BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

I.A. NO. _____ OF 2023
IN
ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 260 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

Dr. Vijay Kumar ...Applicant

Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. ...Respondents

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Vijay Kr Dwana

APPLICANT

Place: Delhi
Date: 25.09.2023

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

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IN
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OBJECTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT TO THE REPORT FILED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE DATED 28.08.2023

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That the present Original application has been file by the applicant by way of complaint before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

2. That the Original Application under Section 14 and 15 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as 'NGT Act, 2010') was registered on a letter petition dated 06.01.2023 sent by the applicant .

3. That the applicant highlighted the grievances that industry namely M/s Sandeep Paper Mills situated at A-20, Udhyog Marg, Section-6, Noida and the industry is situated a few kilometers away from

ecological sensitive areas like Yamuna river and Okhla Bird Sanctuary.

4. The applicant also highlighted that industry is adjacent to village Harola, Nayabans, Atta and Jhundpura and residential sectors like 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,15A and 44 of Noida. The unit is located in the heart of the city and near Noida Authority. It is discharging hazardous, untreated effluent and also emitting obnoxious smell causing ground water and air pollution in a larger way.

5. That the applicant further pointed out that lot of unscientifically managed waste collected at the premises like rubber, plastic, gatta which is piled up in the form of a huge mountain on one of the gate of the industry just opposite to village. The unit is releasing very harmful chemicals in air through one big chimney which is releasing black smoke.

6. That the applicant also pointed out the effects of this the raw material used by the industry include deadly effluents and waste material which is causing health hazards to the local people. A number of residents are admitted in the hospitals facing problems like respiratory diseases, some have died due to cancer and some are patients of kidney diseases and lost their life.

7. That the applicant wrote to each concerned authorities about this cancerous problem despite knowledge of all these facts such authorities failed to take any effective remedial action in the matter.

8. That only this Hon'ble Tribunal took cognizance of the matter vides order dated 25.05.2023 and directed the constitution of a Joint Committee comprising of State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board and District Magistrate, Gautam Budh Nagar to look into the grievance of the applicant and submit the factual report. That the Joint Committee visited the Industry on 21.07.2023 and submitted the report on 31.08.2023. The true copy of the report dated 28.08.2023 submitted by Joint Committee is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 1**.

9. That the Joint Committee failed to adhere the order dated 25.05.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Court. The Joint Committee has dealt with only one aspects relating to the questioned industry i.e. Consent. The Joint Committee has failed to give their report on "operation of industry in the densely populated area". The relevant part of the order dated 25.09.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal is reproduced hereunder:-

> *"The committee shall visit the site, collect relevant information and submit factual report particularly covering*

the aspects of consent, compliance, operation of industry in the densely populated area, schedule of operation in accordance with Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) and use of approved fuel within two months by e-mail at judicialngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. If Committee finds any violations on the part of Project Proponent, a copy of the report shall be served upon the Proponent before filing before this Tribunal, to enable the Proponent to submit its response/objections, if any, by the next date".

10. It is pertinent to mention here that the Joint Committee in its report has failed to mention anything on the "*operation of industry in the densely populated area*" this very important issue has been not covered in the report and the applicant main concern was that this industry is located in very densely populated area and its application to Hon'ble Tribunal applicant mentioned that various villages, residential sectors, river Yamuna and Ecological sensitive areas (ESA) i.e. Okhla Bird Sanctuary are badly affected by this red category industry. The true copy of the order dated 25.05.2023 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 2**.

11. That this Hon'ble court in the order has mentioned abovementioned facts but the Joint Committee in its report has failed to mention any thing on the effect of this industry on the residents living near to this

industry or its effect on the ground water, on the air, etc. The residents living near to this industry are suffering from cancer, Kidney failure, ashthma, skin related problems etc.

12. That the joint has failed to mentioned its effect on the ground water of the nearby areas, It is submitted that ground water of the adjacent village is badly affected from the effect of this industry and the villagers are living in very miserable condition as they don't have clean water to drink. The ground water has 1500 TDS and RO's companies saying RO will not work on this ground water. The residents have no option therefore buying water from water plants, the residents cannot even take bath from ground water as it is very salty and it is even not good for washing clothes. The Noida authority is providing drinking water to residential planned sectors but failed to provide Ganga Jal water line to villagers of Noida.

13. That the Joint Committee has also failed to mention in their report what kind of hazardous, chemicals, harmful gases this industry release in the air or water. It is very pertinent to mention here that the residents are suffering from because of the black smoke released from the chimney of the industry day and night and this black smoke touches the terraces of the resident houses and children parks. The

true color photos of the industry releasing black smoke are annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 3**.

14. That the Joint Committee in its report stated that "the industry treated effluent is being used in process, washing, sprinkling and rest is discharged into the drain". However, there is no mention in the report in which particular drain the treated effluent goes and later where the discharge from the drain ultimately goes, whether it is utilized for irrigation or joins some river. It is submitted that in its report the Joint Committee has recommended that "The unit should ensure that the treated waste water is discharged as per prescribed standards at all time." However, in the report they have stated that the ETP is working as per norms. If the industry is discharging as per norms then why the Joint Committee is recommending the unit to discharge treated waste water as per prescribed norms. The true copy of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) is annexed as **Annexure 4.**

15. That the Joint Committee in its report has failed to enclose any previous quarterly monitoring reports of the questioned industry in the Joint Committee report. It is submitted that as per the consent to operate (COT) dated 19.01.2022 provided to the industry by the UPPCB. The relevant clauses are reproduced here under as:-

a) The unit shall submit quarterly monitoring reports of treated effluent from the certified/approved laboratory under Environment Protection Act (EPA), 1986.
b) The industry shall submit the point wise compliance report of the conditions imposed in the CTO/CTE issued by the board earlier and audited balance sheet for the current year and the details of fees
c) The industry shall maintain the log book of ETP.
d) The unit shall submit latest test report of treated effluent from ETP by approved laboratory after the operation of unit.

16. That if the industry has not provided such documents to the UPPCB then how it can be presumed that the industry working within the prescribed standards. The industry is continuously violating Environment protection Act and its rules. It is to be noted that the Joint Committee has failed to enclosed report from the drain adjacent to the industry. I have personally visited the industry and taken photographs from the drain just adjacent to the industry and from the drain of the residential areas. The color of both the drain is totally different. If we look both the photos it shows that industry waste effluent is discharge in the drain i.e. the colour is different from the other drain i.e. of the residential drain. The true Copy of Consent to Operate under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 dated 19.01.2022 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 5**.

17. That the Joint Committee in its report stated that "the unit has installed (ETP) effluent treatment plant with biological capacity of 600 KLD based". However failed to mention in which year the ETP was installed by the industry. They have only relied on the industry representative in respect of total quantity of sludge is discharged by the industry and failed to enclose any document of the ETP. However the Joint Committee failed to mention whether ETP is functioning as per the parameters or not but on the other hand the Joint Committee in its report has recommended that :-

    a) The unit should ensure that the treated waste water is discharged as per prescribed standards at all times.
    b) The unit should engage an expert government agency like IIT/NEERI/CLRI for adequacy & performance evaluation of ETP. The report be submitted to CPCB and UPPCB within a period of 3 months.
    c) The industry should carry out the calibration of OCEMS on regular basis.

    It is submitted that if there is need of engaging the expert government agency why the Joint Committee is saying in its report that the industry is working within the parameters and fulfilling all the norms of the CTO. It is clear from the recommendations made by Joint Committee that questioned industry is violating OCEMS parameters,

and ETP Parameters. The true copy Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Report by the UPPCB is annexed as **Annexure 6.**

18. That in the report, the Joint Committee has given the description of nature of waste as Plastic waste. However not mentioned about the other kind of waste like waste oil, cotton rags, fly ash generated from the boiler operation. On the other hand as per the Annexure VII enclosed with the report by the Joint Committee mentioned that other kind of wastes questioned industry is generating. The Joint Committee has also failed to mention which type of waste industry generating i.e. (Solid or Liquid) waste.
19. That the Joint Committee has reported waste is being handed over to TSDF facility, but the Joint Committee has failed to inspect the relevant record and verify the actual disposal of the waste by the paper industry and there is no mention in the report about the wastes like waste oil and to which TSDF waste oil is being handed over and failed to answer where the fly ash and other waste is finally disposed off. The Joint Committee also failed to enclose the report from the TSDF facilities and how such units are disposing off the waste and what mode of transport used by them for taking such waste from questioned industry to their facility.
20. That in the report Joint Committee has made observations that “the plastic/laminates recovered from the raw material were found stacked

near the raw material feeding conveyor as shown in the site photograph attached. The plastic waste being generated is being disposed through Bharat Oil & waste management limited and Harshit Trading Company which in turn is getting it processed in M/s Nuvoco Vistas Corp. Ltd." However they have failed to mention here that the raw material feeding conveyor is just on the main road and the trucks used by the industry for raw material not only disturbed the traffic they also unload the raw material on the road and the hazardous waste kept lying on the same gate where raw material is unloaded by the trucks. It is submitted that the plastic waste keep lying on the main gate of the industry and there is no proper disposal of the hazardous waste as per the norms.

21. The Joint Committee in its report has recommended that "the unit should properly cover the raw material storage area and recovered plastic waste storage area". However Joint Committee has given clean chit to the industry that they are disposing plastic waste as per the norms and guidelines but on the other hand recommending having proper storage place for the plastic waste. Is it possible to dispose of plastic waste in proper way if it doesn't have any proper place to be stored?

22. The Joint Committee also recommended that "the unit should maintain the record of total solid waste and plastic waste generated

and disposed separately". It is submitted if there is no proper record of the solid waste and plastic waste with the unit then how they are even fulfilling the set standard parameters. As per the CTO given to the unit by the UP pollution control board clearly says that they have to maintain the record of the waste generated by the industry.

23. That the Joint Committee in their report observed that "the gunny bags used for transportation of biomass were found sacked near the main door of biomass storage area as shown in the site photographs attached. As per the unit representative these bags are returned to the vendor, however, no record with regards to the same could be furnished to the inspecting team". Therefore, the Joint Committee has recommend "the unit should dispose the empty plastic/gunny bags of biomass fuel only through the authorized recycler and related information/data should be maintained and sent to the UP pollution control board.

24. That if the industry has failed to dispose of the plastic gunny as they have no record that they are disposing them through authorized recycler then how Joint Committee in its report saying that industry working with in the standard parameters disposing off the waste as per the provisions of the Hazardous and other wastes (management and Transboundary movement) rules, 2016.

25. That in its report the Joint Committee has failed to mention anything about the hazardous substance used by the industry and hazardous waste discharge by the industry. However, Joint Committee has enclosed the authorization issued to the industry by the UPPCB under the provisions of Hazardous and other wastes (management and Transboundary movement) rules, 2016. The category of hazardous wastes under the schedules I, II, and III of these rules are used or spent oil and wastes or residues containing oil. The relevant terms and conditions of such rules are reproduced:-

    a) "The person authorized shall implement Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) for which this authorization is being granted considering all site specific possible scenarios such as spillages, leakages, fire etc. and their possible impacts and also carry out mock drill in this regard at regular interval of time."
    b) The wastes must be safely collected in leak proof containers and shall be duly marked in a manner suitable for handling, storage and transport and the packaging shall be easily visible and be able to with stand physical conditions and climatic factors. All hazardous waste containers/bags shall be provided with a general label as given in Form 8. The storage area should be at an isolated spot in the premises and must be fenced, covered and duly marked.
    c) The authorized person/agency shall ensure that no adverse impact on the air, soil and water including groundwater takes place due to activities for which authorization has been

requested. Comprehensive safety measures must be followed in handling of wastes and the staff must be properly trained.

d) It is also the mandatory duty of the occupier of industry as well as operator of a facility to develop suitable waste treatment and disposal facility and the design of the facility must be approved by the Board. Details along with the project report must be sent in this regard within fifteen days of receipt of this letter, othetwise the industry shall become member of a common TSDF and the industry shall start sending the Hazardous waste already stored along with the Hazardous waste generated at present at this TSDF. The proof of valid membership ofTSDF along with proof of disposal of hazardous waste to TSDF shall be sent to U.P. Pollution Control Board within three months.

e) The authorised person shall not receive, collect, or store any hazardous waste from any unauthorised occupier or generator of hazardous wastes. In case any hazardous wastes is sold to any other reprocessing unit it must be ensured that such unit is fully complying with environmental requirements and has a valid authorisation of the Board.

f) In no case any hazardous wastes shall be disposed off on land, in any drain or stream. All spillages of hazardous chemicals, used containers of hazardous chemicals such as flammable, corrosive, explosive and toxic nature must be safely collected and stored. Non-compatible wastes must be suitably and safely handled.

g) You are directed to display online data outside the main factory gate with regards to quantity and nature of hazardous chemicals being handled in the plant including waste water and air emissions and solid hazardous waste generated within the

factory premises. Necessary compliance should be sent within fifteen days of receipt of this letter.

h) You are directed to provide the complete details regarding the quantity of hazardous waste stored in the factory premises within a month.

i) Ground water monitoring report of premises shall be submitted within one month.

j) Industry will follow the various provisions of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

26. That the Joint Committee in its report has failed to enclosed anything about Emergency response procedure, storage area for hazardous waste at an isolated spot in the premises and must be fenced, covered and duly marked, adverse impact on the air, soil and water including groundwater, disposal facility and the design of the facility must be approved by the Board, display online data outside the main factory gate with regards to quantity and nature of hazardous chemicals being handled in the plant including waste water and air emissions and solid hazardous waste generated within the factory premises, complete details regarding the quantity of hazardous waste stored in the factory and Ground water monitoring report of premises. All such parameters are very important for industry using hazardous substances as per the rules 2016. The true Copy of Hazardous waste

authorization from the U.P. Pollution Control Board dated 14.04.2022 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 7.**

27. That as per the order dated 14.11.2003 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (c) 657 of 1995, no industry covered under Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 (as amended) shall be allowed to operate without valid authorization. It is also provided in the same order that industries "industries not complying with the conditions shall not be allowed to operate. Hence in case industry fails to comply with conditions of the authorisation issued to the industry, closure order shall be issued against the industry without any further notice". It is clear from the report that that Joint Committee failed to mention even the word hazardous in its report. The onus to answer is on Joint Committee why such things are not mentioned in the report.

28. The Joint Committee has reported that the industries have taken permission from UPGWD for drawing ground water. However, Joint Committee has not mentioned about compliance by the industries with conditions regarding recharge of ground water and use of treated water and any restriction imposed on the industries.

29. That the Joint Committee has stated in its report that industry extracting fresh water through 5 HP, 5HP and 7.5 HP and as per NOC granted from UPGWD is for 1,32,025 m^3 per year. In respect of

consented wastewater discharge Joint Committee has relied on record submitted by the industry representative. It is important to mention here the general and specific conditions Under Section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019 for authorization/ no-objection certificate for sinking of new / existing well for industrial/ commercial/ infrastructural or bulk user of ground water. The important conditions are reiterated here below:-

General Conditions

a) For the purpose of measuring and recording the quantity of ground water extracted, every said user shall affix digital water flow meters (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure, which record rate and quantum of extraction, at outlet of pumping devices and it shall be presumed that the quantity recorded by the meter has been extracted by the said user, until the contrary is proved. The rate of extraction of ground water from the well as shown in item 3(k) shall not exceed to the recorded rate from water meters.

b) The concerned Authority reserves the right to stop extraction of ground water from the well due to quality hazards or any other reasons, if the situation so demands.

c) Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders with telemetry shall be mandatory for user. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The data, obtained from digital water level recorders shall be made available to this office on monthly basis.

Specific Conditions:- (A) For Industrial User: No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

a) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.

b) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m /d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to Ground Water Department Uttar Pradesh. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next five years through appropriate means.

c) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in General Condition no.10 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m /day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 50 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Monthly water level data shall be submitted online to the Ground Water Department, UP.

d) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.

e) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.

f) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution.

30. That the Joint Committee has failed to enclose about affixing digital water flow metre, effect of extracting so much ground water on the densely populated area, Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders, latest water efficient technologies, annual water audit, roof top rain water harvesting and measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution. It is important to mention here that Joint Committee has failed to enclosed any document in respect of the above mentioned conditions has been fulfilled by the industry or not. The true copy of No objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water under Uttar Pradesh

Ground Water Management and regulation act, 2019 dated 01.04.2021 2022 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 8.**

31. That reasons better known to the Joint Committee on one hand saying in its report that industry is working within the parameters and other hand the Joint Committee recommended that :-

    a) "The unit shall install separate electromagnetic flow meters on all bore wells".
    b) "The unit should install flow meters to measure the quantity of recycled/reused water and maintain the record for the same".

    However as per the annexure II i.e. Copy of CTO dated 19.01.2022 annexed to the Joint Committee report says something else. The relevant specific condiotns are reiterated below:-

    1) "Flow metre to be installed in all water abstraction points and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEMS to the CPCB and SPCB".
    2) The unit will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEMS to the CPCB servers. The unit shall maintain the strict supervision on fluctuations in operating parametres with repsect to each treatment unit of the effluent treatment plant.
    3) Electromagnetic flow meter to be installed in all water abstraction points and usage of fresh water to be minimized.

32. It is submitted that the as per the Consent to operate (CTO) dated 19.01.2022 and authorization dated 01.04.2021 for extracting ground water conditions the industry either has not shown the documents to

the Joint Committee or the Joint Committee has failed to mention such parameters in their report for the reasons better known to Joint Committee. If such conditions are not fulfilled by the industry for example not installed separate flow meters for each bore well the authorization given to the industry shall be cancelled.

33. That the Joint Committee has failed to answer in its report what are the effects of extracting so much fresh ground water by the industry on the adjacent residential areas. It is submitted that almost every village near to this industry is facing water scarcity, they don't have fresh water to drink, there is lot of TDS in the ground water due to this Reverse Osmosis (RO) filters stopped working. The residents are buying water from the water plant's and the situation is so worse that you cannot even take bath or wash clothes from the ground water. The residents of villages and sectors suffering from problems of skin rashes, eye itching, hairfall due to saltiness of the ground water. The question is even if the industry got the consent from the UPGWD for extracted so much of water, is it not affecting the adjacent residential areas and the joint has failed to answer this questions.

34. That the Joint Committee in its report has said that "the unit has installed OCEMS for all the requisites parameters. During the inspection OCEMS was found in operation and parameters were found within the prescribed limit and unit has installed OCEMS on

the stack for monitoring of emissions which was found operational during inspection and showed the parametres within the prescribed limit".

35. However, the Joint Committee in its report has recommended that "the OCEMS is presently installed in filter feed tank, same should be placed in the treated waste water stream for true representation of effluent quality after treatment through activated carbon filter and pressure sand filter" and also recommended that "the unit should carry out the calibration of OCEMS on regular basis". The recommendations made by the Joint Committee in respect of the OCEMS are contradictory to its clean chit given to industry in respect of OCEMS and Joint Committee has not enclosed any document when industry installed OCEMS for all the parametres.

