinafter as FRA 2006 in short.

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Annexure I

Potential Sites in India for Ecotourism (Illustrative)

S.No.	State/ UT Administration	Name of Protected Area
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
1		Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) NP
2		Mount Harriett NP
3		Ross Island WLS
	Andhra Pradesh	
4		Coringa WLS
5		Pulicat Lake WLS
	Arunachal Pradesh	
6		Itanagar WLS
	Assam	
7		Orang NP
8		DeeporBeel WLS
9		Hollongapar Gibbon WLS
10		Pabitora WLS
	Bihar	
11		Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary
	Chandigarh	
12		City Bird WLS
13		Sukhna Lake WLS
	Chhattisgarh	
14		Kanger Valley NP
15		Pamed Wild Buffalo WLS
	Goa	
16		BhagwanMahavir WLS
17		Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) WLS
	Gujarat	
18		Gir National Park & WLS &Gir Landscape
19		Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) NP
20		Barda WLS
21		Girnar WLS

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22		Jessore Sloth Bear WLS
23		Kachchh Desert WLS
24		NalSarovar Bird WLS
25		Thol Lake WLS
26		Wild Ass WLS
	Haryana	
27		Sultanpur NP
28		Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) WLS
29		Nahar WLS
	Himachal Pradesh	
20		Great Himalayan NP
31		Dhauladhar WLS
32		Kalatop-Khajjiar WLS
33		Kibber WLS
34		Manali WLS
35		Pong Dam Lake WLS
36		Renuka WLS
	Jammu & Kashmir	
37		Dachigam NP
38		Gulmarg WLS
	Laddakh	
39		Hemis NP
40		Changthang WLS
	Jharkhand	
41		Dalma WLS
	Karnataka	
42		Bannerghatta NP
43		Kudremukh NP
44		Cauvery WLS
45		Daroji Bear WLS
46		Pushpagiri WLS
	Kerala	
47		Eravikulam NP
48		Silent Valley NP
49		Thattekad Bird WLS
	Lakshadweep	
50		Pitti Island Bird Sanvtuary
	Madhya Pradesh	
51		Madhav NP
52		National Chambal WLS

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53		Pachmarhi WLS
	Maharashtra	
54		Sanjay Gandhi (Borivilli) NP
55		Lonar WLS
56		Thane Creek Flamingo WLS
	Manipur	
57		Keibul-Lamjao NP
	Meghalaya	
58		Balphakram NP
59		Nokrek Ridge NP
	Mizoram	
60		Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park
	Nagaland	
61		Intanki NP
	Punjab	
62		Harike Lake WLS
63		Beas Conservation Reserve
	Odisha	
64		Bhitarkanika WLS & NP
65		Chilika (Nalaban) WLS
66		Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS
67		Nandankanan WLS
	Rajasthan	
68		Keoladeo Ghana NP
69		Desert National Park Sanctuary
70		Mount Abu WLS
71		National Chambal WLS
	Sikkim	
72		Khangchendzonga NP
73		Maenam WLS
	Tamil Nadu	
74		Gulf of Mannar Marine NP
75		Vedanthangal WLS
76		Point Calimere WLS
	Telangana	
77		KasuBrahmananda Reddy NP

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	Tripura	
78		Clouded Leopard NP
79		Trishna WLS
	Uttar Pradesh	
80		Katerniaghat WLS
81		National Chambal WLS
82		KachuaWLS
	Uttarakhand	
83		Gangotri NP
84		Nanda Devi NP
85		Valley of Flowers NP
86		Kedarnath WLS
	West Bengal	
87		Gorumara NP
88		Jaldapara NP
89		Neora Valley NP
90		Singalila NP

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Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Legal Monitoring Cell

Date: 22/07/2024

Subject: Engagement of Panel Counsel

Respected Ma'am,
Ms. Richa Kapoor (9810400407 & richak407@gmail.com)

You are engaged to appear and conduct the case mentioned below for all purposes on behalf of this Ministry till the disposal of the case or expiry of your term of engagement or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

2. Details of the case are as follows:-

Court: **NGT (PB), New Delhi**

Case No.: **OA No. 780/2024 (IA No. 294/2024)**

Title of the Case: **Parmjeet Singh & Ors. Vs. UOI & Ors.**

Concerned Division of the Ministry: **WL**

Name and contact of the Divisional Head: **DIGF (RKJ) & 011-20819237**

Email ID: **digwl-mefcc@gov.in**

Name and contact of the dealing Associate (Legal): **Mr. Achin Singhal & Ms. Ananya Banerjee**

Ph. No. **9414642451 & 9953984282**

Email ID: **achin.singhal@nic.in & ananyabanerjee781@gmail.com**

Next Date of hearing: **22/08/2024**

3. **This engagement is subject to the following conditions**:-

i. The engagement is governed by **O.M. No. 17(21)/2020-PL/NGT Dated 22.08.2022, 02.03.2023** and O.M. No. 17(21)/2017-PL/NGT on dated 01.12.2017, 07/02/2019 and 04/05/2020, Policy and Law Division, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi read with relevant circulars/instruct tions issued by this Ministry from time to time.

ii. In case you are unable to attend the case for some reason, sufficient advance intimation should be given to the concerned Division.

iii. To return the brief on expiry of your term/disposal of the case to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, or till further orders.

iv. To intimate the Ministry the progress of the case regularly including obtaining and forwarding certified copy of the Order/Judgement to the concerned Division whenever necessary.

v. To appear on behalf of this Ministry in person, and **not through a junior counsel** in the matters marked to you.

vi. The engagement is acknowledged.

Smita

(Legal Monitoring Cell)
MoEF&CC, New Delhi

स्मिता सालवे/Smita H. Salve
वरिष्ठ परामर्शी (विधिक)
Senior Consultant Legal
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi