BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION. 135/2026

IN THE MATTER OF:

ASHISH SINGH …APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF U.P. & ORS. …RESPONDENT(s)

INDEX

6.	**COPY OF THE LETTER DT. 11.05.2026 AND MASTER PLAN SAME ANNEXED AS ANNEXURE R-5 AND ANNEXURE R-6**	
7.	**COPY OF THE CCA DT. 03.02.2026 ANNEXED HEREWITH AS ANNEXURE R-7**	
8.	**COPY OF THE LETTER DT. 12.02.2025 ANNEXED HEREWITH AS ANNEXURE R-8**	
9.	**COPY OF THE LETTER DT. 12.05.2026 ANNEXED HEREWITH AS ANNEXURE R-9**	

THROUGH COUNSEL

BHANWAR PAL SINGH JADON
COUNSEL FOR STATE OF U.P.
Bhanwar09jadon09@gmail.com| 9639286572

Date: 16.05.2026
Place: NOIDA

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION 135/2026

IN THE MATTER OF:

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JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT ON BEHALF OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUCKNOW- RESPONDENT NO. 2 IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DT. 17.03.2026 PASSED BY THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

I, **Vishak G.**, aged about **37** years, S/o **S.V. Ganapathy Iyer**, posted as, **District Magistrate, Lucknow**, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That I, the Deponent in the above captioned matter, am fully conversant with the facts of the case and am competent and authorized to swear the present reply.

SWORN & VERIFIED BEFORE ME Dt. 16-5-2026 VIJAY KUMAR DWIVEDI Advocate & Notary Regn. 22868 Govt. of India

2. That I, state that the contents of this reply have been drafted by my counsel on my instructions, and the contents of the same are true to my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

3. The present Original Application has been filed raising grievances regarding alleged environmental pollution and apprehended adverse impact on public health on account of establishment of a garbage disposal/charging station by M/s Lucknow Swachhta Abhiyan LSA (RAMKY) within Balaji Enclave Colony, Ward Faizullaganj-IV, situated near IIM Road, Lucknow. That the applicant has alleged that the proposed activity results in foul odour, unhygienic conditions, environmental degradation, and nuisance to nearby residents owing to handling and transfer of municipal solid waste in a predominantly residential locality.

4. That taking cognizance of the issues raised in the application, the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 17.03.2026 constituted a Joint Committee comprising representatives of the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board and District Magistrate, Lucknow (appointed as nodal) for verification of the factual position and submission of a report before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

5. That the relevant portion of the order dated 17.03.2026 is reproduced hereinbelow:

"12. In view of the facts and circumstances of the case, we also consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted with direction to verify the factual position and to suggest appropriate remedial measures and to send copies of its report to the concerned authorities for taking appropriate action in accordance with environmental laws/norms applicable to the activity in question. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and District Magistrate, Lucknow and direct the same to undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, associate the applicant and representative of the concerned project proponent, verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action and to submit its report within one month to this Tribunal and send a copy of the report to the concerned authorities who shall be bound to take appropriate action in accordance with law and Principles of Natural Justice by giving opportunity of being heard to the concerned project proponent and to submit action taken report within next one month.

13. The District Magistrate, Lucknow will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance regarding submission of the report of the Joint Committee and filing of action taken reports by the concerned authorities."

6. That in compliance with the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the District Administration, Lucknow and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

coordinated for undertaking a joint inspection of the site in question. Accordingly, joint inspection of the proposed project site was scheduled on 18.04.2026 at 11:00 A.M.

7. That prior intimation regarding the proposed inspection was issued by the Deponent vide Letter dated 15.04.2026 to:

   - Shri Ashish Singh – Applicant;
   - Shri Abhay Ranjan, Regional Director, M/s Lucknow Swachhta Abhiyan LSA (RAMKY);
   - Representative of Municipal Corporation, Lucknow; and
   - Other concerned stakeholders.

   That all concerned parties were requested to remain present at the project site during inspection so that factual verification could be undertaken in a transparent manner and in compliance with the principles of natural justice.

A copy of the letter dt. 15.04.2026 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-1.**

I. <u>INSPECTION DT. 18.04.2026:</u>

8. That pursuant to the aforesaid letter, the joint inspection of the proposed project site was conducted on 18.04.2026 at 11:00 A.M. by representatives of the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board and District Administration, Lucknow.

9. The inspection was conducted in the presence of:

    - Shri Sanjeev Kumar, Environmental Engineer, Municipal Corporation, Lucknow;
    - Shri Abhay Ranjan, Regional Director, M/s Lucknow Swachhta Abhiyan LSA (RAMKY);
    - Representative of the Applicant;
    - Nearby residents/local inhabitants; and

    Copy of the details/signatures of persons present during inspection are annexed as **ANNEXURE R-2**.

    A Copy of the Inspection Report has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-3.**

II. OBSERVATIONS DURING THE INSPECTION

i. Location and Site Characteristics

10. That during inspection, it was observed that the proposed project site is situated near Balaji Enclave Colony, Ward Faizullaganj-IV, adjacent to IIM Road, Lucknow.

11. The geographical coordinates of the site were recorded as follows:

- Latitude: 26.93219375
- Longitude: 80.92049465

12. The site is situated approximately **200 meters from IIM Road and is surrounded by residential as well as certain commercial activities**. It was further observed that **residential houses, shops, and mixed land-use activities exist within approximately 100 meters radial distance from the project site.** The locality is densely inhabited and regular human movement was observed during inspection.

13. The Joint Committee also observed that approach roads connecting the site are presently being utilized by local residents as well as municipal utility vehicles.

ii. Status of Site During Inspection

14. That at the time of inspection, no active dumping or storage of municipal solid waste was found at the site. However, the following physical developments were observed:

- Construction of boundary wall was in progress;
- Foundation and civil construction work for establishment of the proposed facility was ongoing;
- Site leveling and developmental activities were underway;
- Construction materials and machinery were present at the site.

15. That the representatives of nearby residents and complainant informed the **Committee that prior to initiation of the present construction work, substantial quantities of municipal solid waste had allegedly been stored at the site**, resulting in foul smell and inconvenience to nearby residents. However, **during present inspection, no municipal solid waste accumulation was found at the site and no active dumping activity was observed.**

16. It was informed by the Municipal Corporation representatives that the **previously accumulated waste had been removed and the present activity pertains to development of a mechanized transfer facility.**

iv. <u>Description of Proposed Project</u>

17. During inspection and subsequent correspondence, the Municipal Corporation and executing agency informed that the project proposed at the site is not intended to operate as an open garbage dumping yard. Instead, the proposed facility is intended to function as a: ***"Fixed Compactor Transfer Station (FCTS)"*** for temporary handling, compaction, and transfer of municipal solid waste.

18. That the Municipal Corporation further informed that the proposed system is designed as a mechanized secondary waste collection and transfer facility for efficient transportation of municipal solid waste to the **waste processing plant situated at Shivri.**

19. Thereafter, vide Letter dated 24.04.2026, UPPCB sought detailed information regarding the project and environmental safeguards from the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Lucknow.

    A Copy of the letter 24.04.2026 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-4.**

20. In response thereto, Shri Sanjeev Pradhan, Environmental Engineer, Municipal Corporation, Lucknow, vide Letter dated 11.05.2026 submitted

detailed project information along with proposed layout plan and 3D Master Plan. It was informed that the project is presently under construction and development work at the site is being carried out by **the executing agency M/s Lucknow Swachhta Abhiyan LSA (RAMKY).** That the Municipal Corporation has informed in writing vide the said letter dt. 11.05.2026 that ownership and management rights over the land in question vest with Municipal Corporation, Lucknow.

Copy of the letter dt. 11.05.2026 and Master Plan same has been annexed as **ANNEXURE R-5 and ANNEXURE R-6**.

21. That further details informed vide the aforesaid letter are as under:

Components of Proposed Facility

a) **Fixed Compactor Transfer Station (FCTS)**

22. That the project proposes installation of a Fixed Compactor Transfer Station having a capacity of approximately 100 tonnes per day.

The system shall include:

- **03 electrically operated stationary compactors; and**
- **06 detachable capsules/containers having capacity of 20 cubic meters each.**

23. The Municipal Corporation informed that dry waste and wet waste shall be separately compacted and handled.

b) <u>Secondary Collection and Transfer Function</u>

24. The proposed facility would function as a secondary collection and transfer station wherein waste collected **through door-to-door collection vehicles would be temporarily brought, compacted, and thereafter transferred to the Shivri Waste Processing Plant located at Village Shivari Lucknow, U.P. That a CCA dt. 03.02.2026 was granted to the said processing plant by UPPCB.** It was informed that waste shall remain at the site only for a limited duration of approximately 4-5 hours prior to transfer.

A Copy of the CCA dt. 03.02.2026 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-7.**

c) <u>Charging Station</u>

25. A separate charging station for electric waste collection vehicles and mechanical road sweeping machines is also proposed within the premises.

<u>Vehicle Maintenance and Washing Facility</u>

26. The proposed facility further includes Vehicle servicing and washing activities.

Proposed Environmental Safeguards

27. The Municipal Corporation has proposed the following environmental protection measures:

(a) Closed Waste Handling System

28. It has been informed that waste shall not be openly dumped at the site. Instead, waste shall be stored in enclosed containers and compacted mechanically.

(b) Limited Retention Time

29. The Municipal Corporation has stated that waste shall remain at the site only temporarily for approximately 4-5 hours before transportation to the final processing facility.

(c) Leachate Management

30. The proposed system includes installation of a dedicated drainage system for collection of leachate generated during compaction activities. The leachate shall be:

- collected in underground storage tanks; and
- transported through suction vehicles to the **Shivri Leachate Treatment Plant for treatment and disposal.**

(d) Green Belt Development

31. A green belt of approximately 6 feet width is proposed along the internal boundary of the premises.

(e) Boundary Wall

32. A boundary wall of approximately 10 feet height is proposed for visual screening and control of dust and nuisance.

(f) Development of Park

33. The Municipal Corporation has also proposed development of a small public park on adjoining vacant land for local residents.

(g) Road Widening Proposal

34. It was informed that a proposal for road widening is under consideration to facilitate movement of municipal vehicles and reduce traffic congestion.

Environmental Regulatory Compliance

35. That during examination of the project details submitted by Municipal Corporation, it was observed that apart from solid waste compaction and transfer activities, the project also includes vehicle servicing activities and vehicle washing centre.

36. That it is submitted CPCB vide Letter dated 12.02.2025, has categorized industries and activities sector-wise. Under the said categorization, activities such as:

"Railway locomotive workshop / Integrated road transport workshop / Authorized service centers (wastewater generation <10 KLD)"

fall under Orange Category at Serial No. 5.2.

A Copy of the letter dt. 12.02.2025 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-8.**

37. However, it was observed that prior Consent to Establish (CTE) under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 had not been obtained from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board for establishment of the said project.

38. That under the aforesaid statutory provisions:

- Consent to Establish (CTE) is required prior to establishment; and
- Consent to Operate (CTO) is required prior to commencement of operation.

VIII. <u>NECESSARY COMPLIANCES TO BE ENSURED:</u>

39. In view of the above findings, the following are the compliances to be ensured:

- The Municipal Corporation and executing agency shall ensure that no open dumping or prolonged storage of municipal solid waste takes place at the site.
- The project shall operate strictly as an enclosed and mechanized transfer station.
- Adequate odour control, vector control, drainage management, and sanitation measures shall be implemented.
- Leachate generated from the facility shall be scientifically collected, transported, and treated.
- Green belt and boundary wall development shall be completed prior to commencement of operation.
- Necessary statutory permissions including Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO), wherever applicable, shall be obtained from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board before operation of regulated activities.
- The Municipal Corporation shall ensure that movement of vehicles does not create undue traffic congestion or public nuisance in the surrounding residential area.
- Regular monitoring and inspection of the facility shall be undertaken by concerned authorities to ensure compliance with environmental norms.

40. Accordingly, vide Letter dated 12.05.2026, UPPCB upon the directions of the Deponent has directed the Environmental Engineer, Municipal Corporation, Lucknow to ensure compliance with environmental laws and obtain requisite statutory permissions prior to operation of the facility.

Copy of the letter dt. 12.05.2026 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-9**.

41. Hence, the present response is being submitted for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal. It is prayed that the same be taken on record.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at Lucknow on this 16th day of May, 2026, that the contents of the above affidavit from paragraphs 1 to 41 are believed to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

SWORN & VERIFIED BEFORE ME
Dt. 16-5-2026
VIJAY KUMAR DWIVEDI
Advocate & Notary
Regn. No. 22366 Govt. of India

I identify the deponent/Executant/Surveyor who has signed/put T.I. before me.

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, लखनऊ

ANNEXURE R-1

पत्रांक 43/RC-135/2026 दिनांक 15-4-26

सेवा में,

श्री आशीष सिंह,
निवासी–गली संख्या 2,
मुतकिपुर बाबाजी एन्क्लेव,
रेजिडेंशियल सोसाइटी नियर एस.डी. पैलेस,
वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज–4, लखनऊ।

श्री अभय रंजन,
रीजनल डायरेक्टर, मो0 नं0–9650409990,
मैसर्स लखनऊ स्वच्छता अभियान प्रा0लि0,
सेक्टर–4, गोमती नगर, मलेसेमऊ, लखनऊ।

विषयः–मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Other में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Others में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, उक्त प्रकरण में आवेदक द्वारा लखनऊ के आई0आई0एम0 रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज, चतुर्थ क्षेत्र की बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी के अंतर्गत LSA (RAMKY) कम्पनी द्वारा कूड़ा निस्तारण/चार्जिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किये जाने से पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण एवं जन–स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की शिकायत प्रस्तुत की गयी है। मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के अनुपालन में उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ के अधिकारियों के साथ संदर्भित शिकायती स्थल का संयुक्त निरीक्षण दिनांक 18/04/2026 को समय 11 ~~AM~~ बजे किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

अतः उपरोक्त के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आपसे (आवेदक–आशीष सिंह, कार्यदायी संस्था–मैसर्स लखनऊ स्वच्छता अभियान प्रा0लि0 एवं परियोजना प्रस्तावक–नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि) अपेक्षा की जाती है कि निरीक्षण के समय संदर्भित कूड़ा निस्तारण स्थल बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी, आई0आई0एम0 रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज–4, लखनऊ पर समसय उपस्थित रहने का कष्ट करें, जिससे मा0 अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेशानुक्रम में प्रकरण की जांच कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुए संयुक्त आख्या मा. राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जा सके।

15/04/26
(ज्ञान चन्द्र गुप्ता)
नगर मजिस्ट्रेट
लखनऊ

प्रतिलिपिः–

1. नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, लखनऊ को इस अनुरोध के साथ प्रेषित कि उपरोक्त निरीक्षण के समय उपस्थित रहने हेतु प्रतिनिधि नामित करने का कष्ट करें।
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित कि सम्बन्धित से समन्वय स्थापित करते हुए निर्धारित तिथि व समय पर स्वयं उपस्थित रहें।
3. पर्यावरण अभियन्ता, नगर निगम, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

15/4/26
नगर मजिस्ट्रेट
लखनऊ

ANNEXURE R-2

Joint Inspection dated 18.04.2026 attendance sheet and related photographs

माo राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली द्वारा OA No. 1357/2026 आशीष पिंटू बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य व अन्य में पारित आदेश दि० 17/03/26 के अनुपालन में आज दि० - 18/04/26 को प्रातः 11 बजे शिकायत स्थल का निरीक्षण किया गया जिसमें माo MCT द्वारा गठित कमेटी के सदस्य, नगर मo लखनऊ, पर्यावरण अभियन्ता नगर निगम लखनऊ, क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण एवं नियन्त्रण बोर्ड लखनऊ, श्री अभय रंजन, क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षक, लटकाना स्वच्छ अधिकारी व शिकायतकर्ता के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित रहे, जिनकी उपस्थिति सलग्न है, निम्नानुसार है —

क्रमांक	नाम	पता / विभाग	मो.न०	हस्ताक्षर
1-	सोनू अमानी	बालाजी इनक्लेव	7355701282	
2-	Mayank	Balaji Enclave	8707327065	
3-	PARUL MOHAN	" "	7318395999	
4.	नौशाद उमर	" "	8173062898	
5	[illegible]	- -	9450009006	
6.	Sanjeev Radhan	Env. Engg. LMC	8726796666	
7.	J.P. Maurya	RO, UP Pollution Control Board	9794763180	
8.	Indrani Vishra	Zonal Head	9534202884 - 9650404499	
9.	Abhay Raman	R.O. LSK		

18/4/2026
C.M. LKo.

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Others में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के अनुपालन में संयुक्त निरीक्षण आख्या–

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Others में आवेदक द्वारा लखनऊ के आई0आई0एम0 रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज, चतुर्थ क्षेत्र की बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी के अंतर्गत LSA (RAMKY) कम्पनी द्वारा कूड़ा निस्तारण/चार्जिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किये जाने से पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण एवं जन–स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की शिकायत प्रस्तुत की गयी है। मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा उक्त प्रकरण में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के मुख्य अंश निम्नवत् हैं:–

".....12. In view of the facts and circumstances of the case, we also consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted with direction to verify the factual position and to suggest appropriate remedial measures and to send copies of its report to the concerned authorities for taking appropriate action in accordance with environmental laws/norms applicable to the activity in question. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and District Magistrate, Lucknow and direct the same tso undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, associate the applicant and representative of the concerned project proponent, verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action and to submit its report within one month to this Tribunal and send a copy of the report to the concerned authorities who shall be bound to take appropriate action in accordance with law and Principles of Natural Justice by giving opportunity of being heard to the concerned project proponent and to submit action taken report within next one month.

13. The District Magistrate, Lucknow will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance regarding submission of the report of the Joint Committee and filing of action taken reports by the concerned authorities.

14. List on 18.05.2026 for further consideration.....

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित उपरोक्त आदेश के अनुपालन में संदर्भित प्रकरण में जिला प्रशासन, लखनऊ एवं उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा संयुक्त निरीक्षण हेतु दिनांक 18/04/2026 समय पूर्वान्ह 11:00 बजे नियत किया गया, जिसके सम्बन्ध में पत्रांक संख्या–43/रिट–135/2026 दिनांक 15/04/2026 द्वारा आवेदक–श्री आशीष सिंह, कार्यदायी संस्था के प्रतिनिधि लखनऊ स्वच्छता अभियान LSA (RAMKY) श्री अभय रंजन (रीजनल डायरेक्टर) एवं नगर निगम के प्रतिनिधि को संयुक्त निरीक्षण के समय परियोजना के प्रस्तावित स्थल निकट–बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी, आई0आई0एम0रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज–4, लखनऊ में ससमय उपस्थित रहने हेतु पत्र प्रेषित किया गया **(संलग्नक–1)**।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में परियोजना के प्रस्तावित स्थल का संयुक्त निरीक्षण नियत दिनांक 18/04/2026 समय पूर्वान्ह 11:00 बजे नगर निगम के प्रतिनिधि श्री संजीव कुमार (पर्यावरण अभियन्ता), श्री अभय रंजन (रीजनल डायरेक्टर) लखनऊ स्वच्छता अभियान LSA (RAMKY) एवं शिकायतकर्ता के प्रतिनिधि की उपस्थिति में किया गया। उक्त परियोजना का प्रस्तावित स्थल आई0आई0एम0 रोड से लगभग–200 मी0 की दूरी पर निकट–बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी, आई0आई0एम0रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज–4, लखनऊ के अंतर्गत स्थित है जिसका अक्षांश एवं देशान्तर 26.93219375, 80.92049465 नोट किया गया। प्रस्तावित स्थल के 100 मी0 की त्रिज्यक दूरी में आवासीय एवं कामर्शियल गतिविधियां विद्यमान है।

निरीक्षण के समय स्थल पर परियोजना का बाउण्ड्री वाल व नींव आदि के निर्माण का कार्य होता पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उक्त स्थल पर कोई नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट इत्यादि एकत्रित नही पाया गया। निरीक्षण के समय उपस्थित शिकायतकर्ता प्रतिनिधि व अन्य समीपस्थ निवासियों द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि पूर्व में उक्त स्थल पर अत्यधिक मात्रा में नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट भण्डारित था जिससे आस–पास के क्षेत्र में दुर्गन्ध की समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही थी, जिसे वर्तमान में नगर निगम द्वारा हटा दिया गया है तथा उक्त स्थल पर बाउण्ड्रीवाल का कार्य किया जा रहा है। नगर निगम द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि उक्त स्थल पर ठोस अपशिष्ट का भण्डारण नहीं किया जायेगा तथा पर्यावरणीय पहलुओं को संज्ञान लेते हुए स्थल को विकसित कर काम्पैक्ट ट्रांसफर स्टेशन के माध्यम से ठोस अपशिष्ट को वेस्ट प्रोसेसिंग प्लान्ट शिवरी में भेजा जायेगा। निरीक्षण के समय उपस्थित अधिकारियों, शिकायतकर्ता प्रतिनिधि व अन्य समीपस्थ निवासियों की उपस्थिति का विवरण संलग्न है **(संलग्नक–2)**।

नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा निकट–बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी, आई0आई0एम0रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज–4, लखनऊ में स्थापित की जा रही परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में स्थापित की जा रही व्यवस्थाओं का विस्तृत विवरण एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्यों के विवरण सहित आख्या प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, लखनऊ को पत्र संख्या–115/ओ0ए0–135/26/26 दिनांक 24/04/2026 के माध्यम से पत्र प्रेषित किया गया था **(संलग्नक–3)**। जिसके अनुक्रम में श्री संजीव प्रधान (पर्यावरण अभियन्ता), नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा अपने पत्रांक संख्या–डी/155/ईई/2026–27 दिनांक 11/05/2026 के माध्यम से परियोजना से सम्बन्धित आख्या एवं थ्री डी मास्टर प्लान प्रेषित किया गया है **(संलग्नक–4)**, विवरण निम्नवत् है:–

- वर्तमान में परियोजना निर्माणाधीन है तथा स्थल का विकास कार्य कार्यदायी संस्था मैसर्स लखनऊ स्वच्छता अभियान LSA (RAMKY) द्वारा किया जा रहा है। परियोजना पूर्ण होने पर परियोजना में फिक्स्ड कम्पेक्टर ट्रांसफर स्टेशन (FCTS) (क्षमता 100 टन/दिन), जिसमें 03 विद्युत चालित स्थिर कम्पेक्टर तथा 06 कैप्सूल (प्रत्येक की क्षमता 20 घनमीटर) स्थापित किए जाएंगे, जिससे सूखे एवं गीले कचरे का पृथक–पृथक (Compaction) संपीड़न किया जायेगा। डोर–टू–डोर कचरा संग्रहण वाहनों एवं मैकेनिकल स्वीपर मशीनों की चार्जिंग हेतु पृथक चार्जिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाएगा।
- **परियोजना में वाहन मरम्मत एवं उसके रखरखाव हेतु टूल रूम, सफाई कर्मचारियों हेतु विश्राम कक्ष, वाहनो का धुलाई केंद्र (Vehicle washing centre) तथा कर्मचारियों हेतु शौचालय सहित कैबिन कार्यालय की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।**
- परियोजना पूर्ण होने के पश्चात कचरे को बंद कंटेनरों में सीमित अवधि (4–5 घंटे) तक रखा जाएगा, तत्पश्चात उसका स्थानांतरण किया जाएगा। इससे खुले में कचरा डंपिंग अथवा लंबे समय तक कचरा संचयन नहीं होगा।
- ट्रांसफर स्टेशन में कम्पेक्शन प्रक्रिया के दौरान उत्पन्न लीचेट को एकत्रित करने हेतु पृथक ड्रेनेज सिस्टम स्थापित किया जाएगा। यह लीचेट बंद भूमिगत टैंक में संग्रहित किया जाएगा। तत्पश्चात सक्शन मशीनों द्वारा शिवरी लीचेट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में शुद्धिकरण हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
- पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने हेतु स्टेशन की आंतरिक परिधि पर 6 फीट चौड़ी ग्रीन बेल्ट विकसित की जाएगी। आसपास की कॉलोनी एवं सड़क के लिए दृश्य एवं धूल अवरोधक

के रूप में 10 फीट ऊँची बाउंड्री वाल का निर्माण किया जाएगा। स्थानीय लोगों के हित में समीप स्थित खाली भूमि पर एक छोटा पार्क विकसित किया जाएगा।

➢ स्थानीय समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु नगर निगम क्षेत्र में सड़क चौड़ीकरण का प्रस्ताव तैयार कर रहा है, जिससे नगर निगम वाहनों एवं आम जनता के लिए यातायात सुगम हो सके।

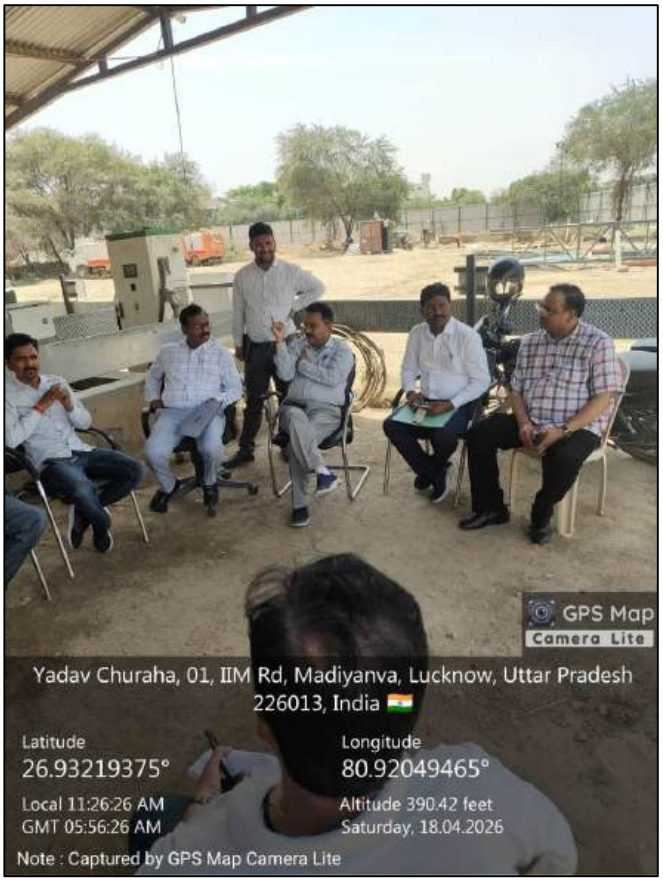
प्रश्नगत प्रोजेक्ट जिस स्थल पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में नगर निगम द्वारा लिखित रूप से अवगत कराया गया है कि उक्त भूमि का स्वामित्व नगर निगम के पास है और नगर निगम को उसके व्यवस्थापन का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

उपरोक्त आख्या से स्पष्ट है कि परियोजना में सालिड वेस्ट को कम्पैक्ट करने के अतिरिक्त वाहनों की सर्विसिंग एवं धुलाई केन्द्र (washing centre) भी स्थापित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के पत्रांक संख्या–CP-18/1/2023-IPC-VI-HO-CPCB-HO दिनांक 12/02/2026 के माध्यम से उद्योगों को श्रेणीवार विभाजित किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत वाहनों की सर्विसिंग एवं वाहनो की धुलाई केंद्र (वाशिंग सेण्टर) गतिविधि सूची के कम संख्या–5.2 पर Railway locomotive work shop/ Integrated road transport workshop/ Authorized service centers (wastewater generation <10 KLD) आरेन्ज श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित है, जिसके स्थापना हेतु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत स्थापना से पूर्व राज्य बोर्ड से स्थापनार्थ सहमति (सी0टी0ई) प्राप्त नही की गयी है, जबकि जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 एवं वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत स्थापना से पूर्व स्थापनार्थ सहमति (CTE) एवं संचालन से पूर्व संचालनार्थ सहमति जल/वायु (CTO) प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में पर्यावरण अभियन्ता, नगर निगम, लखनऊ को बोर्ड के पत्रांक संख्या–193/रिट याचिका–266/2026 दिनांक 12/05/2026 के माध्यम से पर्यावरणीय अधिनियमों के अनुपालन हेतु पत्र प्रेषित किया गया है **(संलग्नक–5)**।

उपरोक्तानुसार मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Others में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के अनुपालन में प्रश्नगत प्रकरण की संयुक्त निरीक्षण आख्या सादर प्रस्तुत है।

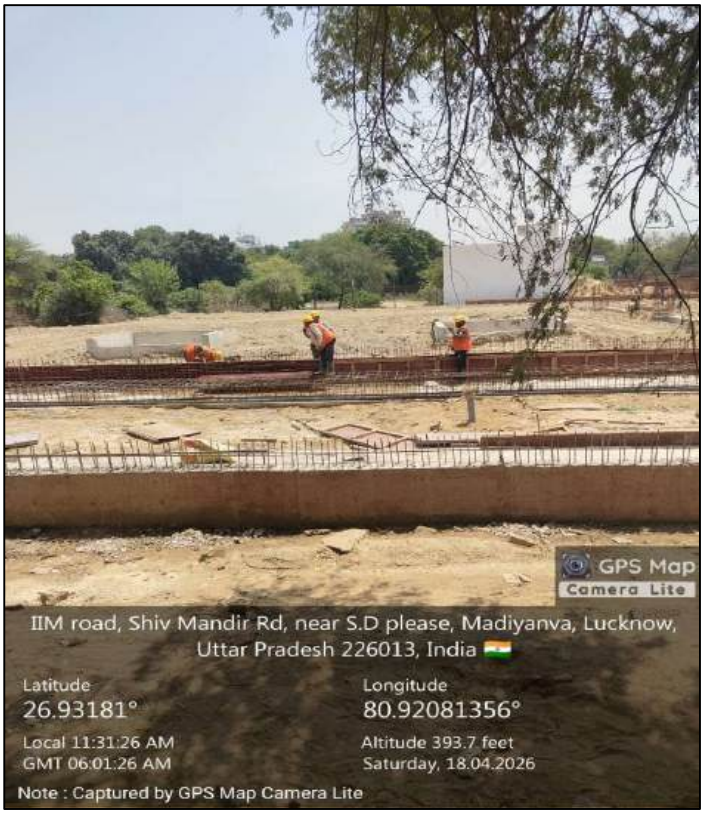
13/5/26	13/5/26	13/5/2026
(सत्य विजय)	(जे0पी0 मौर्य)	(ज्ञान चन्द्र गुप्ता)
सहायक पर्यावरण अभियन्ता	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी	नगर मजिस्ट्रेट,
उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,	उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,	लखनऊ
लखनऊ	लखनऊ	

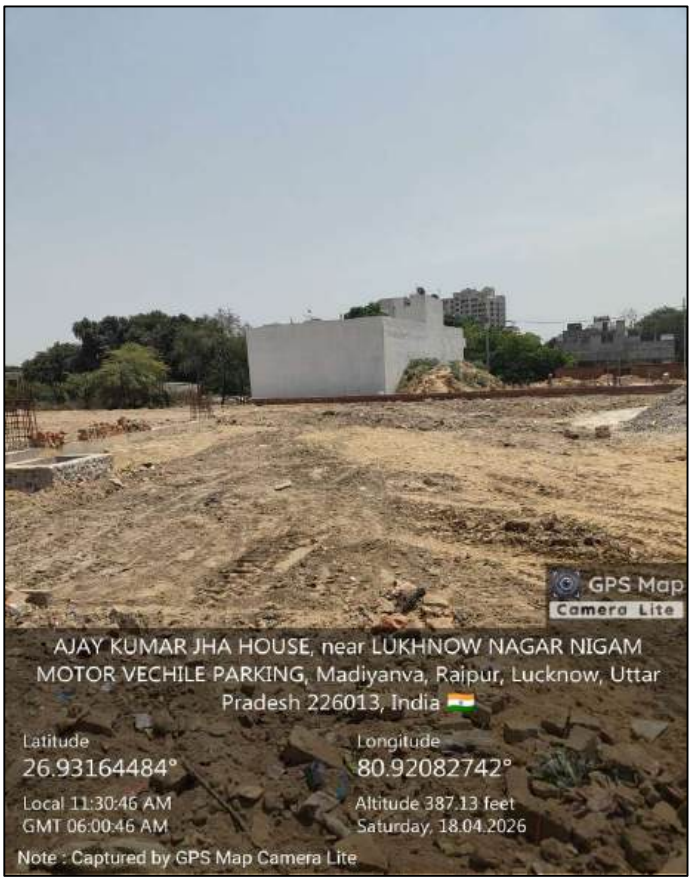

GPS Map
Camera Lite
Yadav Churaha, 01, IIM Rd, Madiyanva, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
226013, India
Latitude
26.93218593°
Longitude
80.9202421°
Local 12:01:30 PM
GMT 06:31:30 AM
Altitude 390.42 feet
Saturday, 18.04.2026
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera Lite


GPS Map
Camera Lite
Yadav Churaha, 01, IIM Rd, Madiyanva, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
226013, India
Latitude
26.93219375°
Longitude
80.92049465°
Local 11:26:26 AM
GMT 05:56:26 AM
Altitude 390.42 feet
Saturday, 18.04.2026
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera Lite


GPS Map
Camera Lite
Yadav Churaha, 01, IIM Rd, Madiyanva, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
226013, India
Latitude
26.93219451°
Longitude
80.92049858°
Local 11:26:22 AM
GMT 05:56:22 AM
Altitude 390.42 feet
Saturday, 18.04.2026
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera Lite

Construction Site Photographs





ANNEXURE R-4

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड लखनऊ
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD LUCKNOW

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
Regional Office

सन्दर्भ सं0
Ref. No. 115/ओ०ए०/135/25/26

दिनांक :
Dated 24-4-26

सेवा में,

नगर आयुक्त,
नगर निगम,
लखनऊ।

विषयः–मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Others में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Others में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, उक्त प्रकरण में आवेदक द्वारा लखनऊ के आई0आई0एम0 रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज, चतुर्थ क्षेत्र की बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी के अंतर्गत LSA (RAMKY) कम्पनी द्वारा कूड़ा निस्तारण/चार्जिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किये जाने से पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण एवं जन–स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की शिकायत प्रस्तुत की गयी है। मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के अनुपालन में अधोहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा नगर मजिस्ट्रेट, लखनऊ के साथ पर्यावरण अभियन्ता, नगर निगम, लखनऊ की उपस्थिति में संदर्भित शिकायती स्थल का संयुक्त निरीक्षण दिनांक 18/04/2026 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के दौरान नगर निगम की कार्यदायी संस्था मैसर्स लखनऊ स्वच्छता अभियान प्रा0लि0 द्वारा स्थल विकास का कार्य प्रगति पर पाया गया। कार्यदायी संस्था के प्रतिनिधि श्री अभय रंजन, रीजनल डायरेक्टर, मो0 नं0–9650409990 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि नगर निगम, लखनऊ के निर्देशानुक्रम में प्रश्नगत स्थल पर इलेक्ट्रिकल वाहनों के चार्जिंग स्टेशन व नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट कम्पैक्टर एण्ड ट्रांसफर स्टेशन की स्थापना का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

उक्त के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नगर मजिस्ट्रेट, लखनऊ द्वारा यह अपेक्षा की गयी है कि शिकायती स्थल पर नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा स्थापित की जा रही व्यवस्थाओं का विस्तृत विवरण व पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्यों के विवरण सहित सूचनायें नगर निगम, लखनऊ से प्राप्त करच ली जाये, जिससे संकलित सूचनाओं सहित वास्तविक आख्या मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जा सके।

अतः उपरोक्त के दृष्टिगत आपसे अनुरोध है कि उक्त वर्णित सूचनायें इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराये जाने हेतु सम्बन्धित को निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें। प्रकरण पर अगली सुनवायी दिनांक 18/05/2026 नियत है।

भवदीय

(जे0पी0 मौर्य)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपिः–

1–नगर मजिस्ट्रेट, लखनऊ को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2–मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त–5, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3–पर्यावरण अभियन्ता, नगर निगम, लखनऊ।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

ANNEXURE R-5

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW

From, Environment Engineer Lucknow Municipal Corporation Triloknath Marg, Lucknow	To, The Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.
Letter No.: - D/155/EE/26-27	Date: 11 May 2026
Subject: - Regarding compliance with the order dated 17/03/2026 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 135/2026 (Ashish Singh & Ors. vs. State of U.P. & Ors.).	