36. That the Joint Committee has failed to mention in its report that it is mandatory for the industry to have minimum 33 percent of the land of the unit/industry to be covered by and shall be properly maintained by the plantation of tall trees. The relevant CONDITION of the COT dated 19.01.2022 is reproduced hereunder:- "Minimum 33% of the land on which unit is established will be covered and properly maintained by the plantation of tall trees of suitable species as per the guidelines setup by the board vide its office order no. H-

16045/220/2018/02 Dated 16.02.2018". The true copy of green belt guide notification by the UPPCB is annexed as **Annexure 9.**

37. It is submitted that in this red category industry there is not even a single tree planted by the industry. It is clear violation of the CTO provided to the industry by the UP pollution control board and the Environment Protection Acts & Rules. However, the Joint Committee has failed to mention this very important thing in their report. It is very pertinent to mention here that this industry established in the year 1979 and its almost 45 years and till date this industry has not planted single tree and it is because of only one reason that the industry has very small area for the functioning of this large paper industry. The true copy of the photos showing that not a single tree is planted is annexed as **Annexure 10.**

38. That the Joint Committee has failed to mention in their report about the obnoxious smell this red category industry make and it is unbearable for the nearby residents. They feel very suffocating specially the children's and the elderly people. It is pertinent to mention here that the residents used to walk and play in the adjacent parks of the industry. The elderly people used to walk in the evening and getting effected from this unbearable bad smell comes from the smoke of this industry. However recommending that "the industry should improve the housekeeping system and deploy odour masking

agents using mystifies". The true copy of the photos of park adjacent to industry is annexed as **Annexure 11.**

39. That it is very unfortunate that this industry located in the densely populated area and every officials of Noida authority and regional pollution control board daily cross this industry as it is located on the entrance gate of the Noida i.e. Udhyog Marg but no one noticed the thick black smoke this industry releases.

40. That the Joint Committee also failed to mention about the noise pollution this industry is making. It is very unbearable for the residents especially during night. This industry runs twenty four hours and creates havoc for the residents living near to this industry and not only affecting environment on large scale it is affecting children and elderly people because they are not able to sleep.

41. That the Joint Committee in its report has failed to mention about the category of this industry. As per the CPCB notification dated 07.03.2023. This industry is under the red category and it is pertinent to mention here that the as per the abovementioned notification "No red categories industries will be permitted to establish in eco sensitive areas and protected areas". The notification mentioned that the paper & pulp industry causes "This industrial sector is the one among the 17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries. Large /Small Agro based Pulp & Paper mills contribute all sorts of pollution problems". The

true copy of CPCB modified direction notification dated 07.03.2016 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 12.**

42. That it is important to mention here that the sanctuary is home to more than 300 bird species, including the painted stork, darter and migratory birds like northern shoveller and gadwall and the sanctuary is a haven for waterbirds. On 8th May, 1990, the State of Uttar Pradesh issued a Notification declaring Okhla Bird Sanctuary as a 'Protected Area' under Sections 18 and 26 (A) of the Act of 1972. The Indian Board for Wildlife adopted a Wildlife Conservation Strategy, 2002, wherein it was envisaged that the land falling within 10 kms of the boundaries of the National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries should be notified as 'EcoFragile Zones' under Section 3 (v) of the Act of 1986 and Rule 5 (5) of the Rules of 1986 framed thereunder (Point No. 09).

43. That the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Goa Foundation v. Union of India W.P. (C) 460 of 2004, dated 4th December, 2006, [2011 (15) SCC 791] held that if it is found that certain construction work, going on within 10 km radius of the Okhla Bird Sanctuary were done without obtaining proper Environmental Clearance or in contravention thereof, the same shall be immediately stopped and report be submitted by the authority to the Tribunal in this regard. The Joint Committee has failed to consider the notification of the Central

Pollution Control Board and Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble Tribunal.

44. That it is important to consider that this industry was established in the year 1979 and the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1976 notified 36 villages of "Yamuna-Hindon-Delhi Border Regulated Area" as New Okhla Industrial Development Area wide its notification No. 415.7 –Bha-U-18-(II), Lucknow, dated 17.4.1976 under the provisions of U.P. Industrial Development Act, 1976. It is almost 46 years and population of the nearby area has tremendously increased. It is submitted that not only the population of the area changed the objective of Noida has also changed from industrial to commercial sector. That's why almost all the hazardous industry either shifted or closed and new corporate and commercial sector has en developed in Noida and greater Noida. The true copy of the master plan of 2001, 2011, 2021 & 20131 of Noida authority is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 13.**

45. That the Joint Committee in its report has failed to incorporate this important point that population has tremendously increased from 1979 to 2023. As per the data in the year 1976 the population of this 36 villages were around 5000 and the present population of these villages and residential sectors around the industry is 150000. However the Joint Committee has recommend that this industry is

running in very small area and therefore this should be shifted at some different sector where it can get sufficient space and no health issues to be face by the people living nearby. The recommendation made by the Joint Committee in this regard is reproduced here:-

> "The unit should not be permitted for any further expansion with regards to production capacity henceforth. Simultaneously, unit should consider reducing its production capacity in present plant due to evolving socio-economic-environmental scenario of the area where it is presently operational and engage with Noida Authority for resettlement plan in other Sectors subject to carrying capacity and environmental conditions".

46. That the reasons best known to the Joint Committee on various parameters the committee has try to give clean chit despite the fact that the industry has not fulfilled standard parameters laid down in the CTO and other legal norms. It is submitted that on one hand Joint Committee is ignored various parameters of the CTO and specific conditions mentioned in the authorization for extracting ground water. On the other hand recommended shifting of the industry if the industry is working within the standard parameters then why the Joint Committee recommending the shifting of the industry.

47. That it is very important to mention here that on 12.07.2019, the Noida authority officials and other department officials inspected the

questioned industry and impose 21 lakh fine for the flouting compliance norms under Environment Protection Act (EPA)1986, Factories Safety Act, and UP Urban Planning and Development Act 1973. The relevant para of the inspection which was covered in the renowned newspaper i.e. Times of India on 12.07.2019 are reproduced here:-

a) The Noida Authority on Thursday imposed a fine of Rs . 21 lakh on a paper mill for flouting sewage treatment plant (STP) norms and non-compliance with solid waste management (SWM) rules.
b) Official said sandeep paper in Sector 6 was found emitting emissions without effective scrubbing of gases released from the boiler and discharging untreated effluents in stormwater drains, during an inspection on Thursday. Of Rs 21 lakh, the maximum fine of Rs 10 lakh was levied for the mill's failure to manage waste.
c) Omendra Srivastava, chief advisor to Noida Authority's Swachh Bharat Mission initiatives, said, "Our inspection found a disaster was waiting to happen at the mill. The factory was packed till roof with raw materials with suffocating environment within."
d) "While its STP was partly functioning, its paper grinding crushing plant of 70 metric tonne capacity was overstressed and performing at 120 metric tonne capacity. Its effluent treatment plant was found to be discharging black untreated paper slurry directly into drains, leading to groundwater contamination," he said.

e) Rajesh Kumar Singh, OSD to Noida Authority, said, "Compliance of SWM Rules 2016 is mandatory for everyone and those found flouting the same will be penalised."

f) Srivastava, who head the inspection team that included officials from public health department of the Authority, said the factory was found to be flouting compliance norms under Environment Protection Act (EPA)1986, Factories Safety Act, and UP Urban Planning and Development Act 1973.

g) "Occupational health and safety violations were found within the premise. Also, there was no compliance reporting's to UPPCB in past one year, though it was supposed to report it on a quarterly basis. Further, no third party effluent treatment plant (ETP) analysis was done ever since it started operation in 1980. Its online effluent monitoring systems were also found tampered".

48. That it is to be noted that within two years all the norms and parameters of the industry changed. Therefore, it is very important to bring on record the last 10 years CTO, quarterly reports, Effluent treatment report, etc submitted to the CPCB & SPCB, etc. The true e-copy of the article dated 12.07.2019 published in Times of India is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE 14.**

49. That the Joint Committee has failed to mention anything about the sewage treatment plant. As per the inspection report of the Noida authority in the year 2019 the industry was fined for flouting sewage

treatment plant (STP) norms and non-compliance with solid waste management (SWM) rules.

50. That the Joint Committee report has failed to enclosed the Environment impact assessment of this industry and also failed to enclose the cost benefit analysis report and annual balance sheet of the industry. It is submitted that as per various reports and as per the notification of the CPCB dated 16.03.2016 the paper and pulp industry causes air and water pollution.

51. That are various reports which says even if we assume that company is complying all norms and conditions then also paper & pulp industry causes air and water pollution. In the article titled as "Effect of Toxic Pollutants from Pulp & Paper Mill on Water and Soil Quality and its Remediation" published in International Journal of Lakes and Rivers states that this industry uses most dangerous compounds and has bad effect on the environment and has health concerns also. The true copy of the article in International Journal of Lakes & Rivers is annexed as **Annexure 15.**

52. That the Joint Committee failed to mentioned whether this industry can led to any disaster in future which can affect life's of people living near the industry because during the inspection by Noida authority officials stated that the "disaster was waiting to happen at the paper industry".

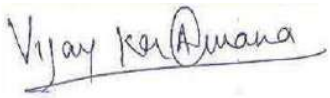
53. That Joint Committee failed to enclose the present guidelines laid down by the Noida authority for establishing paper industry. It is submitted that as per industrial plots notification dated 15.12.2022 paper & pulp industry are not allowed to be established in Noida. The question which arises is here is that how this industry is running in heart of the city. The present FAR rule of Noida in respect of industrial plot is 60 percent. But this industry has construction in almost 100 percent area not a small space left to plant single tree. The Joint Committee must have enclosed the layout plan of the nearby by areas and layout plan and drawing of the questioned industry. The true copy of the policies and procedures for industrial property management Noida authority is annexed as **Annexure 16.**

54. That the Joint Committee has also miserably failed to bring before the Hon'ble Tribunal the damage caused to non-providing the environmental infrastructure like Rain water harvesting, Energy conservation system, top soil preservation, etc. As per the rules and norms the industry must have rain water harvesting system to preserve the ground water.

Therefore the Joint Committee has clearly and miserably failed to bring before the Hon'ble Tribunal the true and correct assessment with respect to the environment damage caused by the Industry. The said report is only the reiteration of documentary

evidence and there is no specific or scientific study which was to be carried out from the expert members of the joint committee. Thus, considering the same, the said report has no weightage and thus the Hon'ble Tribunal cannot fully rely upon the same.

Hence, the present objection to the Joint Committee report dated 25.09.2023.



APPLICANT

PLACE: DELHI
DATE: 25.9.22

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, नोएडा
REGIONAL OFFICE, U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, NOIDA

पत्रांकः- 604/L-170/23 दिनांकः- 28-08-2023

To,

The Registrar,
The National Green Tribunal,
Principal Bench,
New Delhi
E-mail- judicial-ngt@gov.in

Sub: Report of The Joint Committee in compliance of the order dated 25-05-2023 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in Original Application No. 260 of 2023 Vijay Kumar Vs State of Uttar Pradesh.

Sir,

In compliance of the order dated 25-05-2023 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in Original Application No. 260 of 2023 Vijay Kumar Vs State of Uttar Pradesh, the report of the Joint Committee comprising of officials of the District Administration, GB Nagar, Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi and the State Pollution Control Board is hereby annexed for your kind perusal.

The report may be kindly placed before the Hon'ble Tribunal for further consideration and directions.

Yours Sincerely

28/8/23

(Utsav Sharma)
Regional Officer

Copy to:

1. Shri Pradeep Misra, Advocate, Hon'ble Supreme Court/ NGT, New Delhi for persual and necessary action please.
2. Chief Environmental Officer, C-1 , U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow for information.
3. Law Officer-I, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow for information.

Regional Officer

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 260 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

Vijay Kumar ...Applicant

Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh ...Respondent

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3	**Annexure II** – Copy of Consent to Operate under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 dated 19.01.2022	13-20
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FILED BY

28/8/23

UTSAV SHARMA
Regional Officer, UPPCB
NOIDA, GB Nagar

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 260/2023

In the matter of:

Vijay Kumar ...Applicant

Versus

State of U.P. ...Respondent(s)

STATUS REPORT ON BEHALF OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR, CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, NEW DELHI AND UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD WITH RESPECT TO ORDER DATED 25-05-2023

Reference :

1. O.A.No. 260/2023 in the matter of Vijay Kumar Vs. State of U.P..
2. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal's order dated 25.05.2023

Background

In compliance to the Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.05.2023 in O.A.No. 260/2023 in the matter of Vijay Kumar Versus State of U.P. a joint inspection of M/s Sandeep Paper Mills, Plot No.- A-20, Sector-6, Noida (**referred as 'the Unit'**) was carried out on 21.07.2023 by the officials of District Administration, Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. Following officers participated in the inspection:

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 260/2023

In the matter of:

Vijay Kumar ...Applicant

Versus

State of U.P. ...Respondent(s)

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1.

1. Dr. Nitin Madan, ADM (E), Gautam Buddha Nagar
2. Shri Rishabh Srivastava, Scientist 'C', CPCB, Delhi
3. Shri Utsav Sharma, Regional Officer, UPPCB, Noida
4. Shri Kishan Singh, A.E.E., UPPCB, Noida.

1. Details about the Unit i.e. M/s Sandeep Paper Mills, Plot No.- A-20, Sector-6, Noida.

M/s Sandeep Paper Mills has been allotted the present premises under industrial land use for manufacturing of paper vide NOIDA Authority's allotment letter dated 06.04.1979. The unit is presently engaged in the production of Media Kraft Paper in the said plot admeasuring 3524.25 square meters, copy of allotment letter is annexed as ***Annexure I.*** UPPCB has granted Consent to Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for production of Media Kraft Paper-130 MTD, copy of said consent is annexed as ***Annexure II.*** All the processes were found in operation at the time of inspection. The details of the unit are as follow:

General Information		
1.	Raw material	Waste Paper, Resin, Pac, Surface Size etc.
2.	Consented production capacity for Products/By-products	Media Kraft Paper-130MTD
3.	Present production	Presently production of Media Kraft Paper – 120MTD. (approx.)
Information pertaining to water consumption and waste water generation		
4.	Freshwater source & consumption (kl/day)	• 03 nos. of bore wells provided with mechanical flow meters of capacity 5 HP, 5 HP and 7.5 HP • As per records maintained by the Unit , the raw water consumption details are as follow : o Average groundwater extraction was 350 KLD during the month of April-2023 to June-2023 which includes water used in domestic purposes also.
5.	Type of flow meter(s)	A common Mechanical Flow meter has been installed on the all borewells.
6.	Flow meter Reading (s)	Flow-37009 m^3

2.

7.	Status of NOC from UPGWD for ground water extraction	NOC granted from UPGWD up to 04.08.2026 for 1,32,025 m3/year abstraction of ground water.
8.	Consented wastewater discharge (KLD)	Industrial – 300KLD Domestic – 15 KLD As per industry representative and record submitted by the industry treated effluent is being used in process, washing, sprinkling and rest is disposed in the drain.
9.	Consent Status under the Water Act, 1974& Air Act, 1981	The Unit has consent with validity up to 31.12.2026. ***(Annexure-II)*.**
10.	Treated Wastewater discharge (kl/day)	The unit has installed OCEMS for all the requisite parameters i.e. pH, TSS, BOD, COD and Flow. During the inspection OCEMS was found in operation and parameters were found within the prescribed limit (BOD-15.3 Mg/Ltr, COD-131.6 Mg/Ltr, TSS-34.7 Mg/Ltr, pH-7.8)
11.	ETP details	The Unit has installed ETP with Biological treatment capacity of 600 KLD based. ✓ ETP is comprised of primary treatment and secondary treatment followed by tertiary treatment. ✓ The unit comprises Collection tank, Sedicell, spray filter, Aeration tank, Secondary clarifier, Pressure Sand Filter, Activated Carbon Filter, sludge filter press, Air blower, Clarifier Scrapper, Treated water store tank etc.
12.	Mode of Effluent disposal	The industry treated effluent is being used in process, washing, sprinkling and rest is discharged into drain.
	Information pertaining to Air Pollution	
14.	Source of Air Pollution, details of fuel and status of APCDs	• The Unit has one boiler of capacity 8 T/hr. • Biomass is used as fuel in the boiler. Multi-cyclone dust collector, Bag filter and wet scrubber system is installed with boiler as Air Pollution Control Devices (APCDs). • Flue gases are discharged into the ambient air through a stack of 36 meters height. • Unit has installed OCEMS on the stack for monitoring of emissions which was found

3.

		operational during inspection and showed the parameters within the prescribed norms. • During the inspection, the work of monitoring boiler chimney was done by the team of regional laboratory of UP Pollution Control Board, the monitored values were within prescribed standards, a copy of the report is attached. ***Annexure-III.***
	Information pertaining to ETP sludge and other solid waste	
15.	Quantity of ETP sludge	According to the industry representative, approx 1.0 MTD of ETP sludge is generated, which is reused along with the raw material.
16.	Nature of waste	Plastic waste
17.	Facility for storage/ disposal /treatment	Waste paper is used by industry as a raw material. It has been informed that there is about 1 percent plastic in the said waste paper, which has been informed to be segregated and disposed of through TSDF organization / authorized recycler. In regarding to the above, a copy of the agreement and Form-10 made with TSDF organization M/s Bharat Oil and Waste Management Ltd. has been submitted. According to Form-10, on 10.04.2023, 445 kg plastic waste has been given by the industry to TSDF organization. The industry has received the hazardous waste authorization from the UP Pollution Control Board which is valid upto 13.04.2027. ***Annexure-IV.***

Water Pollution:

During inspection, all ETP units were found in operation. In order to monitor the compliance status of treated waste water, grab samples were collected from inlet and outlet of ETP. The analysis results are presented below and copy of said report is annexed as ***Annexure V***:

Sampling Locations	Parameters					
	pH	TSS (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	O&G (mg/l)	MLSS (mg/l)
ETP inlet	4.83	296.0	584.0	1776.0	-	-

4.

ETP Final outlet	7.21	40.0	22.0	184.0	7.2	-
Notified Standard	**6.5-8.5**	**50**	**30**	**250**	**10**	-

The monitored values at the ETP outlet are complying with the notified/prescribed standards.

Air Pollution :

i. One boiler of 8 TPH is installed. During inspection the boiler was in operation and emissions are channelized through stacks of height 36m. Portholes and sampling platforms are provided.

ii. During the inspection, the work of monitoring boiler chimney was done by the team of regional laboratory of UP Pollution Control Board, the monitored values were within prescribed standards, a copy of the report is attached.

Observations:

~~i.~~ During inspection, the Unit was found in operation. Manufacturing of Media Kraft Paper-130 MTD. The requirement of fresh water was met through Bore wells.

ii. The Unit has provided OCEMS for the parameters, namely, pH, TSS, BOD & COD at final outlet of ETP and it was found operational during the visit and parameters were found within the prescribed limit (values of OCEMS BOD-15.3 mg/ltr, COD-131.6 mg/ltr, TSS-34.7 mg/ltr, pH-7.8.

iii. The unit has consents under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act, 1981 till 31.12.2026

iv. The unit has installed a PTZ camera for boiler stack and fuel conveyor feed. Access for live streaming of these cameras have been submitted with the State Pollution Control Board.

v. The unit has obtained NOC for three borewells for abstraction of ground water under Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019, copy of said permission is annexed as ***Annexure VI.***

5.

vi. As per the production records perused by the inspecting team, average production in months of April, 2023, May, 2023 and June, 2023 comes out to around 120 MTD, 102 MTD and 91 MTD respectively.

vii. The gunny bags used for transportation of biomass were found stacked near the main door of biomass storage area as shown in the site photographs attached. As per the unit representative, these bags are returned to the vendor, however, no record with regards to same could be furnished to the inspecting team.

viii. The plastic waste/laminates recovered from the raw material were found stacked near the raw material feeding conveyor as shown in the site photographs attached. The plastic waste being generated is being disposed through Bharat Oil & Waste Management Limited and Harshit Trading Company which in turn is getting it processed in M/s Nuvoco Vistas Corp. Ltd. Cement plant in co-processing, copy of said agreements is annexed as ***Annexure VII***.

ix. The OCEMS is presently installed in filter feed tank, same should be placed in the treated waste water stream for true representation of effluent quality after treatment through Activated Carbon Filter and Pressure Sand Filter.

x. During the inspection, the housekeeping system of the industry complex was not found satisfactory and the raw material storage area is open and has not been covered with tin shed.

Recommendations:

I. The Unit should ensure that the treated waste water is discharged as per prescribed standards at all times.

II. The unit should engage an expert government agency, like IIT/NEERI/CLRI for adequacy & performance evaluation of ETP. The report be submitted to CPCB and UPPCB within a period of 3 months.

III. The unit should carry out the calibration of OCEMS on regular basis.

IV. The industry should improve the housekeeping system and deploy odour masking agents using mystifies.

6.

V. The unit should properly cover the raw material storage area and recovered plastic waste storage area.

VI. The unit should dispose the empty plastic/gunny bags of biomass fuel only through the authorized recycler and related information/data should be maintained and sent to the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

VII. The unit should install separate electromagnetic flow meters on all bore wells.

VIII. The unit is operating in relatively small area and thus need to earmark and demarcate areas for each activity, viz a viz, storage of raw material, storage of fuel, processing floor, storage of finished good and storage area for waste materials among others in order to ensure work place housekeeping as well as safety.

IX. The unit should install flow meters to measure the quantity of recycled/reused water and maintain the record for the same.

X. The unit should maintain the record of total solid waste and plastic waste generated and disposed separately.

XI. The unit should not be permitted for any further expansion with regards to production capacity henceforth. Simultaneously, unit should consider reducing its production capacity in present plant due to evolving socio-economic-environmental scenario of the area where it is presently operational and engage with Noida Authority for resettlement plan in other Sectors subject to carrying capacity and environmental conditions.

The Photographs taken during the Inspection are as below

Boiler Fuel Storage Area

Plastic Storage Area

7.

Raw Material Feed Conveyor ETP Area

The report is hereby being put up for kind perusal and further necessary directions.

(Kishan Singh) AEE UPPCB, Noida	**(Rishabh Srivastava)** Scientist 'C' CPCB, Delhi	**(Utsav Sharma)** Regional Officer UPPCB, Noida	**(Dr. Nitin Madan)** ADM (E) Gautam Buddha Nagar

8.

Annexure-1

111

REGISTERED

New Okhla Industrial Development Authority,
Administrative Block, Sector VI,
Noida Co... Distt. Ghaziabad,
Noida Sector VI,

Dated : 6/4/79

(1)

No. 5006/Comm/1/XII

M/s Sandy Paper Mills (P) Ltd.
171, Bhera (Udyog
[illegible]

SUB: ALLOTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PLOT NO. 20 IN BLOCK NO. A SECTOR NO. VI IN THE NEW OKHLA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AREA.

Dear Sir(s),

With reference to your application registration no. 5006/Comm/1/XII for the allotment of Industrial Plot in the New Okhla Industrial Development Area, the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as 'the Authority') has been pleased to allot the plot no. 20 in Block no. A Sector No. VI in the New Okhla Industrial Area to manufacture/set up. Paper [illegible] subject to SSI registration.

(2) The area of the plot by precise measurement is 3824.5 Sq.Mt. You are therefore, requested to deposit an amount of Rs. 70,111.25 (Rupees Seventy Thousand One Hundred Eleven and Paise Twenty Five only) as the allotment money by bank draft(s) in favour of the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority, New Delhi in respect of the plot allotted to you.

(a) Actual area of the plot 3824.5 sq.mt.

(b) Rate of land of plot Rs. 42/- per sq.mt.

(c) Higher rate charged on account of being :

i) ~~a~~ a corner plot

ii) ~~a~~ a plot on wider road.

iii) _____

(d) Total amount of reservation and allotment money equal to 30% of the provisional premium of the plot allotted Rs. 48,111.75 only.

(e) i) Total amount deposited by the applicant by way of earnest money and/or reservation money Rs. [illegible] only.

ii) Any money received by transfer from [illegible] Rs. _____ only

iii) Total amount received by the Authority on behalf of the allottee Rs. [illegible] only.

(f) Balance amount to be paid by the allottee (d-e) (ii) = Rs. 70,111.25 only.

(n.k.)

9.

(3) You are requested to execute the licence agreement on a non-judicial stamp paper worth Rs.5.00 on the prescribed form of the Authority and to get the same registered by or on 5.3.78 (within 30 days from the date of allotment) after depositing the said amount mentioned in paragraph 2 (f).

Therefore, you are requested to meet the Dev. Manager on any working day between 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. in room no.1 at the Authority's Office situated at Sector VI, NOIDA/Complex, Distt. Ghaziabad, to execute the licence agreement on the requisite U.P. Stamp Paper on the prescribed form of the Authority.

(4) The date of issue of this letter shall be the " date of allotment " of the plot in your favour.

(5) In case you do not deposit the amount mentioned in paragraph (2) (f) within the stipulated period, the Authority shall have every right to cancel the allotment and in that event the entire money deposited by you by that time as mentioned in paragraph (2) (c) (iii) above shall be forfeited.

(6) The provisional premium of the plot allotted is Rs. 1,48,911.28 only. You shall further have to pay yearly rent at the rate of 20 paise (twenty paise) per sq.mt- during the first 33 years at the rate of 30 paise (thirty paise) per sq.mt. during the next 33 years after the expiry of first 33 years and at the rate of 40 paise (forty paise) per sq.mt. during the next 33 years after the expiry of first 66 years The average annual rent of the plot allotted is Rs. 10.5 7.28 only, you are requested to ascertain the stamp duty from the Sub-Registrar concerned, and to purchase the requisite U.P. Stamp Paper required for execution and Registration of Lease Deed from the authorised stamp vendor/Treasury Office concerned.

(7) The standard draft of the licence agreement and the lease deed can be obtained by you in the Authority's Office between 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. every day except on Sundays and Public Holidays, on payment of Rs.5.00 per set each as its cost. You shall have to abide by the terms and conditions of the Licence Agreement and lease deed. However you may please bear in mind that any change, alterations and modifications in the terms and conditions of the licence agreement or of the lease deed at any time before its execution shall be binding on you.

A guidelines for getting power, water, sewerage, execution of licence agreement etc. is enclosed an annexure I.

For all further actions in this connection, you may please keep in touch with the Dev. Manager at the Authority's Office.

For and on behalf of
NEW OKHLA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Encl.: Annexure I

Copy forwarded for taking necessary action to:

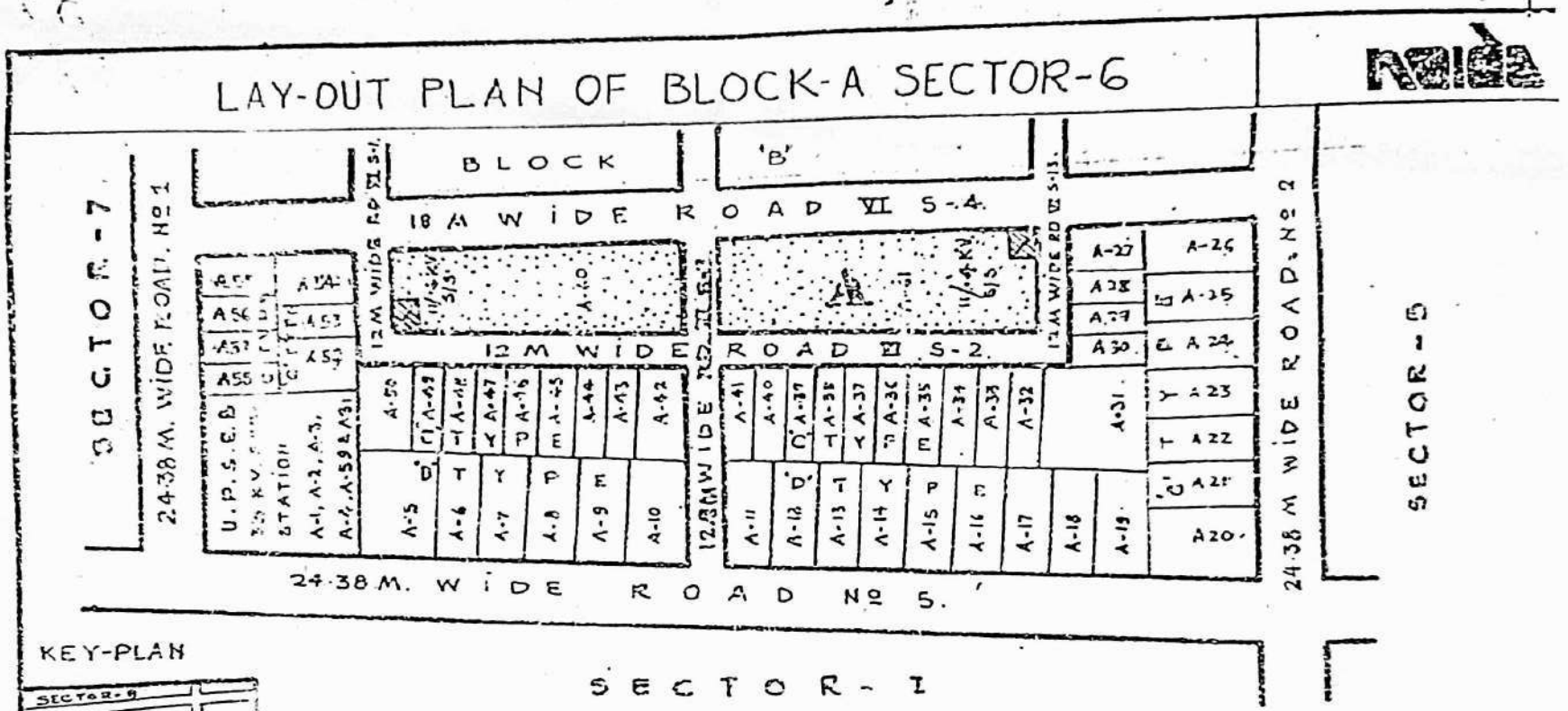
i) Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, NOIDA
ii) Area Development Officer, G-42, Sector III, NOIDA
iii) Sr.Regional Manager, U.P.F.C. NEW DELHI

For and on behalf of
NEW OKHLA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

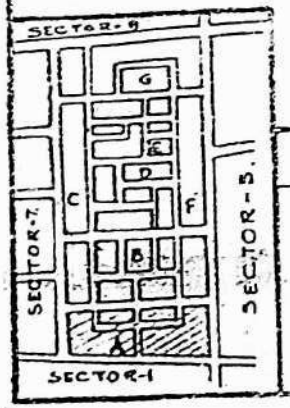
10.

LAY-OUT PLAN OF BLOCK-A SECTOR-6

NOIDA



KEY-PLAN



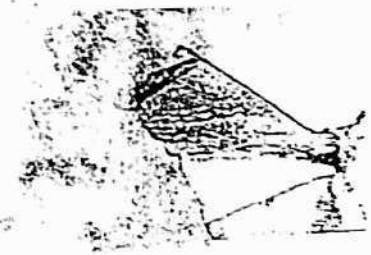
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF

Area of plot no. A-20 = 3524.08 Sq mts.
Subject to survey

SHEET NO. 1/2

SCALE 1:2000

J. P. BHARGAVA
SR. TOWN PLNR. & ARCI



Form I. R.

Certificate of Incorporation

No. 9496 of 1978-79

I hereby certify that SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED is this day incorporated under the companies Act, 1956 (No. 1 of 1956) and that the Company is Limited.

Given under my hand at NEW DELHI this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH One Thousand nine hundred and SEVENTY-NINE.

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES SEAL DELHI & HARYANA

Sd/-
(S. KUMAR)
Registrar of Companies
DELHI & HARYANA

12

Annexure-2

115

8

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.com, Website: www.uppcb.com

CONSENT ORDER

Ref No. -
144696/UPPCB/Noida(UPPCBRO)/CTO/water/NOIDA/2022

Dated : 19/01/2022

To ,

Shri JATINDER SINGH
M/s SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD
A-20, SECTOR - 6, NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR,201301
NOIDA

Sub : **Consent under Section 25/26 of The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (as amended) for discharge of effluent to M/s. SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD**

Reference Application No :14395842

Dated :19/01/2022

1. For disposal of effluent into water body or drain or land under The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act,1974 as amended (here in after referred as the act) M/s. SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD is hereby authorized by the board for discharge of their industrial effluent generated through ETP for irrigation/river through drain and disposal of domestic effluent through septic tant/soak pit subject to general and special conditions mentioned in the annexure ,in refrence to their foresaid application .
2. This consent is valid for the period from 19/01/2022 to 31/12/2026 .
3. In spite of the conditions and provisions mentioned in this consent order UP Pollution Control Board reserves its right and powers to reconsider/amend any or all conditions under section 27(2) of the Water (Previntion and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended .

This consent is being issued with the permission of competent authority .

VIVEK ROY

For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board

CEO-1

Enclosed : As above
(condition of consent):

Copy to: Regional Officer, UPPCB, Noida.

VIVEK ROY

CEO-1

13.

116
9

U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, LUCKNOW

Annexure to Consent issued to M/s.SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD vide

Consent Order No. 14395842/ Water

Dated : 19/01/2022

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

1. This consent is valid for the approved production capacity of Media Craft Paper- 130 MT/Day using as main raw material.

2. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/ process /fuel/ plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.

3. The quantity of maximum daily effluent discharge should not be more than the following :

Effluent Discharge Details			
S.No	Kind of Effulant	Maximum daily discharge,KL/day	Treatment facility and discharge point
1	Domestic	15 KLD	Septic Tank
2	Industrial	300 KLD	ETP

4. Arrangement should be made for collection of water used in process and domestic effluent separately in closed water supply system. The treated domestic and industrial effluent if discharged outside the premises, if meets at the end of final discharge point, arrangement should be made for measurement of effluent and for collecting its sample. Except the effluent informed in the application for consent no other effluent should enter in the said arrangements for collection of effluent. It should also be ensured that domestic effluent should not be discharged in storm water drain .

4(a) The domestic effluent should be treated in treatment plant so that the should be in conformity with the following norms dated treated effluent .

Domestic Effulant		
S.No	Parameter	Standard
1	Quantity of Discharge	15 KLD

4(b) The industrial effluent should be treated in treatment plant so that the treated effluent should be in conformity with the following norms. .

Industrial Effulant		
S.No	Parameter	Standard
1	Total Suspended Solids	As per EP Act, 1986
2	BOD	As per EP Act, 1986
3	COD	As per EP Act, 1986
4	Oil & Grease	As per EP Act, 1986
5	Quantity of Discharge	300 KLD

5. Effluent generated in all the processes, blood water, cooling effluent and the other [illegible] from washing of floor and equipments [illegible] treated before its disposal with treated industrial effluent so that it should be according to the norms prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Act,1986 or otherwise mandatory .

6. The method for collecting industrial and domestic effluent and its analysis should be as per legal Indian standards and its subsequent amendments/standards prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

7. The industry will have to ensure compliance of the permission from the CGWA before ground water extraction and it will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken.

8. The industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.

14.

9. The industry shall comply with various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended and all other applicable rules notified under E.P. Act 1986.

10. Minimum 33% of the land on which unit is established will be covered and properly maintained by the plantation of tall trees of suitable species as per the guidelines set up by the Board vide its Office Order no.H-16405/220/2018/02 dt. 16/02/2018. The copy of this guideline is available at URL http://www.uppcb.com/pdf/Green-Belt-Guidle_160218 pdf.

11. The industry will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB and SPCB.

12. Flow meter to be installed in all water abstraction points and usage of fresh water to be minimized. The unit will ensure facility to transmit data to CPCB server and submit a regular calibration certificate of Electro Magnetic Flow meter to the Board.

13. If closure order is issued by CPCB or UPPCB against the 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 with additional conditions mentioned in the closure revocation order.

14. Industry shall abide by the directions given by Hon'ble Court, Central Pollution Control Board and UPPCB for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.

15. The Unit will file the renewal application at least 2 months prior to the expiry of this Order.

Specific Conditions:

15.

118

1- This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/process /fuel/ Plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.
2- The Unit shall comply with various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended and all other applicable rules notified under E.P. Act 1986.
3- The Unit shall dispose the hazardous waste through authorized recyclers/TSDF and comply with the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016 as amended.
4- The Unit should be operated in such a way so that there is no adverse impact on public and environment.
5- The Unit shall submit quarterly monitoring reports of treated effluent from a certified / approved laboratory under E.P. Act 1986
6- The Unit will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB server. The unit shall maintain strict supervision on fluctuations in operating parameters with respect to each treatment unit of the Effluent treatment plant.
7- The industry should ensure the operation of the ETP in such a manner that it confirm the standards lay down under the E.P. Rules 1986
8- The treated effluent shall be allowed to be discharged in the ambient environment only after exhausting options for reuse in industrial process/ irrigation in order to minimize freshwater usage.
9- Electromagnetic Flow meter to be installed in all water abstraction points and usage of fresh water to be minimized.
10- The industry will have to ensure permission from the UPGWD for ground water extraction and it will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken.
11- The industry shall submit the point wise compliance report of the conditions imposed in the CTO/CTE issued by the Board earlier and audited balance sheet for the current year and the details of fees
deposited during last three years within a month otherwise this CTO may be revoked.
12- If the CPCB or UPPCB issues the Closure order against the industry this consent order stands automatically suspended for that period.
13- The Industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V as per rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.
14- The Industry shall abide by orders / directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and U.P Pollution Control Board for protection and safeguard of environment from time to time.
15- The unit shall treat the effluent as per the norms in Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986 or as prescribe by UPPCB.
16- Industry shall maintain the log book of ETP.
17- Industry shall recycle as much water as possible within the plant before discharging it.
18- Unit shall submit latest test report of treated effluent from ETP by approved laboratory after operation of unit.
19- MSW waste should be suitable segregated. A separate and isolated MSW collection center should be provided.
20- Unit shall comply Solid Waste rule, 2016 as amended.
21- The Unit shall develop proper green belt and rain water harvesting system as per guidelines. For green belt at least 8 feet height plants should be planted which shall be properly protected as proper irrigation and maneuvering arrangements shall be made. For the development of the green belt the guidelines issued vide Board office order no. H10405/220/2018/02 Dt. 16-02-2018 shall be complied.
22. The validity of CTO is subject to the strict compliance of conditions of closure revocation order of CAQM issued vide letter no. 16014/14/2021/MERD/IP-Closure-48/27058-09 Dated 13-12-2021.