Reference: Your office letter no. 115/AO135/26/26 dated 24/04/2026.

Respected Sir,

With reference to your letter cited above and the joint inspection conducted on 18/04/2026 at the site located near Balaji Enclave Colony, Ward Fazullaganj-IV, IIM Road, please find the detailed information regarding the proposed facilities and the environmental safeguards:

1. **Joint Inspection and Public Briefing:** In compliance with the Hon'ble NGT's directions, a joint inspection was conducted on 18/04/2026 under the supervision of the City Magistrate, Lucknow, representing the District Administration. The undersigned (Environment Engineer, LMC) was present during the inspection alongside the Regional Officer, UPPCB. During this process, the comprehensive project proposal was shared with the committee members of the Balaji Enclave Colony, who were briefed on the technical specifications and the environmental safeguards planned for the site.

2. **Attendance of Representatives:** The site development work is being carried out by the concessionaire, M/s Lucknow Swachhata Abhiyan (RAMKY). Their representative, Mr. Abhay Ranjan (Regional Director), was also present during the inspection to provide clarifications on the project components.

3. **Future Capacity and Infrastructure:** While the site is currently under development, it is designed to include the following facilities upon completion:

- **Fixed Compactor Transfer Station (FCTS):** The facility will have an approximate capacity of 100 TPD.
- **Machinery:** It will be equipped with 03 electric stationary compactors and 06 capsules (each with a 29 m³ storage capacity), allowing for separate compaction of dry and wet waste.
- **Charging Station:** A dedicated station for charging door-to-door waste collection vehicles and mechanical sweepers.
- **Maintenance & Welfare:** The site will include a small tool room for vehicle maintenance and repair, a rest room for sanitary workers, a vehicle washing station, and a porta-cabin office with toilet facilities for workers.
- **Authorization and Land Ownership:** It is formally clarified that this facility is being established by the authorized concessionaire, acting under the express instructions and directives of the Lucknow Municipal Corporation (LMC). Furthermore, the project is being developed on Urban Ceiling Land owned by the LMC. On this land, a transfer station and charging points are being constructed in accordance with regulatory requirements and prevailing rules, both of which are fully authorized for public utility purposes.

4. **Proposed Operational Mechanism:** Upon completion, waste will be stored in closed containers for a limited duration (4–5 hours) before transfer, preventing any open dumping or long-term accumulation.

5. **Environmental & Leachate Protection:** The completed station will feature a dedicated drainage system to capture leachate during the compaction process. This leachate will be collected in a closed underground tank and subsequently transported via sucker machines to the Shivri Leachate Treatment Plant for scientific disposal.

6. **Technical Capacity:** The facility is designed for a capacity of approximately 100 TPD. It will be equipped with three electric stationary compactors and six capsules (29m³ each) to ensure the separate handling of dry and wet waste.

7. **Green Initiatives & Screening:** To mitigate environmental impact, the following measures will be completed:
   - A 6-foot wide green belt will be developed along the internal periphery of the station.
   - A 10-foot high boundary wall will be constructed to provide a visual and dust barrier for the surrounding colony and roadside.

- LMC will develop a small park on the adjacent barren land for the benefit of the local community.

8. **Infrastructure Improvement:** To address local concerns, LMC is preparing a proposal for road widening in the area to ensure smooth traffic movement for both municipal vehicles and the public.

Enclosures:

1. Attendance Sheet and Photographs of the joint site inspection dated 18/04/2026.
2. 3D Master Plan/Drawing and technical specifications of the under-construction Transfer Station at SD Palace /Balaji Enclave.

This information is submitted for your perusal so that a factual and comprehensive report can be presented before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

Regards,

(Sanjeev Pradhan)
Environment Engineer
Lucknow Municipal Corporation

Copy to (For your kind information) :-

1. Municipal Commissioner, LMC.
2. Additional Municipal Commissioner (PS), LMC.

Environment Engineer
Lucknow Municipal Corporation

3D Master Plan/Drawing and technical specifications

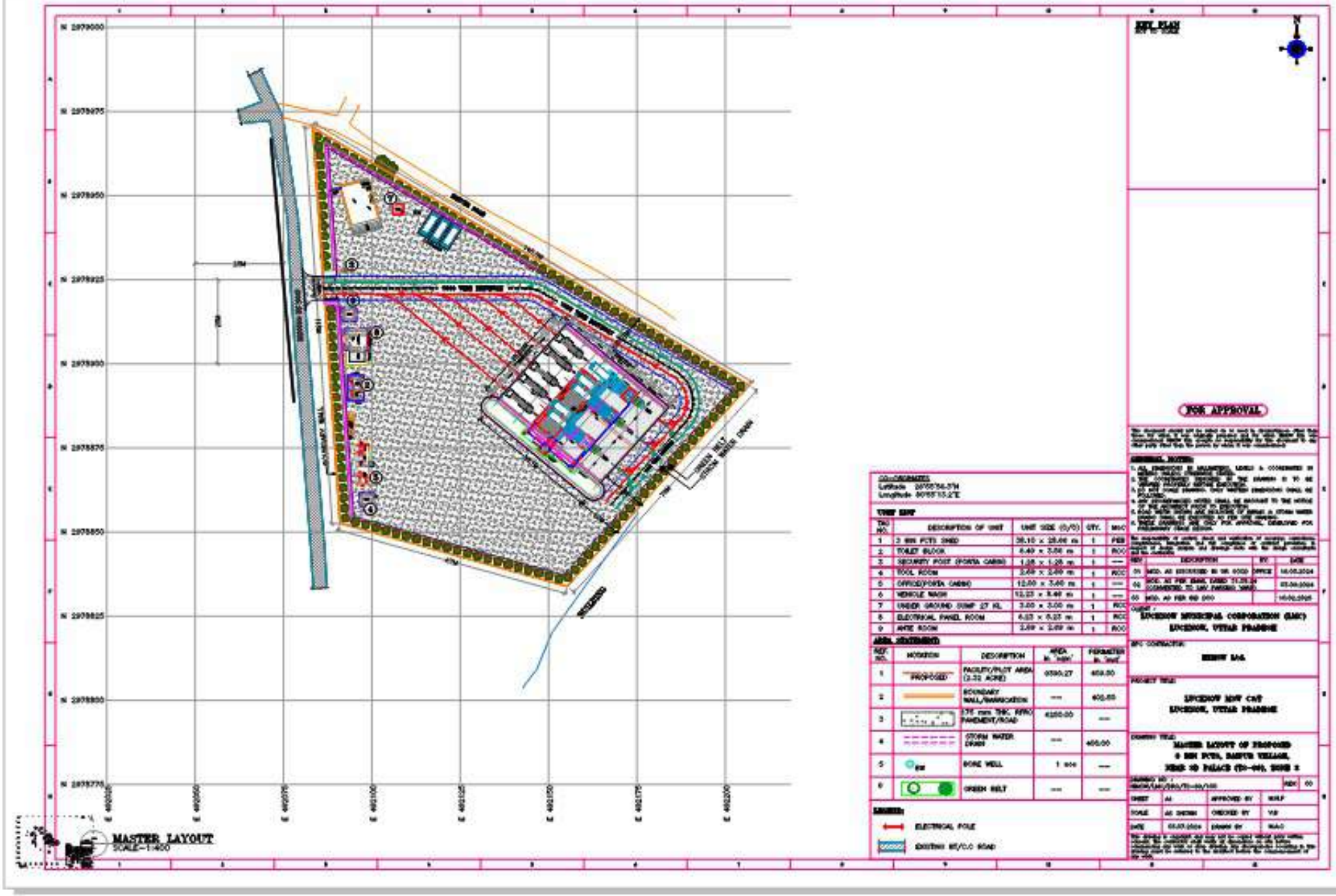
एस0 डी0 पैलेस (ज़ोन – 03)

स्थित फिक्स्ड कॉम्पैक्टर ट्रांसफर स्टेशन (FCTS)

एवं चार्जिंग इन्फ्रा से संबंधित विस्तृत जानकारी निम्नवत हैं।

1. 03 - बिन फिक्स्ड कॉम्पैक्टर ट्रांसफर स्टेशन (FCTS) का निर्माण ठोस कूड़े के संग्रहण एवं परिवहन हेतु किया जा रहा है ।
2. फास्ट चार्जिंग स्टेशन का निर्माण रोड स्वीपिंग मशीनों तथा डोर टू डोर वाहनों के चार्जिंग हेतु किया जा रहा है जिनकी अनुमानित संख्या लगभग 60-70 होगी ।
3. एक छोटा टूल रूम तथा एक Sick रूम का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।
4. एक वाहनों का वाशिंग स्टेशन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।
5. एक पोर्टा केबिन ऑफिस तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए एक शौचालय का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।
6. परिसर में चारों तरफ़ हरित पट्टी का निर्माण किया जाएगा ।

नगर निगम लखनऊ


KEY PLAN
FOR APPROVAL
MASTER LAYOUT
SCALE-1:400


LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION


VEHICLE WASH
ANTE ROOM
ELECTRICAL PANNEL ROOM
TOILETS
ADMIN BUILDING
TOOL ROOM


LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
नगर निगम लखनऊ

Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

Building. No TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Phone:0522-2720828,2720831, Fax:0522-2720764, Email: info@uppcb.in, Website: www.uppcb.com

Category : BLUE **Application Id : 34984369**

257729/UPPCB/Lucknow(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/LUCKNOW/2025 **Date: 03/02/2026**

To,

M/s

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, VillagShivari, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh,LUCKNOW,,LUCKNOW,

Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation hereinafter referred to as the CCA (Consolidated Consent & authorization) (Fresh) under Section-25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section-21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

CCA is hereby granted to **LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION** located at **LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, VillagShivari, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh,LUCKNOW,,LUCKNOW,**. subject to the provisions of **the Water Act, Air Act** and the orders that may be made further and subject to following terms and conditions :-

1. This CCA LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION **granted for the period from 01/01/2026 to 31/12/2027** and valid for manufacturing of following products.

S No	Product	Quantity	Unit
1	Treatment and Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	2600	Metric Tonnes/Day

2. Conditions under Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1974 as amended :-

(i) The daily quantity of effluent discharge (KLD) :-

Kind of Effluent	Quantity(KLD)	Treatment facility	Discharge point
Domestic	**0.5 KLD**	**Septic Tank**	**Horticulture**

(ii) Trade Effluent Treatment and Disposal :-The applicant shall operate Effluent Treatment Plant consisting of primary/secondary and tertiary treatment as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality.

In case of stoppage of functioning of ETP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(iii) The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent and should be reused within the premises for gardening etc. Quality of the treated effluent shall meet to the following general and specific standards as prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and applicable to the unit from time-to-time :-

Industrial Effluent Quality Standard

S.No.	Parameter	Standard
1	pH	5.5-8.5
2	TSS	100 mg/l

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3	BOD	30 mg/l
4	COD	250 mg/l
5	Oil and Grease	10 mg/l

(iv) Sewage Treatment and Disposal :- The applicant shall provide comprehensive STP as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality.In case of stoppage of functioning of STP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(v) The treated sewage shall be reused in gardening as far as possible. The STP shall be maintained continuously so as to achieve the quality of the treated sewage to the following standards.

S No.	Parameters	Standards

3. Conditions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1981 as amended :-

i) The applicant shall use following fuel and install a comprehensive control system consisting of control equipment as required with reference to generation of emissions and operate and maintain the same continuously so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards.

Air Pollution Source Details

S No.	Air Pollution Source	Type of fuel	Stack no	Control Device	Height of Stack
1	350 KVA DG set	Diesel	1	Particulate Matter	As per norms
2	250 KVA DG set	Diesel	1	Particulate Matter	As per norms

Emmission Quality Standards

S No.	Stack no	Parameters	Standards

In case of stoppage of functioning of air pollution control equipment, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately

(ii) The unit will not use any type of restricted fuel.

iii) Noise from the D.G. Set and other source(s) should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure as is required for meeting the ambient noise standards for night and day time as prescribed for respective areas/zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Silence) which are as follows :-

Day time : from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., Night time: from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

Standards for Noise level in db(A) Leq	Industrial Area		Commercial Area		Residential Area		Silence Zone	
	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time
	75	70	65	55	55	45	50	40

4. Essential documents to be submitted by the Industry/Unit as Applicable :-

(i) Environment Statement in Form-V of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

(ii) Quarterly compliance report of the CCA, photograph of ETP/APCs/Waste Storage Area.

5. Competent Authority reserves the right to change/modify/add any time any condition of this CCA.

6. Unit has to comply with the following specific & general conditions. Non compliance of any provision of this CCA and provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 will results in legal action under the aforesaid Acts and Rules.
7. In compliance to the G.O 1011/81-7-2021-09 (Writ)/2016 dated.13.10.2021 issued by Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh. You are directed to develop Miyawaki Forest as per the SOP available at URL:-http://www.upecp.in/TrainingSession.aspx for ensuring timely compliance of this direction, you are hereby directed to submit a bank guarantee with minimum validity of one year of the amount equivalent to the sum of initial consent fees (Air and Water) or Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. Fifty Thousand Only) whichever is more, within 30 days from the date of issuance of this certificate. In case of non-compliance of this direction, your consent will be revoked by the Board.
8. If the unit uses the ground water and requires the permission from SGWA/CGWA for water abstraction then the industry will have to obtain No objection certificate for abstraction of ground water. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the NOC obtained from the competent authority and submit to the Board, within 3 months time failing which CTO will be revoked.

General Conditions:-

1. The applicant shall get analysed the samples of effluent/emission/hazardous wastes at least once in a three month from the laboratory recognized by the MoEF and shall report to the UPPCB.
2. The applicant shall however, not without the prior consent of the Board bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gases emission or sewage waste from the unit.
3. Treated Industial waste water and domestic waste water shall be disposed jointly at one disposal point. The applicant shall provide discharge measurement equipment at final disposal point.
4. The applicant shall strictly comply with conditions of this CCA and submit compliance report of stipulated conditions within 30 days of receipt of this CCA. If at any point of time, it is found that the industry is not complying with stipulated conditions or any further direction/instruction issued by the Board, legal action shall be initiated against the applicant.
5. The applicant shall maintain good house keeping. All valves/pipes/sewer/drains etc. must be leak-proof
6. The industry shall provide uninterrupted entry to the STP/ETP inlet and outlet points, Air Pollution Control equipment and stack for smooth sampling/monitoring of efficiency of pollution control systems.
7. The industry shall provide Inspection Book at the time of inspection to the Board's officials.
8. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, such emission occurs or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be reported to the Board's offices and all other concerned offices. In case of failure of pollution control equipment, the production process connected to it shall be stopped with immediate effect.
9. The industry shall operate in a manner so that all emissions be emitted through designated chimney/stack only.
10. In case of any damage to the agriculture productivity, human habitation etc. by the operation of industry, it shall be imperative to stop production in the industry with immediate effect and such information shall be reported to Board's offices. The industry shall be liable to pay compensation also in such cases as decided by the Competent Authority.
11. The applicant shall apply before the 60 days of expiry of CCA or any change in production types/ production capacity/manufacturing process/capacity enhancement etc. or any change in effluent discharge point or emission point
12. The Board reserves the right to revoke/add/modify any stipulated condition issued along with CCA, as may be necessary.

Specific Conditions:-

1. This consent is valid for the Treatment and Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)- 2600 TPD by scientific method.

2. Collection, Segregation, Transportation, Treatment and Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste shall be done as per the previsions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

3. The unit shall comply with order passed by Hon'ble NGT time to time in O.A. no. 607/2024 News Item titied "In Lucknow's waste-side story plastic peril paints grim picture" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 22.04.2024.

4. Organic Waste & inorganic Waste will be segregated from MSW & Polythene & other solid waste composting.

5. Proper Disposal of Solid Waste should be ensured such that it does not pollute the underground water or any other water source.

6. For disposal of Plastic Waste, provision of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be complied with.

7. The unit shall strictly comply with the Hazardous & other Waste (Management & Transboundary movement) Rules, 2016.

8. The unit shall ensure to install complete Effluent Treatment Plant (Leachate Treatment) within time bound.

9. The unit shall maintain and operate the ETP and the treated effluent shall be sprinkled in the compost yard. No effluent shall be discharged outside from the premises.

10. The unit shall ensure to dispose all Legacy waste within 06 months.

11. Leachate discharge/usage should be done in such a way that the situation of water logging does not arise and the zero discharge shall be achieved by reusing it for spray on wind rows and other purposes.

12. Noise and emission level from the DG sets installed of 350 KVA and 250 KVA capacities shall remain within the prescribed norms and the stacks and acoustic enclosure shall be properly maintained according to the prescribed norms.

13. Maintain logbook for electric meter reading to record daily electric usage by Effluent Treatment Plant and send logbook details to the Board on monthly basis.

14. The unit shall obtain NOC from UP Ground Water Department for abstraction of ground water within 03 months and submit in the Board.

15. The Orders issued by Hon'ble Courts/Hon'ble NGT, MoEF & CC, Central Pollution Control Board, U.P. Pollution Control Board, shall be complied with.

16. All other wastes such as iron filings, waste oils, transformer oils, batteries &other E-Waste should be recycled using registered vendors.

17. The incoming organic waste at site shall be stored properly prior to further processing. To the extent possible, the waste storage area should be covered. If, such storage is done in an open area, it shall be provided with impermeable base with facility for collection of leachate and surface water run-off into lined drains leading to a leachate treatment and disposal facility. Necessary precaution shall be taken to minimize nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, bird menace and fire hazard.

18. Leachate discharge/usage should be done in such a way that the situation of water logging does not arise and the zero discharge shall be achieved by reusing it for spray on wind rows and other purposes.

19. The daily logbook record of the Liquid manure produced by the unit shall be maintained.

20. Plants use following types of scrubbers:
(a) Iron chelating based for H2S removal.
i.All Waste streams coming from plant should be suitably treated & recycled/reused. In no case, Efflunet enters water body.
(b) PSA for CO2 removal
ii. Height of exhaust gas chimney to be raised to 3m above the roof at least.
(C) Water scrubber for CO2 and H2S removal.
iii. Effluent generated which is high in acids should be neutralized by using suitable method & then disposed off after meeting the notified effluent discharge norm.

21. Solid manure may be converted to PROM (Phosphate Rich Organic Manure) organic Potash fertilizer, Organic silica fertilizer Etc.

22. The industry shall submit the latest copy of Audited Balance Sheet/C.A. Certificate (Fixed Assets+ Current Assets - Current Liabilities) so that the Consent fee payable by the industry may be verified.

23. The unit shall develop Green Belt as per office order no. H34889/C-3/Miyawaki-264/2025 dated 19.11.2025 of U.P. Pollution Control Board. The copy of said office order is available on the website of U.P. Pollution Control Board.

24. If closure order is issued by CPCB or UPPCB against any defaulting unit, then CTO issued earlier will remain suspended during the closure period and after ensuring the compliance and after revocation of closure order, the CTO will automatically be effective from the date of issuance of closure order revocation, with additional conditions mentioned in the closure revocation order.

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Chief Environmental Officer,
Circle-5, UPPCB

Copy to:

Regional Officer, UPPCB, Lucknow.

PRAVEEN KUMAR
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Date: 2026.02.18 14:02:57 +05:30

Chief Environmental Officer,
Circle-5, UPPCB

मिशन LiFE - पर्यावरण के लिए जीवन शैली

(Lifestyle For Environment)

जनसहभागिता का सन्देश

- स्वच्छता – देशसेवा में अपने परिवेश की स्वच्छता हेतु अपना सक्रिय योगदान सुनिश्चित करें
- संकल्प लें -एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक उत्पाद जैसे कप, तश्तरी, चम्मच, स्ट्रॉ, ईयरबड्स आदि का उपयोग न हो एवं पर्यावरण अनुकूल विकल्पों जैसे कागज/पत्तों से बने दोने या कटलरी को प्राथमिकता दी जाय |
- एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक उत्पाद के प्रयोग को रोकने एवं प्लास्टिक बैग के बजाय कपड़े के थैले का उपयोग करने मात्र से 375 मिलियन टन ठोस (प्लास्टिक) कचरे का उत्सर्जन बचाया जा सकता है
- चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था (सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी) का समुचित कार्यान्वयन वर्ष 2030 तक लगभग 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त बचत उत्पन्न कर सकता है | वेस्ट /अपशिष्ट फेकने के पूर्व सोचें, ये किसी का संसाधन तो नहीं ...?
- अनुपयोगी इलेक्ट्रिक / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद को कचरे में फेकने से रुकें | इसके उपयुक्त निस्तारण हेतु इसे प्राधिकृत ई – वेस्ट रीसाइकलर को दें | प्राधिकृत ई-रीसाइक्लिंग इकाई में अनुपयोगी इलेक्ट्रिक / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद को देने मात्र से 0.75 मिलियन टन तक ई-कचरे का पुनर्चक्रण किया जा सकता है एवं ई-कचरे के विषम पर्यावरणीय दुष्प्रभाव से बचा जा सकता है
- बाहर जाते समय - सोचें कि क्या आपको वास्तव में परिवहन की आवश्यकता है - वह भी क्या व्यक्तिगत रूप से ? छोटी दूरी के लिए पैदल चलना पसंद करें, अथवा सम्भव हो तो कार पूल के रूप में संसाधन को साझा करें अथवा सार्वजनिक परिवहन पर विचार करें
- घरेलू स्तर पर कम से कम ठोस अपशिष्ट का उत्सर्जन करें और इनका प्रथाक्कीकरण करें
- उपयोगी शेष खाद्य सामग्री आपके स्वयं प्रयास अथवा निकटस्थ सक्रिय स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं की सहायता से समाज के वंचित वर्ग तक पहुंचाई जा सकती है | वहीं अनुपयोगी भोजन /खाद्य सामग्री को कंपोस्ट (वर्मी कम्पोस्ट) करने से 15 अरब टन भोजन को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है
- ध्यान रखें - उपयुक्त नल और शावर के उपयोग से पानी की खपत को 30 - 40% तक कम किया जा सकता है। एवं उपयोग में न होने पर नलों को बंद रखने मात्र से 9 ट्रिलियन लीटर पानी बचाया जा सकता है
- ट्रैफिक लाइट/रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर कार/स्कूटर के इंजन बंद करने मात्र से 22.5 बिलियन kWh तक ऊर्जा की बचत हो सकती है
- परम्परागत बल्ब के स्थान पर CFL का उपयोग बिजली की खपत में प्रभावी कमी लाते हैं | उपयोग में न होने पर बिजली उपकरणों को बंद करें | स्टार रेटेड विद्युत उपकरणों के उपयोग को प्राथमिकता दें

हमारे द्वारा अपनी जीवन शैली की प्राथमिकताओं का उचित और पर्यावरण अनुकूल पुनर्निर्धारण समाज और पर्यावरण के प्रति हमारा दायित्व है |

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

CP-18/1/2023-IPC-VI-HO-CPCB-HO

Date: 12.02.2025

To

The Chairman
State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee
(As per the list)

Sub: 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 and Blue 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 the classification of industrial sectors under different categories. Therefore, in 2012, to have uniformity in classification throughout the country, CPCB vide letter no. B-29012/1/2012/ESS/1526-1563, dated 04.06.2012 issued directions under section 18(1(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to SPCBs/PCCs to adopt and implement standardized list of Red, Orange and Green categories of industries; and

WHEREAS, in 2016, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) developed a scoring methodology based on the Pollution Index (PI) to harmonize the criteria for classification of industrial sectors. The PI is determined based on Precautionary Principle- by evaluating potential of water pollution, air pollution, and hazardous waste generation from particular sector. CPCB vide letter no. B-29012//ESS(CPA)/2015-16, dated 07.03.2016 issued directions under section 18(1(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to SPCBs/PCCs to adopt and implement revised classification. SPCBs/PCCs were also directed to categorize any new or left over sectors at their level by constituting a Committee and following the methodology prescribed by CPCB; and

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WHEREAS, CPCB vide letter no. B-29016/ROGW/IPC-VI/2020-21, dated 30.04.2020, issued directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to SPCBs/PCCs regarding segregated list of non-industrial sectors (activities/ facilities/ infrastructure/ services) such as sewage treatment plants, healthcare facilities, hotels, building and construction projects, airports, highways etc. Further, CPCB also classified few additional sectors from time to time; and

WHEREAS, based on the experience gained over the years in Pollution Index calculation, use of cleaner fuels like PNG/CNG etc., adoption of cleaner technology resulting in reduced emission/wastewater generation, a need was felt to revisit the classification methodology of 2016; and

WHEREAS, during July 2023, CPCB prepared a "Draft Report on Classification of Industrial Sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White Categories: A Tool for Progressive Environmental Management" which was uploaded on CPCB website for seeking comments/suggestions of the stakeholders/public on the same. The draft report was also circulated to SPCBs/PCCs/MoEF&CC for comments; and

WHEREAS, CPCB vide office order dated 26.09.2023 constituted a committee to critically examine and analyse the comments/suggestions and to make recommendations for suitable incorporation in the finalizing the methodology and classification; and

WHEREAS, based on the stakeholders' comments, a need was felt to promote/incentivize units for adopting measures resulting in better environmental performance. Additionally, a requirement was also felt for separate category – Blue Category- for essential environmental services for management of environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities. Accordingly, CPCB prepared an "Addendum and substitution thereto in Draft Report on Classification of Sectors into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories", which was shared with SPCBs/PCCs and also uploaded on CPCB website on 11.07.2024 for seeking inputs/comments; and

WHEREAS, the amendment in Section-21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 and amendment in Section-25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 through the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 2024, grant exemption to certain categories of industries, as notified by Central Government, for obtaining consent under these Acts; and

WHEREAS, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India vide notification no. G.S.R. 702(E), dated 12.11.2024 granted exemption of consent under the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to exemption of Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) to all industrial plants having pollution index score upto 20 (at present total 39 industrial sectors under white categories as per 2016 methodology) subject to

condition that such plant shall inform in writing to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC); and

WHEREAS, the MoEF&CC vide letter no. Q-15012/2/2022/-CPW-Part (1)/e-240741, dated 14.11.2024 has issued Standard Operating Procedure for implementation of the said Notification dated 12.11.2024. The SOP includes the following provisions for White categories of industries:

i. Industry to intimate to concerned SPCB/PCC about operations and self-declare the compliance with prevalent rules & regulations,
ii. Concerned SPCB/PCC to maintain separate list of such industries/activities, and
iii. Concerned SPCB/PCC to ensure that no activities other than those intimated, are carried out by exempted units.