Issued with the permission of competent authority .

VIVEK ROY

For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board .

CEO-I

16.

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.com, Website: www.uppcb.com

CONSENT ORDER

Dated : 19/01/2022

Ref No. -
144696/UPPCB/Noida(UPPCBRO)/CTO/water/NOIDA/2022

To ,

Shri JATINDER SINGH
M/s SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD
A-20, SECTOR - 6, NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR,201301
NOIDA

Sub : **Consent under Section 25/26 of The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (as amended) for discharge of effluent to M/s. SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD**

Reference Application No :14395842 **Dated :19/01/2022**

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For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board

CEO-1

Enclosed : As above
(condition of consent):

Copy to: Regional Officer, UPPCB, Noida.

VIVEK ROY

CEO-1

17.

U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, LUCKNOW

Annexure to Consent issued to M/s.SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD vide

Consent Order No. 14395842/ Water Dated : 19/01/2022

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

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6. The method for collecting industrial and domestic effluent and its analysis should be as per legal Indian standards and its subsequent amendments/standards prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
7. The industry will have to ensure compliance of the permission from the CGWA before ground water extraction and it will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken.
8. The industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.

18.

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14. Industry shall abide by the directions given by Hon'ble Court, Central Pollution Control Board and UPPCB for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.

15. The Unit will file the renewal application at least 2 months prior to the expiry of this Order.

Specific Conditions:

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15

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2- The Unit shall comply with various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended and all other applicable rules notified under E.P. Act 1986.
3- The Unit shall dispose the hazardous waste through authorized recyclers/TSDF and comply with the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016 as amended.
4- The Unit should be operated in such a way so that there is no adverse impact on public and environment.
5- The Unit shall submit quarterly monitoring reports of treated effluent from a certified / approved laboratory under E.P. Act 1986
6- The Unit will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEMS to the CPCB server. The unit shall maintain strict supervision on fluctuations in operating parameters with respect to each treatment unit of the Effluent treatment plant.
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11- The industry shall submit the point wise compliance report of the conditions imposed in the CTO/CTE issued by the Board earlier and audited balance sheet for the current year and the details of fees
deposited during last three years within a month otherwise this CTO may be revoked.
12- If the CPCB or UPPCB issues the Closure order against the industry this consent order stands automatically suspended for that period.
13- The Industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V as per rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.
14- The Industry shall abide by orders / directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and U.P Pollution Control Board for protection and safeguard of environment from time to time.
15- The unit shall treat the effluent as per the norms in Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986 or as prescribe by UPPCB.
16- Industry shall maintain the log book of ETP.
17- Industry shall recycle as much water as possible within the plant before discharging it.
18- Unit shall submit latest test report of treated effluent from ETP by approved laboratory after operation of unit.
19- MSW waste should be suitable segregated. A separate and isolated MSW collection center should be provided.
20- Unit shall comply Solid Waste rule, 2016 as amended.
21- The Unit shall develop proper green belt and rain water harvesting system as per guidelines. For green belt at least 8 feet height plants should be planted which shall be properly protected as proper irrigation and maneuvering arrangements shall be made. For the development of the green belt the guidelines issued vide Board office order no. H10405/220/2018/02 Dt. 16-02-2018 shall be complied.
22. The validity of CTO is subject to the strict compliance of conditions of closure revocation order of CAQM issued vide letter no. 16014/14/2021/MERD/IP-Closure-48/27058-09 Dated 13-12-2021.

Issued with the permission of competent authority .

VIVEK ROY

For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board .

CEO-1

20.

Annexure-3

123

REGIONAL LABORATORY GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

E-12/1, Sector 1, Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar

Stack Emission Test Report

Ref No.21220788/Noida/2023

Date: 01/06/2023

1- Name & Address of Industry: SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD
2- Sample Collected By: A.K. Shrivastava, S.A./ Vishal Maurya ,LA
3- Date of Monitoring: 26/05/2023
4- Source of Sampling: Stack
5- Stack attached to: Boiler
6- Stack Height: 36.0 meter
7- Total No. of Boiler: 01 no.
8- Capacity of Boiler: 08 TPH
9- Fuel used: Bio Fuel (Agro Waste)
10- Quantity of Fuel used: Approx 35 T/Day
11- Flue Gas Velocity: 9.76
12- Air Pollution Control Device: Bag Filter, Cyclone Dust Collector, Wet Scrubber
13- Other remarks (if any): N.A.
14- Further details of sample location nad Test methods followed are appened overleaf:

Sr no.	Parameter	Unit	Result	Standards
1	PM	mg/Nm3	134.61	150.0
2	SO2	mg/Nm3	29.9	Not Specified
3	NOx	mg/Nm3	58.0	Not Specified

Analysed by-
[Anil Kumar Srivastava SA]

Authorised Signatory-

Praveen Kumar (RO)

Praveen Kumar
Digitally signed by Praveen Kumar
Date: 2023.06.01 11:17:34 +05'30'

Regional Officer

21.

124

30

Note: The results in the Test Report relate only to the items tested. The Report shall not be reproduced except in Full, without the written permission of laboratory.

AIR TESTING		
STACK MONITORING		
Parameters	**Test Method**	**Range of Detection**
PM	IS Method No. 11255 (Part-1) 1985	01-5000 mg/Nm3

----------End of report----------

22.

VALID UP 36 13-04-2027

(45) 125 Annexure 4

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand,Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010
Phone:0522-2720828,2720831 Fax:0522-2720764 Email: info@uppcb.com Website: www.uppcb.com

Ref. No : 16958/UPPCB/Noida(UPPCBRO)/HWM/NOIDA/2022

Dated :14/04/2022

To,

M/s SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD
A-20, SECTOR - 6, NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR,201301
Tehsil :Noida
District :NOIDA

Hazardous NO C

Sub :- Authorisation issued under the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

1. Number of authorization and date of issue 16958 and 14/04/2022 .
2. Reference of application (No. and date) 15641732 and 27/03/2022 .
3. Mr JATINDER SINGH of M/s SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD is hereby granted an authorization based on the enclosed signed inspection report for generation, collection, utilization, storage and disposal or any other use of hazardous or other wastes or both on the premises situated at A-20, SECTOR - 6, NOIDA .

Details of Authorisation

S No.	Category of Hazardous Waste as per the Schedules I,II and III of these rules	Authorised mode of disposal or recycling or utilization or co-processing, etc.	Quantity(ton/annum)
1	Schedule-I, Cat. 5.1 Used or spent oil	Authorised recycler or Incinerator	2 KL/Annum
2	Schedule-I, Cat. 5.2 Wastes or residues containing oil	Through TSDF	1 Ton/Annum

1. The authorization shall be valid for a period of 13/04/2027 from the date of issue of this letter .
2. The authorization is subject to the following general and specific conditions (please specify any conditions that need to be imposed over and above general conditions, if any) .

A **General Conditions of Authorization -**

1. The authorised person shall comply with the provisions of the Environment (Protection Act, 1986, and the rules made there under .
2. The authorisation or its renewal shall be produced for inspection at the request of an officer authorised by the State Pollution Board .
3. The person authorized shall not rent, lend, sell, transfer or otherwise transport the hazardous and other wastes except what is permitted through this authorization .
4. Any unauthorized change in personnel, equipment or working conditions as mentioned in the application by the person authorized shall constitute a breach of his authorisation .

23.

5. The person authorised shall implement Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) for which this authorisation is being granted considering all site specific possible scenarios such as spillages, leakages, fire etc. and their possible impacts and also carry out mock drill in this regard at regular interval of time .
6. The person authorised shall comply with the provisions outlined in the Central Pollution Control Board guidelines on Implementing Liabilities for Environmental Damages due to Handling and Disposal of Hazardous Waste and penalty .
7. It is the duty of the authorised person to take prior permission of the State Pollution Control Board to close down the facility .
8. The imported hazardous and other wastes shall be fully insured for transit as well as for any accidental occurrence and its clean-up operation .
9. The record of consumption and fate of the imported hazardous and other wastes shall be maintained .
10. The hazardous and other waste which gets generated during recycling or reuse or recovery or pre-processing or utilisation of imported hazardous or other wastes shall be treated and disposed of as per specific conditions of authorisation .
11. The importer or exporter shall bear the cost of Import or export and mitigation of damages if any
12. An application for the renewal of an authorisation shall be made as laid down under these Rules .
13. Any other conditions for compliance as per the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes or Central Pollution Control Board from time to time .
14. Annual return shall be filed by June 30th for the period ensuring 31st March of the year .
15. The Unit will file the renewal application at least 2 months prior to the expiry of this Order.

B Specific Conditions of Authorization

1. The unit will submit the proof of depositing the requisite processing fees of application in a month otherwise this authorization will stands automatically cancelled.
2. The wastes must be safely collected in leak proof containers and shall be duly marked in a manner suitable for handling, storage and transport and the packaging shall be easily visible and be able to withstand physical conditions and climatic factors. All hazardous waste containers/bags shall be provided with a general label as given in Form 8. The storage area should be at an isolated spot in the premises and must be fenced, covered and duly marked.
3. The authorized person/agency shall ensure that no adverse impact on the air, soil and water including groundwater takes place due to activities for which authorization has been requested. Comprehensive safety measures must be followed in handling of wastes and the staff must be properly trained.
4. It is brought to your notice that as per the order dated 14.11.2003 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (c) 657 of 1995, no industry covered under Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 (as amended) shall be allowed to operate without valid authorisation. It is also provided in the same order that industries which are not complying with the conditions shall not be allowed to operate. Hence in case you fail to apply for authorisation before its expiry or fails to comply with conditions of the earlier authorisation issued to you, closure order shall be issued against your industry without any further notice.
5. The applicant must file returns on prescribed Form 4 along with a compliance report of this letter. You should also maintain records on Form-3 and present it to Board's inspecting officials.

24.

6. In case of occurrence of an accident, complete details on Form-11 must be sent to U.P. Pollution Control Board at the earliest along with details of mitigative and remedial measures taken.
7. It is also the mandatory duty of the occupier of industry as well as operator of a facility to develop suitable waste treatment and disposal facility and the design of the facility must be approved by the Board. Details along with the project report must be sent in this regard within fifteen days of receipt of this letter, otherwise the industry shall become member of a common TSDF and the industry shall start sending the Hazardous waste already stored along with the Hazardous waste generated at present at this TSDF. The proof of valid membership of TSDF along with proof of disposal of hazardous waste to TSDF shall be sent to U.P. Pollution Control Board within three months.
8. The authorised person shall not receive, collect, or store any hazardous waste from any unauthorised occupier or generator of hazardous wastes. In case any hazardous wastes is sold to any other reprocessing unit it must be ensured that such unit is fully complying with environmental requirements and has a valid authorisation of the Board.
9. In no case any hazardous wastes shall be disposed off on land, in any drain or stream. All spillages of hazardous chemicals, used containers of hazardous chemicals such as flammable, corrosive, explosive and toxic nature must be safely collected and stored. Non-compatible wastes must be suitably and safely handled.
10. Proposal regarding waste minimization and reuse of wastes must be sent. Details of any recovery/ reuse system must be sent within two months.
11. It is within the powers and functions of the U.P. Pollution Control Board to suspend/ cancel the authorization issued under the Rule- 6(2) of The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
12. The stored waste shall not be taken out of the storage area except with the written permission of the State Pollution Control Board in this regard.
13. You are directed to display online data outside the main factory gate with regards to quantity and nature of hazardous chemicals being handled in the plant including waste water and air emissions and solid hazardous waste generated within the factory premises. Necessary compliance should be sent within fifteen days of receipt of this letter.
14. It is the mandatory duty of the authorised person to comply with the guideline for transportation of hazardous waste in accordance with Rule 18 of The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Guidelines in this regard have been issued by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.
15. You are directed to provide the complete details regarding the quantity of hazardous waste stored in the factory premises within a month.
16. You are directed to provide all hazardous waste generated in the factory to any TSDF operating in the state for the treatment and disposal and send the compliance report to the U.P. Pollution Control Board at the earliest.
17. Status report of hazardous waste stored in premises available storage capacity and future action plan for permanent safe disposal of hazardous waste shall be submitted within one month. .
18. Ground water monitoring report of premises shall be submitted within one month.
19. Industry will follow the various provisions of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

VIVEK ROY Digitally signed by VIVEK ROY Date: 2022.05.10 14:56:05 +05'30'

(Authorized Signatory)

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

251

Copy to: To the Regional Officer, U.P.Pollution Control Board, Noida for information and necessary action .

VIVEK ROY Digitally signed by VIVEK ROY Date: 2022.05.10

26.

Annexure-5

129

CENTRAL LABORATORY
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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

Certificate No TC-11015

TEST REPORT: WASTE WATER LABORATORY

Ref No: 22126488/CENTRAL/2023 **Date:24/08/2023**

1- **Name of Industry:** SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD

2- **Address of Industry:** A-20,SECTOR-6, NOIDA

3- **District:** Noida

4- **Description about sampling point:** Inlet of ETP

5- **Type of Sample (Grab/Composite/Integrated):** Grab

6- **Sample Collected By:** Utsav Sharma Regional Officer & Kishan Singh AEE

7- **Colour and Odour:** Pale Unpleasant

8- **Quantity and Packing:** 1 Lit. plastic jerican

9- **Date of Sample Collection:** 21/07/2023

10- **Analyis Indented by:** RO Noida

11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab:** 22/07/2023

Parameter/Method Name	Unit	Results	Standard	Detection Range
pH,4500 H B Electronic method	-	4.83	-	02-12
Suspended Solids , 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 0C	mg/l	296.0	-	10-20000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, 2540 C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 0C	mg/l	4268.0	-	10- 50000 mg/l
BOD, 3 day 27 0C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio	mg/l	584.0	-	1.0 -50000 mg/l
COD, 5220 B Open Reflux Method	mg/l	1776.0	-	5.0 -100000 mg/l

Reference- (1)General Standards for discharge of envieronment Pollutants are as pert-A Effluent(Schedule-VI).The eniveronment (Protection) Rules,1986 source: www.cpcb.nic.in/GeneralStandards.pdf. Besides these standards,refer EPA standards for specific purpose

Remark: *NA*

Analysed by-
[Arti Gupta(SA)]

Authorized by
ANANT PRASAD Digitally signed by ANANT PRASAD Date: 2023.08.24 13:32:22 +05'30'
Dr Anant Prasad (ASO)

RAM GOPAL Digitally signed by RAM GOPAL Date: 2023.08.24 13:33:07 +05'30'
Chief Environmental Officer
Central Laboratory

27.

CENTRAL LABORATORY
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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

Certificate No TC-11015

TEST REPORT: WASTE WATER LABORATORY

Ref No: 22126168/CENTRAL/2023 **Date:24/08/2023**

1- **Name of Industry:** SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD

2- **Address of Industry:** A-20, SECTOR-6, NOIDA

3- **District:** Noida

4- **Description about sampling point:** Final Outlet of ETP

5- **Type of Sample (Grab/Composite/Integrated):** Grab

6- **Sample Collected By:** Utsav Sharma Regional officer & Kishan Singh AEE

7- **Colour and Odour:** - -

8- **Quantity and Packing:** 2 lit. Plastic Jarican, 1 Lit. Glass Bottle

9- **Date of Sample Collection:** 21/07/2023

10- **Analyis Indented by:** RO Noida

11- **Date of sample receipt in Lab:** 22/07/2023

Parameter/Method Name	Unit	Results	Standard	Detection Range
pH,4500 H B Electronic method	-	7.21	7.0-8.5	02-12
Oil_Grease	mg/l	7.2	10	02-12
Suspended Solids , 2540 D Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105 0C	mg/l	40.0	50	10-20000 mg/l
Dissolved Solids, 2540 C Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 0C	mg/l	1046.0	2100	10- 50000 mg/l
BOD, 3 day 27 0C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio	mg/l	22.0	30	1.0 -50000 mg/l
COD, 5220 B Open Reflux Method	mg/l	184.0	250	5.0 -100000 mg/l

Reference- (1)General Standards for discharge of envieronment Pollutants are as pert-A Effluent(Schedule-VI).The enviveronment (Protection) Rules,1986 source: www.cpcb.nic.in/GeneralStandards.pdf. Besides these standards,refer EPA standards for specific purpose

Remark: *NA*

Analysed by-
[Arti Gupta(SA)]

Authorized by
ANANT PRASAD Digitally signed by ANANT PRASAD Date: 2023.08.24 13:36:23 +05'30'
Dr Anant Prasad (ASO)

RAM GOPAL Digitally signed by RAM GOPAL Date: 2023.08.24 13:37:07 +05'30'
Chief Environmental Officer
Central Laboratory

28.

Annexure-6

131

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT
(Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply Department)
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of Uttar Pradesh

Form 8 (C)
[See Rule 8(1)]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FOR SINKING OF NEW / EXISTING WELL FOR INDUSTRIAL/ COMMERCIAL/ INFRASTRUCTURAL OR BULK USER OF GROUND WATER

[Under Section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019.]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE NO: NOC011222

VALID FROM 05/08/2021 TO 04/08/2026

(UIS10(1) of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019)

Registration No.: 202104000016

Name of the Owner	JATINDER SINGH		
Designation पद	DIRECTOR	Company Name कंपनी का नाम	SANDEEP PAPER MILLS (P) LIMITED
Company Address कंपनी का पता	A-20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDHA NAGAR	Authorization Letter प्राधिकार पत्र	Download
Address of the Applicant	A-20, SECTOR-6, NOIDA	Application Form Serial No.	GTBN0421NRE[illegible]55
Date of Submission	01/04/2021	Specimen Signature	

Location Particulars

District	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Block	BISRAKH
Plot No./Khasra No.	A-20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA	Municipality/Corporation	NOIDA

upgwdonline.in/apps/ApplicationForm/DownloadRegCertificate?RegistrationID=8A4wndYzg0A=

29.