WHEREAS, the Committee constituted by CPCB evaluated the comments, incorporated the suitable changes and finalized the revised methodology as well as classification of sectors. Final report in this regard titled as "Classification of sectors in to Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories (A tool for progressive environmental management)" was submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for concurrence. The MoEF&CC vide letter no. Q-16017-57-2015-CPA, dated 15.01.2025 granted concurrence to the revised classification; and

WHEREAS, as per the revised methodology, the category of the sector is decided based on the following ranges of Pollution Index:

i. Red: $PI \geq 80$,
ii. Orange: $55 \leq PI < 80$,
iii. Green: $25 \leq PI < 55$,
iv. White: $PI < 25$; and

WHEREAS, based on the revised methodology, CPCB has classified a total of 419 sectors and sub-sectors as under:

i. The Red Category: 125
ii. The Orange Category: 137
iii. The Green Category: 94
iv. The White Category: 54
v. The Blue Category: 9; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of classification is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner consistent with the environmental objectives and also to prompt industrial sectors to adopt cleaner technologies, ultimately resulting in the generation of no or minimum pollutants. The revised classification system also defines criteria for incentivizing such industry. The industry may self-assess the PI score as per defined criteria and can submit application to respective SPCBs/PCCs for consideration; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in the exercise of the powers delegated 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 dated 07.03.2016 and subsequent directions/letter in the context of categorization of industries are withdrawn with immediate effect and following **'Directions'** are hereby issued for compliance by all SPCBs and PCCs:

1. That SPCBs and PCCs shall immediately adopt the revised methodology for classification of sectors and list of 419 sectors/sub-sectors classified under Red, Orange, Green, White, and Blue categories as detailed in the **attached** report- "Classification of Sectors into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories (A tool for progressive environmental management)".
2. That all pending application for consideration of consent (CTE/CTO) and future such application shall be processed as per the revised classification. In case CTE granted before the revised classification, applicability of CTO will be as per revised classification.
3. That the revised sectors/subsectors classified under Red, Orange, Green, White, and Blue category of sectors as given in the attached document shall be used by the SPCBs and PCCs for consent management, inventorization of units under different categories, siting criteria, deciding environmental surveillance frequency, calculation of environmental compensation, etc., as per the guidelines issued from time to time.
4. That SPCBs and PCCs shall prepare the inventory of Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories of units operating in their jurisdictions, based on the revised classification. SPCBs and PCCs shall upload the category and sector-wise list of such units on their website. SPCBs and PCCs shall also forward such list to CPCB, latest by 30.06.2025 and thereafter updated list by 30th June every year.
5. That the classification of sectors shall not be linked to sanction of loans/finance of bank proceedings.
6. That any further addition of any new or left-out sector and their classification which is not listed in the revised list of Red, Orange, Green, and White categories, shall be done at the level of concerned SPCB /PCC by constituting a Committee and following revised criteria & guidelines as detailed in the attached report and no concurrence of CPCB shall normally be required. Intimation of same from time to time will suffice. However, addition in Blue Category Sectors-Essential Environmental Services for domestic waste management, will be done at the level of CPCB only. SPCBs/PCCs may forward their proposal, if any, to CPCB in this regard.
7. That SPCBs and PCCs are required to prepare and submit list of additional sector classified under white category to CPCB on annual basis, by 30th of June every year, in the prescribed format (Annexure-V) as given in the attached report, for further notification for exemption from consent as per the provisions of the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, the Water Act, and the Air Act as amended from time to time by MoEF&CC.
8. That SPCBs and PCCs shall constitute a committee as prescribed in the report to evaluate the applications of the units for incentives due to adopting measures resulting in better environmental performance and reduction in PI score. The SPCB/PCC shall

place the separate list of such units on their website and also submit list of such units to CPCB on Annual Basis by 30th June every year.

The SPCBs/PCCs shall acknowledge the receipt of directions and submit the "Action Taken Report" in compliance with these directions to CPCB before 20.02.2025.

Encl. As above.

(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary

Copy to:

1. The Chief Secretary of all the States and UTs
   (As per the list)
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 Joint Secretary (CP Division)
   Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
   Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
   Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110 003
6. All Regional Directorates, CPCB
   (As per the list)

(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary

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3	The Chief Secretary, Government of Assam, Block-C,3rd Floor, Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur-781006 E-mail:- (Cs-assam@nic.in)	4	The Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar, Main Secretariat, Patna-800015 E-mail:- (Cs-bihar@nic.in)
5.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Chattisgarh, Mahanadi Bhawan, Mantralaya, Naya Raipur-492002 E-mail:- (Csoffice.cg@gov.in)	6.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Goa, Secretariat, Porvroim, Bardez, Goa-403521 E-mail:- (Cs-goa@nic.in)
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9	The Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, H.P Secretariat, Shimla-171002 E-mail:- (Cs-hp@nic.in)	10	The Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, R. No. 2/7, 2nd Floor, Main Building, Civil Secretariat, Jammu-180001 E-mail:- (Cs-jandk@nic.in)
11.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand, 1st Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004 E-mail:- (Cs-jharkhand@nic.in)	12.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Room No. 320, 3rd Floor, Vidhan Soudha, Bengaluru-560001 E-mail:- (cs@karnataka.gov.in)

13.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram-695001 E-mail:- (chiefsecy@kerala.gov.in)	14.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, CS office main building, Mantralaya, 6th Floor, Madame Cama Road, Mumbai-400032 E-mail:- (cs@maharashtra.gov.in)
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17	The Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat Building, Room No. 316, Shillong-793001 E-mail:- (Cso-meg@nic.in)	18.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, MP Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhavan, Bhopal-462004 E-mail:- (cs@mp.nic.in)
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27.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand, 4 Subash Road, Uttarakhand Secretariat, Dehradun-248001 E-mail:- (Cs-uttarakhand@nic.in)	28.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 1st Floor, Room No. 110, Lal Bahadur Shastri Bhawan, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow-226001 E-mail:- (csup@nic.in)
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33.	The advisor to the Administrator, U.T of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti-682555 E-mail:- (lk-advisor@gov.in)	34.	The Chief Secretary, Government of Puducherry, Main Building, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605001 E-mail:- (cs@py.gov.in)
35.	The Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal, Nabanna, 13th Floor, 325 Sarat Chatterjee Road, Mandirtala, Shibpur, Howrah-711102 E-mail:- (Cs-westbengal@nic.in)	36	The Advisor to Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Ladakh, Civil Secretariat, Leh-Ladakh-194101 E-mail:- (Advisor-lg-ladakh@gov.in)

Address List of The Chairman, SPCBs/PCCs			
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3	The Chairman Assam Pollution Control Board Bamunimaidan, Guwahati – 781021 (Assam) Email:- (chairman@pcbassam.org)	4	The Chairman Bihar State Pollution Control Board PariveshBhawan, Plot No.N-B/2, Patliputra Industrial Area Patna-800010 (Bihar) Email:- (chairmanbspcb-bihar@gov.in)
5.	The Chairman Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board ParyavasBhawan, North Block, Sector-19 Atal Nagar, Raipur– 492 002 (Chhattisgarh) Email:- (henv.cg@nic.in)	6.	The Chairman Goa State Pollution Control Board Nr. Pilerne Industrial Estate, Opp. Saligao Seminary, Saligao ,Bardez,- 403511(Goa) Email:- (chairman-gspcb.goa@nic.in)
7.	The Chairman Gujarat Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector-10A, Gandhinagar– 382043 (Gujarat) Email:- (chairman-gpcb@gujarat.gov.in)	8.	The Chairman Haryana State Pollution Control Board C-11, Sector 6, Panchkula- 134109 (Haryana) Email:- (hspcbho@gmail.com)
9	The Chairman Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Bhavan, Phase III, New Shimla – 171009 Email:- (chairmanpcbhp@gmail.com)	10	The Chairman Jammu & Kashmir Pollution Control Committee, Parivesh Bhawan, Forest Complex, Gladni, Narwal, Transport Nagar, Jammu-180004 Email:- (chairman87jkspcb@gmail.com)
11.	The Chairman Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board T.A Building, HEC Campus, P.O. Dhurwa Ranchi – 834004, (Jharkhand) Email:- (ranchijspcb@gmail.com)	12.	The Chairman Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Parisara Bhavan, #49, Church Street, Bengaluru – 560 001, (Karnataka) Email:- (chairman@kspcb.gov.in)

13.	The Chairman Kerala State Pollution Control Board Plamoodu, Pattom P.O Thiruvananthapuram-695004 (Kerala) Email:- (chn.kspcb@gov.in)	14.	The Chairman Maharashtra Pollution Control Board Kalpataru Point, 3rd& 4th floor, Opp. PVR Cinema, Sion Circle (E), Mumbai- 400022 (Maharashtra) Email:- (chairman@mpcb.gov.in)
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17	The Chairman Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board Arden, Lumpyngngad, Shillong – 793014 Email:- (megspcb@rediffmail.com)	18.	The Chairman Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board ParyavaranParisar, E-5 Arera Colony Bhopal – 462016 Email:- (chairman-mppcb@mp.gov.in)
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Classification of Sectors into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories

(A tool for progressive environmental management)

Central Pollution Control Board

"Parivesh Bhawan", East Arjun Nagar

Delhi-110032

(January 2025)

तन्मय कुमार, भा.प्र.से.
अध्यक्ष
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Chairman

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

FOREWORD

The concept of classifying industries into different pollution categories originated in 1989 with the Doon Valley (Uttarakhand) Notification issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests. Subsequently the concept of pollution index was developed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during 2016 to classify the sectors into different category. The 2016 classification helped State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in streamlining consent management, prioritizing regulatory oversight & environmental monitoring, taking decision related to siting of units, etc. However, necessity felt for refining the concept of calculating Pollution Index to overcome certain limitation and to bifurcate sub-sectors based on pollution load, scale of operation etc.

Accordingly, draft methodology was prepared and widely circulated for inputs/comments/suggestions by placing the same on CPCB website (public domain) as well as by inviting comments from MoEF&CC/SPCBs/PCCs. As of 11.08.2024, i.e. the extended date for receipt of suggestions, CPCB received 170 representations, comprising over 700 comments from PSUs, NGOs, industries, industrial associations, including feedback from SPCBs of Kerala, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, West Bengal, Punjab and Lakshadweep. The report has been finalised after examining all the comments by a working committee.

The 2025 classification methodology bifurcates sub-sectors based on pollution load, scale of operation, production technology, and type of fuel used into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories. Red indicates the highest pollution potential, requiring stringent regulatory oversight, while White signifies minimal or no pollution, with much reduced compliance burden of merely intimation to the concerned SPCBs/PCCs. **A new Blue Category has also been introduced to distinguish the Essential Environmental Services** required for management of environmental concerns arising from anthropogenic pollution due to domestic/household activities which otherwise will have large littering potential. Additional 2 years validity for consent to operate (as per Pollution Index) is prescribed for the blue category.

This report also outlines the implementation pathway, which includes guidelines for State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to follow and implement the new classification system. Earlier classified 257 sectors have now been bifurcated and classified into 403 sectors (including sub sectors) and additionally, 16 new sectors have been introduced. Thus, the revised classification of 273 key sectors comprising of total 419 sectors/sub-sectors are further classified into Red Category (125 nos.), Orange Category (137 nos.), Green Category (94 nos.), White Category (54 nos.) and Blue Category (9 nos.). Progression between red, orange and green categories for the industrial sectors is also incorporated based on the use of less polluting available processes and technologies.

The report also comprises provisions for individual units to adopt cleaner technologies and practices resulting in reduction of pollution load in any sector. Incentives, such as extended validity for Consent to Operate (CTO) and reduced inspection frequencies, are outlined to encourage continual improvement of environmental performance. The incentive mechanism allowing progression between categories will thereby promote Ease of Doing Business by extended consent validity and enhance duration between inspections, thereby leading to reduced compliance burden.

To sum up, this report aims to create a more transparent, consistent, and incentivized regulatory mechanism for better environment management, promoting sustainable industrial development and better governance. I hope the report will be useful to all concerned in the field of industrial pollution control in the country and would incentivise the industries to switch over to cleaner process and technology leading to reduced air, water and soil pollution and also encourage setting up of blue category industries.

I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation for the hard work and valuable contributions by the CPCB team comprising of Shri Amit R. Thakkar, Add. Director, Shri Saubhagya Dixit, Scientist D, and Dr. Anantha N. S., SSA under the guidance of Shri Bharat Kumar Sharma, Member Secretary. I would also like to extend my thanks to Dr. Prashant Gargava, former Member Secretary, Shri P. K. Gupta, former Director and Shri Ajay Aggarwal, former Director, for their contribution. I would also express gratitude to the Working Committee, CPCB, MoEF&CC, SPCBs/PCCs and others for their contributions in the preparation of this report.

(Tanmay Kumar)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The concept of classification of industrial sectors into red, orange, and green categories based on the size of operations and consumption of resources was first introduced in 1989 for Doon Valley, Uttarakhand. This classification aimed to aid decisions regarding siting of industries. Over the period of time, this concept was extended nationwide to manage consents and establish norms for surveillance and inspection of industry. In 2012, to have uniformity in classification throughout the country, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued a standardized list of 244 sectors, classified under red (85 sectors), orange (73 sectors) and green (86 sectors) categories.

In 2016, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) developed a scoring methodology based on the Pollution Index (PI) to harmonize the criteria for categorizing industries. This PI was determined by evaluating water pollution, air pollution, and hazardous waste generation. Using this methodology, CPCB classified 257 industrial sectors into four categories: Red (63 sectors), Orange (91 sectors), Green (65 sectors), and White (38 sectors). The White category was introduced for sectors considered "practically non-polluting" during 2016. Additionally, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) were authorized to categorize any new or left over sectors according to the CPCB's 2016 methodology.

Further, based on the experience gained over the years, the increased use of cleaner fuels like PNG and bio-CNG, adoption of cleaner technology resulting into reduced wastewater generation, normalisation approach & different formula for calculating PI etc. a need was felt to revisit the classification methodology of 2016 for several such identified areas for improvement. Separate scoring for trade effluent and sewage effluent was also required due to differing characteristics and treatment methods.

Considering the scope of revision, CPCB published a draft report revising the methodology for calculating PI and accordingly classification of sectors into Red, Orange, Green, and White categories based on pollution index range was placed in the public domain for inputs/comments. Around 160 representations comprising more than 700 comments were received. Based on feedback/suggestions and examination of same by the working committee constituted for the purpose, the methodology was finalised. As per the final methodology, the scoring criteria for the following three major pollutant groups are as follows:

i. Water Pollutant Score (PI_W): Assesses the water pollution potential considering the oxygen demand of wastewater, other pollutants in the wastewater and quantity of wastewater generated.
ii. Air Pollutant Score (PI_A): Evaluates the potential air pollution due to process emissions (point source), work zone emissions (fugitive and odour) and type & quantity of fuel used.
iii. Waste Pollutant Score (PI_H): Considering the type and quantity of waste (which are hazardous/toxic/infectious/bulk in nature) generated.

Each pollutant group is scored out of 100, and the Cumulative Pollution Index is calculated. The category of the sector is decided based on the pollution index range, if $PI \geq 80$ the category

of sector is Red, if PI ranges between 55 ≤ PI < 80, the category of sector is orange, similarly for the range of PI between 25 ≤ PI < 55, the category is Green and for PI < 25, the category of the sector is white.

Further, based on the stakeholders' comments, a need was felt to introduce a separate "blue category" for Essential Environmental Services (ESS) required for management of waste generated from domestic/household activities and, an incentive mechanism to promote units in a particular sector, taking measures resulting into better environmental performance. An addendum was prepared, shared and presented to all SPCBs/PCCs. The addendum was also placed in the CPCB Website on 11.07.2024 for inputs/comments. 09 representations were received in the addendum. All representations were examined, and classification based on revised methodology is finalised. Based on the revised methodology, CPCB has classified total 419 sectors and sub-sectors under Red (125), Orange (137), Green (94), White (54) and Blue (9) categories.

The report introduced incentive mechanism for the units in any sector that adopt environment friendly practices such as treatment and recovery of 100% wastewater, use of 100% cleaner fuel/renewal energy etc. and ensuring continuous compliance. These incentives are designed to encourage continuous improvement in environmental performance and to reward units that demonstrate proven implementation of sustainable practices and compliances.

Following are the salient features of the revised classification methodology:

- Methodology focusses on "Potential to pollute the environment" by the sector.
- Simplified single formula for Cumulative Pollution Index for all cases.
- Equal weightage to all three pollutant groups- Air, Water, and Waste.
- Cumulative PI based on weighted proportionate scores of pollutant groups.
- Separate scoring criteria for sectors generating sewage (such as Building & construction projects, STPs, Airports, etc.) and bio-medical waste (Health Care Facilities).
- Introduced Blue Category for 9 sectors under Essential Environmental Services required for management of waste generated from domestic/household activities.
- Appropriate weightage to scale of operations by introducing more slabs to bifurcates sub-sectors based on pollution load, scale of operation, production technology and type of fuel used.
- Introduction of sub-categories for sectors based on cleaner technologies, fuel types, integrated/segregated operations etc.
- Motivation to industries for progressive environmental management.
- A tool to assess the Cumulative Pollution Index and category based on revised method.

This report, prepared by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), presents a revised methodology for classifying sectors based on their pollution potential. The classification aims to enhance environmental management and regulatory oversight by classifying sectors into red, orange, green, white, and blue categories. The report covers in detail about the genesis of

classification, need for the revision of 2016 methodology, scoring methodology for calculation of cumulative PI, etc.

The report also outlines guidelines for implementing the classification system. The classification may be used for consent management, inspection frequency, siting criteria, cluster development, pollution control plans, levying environmental compensation, promoting progressive environmental management, etc.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CBG: Compressed Biogas

CNG: Compressed Natural Gas

CPI: Cumulative Pollution Index

CPCB: Central Pollution Control Board

CTE: Consent to Establishment

CTO: Consent to Operate

EC: Environment Compensation

ETP: Effluent Treatment Plant

EES: Essential Environmental Services

Gen-Set: Generator Set

HAPs: Hazardous Air Pollutants

HCFs: Health Care Facilities

HW: Hazardous Waste

MoEF&CC: Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas

LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

NGT: National Green Tribunal

NOC: No Objection Certificate

OCEMS: Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System

PCC: Pollution Control Committee

PM: Particulate Matter

PI: Pollution Index

PI_A: Air pollutant score

PI_H: Waste pollutant score

PI_W: Water pollutant score

PNG: Piped Natural Gas

SPCB: State Pollution Control Board

TTZ: Taz Trapezium Zone

VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

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1

Genesis and Journey of Classification

1.1 Introduction

The notifications issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest during 1989 for Doon Valley, Uttarakhand introduced the concept of classification of industries as red, orange, and green categories. The purpose of this classification was to facilitate decisions related to location of these industries. The criteria for classification of industries was primarily based on quantity of industrial effluent, quantity of fuel/coal, and the number of employees, and amount of waste generated. The notification included list of 129 sectors, classified under red (45), orange (35), and green (39) categories. The criteria used for Doon Valley Notification, 1989 is summarized in the **Figure I**.

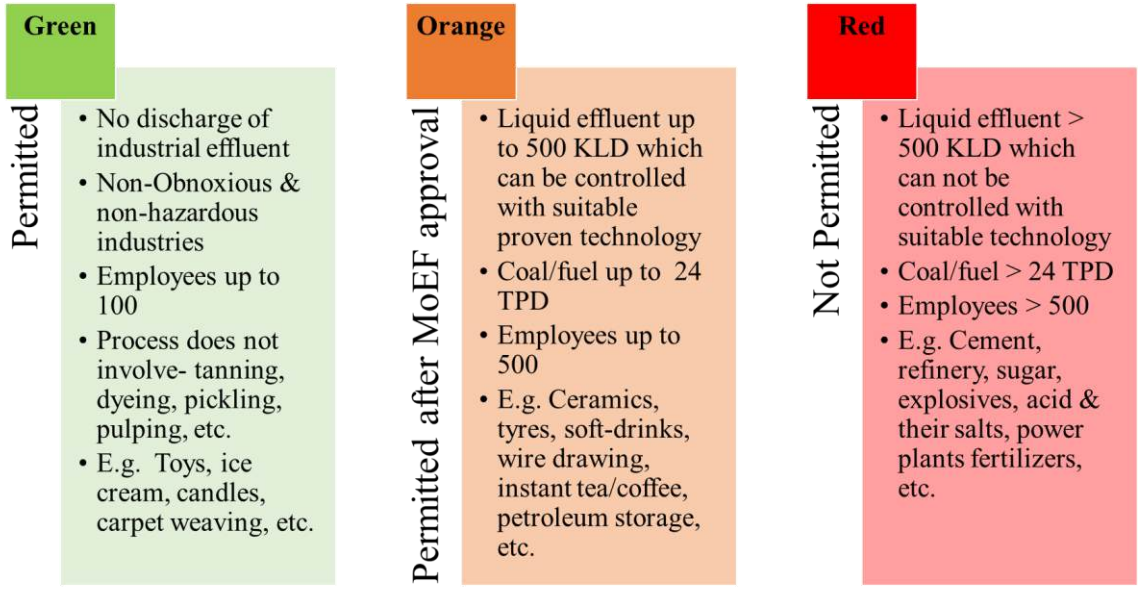

Figure I: Criteria for classification of industries in Doon Valley Notification, 1989

Subsequently, the application of this concept was extended to 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. As the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) were following different

categorization of industries, to maintain the uniformity across the country, during 2012, CPCB issued a list of 244 sectors, classified under red (85), orange (73) and green (86) categories.

In order to harmonize the criteria for categorization, during the year 2016, CPCB developed the scoring methodology to classify the industries based on the Pollution Index (PI) which was a function of water pollution, air pollution and hazardous waste generation. Based on this methodology, CPCB has classified 257 sectors under red (63), orange (91), green (65) and white (38) categories and directed SPCBs/PCCs to adopt the same. During 2016, CPCB introduced white category as a new category for such sectors which are "practically non-polluting". SPCBs/PCCs were also empowered to categorize any new/left-out sector at their own level, following the methodology prescribed by CPCB. Additionally, during 2020, CPCB also segregated the list of non-industrial operations/facilities. The overall journey of classification may be understood with the help of milestone chart shown in **Figure II**.

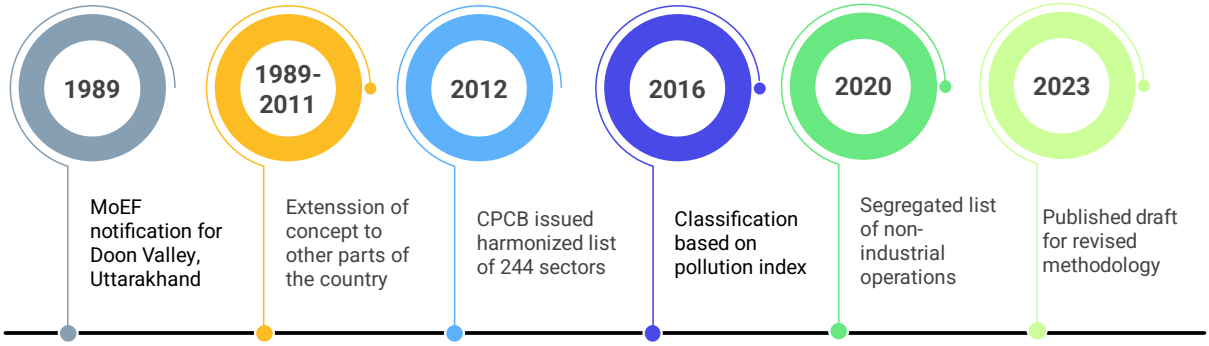

Figure II: Genisis and journey of classification of sectors

The concept of categorization is based on the "Precautionary Principle", which focuses on potential of industries to pollute the environment. 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 minimum pollutants.

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2

Modified Methodology for Classification

2.1 Need and scope for revision of methodology

Based on the experience gained over the years, a need was felt to revisit the 2016 methodology for classification of sectors considering following scope of improvement:

i. Assessment of Pollution Index:

The category of any industrial sector depends on the Pollution Index (PI), which comprises of scores of three pollutant groups i.e., air pollution, water pollution and hazardous waste. The water and air pollutants were each assigned a weight of 40%. However, the hazardous waste generation was given 20% weightage in pollution index.

As per the classification methodology of 2016, in case of absence of any pollutant groups, pollution index was normalized to 100. As a result, different formulas were required to compute pollution index.

Further, the normalization method has certain limitations while comparing pollution potential among sectors having scores for all three pollutant groups verses score only for any one/two pollutant group(s). Moreover, it was also observed that in some sectors normalization involved subjectivity based on perception.

ii. Size of operations of industrial activities:

It was observed that, there was less variation in PI score of industry based on size of operation in same sector. Limited variables/slabs were considered for the quantity of wastewater discharge and fuel consumption. It was also observed that adequate weightage in the considered variables/slabs to account the variation in size of operations of industrial activities need to introduce.

iii. Consideration to segregated industrial activities:

Although there were differences in pollution potential of integrated and standalone units of a particular sector, the classification methodology (2016) classifies the integrated or standalone units in the same sector. For example, standalone cement grinding units will have less pollution potential than integrated cement plants, but both were classified under red category.

iv. Consideration of type of fuel used:

In industrial operations requiring fuels, the amount of emissions is governed by many factors such as the type of fuel and its calorific value, combustion efficiency, emission factors, etc. Use of biomass and cleaner gaseous fuels such as Piped Natural Gas (PNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), bio-CNG etc. have increased significantly in recent years. It was observed that adequate weightage based on type of fuel used is required.

v. Separate scoring for sewage and trade effluent:

It is desirable to have separate wastewater scoring criteria for the sectors generating trade effluent and sewage effluent, as characteristics, treatment method and impact are different for trade effluent generated from industrial sectors and sewage effluent generated from infrastructure & development sectors.

vi. Motivation to industries for progressive environmental management:

In the previous classification regime, there was no effective provision for change in category of industries based on the variation in pollution potential of a sector, even if the industries adopt cleaner technologies or switch over to cleaner raw material/cleaner fuel etc., resulting into reduction in pollution index.

2.2 Modified methodology for classification of sectors

Considering the scope of revision, CPCB prepared a draft report on "Classification of Industrial Sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White Categories: A Tool for Progressive Environmental Management". As per the draft report, a revised methodology for the classification is proposed which incorporates, water pollutant score, air pollutant score and waste generation score, based on the pollution potential of a sector on the environment. Scores out of 100 were given to each three pollutant groups and formula for calculating cumulative score based on the impact pollutant is devised. These scores are used for computation of pollution index for deciding the

category of industrial sector. The cut-offs for deciding the category were based on the quartiles of pollution indices, pollution potential of sectors, etc. The draft report was placed on CPCB website in July 2023, for comments/feedback from stakeholders.

CPCB received 161 representations, comprising more than 700 comments from various State Pollution Control Boards, research and technical institutions, industrial associations, NGOs, individual industries, and the public. The stakeholder-wise representations are shown with the help of pie-chart in **Figure III**.

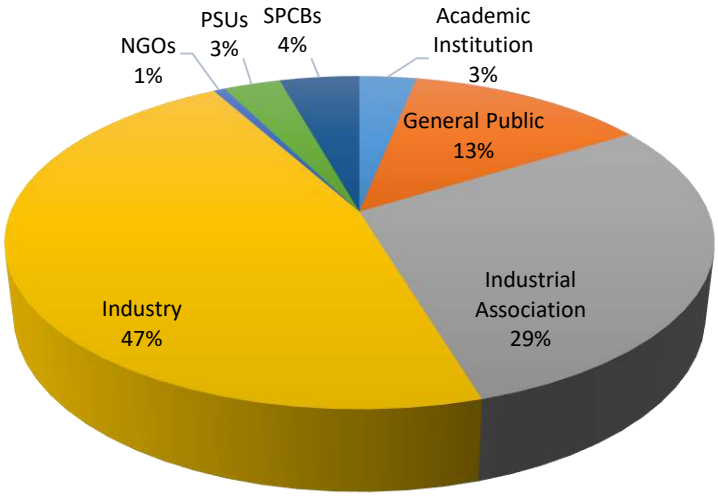

Figure III: Stakeholder-wise representations received

Subsequently, CPCB constituted a committee to critically examine and analyse the comments and to make recommendations for suitable incorporation in the final methodology and classification. After incorporating the feedback received from stakeholders, the Committee has finalized the basic methodology which can be used as a yardstick for classification of the sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White Categories.

Further, based on the stakeholders' comments, a need was felt to introduce a separate "blue category" for Essential Environmental Services (ESS) required for management of waste generated from domestic/household activities and, an incentive mechanism to promote units in a particular sector, taking measures resulting into better environmental performance. An addendum was prepared, shared and presented to all SPCBs/PCCs. The addendum was also placed in the CPCB Website on 11.07.2024 for inputs/comments. Till last date (i.e. 11.08.2024) 09 representations were received in the addendum. All representations were examined, and classification based on revised methodology is finalised.

It is worth to mention that to safeguard the environment, following the fundamental principle of classification i.e., “Precautionary Principle", scope is always available for application of mind and collective wisdom. As per the precautionary principle, when human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm. Therefore, variation from methodology is possible in case of projects having high chances of damage to the environment/eco-system such as river mining, etc. or having associated accidental risk such as major accident hazards installations wherein risk is associated with industrial activities having potential in terms of operation or process, manufacturing, transportation, and storage of one or more hazardous chemicals as prescribed by the Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989.

Considering the above issues, the classification methodology was modified based on the potential of three pollutant groups, namely, water pollutant, air pollutant and waste pollutant (which are hazardous/toxic/infectious/bulk in nature), which have been given scores out of 100, each. Slabs are assigned for selection of pollutant groups respectively for water, air, and waste. Score can be decided based on dominant pollutants in the pollutant groups and quantity as detailed in Table-I, Table-II and Table-III. These scores are used for computation of pollution index for deciding the category of sector. The scoring methodology is based on the pollution potential during generation and not at the end of pipe/ after treatment considering the fact that all pollutants need to be treated and disposed as per the provisions/rules notified under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and as amended.

The details of scoring criteria for PI_W for “water pollutant,” PI_A for “air pollutant” and PI_H for “waste generating sector” are as follows:

2.2.1 Scoring criteria for Water Pollutant “PI_W”

Water pollution score consider the potential water pollution load from any sector in terms of characteristics and quantity of untreated trade effluent (wastewater). The “trade effluent” includes any liquid, gaseous or solid substance which is discharged from any premises used for carrying on any [industry, operation or process, or treatment and disposal system], other than domestic sewage.

The water pollutant score (PI_W) is the addition of three sub-scores which are based on organic content in terms of oxygen demand of wastewater (W1), potential of other pollutants (W2) and

quantum of wastewater (W3). The weightages of W1, W2 and W3 in the water pollution score are 35%, 30% and 35%, respectively.

Proportionate higher scores are assigned to the sectors generating trade effluent of high BOD and/or high COD, heavy metals/toxic compounds, and large volume of wastewater. The scores are assigned considering the potential for causing damage to the environment. It may be noted that for sectors generating industrial effluent, dominant quantity of trade effluent is considered in score W3 (W3-1 to W3-5). Whereas, for sectors generating huge volume of sewage effluent such as railway stations, STPs, residential building projects, airports etc., the separate scores W3 (W3-6 to W3-10) are assigned. The term used, "Sewage effluent" means effluent from any sewerage system or sewage disposal works and includes sullage from open drains. The scoring criteria for water polluting sectors are given in **Table-I**.

Table I: Scoring Criteria for Water Polluting Sector

Water Pollutant Group	Description	Score
Score W1: Score based on the oxygen demand of wastewater (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
W1-1	BOD ≥ 5,000 mg/l or COD ≥ 10,000 mg/l	35
W1-2	1000 ≤ BOD < 5,000 mg/l or 5000 ≤ COD < 10,000 mg/l	30
W1-3	500 ≤ BOD < 1,000 mg/l or 1000 ≤ COD < 5,000 mg/l	25
W1-4	100 ≤ BOD < 500 mg/l or 250 ≤ COD < 1,000 mg/l	20
W1-5	10 ≤ BOD < 100 mg/l or 50 ≤ COD < 250 mg/l	10
Score W2: Score based on other pollutants in the wastewater (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
W2-1	Pollutants like pesticides, heavy metals, and toxic compounds: *(Aluminium, Anionic detergents, Barium, Chloramines, Copper, Fluoride, Total residual chlorine, Iron, Manganese, Mineral oil, Phenolic compounds, Selenium, Silver, Sulphide, Cadmium, Cyanide, Lead, Zinc, Mercury, Tin, Vanadium, Antimony, Benzene, Benzo-a-pyrene, Molybdenum, Nickel, Phosphates, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, Arsenic, Total/Hexavalent Chromium, Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOx), Pesticides compounds, Residual antibiotic, Radioactive materials, etc.)*	30
W2-2	Pollutants like Nitrate Nitrogen, Nitrate, Ammonical Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Oil & grease, pH<5.5 or > 9	25
W2-3	Pollutants mainly in terms of inorganic dissolved solids and associated other impurities due to process e.g. wastewater generated from DM water rejects, boiler blowdowns, brine solution rejects, fresh-water RO rejects, etc.	20
W2-4	Pollutants mainly in terms of inorganic dissolved solids e.g. wastewater from cooling towers, cooling-re-circulation processes, etc.	15

Score W3: Score based on quantity of wastewater generated		
A. For sectors generating Industrial Trade effluent (Maximum score to be considered)		
W3-1	Wastewater ≥ 500 KLD	35
W3-2	100 KLD ≤ Wastewater < 500 KLD	30
W3-3	50 KLD ≤ Wastewater < 100 KLD	25
W3-4	10 KLD ≤ Wastewater < 50 KLD	20
W3-5	Wastewater < 10 KLD	15
B. For sectors such as STPs, building projects, etc. generating/handling only high-volume Sewage (Maximum score to be considered)		
W3-6	Sewage ≥ 5,000 KLD	35
W3-7	2,000 KLD ≤ Sewage < 5,000 KLD	30
W3-8	500 KLD ≤ Sewage < 2,000 KLD	25
W3-9	100 KLD ≤ Sewage < 500 KLD	20
W3-10	Sewage < 100 KLD	15
Water Pollutant Score (PI_W) = W1+W2+W3		

2.2.2 Scoring criteria for Air Pollutant "PI_A":

Air pollution score consider the potential air pollution load from any sector in terms of characteristics of emissions and its quantum/scale in terms of quantity of fuel. The air pollutant score is based on generation of emission. The "air pollutant" means any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance (including noise) present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment.

The air pollution score (PI_A) is the addition of three sub-scores which are based on the type of pollutants in emissions (A1), work zone emission/fugitive emissions & odour nuisance (A2), and fuel type & quantity (A3). The weightages of A1, A2 and A3 in air pollution score are 35%, 30% and 35%, respectively.

Proportionate higher scores are assigned to the sectors generating emissions with hazardous air pollutants, process-based fugitive emissions and using solid/liquid fuels, as such pollutants have higher potential to damage the environment.

The California Air Resources Board defines fugitive emissions as "Emissions not caught by a capture system which are often due to equipment leaks, evaporative processes and windblown disturbances." The fugitive emissions from any process having acid mist, VOCs, etc. are given higher weightage (score A2=30) as compared to the fugitive emissions of inert material (score A2=25). Sectors having persistent foul odour issue, will get score A2=20. Sectors/units using solid/liquid fuel will get higher score-A3, compared to the sectors using cleaner gaseous fuel or electricity. The scoring criteria for air polluting sectors are given at **Table-II.**

Table II : Scoring criteria for air polluting sectors

Air Pollutant Group	Description	Score
Score A1: Score based on Process emissions (point source) (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
A1-1	Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) and heavy metals: *HAPs (Phosgene, Benzene, Benzo(α)pyrene, Butadiene, Toluene Di-isocyanate, Methylene-di-phenyl Di-isocyanate, Ethylene Oxide, Ethylene Di Chloride, Acrylonitrile, Propylene Oxide), Dioxins & Furans, Asbestos, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), HCN, Cd, Th, Hg, Sb, As, Pb, Co, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, V, etc.*	35
A1-2	Halogens, acids, and pesticides-based pollutants: *H_2S, HF, HBr, P_2O_5 as H_3PO_4, NH_3, TOC, Cl, HCl, SO_3, CH_3Cl, Total Fluoride, PM having pesticide compounds/other organic compounds, Acid mist, etc.*	30
A1-3	Pollutants due to combustion of fuel or due to process: *PM, CO_2, CO, NOx, SO_2, etc.*	25
A1-4	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): *Ethyl benzene, Styrene, Toluene, Xylene, Aromatics, Propylene Glycol, Ethylene Glycol, etc.*	20
Score A2: Score based on fugitive emissions and odour nuisance (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
A2-1	Fugitive emissions of Particulate Matter (PM), acid mist, VOCs, etc. from process	30
A2-2	Fugitive emissions of Particulate Matter (PM), acid mist, VOCs, etc. due to storage and handling, etc.	25
A2-3	Odour nuisance, including odour due to the use of binding gums, cements, adhesives, enamels etc.	20
Score A3: Score based on quantity of fuel (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
	Coal or liquid fuels	
A3-1	Fuel consumption ≥ 24 TPD	35
A3-2	12 TPD ≤ Fuel consumption < 24 TPD	30
A3-3	Fuel consumption < 12 TPD	25
	Biomass-based fuels	
A3-4	Fuel consumption ≥ 48 TPD	25
A3-5	24 TPD ≤ Fuel consumption < 48 TPD	20
A3-6	Fuel consumption < 24 TPD	15
	Cleaner/gaseous fuels, such as, PNG, CNG, LPG, Compressed Biogas (CBG), propane, butane etc.	
A3-7	Fuel consumption ≥ 120 TPD	20
A3-8	60 TPD ≤ Fuel consumption < 120 TPD	15
A3-9	Fuel consumption < 60 TPD	10
A3-10	Electricity	0
Air Pollutant Score (PI_A) =A1+A2+A3		
Note: In case, any sector/unit is using more than one type of fuel, the most polluting fuel category, will be considered.		

2.2.3 Scoring criteria for Industrial Waste Generating Sector "PI_H"

Industrial waste generating sectors are considered based on the generation of hazardous waste/high volume low effect waste. As per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, the "hazardous waste" means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances and shall include waste as per the Schedule I, Schedule II and Schedule III of the rule. Further, scores are also assigned to the high-volume low effect wastes such as fly ash, phosphogypsum, red mud, jarosite, slags from pyro-metallurgical operations, mine tailings and ore beneficiation rejects.

The score for waste comprises of two sub-scores H1 and H2. The H1 score is based on the different type of hazardous waste which are generated during the process, and which required to be managed/disposed through common facility OR based on the generation of high-volume low effect waste/ HW like contaminated bags/ drums etc. The H2 score is based on the total quantum of waste generated.

The desirable disposal method such as incineration, landfill after treatment, landfill etc. signifies the potency of hazardous waste. In recent time, the utilization of hazardous waste as per the Rule-9 of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as alternate fuel and raw material in cement kilns, as recyclable hazardous waste etc. has increased. The classification is based on the pollution potential due to generation of such types of hazardous waste from any sector. The score for the quantum of hazardous waste is total potential of generation of such hazardous waste by any sector., Score H1: Based on potency of hazardous waste and score H2: Based on quantum of hazardous waste, are given weightage of 30% and 70%, respectively. Considering the higher risk due to amount of hazardous waste generated rather than its disposal method, more weightage is given to the quantity. Overall waste generation score in case of waste generating sector will be PI_H =H1+H2. The scoring criteria for hazardous waste generating sectors are given at **Table-III**.

A separate scoring criterion has been included for sectors generating bio-medical waste. Bio-medical waste means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps, including the categories mentioned in Schedule-I appended to the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. As any Health Care

Facilities (HCFs) generates all types of bio-medical waste (red, yellow, blue, and white) and quantities of such wastes may vary considerably based on the type of facility/location of facility (rural/urban), and other such factors. Therefore, scoring based on number of beds in a healthcare facility is considered as sole criteria for assigning waste score (H: B-1 to B-7) as tabulated in **Table-III**.

Least score of 25 is given to non-bedded healthcare facilities and maximum score of 100 is given to facilities having more than 1,000 beds. Overall waste generation score in case of bio-medical waste generating sector will be PI_H.

Table III: Scoring criteria for waste generating Sectors

Waste Pollutant Group	Description	Score
A. Score for sectors generating hazardous waste		
Score H1: Score based on the hazardous waste management/disposal method. (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
H1-1	Hazardous wastes which are flammable, ignitable, corrosive, oxidizing toxic, etc. and requiring disposal through incineration	30
H1-2	Hazardous wastes which are reactive, capable of yielding another material post disposal, etc. and requiring disposal in secured landfill after stabilization/treatment	25
H1-3	Hazardous wastes which are requiring direct disposal in secured landfill without stabilization	20
H1-4	High volume and low effect wastes, contaminated bags/ drums/ containers etc.	10
Score H2: Score based on quantity of hazardous waste generation. (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
H2-1	Hazardous Waste ≥ 5000 TPA	70
H2-2	1000 TPA ≤ Hazardous Waste < 5000 TPA	50
H2-3	200 TPA ≤ Hazardous Waste < 1000 TPA	30
H2-4	10 TPA ≤ Hazardous Waste < 200 TPA	20
H2-5	Hazardous Waste < 10 TPA	10
B. Scores for the sectors generating bio-medical waste		
B-1	No. of beds ≥ 1,000	100
B-2	500 ≤ No. of beds < 1,000	80
B-3	200 ≤ No. of beds < 500	60
B-4	50 ≤ No. of beds < 200	50
B-5	10 ≤ No. of beds < 50	40
B-6	No. of beds < 10	30
B-7	Non-bedded facility	25
For sectors generating hazardous waste PI_H =H1+H2 **For sectors generating bio-medical waste PI_H =B**		

2.3 Computation of Cumulative Pollution Index and criteria for deciding category of sector

In the revised methodology of classification (2025), all three pollutant scores due to water, air and industrial waste generation are taken into account while computing pollution index. The formula for computing cumulative pollution index (PI) is as follows:

$$PI = i_{max} + (100 - i_{max})\left(\frac{i_2 + i_3}{200}\right)$$

Where, $i_{max,}$ is the maximum score among Water (PI_W), Air (PI_A), and Waste (PI_H) pollutant scores and i_2 & i_3 are the remaining pollutant scores.

The category of the sector will be decided based on the pollution index ranges given at **Table-IV.**

Table IV: Ranges of Cumulative Pollution Index for different categories

Cumulative Pollution Index (PI)	Category of industrial sector
PI ≥ 80	Red
55 ≤ PI < 80	Orange
25 ≤ PI < 55	Green
PI < 25	White

The purpose of classification is to have uniform consent mechanism, defined routine monitoring frequency by concerned SPCB/PCC, environmental protection plans etc. Modified methodology also considers the variation in pollution potential due to various type of activities and operations in a particular sector.

The scores/pollution index/category of any two sectors may be same, however, comparing two different sectors based on the category or pollution index is not desirable as the cumulative PI is a function of air pollutant, water pollutant, and waste pollutant and the cumulative score is arithmetically relates the maximum score of one pollutant with the remaining other two pollutants. Hence, PI/category of sectors may be same but may have different impact on environment.

2.4 Blue Category Projects- Essential Environmental Services for management of environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities

Essential Environmental Services may be defined as those facilities which are essential to control, abate and mitigate pollution generated from Domestic and Industrial activities. Such Essential environment services for Industrial Activity includes CETP, CHWTSDF, Effluent conveying system etc. and essential environment services for domestic activities includes STP, MSW etc. Both the type of EES plays a vital role in Environment Management. However, during the treatment of waste, some EES generates/handle hazardous waste/infectious waste. The EES which do not generate Hazardous Waste, and which otherwise have large littering potential can be categorised as Blue Category Projects. Further, there are past legal references wherein Hon'ble Apex court has also considered the importance and requirement of such Essential Environment Services.

Human settlements whether located in rural/urban/eco-sensitive area generate sewage, solid waste, and C&D waste, which are required to be managed to prevent adverse impact on environment and human health. Basic environment management facilities are required to be set-up to manage such waste which includes STP, C&D waste processing facility, MSW management facility like sanitary landfill, material recovery facility & waste processing units, bio-methanation, bio-composting, waste to energy, etc.

These facilities are basically essential environment services which play a vital role in protecting environment and human health. These facilities may also bring value addition by producing various by-products such as secondary raw material, compost, energy, etc. and promotes circular economy and sustainable development by converting waste into wealth. Moreover, these categories do not generate hazardous or infectious wastes.

As the role and importance of these facilities is different in nature as compared to other activities and industries in the sense that they are primarily set-up for prevention, control and abatement of soil, water and air pollution. It is more appropriate to have a separate colour category-Blue Category for essential environmental services facilizes related to environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities. These activities are required to meet all the prescribed environmental norms/rules notified from time to time and the pollution index for such Essential Environmental Services (EES) shall continue to be calculated as per the formula and consent to operate will be governed based on the pollution index. However, the

category of the EES will be termed "Blue Category sector" and as an incentive for the essential services, additional 2 years validity for consent to operate (as per PI) will be provided.

The list of EES facilities is given at **Annexure-II**.

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3

Classification of Sectors as per Revised Methodology

3.1 Types of sectors based on their activities

The revised methodology of classification will be applicable to all industries which may have potential for generation of environmental pollutants. As per the Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, "Industry" means any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture, or calling of employers and includes any calling, service, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of workman", however, based on type of operational activities, the industries are divided into following four sectors:

i. Industrial Sectors
ii. Essential Environmental Services (EES)
    a. EES for Industrial Waste
    b. EES for Domestic Waste (Blue Category Sector)
iii. Service/Infrastructure Development Sectors
iv. Others/Special Category Sectors

The sectors which are involved in production of goods, products, etc. are considered under "Industrial Sectors". The sectors covered under "Essential Environmental Services (EES)" are those facilities which are essential to control, abate and mitigate pollution generated from Domestic and Industrial activities. These services are essential facilities which are required to reduce pollution load on the environment, such as sewage treatment plants, common bio-medical waste treatment facilities, construction & demolition waste processing plants, etc. Essential Environmental Services Sectors are sub classified as "EES for industrial waste" and "EES for domestic waste (Blue category sectors which do not handle or generate infectious or hazardous waste)". On the other hand, sectors which carry out service-related activities such as infrastructure projects, railways, airports, hospitals, etc. are covered under "Service/infrastructure development sectors".

"Other/special category sectors" include those projects which cannot be classified based on the scoring methodology of pollution index but require classification based on precautionary principle and considering the potential of ecological damage/ health and environment related risk, etc. Few such sectors are sand mining, hydel power plants, etc.

The revised methodology of classification, sub-categorises the main sector based on the usage of cleaner technology/cleaner production/cleaner fuel which has proven reduction in trade effluent generation, emissions, waste, etc., for better environmental management, resulting into overall reduction of pollution index compared to main sector. For example, if coffee seeds processing industries use eco-pulping technology, which generates less water pollution, the pollution index of the said sector gets reduced and category changes from orange to green. Similarly, variation in type/scale of activities in a particular sector is also considered for classification of sub-sectors.

The methodology and scores have been screened through stakeholder feedback/consultation and public opinion. Available standard literature, various documents and guidelines, inspection reports, etc. were also referred, while assessing the scores for water pollution, air pollution, and waste generation for classification of sectors. Based on the modified methodology, the list of sectors and sector specific sub-classification is given at **Annexure-I to Annexure-IV**. Summary of classified sectors is given in **Table-V**.

Table V: Number of sectors classified under different categories

Sl. No.	Type of sector	Total number of sectors/sub-sectors	Red	Orange	Green	White	Blue
1.	Industrial Sectors	**359**	**107**	**120**	**81**	**51**	-
2.	Essential Environmental Services (ESS)						
2.a.	ESS for domestic waste	**9**	**-**	**-**	-	-	**9**
2.b.	ESS for industrial waste	**9**	**9**	**-**	-	-	-
3.	Service/Infrastructure Development Sectors	**37**	**7**	**15**	**13**	**2**	-
4.	Others/Special Category Sectors	**5**	**2**	**2**	`-	**1**	-
	Total	**419**	**125**	**137**	**94**	**54**	**9**

3.2. Usage of classification of sectors

The classification of sectors may be used for the following purposes:

i. **Consent management:** SPCBs/PCCs may grant Consent to Operate (CTO) to red, orange, and green categories of industries for validity up to 5 years, 10 years, and 15 years, respectively as per existing provisions which would be later governed as per the provisions/guidelines under Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023/Water Act, as amended. The validity of blue category sectors will be 2 years more than the category based on PI.

ii. **Inspection frequency:** SPCBs/PCCs may prioritize their environmental surveillance programs based on the categories of sectors. SPCBs/PCCs are required to ensure inspection of red, orange, and green category of industries at least once in six-months, one-year, and two-years, respectively. Common facilities and 17 categories of industries are to be inspected at least once in every three-months.

iii. **Siting criteria:** The categorization may be used as a tool for deciding the location/siting of an industry in a particular location.

iv. **Development of cluster:** The classification will help in planning of sector specific cluster, based on scoring of various pollutants and development of adequate environment management infrastructure facility, accordingly.

v. **Sector specific plans for pollution control:** The plans for control of pollution may be prepared and implemented on priority for the sectors having higher pollution index and overall higher pollution load.

vi. **Levying environmental compensation:** Pollution index may be used for determining and levying environmental compensation on industries violating the environmental norms.

vii. **A tool for progressive environmental management:** Industrial units may adopt cleaner technologies, cleaner fuels, etc. which may result in reduction of pollution index, thus, moving to lower pollution potential category. It will provide incentives to industries in terms of less consent renewal fees, less environmental surveillance/compliance burden, more validity period for consents/authorizations, etc.

3.3 Classification of left-out/new sectors

The revised methodology of classification (2025) and list of sectors classified by CPCB is required to be adopted and implemented by all SPCBs/PCCs. In case of any new or left-out

sector, the SPCB/PCC may categorize the sector at its own level. For this purpose, a committee headed by the Member Secretary, SPCB/PCC and comprising of at least two senior cadre engineers/scientists of the SPCB/PCC (as nominated by the Member secretary of the concerned SPCB/PCC) may be constituted to examine the matter and classify the sector in accordance with the methodology prescribed by CPCB. The State Level Committee may also co-opt subject experts, industrial association representative, etc., as member, as per requirement. CPCB has also developed a tool to assess the Cumulative Pollution Index and category of any sector, which is available on CPCB website (https://cpcb.nic.in/categorization-of-industrial-sectors/).

In addition, all SPCBs/PCCs are required to submit list of all such sector classified under white category to CPCB in the prescribed format (**Annexure-V**), for notification as per provisions of Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023.

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4

Incentives to unit in a sector for adopting measures resulting to better environmental performance

A methodology has been strategized to provide incentives to the unit in a sector which are dedicated to reduce environmental impacts from their operations/process. The objective can be achieved by 100% treatment and reuse of wastewater generated, having complete dependency on cleaner fuel alternatives (such as PNG, LPG, compressed biogas, propane, butane, electricity etc. for meeting energy requirement), implementation & achievements of targets of sector-specific charters of CPCB/SPCB for environmental management, EPR obligations and use of cleaner process/cleaner technology to eliminate generation of toxic/hazardous pollutants.

The units fulfilling the following eligibility criteria may submit their formal proposal to the concerned SPCB/PCC for consideration:

4.1 Eligibility Criteria

- The unit should have completed at least one year of completion of production/operations with demonstrated, verifiable steps and submitted audit report from institute of repute for considering the unit for the purpose by concerned SPCB/PCC. To facilitate verification, the unit must have properly maintained logbooks/bills for production, electricity consumption, fuel, water consumption, wastewater treatment and use of treated wastewater.
- The unit should be located in conforming area with applicable Environment Clearance, Consent to Establishment (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) and hazardous/bio-medical waste authorization from SPCB/PCC.
- Unit should comply with all the norms/conditions stipulated under EC, CTO and Guidelines/Rules issued by CPCB.

- In case, unit using ground water resource, it should have valid permission/NOC and also required to install electronic flowmeter.
- No penalty or legal obligation is imposed/pending against unit for violation of environmental norms. Records for last 5 years may be verified. In case establishment period of the unit is less than 5 years, the past records since the start of production may be verified.
- Unit should not be involved in any sort of accident/incident resulting into emission /discharge into the environment. Records for last 5 years may be verified.

All such units, interested in availing incentives are required to demonstrate and prove their initiatives to the Committee (to be constituted at the level of concerned SPCB/PCC), comprising of members as mentioned in **Table VI**.

Table VI: Structure of Committee to evaluate the request of units adopting measures resulting in better environmental performance

Sl. No.	Members	Role
1	Member Secretary, SPCB/PCC	Chairman
2	Subject expert from Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) or National Institute of Technologies (NITs) or any other institute/university of repute.	Member
3	Expert from CSIR institute/laboratories, having expertise in industrial process and pollution control technologies/ environmental management	Member
4	Two officials of concerned SPCB/PCC, as nominated by the Member Secretary, SPCB/PCC	Member

4.2. Evaluation Criteria

The committee shall scrutinize the proposals based on the eligibility criteria. The basis of evaluation will be- (i) Measures taken for treatment and reuse of wastewater to reduce freshwater consumption, (ii) Use of alternative cleaner fuel to reduce emissions, and (iii) Use of cleaner technology/ cleaner production which results in reduction in pollution/hazardous waste generation (iv) Recycling units identified for EPR obligations and has fulfilled all requirement including Environmentally Sound Management Facility for recycling.

The unit is required to demonstrate the successful implementation of measures by annual submission of third-party audit report (through institute of repute) regarding performance of environmental management measures. The Committee members may also inspect unit, collect samples, and get it analysed, check logbooks, electricity/water bills, examine system feasibility through mass-balances, ensure real-time submission of environment data to SPCB/PCC server, etc. The check and balances to examine the industry claims are summarized in **Table VII.**

Table VII: Checks and balances to assess the adequacy of environment management measures

Criteria	Checks and balances
I. Wastewater Management	
Installation of wastewater recovery system resulting into treatment and 100% reuse of treated wastewater in industrial process.	• Unit must have adequate operational Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP). The freshwater requirement of the unit has shown proportionate reduction. • There should not be any flow/ponding of wastewater inside the premises or discharge outside from the premises. Further, there should not be any by-pass. • Electronic flowmeters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) camera should have been installed with connectivity for continuous transmission of data to SPCB/PCC and CPCB servers (as applicable). • Recirculation system should be clearly mapped and visible for inspection and flow meter should be installed at required locations with records. • Mass/water balance based on actual production need to be checked. The claim regarding reduction in freshwater consumption should have concurrency with the readings of flow meters, water bill, log-books, etc. • Treated wastewater should not be used for horticulture or agriculture purposes. • Sludge generated from treatment of wastewater should be managed properly as per the authorization issued by the concerned SPCB/PCC and timely submission of Form-IV as per the requirement of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
II. Air Pollution Management	
100% fuel dependency on cleaner fuels, such as- Piped Natural Gas (PNG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed	• No other fuel (coal, pet-coke, furnace oil, etc.) should be stored/used in the unit premises. Diesel for Gensets (as an auxiliary power source) may be allowed. Preference may be given to the units using gas based Gensets. • Adequate facility for stack monitoring (port holes, zig-zag ladder etc.) should be available with provision of OCEMS (as applicable).

Biogas (CBG), propane, butane, etc.	• Use of upgraded air pollution control devices with higher efficiency for the reduction of emissions. • Adoption of cleaner technology, advanced pollution control systems etc. to control fugitive/emissions • Use of alternate cleaner raw material for generation of less pollution. • Use of renewable energy as an alternate to conventional fuel/power should be considered.
III. Waste Management	
The unit has adopted cleaner technology/ cleaner production which results in reduction in pollution/ hazardous waste generation	• Reduction in generation of pollution/waste due to adoption of cleaner technology/change in raw material etc. • Mass balance based on actual production need to be checked. There should be concurrency in generation of hazardous waste, utilization, disposal, etc. with respect to net reduction in generation.
IV. EPR Targets (for recycling facilities)	
Recycling units identified for EPR obligations and has fulfilled all requirement including Environmentally Sound Management Facility for recycling.	• Complying with the requirement of EPR obligation identified by CPCB from time to time.

4.3. Re-assessment of Pollution Index (PI)

The purpose of giving star category is to classify the unit in the sector as star performing units. The category of the unit may be re-assessed as detailed below:

A. For Industries, Service/Infrastructure facilities and Essential Environmental Services Sectors for management of waste.

The pollution index of the units in any sector which have proven reduction in trade effluent generation and/or air pollution management and/or waste management measures, can be calculated based on submission of same with the supporting documents for considering the modified score based on the same methodology.

The revised cumulative pollution index (PI) will be calculated with modified air/water/waste scores as discussed in the methodology given in previous section. If revised, cumulative PI results to change in the category of unit in the sector, the nomenclature for revised category will be as per the **Table VIII**.

Table VIII: Nomenclature for revised category

Change in category	Nomenclature of revised category
Red to Orange	Red*
Orange to Green	Orange*
Green to White	Green*

B. Essential Environmental Service Sectors for Domestic/Household Waste- "Blue Category Sectors":

Units under Blue Category are required to reduce their existing PI score by 25%, by meeting evaluation criteria/check and balances, as mentioned in **Table III** to qualify for change in category to Blue*.

4.4 Incentives to the units for better environmental management

Units which have demonstrated the successful implementation of environmental management measures and verified by the Committee, shall be eligible for the incentives, as listed in the **Table IX**.

Table IX: Incentives to units for better environmental performance

Category	Incentives
Red*	• CTO may be granted for the validity of max. 10 years. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once a year, considering the change in category.
Orange*	• CTO may be granted for the validity of max. 15 years. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once in two years, considering the change in category.
Green*	• CTO may be granted for the validity of max. 20 years. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once in four years, considering the change in category and given incentives twice the original category.
Blue*	• CTO may be granted with additional 3 years validity period. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once in 3 months.

In case of non-compliance(s) observed in future, the State Board can remove the star status and for calculation of EC, the PI of original category shall be considered.

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5 Implementation pathway/guidelines

The revised methodology and classification of sectors will be implemented in prospective manner. For this purpose, following guidelines may be referred:

i. All pending application for consideration of CTE/CTO and future such application shall be processed as per the revised methodology of classification. In case CTE granted before the revised classification, applicability of CTO will be as per new classification.

ii. New classification will be applicable to existing units at the time of renewal of CTO or within one year from the date of directions issued by CPCB regarding implementation of revised classification, whichever is earlier. The annual fees or cumulative fees for the remaining period shall be as per the revised category.

iii. SPCBs/PCCs may grant Consent to Operate (CTO) to units under red, orange, and green categories for maximum validity up to 5 years, 10 years, and 15 years, respectively as per existing provisions which would be later governed as per the provisions/guidelines under Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023/Water Act, as amended. SPCBs/PCCs may grant Consent to Operate (CTO) to units under Blue Category sectors with additional 2 years validity, considering their role as Essential Environmental Services for management of waste generated from domestic/household activities.

iv. Requirement of intimation/consent for white category of industries, shall be governed as per the provisions/guidelines under Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023//Water Act, as amended.

v. All sectors irrespective of category shall follow guidelines for pollution control, if any, issued by SPCB/PCC/CPCB time to time.

vi. Siting of units shall be only in the conforming area as per the guidelines of CPCB/SPCB/PCC. Further, as per the Section 17(1)(n) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Section 17(1)(h) of the Air Act, 1981, SPCB/PCC may also frame policies/advisory with respect to the location of any industry/operations, the carrying on of which is likely to cause air/water pollution, considering the scale/type of industries and sensitivity of area. Siting of units in eco-sensitive area will be governed by their respective notifications.

vii. The classification of sectors shall not be linked to sanction of loans/finance of bank proceedings.

viii. In the matter of Taz Trapezium Zone (TTZ), for air pollution scores of 10 and 20 (as per 2016 methodology), equivalent scores of 30 and 60 (as per 2025 methodology), respectively, may be considered for sectoral guidelines/opinion from NEERI (Ref: Order dated 08.12.2021, in the matter of M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India, Writ Petition (Civil) No.13381/1984, before Hon'ble Supreme Court).

ix. As per CPCB directions dated 12.12.2019, issued under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981, SPCBs/PCCs are required to ensure inspection of red, orange, and green category of industries at least once in six-months, one-year, and two-years, respectively. Common waste treatment facilities and 17 categories of industries are to be inspected at least once in every three-months. (Ref: Order dated 05.11.2019, in the matter of Shailesh Singh v/s State of Haryana & Ors., OA No.639/2018, before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench).

x. The sectors which are classified under white or green category and if such sectors have installed Genset(s) of higher capacity which are classified under orange/green category, then such sector will be considered under higher category.

xi. All Industrial units are encouraged to adopt measures such as cleaner technology/cleaner production, cleaner raw material, cleaner fuel etc., for better environmental management. If such measures result into overall reduction of pollution

index, request regarding change in category of such sectors/units may be made to concerned SPCB/PCC as detailed under Section 8 of this report.