Ward No./Holding No. 11

Particular of the Existing Well and Pumping Device

Date of Construction/Sinking of the Well	14/01/1979		
Type of Well	Tube Well/Boring	Depth of the Well (In meter)	50.00
Purpose of well	Industrial	Assembly Size(For Tube Well)	
Strainer Position (For Tube Well)			
Type of Pump Used	Submersible	H.P. of the Pump	5.00
Operational Device	Electric Motor	Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.)	25.00
Date of Energization (In Case of Electric Pump)		14/01/1979	
Maximum Allowable Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.):	25.00	Maximum Allowable Running Hours Per Day:	10.00
Maximum Allowable Annual Extraction of Ground Water:			82500.00

This No-Objection certificate authorizes the owner applicant (user) to sink a well in the location specified at Sl. (2) for extraction of ground water at a rate not exceeding that as shown at Sl. (3j), for Running Hours per day as shown at Sl. (3k), and for maximum allowable annual extraction of ground water as shown at Sl. (3k) and is valid subject to the observance of the conditions stated overleaf

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

- In case of any change of ownership of the proposed well, fresh authorization has to be obtained.
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the proposed well as indicated at Sl. (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this authorization
- For the purpose of measuring and recording the quantity of ground water extracted, every said user shall affix digital water flow meters (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure, which record rate and quantum of extraction, at outlet of pumping devices and it shall be presumed that the quantity recorded by the meter has been extracted by the said user, until the contrary is proved. The rate of extraction of ground water from the well as shown in item 3(k) shall not exceed to the recorded rate from water meters
- The concerned Authority reserves the right to stop extraction of ground water from the well due to quality hazards or any other reasons, if the situation so demands
- In case of any change of ownership of the existing well, fresh registration has to be obtained.
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the existing well as indicated at Sl. (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this registration

particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this registration is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage , this registration is liable for cancellation

- . The Certificate of Authorization/ NOC shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue. The applicant shall have to apply for renewal through a fresh application, at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.
- Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders with telemetry shall be mandatory for user. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The data, obtained from digital water level recorders shall be made available to this office on monthly basis
- Guidelines for Installation of Piezometers and their Monitoring

Piezometer is a borewell /tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering the tape/ sounder or automatic water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing when ever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum of 50 m distance from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about 4" to 6".
- The depth of the piezometer should be same as in case of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one piezometers are installed the second piezometer should monitor the shallow ground water regime. It will facilitate shallow as well as deeper ground water aquifer monitoring.
- No. of piezometers to be constructed & Type of water level monitoring mechanism shall be as per below table

S.No	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/day)	No.of piezometers required	Monitiring Mechanism	
			Manual	DWLR with Telemetry
1	< 10	0	0	0
2	11 - 50	1	1	0
3	50- 500	1	0	1
4	> 500	2	0	2

- The measuring frequency should be monthly and accuracy of measurement should be up to cm. the reported measurement should be given in meter upto two decimal.
- For measurement of water level sounder or automatic water level recorder (AWLR)/ Digital Automatic water level recorder (DWLR) with telemetry system should be used for accuracy.
- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tube wells has been stopped for about four to six hours."
- All the details regarding coordinates, reduced level (with respect to mean level), depth, zone taped and assembly lowered should be provided for bringing the piezometer into the Hydrograph Monitoring System for Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, and for its validation.
- The ground water quality has to be monitored twice in a year during pre-monsoon (May/June) and post-monsoon (October/November) periods. Quality may be got analyzed from NABL approved lab. Besides, one sample (1 lt capacity bottle) to the concerned Director, Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, for chemical analysis.
- A Permanent display board should be installed at piezometer/Tube wells site for providing the location, piezometer/ tube well number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tube well for standard referencing and identification.
- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care of.

- Any other condition(s) that may be imposed by the concerned Authority
- In case, any of the particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this permit is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage, this permit is liable for cancellation.

- SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
- (A) For Industrial User: No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

the desired quantity of water.

- ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.
- iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to Ground Water Department Uttar Pradesh. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next five years through appropriate means.
- iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in General Condition no.10 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3 /day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 50 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Monthly water level data shall be submitted online to the Ground Water Department, UP.
- v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industrian which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.
- vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.
- vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution.
-
- (B) Infrastructural User: The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data online to Ground Water Department, UP as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by District Ground Water Management Council.
- ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3 /day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc

Date :04/07/2022

Place:Gautam Buddh Nagar

This certificate is electronically generated and does not require digital signature

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GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT
(Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply Department)
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of Uttar Pradesh

Form 8 (C)

[See Rule 8(1)]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FOR SINKING OF NEW / EXISTING WELL FOR INDUSTRIAL/ COMMERCIAL/ INFRASTRUCTURAL OR BULK USER OF GROUND WATER

[Under Section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019.]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE NO: NOC012981

VALID FROM 05/08/2021 TO 04/08/2026

(UIS10(1) of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019)

Registration No.: 202104000017

Name of the Owner	JATINDER SINGH		
Designation पद	DIRECTOR	Company Name कंपनी का नाम	SANDEEP PAPER MILLS (P) LIMITED
Company Address कंपनी का पता	A-20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDHA NAGAR	Authorization Letter प्राधिकार पत्र	Download
Address of the Applicant	A-20, SECTOR-6, NOIDA	Application Form Serial No.	GTBN042INING15
Date of Submission	01/04/2021	Specimen Signature	

Location Particulars

District	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Block	BISRAKH

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1/4

33.

Plot No./Khasra No.	A-20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA	Municipality/Corporation	GREATER NOIDA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Ward No./Holding No.			26

136

36

Particular of the Existing Well and Pumping Device

Date of Construction/Sinking of the Well	14/01/1979		
Type of Well	Tube Well/Bering	Depth of the Well (In meter)	40.00
Purpose of well	Industrial	Assembly Size(For Tube Well)	
Strainer Position (For Tube Well)			
Type of Pump Used	Submersible	H.P. of the Pump	5.00
Operational Device	Electric Motor	Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.)	25.00
Date of Energization (In Case of Electric Pump)		14/01/1979	
Maximum Allowable Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.):	26.00	Maximum Allowable Running Hours Per Day:	6.00
Maximum Allowable Annual Extraction of Ground Water:			49500.00

This No Objection certificate authorizes the owner applicant (user) to sink a well in the location specified at Sl. (2) for extraction of ground water at a rate not exceeding that as shown at Sl. (3j), for Running Hours per day as shown at Sl. (3k). And for maximum allowable annual extraction of ground water as shown at Sl. (3k) and is valid subject to the observance of the conditions stated overleaf

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

- In case of any change of ownership of the proposed well, fresh authorization has to be obtained
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the proposed well as indicated at Sl. (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this authorization
- For the purpose of measuring and recording the quantity of ground water extracted, every said user shall affix digital water flow meters (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure, which record rate and quantum of extraction, at outlet of pumping devices and it shall be presumed that the quantity recorded by the meter has been extracted by the said user, until the contrary is proved. The rate of extraction of ground water from the well as shown in Item 3(k) shall not exceed to the recorded rate from water meters
- The concerned Authority reserves the right to stop extraction of ground water from the well due to quality hazards or any other reasons, if the situation so demands
- In case of any change of ownership of the existing well, fresh registration has to be obtained.

- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the existing well as indicated at Sl. (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the concerned Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this registration
- In case, any of the particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this registration is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage, this registration is liable for cancellation
- The Certificate of Authorization/ NOC shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue. The applicant shall have to apply for renewal through a fresh application, at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.
- Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders with telemetry shall be mandatory for user. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The data, obtained from digital water level recorders shall be made available to this office on monthly basis
- Guidelines for Installation of Piezometers and their Monitoring

Piezometer is a borewell /tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering the tape/ sounder or automatic water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing when ever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum of 50 m distance from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about 4" to 6".
- The depth of the piezometer should be same as in case of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one piezometers are installed the second piezometer should monitor the shallow ground water regime. It will facilitate shallow as well as deeper ground water aquifer monitoring
- No. of piezometers to be constructed & Type of water level monitoring mechanism shall be as per below table.

S.No	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/day)	No.of piezometers required	Monitiring Mechanism	
			Manual	DWLR with Telemetry
1	< 10	0	0	0
2	11 - 50	1	1	0
3	50 - 500	1	0	1
4	> 500	2	0	2

- The measuring frequency should be monthly and accuracy of measurement should be up to cm. the reported measurement should be given in meter upto two decimal
- For measurement of water level sounder or automatic water level recorder (AWLR)/ Digital Automatic water level recorder (DWLR) with telemetry system should be used for accuracy.
- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tube wells has been stopped for about four to six hours.
- All the details regarding coordinates, reduced level (with respect to mean level), depth, zone taped and assembly lowered should be provided for bringing the piezometer into the Hydrograph Monitoring System for Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, and for its validation.
- The ground water quality has to be monitored twice in a year during pre-monsoon (May/June) and post-monsoon (October/November) periods. Quality may be got analyzed from NABL approved lab. Besides, one sample (1 lt capacity bottle) to the concerned Director, Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, for chemical analysis.
- A Permanent display board should be installed at piezometer/Tube wells site for providing the location, piezometer/ tube well number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tube well for standard referencing and identification.
- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care of.

- Any other condition(s) that may be imposed by the concerned Authority.
- In case, any of the particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this permit is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage, this permit is liable for cancellation.

- SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

3b

- (A) For Industrial User: No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- i) No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water
- ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources
- iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to Ground Water Department Uttar Pradesh. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next five years through appropriate means.
- iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in General Condition no.10 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3 /day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 50 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Monthly water level data shall be submitted online to the Ground Water Department, UP.
- v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.
- vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.
- vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution
-
- (B) Infrastructural User: The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data online to Ground Water Department, UP as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by District Ground Water Management Council.
- ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3 /day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc

Date :04/07/2022

Place:Gautam Buddh Nagar

This certificate is electronically generated and does not require digital signature

upgwonline.in/apps/ApplicationForm/DownloadRegCertificate?RegistrationID=LlfXo+Sjpp4=

36.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT
(Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply Department)
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of Uttar Pradesh

Form 8 (C)
[See Rule 8(1)]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FOR SINKING OF NEW / EXISTING WELL FOR INDUSTRIAL/ COMMERCIAL/ INFRASTRUCTURAL OR BULK USER OF GROUND WATER

[Under Section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019.]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE NO: NOC017402

VALID FROM 05/08/2021 TO 04/08/2026

(UIS10(1) of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019)

Registration No.: 202104000116

Name of the Owner	JATINDER SINGH		
Designation पद	DIRECTOR	Company Name कंपनी का नाम	SANDEEP PAPER MILLS (P) LIMITED
Company Address कंपनी का पता	A-20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDHA NAGAR	Authorization Letter प्राधिकार पत्र	Download
Address of the Applicant	A-20, SECTOR-6, NOIDA	Application Form Serial No.	GTBN0421NIN0160
Date of Submission	08/04/2021	Specimen Signature	

Location Particulars

District	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Block	BISRAKH

37.

Plot No./Khasra No.	A 20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA	Municipality/Corporation	GREATER NOIDA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Ward No./Holding No.			26

51

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Particular of the Existing Well and Pumping Device

Date of Construction/Sinking of the Well	14/01/1979		
Type of Well	Tube Well/Boring	Depth of the Well (In meter)	40.00
Purpose of well	Industrial	Assembly Size(For Tube Well)	
Strainer Position (For Tube Well)	-		
Type of Pump Used	Submersible	H.P. of the Pump	7.50
Operational Device	Electric Motor	Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.)	25.00
Date of Energization (In Case of Electric Pump)		14/01/1979	
Maximum Allowable Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.):	25.00	Maximum Allowable Running Hours Per Day:	1.00
Maximum Allowable Annual Extraction of Ground Water:			25.00

This No-Objection certificate authorizes the owner applicant (user) to sink a well in the location specified at Sl. (2) for extraction of ground water at a rate not exceeding that as shown at Sl. (3j), for Running Hours per day as shown at Sl. (3k), and for maximum allowable annual extraction of ground water as shown at Sl. (3k) and is valid subject to the observance of the conditions stated overleaf

GENERAL CONDITIONS;

- In case of any change of ownership of the proposed well, fresh authorization has to be obtained.
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the proposed well as indicated at SL (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this authorization
- For the purpose of measuring and recording the quantity of ground water extracted, every said user shall affix digital water flow meters (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure, which record rate and quantum of extraction, at outlet of pumping devices and it shall be presumed that the quantity recorded by the meter has been extracted by the said user, until the contrary is proved. The rate of extraction of ground water from the well as shown in Item 3(k) shall not exceed to the recorded rate from water meters
- The concerned Authority reserves the right to stop extraction of ground water from the well due to quality hazards or any other reasons, if the situation so demands
- In case of any change of ownership of the existing well, fresh registration has to be obtained.

38.

- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the existing well as indicated at 3i, (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this registration
- In case, any of the particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this registration is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage , this registration is liable for cancellation
- The Certificate of Authorization/ NOC shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue. The applicant shall have to apply for renewal through a fresh application, at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.
- Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders with telemetry shall be mandatory for user. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The data, obtained from digital water level recorders shall be made available to this office on monthly basis
- Guidelines for Installation of Piezometers and their Monitoring

Piezometer is a borewell /tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering the tape/ sounder or automatic water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing when ever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows.

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum of 50 m distance from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about 4" to 6".
- The depth of the piezometer should be same as in case of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one piezometers are installed the second piezometer should monitor the shallow ground water regime, it will facilitate shallow as well as deeper ground water aquifer monitoring.
- No. of piezometers to be constructed & Type of water level monitoring mechanism shall be as per below table:

S.No	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/day)	No.of piezometers required	Monitoring Mechanism	
			Manual	DWLR with Telemetry
1	< 10	0	0	0
2	11 - 50	1	1	0
3	50- 500	1	0	1
4	> 500	2	0	2

- The measuring frequency should be monthly and accuracy of measurement should be up to cm. The reported measurement should be given in meter upto two decimal.
- For measurement of water level sounder or automatic water level recorder (AWLR)/ Digital Automatic water level recorder (DWLR) with telemetry system should be used for accuracy.
- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tube wells has been stopped for about four to six hours.
- All the details regarding coordinates, reduced level (with respect to mean level), depth, zone taped and assembly lowered should be provided for bringing the piezometer into the Hydrograph Monitoring System for Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, and for its validation.
- The ground water quality has to be monitored twice in a year during pre-monsoon (May/June) and post-monsoon (October/November) periods. Quality may be got analyzed from NABL approved lab. Besides, one sample (1 lt capacity bottle) to the concerned Director, Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, for chemical analysis.
- A Permanent display board should be installed at piezometer/Tube wells site for providing the location, piezometer/ tube well number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tube well for standard referencing and identification.
- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care of

- Any other condition(s) that may be imposed by the concerned Authority.
- In case, any of the particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this permit is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage, this permit is liable for cancellation.

- SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

- (A) For Industrial User: No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- I) No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water.
- ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.
- Iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to Ground Water Department Uttar Pradesh. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next five years through appropriate means.
- iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in General Condition no.10 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3 /day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 50 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Monthly water level data shall be submitted online to the Ground Water Department, UP.
- V) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.
- vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.
- vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution.

- (B) Infrastructural User: The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- I) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data online to Ground Water Department, UP as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by District Ground Water Management Council.
- ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3 /day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc

Date:04/07/2022
Place:Gautam Buddh Nagar

This certificate is electronically generated and does not require digital signature

40.

Annexure-I

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BHARAT OIL & WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD.

(BOWML)

www.bharatoil.com

Passionately Protecting Mother-Nature Since 1978

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

M/s. **Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.**

A - 20, Sector - 6 Noida-201301, UP

BOWML/K/3462/19

is a registered member of our facility

Gata No. 672,706Cha Vill. Kumbhi,Akbarpur Road, NH-2 Kanpur-Dehat-209101, UP

for safe, legal & scientific Disposal of Hazardous Waste

Member #: **BOWML/K/3462/19**

Expiry Date : **August 01, 2024**

Scan & Verify

BOWML/K/3462/19

One may verify 'active' membership by calling
Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd. at
011-4100 0710, 2621 6466 or Email : sales@bharatoil.com

For Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd.

Pragati Rohtagi
Sales Cordinator
sales@bharatoil.com
Digitally Signed By:Pragati Rohtagi
Date: 2023-07-18 15:08:22
IP: 49.36.176.240
ID: HVJxEPYo4DVbeydUUjqGaw==
Click here to E-verify

Authorized Signatory

For Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd.

Sunder K Kukreja
GM (Admin & Fin.)
sales@bharatoil.com
Digitally Signed By:Sunder K Kukreja
Date: 2023-07-18 15:09:09
IP: 49.36.176.240
ID: XUfHqoPH5TTRJOHENVsDvg==
Click here to E-verify

Authorized Signatory

*Membership is subject to the terms & conditions of agreement & may be terminated by BOWML, upon non-payment of dues / payment.

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TAX INVOICE

144

IRN : 3b35a72a4eb0d88a88b4f93338245cb4b88bb203f990ef93d0f6ef6fcf149f66
AckNo : 142313126513448
AckDt : 31-Jul-2023
Status : Active

Printed on 27-Jul-2023 02:57
(1st ORIGINAL FOR BUYER)

Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd. Gata No. 672,706Cha Vill. Kumbhi,Akbarpur Road, NH-2 Kanpur-Dehat,UTTAR PRADESH - 209101 STATE CODE :09 GSTIN/UIN :09AADCB1158N2ZF PAN :AADCB1158N CIN :U11201DL2007PLC160944 E-Mail :sales@bharatoil.com	Invoice No. K/SER/2255/23-24	Dated 27-Jul-2023
	Customer ID : 5151	Mode/Term of Payment
	Supplier's Ref :- CHALLAN NO: 022	Supplier's Ref Dated :- 18-Jul-2023
BUYER / RECEIPIENT Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd. A - 20, Sector - 6,Noida, UTTAR PRADESH 201301, India GSTIN/UIN :09AAACS2799F1Z2 PAN :AAACS2799F POS: UTTAR PRADESH - State Code: 09	P.O. NO	P.O. DATE
	WTS Reference No 70480	WTS Dated 18-Jul-2023
	SEAL No :-	Vehicle No : DL1LAE 6593
CONSIGNOR Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd. A - 20, Sector - 6,Noida, UTTAR PRADESH 201301, India STATE CODE :09 GSTIN/UIN :09AAACS2799F1Z2 PAN :AAACS2799F	Form - 10: 76590	Eway bill : NA
	LR NO.	LR Dated :
	Reverse Charge Applicable : NO	Box/Cases :

SL No	Category	Description Of Goods	HSN/SAC	Quantity	Rate (₹)	Unit	Amount (₹)
		Hazardous Waste Disposal Services					
1	33.2	33.2 - Contaminated cotton rags or other cleaning materials	999432	7	19.00	KG	133.00
2	37.2	37.2 - Ash from incinerator and flue gas cleaning residue	999432	780	8.00	KG	6,240.00
3	B3010 B3	Plastic Waste	999432	960	19.00	KG	18,240.00
		Escrow Fund	999432		5%		312.00
		Total Taxable Value					24,925.00
		SGST			9%		2,243.25
		CGST			9%		2,243.25
		Round Off					0.50
		Grand Total		1,747.00		KG	₹ 29,412.00

Amount Chargeable (in words) : INR Twenty Nine Thousands Four Hundred And Twelve Rupees Only E. & O.E

HSN/SAC	Taxable Value	Central Tax		State Tax		Total Tax Amount
		Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)	Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)	
999432	24,925.00	9.00	2,243.25	9.00	2,243.25	4,486.50
Total	24,925.00		2,243.25		2,243.25	4,486.50

Tax Amount (in words): INR Four Thousand Four Hundred And Eighty Seven Rupees Only

Declaration:
1. We declare that this invoice shows the actual price of the goods described and that all particulars are true and correct.
2. Interest @ 24% per annum payable it the bills is not cleared/paid within 07 days of presentation of the documents.
3. Please pay only by RTGS/NEFT/DD/Cheque; IF DD/Cheque then Please send to with payment advise BOWML, Attn: Accounts, 11 LGF, Community Center, East Of Kailash, New Delhi 110065. Tel: 011-41000710/26216466/9717706048 sales@bharatoil.com
4. Bill/ Invoice is final, if no dispute notified in writing with in 7 days of Invoice.
5. This bank account number is ONLY for this specific invoice Please use the bank A/c printed on each invoice to get proper credit against the specific invoice.