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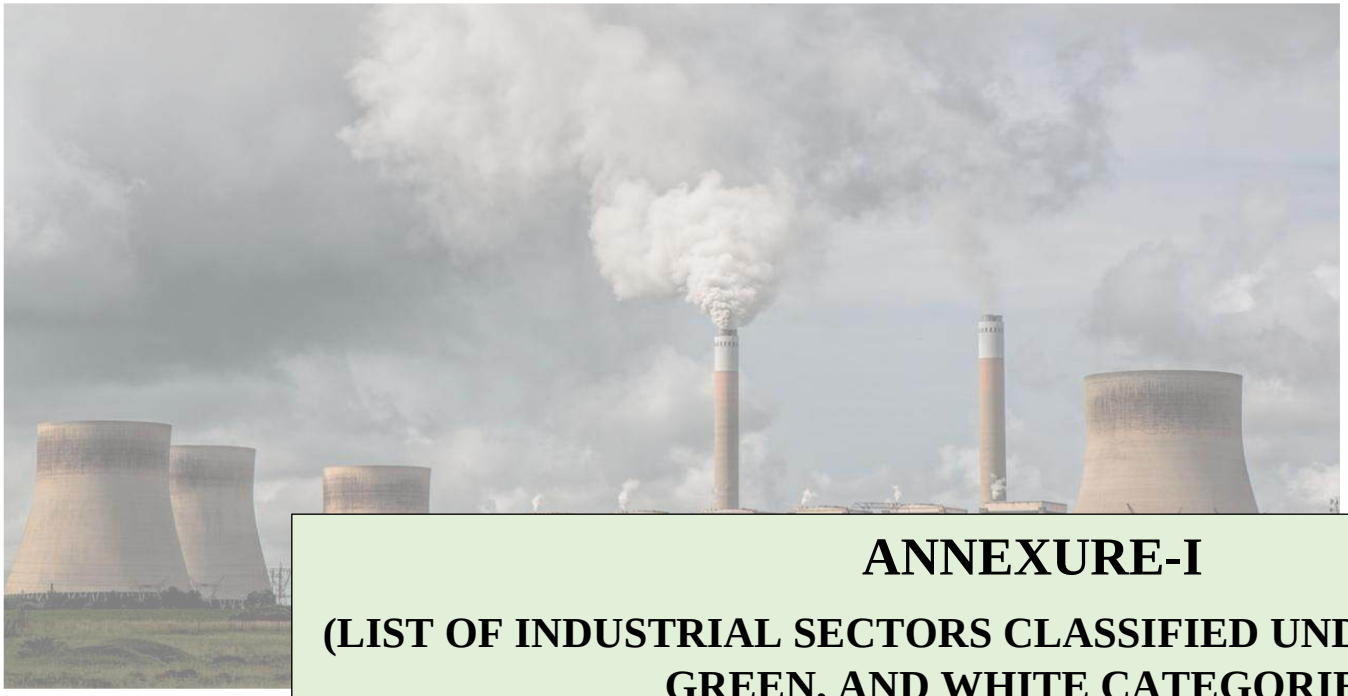
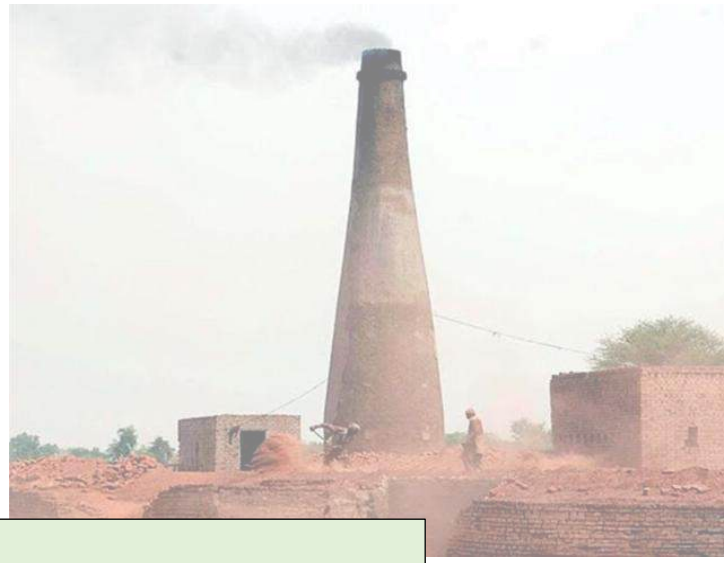




ANNEXURE-I

(LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS CLASSIFIED UNDER RED, ORANGE, GREEN, AND WHITE CATEGORIES)

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
	~A~															
1	Manufacturing of **Automobiles** (integrated facilities)	20	30	25	**75**	0	25	0	**25**	25	20	**45**	83.8	Red	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 or may have stand-alone units. In such cases, after thorough inspection of such units by concerned SPCB, re-categorization of the industry shall be made accordingly.	IPC-V
2	**Asbestos** and asbestos based industries	10	30	25	**65**	35	30	30	**95**	25	30	**55**	98	Red	Asbestos is carcinogenic and banned in many countries.	IPC-II
3	**Almirah**, Grill Manufacturing (Dry Mechanical Process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
	~B~															
4.0	**BAKERY**, CONFECTIONERY AND SWEETS PRODUCTS															
4.1	Bakery, confectionery, sweets with production capacity ≥ 1 TPD	25	0	20	**45**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	61.3	Orange		IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
4.2	Bakery, confectionery, sweets with production capacity ≥ 1 TPD. (using cleaner/gaseous fuel)	25	0	20	**45**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	54.6	Green		IPC-III
5.0	**BRICK** MANUFACTURING															
5.1	Brick kilns using coal as fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-V
5.2	Brick kilns using biomass as fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	15	**65**	0	0	**0**	65	Orange		IPC-V
5.3	Tunnel brick kilns (gas fired)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-V
6.0	MANUFACTURING OF AUTOCLAVED AERATED CONCRETE (AAC) **BRICKS/BLOCKS.**															
6.1	AAC bricks/blocks manufacturing using coal as fuel (12 TPD and above)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	30	**80**	0	0	**0**	80	Red		IPC-V
6.2	AAC bricks/blocks manufacturing using coal as fuel (less than 12 TPD)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-V
6.3	AAC bricks/blocks manufacturing using biomass as fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	20	**70**	0	0	**0**	70	Orange		IPC-V
6.4	AAC bricks/blocks manufacturing using gas as fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	15	**65**	0	0	**0**	65	Orange		IPC-V
7.0	FLY ASH **BRICKS / BLOCK** MANUFACTURING															
7.1	Fly ash bricks/ block manufacturing (with boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-V
7.2	Fly ash bricks/ block manufacturing (without boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
8.0	MANUFACTURING OF NON-ALCOHOLIC **BEVERAGES**															
8.1	Wastewater generation ≥ 100 KLD	25	20	30	**75**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	81.3	Red		IPC-III
8.2	Wastewater generation < 100 KLD	25	20	25	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
9.0	**BATTERY** MANUFACTURING															
9.1	Lead-acid **Battery** manufacturing (excluding assembling and charging of lead acid **Battery** in micro-scale)	0	30	20	**50**	35	30	25	**90**	25	10	**35**	94.3	Red		IPC-V
9.2	Dry cell **Battery** (excluding manufacturing of electrodes) and assembling & charging of acid lead battery on micro scale	0	30	15	**45**	25	25	10	**60**	25	10	**35**	76	Orange		IPC-V
9.3	**Battery** manufacturing without boiler (excluding lead acid battery)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	25	10	**35**	43.1	Green		IPC-V
10	**Briquette** manufacturing (coal/biomass/coke)	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green	The process involves mixing, mechanized compression and drying.	IPC-II
11	Assembly of **Bicycles** , **Baby** carriages and other small non motorizing vehicles	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
12	**Bailing** (hydraulic press) of waste papers	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
13	**Bio fertilizer** and bio-pesticides without using inorganic chemicals	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White		IPC-V
14	**Block** making of printing without foundry (excluding wooden block making)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
15	Flavoured **Betel** nuts production/ grinding (completely dry mechanical operations)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
16	Manufacturing of shoe **Brush** and wire **Brush**	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White		IPC-V
	~C~															
17.0	MANUFACTURING OF INDUSTRIAL **CARBON** INCLUDING ELECTRODES AND GRAPHITE BLOCKS, ACTIVATED **CARBON**, **CARBON BLACK**															
17.1	Carbon black manufacturing	20	15	20	**55**	25	30	30	**85**	30	20	**50**	92.9	Red		IPC-I
17.2	Industrial carbon including electrodes & graphite blocks and calcined pet coke	20	15	20	**55**	25	25	25	**75**	30	10	**40**	86.9	Red		IPC-II
17.3	Activated carbon manufacturing (with steam activation)	20	15	20	**55**	25	25	15	**65**	0	0	**0**	74.6	Orange		IPC-V
18.0	INORGANIC **CHEMICALS**															
18.1	Basic inorganic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid	10	30	25	**65**	30	30	20	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		IPC-I
18.2	Phosphorous and its compounds, including phosphorous rock processing	20	30	20	**70**	35	25	10	**70**	10	30	**40**	86.5	Red		IPC-I
18.3	Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides	20	30	20	**70**	30	20	25	**75**	20	20	**40**	88.8	Red		IPC-I
18.4	Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, and their compounds	10	30	25	**65**	35	20	10	**65**	20	20	**40**	83.4	Red		IPC-I
19	Coke oven plant, coal liquefaction, coal tar distillation and fuel gas-making	30	30	30	**90**	25	30	35	**90**	25	50	**75**	98.3	Red		IPC-II
20.0	**CEMENT** PLANTS															

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
20.1	With co-processing with CPP (Captive Power Plant)	20	25	35	**80**	35	30	35	**100**	10	50	**60**	100	Red		IPC-II
20.2	With co-processing without CPP	20	0	20	**40**	35	30	35	**100**	30	20	**50**	100	Red		IPC-II
20.3	Without co-processing with CPP	10	25	35	**70**	35	30	35	**100**	10	50	**60**	100	Red		IPC-II
20.4	Without co-processing without CPP	0	0	0	**0**	25	30	35	**90**	30	10	**40**	92	Red		IPC-II
20.5	Stand-alone grinding units with CPP	20	25	35	**80**	25	30	35	**90**	10	50	**60**	97	Red		IPC-II
20.6	Stand-alone grinding units without CPP	0	0	0	**0**	25	30	0	**55**	30	10	**40**	64	Orange		IPC-II
20.7	Bulk terminals for storage and packaging of cement	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-II
21.0	**CHLOR** ALKALI															
21.1	Chlor alkali	10	20	25	**55**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	89.5	Red		IPC-I
21.2	Chlor alkali using washed salt	10	20	15	**45**	30	25	25	**80**	20	10	**30**	87.5	Red		IPC-I
21.3	Chlor alkali using cleaner/gaseous fuel	10	20	25	**55**	30	25	10	**65**	20	20	**40**	81.6	Red		IPC-I
21.4	Chlor alkali using cleaner/gaseous fuel and washed salt	10	20	15	**45**	30	25	10	**65**	20	10	**30**	78.1	Orange		IPC-I
22	Manufacturing of **Compact** disc **Computer** (CD/DVD) / cassette manufacturing / reel manufacturing	0	15	15	**30**	30	0	0	**30**	20	10	**30**	51	Green		IPC-V
23.0	MANUFACTURING OF **COIR/COIR** PITH AND **COIR** PRODUCTS															
23.1	Coir bleaching and dyeing/printing units	25	0	25	**50**	25	25	20	**70**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-V
23.2	Coir fibre/pith processing units generating effluent	25	0	20	**45**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	51.9	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
23.3	Coir fibre/pith processing and/or Manufacturing of coir products from coir (only dry process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White		IPC-V
24.0	**CERAMICS**															
24.1	Ceramics/ Glass /Earthen potteries and tile manufacturing using coal/oil fired kilns (fuel consumption: 12 TPD and above)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	30	**80**	0	0	**0**	80	Red		IPC-V
24.2	Ceramics/ Glass /Earthen potteries and tile manufacturing using coal/oil fired kilns (fuel consumption: less than 12 TPD)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-V
24.3	Ceramics/ Glass /Earthen potteries and tile manufacturing (using gas fired kilns)/tunnel kiln	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-V
24.4	Ceramics/ Glass /Earthen potteries and tile manufacturing (using only electrical kiln)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
25	**Coal Washeries**	20	25	30	**75**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	78.1	Orange		IPC-II
26	Liquid floor **Cleaner**, black phenyl, liquid soap, glycerol mono-stearate manufacturing	25	25	15	**65**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	68.5	Orange		IPC-V
27	Phenyl/toilet **Cleaner** formulation and bottling	10	0	15	**25**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	32.5	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
28	**Cashew** nut processing	20	0	15	**35**	25	20	15	**60**	0	0	**0**	67	Orange		IPC-III
29.0	**COFFEE** SEEDS PROCESSING INDUSTRY															
29.1	Coffee seeds processing (wet process)	35	0	20	**55**	25	0	15	**40**	0	0	**0**	64	Orange		IPC-III
29.2	Coffee seeds processing with eco-pulper	20	0	15	**35**	25	0	15	**40**	0	0	**0**	50.5	Green		IPC-III
30	Manufacturing of **Candy**	10	0	15	**25**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
31	**Cardboard** or corrugated box and paper products (excluding paper or pulp manufacturing and without using boilers)	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White		IPC-V
32	Manufacturing of precast **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)	0	0	15	**15**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	30.6	Green		IPC-V
33	Manufacturing of **Ceramic Colour** by mixing & blending only (not using boiler and wastewater recycling process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
34.0	**CHILLING** PLANT, COLD STORAGE AND ICE-MAKING															
34.1	Chilling plant	20	15	15	**50**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-IV
34.2	Cold storage	0	15	15	**30**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
34.3	Ice Making	0	20	15	**35**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	35	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
35	Decoration of **Ceramic Cup**s and plates by electric furnace	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
36	Ready mix **Cement Concrete**	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
37	**CO2** recovery plant	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	20	10	**30**	30	Green	Exhausted molecular sieves are generated as hazardous waste.	IPC-V
38	Assembly of air **Coolers/Conditioners**, repairing and servicing	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
39	**Chalk** making from plaster of Paris (only casting without boilers etc.(sun drying / electrical oven)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
40	Standalone manufacturing of **Concrete** admixtures up to 1000 MT per Month capacity by physical mixing (without boiler and reactor and no generation of wastewater)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	10	10	**20**	20	White	The sector may become green category if it generates wastewater. The unit needs to be re-classified as per the methodology in case the capacity exceeds 1000 MT per Month.	IPC-V
41	Used **Cooking** oil (UCO) collection centers	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
								~D~								
42.0	**DYES, DYE** INTERMEDIATES AND PIGMENT PRODUCTIONS															
42.1	Dyes, Dye Intermediates and Pigments produced by chemical synthesis	35	30	25	**90**	30	20	25	**75**	30	20	**50**	96.3	Red		IPC-I
42.2	Natural Dye and Pigments requiring acidic/ alkaline/ solvent extraction	30	30	20	**80**	25	20	25	**70**	20	10	**30**	90	Red		IPC-I
42.3	Natural Dye and Pigments not require acidic/ alkaline/ solvent extraction	30	20	20	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-I
43.0	SYNTHETIC **DETERGENT** AND SOAPS															
43.1	Synthetic detergents and soaps (wastewater generation ≥ 100 KLD)	20	20	30	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	25	10	**35**	82.8	Red		IPC-I
43.2	Synthetic detergents and soaps (wastewater generation < 100 KLD)	20	20	25	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	25	10	**35**	79.9	Orange		IPC-I
43.3	Synthetic detergents and soaps (only formulation)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-I
43.4	Soap manufacturing (handmade -without steam boiling / boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
								DISTILLERIES AND FERMENTATION SECTORS								
44.0	**DISTILLERIES** AND FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES															
44.1	Distillery (Molasses based)	35	25	35	**95**	25	25	35	**85**	0	0	**0**	97.1	Red		IPC-III
44.2	Distillery (Grain based)	35	25	30	**90**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	93.8	Red		IPC-III
44.3	Distillery (Grain based) with Distiller's Dried Grains with Soluble (DDGS) as by-product	25	25	20	**70**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	83.8	Red		IPC-III
44.4	Standalone yeast manufacturing units	35	25	35	**95**	25	20	25	**70**	0	0	**0**	96.8	Red		IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
44.5	Breweries and malteries industry (with fermentation)- Wastewater generation ≥ 100 KLD	30	15	30	**75**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	81.3	Red		IPC-III
44.6	Breweries and malteries industry (with fermentation)- Wastewater generation < 100 KLD	30	15	25	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
44.7	Potable alcohol by blending, bottling of alcohol products	20	0	25	**45**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	45	Green		IPC-III
45	**Diesel** pump repairing and servicing (complete mechanical dry process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	10	10	**20**	20	White		IPC-V
~E~																
46	Manufacturing of **Explosives**, detonators, fuses, etc.	25	30	15	**70**	0	30	0	**30**	30	10	**40**	80.5	Red	Explosives manufacture contribute to release of hazardous pollutants, including generation of other toxic chemicals. Accident/safety hazard is also associated with such sector during manufacturing and usages.	IPC-I
47	Manufacturing of coated **Electrode**	0	15	15	**30**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	38.8	Green	Process involves preparation of core wire / rod, preparation of dry mix, preparation of wet mix, application of coating by extrusion, baking of coated electrodes.	IPC-V
48	**Emery** powder (fine dust of sand) manufacturing	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green	Fugitive emissions from grinding operations.	IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
49	**Electric** lamp (bulb) and CFL manufacturing by assembling only	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
50	**Electrical** and electronic item assembling (completely dry process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
51	**Engineering** and fabrication units (dry process without any heat treatment / metal surface finishing operations / painting)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~F~															
52.0	**FIBRE** GLASS (FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC) PRODUCTION															
52.1	Fibre glass (containing lead) production and processing (excluding moulding)	0	0	0	**0**	35	0	25	**60**	25	20	**45**	69	Orange		IPC-V
52.2	Fibre glass (without lead) production and processing (excluding moulding)	0	0	0	**0**	30	0	25	**55**	25	20	**45**	65.1	Orange	The use of styrene in most methods of fibre glass production causes hazardous air pollution that is harmful to breathe at excessive levels.	IPC-V
53	Manufacturing of **Firecrackers** including improved crackers/green crackers, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	35	30	0	**65**	30	10	**40**	72	Orange	Various hazardous chemicals are used in the manufacturing process. Accident/safety hazard is also associated with such sector during manufacturing and usages.	IPC-V
54.0	SYNTHETIC **FIBRES** MANUFACTURING															
54.1	Synthetic fibres-PSF & PFY, generated from petrochemical	35	30	35	**100**	30	25	35	**90**	30	20	**50**	100	Red		IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
54.2	Synthetic fibres including rayon, tyre cord, viscose filament yarn/staple fibre, acrylic fibres	25	20	25	**70**	30	20	25	**75**	20	10	**30**	87.5	Red		IPC-I
54.3	Synthetic fibres including rayon, tyre cord, viscose filament yarn/staple fibre, acrylic fibres using cleaner/gaseous fuel	25	20	25	**70**	30	20	10	**60**	20	10	**30**	83.5	Red		IPC-I
55.0	**FERTILIZERS** PRODUCTION															
55.1	Fertilizers (Urea)	10	30	35	**75**	30	30	20	**80**	20	30	**50**	92.5	Red		IPC-I
55.2	Fertilizers (Calcium Ammonium Nitrate/Ammonium Nitrate)	10	30	25	**65**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		IPC-I
55.3	Fertilizers (NPK)	10	30	25	**65**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		IPC-I
55.4	Fertilizers (Straight Phosphatic Fertilizers)	10	30	25	**65**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		IPC-I
55.5	Fertilizer (granulation /formulation / blending) generating wastewater through floor washings, cooling towers etc.	10	30	15	**55**	30	30	0	**60**	10	10	**20**	75	Orange		IPC-I
55.6	Fertilizer (granulation /formulation / blending) not generating wastewater	0	0	0	**0**	30	30	0	**60**	10	10	**20**	64	Orange		IPC-I
56.0	**FOOD** AND **FOOD PROCESSING** INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING															
56.1	Wastewater generation ≥ 10 KLD	25	0	25	**50**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	62.5	Orange		IPC-III
56.2	Wastewater generation < 10 KLD (without boiler)	25	0	15	**40**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	40	Green		IPC-III
57.0	**FISH** FEED, POULTRY FEED AND CATTLE FEED															
57.1	Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed (with boiler)	0	20	15	**35**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	79.4	Orange		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
57.2	Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed (without boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
58	**Fish** processing and packing (excluding chilling of fishes)	25	25	20	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	73	Orange		IPC-IV
59.0	MANUFACTURING OF MODULAR WOODEN **FURNITURE**															
59.1	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)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-V
59.2	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 (Without boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
60.0	CARPENTRY & WOODEN **FURNITURE** MANUFACTURING															
60.1	Carpentry & wooden furniture manufacturing with spray painting (excluding saw mill) with the help of electrical (motorized) machines such as electrical wood planner, steel saw cutting circular blade, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
60.2	Carpentry & wooden furniture manufacturing without spray painting (excluding saw mill) with the help of electrical (motorized) machines such as electrical wood planner, steel saw cutting circular blade, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
61	**Foam** manufacturing	0	0	0	**0**	35	0	0	**35**	20	10	**30**	44.8	Green	Emissions of VOCs and HAPs. Raw materials are polyurethane, latex etc.	IPC-V
62	**Flour** mills (dry process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green	Separate classification for domestic flour mills may not require.	IPC-V
63.0	STEEL **FURNITURE** INDUSTRY (Obnoxious gases from welding.)															
63.1	Steel furniture with spray painting	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
63.2	Steel furniture without spray painting	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~G~															
64.0	MANUFACTURING OF **GLUE** AND **GELATIN**															
64.1	Manufacturing of glue and gelatin using coal/liquid fuel	25	20	15	**60**	25	20	25	**70**	10	10	**20**	82	Red		IPC-I
64.2	Manufacturing of glue and gelatin by using biomass/cleaner fuel	25	20	15	**60**	25	20	15	**60**	10	10	**20**	76	Orange		IPC-I
65.0	MANUFACTURING OF **GLASS** (INCLUDING PRINTING OR ETCHING OF **GLASS** SHEET USING HYDROFLUORIC ACID)															
65.1	Manufacturing of glass (Oil/coal fired)	0	15	15	**30**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.8	Orange		IPC-V
65.2	Manufacturing of glass (gas fired)	0	15	15	**30**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	66	Orange		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
66	Producer **Gas** plant using conventional coal **Gasification**	20	25	15	**60**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	78	Orange		IPC-V
67.0	COMPRESSED **BIOGAS** (CBG)/BIO-CNG PLANTS															
67.1	CBG plants based on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as feed	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82	Red		UPC-II
67.2	CBG plants based on process waste (industrial/ process liquid effluent & solid waste like press mud, organic sludge, molasses, etc.) as feed	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82	Red		IPC-III
67.3	CBG plants based on crop residue (paddy straw /wheat straw /corn sweet sorghum/ Napier grass, etc.) as feed	30	25	20	**75**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
67.4	CBG plants based on animal waste (dairy farms, poultry farms, and other animal waste) as feed	30	25	20	**75**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
67.5	CBG plants producing Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) & Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) as by-products	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White	CBG plants producing FOM & LFOM as by-products in conformity with requirements of Gazette Notification No. 2051 dated 14.07.2020 & No. 1972 dated 01.06.2021, respectively, and utilizing entire FOM & LFOM as a fertilizer or manure on land and also not discharging any waste-water, to be considered under White category, subject to verification by SPCB on case-to-case basis.	IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
68.0	STANDALONE PRODUCTION OF **HYDROGEN** AND/OR **AMMONIA** (WITHOUT CAPTIVE POWER PLANT USING FOSSIL FUEL)															
68.1	Integrated unit for production of Ammonia through Hydrogen generated by pyrolysis/gasification	20	25	20	**65**	20	25	25	**70**	30	20	**50**	87.3	Red	i. Pyrolysis of biomass will generate syn gas and other condensable gases having hydrocarbons and other impurities. ii. Purification of gas will generate wastewater having high organic content and tarry residue as hazardous waste. iii. The process will generate fugitive emissions and due to pyrolysis operation.	IPC-I
68.2	Integrated unit for production of ammonia through Hydrogen generated by electrolysis using renewable energy (capacity ≥ 15 TPD)	10	25	35	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	30	20	**50**	80.5	Red	i. Ammonia manufacturing process (Haber process) and associated safety hazards remain same as per the chemical properties of ammonia. ii. Wastewater generation due to the production of hydrogen through electrolysis and condensation of ammonia, other scrubbed liquid etc. iii.Generation of ETP sludge, exhausted membranes, molecular sieves, spent catalysts, etc. as hazardous waste.	IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
68.3	Integrated unit for production of Ammonia through hydrogen generated by electrolysis using renewable energy (Capacity < 15 TPD)	10	25	20	**55**	0	20	0	**20**	30	10	**40**	68.5	Orange	i. Ammonia manufacturing process (Haber process) and associated safety hazards remains same as per the chemical properties of ammonia. ii. Wastewater generation due to production of hydrogen through electrolysis and condensation of ammonia, other scrubbed liquid etc. iii.Generation of ETP sludge, exhausted membranes, molecular sieves, spent catalysts, etc. as hazardous waste.	IPC-I
68.4	Hydrogen production through pyrolysis/gasification	20	25	20	**65**	20	25	25	**70**	30	10	**40**	85.8	Red	i. Pyrolysis of biomass will generate syn gas and other condensable gases having hydrocarbons and other impurities. ii. Purification of gas will generate wastewater having high organic content and tarry residue as hazardous waste. iii.The process will generate fugitive emissions and due to pyrolysis operation.	IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
68.5	Hydrogen production through electrolysis using raw/seawater and renewable energy (capacity ≥ 2.5 TPD)	0	20	35	**55**	0	0	0	**0**	30	10	**40**	64.0	Orange	i. Type of electrolysers may include Alkaline Water Electrolyser (AWE), Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM), Solid Oxide Electrolyser Cell (SOEC) and Anion Exchange Membrane (AEM), etc. ii. Generation of DM reject, cooling tower blowdown, draining of alkaline/electrolyser water during maintenance, etc. as wastewater. iii. Generation of ETP sludge, exhausted membranes, molecular sieves, spent catalysts, etc. as hazardous waste.	IPC-I
68.6	Hydrogen production through electrolysis using raw/sea water and renewable energy (capacity < 2.5 TPD)	0	20	20	**40**	0	0	0	**0**	30	10	**40**	52.0	Green	i. Type of electrolysers may include Alkaline Water Electrolyser (AWE), Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM), Solid Oxide Electrolyser Cell (SOEC) and Anion Exchange Membrane (AEM), etc. ii. Generation of DM reject, cooling tower blowdown, draining of alkaline/electrolyser water during maintenance, etc. as wastewater. iii. Generation of ETP sludge, exhausted membranes, molecular sieves, spent catalysts, etc. as hazardous waste.	IPC-I
68.7	Hydrogen production through electrolysis (using	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	10	**10**	10.0	White	i. DM water as feed water for electrolyser and cooling/chilling	IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
	renewable energy) on BOO/BOOT/BOT, mode etc., located in the premises of end user industry and directly using de-mineralized water & other utilities (cooling tower, ETP, etc.) sourced from end user industry														water requirement to be met by the end user industry. ii. Wastewater and other waste generated during O&M shall also be managed by the end user industry.	
69	**Glue** from starch (physical mixing) with Gas/ electrically operated oven /boiler.	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	35	Green		IPC-V
70	**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)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
71	Compressed oxygen **Gas** from crude liquid oxygen (without use of any solvents and by maintaining pressure & temperature only for separation of other **Gases**)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
72	**Glass** and ampules and vials making from **Glass** tubes	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
73	**Ground** nut decorticating	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
74	**Medical Oxygen**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	10	10	**20**	20	White	The sector may become green category if it generates wastewater	IPC-V
~H~																
75.0	**HOT** MIX PLANTS															
75.1	Hot mix plants using oil as fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-V
75.2	Hot mix plants using gaseous as fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-V
76	**Hazardous** waste pre-processing/processing facility including spent acid processing, spent solvent recovery, etc.	25	30	15	**70**	25	25	15	**65**	30	20	**50**	87.3	Red		WM-II
77	**Handloom**/ carpet weaving (without dying and bleaching operation)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
~I~																
78	**Ice** cream manufacturing units	25	25	20	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-IV
79	Printing **Ink** Manufacturing	20	30	15	**65**	0	20	10	**30**	30	10	**40**	77.3	Orange	In the process pigments, binders and solvents are used. VOCs are generated.	IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
80	Manufacturing of scientific and mathematical **Instrument** (assembling only)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
~J~																
81.0	**JUTE** PROCESSING															
81.1	Jute processing (with dyeing / with boiler)	25	20	25	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
81.2	Jute processing (without dyeing / without boiler)	20	0	20	**40**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	40	Green		IPC-III
81.3	Manufacturing of products from jute (without dyeing/ without boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-III
~L~																
82	**Lime** manufacturing (using lime kiln)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	30	**55**	0	0	**0**	55	Orange		IPC-V
83	**Leather** foot wear and **Leather** products (excluding tanning and hide processing)	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White	Fumes due to use of adhesives / gums.	IPC-IV
84	Manufacturing of optical **Lenses** (using electrical furnace)	0	20	15	**35**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	35	Green		IPC-V
85	**Leather** cutting and stitching (more than 10 machine and using motor)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
~M~																

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
86	**Mobile** towers using genset(s)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green	i. The used oil/waste oil generated during repair and maintenance need to be disposed through authorized hazardous waste recycler by service provider/OEM. ii. Order dated 24.08.2017 in the related matter with OA No. 83(THC) OF 2012 (Bharti Infratel Ltd.) may be referred for issuance of composite consent in case of mobile towers.	UPC-I
87.0	**MILK** PROCESSES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS															
87.1	Milk processes and dairy products (integrated project)	30	25	30	**85**	25	20	30	**75**	0	0	**0**	90.6	Red		IPC-IV
87.2	Dairy and dairy products (Small scale units), using coal/biomass as fuel (Wastewater generation ≥ 100 KLD)	25	25	30	**80**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	85	Red		IPC-IV
87.3	Dairy and dairy products (Small scale units), using coal/biomass as fuel (Wastewater generation < 100 KLD)	25	25	20	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-IV
87.4	Dairy and dairy products, (Small scale units), using PNG as fuel	25	25	20	**70**	0	0	10	**10**	0	0	**0**	71.5	Orange		IPC-IV
88.0	**MINING** AND ORE BENEFICIATION															
88.1	Open-cast coal mining	10	25	35	**70**	25	30	35	**90**	10	70	**80**	97.5	Red		IPC-II
88.2	Underground coal mining	0	25	35	**60**	25	30	35	**90**	0	0	**0**	93	Red		IPC-II
88.3	Mining of major minerals and ore beneficiation	20	30	35	**85**	25	30	35	**90**	25	70	**95**	99.4	Red	Includes captive limestone mining.	IPC-II

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
88.4	Mining of minor minerals (except Sand/riverbed material mining)	10	0	20	**30**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.8	Orange		IPC-II
88.5	Grinding, processing, and screening of minor minerals	0	0	0	**0**	25	30	0	**55**	0	0	**0**	55	Orange		IPC-II
89	Manufacturing of **Mirror** from sheet glass	0	0	0	**0**	30	20	0	**50**	25	10	**35**	58.8	Orange		IPC-V
90	**Mineral** processing, industries involving ore sintering, pelletisating, grinding & pulverization	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-II
91	**Malteries** (without fermentation)	30	15	25	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
92	Manufacturing of **Mosquito** repellent & coil	0	0	0	**0**	30	0	25	**55**	0	0	**0**	55	Orange	Toxic fumes may be released.	IPC-V
93	Organic **Manure** (physical mixing)	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White		IPC-V
94	Packing of powdered **Milk**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
METALS AND METALLURGICAL SECTORS																
95.0	**IRON & STEEL** (PRIMARY PROCESSING FROM ORE, INTEGRATED STEEL PLANTS AND SPONGE IRON UNITS)															
95.1	Integrated iron and steel plants	25	30	35	**90**	25	30	35	**90**	25	50	**75**	98.3	Red		IPC-II
95.2	Stand-alone sintering/palletisation	0	0	0	**0**	25	30	35	**90**	0	0	**0**	90	Red		IPC-II
95.3	Sponge iron with CPP (Captive Power Plant)	20	25	35	**80**	25	30	35	**90**	10	50	**60**	97	Red		IPC-II
95.4	Sponge iron without CPP	20	15	30	**65**	25	30	35	**90**	10	50	**60**	96.3	Red		IPC-II

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
95.5	Stand-alone coke oven gas plants	25	30	30	**85**	25	30	35	**90**	25	50	**75**	98	Red		IPC-II
96.0	**ALUMINIUM** PROCESSING															
96.1	Aluminium Refinery	10	30	35	**75**	25	25	35	**85**	10	70	**80**	96.6	Red		IPC-II
96.2	Aluminium Smelter	10	30	35	**75**	30	25	35	**90**	25	70	**95**	99.1	Red		IPC-II
97	**Copper Smelter**	10	30	35	**75**	30	25	35	**90**	10	70	**80**	97.8	Red		IPC-II
98	**Zinc smelter**	10	30	35	**75**	30	25	35	**90**	10	70	**80**	97.8	Red		IPC-II
99.0	**FERROUS AND NON-FERROUS METAL** SECONDARY PROCESSING/REPROCESSING UNITS INVOLVING DIFFERENT FURNACES THROUGH MELTING, REFINING, CASTING, ALLOY-MAKING															
99.1	All Ferrous and Non-ferrous metal secondary processing/reprocessing units involving different furnaces through melting, refining, casting, alloy-making (using coal/liquid fuels)	0	15	15	**30**	25	25	25	**75**	25	10	**35**	83.1	Red		IPC-V
99.2	Ferrous and Non-ferrous metal (excluding lead, nickel, and manganese) secondary processing/reprocessing units involving different furnaces through melting, refining, casting, alloy-making (using cleaner fuels/electricity)	0	15	15	**30**	25	25	10	**60**	10	10	**20**	70	Orange		IPC-V
100	Aluminium & copper extraction from scrap using an oil-fired furnace (dry process only)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-V
101.0	INDUSTRY OR PROCESS INVOLVING **METAL** SURFACE TREATMENT OR PROCESS/HEAT TREATMENT															

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
101.1	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	25	30	20	**75**	30	25	0	**55**	25	30	**55**	88.8	Red		IPC-V
101.2	Plasma electrolytic polishing (electroplating)	25	30	15	**70**	30	25	0	**55**	0	0	**0**	78.3	Orange		IPC-V
101.3	Heat treatment using furnace (without cyaniding)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-V
101.4	Heat treatment with any of the new technology like ultrasound probe, induction hardening, ionization beam, gas carburizing etc.	0	15	15	**30**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	38.8	Green		IPC-V
102.0	FORGING OF **FERROUS AND NON- FERROUS METALS**															
102.1	Forging of ferrous and non-ferrous metals using liquid fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	20	**70**	30	10	**40**	76	Orange		IPC-V
102.2	Forging of ferrous and non-ferrous metals using gaseous fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	10	**60**	30	10	**40**	68	Orange		IPC-V
102.3	Forging of ferrous and non-ferrous metals using electricity	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	0	**50**	30	10	**40**	60	Orange		IPC-V
102.4	Forging of ferrous and non-ferrous metals (cold forging, without any heat treatment)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	30	10	**40**	40	Green		IPC-V
103.0	ROLLING **MILLS**															
103.1	Rolling and pickling	25	30	15	**70**	25	30	25	**80**	25	10	**35**	90.5	Red		IPC-V
103.2	Rolling mills (oil and coal fired)	0	15	15	**30**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	57.5	Orange		IPC-V
103.3	Rolling mills (gas fired)	0	15	15	**30**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	44.8	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
103.4	Cold rolling mill (without heat treatment)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
104.0	**FOUNDRY OPERATIONS**															
104.1	Cupola furnace	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	10	10	20	77.5	Orange		IPC-V
104.2	Induction furnace/arc furnace	0	0	0	**0**	25	30	0	**55**	10	10	**20**	59.5	Orange		IPC-V
105.0	**WIRE** DRAWING AND **WIRE** NETTING															
105.1	Wire drawing and wire netting (with pickling)	25	30	15	**70**	30	25	0	**55**	10	10	**20**	81.3	Red		IPC-V
105.2	Wire drawing and wire netting (without pickling and with heat treatment)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	20	**45**	10	10	**20**	50.5	Green		IPC-V
105.3	Wire drawing and wire netting (without pickling and without heat treatment)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
106	**Die-casting** /extrusion process only	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-V
107	Manufacturing of aluminium utensils from aluminium circles pressing/ Brass and bell **Metal** utensils manufacturing from circles (dry mechanical operation only)	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green	Emissions during buffing	IPC-V
108	Manufacturing of **Metal** caps containers etc	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
~N~																
109	Formulation/palletisation of camphor tablets, **Naphthalene** balls from camphor/ naphthalene powders.	0	0	0	**0**	35	20	0	**55**	0	0	**0**	55	Orange	Emissions of benzene, hydrocarbons etc. are expected.	IPC-V
110	Organic and inorganic **Nutrients** by physical mixing (without boiler and without any reactor)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	10	10	**20**	20	White	The sector may become green category if it generates wastewater	IPC-V
111.0	**ORGANIC** CHEMICALS INCLUDING HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS															
111.1	Organic chemicals including halogenated hydrocarbons (using solid/liquid fuel)	30	30	25	**85**	35	0	30	**65**	30	20	**50**	93.6	Red		IPC-I
111.2	Organic chemicals including halogenated hydrocarbons (using cleaner fuel)	30	30	25	**85**	35	0	10	**45**	30	20	**50**	92.1	Red		IPC-I
112	**Oil** and gas extraction (offshore & onshore extraction through drilling wells), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) drilling and shale gas, including group gathering stations (GGS), etc.	25	30	15	**70**	20	25	0	**45**	30	10	**40**	82.8	Red		IPC-I
113.0	EDIBLE **OIL** MILLS															
113.1	Vegetable oil manufacturing including solvent extraction and refinery /hydrogenated oils	25	25	20	**70**	25	0	20	**45**	0	0	**0**	76.8	Orange		IPC-III
113.2	Oil mills Ghani and extraction without boiler (no refining/ hydrogenation)	10	25	15	**50**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
	~P~															
114.0	**POWER** GENERATION PLANTS															
114.1	Power plants based on coal	0	15	35	**50**	35	25	35	**95**	10	70	**80**	98.3	Red		IPC-II
114.2	Power plants based on liquid fuels	0	15	35	**50**	25	25	35	**85**	30	20	**50**	92.5	Red		IPC-II
114.3	Biomass-based power plants	0	15	30	**45**	25	25	25	**75**	10	50	**60**	88.1	Red		IPC-II
114.4	Nuclear energy-based power plants (> 220 MW)	0	30	35	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	25	20	**45**	81.6	Red	Overall safety aspects related with radioactivity is regulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).	IPC-II
114.5	Nuclear energy-based power plants (up to 220 MW)	0	30	35	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	25	10	**35**	79.9	Orange	Overall safety aspects related with radioactivity is regulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).	IPC-II
114.6	Gas-based power plants	0	15	35	**50**	25	0	20	**45**	0	0	**0**	61.3	Orange		IPC-II
115.0	**PULP & PAPER** (AGRO & WOOD)															
115.1	Manufacturing of bleached chemical pulp, papers, and paperboards	30	30	35	**95**	30	0	35	**65**	30	30	**60**	98.1	Red		IPC-III
115.2	Unbleached or Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) bleaching for manufacturing of chemical pulp, papers, and paperboards	30	20	35	**85**	30	0	35	**65**	10	30	**40**	92.9	Red		IPC-III
115.3	Bleached grades of chemical pulp, paper, and paperboard having Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) bleaching	30	20	35	**85**	30	0	35	**65**	10	30	**40**	92.9	Red		IPC-III
116.0	**PULP AND PAPER** (RECYCLED FIBRE/WASTE PAPER BASED)															
116.1	Pulp & Paper (With bleaching)	30	15	35	**80**	25	0	25	**50**	10	30	**40**	89	Red		IPC-III
116.2	Pulp & Paper (Without bleaching, capacity ≥15 TPD)	25	15	35	**75**	25	0	25	**50**	10	30	**40**	86.3	Red		IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
116.3	Pulp & Paper (Without bleaching; plant capacity <15 TPD)	25	15	20	**60**	25	0	25	**50**	10	10	**20**	74	Orange		IPC-III
117.0	MANUFACTURING OF **PAINTS**, VARNISHES (The process may cause considerable emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC).)															
117.1	Manufacturing of solvent-based paints/varnish	35	30	20	**85**	25	20	25	**70**	25	30	**55**	94.4	Red		IPC-I
117.2	Manufacturing of water-based paints	25	30	20	**75**	25	20	25	**70**	20	20	**40**	88.8	Red		IPC-I
117.3	Manufacturing of powder coatings	0	15	15	**30**	20	30	25	**75**	10	20	**30**	82.5	Red		IPC-I
117.4	Manufacturing of paint and varnishes (only blending and mixing)	20	30	15	**65**	0	20	0	**20**	30	20	**50**	77.3	Orange		IPC-I
118.0	**PESTICIDE** INDUSTRIES															
118.1	Pesticide technical (organic chemicals based)	30	30	20	**80**	30	25	25	**80**	30	30	**60**	94	Red		IPC-I
118.2	Pesticide technical (inorganic chemicals based like Zinc Phosphide and Aluminium Phosphide)	20	30	20	**70**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	91	Red		IPC-I
118.3	Pesticide formulation industries (Liquid formulation only) having boiler/thermopack	20	30	20	**70**	25	20	25	**70**	20	20	**40**	86.5	Red		IPC-I
118.4	Pesticide formulation industries (Liquid formulation only) without having boiler/thermopack	20	30	20	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	20	20	**40**	79	Orange	Considering that dry formulation industries can also generate effluent because of equipment cleaning, the water pollution score is given	IPC-I
118.5	Pesticide formulation industries (having both liquid and dry formulation or dry formulation only) without having boiler / thermopack	20	30	20	**70**	30	20	0	**50**	20	20	**40**	83.5	Red	Considering that dry formulation industries can also generate effluent because of equipment cleaning, the water pollution score is given	IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
118.6	Pesticide formulation industries (having both liquid and dry formulation or dry formulation only) having boiler / thermopack	20	30	20	**70**	30	20	25	**75**	20	20	**40**	88.8	Red	Considering that dry formulation industries can also generate effluent because of equipment cleaning, the water pollution score is given	IPC-I
119	**Photographic** film and its chemicals	20	20	15	**55**	30	0	25	**55**	20	10	**30**	74.1	Orange	Silver salts and other chemicals are used	IPC-I
120	**Petroleum** oil refineries	35	30	30	**95**	35	20	35	**90**	20	20	**40**	98.3	Red		IPC-I
121.0	**PETROCHEMICALS**															
121.1	Petrochemicals (Naphtha cracker.)	30	30	30	**90**	35	25	35	**95**	30	20	**50**	98.5	Red		IPC-I
121.2	Petrochemicals (Gas cracker)	30	30	30	**90**	35	25	25	**85**	30	20	**50**	96.8	Red		IPC-I
121.3	Petrochemicals (without cracker)	25	30	20	**75**	25	25	15	**65**	20	20	**40**	88.1	Red		IPC-I
121.4	Petrochemicals (without cracker and using cleaner/gaseous fuel)	25	30	20	**75**	25	25	10	**60**	20	20	**40**	87.5	Red		IPC-I
122.0	MANUFACTURING OF LUBRICATING OILS, GREASE AND **PETROLEUM**-BASED PRODUCTS															
122.1	Manufacturing of lubricating oils, grease, and petroleum-based products	20	15	15	**50**	25	20	10	**55**	30	10	**40**	75.3	Orange	Such unit uses distillation columns/ boilers etc	IPC-I
122.2	Manufacturing of lubricating oils, grease, and petroleum-based products (only blending)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	10	10	**20**	32.5	Green		IPC-I
123.0	**PHARMACEUTICAL** INDUSTRY															
123.1	Pharmaceuticals manufacturing	35	30	30	**95**	35	25	35	**95**	30	20	**50**	98.6	Red		IPC-I
123.2	Pharmaceuticals manufacturing using cleaner/gaseous fuel	35	30	30	**95**	35	25	10	**70**	30	20	**50**	98	Red		IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
123.3	Pharmaceuticals (Formulation)	20	15	15	**50**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	72.5	Orange		IPC-I
123.4	Pharmaceuticals (Formulation) using cleaner/gaseous fuel	20	15	15	**50**	25	0	10	**35**	30	10	**40**	68.8	Orange		IPC-I
123.5	Vaccine manufacturing	20	15	15	**50**	25	0	35	**60**	30	10	**40**	78	Orange		IPC-I
123.6	Vaccine manufacturing using cleaner/gaseous fuel	20	15	15	**50**	25	0	10	**35**	30	10	**40**	68.8	Orange		IPC-I
123.7	Pharmaceutical R&D facilities	20	15	15	**50**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	72.5	Orange		IPC-I
123.8	Ayurvedic or Unani medicines manufacturing	20	15	15	**50**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	72.5	Orange		IPC-I
123.9	Ayurvedic or unani medicines manufacturing using cleaner fuel	20	15	15	**50**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	58.8	Orange		IPC-I
123.10	Ayurvedic or unani medicines manufacturing (Without boiler)	20	15	15	**50**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-I
124	Digital **Printing** on flex /vinyl, PVC etc. (more than 5 machines)	0	0	0	**0**	20	0	0	**20**	30	10	**40**	46	Green		IPC-V
125	Spray **Painting**, Paint baking, Paint shipping	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	30	10	**40**	47.5	Green	Emissions in the form of VOCs and HC are generated.	IPC-V
126	**Plywood**/board manufacturing (including Veneer and laminate) with biomass fired boiler / thermic fluid heater (without resin plant)	20	20	15	**55**	25	20	25	**70**	0	0	**0**	78.3	Orange		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
127	**Printing** press (newspaper, books, magazines, etc./ Gravure printing	20	0	15	**35**	20	0	0	**20**	30	10	**40**	56.5	Orange		IPC-V
128	Manufacturing of bi-axially oriented **Polypropylene** (PP) film along with metalizing operations	0	15	15	**30**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	30	Green	Mainly extrusion process involving	IPC-V
129	**Pulse**/Dal Mills	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
130	Insulation and other coated **Papers** (excluding paper or pipe manufacturing)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
131	**Packaging** materials manufacturing from non-asbestos fibre, vegetable fibre yarn	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
132	**Polythene** and plastic processed products manufacturing (virgin/compostable plastic)	0	15	15	**30**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	37	Green		IPC-V
133	**Poultry**, piggery, and hatchery	0	0	0	**0**	30	20	0	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-V
134	**Puffed** rice (muri) (using gas)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	35	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
135	Biscuits trays etc from rolled **PVC** sheet (using automatic vacuum forming machines)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
136	Fountain **Pen** manufacturing by assembling only	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
137	Glass **Putty** and sealant (by mixing with machine only)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
138	Manufacturing of **Paper** Pins, U-clips, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
139	Solar **Power** generation through solar photovoltaic cell and wind power	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~R~															
140	Synthetic **Rubber** excluding molding	20	15	15	**50**	20	0	25	**45**	20	10	**30**	68.8	Orange	Most synthetic rubber is created from two materials, styrene, and butadiene.	IPC-I
141.0	**REFRACTORIES**															
141.1	Refractories based on coal/liquid fuel (fuel consumption: 12 TPD and above)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	30	**80**	0	0	**0**	80	Red		IPC-V
141.2	Refractories based on coal/liquid fuel (fuel consumption: less than 12 TPD)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75	Orange		IPC-V
141.3	Refractories based on cleaner fuels	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-V
142.0	**RUBBER** PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING															

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
142.1	Tyre and tube manufacturing	0	15	15	**30**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.8	Orange		IPC-V
142.2	Tyres and tubes vulcanization/ hot retreading	0	15	15	**30**	25	20	10	**55**	0	0	**0**	61.8	Orange	Emissions of PM, VOCs and obnoxious odour are generated.	IPC-V
142.3	Rubber goods industry (with solid fuel/oil-based boiler)	0	15	15	**30**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	57.5	Orange		IPC-V
142.4	Rubber goods industry (with gas-based boiler)	0	15	15	**30**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	44.8	Green		IPC-V
143.0	SYNTHETIC **RESINS**															
143.1	Synthetic resins manufacturing	20	15	15	**50**	25	20	25	**70**	20	10	**30**	82	Red		IPC-I
143.2	Synthetic resins manufacturing (using only gaseous fuel)	20	15	15	**50**	25	20	10	**55**	20	10	**30**	73	Orange		IPC-I
144	Blending of melamine **Resins** & different powder, additives by physical mixing, including phenolic resin (without boiler)	0	15	15	**30**	0	30	0	**30**	20	10	**30**	51	Green		IPC-I
145.0	**RICE** MILLS															
145.1	Parboiled rice mill (with soaking and steam/drier)	25	0	20	**45**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	61.3	Orange		IPC-V
145.2	Raw rice mill (Without soaking and steam/drier)/ hullers)	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
146	**Repairing** of electric motors and generators (dry mechanical process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
147	Manufacturing of plastic or cotton **Rope**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
148	Tyre **Retraders**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		WM-III
RECYCLING AND REPROCESSING SECTOR																
149.0	INDUSTRIES ENGAGED IN **RECYCLING/REPROCESSING/ RECOVERY/REUSE** OF HAZARDOUS WASTE UNDER SCHEDULE IV OF H&OW(M & TBM) RULES, 2016 - ITEMS, NAMELY, SPENT CATALYSTS CONTAINING NICKEL, CADMIUM, ZINC, COPPER, ARSENIC, VANADIUM, AND COBALT, INCLUDING DRY BATTERY (EXCEPT LEAD), AND CLEARED METAL CATALYST.															
149.1	Hydro & pyro metallurgy	0	30	15	**45**	35	25	25	**85**	25	10	**35**	91	Red		WM-II
149.2	Hydro & pyro metallurgy (using cleaner/gaseous fuels & without crushing of materials)	0	30	15	**45**	35	25	10	**70**	25	10	**35**	82	Red		WM-II
149.3	Pyro metallurgy (using coal/liquid fuels)	0	0	0	**0**	35	25	25	**85**	20	10	**30**	87.3	Red		WM-II
149.4	Pyro metallurgy (using cleaner/gaseous fuels)	0	0	0	**0**	35	25	10	**70**	20	10	**30**	74.5	Orange		WM-II
149.5	Hydro metallurgy	0	30	15	**45**	30	25	0	**55**	25	10	**35**	73	Orange		WM-II
150.0	E-WASTE DISMANTLING / **RECYCLING**															
150.1	Industry engaged in recycling of e-waste generated from the electrical and electronic Equipment (EEE) listed in the E-Waste (Management) Rules 2022 using pyro/ hydro/ electro-metallurgical processing and recycling of plastic separated from Waste EEE	30	30	20	**80**	35	25	15	**75**	25	20	**45**	92	Red		WM-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
150.2	Industry engaged in recycling of e-waste generated from the electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) listed in the E-Waste (Management) Rules 2022 (PCB processing limited to only mechanical processing and separation without pyro/ hydro/ electro-metallurgical processing), production of Al, Cu, and other metals from non-PCB sources and/or recycling of plastic separated from Waste EEE.	0	15	15	**30**	20	25	15	**60**	25	10	**35**	73	Orange		WM-III
150.3	Industry engaged in dismantling (only) of e-waste, generated from the electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) listed in the E-Waste (Management) Rules 2022	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	25	10	**35**	43.1	Green		WM-III
150.4	E-waste refurbishing centres	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	25	10	**35**	43.1	Green		WM-III
151.0	INDUSTRIES ENGAGED IN **RECYCLING/REPROCESSING/ RECOVERY/REUSE** OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (Items as per Schedule IV of H&OW(M & TBM) Rules, 2016.)															
151.1	Lead Recycling (Lead Acid Batteries with Acids; Lead Scrap Recycling) Rotary Furnace/ Pit Furnace (Mandir/Canopy Bhatti)	0	30	20	**50**	35	30	25	**90**	20	20	**40**	94.5	Red	This also includes 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.”	WM-II

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
151.2	Lead Recycling (Drained Lead Acid Batteries; Lead Scrap Recycling) Rotary Furnace/Mandir Bhatti on Cleaner Fuel	0	30	15	**45**	35	30	10	**75**	20	10	**30**	84.4	Red	This also includes, 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."	WM-II
151.3	Isolated storages (as defined under Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 as amended)	10	25	15	**50**	20	25	0	**45**	30	10	**40**	71.3	Orange		IPC-I
151.4	Paint and ink sludge / residues recycling	20	25	15	**60**	0	20	0	**20**	30	10	**40**	72	Orange		WM-II
151.5	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste, excluding lead, paint, and ink sludge	0	30	15	**45**	35	0	25	**60**	20	10	**30**	75	Orange	This includes items namely - Brass Dross, Copper Dross, Copper Oxide Mill Scale, Copper everts, Cake & Residues, Waste Copper and copper alloys in 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 form.	WM-II

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
151.6	Refining of used oil by hydro-treating/using solvent extraction	10	25	25	**60**	25	0	25	**50**	20	20	**40**	78	Orange		WM-II
151.7	Refining of used oil by using thin film evaporation/vacuum distillation with clay treatment	10	25	15	**50**	25	0	15	**40**	20	10	**30**	67.5	Orange		WM-II
151.8	Recycling / reprocessing of waste oil	20	25	15	**60**	25	0	15	**40**	20	10	**30**	74	Orange		WM-II
152.0	**RECYCLING** OF PLASTIC WASTE															
152.1	Manufacturing of flakes/staple fibre/strip from the recycling of PET bottles	20	15	25	**60**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	64	Orange		IPC-I
152.2	Plastic waste processing (manufacturing of flakes/granules)	20	15	15	**50**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	55	Orange	Process using In-built heaters.Washwater and fugitive emission.	UPC-II
153.0	SCRAPING FACILITIES FOR **RECYCLING** END-OF-LIFE VEHICLES, WAGONS, AND COACHES															
153.1	Collection, Depollution and Dismantling Centers (Without shredding)	0	30	15	**45**	0	30	0	**30**	25	10	**35**	62.9	Orange		WM-II
153.2	Collection, Depollution, Dismantling and shredding Centers	0	30	15	**45**	0	30	0	**30**	25	10	**35**	62.9	Orange		WM-II
153.3	Common Shredders (Standalone)	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	25	10	**35**	44.8	Green		WM-II
153.4	Collection Centers (Without depollution, dismantling and shredding)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		WM-II
	~S~															
154	**Sugar** (excluding khandsari/jaggery)	30	25	35	**90**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	94.5	Red	Generates large volume of wastewater.	IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
155	**Ship** breaking industries	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	30	20	**50**	57.5	Orange	Ship breaking releases a large number of pollutants, including toxic waste, used/waste oil, poly-chlorinated biphenyls, and heavy metals.	WM-III
156	**Slaughterhouse** / **Slaughterhouse** (with rendering plant)/ integrated slaughtering unit, meat processing units, bone mill, processing of animal horns, hoofs and other body parts	30	25	30	**85**	25	20	25	**70**	0	0	**0**	90.3	Red		IPC-IV
157	Manufacturing of **Silica** gel	10	25	20	**55**	30	0	20	**50**	25	10	**35**	74.1	Orange		IPC-I
158	Manufacturing of Iodized **Salt** from Crude / Raw Salt	10	20	15	**45**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	61.3	Orange	Process may involve boiling in evaporators (multiple effect evaporators), centrifuging, iodization, mixing, etc.	IPC-V
159	Manufacturing of **Starch** / Sago / Sorbitol	20	25	25	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
160	**Stone** crushers	0	0	0	**0**	25	30	0	**55**	0	0	**0**	55	Orange		IPC-V
161	**Stone** crushing/grinding/washing & screening of riverbed material(s)	10	0	25	**35**	25	30	0	**55**	0	0	**0**	62.9	Orange		IPC-V

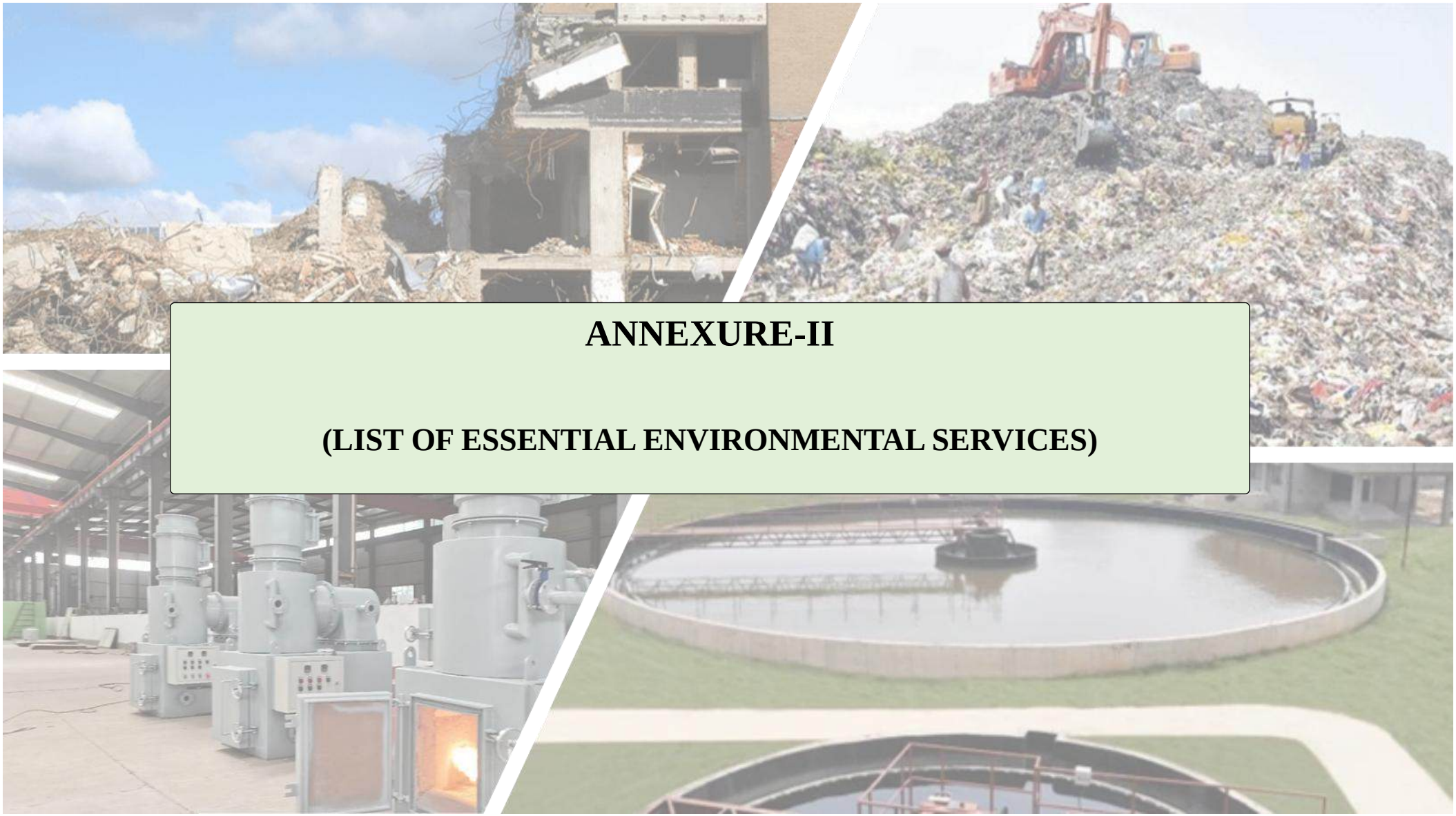
S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
162.0	MANUFACTURING OF **SURGICAL** AND MEDICAL PRODUCTS															
162.1	Manufacturing of **Surgical** and medical products	10	25	15	**50**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	58.8	Orange		IPC-V
162.2	Surgical and medical products assembled only (with effluent-generating processes)	10	25	15	**50**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-V
162.3	Surgical and medical products assembled only (without effluent-generating processes)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
163.0	**SEMICONDUCTOR** MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES i. Toxic wastewater is generated due to presence of Hydrofluoric acid (HF), Mixed Nitric HF (HF + HNO3), Phosphoric acid, Sulphuric acid (H2SO4), Hydrogen Peroxide, Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) / Methanol (Methanol Only), Stripper EKC-265 /ACT N396 (ACT N396 Only), BHF – 63 U, Choline etchant, etc. ii. The air pollutants which are being emitted during the manufacturing process are SiH4, PH3, B2H6, HF, HBr, DCS, NF3, SF6, BCl3, Cl2, HCL, NH3, C2F6, CHF3, CF4, C4F8, C2F6 etc. iii. Process waste, used oil etc. are generated as hazardous waste.)															
163.1	Semiconductor fabs manufacturing	25	30	35	**90**	35	30	0	**65**	25	10	**35**	95	Red		WM-III
163.2	Display fabs manufacturing	25	30	35	**90**	25	30	0	**55**	25	10	**35**	94.5	Red		WM-III
163.3	Sensor fabs manufacturing/ Compound semiconductors/ silicon photonics	25	30	35	**90**	25	30	0	**55**	25	10	**35**	94.5	Red		WM-III
163.4	Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging Facility (ATMP)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	25	10	**35**	43.1	Green		WM-III
164	**Saw** mills	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
165	**Spice** grinding	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
166	Cutting, **Sizing** and polishing of marble, granite and other stones	10	0	20	**30**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	40.5	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
167	Manufacturing of **Solar** module/ non-conventional energy apparatus	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~T~															
168.0	**TANNERIES**															
168.1	Tanneries (Raw to finish)	35	30	25	**90**	0	20	0	**20**	25	30	**55**	93.8	Red		IPC-IV
168.2	Tanneries (Raw to wet blue)	35	30	25	**90**	0	20	0	**20**	25	30	**55**	93.8	Red		IPC-IV
168.3	Tanneries (Wet blue to finish)	35	30	20	**85**	0	20	0	**20**	25	30	**55**	90.6	Red		IPC-IV
168.4	Vegetable tanning	20	25	25	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	20	10	**30**	77.5	Orange		IPC-IV
169.0	MANUFACTURING OF **TOOTH** POWDER, TOOTHPASTE, TALCUM POWDER AND OTHER COSMETIC ITEMS															
169.1	Manufacturing of toothpaste and other cosmetic items	20	25	20	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	73.8	Orange		IPC-V
169.2	Manufacturing of tooth powder, talcum powder	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
170.0	**THERMOMETER** MANUFACTURING															
170.1	Glass (mercury based) thermometer manufacturing	10	30	15	**55**	25	0	10	**35**	25	10	**35**	70.8	Orange	Process involves making of 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.	IPC-V
170.2	Digital thermometer manufacturing	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
171	Manufacturing of **Teflon**-based products	10	0	15	**25**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.1	Orange	Due to spraying applications, emissions (HC) are generated	IPC-V
172	**Thermocol** manufacturing (with boiler)	0	20	15	**35**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	58.8	Orange		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
173.0	MANUFACTURING OF **TOBACCO** PRODUCTS INCLUDING CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO PROCESSES															
173.1	Manufacturing of tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco processes (with boiler)	20	0	15	**35**	25	20	25	**70**	0	0	**0**	75.3	Orange		IPC-III
173.2	Manufacturing of tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco processes (without boiler)	20	0	15	**35**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	41.5	Green		IPC-III
174	**Transformer** repairing/ manufacturing (dry process only)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	30	10	**40**	47.5	Green		IPC-V
175	**Tyre** Pyrolysis Oil Industries-Applicable for advanced batch automated process / continuous TPO units	10	0	15	**25**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.1	Orange		WM-III
176	**Tamarind** powder manufacturing	10	15	15	**40**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	50.5	Green	Dried tamarind fruits are cleaned, soaked, and boiled in steam jacketed kettle. Then pulp is extracted in pulper and dried in drum type drier.	IPC-V
177.0	**TEA** PROCESSING AND BLENDING															
177.1	Tea processing (with boiler)	10	0	15	**25**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	56.3	Orange		IPC-III
177.2	Tea processing (without boiler)	10	0	15	**25**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-III
177.3	Blending and packing of tea	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
TEXTILE SECTOR																
178.0	**TEXTILE** INDUSTRY															
178.1	Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing, and colouring, including the garment and apparel manufacturing industry	30	30	30	**90**	25	0	35	**60**	30	20	**50**	95.5	Red		IPC-III
178.2	Yarn to grey fabric manufacturing with water jet machines	20	25	25	**70**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	70	Orange		IPC-III
178.3	Garment and apparel manufacturing industry including Doubling / Reeling / TFO-Two for one unit (dry process)-with boiler	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-III
178.4	Garment and apparel manufacturing industry including Doubling / Reeling / TFO-Two for one unit (dry process)-without boiler	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-III
179.0	**SAREE/FABRIC PRINTING** BY SCREEN / WOODEN BLOCK /HAND BLOCK															
179.1	Saree/fabric printing by screen / wooden block/hand block	25	0	25	**50**	25	0	20	**45**	30	10	**40**	71.3	Orange		IPC-III
179.2	Hand block printing without effluent generation	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	20	**45**	0	0	**0**	45	Green		IPC-III
180.0	**TEXTILE** SPINNING**,** SIZING AND WEAVING MILLS															
180.1	Textile spinning, sizing and weaving mills (wastewater generation≥ 10 KLD)	10	20	20	**50**	25	0	15	**40**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-III
180.2	Textile spinning, sizing and weaving mills (wastewater generation <10 KLD)	10	20	15	**45**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	54.6	Green		IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
181	**Power looms** (without dye and bleaching)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-III
182.0	REPROCESSING OF WASTE **TEXTILE** FABRIC															
182.1	Integrated facility for reprocessing of waste textile fabric (including washing, bleaching, dyeing etc.)	30	30	20	**80**	25	25	15	**65**	0	0	**0**	86.5	Red		IPC-III
182.2	Reprocessing of waste textile fabric (dry process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-III
183	**Cotton and woollen Hosiers** making (Dry process only without any dying / washing operation)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~W~															
184	Seasoning of **Wood** in steam heated chamber	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-V
185	Pulverization of bamboo and scrap **Wood**	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
186	Distilled **Water** (without boiler) with electricity as source of heat	0	20	20	**40**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	40	Green		IPC-V
187	Purification of **Water** and packaging (mineralized/non-mineralized water)	0	20	25	**45**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	45	Green	RO Rejects.	IPC-V



ANNEXURE-II

(LIST OF ESSENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES)