Please use ONLY the IFSC code and account number given for RTGS/NEFT for automatic reconciliation.
Bank Name : Axis Bank Limited
A/C NO. : BOWMK002255X2324
Branch Add : Lajpat Nagar,New Delhi
IFS Code : UTIB0CCH274

for Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd.

Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd. Kanpur Dehat (U.P.)

Manish Kumar
Accountant
sales@bharatoil.com

Digitally Signed By:Manish Kumar
Date: 2023-07-27 15:07:35
IP: 49.36.176.240
ID: Su1Vju8OeziZQ9nDnCODVg==
Click here to E-verify

42

FORM 10

[See rule 19 (1)]

Copy for SPCB

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MANIFEST FOR HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE

S.No.: 76590

1 Occupier's Name & Mailing Address (including Phone No. and email)	Sandeep Paper Mills (P) Ltd A-20 Sec-6 Noida
2 Sender's Authorization No.	
3 Manifest Document No.	Challan No. 022 Dt 18/7/23
4 Transporter's Name & Address (including Phone No. and email)	Party self
5 Type of Vehicle	(Truck / Tanker / Special Vehicle)
6 Transporter's Registration	
7 Vehicle Registration No.	DL1LAE6593
8 Receiver's Name & Mailing Address (including Phone No. and email)	(I) BHARAT OIL COMPANY (I) REGD. E-18, Site-IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad, UP-201010 Tel.: 0120-4167924, e-mail:sales@bharatoil.com
	(II) BHARAT OIL & WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD. Mauza Mukimpur, Roorkee-Lakshar Road, Roorkee - 247664 UK, Tel.: 08874207664 e-mail:sales@bharatoil.com ✓
	(III) BHARAT OIL & WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD. Gata# 672 & 706 Cha, Sikandra Road, NH-2, Kumbhi Vill., Tehsil Akbarpur, Kanpur Dehat, UP, Tel : 0512-2285296 e-mail:sales@bharatoil.com
9 Receiver's Authorization No.	(I) 174437/UPPCB/Ghaziabad(UPPCBRO)/CTO/Both/GHAZIABAD/2023 Valid upto: 31/12/2027
(ii) UEPPCB/HO/Con-B-84/2018/548 Valid upto: 31/03/2023 Renewal Applied on dated 09-02-2023	(iii) 1403/UPPCB/KanpurDehat(UPPCBRO)/HWM/KANPUR DEHAT/2018 Valid upto:30/04/2023 Renewal Applied on dated 21-02-2023
10 Waste Description	Plastic waste / Boiler Ash / oily Cloth
11 Total Quantity / No. of Containers	960 kg / 780 kg / m³ or MT / 7 kg Nos.
12 Physical Form	(Solid/Semi-Solid/Sludge/Oily/Tarry/Slurry/Liquid)
13 Special Handling Instructions & Additional Information	Do not throw Drums from truck. In case of leakage/ seapage, use Washing soap at point of leak to stop its leakage
14 SENDER'S CERTIFICATE	I hereby declare that the contents of the consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are categorised packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by road according to applicable national government regulations.
Typed Name & Stamp : Signature :	Month 07 Day 18 Year 2023
15 Transporter Acknowledgement of Receipt of Waste	Month Day Year
Typed Name & Stamp : Signature :	07 18 2023
16 Receiver's Certificate for Receipt of Hazardous and other Waste	Month Day Year
Typed Name & Stamp : Signature :	07 18 2023

Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd.

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CHALLAN/TRANSFER INVOICE

Factory : 0120-2422757, 2422758
0120-4208803, 4208804

Sandeep Paper Mills (P) Ltd.

Factory : A-20, Sector-VI, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)

GST NO - 09AADCB1152DN2ZF

Sl. No. 022

Date 18/07/2023

M/s. Bhartiya Waste Management Pvt Ltd
E-18, Sec-IV Sahibabad Ind Area

Pre-authenticated by

Auth. Signatory

Following goods are sent to you as a result of sake / for sale / as stock transfer / for repair

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS							
REEL NO.	WEIGHT	REEL NO.	WEIGHT	QTY.	WEIGHT	RATE	AMOUNT
	Not Returnable						
	Plastic Waste for Disposal				9600 kg		
	Boiler Ash.				7800 kg		
	Oily clothes				7 kg		
	— No Cost Value				—	—	—
	— Not for Sale						
	— Not Returnable only for Disposal						

Time of removal

GR No. 819 date 18/7/23

Vehicle No. DL1LAE6593

Sale / Transfer Invoice No. .....
for Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Date .....

Authorised Signatory

Name

Signature

Status

44.

TAX INVOICE

IRN : 50477a822da6eb00da564dbbaf26b337f271aa453155fc35f925f9a3d18[illegible]
AckNo : 142312824478655
AckDt : 30-May-2023
Status : Active

58

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Printed on 29-May-2023 03:27
(1st ORIGINAL FOR BUYER)

Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd. Gata No. 672,706Cha Vill. Kumbhi,Akbarpur Road, NH-2 Kanpur Dehat,UTTAR PRADESH - 209101 STATE CODE :09 GSTIN/UIN :09AADCB1158N2ZF PAN :AADCB1158N CIN :U11201DL2007PLC160944 E-Mail :sales@bharatoil.com	Invoice No. K/SER/1054/23-24	Dated 29-May-2023
	Customer ID : 5151	Mode/Term of Payment
	Supplier's Ref :- CHALLAN NO.: 009	Supplier's Ref.Dated :- 25-May-2023
BUYER / RECEIPIENT Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd. A - 20, Sector - 6,Noida, UTTAR PRADESH 201301, India GSTIN/UIN :09AAACS2799F1Z2 PAN :AAACS2799F POS: UTTAR PRADESH - State Code: 09	P.O. NO	P.O. DATE
	WTS Reference No 68309	WTS Dated 25-May-2023
	SEAL No:-	Vehicle No : UP16BT9629
CONSIGNOR Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd. A - 20, Sector - 6,Noida, UTTAR PRADESH 201301, India STATE CODE :09 GSTIN/UIN :09AAACS2799F1Z2 PAN :AAACS2799F	Form - 10 : 75316	Eway bill : NA
	LR NO.	LR Dated :
	Reverse Charge Applicable : NO	Box/Cases :

Sl No	Category	Description Of Goods	HSN/SAC	Quantity	Rate (₹)	Unit	Amount (₹)
		Hazardous Waste Disposal Services					
1	33.2	33.2 - Contaminated cotton rags or other cleaning materials	999432	3	19.00	KG	57.00
2	37.2	37.2 - Ash from incinerator and flue gas cleaning residue	999432	415	8.00	KG	3,320.00
3	B3010 B3	Plastic Waste	999432	480	19.00	KG	9,120.00
		Escrow Fund	999432		5%		166.00
		Total Taxable Value					12,663.00
		SGST			9%		1,139.67
		CGST			9%		1,139.67
		Round Off					0.34
		Grand Total		898.00		KG	₹ 14,942.00

NEFT 29/6

Amount Chargeable (in words) : INR Fourteen Thousands Nine Hundred And Forty Two Rupees Only

E & O.E

N/SAC	Taxable Value	Central Tax		State Tax		Total Tax Amount
		Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)	Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)	
999432	12,663.00	9.00	1,139.67	9.00	1,139.67	2,279.34
Total	12,663.00		1,139.67		1,139.67	2,279.34

Tax Amount (in words) : INR Two Thousand Two Hundred And Seventy Nine Rupees Only

Declaration:

1. We declare that this invoice shows the actual price of the goods described and that all particulars are true and correct.
2. Interest @ 24% per annum payable if the bills is not cleared/paid within 07 days of presentation of the documents.
3. Please pay only by RTGS/NEFT/DD/Cheque, IF DD/Cheque then Please send to with payment advise BOWML, Attn: Accounts, 11 LGF, Community Center, East Of Kailash, New Delhi 110065, Tel: 011-41000710/29216466/9717706048 sales@bharatoil.com
4. Bill/ Invoice is final, if no dispute notified in writing with in 7 days of invoice.
5. This bank account number is ONLY for this specific invoice Please use the bank A/c printed on each invoice to get proper credit against the specific invoice.

Please use ONLY the IFSC code and account number below for RTGS/NEFT for automatic reconciliation.

Bank Name : Axis Bank Limited
A/C NO. : BOWMK001054X2223
Branch Add : Lajpat Nagar,New Delhi
IFS Code : UTIB0CCH274

for Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd.

Manish Kumar
Accountant
sales@bharatoil.com

Bharat Oil & Waste Management Ltd. Kanpur (U.P.)

Generated from Waste Tracking & Management System (WTS) of www.bharatoil.com

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FORM 10
[See rule 19 (1)]

Copy for SPCB

S.No.: 75316 148

MANIFEST FOR HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE

1 Generator's Name & Mailing Address (including Phone No. and email)	Sandeep Paper Mills (P) LTD A-20, Sector-VI Noida
2 Generator's Authorization No.	
3 Manifest Document No.	009 25/05/2023
4 Transporter's Name & Address (including Phone No. and email)	Party Self
5 Type of Vehicle	(Truck / Tanker / Special Vehicle)
6 Transporter's Registration	
7 Vehicle Registration No.	UP 16 BT 9629
8 Receiver's Name & Mailing Address (including Phone No. and email)	(I) BHARAT OIL COMPANY (I) RE E-18, Site-IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad, UP-201010 Tel.: 0120-4167924, e-mail:sales@bharatoil.com
	(II) BHARAT OIL & WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD. Mauza Mukimpur, Roorkee-Lakshar Road, Roorkee - 247664 UK, Tel. :08874207664 e-mail:sales@bharatoil.com
	(III) BHARAT OIL & WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD. Gata# 672 & 706 Cha, Sikandra Road, NH-2, Kumbhi Vill., Tehsil Akbarpur, Kanpur Dehat, UP, Tel : 0512-2285296 e-mail:sales@bharatoil.com
9 Receiver's Authorization No.	(I) 174437/UPPCB/Ghaziabad(UPPCBRO)/CTO/Both/GHAZIABAD/2023 Valid upto: 31/12/2027
(ii) UEPPCB/HO/Con-B-84/2018/548 Valid upto: 31/03/2023 Renewal Applied on dated 09-02-2023	(iii) 1403/UPPCB/KanpurDehat(UPPCBRO)/HWM/KANPUR DEHAT/2018 Valid upto:30/04/2023 Renewal Applied on dated 21-02-2023
10 Waste Description	Plastic Waste / Boiler Ash / Oily Cloth
11 Total Quantity No. of Containers	480 Kg / 415 Kgm or MT / 3 Kg Nos.
12 Physical Form	(Solid/Semi-Solid/Sludge/Oily/Tarry/Slurry/Liquid)
13 Special Handling Instructions & Additional Information	Do not throw Drums from truck. In case of leakage/ seapage, use Washing soap at point of leak to stop its leakage.
14 SENDER'S CERTIFICATE Typed Name & Stamp : Signature :	I hereby declare that the contents of the consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are categorised packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by road according to applicable national government regulations. Month 05 Day 25 Year 2023
15 Transporter Acknowledgement of Receipt of Waste Typed Name & Stamp : Signature :	Month 05 Day 25 Year 2023
16 Receiver's Certificate for Receipt of Hazardous and other Wastes Typed Name & Stamp : Signature :	Month 05 Day 25 Year 2023

46.

CHALLAN/TRANSFER INVOICE 60

Factory : 0120-2422757, 2421758
0120-4208803, 4208804

149

Sandeep Paper Mills (P) Ltd.

Factory : A-20, Sector-VI, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)

GST NO - 09AADCB1158N2ZF

Sl. No. 009

Date 25/5/2023

M/s. Bharat Gilt-Waste Management
E-18, Sec 4, Sahibabad
Ghaziabad (UP)

Pre-authenticated by

Auth. Signatory

Following goods are sent to you as a result of sake / for sale / as stock transfer / for repair

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS							
REEL NO.	WEIGHT	REEL NO.	WEIGHT	QTY.	WEIGHT	RATE	AMOUNT
Plastic Waste for Disposal of Bales 486					430 kg 415 kg 3 kg		
Alg Cloth							
- No Cost Value - Not for Sale - Not Returnable only for Disposal of							

Time of removal

R No. 436 date 25/5/23

Vehicle No. UP16BT9628

Sale / Transfer Invoice No.

For Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Date

Name

Authorised Signatory

Signature

Status

47

GSTIN : 08CILPS3022P1ZI

Harshit Trading Company

DEALS IN : ALL TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL ALTERNATE FUEL

Regd. Office : Plot No. 9, Rajendra Vihar, Near Raj Colony, Machida, Jaipur (Raj.) 302013

150

Receipt & Processing Certificate

Issued to: M/S Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. LTD.
Authorization No:- RPCB | 11755
Reference: HTC| SPM | 2023 | June
GSTIN / UIN: 09AAACS2799F1Z2
Date: 15-July-2023

This is to certify that we have received the following Quantities sent by M/S Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. LTD. Situated A-20, Sector-6, Noida-201301 Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (India) and same Quantity has been prossed. As per norms of state pollution control board.

Month	Type of Waste Material	Quantity Received (M.T.)
June	Plastic Waste	22.300

Vehicle Wise Receipt Details are as Under-

SR.	DATE	BILL/CHALLAN NO.	BILL/ CHALLAN WEIGHT (M.T.)	NET WEIGHT AFTER MOISTURE (M.T.)	TRUCK NO.
1.	28/06/2023	834	24.240	22.300	RJ14GA1018
		Total	24.240	22.300	

FOR- HARSHIT TRADING COMPANY

Prakash

AUTHORIZED SIGN.

Harshit Trading Company Jalpur

CERTIFICATE FOR JUNE MONTH

PLASTIC WASTE (RECYCLABLE)

Works :- Village Bawaliya, Near Nuvoco Cement Plant, Chittorgarh (Raj.)
Factory :- Khasra No. 79/2, Village Jhalra, Tehsil-Kishangarh Renwal, Dist.- Jaipur (Raj.)
Mobile:- 9829656123, 9001279254, E-mail :- prakash.feb82@gmail.com

48.

No Image

Duplicate For Transporter Copy

BILL OF SUPPLY

SANDEEP PAPER MILLS (P) LTD.

A - 20, SECTOR - VI, NOIDA, -201301, GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR (U.P.)
GSTIN : 09AAACS2799F1Z2
Tel. : 0120-2422757-758 Fax : 0120-4208804
email : sandeeppapernoida@rediffmail.com

Invoice No.	: 834	Vehicle No.	: RJ44GA1018
Dated	: 28-06-2023	Station	: Chittorgarh Rajeshthan
Place of Supply	: Rajasthan (08)	E-Way Bill No.	:
Reverse Charge	: N	Documents Throu	: LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES
GR/RR No.	: 999 /28-06-2023	P. O. NO.	:
Transport	: LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES	CARGO POLICY NO:	34070021220200000017

Billed to :
HARSHIT TRADING COMPANY
VILLAGE BAWALIYA NEAR NUVOCO CEMENT PLANT , CHITTORGARH , RAJESHTHAN -312001

GSTIN / UIN : 08CILPS3622P1ZI

Shipped to :
HARSHIT TRADING COMPANY
VILLAGE BAWALIYA NEAR NUVOCO CEMENT PLANT , CHITTORGARH , RAJESHTHAN -312001

GSTIN / UIN : 08CILPS3622P1ZI

IRN : 3d77f27fee59822e21f6f01a02bced598ef62a28f53d43e36a877cae0d5e36ea **Ack.No.** : 142312969507016 **Ack. Date** : 28-06-2023

S.N.	Description of Goods	HSN/SAC Code	Qty.	Unit	Reel	Price	Amount(Rs.)
1.	PLASTIC WASTE FOR DISPOSAL (NOT FOR SALE	391590	24,260	KGS	24,260	0.00	0.00
							0.00

Grand Total **0.00**

Tax Rate	Taxable Amt.	IGST Amt.	Total Tax

Rupees Zero Only

Bank Details : KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK, MAYUR VIHAR DELHI, A/C NO.-9712385511, IFSC - KKBK0000203

Terms & Conditions
E.& O.E.
1. Goods once sold will not be taken back.
2. Interest @ 18% p.a. will be charged if the payment is not made immediately.
3. Subject to Uttar Pradesh & Delhi Jurisdiction only.

Receiver's Signature

for Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Authorised Signatory

49.

GSTIN NO 08ACVPV6170D1ZQ
PAN ACVPV6170D

SUBJECT TO JAIPUR JURISDICTION ONLY

M: 9112253775

LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES

DAILY SERVICE : DEL, DELHI PUNJAB, UTTRAKHAND, RAJASTHAN, GUJRAT HARYANA

Head Office : A-2 Mukherjee Nagar Ad Nagar Vihar Pradesh, New Delhi-110009
Branch Office : SC-18, 19 Shopping Centre Road No 8, VKI Area, Jaipur-302013
E-mail : laksmi2020@gmail.com

AT OWNER'S RISK

CAUTION

INSURANCE

GR/RR No. 5000

Date 28/6/23

From Noida

To Chirawa (Raj)

Consignor's Name & Address Sanjeev Enterprises
GSTIN 08AGSPS1272Q1ZC

Consignee's Name & Address Yash Steel Traders
GSTIN 08AIGPS2992N1ZT

State Code 08

State Code

Packages	Description (Said to Contain)	Weight Actual	Weight Charged	Rate	Amount to be Paid
1 pkt	Steel Utensils (Bartan)	27 kg			
				Freight	
				SGST	
				CGST	
				IGST	
				Total Amount After Tax	
				Advance	
				Balance	Paid

BANK DETAIL
Bank Name AUSMALL FINANCE BANK Rani Nagar Jaipur
A/C No 1921200237200011 IFSC Code AUBL0002209

Consignor's Value

Note: GST Payable by ☐ CONSIGNOR ☐ TRANSPORTER

FOR LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES

Signature

Note: Company is not Responsible for any Leakage Breakage & Accident

153

GSTIN : 08CILPS3622P1ZI

Harshit Trading Company

DEALS IN : ALL TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL ALTERNATE FUEL

Regd. Office : Plot No. 9, Rajendra Vihar-I, Near Brij Colony, Macheda, Jaipur (Raj.)-302019

Receipt & Processing Certificate

Issued to: M/S Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. LTD.
Authorization No: - RPCB | 11755
Reference: HTC| SPM| 2023| May
GSTIN / UIN: 09AAACS2799F1Z2
Date: 15-June-2023

This is to certify that we have received the following Quantities sent by M/S Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. LTD. Situated A-20, Sector-6, Nolda-201301 Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (India) and same Quantity has been prossed. As per norms of state pollution control board.

Month	Type of Waste Material	Quantity Received (M.T.)
May	Plastic Waste	25100

Vehicle Wise Receipt Details are as Under-

SR.	DATE:	BILL/CHALLAN NO.	BILL/ CHALLAN WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT AFTER MOISTURE	TRUCK NO.
1	23/05/2023	510	27190	25100	RJ52GA8786
		Total	27190	25100	

FOR- HARSHIT TRADING COMPANY

CERTIFICATE FOR MAY MONTH

PLASTIC WASTE (RECYCLABLE)

Prakash

AUTHORIZED SIGN.

Harshit Trading Company Jaipur

Works : Village Bawaliya Near Nuvoco Cement Plant Chitorgarh (Raj.)
Factory : Khasra No. 79/2, Village Jhalra, Tehsil-Kishangarh Renwal, Dist-Jaipur (Raj.)
Mobile : 9829656123, 9001271234, E-mail : prakash.tcb82@gmail.com

51.

154

Original Copy

BILL OF SUPPLY

SANDEEP PAPER MILLS (P) LTD.

A - 20, SECTOR - VI, NOIDA, -201301, GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR (U.P.)
GSTIN : 09AAACS2799F1Z2
Tel. : 0120-2422757-758 Fax : 0120-4208804
email : sandeeppapernoida@rediffmail.com

Invoice No.	: 510	Vehicle No.	: RJ52GA8786
Dated	: 23-05-2023	Station	: Chittorgarh Rajeshthan
Place of Supply	: Rajasthan (08)	E-Way Bill No.	: 441339504823
Reverse Charge	: N	Documents Throu	: LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES
GR/RR No.	: 980 /23-05-2023	P. O. NO.	:
Transport	: LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES	CARGO POLICY NO:	34070021220200000017

Billed to :
HARSHIT TRADING COMPANY
VILLAGE BAWALIYA NEAR NUVOCO CEMENT
PLANT , CHITTORGARH , RAJESHTHAN -312001

GSTIN / UIN : 08CILPS3622P1ZI

Shipped to :
HARSHIT TRADING COMPANY
VILLAGE BAWALIYA NEAR NUVOCO CEMENT
PLANT , CHITTORGARH , RAJESHTHAN -312001

GSTIN / UIN : 08CILPS3622P1ZI

IRN : a4f39ad95b4dca6db2265c809c78dde4da6480c4883b44093414c2ac17e7230c **Ack.No.** : 142312791941590 **Ack. Date** : 23-05-2023

S.N.	Description of Goods	HSN/SAC Code	Qty.	Unit	Reel	Price	Amount(Rs.)
1.	PLASTIC WASTE FOR DISPOSAL (NOT FOR SALE)	391590	27,190	KGS	27,190	0.00	0.00
							0.00
						Grand Total	0.00

Tax Rate	Taxable Amt.	IGST Amt.	Total Tax

Rupees Zero Only

Bank Details : KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK, MAYUR VIHAR DELHI, A/C NO.-9712385511, IFSC - KKBK0000203

Terms & Conditions
E.& O.E.
1. Goods once sold will not be taken back.
2. Interest @ 18% p.a. will be charged if the payment is not made immediately.
3. Subject to Uttar Pradesh & Delhi Jurisdiction only.

Receiver's Signature

for Sandeep Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Authorised Signatory

52.

GSTIN NO. 08ACVPV6170D1Z0
PAN : ACVPV6170D

ALL SUBJECT TO JAIPUR JURISDICTION ONLY

M.: 9112219775

LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES

DAILY SERVICE : U.P., DELHI, PUNJAB, UTTRAKHAND, RAJASTHAN, GUJRAT, HARYANA

Head Office : 3-A-2, Hindustan Times Apt., Mayur Vihar Phase-I, New Delhi- 110091
Branch Office : S/C-18, 37 Shopping Centre Road No. 9, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur- 302013
E-mail : lakentp2020@gmail.com

AT OWNER'S RISK

CAUTION
This Consignment will not be detained diverted, re-routed or re-booked without Consignee Bank's Written permission

INSURANCE
The Customer has stated that
he has not insured/ not insured
The consignment Company _____
Policy No _____ Date _____

Truck No. RJ52GA8786

From Noida

To Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)

G.R.No. 980 Date: 23/5/23

Consignor's Name & Address: Sandeep Enterprises
Noida GSTIN

STATE: State Code: 09

Consignee's Name & Address: Harshit Trading Co
Asarwa GSTIN

STATE: State Code: 08

Packages	Description (Said to Contain)	Weight Actual	Weight Charged	Rate	Amount To Pay/Paid
55	Old Plastic Waste For Disposal	27190		Freight	NIL
				SGST ... %	
				CGST ... %	
				IGST ... %	
				Total Amount After Tax	
		Invoice No.		Advance	
				Balance	NIL

BANK DETAIL:
Bank Name: AU SMALL FINANCE BANK, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur
A/c. No. : 1921220923120901, IFSC Code: AUBL0002209
Consignment Value _____

Note: GST Payable by ☐ CONSIGNEE ☐ CONSIGNOR ☐ TRANSPORTER

For LAKSHAY ENTERPRISES

Signature

Note: Company is not Responsible for any Leakage, Breakage & Accident

87

66

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Item No. 09 Court No. 2

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 260/2023

(By Video Conferencing)

Dr. Vijay Kumar Applicant

Versus

State of U.P Respondent

Date of hearing: 25.05.2023

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER

Application is registered based on a complaint received by post/e-mail

Applicant: Dr. Vijay Kumar, Applicant in person

ORDER

1. Heard applicant who has appeared through virtual mode.

2. This Original Application under Section 14 and 15 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as 'NGT Act, 2010') has been registered on a letter petition dated 06.01.2023 sent by Dr. Vijay Kumar r/o Harola, Sector-5, Noida, U.P.

3. The grievance is that there is a unit namely M/s Sandeep Paper Mills situated at A-20, Udhyog Marg, Section-6, Noida. The unit is situated a few kilometers away from Yamuna river and adjacent to village Harola, Nayabans, Atta and Jhundpura and Sectors like 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,15A and 44 of Noida. The unit is located in the heart of the city and near Noida Authority. It is discharging hazardous,

untreated effluent and also emitting obnoxious smell causing water and air pollution in a larger way.

4. The applicant has also seen lot of unscientifically managed waste collected at the premises like rubber, plastic, gatta which is piled up in the form of a huge mountain on one of the gate of the industry just opposite to village. The unit is releasing very harmful chemicals in air through one big chimney which is releasing black smoke. The material used in burning include deadly effluents and waste material which is causing health hazards to the local people. A number of residents are admitted in the hospitals facing problems like respiratory diseases, some have died due to cancer and some are patients of kidney diseases. The Statutory Authorities, despite knowledge of all these facts, are not taking any effective remedial action in the matter.

5. In our view, a substantial question relating to environment due to implementation of Scheduled Enactments under NGT Act, 2010 has arisen. However, before taking any further action in the matter we find it appropriate to obtain a factual report for the purpose whereof we constitute a joint committee comprising State PCB, CPCB and District Magistrate, Gautam Budh Nagar.

6. State PCB shall be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance of this order.

7. The committee shall visit the site, collect relevant information and submit factual report particularly covering the aspects of consent, compliance, operation of industry in the densely populated area, schedule of operation in accordance with Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) and use of approved fuel within two months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF

and not in the form of Image PDF. If Committee finds any violations on the part of Project Proponent, a copy of the report shall be served upon the Proponent before filing before this Tribunal, to enable the Proponent to submit its response/objections, if any, by the next date.

8. List for further consideration on 01.09.2023.

9. A copy of this order be forwarded to State PCB, CPCB and District Magistrate, Gautam Budh Nagar by e-mail for compliance.

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

May 25, 2023
Original Application No. 260/2023
SN

KagazTrade.com
16 July 2019 ·

Rs. 21 Lakh Fine on Sandeep Paper Mill for Sewage norms violation

http://thepulpandpapertimes.com/.../Noida-Authority-Imposes-R...

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178

GSTIN : 09CMGPB9316J1ZV
Badshah
M: 9999499361, 9811323939, 9811323931
BADSHAH ZIP HOUSE
METAL ZIP, CANSILD ZIP
जिप ही जिप
SHOP NO. 20, MASTER COMPLEX, HAROLA, SECTOR-5, NOIDA-201301
Latitude: 28.589303
Longitude: 77.317314
Elevation: 206.12±4.00 m
Accuracy: 22.78 m
Time: 13-09-2023 00:04:28
NoteCam @ iOS

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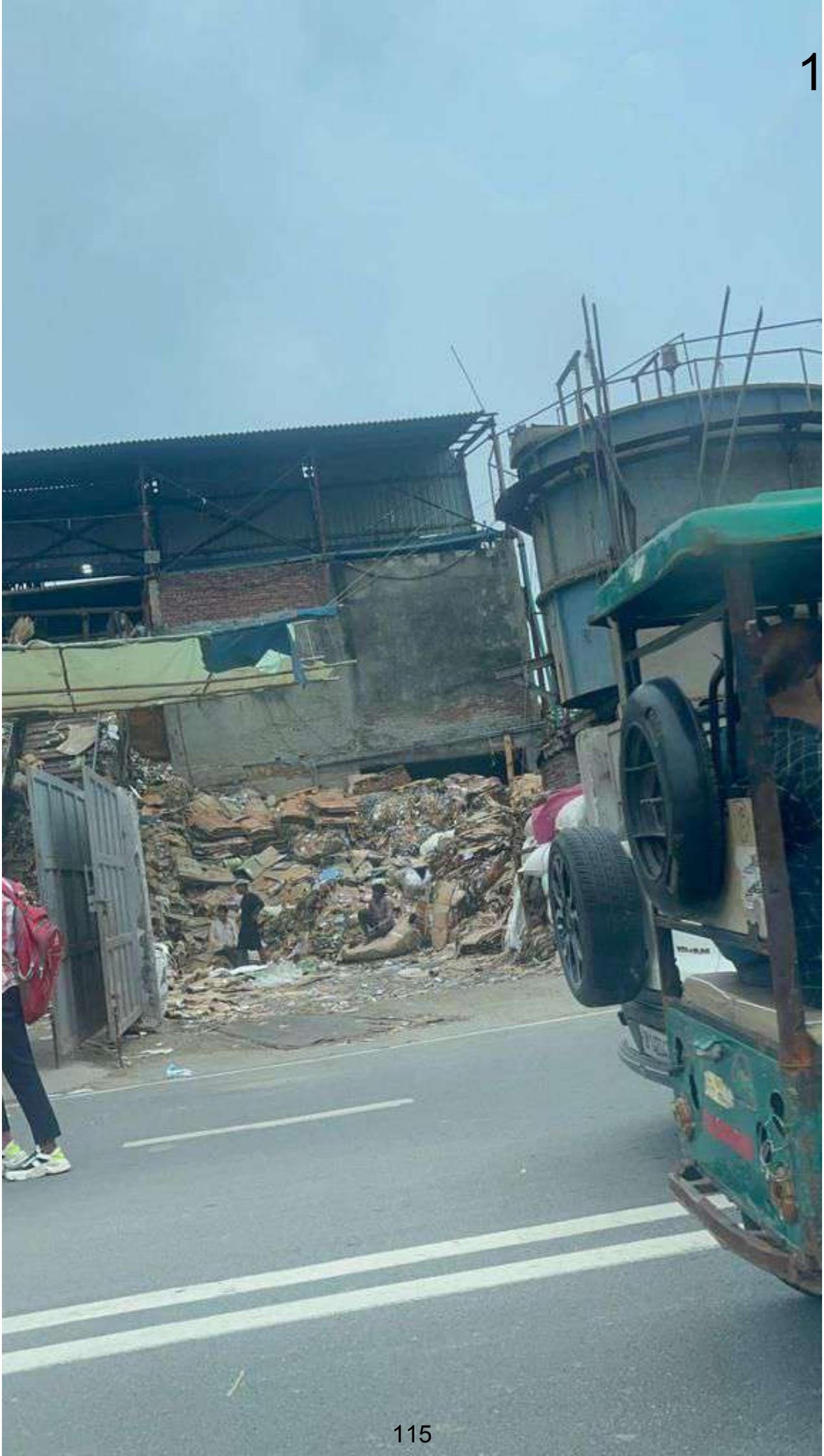
NoteCam @ iOS

182



Vijay Awana @vijayAwana7 · 2d

4/6/23: संदीप पेपर मिल लगातार हानिकारक #प्रदूषण कर रही है। डेली एक वीडियो डाला जायेगा क्योंकि कमेटीभी दो महीने काइंतज़ार कर रही है। #मील लगातार अंदर से सब नॉर्म्स ठीक करने में लगी है। #ngt @dmgbnagar @UPPCBLKO @CPCB_OFFICIAL @tricitytoday @TOIIndiaNews @danikjagaran #environment

3 3 7 307

Central Pollution Control Board
@CPCB_OFFICIAL

@UPPCBLKO Please take action against the complaint received at CPCB and update action taken with reference to this Complaint ID- TW 21-10540.

3:06
◀ Facebook
5G

← **Tweet**

Vijay Awana @vijayAwana7 · 1d

4/6/23: संदीप पेपर मिल लगातार हानिकारक #प्रदूषण कर रही है। डेली एक वीडियो डाला जायेगा क्योंकि कमेटीभी दो महीने काइंतज़ार कर रही है। #मील लगातार अंदर से सब नॉर्म्स ठीक करने में लगी है। #ngt @dmgbnagar @UPPCBLKO @CPCB_OFFICIAL @tricitytoday @TOIIndiaNews @danikjagaran #environment

3 3 7 279

Central Pollution Control Board
@CPCB_OFFICIAL

@UPPCBLKO Please take action against the complaint received at CPCB and update action taken with reference to this Complaint ID- TW 21-10540.

Tweet your reply

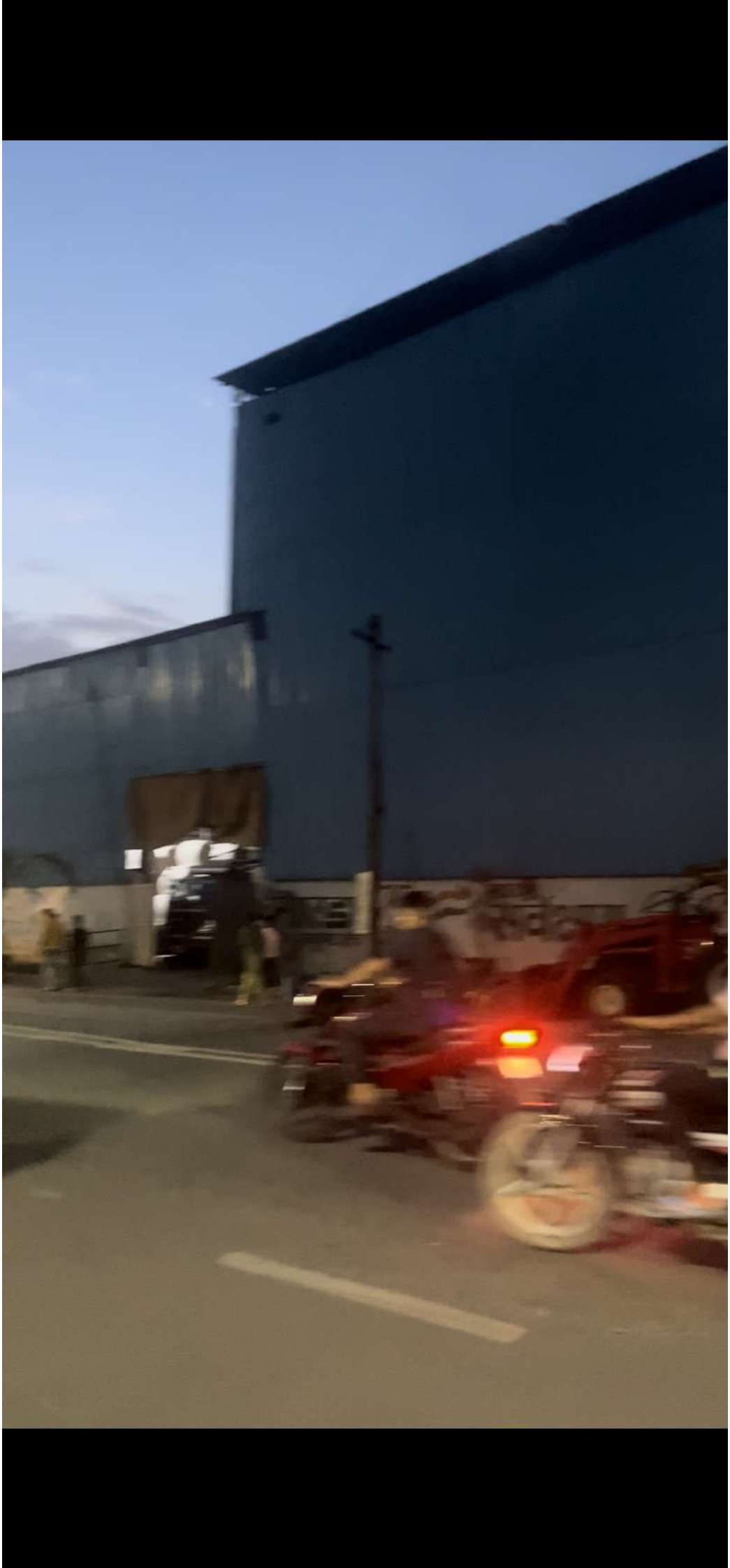
187

188
Latitude: 28.588677
Longitude: 77.316491
Elevation: 209.89±3.00 m
Accuracy: 21.77 m
Time: 20-09-2023 10:16:11
NoteCam @ iOS

GPS Map Camera
Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India
A-18, A Block, Sector 6, Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201301, India
Lat 28.589511°
Long 77.315953°
20/09/23 10:32 AM GMT +05:30
Google

190

191



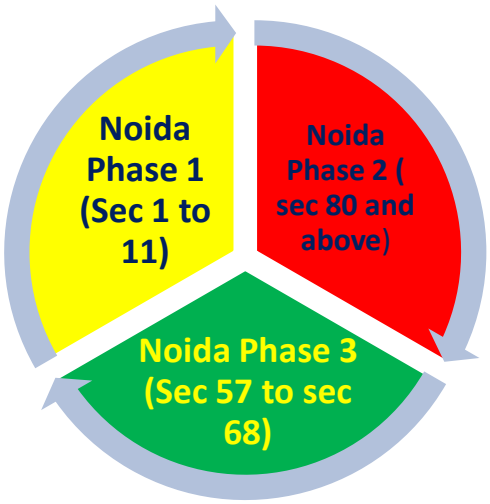
सर्वेक्षण

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION INDEX (CEPI)

DRAFT ACTION PLAN

FOR

CRITICALLY/SEVERELY POLLUTED AREA



(Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar)

PREPARED BY:

REGIONAL OFFICE
U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
NOIDA

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION INDEX (CEPI)

DRAFT ACTION PLAN

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD REGIONAL OFFICE,

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2009, the Ministry of Environment &Forests(MoEF), Govt. of India in association with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi have carried out an environmental assessment of industrial clusters across the country named Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) with the aim of identifying polluted industrial clusters & prioritizing planning needs for intervention to improve the quality of environment in these industrial clusters and the nation as a whole.

The CEPI criteria was revised in 2016 and based on the CEPI-2016 criteria, CPCB carried out further monitoring in the year 2017-18, these clusters went up to 100 clusters as may referred to order issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for Original Application No. 1038/2018 dated 13.12.2018.

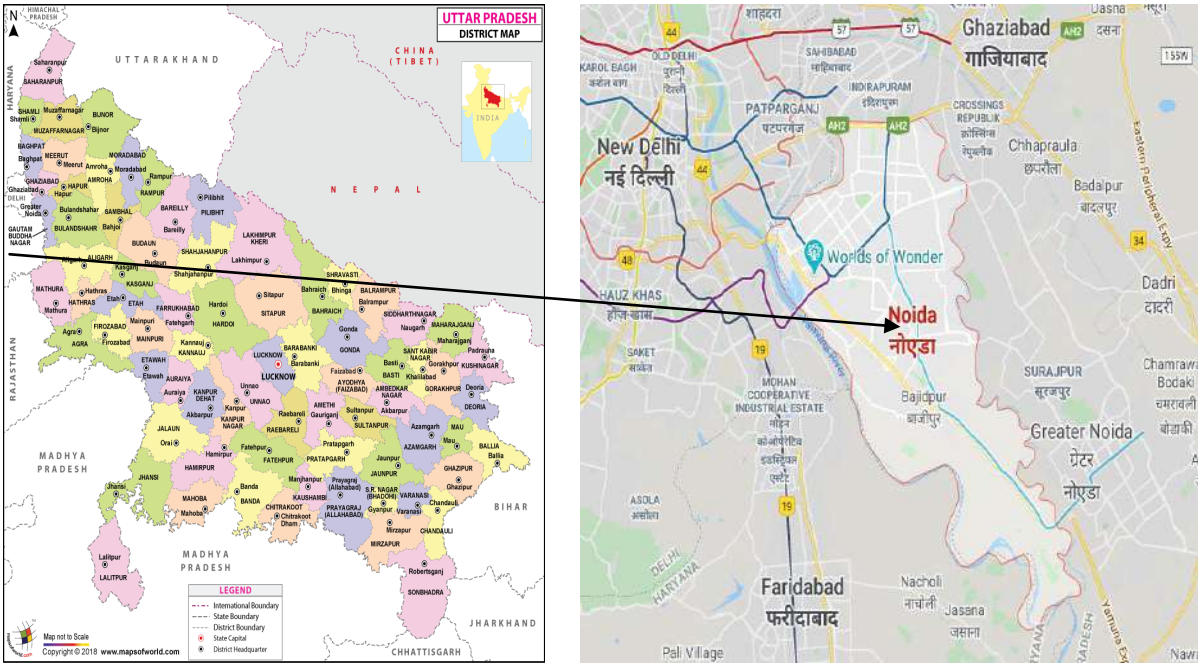
The industrial clusters/areas having aggregated CEPI scores of 70 and above were considered critically polluted clusters/areas and those with scores above 60 were classified as Severely Polluted; further detailed investigations were carried out in terms of the extent of environmental damage and formulation of appropriate remedial action plan. There are total 13 Polluted industrial Areas(PIAs) which includes 9 critically polluted Areas(CPA) namely Mathura, Kanpur, Moradabad, Varanasi-Mirzapur, Bulandshahar8-Khurja, Firozabad, Gajraula area, Agra, Ghaziabad and 4 severely Polluted Area *viz.* Noida, Meerut, Aligarh, Singrauli (UP& MP)

1.1 AREA DETAILS

As per the CEPI assessment, District Gautam budh Nagar has 6 polluted areas as per 2018 monitoring report. Following areas has identified with under CEPI within 5 KM. city having cumulative geographical area and when was demarcated as one of the CEPI area.

- Noida Phase 1 (Sec 1 to 11)
- Noida Phase 2 (sec 80 and above)
- Noida Phase 3 (Sec 57 to sec 68)

(Insert a location map showing CEPI areas in the city- Sample map has been attached below and provide other details as well)



1.2 LOCATION

The coordinates of the cluster boundary are as follows:

Clusters	Direction	Latitude	Longitude
Cluster-1 (Noida Phase 1)	East	28.589068	77.316110
	West	28.589685	77.308117
	North	28.594221	77.312687
	South	28.586063	77.310778
Cluster-2 (Noida Phase 2)	East	28.539200	77.420654
	West	28.537165	77.393703
	North	28.547871	77.405634
	South	28.529699	77.405634
Cluster-3 (Noida Phase3)	East	28.613491	77.404437
	West	28.615751	77.354913
	North	28.632025	77.375426
	South	28.600831	77.380147

1.3 Digitized map showing geographical boundaries and Impact Zones

IMAGE 1: AERIAL VIEW – INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER

Cluster-1 (Noida Phase 1 (Sec 1 to 11)**)** **Cluster-2 (**Noida Phase 2 (sec 80 and above)**)**

Cluster-3 (Noida Phase 3 (Sec 57 to sec 68)**)**

Cluster boundary

1.4 **CEPI Score (Air, Water, Land and Total) 68.78**

1.5 **BASELINE STATUS OF SENSITIVE RECEPTORS:** Total population and sensitive receptors (hospitals, educational institutions, courts etc) residing in the area comprising geographical area of the cluster and its impact zone.

S. No	Population		Number of Hospitals		Number of Educational Institutions		Number of Courts		Other socially sensitive features	
	Within Cluster	Impact Zone	Within Cluster	Impact Zone	Within Cluster	Impact Zone	Within Cluster	Impact Zone	Within Cluster	Impact Zone
1.	1000	10000	2	20	0	1	0	0	0	2
2.	1250	13800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	3500	15000	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0

1.6 ECO-GEOLOGICAL FEATURES: Impact Zones [the area comprising of geographical area of the cluster and its impact zone (minimum 2 km)

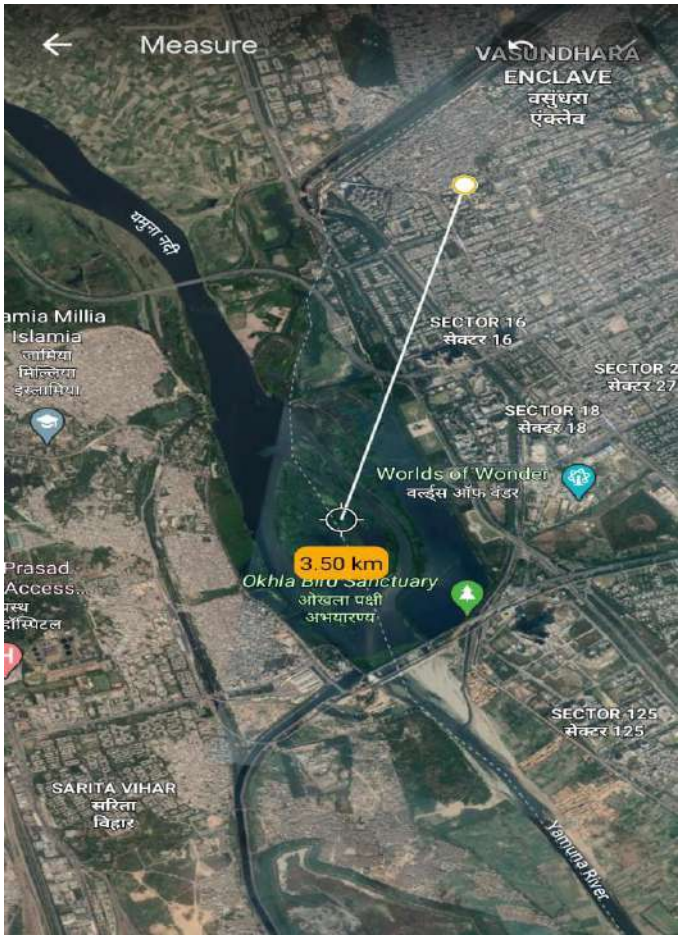
1.6.1 Major water bodies (Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, etc.)

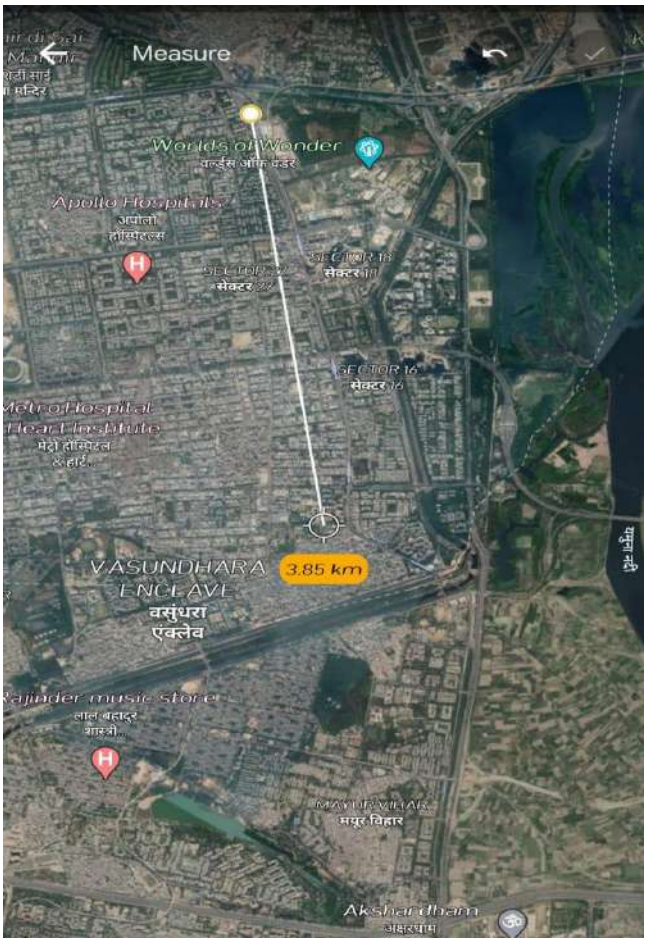
S. No	Rivers		Lakes		Ponds	
	Within Cluster	Impact Zone	Within Cluster	Impact Zone	Within Cluster	Impact Zone
1.	0	1	0	1	0	0
2.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	1	1	0	0	0	0

1.6.2 Ecological parks, sanctuaries, flora and fauna or any eco sensitive zones:

Given below is the list of ecologically sensitive zones within the impact zone of the CEPI areas along with their distance and direction from the area:

S. Nos.	List of environmentally sensitive zones	Number	Distance and direction
1.	Okhala bird sanctuary	1	3.5 km south west from cluster 1
2.	Botanic Garden of Indian Republic Sector-37 Noida	1	3.8 km south west from cluster-1





(Cluster-1)

(Google Earth image showing above given zones)

1.6.3 Buildings or Monuments of historical/archaeological/religious importance

S. Nos.	List of Buildings or Monuments of historical/archaeological/religious importance's	Number	Distance and direction
-			

1.7 Industry classification: Distribution (no. of industries per 10 sq.km area or fraction)

The total number of industries in the cluster is as listed below:

1.7.1 HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES (17 CATEGORIES)

SCALE OF INDUSTRIES	HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES		
	AIR	WATER	NO. OF E-WASTE/HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATING INDUSTRIES
LARGE	0	0	0
MEDIUM	1	1	0
TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**0**

1.7.2 RED CATEGORY INDUSTRIES (60 CATEGORIES)

SCALE OF INDUSTRIES	HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES		
	AIR	WATER	NO. OF E-WASTE/HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATING INDUSTRIES
LARGE	0	0	0
MEDIUM	02	02	0
SMALL	85	85	0
TOTAL	**87**	**87**	**0**

1.7.3 ORANGE AND GREEN CATEGORY INDUSTRIES

SCALE OF INDUSTRIES	HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES		
	AIR	WATER	NO. OF E-WASTE/HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATING INDUSTRIES
LARGE	0	0	0
MEDIUM	34	34	0
SMALL	1099	1099	0
TOTAL	1133	1133	0

1.7.4 GROSSLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES

SCALE OF INDUSTRIES	HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES		
	AIR	WATER	NO. OF E-WASTE/HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATING INDUSTRIES
LARGE	**0**	**0**	0
MEDIUM	**07**	**07**	0
SMALL	**15**	**15**	0
TOTAL	**22**	**22**	**0**

Water Environment

2. WATER ENVIRONMENT

2.1.1 PRESENT STATUS OF WATER ENVIRONMENT SUPPORTED WITH MINIMUM ONE-YEAR ANALYTICAL DATA

(Rainy Well NO-7, Noida Authority,Jal-1, Noida)

Sample collection date: 05/07/2019

S. No	Parameters	Observed values	Standards
1.	Colour	Colourless	-
2.	Odour	Odourless	-
3.	p.H	7.3	6.5-8.5
4.	T.H	477	300 mg/l
5.	Calcium	101	200 mg/l
6.	Magnesium	54	100 mg/l
7.	Chloride	402	300 mg/l
8.	T.D.S	1540	500 mg/l
9.	Alkalinity	396	600 mg/l
10.	Metals	ND	-

2.1.2 WATER BODIES/ EFFLUENT RECEIVING DRAINS IN THE AREA IMPORTANT FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING

S. No	Water Bodies	No. of drains discharging	Effluent discharge (MLD)
1.	No water Bodies	-	-

2.1.3 PRESENT LEVELS OF POLLUTANTS IN WATER BODIES/EFFLUENT RECEIVING DRAINS/GROUND WATER (ROUTINE PARAMETERS, SPECIAL PARAMETERS AND WATER TOXICS RELEVANT TO THE AREA IN THREE CATEGORIES – KNOWN CARCINOGENS, PROBABLE CARCINOGENS AND OTHER TOXICS)

S. No	Parameters	Observed values	Standards
1.	Zero liquid discharge (ZLD)	NA	NA

2.1.4 PREDOMINANT SOURCES CONTRIBUTING TO VARIOUS POLLUTANTS

S.NO.	Sources	Effluent discharge	Major Pollutants
1	Industry	Zero liquid discharge (ZLD)	**NA**

2.2 SOURCES OF WATER POLLUTION
2.2.1 INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

The drain wise and sector wise distribution of industries and their estimated treated effluent discharge and details of CETP is given in the tables below:

Summary of Industrial Units-

S.No.	Drain	Type of Industry * The Type of Industry may be changed as per local conditions							Total Effluent Discharge (MLD)
		Sugar	Pulp & Paper	Distillery	Textile	Slaughter House	Others	Total	
-									

2.2.2 DOMESTIC POLLUTION SOURCES

A. DETAILS OF DRAINS

Summary of Drains

S No.	District	No. of Drains	Type of Drains	Status of Drains			Sewage Discharge (MLD)			Total Discharge in the River (MLD)
			Domestic	Tapped	Untapped	Partially Tapped	Treated	Untreated	Total	
1.	Gautam budh nagar	1	domestic	-	1	0	196	-	196	-

Source: Kondli irrigation /Noida drain,

B. Details of Sewage Pollution Sources

The details of Sewage Treatment Plants along with installed capacity, utilized capacity, operating agency and discharge point is given in the table below:-

Details of STPs

S.No.	Name of STP	Location		Installed Capacity (MLD)	Utilized Capacity (MLD)	Capacity Utilized (%)	Operating Govt. Agency	Discharge Drain
		Latitude	Longitude					
1.	25 MLD STP, SECTOR-50, NOIDA	28.572216	77.375435	25	20	80%	Noida Industrial Development Authority	Kondli irrigation drain to Yamuna river
2.	34 MLD STP, SECTOR-50, NOIDA	28.57222	77.376937	34	27	79.41%	Noida Industrial Development Authority	Kondli irrigation drain to Yamuna river
3.	33 MLD STP, SECTOR-54, NOIDA	28.595708	77.359318	33	26	78.78%	Noida Industrial Development Authority	Kondli irrigation drain to Yamuna river
4.	54 MLD STP, SECTOR-54, NOIDA	28.597837	77.359983	54	43	79.62%	Noida Industrial Development Authority	Kondli irrigation drain to Yamuna river
5.	35 MLD STP, SECTOR-123, NOIDA	28.59328	77.409684	35	28	80%	Noida Industrial Development Authority	Hindon river to Yamuna river
6.	50 MLD STP, SECTOR-168, NOIDA	28.486774	77.409636	50	40	80%	Noida Industrial Development Authority	Kondli irrigation drain to Yamuna river

2.2.3 OTHERS (AGRICULTURAL RUNOFF, LEACHATE FROM MSW DUMP, ILLEGAL DUMP SITES ETC.): Please provide details- NONE

2.2.4 IMPACT ON SURROUNDING AREA (OUTSIDE THE CEPI AREA): On The Water Sources/Drainage System Of The Area Under Consideration.

2.3 DETAILS OF WATER POLLUTING INDUSTRIES IN THE AREA/ CLUSTER

S. No.	Name and Address	Location		Type	Treatment Mechanism (ETP/CETP)	Effluent Discharge (KLD)	Effluent Discharge Drain	Consent status	
		Latitude	Longitude					Air	Water
1.	Advance Appliances(p)Ltd, B-21, Sector-83, Noida	28.4305	77.29507	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	1.5	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
2.	Aero Club, c-16, Phase-2, Noida	28.669699	77.310122	Yarn/Textile processing(Printing only)	ETP	3.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
3.	Afflatus Gravures(p)Ltd, A-10A, Sector-68, Noida	28.6047	77.390056	Metal surface Treatment	ETP	10.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
4.	Agra products(p)Ltd, Plot No-94,99, NSEZ, Noida	28.541397	77.397035	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	8.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
5.	Anand Electroplaters B-87,88, Sector-10, Noida	28.678651	77.438686	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
6.	Ankur Industries C-395, Sector-10,	28.591433	77.330979	Metal Surface	ETP	1.0	Kondli Drain	Under process	Granted

	Noida			Treatment					
7.	Apsim International(p)Ltd, W-4, Sector-11, Noida	28.600005	77.334065	Yarn/Textile processing(Printing only)	ETP	1.5	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
8.	B.R. Seth & Co. C-20, Sector-6, Noida	28.595315	77.319033	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
9.	Bhalla Electroplaters C-195, Sector-10, Noida	28.590595	77.332915	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	1.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
10.	Bharat Electroplaters H-77, Sector-09, Noida	28.588195	77.326613	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
11.	C & S Electric, C-59, Phase-2, Noida	28.537903	77.279304	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	20.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
12.	Captain Gears & Fans, D-35, Sector-11, Noida	28.599167	77.33362	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	1.5	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
13.	Chemical Systems, B-146, Phase-2, Noida	28.669699	77.310122	Basic Chemicals & Dervatives	ETP	0.5	Kondli Drain	closed	closed
14.	Chemico Processing, A53, Sector-83, Noida	28.528227	77.397903	Yarn/Textile processing(Printing only)	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
15.	Connect International,B-05, Sector-81, Noida	28.547415	77.403747	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	1.5	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
16.	Cosmo Industries,