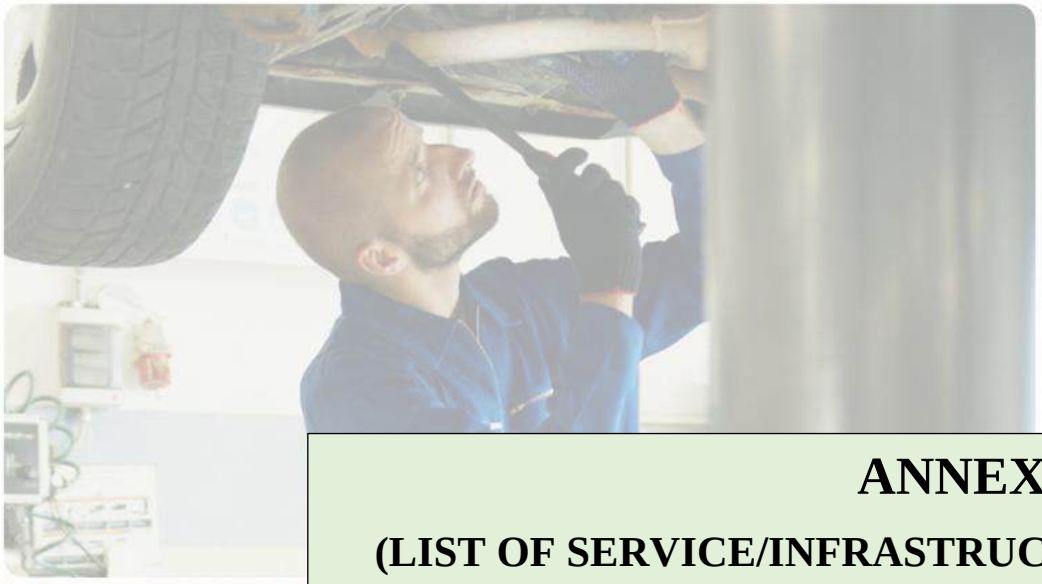
LIST OF ESSENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

i. Essential Environmental Services for Industrial Waste Management

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0	**COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT (CETP)**															
1.1	CETP having MEE/spray drier	30	30	35	**95**	25	0	25	**50**	25	50	**75**	98.1	Red		IPC-VII
1.2	CETP (without having MEE/spray drier), Common MEE/common spray driers	25	30	30	**85**	0	0	0	**0**	25	30	**55**	89.1	Red		IPC-VII
1.3	Common Sewage-Effluent Treatment Plant (CSETP)	25	30	30	**85**	0	0	0	**0**	25	20	**45**	88.4	Red		WQM-I & IPC-VII
2.0	Effluent conveyance projects	20	30	35	**85**	0	0	0	**0**	25	10	**35**	87.6	Red	Such projects during O&M operation will generate deposited sludge, spillage etc. in addition regular operation of handling of effluent and its disposal.	IPC-VII
3.0	**COMMON HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITY**															
3.1	Integrated facility (Secured landfill and incinerator)	35	30	15	**80**	25	25	15	**65**	30	70	**100**	100.0	Red		WM-II
3.2	Only secured landfill	35	30	15	**80**	0	25	0	**25**	25	70	**95**	97.6	Red		WM-II
3.3	Only incinerator	35	30	15	**80**	25	25	15	**65**	30	70	**100**	100.0	Red		WM-II
4.0	**COMMON BIO-MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY (CBWTF)**															
4.1	CBWTF	20	25	20	**65**	35	20	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		WM-I
4.2	CBWTF using cleaner/gaseous fuel	20	25	20	**65**	35	20	10	**65**	20	20	**40**	83.4	Red		WM-I

ii. LIST OF BLUE CATEGORY SECTORS- Essential Environmental Services for Domestic/Household Activities:

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0	**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**															
1.1	Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (Sanitary landfill/ Integrated Sanitary landfill with material recycling facility/ refused derived fuel, etc.)	35	30	15	**80**	35	25	0	**60**	0	0	**0**	86.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.2	Waste to energy power plants	0	15	30	**45**	35	25	35	**95**	10	50	**60**	97.6	Blue		UPC-II
1.3	Bio-mining of legacy waste projects	35	30	25	**90**	35	25	0	**60**	0	0	**0**	93.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.4	Municipal Solid Waste Bio-methanation plant (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.5	Municipal Solid Waste Composting Facility (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	30	25	15	**70**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	74.5	Blue		UPC-II
1.6	Municipal Solid Waste Material Recovery Facility (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	20	25	15	**60**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	66.0	Blue		UPC-II
2.0	Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Processing Plants	10	0	15	**25**	25	25	0	**50**	0	0	**0**	56.3	Blue	Wastewater of high TDS of inorganic nature is generated.	UPC-I
3.0	**SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT**															
3.1	Sewage Treatment Plant (5 MLD and above)	20	0	35	**55**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	59.5	Blue		WQM-I
3.2	Sewage Treatment Plant (less than 5 MLD)	20	0	25	**45**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	50.5	Blue		WQM-I



ANNEXURE-III

(LIST OF SERVICE/INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTORS CLASSIFIED UNDER RED, ORANGE, GREEN, AND WHITE CATEGORIES)

SERVICE/INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

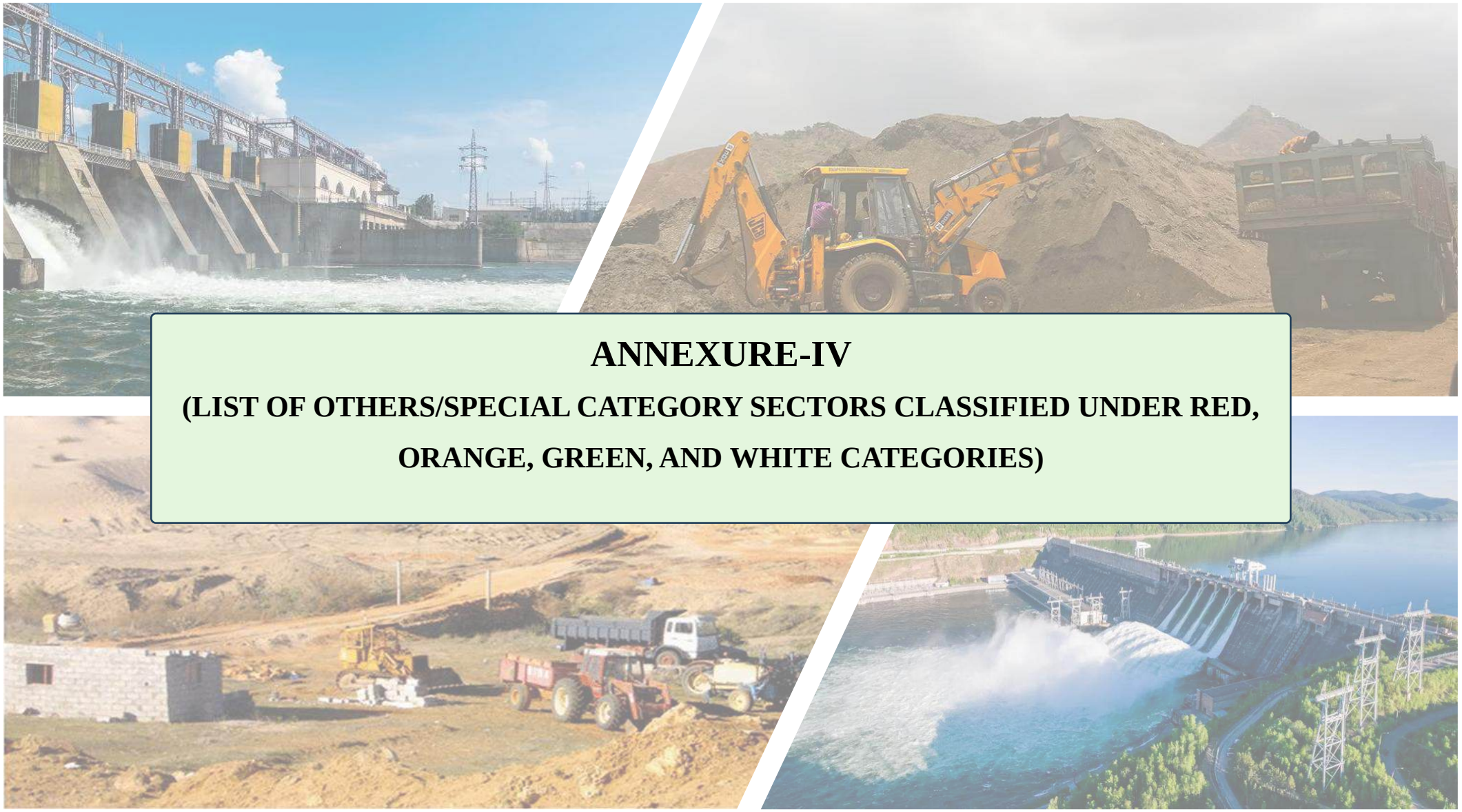
S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0	**STANDALONE GENERATOR SET** (Genset) (i. Standalone genset(s) of total capacity less than 1000 KVA may not require additional classification. The used oil/waste oil generated during repair and maintenance need to be disposed through authorized hazardous waste recycler by service provider/OEM. ii. Projects such data centers etc. having pollution potential due to gensets only, may be classified based on the capacity and fuel used.)															
1.1	Genset(s) of total capacity ≥ 1 MVA, using liquid fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	60.0	Orange		UPC-I
1.2	Genset(s) of total capacity ≥ 1 MVA, using cleaner/gaseous fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	10	**35**	30	10	**40**	50.5	Green		UPC-I
2.0	Airports	20	0	35	**55**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	75.3	Orange	Airports generates mainly domestic sewage as wastewater. Emissions and generation of hazardous waste due to overall operations in airport are considered.	UPC-I
3.0	**HEALTH CARE FACILITIES (HCFS) (AS DEFINED UNDER BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016)** (Sectors generates bio-medical waste. As per methodology scores assigned to H.)															
3.1	HCFs with captive incinerator, irrespective of number of beds	20	0	15	**35**	35	20	25	**80**			**50**	88.5	Red		WM-I
3.2	more than 1000 bedded HCFs	20	0	35	**55**	0	0	0	**0**			**100**	100.0	Red		WM-I
3.3	501 to 1,000 bedded HCFs	20	0	30	**50**	0	0	0	**0**			**80**	85.0	Red		WM-I
3.4	201 to 500 bedded HCFs	20	0	30	**50**	0	0	0	**0**			**60**	70.0	Orange		WM-I
3.5	51 to 200 bedded HCFs	20	0	20	**40**	0	0	0	**0**			**50**	60.0	Orange		WM-I
3.6	11 to 50 bedded HCFs	20	0	20	**40**	0	0	0	**0**			**40**	52.0	Green		WM-I
3.7	Up to 10 bedded HCFs	20	0	15	**35**	0	0	0	**0**			**30**	44.8	Green		WM-I
3.8	Non-bedded HCFs	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**			**25**	25.0	Green		WM-I
4.0	**HOTELS/BANQUET HALLS HAVING ROOM FACILITY**															
4.1	Hotels (above 3 star) or having 100 & above rooms	20	25	30	**75**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	81.3	Red		UPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
4.2	Hotels (above 3 star) or having 100 & above rooms (based on cleaner /gaseous fuel)	20	25	30	**75**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	79.4	Orange		UPC-I
4.3	Hotels (up to 3 star) or having more than 20 rooms but less than 100 rooms.	20	25	20	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	73.8	Orange		UPC-I
4.4	Up to 20 rooms	10	25	15	**50**	0	0	10	**10**	0	0	**0**	52.5	Green		UPC-I
5.0	**RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE WORK SHOP/ INTEGRATED ROAD TRANSPORT WORKSHOP/ AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTERS**															
5.1	Railway locomotive work shop/ Integrated road transport workshop/ Authorized service centers (wastewater generation ≥ 10 KLD)	20	25	25	**70**	30	25	0	**55**	30	10	**40**	84.3	Red		IPC-V
5.2	Railway locomotive work shop/ Integrated road transport workshop/ Authorized service centers (wastewater generation <10 KLD)	20	25	15	**60**	30	25	0	**55**	30	10	**40**	79.0	Orange		IPC-V
6.0	**RAILWAY STATIONS**															
6.1	Railway Stations (Wastewater Generation ≥ 5 MLD)	20	0	35	**55**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	75.3	Orange	Wastewater generating from public toilets, public taps, platform, and apron washing, coach cleaning, laundry, restaurants etc. Emissions and generation of hazardous waste due to overall operations are considered.	UPC-I
6.2	Railway Stations (Wastewater Generation ≥ 100 KLD, but < 5 MLD)	20	0	15	**35**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	35.0	Green	Wastewater generating from various domestic uses as public toilets, public taps, platforms, and apron washing, restaurants etc.	UPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
7.0	**RAILWAY SIDINGS** (Fugitive emissions due to loading, unloading, storage and transportation of the minerals.)															
7.1	Railway sidings / Mineral stock yard	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25.0	Green		UPC-I
7.2	Railway sidings only for defence purpose	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0.0	White		UPC-I
8.0	**PORTS AND HARBOURS**															
8.1	Ports and harbours, jetties and dredging operations	20	30	25	**75**	0	25	0	**25**	30	20	**50**	84.4	Red		WM-I
8.2	Ports and harbours (only containers handling)/ Captive jetties	20	25	20	**65**	0	25	0	**25**	30	10	**40**	76.4	Orange		WM-I
9.0	Automobile service stations/ workshops	20	25	20	**65**	20	0	0	**20**	30	10	**40**	75.5	Orange		IPC-V
10.0	**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS** (i. During the construction phase, the sector is mainly air polluting. However, in post construction phase it is mainly water polluting due to generation of sewage. Consent to Establish/Operate to be taken as per EC conditions, as applicable. ii. Building construction project ≥ 5,000 sq. m., but < 20,000 sq. m. built-up area (with connectivity to terminal STP) may not require separate classification. iii. For projects < 5000 the wastewater shall be managed according to on-site sanitation methods as mentioned in the Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment System (2013), published by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), and as amended from time to time.)															
10.1	Building construction project ≥ 20,000 sq. m. built-up area	20	0	25	**45**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	61.3	Orange		UPC-I
10.2	Building construction project ≥ 5,000 sq. m., but < 20,000 sq. m. built-up area (without connectivity to terminal STP)	20	0	20	**40**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	40.0	Green		UPC-I
11.0	Standalone mechanized laundry (using boiler)	20	0	20	**40**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	60.0	Orange		IPC-V
12.0	New highway construction project	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75.0	Orange	Such projects involve use of hot mix plants, ready-mix concrete plants, construction activities generating fugitive emissions, etc.	UPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
13.0	**DAIRY FARM** (Dairy farms having less than 15 animals do not require separate classification.)															
13.1	Dairy Farm (having more than 500 animals)	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82.0	Red		IPC-IV
13.2	Dairy Farm (having 101 to 500 animals)	30	25	20	**75**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-IV
13.3	Dairy Farm (having 15 to 100 animals)	30	25	15	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	73.0	Orange		IPC-IV
14.0	Gold Assaying & Hallmarking Centres	0	0	0	**0**	35	0	0	**35**	25	10	**35**	46.4	Green	Lead oxide, nitrous fumes are generated during cupellation and parting acid treatment, respectively contributing to the air emissions.The hazardous waste is generated during fire assay in the form of spent cupels bearing lead, spent acid, scrubbed water etc.	IPC-V
15.0	Facility of handling, storage, and transportation of food grains in bulk	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25.0	Green		IPC-V
16.0	Flyash export or disposal operations	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25.0	Green		IPC-V
17.0	Oil and gas transportation pipeline (excluding pipeline covered under definition of isolated storage of hazardous chemicals, as per Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	35.0	Green		IPC-I
18.0	Gaushalas	20	0	15	**35**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	41.5	Green		IPC-IV

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
19.0	Household bio-digesters/gobar-gas (cow-dung) plants based on biodegradable wastes, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20.0	White		IPC-V



ANNEXURE-IV

(LIST OF OTHERS/SPECIAL CATEGORY SECTORS CLASSIFIED UNDER RED, ORANGE, GREEN, AND WHITE CATEGORIES)

OTHERS/SPECIAL CATEGORY SECTORS

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0	**HYDEL POWER PLANTS INCLUDING PUMPED STORAGE PROJECTS**															
1.1	Hydel power plants (Capacity > 50 MW)													Red	PI may be considered as 90.	IPC-II
1.2	Mini Hydel power plants (Capacity from more than 25 MVA and up to 50 MW)													Orange	PI may be considered as 67.5.	IPC-II
1.3	Mini Hydel power plants (Capacity ≤ 25 MW)													White	PI may be considered as 12.5.	IPC-II
2.0	**SAND / RIVERBED MATERIAL MINING FROM RIVERBED AND ITS FLOODPLAINS** (excluding manual excavation) (i. Sand / riverbed material mining from riverbed and its floodplains may cause ecological disturbances, erosion of riverbed, change in hydro-geological conditions & river ecosystem, etc. ii. Cluster mining means that the distance of mining lease area is less than 500 m from periphery of another lease area. iii. This categorization is made considering the ecological damages and not based on pollution potential/index. iv. Cluster mining as defined in 'Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020', issued by MoEF&CC.)															
2.1	Mining lease area more than 5 hectares or Mining lease area up to 5 hectares which is part of cluster mining													Red	PI may be considered as 90.	IPC-II
2.2	Standalone mining lease area up to five hectares in areas (not a part of any cluster mining)													Orange	PI may be considered as 67.5.	IPC-II

ANNEXURE-V

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY SPCBS/PCCS REGARDING SECTORS CLASSIFIED UNDER WHITE CATEGORY

S. No.	Sector	Water Pollutant Score (PI_W)				Air Pollutant Score (PI_A)				Waste Pollutant Score (PI_H)			Pollution Index (PI)	Remarks (including brief description of process and pollution potential)
		W1	W2	W3	W	A1	A2	A3	A	H1	H2	H		

A tool for progressive environmental Management

CPCB

Central Pollution Control Board

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

(112)

North Eastern Railway

Office of the
Dy. Chief Engineer/Con
N.E. Railway, Lucknow
Dated: 19.03.2025

No.:W/247/BG/LJN/BRK-NNP-NPR/Earthwork/853

To,
District Magistrate,
Bahraich-271801, Uttar Pradesh.

Sub: Regarding nomination of **expert appraisal committee** for granting of NOC/Permision for usage of Earth from borrow area in Railway projects.

Ref: (i) Government of India (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change), Gazette Notification no.- 1210 [S.O. 1223(E)], Dated: 17.03.2025.

Dear Madam,

1.0 Ministry of Railway is executing Bahraich –Nanpara – Nepalganj Gauge conversion project under Bahraich district. For said work, mega block is there since 10.02.2024 and tain services are stopped since mega block causing inconvenince to the public at large.

2.0 Due to recent NGT orders dated 04.10.2024, requirement of envirement clearance (EC) was insisted upon by District Administration. Various contractors, working in aforesaid projects, have applied for permission for earthmining has been applied on "Parivesh Portal" of MOEF and same are pending for finalization.

3.0 It is bring to your kind notice that for Bahraich –Nanpara – Nepalganj Gauge conversion project, foundation stone has been laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister and work progress is being monitored by PMO Office. A said project has already suffered due to earth non-availability.

4.0 MOEF's Gazette Notification no.- 1210, Dated: 17.03.2025 (Copy attached):

(i) MOEF vide Gazette notification dated 17.03.2025, has stated that-

"Extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for the **linear projects subject to the compliance of the conditions set out in Appendix-XIV**" (Page no. 10 of notification).

(ii) Under appendix – XIV, under Para – 1, **Railway projects are defined as linear project**.

(iii) Under appendix – XIV, under Para – 2, For extraction/sourcing/borrowing of ordinaryearth for linear project, it has been stated that procedure under appendix-XIV to be followed and **expert appraisal committee shall grant environment clearance (EC)**.

(iv) Under appendix – XIV, under Para – 3, It has been stated that **expert appraisal committee** shall comprise of following members-

(a) **District Collector or District Magistrate or his authorized representative** not below the rank of a district level officers, in case the project is spread in more one sub-

19.03.25

division, or the Sub- Divisional Magistrate (if the projects is restricted to one sub-division) – **Chairman**;

(b) **District Forest Officer or his nominee – Member**;

(c) **An Officer of the State Pollution Control Board authorized by the Chairman of the State Pollution Control Board – Member**;

(d) **District Mines Officer or Assistant Director or Deputy Director or Geologist – Member- Secretary**.

In view of above policy decision by MOEF, it is requested to kindly arrange nomination of concerned officials for **expert appraisal committee, as per details under Para- 3.0 (iv) above,** on priority.

Enclosure: As above.

Dy.Chief Engineer/Con-II,
N.E. Railway, Lucknow

Copy to:

1. Chief Engineer/Con-II/Gorakhpur for kind information please.
2. Director Mining/Khanij Bhawan, Lucknow for kind information please.

19.03.25

Dy.Chief Engineer/Con-II,
N.E. Railway, Lucknow

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99 REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

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

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 2025

का.आ. 1223(अ).—जबकि, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिसूचना कहा गया है) द्वारा तहत नई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण या कार्यकलापों के संचालन या विद्यमान परियोजनाओं या कार्यकलापों के विस्तार या आधुनिकीकरण पर कुछ निर्बंधन लगाए गए थे और उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में सम्मिलित परियोजनाओं के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया था;

और जबकि, केंद्रीय सरकार ने अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1224 (अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2020 द्वारा उक्त अधिसूचना के परिशिष्ट-9 के मद 6 और मद 7 को संशोधित किया है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, रैखिक परियोजनाओं जैसे कि सड़क, पाइपलाइन, आदि के लिए साधारण मिट्टी के निष्कर्षण या स्रोतन या खनन (बॉरोइंग) के लिए और उनके रखरखाव, मरम्मत और आपदा प्रबंधन के प्रयोजन के लिए बांधों, जलाशयों, वियर, बैराज, नदी और नहरों की ड्रेजिंग और डिसिल्टिंग हेतु पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्राप्त करने से छूट प्रदान करने का उपबंध करते हैं;

और जबकि, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने ओए संख्या 160/2020 में नोबल एम. पैकाडा बनाम भारत संघ शीर्षक से तारीख 28 अक्टूबर, 2020 के अपने आदेश द्वारा पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को तारीख 28 मार्च, 2020 की विवादित अधिसूचना पर तीन महीने के भीतर पुनर्विचार करने का निदेश दिया था ;

और जबकि, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के आदेश के अनुपालन में, गैर-कोयला खनन और नदी घाटी और जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से संबंधित विशेषज्ञ आंकलन समिति के परामर्श से, केंद्रीय सरकार ने रैखिक परियोजनाओं के लिए खनन क्षेत्र से साधारण मिट्टी के उत्खनन के लिए उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रयोज्यता को स्पष्ट करने हेतु 8 अगस्त, 2022 को एक कार्यालय ज्ञापन जारी किया और निर्दिष्ट खनन क्षेत्र (बौरो एरिया) की पहचान, इसके संचालन, सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों का पालन और पुनर्विकास के लिए एक मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया जारी की और 12 जुलाई, 2023 के एक अन्य कार्यालय ज्ञापन के माध्यम से, रखरखाव, मरम्मत और आपदा प्रबंधन के उद्देश्य से बांधों, जलाशयों, वियर, बैराज, नदी और नहरों की ड्रेजिंग और डी-सिल्टिंग के लिए अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1224 (अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2020 द्वारा प्रदान की गई पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की अपेक्षा से छूट के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण जारी किया था।

और जबकि, याचिकाकर्ता ने माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष नोबल पैकाडा बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य शीर्षक से सिविल अपील संख्या 1628-1629/2021 दायर की थी और मामले में हुई सुनवाई के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3840(अ) तारीख 30 अगस्त 2023 द्वारा उक्त अधिसूचना के परिशिष्ट-9 की मद 6 और मद 7 में इस आशय से संशोधन किया कि इसमें प्रदान की गई छूट इस संबंध में समय-समय पर जारी मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों के अनुपालन के अध्यधीन होगी और तारीख 21 अगस्त, 2023 को एक कार्यालय ज्ञापन भी जारी किया था, जिसमें संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को तारीख 8 अगस्त, 2022 और 12 जुलाई , 2023 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन में सम्मिलित मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों को प्रवृत्त करने के निदेश दिए गए थे।

और जबकि, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने सिविल अपील संख्या 1628-1629/2021 में नोबल एम. पैकाडा बनाम भारत संघ शीर्षक से तारीख 21 मार्च 2024 के अपने निर्णय के माध्यम से समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित उक्त अधिसूचना के परिशिष्ट-9 की मद संख्या 6, को इस आधार पर रद्द कर दिया था कि "रैखिक परियोजनाएं" पद को परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है और यह बहुत अस्पष्ट है तथा उत्खनन के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया निर्धारित नहीं की गई है, इस प्रकार मद 6 एक पूरी तरह से दिशाहीन और व्यापक छूट प्रदान करने का मामला है जो अपने आप में निरंकुश है और भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 का उल्लंघन करता है;

और जब, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा उठाए गए सभी मुद्दों और चिंताओं का समाधान करने के लिए, उक्त अधिसूचना में संशोधन हेतु भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग- II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में संख्या का. आ. 3099 (अ), तारीख 2 अगस्त 2024 द्वारा एक प्रारूप अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की गई थी, जिसमें इससे प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों, से उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचनाको अतर्विष्ट करने वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध कराए जाने की तारीख से साठ दिनों की अवधि के भीतर आपत्तियां और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

और जबकि, माननीय केरल उच्च न्यायालय, एर्नाकुलम ने रिट याचिका (सिविल) संख्या 29810/2024 में सजीव सेबेस्टियन एवं अन्य बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य के मामले से 5 सितम्बर, 2024 के आदेश द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2 अगस्त, 2024 के प्रारूप अधिसूचना का मलयालम संस्करण प्रकाशित करने का निदेश दिया था, जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने माननीय उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश के अनुपालन में पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट और **परिवेश** वेबसाइट पर साठ दिनों की अवधि के भीतर सार्वजनिक टिप्पणियां आमंत्रित करने के लिए मसौदा अधिसूचना का मलयालम अनुवाद प्रकाशित किया है;

और जबकि, उक्त अधिसूचनाओं के प्रत्युत्तर में विहित अवधि के भीतर प्राप्त आपत्तियों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यव रूप से विचार किया गया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) और उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के साथ पठित, भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात:-

उक्त अधिसूचना के, परिशिष्ट-9 में, -

(क) मद 6 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

"6. रैखिक परियोजनाओं के लिए साधारण मिट्टी का निष्कर्षण या स्रोतन या खनन (बॉरोइंग) परिशिष्ट 14 में निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुपालन के अध्यधीन होगा";

(ख) परिशिष्ट-13 के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित परिशिष्ट अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

'परिशिष्ट- 14

(परिशिष्ट- 9 की मद 6 देखें)

1. रैखिक परियोजनाओं की परिभाषा- परिशिष्ट- 9 की मद 6 और इस परिशिष्ट के प्रयोजन के लिए "रैखिक परियोजनाओं" से अभिप्रेत हैं स्लरी पाइपलाइनों, तेल और गैस परिवहन पाइपलाइन, राजमार्गों या रेलवे लाइनों को बिछाने की परियोजनाएं, जिनके लिए 20,000 घन मीटर की सीमा से अधिक साधारण मिट्टी के निष्कर्षण या स्त्रोतन या खनन (बॉरोइंग) की अपेक्षा होती है और इस अधिसूचना के अधीन पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की अपेक्षा नहीं होती है।

2. रैखिक परियोजनाओं के लिए साधारण मिट्टी के निष्कर्षण या स्त्रोतन या खनन (बॉरोइंग) के लिए पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपाय

(1) सभी रैखिक परियोजनाओं के लिए इस परिशिष्ट में निर्धारित मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाएगा।

(2) विशेषज्ञ आंकलन समिति, साधारण मिट्टी के निष्कर्षण या स्त्रोतन या खनन (बॉरोइंग) की अपेक्षा वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी देते समय, उन्हें दी जाने वाली पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी के भाग के रूप में इस परिशिष्ट में विहित पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपायों को सम्मिलित करेगी।

3. मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया

1. एक समिति, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य सम्मिलत हैं, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् समिति कहा गया है) पैरा (2) में उल्लिखित विभिन्न मानदंडों के आधार पर किसी विशेष परियोजना के लिए निष्कर्षित,स्त्रोतित या खनित की जा सकने वाली साधारण मिट्टी की मात्रा का निर्णय करेगी:

(क) यदि परियोजना एक से अधिक उप-मंडल में फैली हुई है तो जिला कलेक्टर या जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या उसका प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधि जो जिला स्तर के अधिकारी से नीचे के पद का न हो या उप-मंडल मजिस्ट्रेट (यदि परियोजना एक उप-मंडल तक सीमित है) - अध्यक्ष

(ख) जिला वन अधिकारी या उसका नामित व्यक्ति - सदस्य;

(ग) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा प्राधिकृत राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का एक अधिकारी - सदस्य;

(घ) जिला खनन अधिकारी या सहायक निदेशक या उप निदेशक या भूविज्ञानी - सदस्य-सचिव

2. रैखिक परियोजना, जिसके लिए साधारण मिट्टी का निष्कर्षण या स्त्रोतन या खनन अपेक्षित है, के परियोजना प्रस्तावक साधारण मिट्टी की अपेक्षित मात्रा के लिए समिति को निम्नलिखित प्ररूप में आवेदन करेगा।

समिति को आवेदन करने हेतु प्ररूप

1	*परियोजना का विवरण*		
	(i)	*परियोजना का नाम;*	
	(ii)	*कंपनी/संगठन का नाम*	
	(iii)	*रजिस्ट्रीकृत पता*	
2	*पत्राचार का पता*		
	(i)	*परियोजना प्रस्तावक का नाम*	
	(ii)	*पदनाम*	
	(iii)	*पता*	
	(iv)	*पोस्टल इंडेक्स कोड*	
	(v)	*ई-मेल आईडी*	
	(vi)	*मोबाइल नंबर*	
	(vii)	*फैक्स नंबर,*	

3	रैखिक परियोजना का प्रकार:	
4	रैखिक परियोजना का स्थान:	
	(i) प्लॉट या सर्वे या खसरा नंबर;	
	(ii) गांव;	
	(iii) तहसील;	
	(iv) जिला;	
	(v) राज्य;	
	(vi) पिन कोड	
	(vii) परियोजना या गतिविधि स्थल के अक्षांश और देशांतर	
	(viii) भारत सर्वेक्षण टोपो शीट संख्या	
	(ix) टोपो शीट की प्रति;	
5	यदि परियोजना एकाधिक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, तो उसका विवरण	
	(i) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संख्या जिनमें परियोजना क्रियान्वित की जाएगी	
	(ii) उन सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का विवरण जहां परियोजना स्थित है	
6	क्या प्रस्तावित परियोजना सीमावर्ती राज्यों में स्थापित की जाएगी: (हां/नहीं) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा दें	
7	उस स्थल की अवस्थिति जहां से खनित मिट्टी निकाली जानी है	
	(i) प्लॉट या सर्वे या खसरा नंबर; a. गांव; b. तहसील; c. जिला; d. राज्य; e. पिन कोड	
	(ii) साइट के अक्षांश और देशांतर	
	(iii) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग टोपो शीट संख्या	
	(iv) टोपो शीट की प्रतिलिपि	
	(v) दूरी मीटर/किलोमीटर में	
8	कुल साधारण मिट्टी की आवश्यकता (घन मीटर में:	

स्थान	सामग्री का प्रकार (रेत/मिट्टी/साधारण मिट्टी)	प्रतिदिन की मात्रा (टन में)	परियोजना स्थल से निष्कर्षण स्थल की दूरी जहां सामग्री का उपयोग किया	परिवहन का साधन	निष्कर्षण के लिए प्रयुक्त पद्धति/उपकरण

				जाएगा (किमी में)		
	साइट 1					
	साइट 2					
	साइट 3					

9	*खनित गड्ढों की कुल संख्या:*	
10	*हॉल रोड की योजनाबद्ध लंबाई (मीटर):*	
11	*भण्डार के लिए निर्धारित भूमि का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर):*	
12	*सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ स्टैकिंग व्यवस्था का विवरण*	
13	*यदि वन भूमि शामिल है: हाँ/नहीं*	
	(i) *सैद्धांतिक (चरण-I) अनुमोदन की तिथि;* (ii) *अपवर्तित क्षेत्र;*	
	(iii) *यदि अंतिम (चरण-II) अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो गया है: और फ़ाइल संख्या*	
14.	*(i)* पेड़ों की कटाई, यदि कोई हो :	
	(ii) परियोजना (यदि वनभूमि शामिल नहीं है) के लिए काटे गए पेड़ों की संख्या;	
	(iii) पेड़ काटने और पेड़ लगाने का ब्यौरा	
15.	(i) वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग का ब्यौरा हेक्टे. में	
	(ii) कृषि क्षेत्र;	
	(iii) बेकार/बंजर क्षेत्र;	
	(iv) चराई/सामुदायिक क्षेत्र;	
	(v) सतही जल निकाय;	
	(vi) मानव-बस्तियां;	
	(vii) उद्योग;	
	(viii) वन;	
	(ix) मैंग्रोव;	
	(x) समुद्री क्षेत्र;	
	(xi) अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें);	
	(xii) कुल	
16.	भूमि स्वामित्व पैटर्न (खनित मिट्टी के प्रस्तावित निष्कर्षण से पूर्व) हेक्टे. में [वन भूमि; निजी भूमि; सरकारी भूमि; राजस्व भूमि; अन्य भूमि; कुल भूमि]	
	(i) स्वामित्व वाली या पट्टे पर दी गई	
	(ii) यदि स्वामित्व वाली, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा (स्वामित्व का प्रमाण संलग्न करें)	
	(iii) यदि पट्टे पर दिया गया है, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>(स्वामी के साथ किए गए करार को उपाबंध के रूप में लगाएं)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(iv) अभिन्यास योजना
(रेखाचित्र उपाबंध के रूप में लगाएं)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td>रेखीय परियोजना के तटीय विनियमन ज़ोन क्षेत्र में अवस्थित होने के मामले में :
(i) राज्य तटीय ज़ोन प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण की संस्तुति;
(ii) रेखीय परियोजना के लिए तटीय विनियमन ज़ोन संबंधी स्वीकृति प्रति।</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td colspan="2">भू-सुधार का ब्यौरा : कुल वनीकरण योजना</td></tr>
<tr><td>19.</td><td colspan="2">पारिस्थितिकीय और पर्यावरणीय संवेदनशीलता (मिट्टी के निष्कर्षण वाले स्थल से 10 किमी के दायरे में) :</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(i) पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशीलता का ब्यौरा</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><th>पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशीलता का ब्यौरा</th><th>नाम</th><th>निर्माण-स्थल से दूरी (किमी)</th><th>अभ्युक्ति</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशीलता : (गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र, अति गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र, संरक्षित क्षेत्र, पारिस्थितिकी संवेदी क्षेत्र, वन्यजीव गलियारे, आदि)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(ii) परियोजना प्रस्तावक का नाम</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>हस्ताक्षर</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>तारीख</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

(3) समिति पैरा 4 में उपवर्णित मानदंडों के आधार पर आवेदन की परीक्षा करेगी और परियोजना प्रस्तावक को साधारण मिट्टी की अनुमेय मात्रा के बारे में सूचित करेगी जिसे आवेदन प्राप्त होने की तारीख से पैंतालीस दिनों के भीतर एक या अधिक चिह्नित स्थलों से निकाला जा सकता है।

4. पर्यावरण सुरक्षोपायों संबंधी मानदंड

(1) **सामान्य सुरक्षोपाय –** (क) परियोजना प्रस्तावक, सामग्री की उपयुक्तता का आकलन करने के बाद निजी भूमि के मामले में व्यक्तिगत स्वामियों और सरकारी भूमि के मामले में संबंधित विभाग के परामर्श से खनित क्षेत्र स्थलों को अभिज्ञात करेगा।

(ख) खनित क्षेत्र, कृषि या खेती योग्य भूमि में नहीं होगा और यह अधिमानत: बंजर भूमि, गाद वाले तालाबों और अन्य सरकारी भूमि में होगा और यदि किसी कारण से उन भूमि में मिट्टी उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो केवल अंतिम विकल्प के रूप में कृषि या खेती योग्य भूमि से मिट्टी प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

(ग) यदि सरकार के प्राधिकारी विशेषकर जल की अल्पता या अभाव वाले क्षेत्र में तालाब और जल निकाय बनाने या विकसित करने का निर्णय लेते हैं तो ऐसे मामलों में प्रयोक्ता अभिकरणों द्वारा इन तालाबों या जल निकायों की खनित मिट्टी का राजमार्ग क्षेत्र के तटबंध बनाने संबंधी प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

(2) **सामान्य मिट्टी का निष्कर्षण या निकाला जाना या खोदा जाना, निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में टाला जाना चाहिए -**

(i) टो रेखा के निकट की भूमि;

(ii) सिंचित कृषि भूमि और ऐसी भूमि से खुदाई किए जाने की आवश्यकता के मामले में, ऊपरी मिट्टी को संचित करके परिरक्षित किया जाएगा;

(iii) चरागाह भूमि;

(iv) रिजर्व वन, संरक्षित वन, अभयारण्य, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, संरक्षण रिजर्व, आर्द्रभूमि जैसे पर्यावरणीय संवेदी क्षेत्रों से एक किलोमीटर तक

(v) अस्थिर पहाड़ की ढाल;

(vi) जल निकाय;

(vii) धाराएं और रिसाव वाले क्षेत्र;

(viii) दुर्लभ पौधों और पशु प्रजातियों के आश्रय क्षेत्र;

(ix) सर्वाधिक नर्म चट्टानों वाले क्षेत्र।

(3) **सामान्य मिट्टी का निष्कर्षण या निकाला जाना या खोदा जाना, निम्नलिखित क्रम में होगा -**

(i) आस-पास की अन्य सड़क निर्माण परियोजनाओं से उपलब्ध खनित सामग्री;

(ii) सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् तालाबों, झीलों, नदियों और नहरों के तलकर्षण प्रचालन से;

(iii) बंजर भूमि या अधिकृत मार्ग वाली सड़क के बाहर वृक्ष आवरण के बिना वाली भूमि से;

(iv) भूमि का उत्खनन करके और भूमि स्वामी की पसंद के रूप में और स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की सहमति से नए जल कुंड या तालाब बनाना;

(v) प्रस्तावित पुलियों के उत्खनन और प्रस्तावित अधिकृत मार्ग में खनित सामग्री के पुन:उपयोग से;

(vi) फ्लाई-ऐश का उपयोग, सुरक्षित लैंडफिल से निष्क्रिय ठोस अपशिष्ट तथा निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट का उपयोग;

(vii) अपशिष्ट जल शोधन संयंत्रों से दानेदार गाद;

(viii) कृषि भूमि से इस शर्त के अध्यधीन कि उपजाऊ ऊपरी मिट्टी का पृथक रूप से भंडारण किया जाए तथा पौधरोपण और कृषि के लिए इसका पुन:उपयोग किया जाए।

(4) **निष्कर्षण के लिए नियत क्षेत्र की विशिष्टता -**

(i) निष्कर्षण या खोदे जा रहे गड्ढे, एक तरफ से सड़क की मध्य रेखा के समानांतर एंव आकार में आयताकार होने चाहिए;

(ii) भावी विकास कार्यों पर उचित ध्यान देने के पश्चात्, अधिकृत मार्ग के किनारे से 5 मीटर के अंदर कोई निष्कर्षण या गड्ढे नहीं खोदे जाने चाहिए;

(iii) निष्कर्षण या खनित गड्ढों, जिनके लिए अन्य शर्तें अनुमत हैं, में मच्छरों के प्रजनन को रोकने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से जल की निकासी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और कुशल जल निकासी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खनित गड्ढों के ऊपरी भाग का स्तर, जहां तक संभव हो, निकटतम क्रॉस ड्रेन, यदि कोई हो, की ओर ढलान में होना चाहिए और क्रॉस ड्रेन के ऊपरी भाग से निचले स्तर पर नहीं होना चाहिए।

(iv) जब अस्थायी रूप से अधिग्रहित खेती योग्य भूमि से मिट्टी का खनन आवश्यक हो जाता है, तो खनित मिट्टी के गड्ढों की गहराई 1.5 मीटर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए और 150 मि.मी. की गहराई तक ऊपरी मिट्टी को निकाल कर इसका पृथक ढेर बनाना चाहिए, इसके बाद, मिट्टी को अधिकतम 1350 मिमी की गहराई तक खोदा जा सकता है तथा इसका उपयोग तटबंध बनाने में किया जा सकता है एवं ऊपरी मिट्टी को जमीन पर पुन: फैलाया जाना चाहिए।

(v) खनित गड्ढों के संबंध में मौजूदा निर्माण संबंधी कोड या मैनुअल में निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों या मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाएगा।

(5) **स्थल विशिष्ट मापदण्ड तथा पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपाय-**

(i) खनित गड्ढे से 150 मि.मी. तक ऊपरी मिट्टी को हटा दिया जाएगा और इसे एक सुरक्षित विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में अधिकतम 2 मीटर की ऊंचाई पर भंडार के रूप में संग्रहीत किया जाएगा और पार्श्व ढलान 1:2 (ऊर्ध्वाधर:क्षैतिज) से अधिक नहीं होगी और ऊपरी मिट्टी का पुन: उपयोग वृक्षारोपण और खेती आदि के लिए किया जाएगा।

(ii) मौजूदा जमीनी स्तर से 1.5 मीटर की गहराई तक मिट्टी का खनन किया जाना चाहिए।

(iii) संपूर्ण खण्ड में सतत् रूप से मिट्टी का का खनन नहीं किया जाएगा।

(iv) अधिकतम 300 मीटर तक के अंतराल पर 8 मीटर से कम चौड़ाई वाली मेडें छोड़ी जाएंगी।

(v) जल निकासी की सुविधा के लिए, यदि आवश्यक हो, तो छोटी नालियों को मेड़ों के बीच से गुजारा जाएगा।

(vi) वह स्थान जहां पर निजी स्वामी अपने खेतों को समतल करना चाहते हैं, वहां खुदाई अधिकतम 1.5 मीटर की गहराई तक या आसपास के खेतों के स्तर तक की जानी चाहिए।

(vii) किसी सतही जल निकाय के निकट स्थित खनित क्षेत्र तट के अग्रिम हिस्से अथवा बाढ़ के उच्च स्तर से न्यूनतम 15 मीटर की दूरी, जो भी अधिकतम हो, पर होगा।

(viii) खुदाई पूरी होने के तुरंत बाद मानव बस्तियों के पास खनित गड्ढों को फिर से भरा जाएगा। यदि निष्कर्षित अपशिष्ट का ढ़ेर लगाया जाता है, तो उसे एकत्रित ऊपरी मिट्टी की परत से ढ़क दिया जाएगा।

(ix) मार्गरेखा के सीध में गड्ढों को खोदने नहीं देना चाहिए। यदि अपरिहार्य हो, तो खनित गड्ढे अधिकृत मार्ग की सीमा से न्यूनतम 5 मीटर की दूरी पर होने चाहिए।

(x) इसके अलावा, स्थिरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए तटबंध के शीर्ष से लंबवत दूरी में अपेक्षित न्यूनतम 10 मीटर की चौड़ाई के भीतर कोई गड्ढा नहीं खोदा जाएगा।

5. सूचना प्रस्तुत करना

परियोजना प्रस्तावक समय-समय पर केंद्रीय सरकार या समिति द्वारा अपेक्षित ऐसी जानकारी या रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा जैसी वह निदेशित करे।

(6) **खनित क्षेत्रों का पुनर्विकास करना-**

(1) परियोजना प्रस्तावक पुन:बहाली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से एक स्थिर स्थिति में खनित गड्ढों को भरकर और खनित गड्ढों को लगभग सड़क की सतह के स्तर तक क्रमिक तरीके से भरकर आम जनता को सुरक्षित रूप से प्रवेश करने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु खनित गड्ढे वाले स्थलों को एक सुरक्षित और निश्चित क्षेत्र के रूप में पुनर्बहाल करेंगे।

(2) खनित क्षेत्रों को निम्नानुसार उपयुक्त विकल्पों का प्रयोग करके पुन:बहाल किया जाएगा :

(i) खनित गड्ढों को खराब निर्माण अपशिष्ट (अनुपयोगी सामग्री) से भरा जाएगा और सतह को टर्फिंग या वनस्पति से ढक दिया जाएगा और जहां यह संभव नहीं है, वहां खुदाई से बनी ढलान को समतल किया जाना चाहिए और गड्ढों को इस तरह से भरा जाना चाहिए कि ये लगभग मूल जमीन की सतह की तरह प्रतीत हो।

(ii) कार्यों के निष्पादन के दौरान, परियोजना प्रस्तावक सामग्री के ढेर लगाते समय पेड़ों का संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करेंगे; पानी के बहाव को सुकर बनाने और वनस्पति को प्राकृतिक रूप से उगने हेतु स्ट्रिपिंग सामग्री को फैला देंगे; पूर्व के प्राकृतिक जल निकासी प्रवाह की पुन:बहाली करेंगे; स्थल की दशा में सुधार करेगें; पानी के अपवाह को एकत्रित करने के लिए खाई खोदेगें; और जहां संभव हो वहां वृक्षारोपण किया जा सकेगा या जल भंडारण के लिए गड्ढे बनाए जा सकेंगे।

(iii) यदि क्षेत्र में वनीकरण किया जाना है तो वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम के लिए उपयुक्त स्थानिक पौधों की प्रजातियों का चयन स्थानीय वन विभाग के परामर्श से किया जाना चाहिए और उनकी नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जानी चाहिए और अपेक्षित होने पर खराब हो चुके पेडो को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

(iv) परियोजना प्रस्तावक विभिन्न चरणों अर्थात स्थान (परियोजना-पूर्व) से सामग्री का उपयोग करने से पहले, खनित क्रियाविधियों (निर्माण चरण) की अवधि के लिए और पुनर्वास के पश्चात् (विकास के पश्चात्), क्षेत्र की खुदाई करने से पूर्व और पश्चात् की स्थिति का पता लगाने इत्यादि के फोटोग्राफों का रिकॉर्ड रखेगा।

(7) सामान्य मिट्टी का निष्कर्षण, स्रोतन या खुदाई की निगरानी -

(1) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, केंद्रीय सरकार रैखिक परियोजना के लिए सामान्य मिट्टी का उत्खनन, स्रोतन, खुदाई से पहले, उसके दौरान और बाद में आवधिक निगरानी करेगी ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इस परिशिष्ट में निर्धारित आवश्यक पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपायों का ध्यान रखा गया है।

(2) रैखिक परियोजना के लिए सामान्य मिट्टी के निष्कर्षण या स्रोतन या खनन की निगरानी तब तक की जाएगी जब तक कि निष्कर्षण पूरा नहीं हो जाता है।

(3) केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में प्राधिकृत एक अधिकारी स्थल का निरीक्षण करेगा और उस स्थल को सही तरीके से पुन:विकसित किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के पश्चात् एक समापन रिपोर्ट प्रदान करेगा।

(4) समापन रिपोर्ट पूर्व और पश्चात् के फोटोग्राफों के साथ तुलनात्मक रूप से प्रस्तुत की जाएगी और उसके पश्चात्, परियोजना की निगरानी अपेक्षित नहीं होगी।

[फा.सं. आईए3-22/5/2024-आईए. III]

रजत अग्रवाल, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण- मूल अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 के का.आ. 1533(अ) द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी और इस अधिसूचना में अंतिम संशोधन तारीख 29 जनवरी, 2025 के का.आ. 523(अ) द्वारा किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF ENIRONMENT, FORESTAND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 17th March, 2025

S.O. 1223(E).—WHEREAS the Central Government in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests *vide* notification number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), (*hereinafter referred to as the said notification*) imposed certain restrictions on constructions of new projects or activities or expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities and require prior environmental clearance before undertaking such projects or activities covered under the Schedule to the said notification;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government *vide* notification number S.O. 1224(E), dated the 28th March, 2020 amended the items 6 and 7 of Appendix-IX of the said notification, *inter alia,* to provide exemption from obtaining the prior environmental clearance for extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for linear projects such as roads, pipelines, etc., and for dredging and desilting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, river and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management;

AND WHEREAS the National Green Tribunal, *vide* its order dated the 28th October, 2020 in O.A. No. 160 of 2020 titled Noble M. Paikada vs. Union of India, directed the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to revisit the impugned notification dated the 28th March, 2020 within three months;

AND WHEREAS in compliance of the order of the National Green Tribunal, the Central Government in consultation with the Expert Appraisal Committee relating to the non-coal mining and river valley and hydro-electric projects, issued an Office Memorandum dated the 8th August, 2022 to clarify the applicability of the said notification for the excavation of ordinary earth from borrow area for linear projects and issued a standard operating procedure for borrow area identification, its operation, safety, environmental safeguards to be observed and redevelopment and *vide* another Office Memorandum dated the 12th July, 2023, issued a clarification regarding the exemption from the requirement of prior environmental clearance provided *vide* notification number S.O. 1224(E), dated the 28th March, 2020 for dredging and de-silting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, river and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management;

AND WHEREAS the petitioner had filed a Civil Appeal No. 1628-1629/2021 titled Noble Paikada vs Union of India and Ors., before the Supreme Court and based on the hearings in the matter, the Central Government *vide* notification number S.O. 3840(E), dated the 30th August 2023 amended items 6 and 7 of Appendix-IX to the said notification, to the effect that the exemption provided therein shall be subject to the compliance of standard operating procedures and environmental safeguards issued in this regard from time to time and also issued an Office Memorandum dated the 21st August, 2023, with directions to the authorities concerned to enforce the standard

operating procedures and environmental safeguards covered in the Office Memoranda dated the 8th August, 2022 and 12th July, 2023.

AND WHEREAS the Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated the 21st March 2024 in Civil Appeal Nos. 1628-1629 of 2021 titled Noble M. Paikada Vs Union of India has struck down item 6 of the Appendix-IX to the said notification, as amended from time to time, on the grounds that the term "linear projects" is not defined and is very vague and the process to be adopted for excavation has not been set out, thus, item 6 is a case of completely unguided and blanket exemption which is, per se, arbitrary and violative of article 14 of the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS in order to address all the issues and concerns raised by the Supreme Court, a draft notification for amending the said notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), *vide* number S.O.3099(E), dated the 2nd August, 2024, inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said draft notification were made available to the Public;

AND WHEREAS the High Court of Kerala at Ernakulum in WP(C) No. 29810 of 2024 titled Sajeev Sebastian and Anr. Vs. Union of India and Ors., *vide* order dated the 5th September, 2024 directed the Central Government to publish the Malayalam version of the draft notification dated the 2nd August, 2024 which the Central Government in compliance of the order of the High Court has published the Malayalam translation of the draft notification for seeking public comments within a period of sixty days on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and PARIVESH website;

AND WHEREAS the objections and suggestions received in response to the said notifications within the specified period have been duly considered by the Central Government.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O.1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006, namely:—

In the said notification, in Appendix-IX,—

(a) for item 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. Extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for the linear projects subject to the compliance of the conditions set out in Appendix XIV.";

(b) after Appendix-XIII, the following Appendix shall be inserted, namely:—

'Appendix–XIV

(*See item 6 of Appendix-IX*)

1. Definition of linear projects.— For the purpose of item 6 of Appendix-IX and this Appendix, "linear projects" means the projects of slurry pipelines, oil and gas transportation pipeline, highways or laying of railway lines, which require extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth above the threshold of 20,000 cubic metre and does not require prior environment clearance under this notification.

2. Environmental safeguards for extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for linear projects.—

(1) All Linear projects shall follow the standard operating procedure set out in this Appendix.

(2) The Expert Appraisal Committee shall, while granting prior environment clearance for the projects requiring extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth, include the environmental safeguards prescribed in this Appendix as part of the prior environmental clearance granted to them.

3. Standard operating procedure.—

(1) A Committee consisting of the following members (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) shall decide the quantum of ordinary earth that can be extracted, sourced or borrowed for a particular project based on the different criteria mentioned in paragraph (2) namely:—

(a) District Collector or District Magistrate or his authorised representative not below the rank of a district level Officer, in case the project is spread in more than one sub-division, or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (if the project is restricted to one sub-division) —Chairman;

(b) District Forest Officer or his nominee —Member;

(c) an Officer of the State Pollution Control Board authorised by the Chairman of the State Pollution Control Board —Member;

(d) District Mines Officer or Assistant Director or Deputy Director or Geologist —Member-Secretary.

(2) The project proponent of the linear project, which requires extraction or sourcing, or borrowing of ordinary earth, shall make an application in the following Form to the Committee for the required quantity of ordinary earth.

FORM

PROFORMA FOR MAKING APPLICATION TO THE COMMITTEE

1.	Details of the project—	
	(i) Name of the project	
	(ii) Name of the company/ organisation	
	(iii) Registered address	
2.	Address for the correspondence—	
	(i) Name of the project proponent	
	(ii) Designation	
	(iii) Address	
	(iv) PIN code	
	(v) e-mail ID	
	(vi) Mobile No	
	(vii) Fax No.	
3.	Type of the linear project	
4.	Location of the linear project—	
	(i) Plot or Survey or Khasra number	
	(ii) Village	
	(iii) Tehsil	
	(iv) District	
	(v) State	
	(vi) PIN code	
	(vii) Latitudes and longitudes of the project or activity site	
	(viii) Survey of India Topo Sheet number	
	(ix) Copy of Topo Sheet	
5.	If project is executed in multiple States/Union territory, details thereof—	
	(i) Number of States/Union territory in which project will be executed	
	(ii) details of all the States/Union Territory where the project is located	
6.	Whether the project proposed to be located in border states: (Yes/No) if yes details thereof	
7.	Location of the site(s) from where the borrow earth is to be extracted—	
	(i) Plot or Survey or Khasra number; Village Tehsil District State PIN code	
	(ii) Latitudes and longitudes of the site	
	(iii) Survey of India Topo Sheet number	
	(iv) Copy of Topo Sheet	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(v) Distance in metre/kilometre</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td colspan="7">Total ordinary earth requirement (in cubic metre—
<table>
<tr><th>Location</th><th>Type of material (sand/clay/ ordinary earth)</th><th>Quantity per day (In tonnes)</th><th>Distance of the site of extraction from the project site where the material shall be used (in kms)</th><th>Mode of Transport</th><th>Method/ Equipment used for extraction</th></tr>
<tr><td>Site 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Site 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Site 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td colspan="6">Total number of borrow pits</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td colspan="6">Planned length of haul roads (m)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td colspan="6">Area of land earmarked for stockpile (sqm)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td colspan="6">Details of stacking arrangement along with safeguards</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>13.</td><td colspan="7">If forest land involved: Yes/No</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(i) Date of in-principle (Stage-I) approval;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(ii) Area diverted</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(iii) If final (Stage-II) approval obtained and file number</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>14.</td><td colspan="6">(i) Tree cutting, if any</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(ii) No. of trees cut for the project (if forest land not involved); and</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(iii) details of tree cutting and planting of trees</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>15.</td><td colspan="6">(i) Present land use breakup in Ha</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(ii) Agriculture area</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(iii) Waste/barren area</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(iv) Grazing/community area;</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(v) Surface water bodies</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(vi) Settlements</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(v) Industrial</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(vi) Forest</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(vii) Mangroves</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(viii) Marine area</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(ix) Others (specify)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(x) Total</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td colspan="7">Land ownership pattern (prior to the proposed extraction of borrow earth) in Hactare [Forest land; Private land; Government land; revenue land; other land; Total Land]—</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(i) Owned or leased</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(ii) If owned, details thereof
(attach proof of ownership)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">(iii) If leased, details thereof
(attach agreement with owner as Annexure)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">(iv) Layout plan (attach drawings as Annexure)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td colspan="3">In case of linear project being located in Coastal Regulation Zone area—
(i) Recommendation of State Coastal Zone Management Authority
(ii) Copy of the Coastal Regulation Zone clearance for the linear project</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td colspan="4">Details of reclamation: Total afforestation plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>19.</td><td colspan="4">Ecological and environmental sensitivity (within 10 Km of site of borrow earth extraction)—</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">(i) Details of Ecological Sensitivity</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4"><table><tr><td>Details of ecological sensitivity</td><td>Name</td><td>Distance from the site (Km)</td><td>Remarks</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Ecological sensitivity: (critically polluted area, severely polluted area, protected area, eco sensitive zones, wildlife corridors, etc.)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">(ii) Name of the project proponent</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Signature</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Date</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

(3) The Committee shall examine the application on the criteria set out in paragraph 4 and shall inform the project proponent about the permissible quantity of ordinary earth which can be extracted from one or more identified sites within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the application.

4. Criteria for environmental safeguards.—

(1) General safeguards.— (a) The project proponent shall identify the borrow area locations in consultation with the individual owners in case of private lands and the Department concerned in case of Government lands after assessing suitability of the material.

(b) The borrow area shall not be from agricultural or cultivable land and it shall be preferably from barren land, silted ponds and other Government lands and in case the earth from those land is not available for any reason the earth from agricultural or cultivable land may be obtained only as a last option.

(c) If the Government's authorities are creating or developing ponds and water bodies especially in a water stressed or scarce area, then, in such cases, the borrowed earth of those ponds or water bodies can be used by the user agencies of highways sector for the purposes of embankments.

(2) The extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth is to be avoided on the following areas.—

(i) lands close to toe line;

(ii) irrigated agricultural lands and in case of necessity for borrowing from such lands, the topsoil shall be preserved in stockpiles;

(iii) grazing lands;

(iv) up to one kilometre from environmentally sensitive areas such as reserve forests, protected forests, sanctuary, National parks, conservation reserve, wetlands

(v) unstable hillsides;

(vi) water-bodies;

(vii) streams and seepage areas;

(viii) areas supporting rare plants and animal species;

(ix) areas with predominant soft rocks.

(3) The extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth shall be in the following order.—

(i) cut material available from other road construction projects nearby;

(ii) from dredging operations of ponds, lakes, rivers and canals after approval from the competent authority;

(iii) from barren land or land without tree cover outside the road right of way;

(iv) by excavating land and creating new water tanks or ponds as choice of land owner and in concurrence of local authority;

(v) from excavation of proposed culverts and reuse of cut materials with in proposed right of way;

(vi) use of fly-ash, inert solid waste from the secured landfills and use of construction and demolition waste;

(vii) granulated sludge from wastewater treatment plants;

(viii) from agricultural land subject to the condition that the productive top-soil is stored separately and its reuse for plantation and agriculture.

(4) Specification of area fixed for extraction.—

(i) extraction or borrowing pits should be rectangular in shape with one side parallel to the centre line of the road;

(ii) no extraction or borrowing pits should be dug within 5 m of the edge of the right of way, after making due allowance for future development;

(iii) extraction or borrowing pits where other conditions permit, should be well drained to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and to ensure efficient drainage, the bed level of the borrow pits should, as far as possible, slope down progressively towards the nearest cross drain, if any, and should not be lower than the bed of the cross drain.

(iv) when it becomes necessary to borrow earth from temporarily acquired cultivable lands, the depth of the borrow pits should not exceed 1.5 m and the top soil to a depth of 150 mm should be stripped and stacked aside, thereafter, soil may be dug out to a further depth not exceeding 1350 mm and used in forming the embankment and the top soil should then be spread back on the land.

(v) The Guidelines or Standard Operating Procedure as laid down in the extant construction codes or manuals regarding Borrow pits shall be adhered to.

(5) Site Specific Measures and environmental safeguards.—

(i) A 150 mm topsoil will be stripped off from the borrow pit and this will be stored in stockpiles in a secured designated area for height not exceeding 2 m and side slopes not steeper than 1:2 (Vertical: Horizontal) and the top soil shall be re-used for plantation and cultivation etc.

(ii) Borrowing of earth will be carried out up to a depth of 1.5 m from the existing ground level

(iii) Borrowing of earth will not be done continuously throughout the stretch.

(iv) Ridges of not less than 8 m widths will be left at intervals not exceeding 300 m.

(v) Small drains will be cut through the ridges, if necessary, to facilitate drainage.

(vi) At location where private owners desire their fields to be levelled, the borrowing shall be done to a depth of not more than 1.5 m or up to the level of surrounding fields.

(vii) Borrow area near to any surface water body will be at least at a distance of 15 m from the toe of the bank or high flood level, whichever is maximum.

(viii) Borrow pits located near settlements will be re-developed immediately after borrowing is completed. If spoils are dumped, that will be covered with a layer of stockpiled topsoil.

(ix) Borrow pits along the alignment shall be discouraged. If unavoidable the borrow pit should be minimum 5 m distance away from the edge of the Right of Way.

(x) Also, no pit shall be dug within the offset width from the toe of the embankment required as per the consideration of stability with a minimum width of 10 m.

5. Submission of information.—

The project proponent shall, from time to time, as may be required by the Central Government or the Committee furnish such information or report as it may direct.

6. Re-development of borrow areas.—

(1) The project proponent shall return the borrow pit sites to a safe and secure area, which the general public should be able to safely enter by securing borrow pits in a stable condition through rehabilitation process and by filling the borrow pit approximately to the road surface in a progressive manner

(2) The borrow areas will be rehabilitated by exercising suitable options as follows:—

(i) Borrow pits will be backfilled with rejected construction wastes (unserviceable materials) compacted and will be given a turfing or vegetative cover on the surface and where it is not possible, then excavation slope should be smoothened, and depression is filled in such a way that it looks more or less like the original ground surface.

(ii) during works execution, the project proponent shall ensure preservation of trees during piling of materials; spreading of stripping material to facilitate water percolation and allow natural vegetation growth; re-establishment of previous natural drainage flows; improvement of site appearance; digging of ditches to collect runoff; and plantation may be carried out wherever feasible or pit may be developed for water storage;

(iii) appropriate endemic plant species for the planting programme should be selected in consultation with the local Forest Department if the area is to be afforested and they should be regularly monitored, and mortality replacement be carried out as and when required;

(iv) The project proponent shall keep record of photographs of various stages i.e., before using materials from the location (pre-project), for the period borrowing activities (construction phase) and after rehabilitation (post development), to ascertain the pre and post borrowing status of the area.

7. Monitoring of extraction, sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth.—

(1) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall carry out periodic monitoring before, during, and after extraction, sourcing, borrowing of ordinary earth for the linear project to ensure that the necessary environmental safeguards have been put in place as set out in this Appendix.

(2) The extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for the linear project shall be monitored till the extraction is carried out.

(3) An officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government shall inspect the site and provide a closure report after ensuring the site has been redeveloped satisfactorily.

(4) The closure report shall be submitted along with comparative pre and post photographs and thereafter, the monitoring of the project shall not be required.'.

[F. No. IA3-22/5/2024-IA.III]

RAJAT AGARWAL, Jt. Secy.

Note.—The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, *vide* number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and was last amended *vide* the notification number S.O. 523(E), dated the 29th January, 2025.

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उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड लखनऊ
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD LUCKNOW

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
Regional Office

सन्दर्भ सं0– 193/रिद मार्चिका-266/26 दिनांक– 12-5-26

सेवा में,

पर्यावरण अभियन्ता,
नगर निगम,
लखनऊ।

विषयः– मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या–135/2026 Ashish Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Others में पारित आदेश दिनांक 17/03/2026 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक अपने पत्रांक संख्या–डी/155/ईई/2026–27 दिनांक 11/05/2026, जोकि इस कार्यालय द्वारा प्रेषित पत्र दिनांक 24/04/2026 के अनुक्रम में प्राप्त हुआ है, का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके माध्यम से अवगत कराया गया कि परियोजना स्थल निकट–बालाजी एन्क्लेव कालोनी, आई0आई0एम0रोड स्थित वार्ड फैजुल्लागंज–4, लखनऊ में नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट के फिक्स्ड कम्पेक्टर ट्रांसफर स्टेशन (FCTS) (क्षमता 100 टन/दिन), 03 विद्युत चालित स्थिर कम्पेक्टर तथा 06 कैप्सूल (प्रत्येक की क्षमता 20 घनमीटर) स्थापित किये जाने के साथ–साथ परियोजना में वाहनों की सर्विसिंग एवं वाहनो की धुलाई केंद्र (वाशिंग सेण्टर) भी स्थापित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

कृपया अवगत हों कि केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के पत्रांक संख्या– CP-18/1/2023-IPC-VI-HO-CPCB-HO दिनांक 12/02/2026 के माध्यम से उद्योगों को श्रेणीवार विभाजित किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत वाहनों की सर्विसिंग एवं वाहनो की धुलाई केंद्र (वाशिंग सेण्टर) गतिविधि सूची के कम संख्या–5.2 पर Railway locomotive work shop/ Integrated road transport workshop/ Authorized service centers (wastewater generation <10 KLD) आरेन्ज श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित है, जिसके स्थापना हेतु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत स्थापना से पूर्व राज्य बोर्ड से स्थापनार्थ सहमति (सी0टी0ई) प्राप्त नही की गयी है, जबकि जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 एवं वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत स्थापना से पूर्व स्थापनार्थ सहमति (CTE) एवं संचालन से पूर्व संचालनार्थ सहमति जल/वायु (CTO) प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है।

उपरोक्तानुसार सूचनार्थ एवं अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

भवदीय

(जे0पी0 मौर्य)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपिः–निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित।

1. नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, लखनऊ।
2. मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त–5), उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।
3. मुख्य विधि अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी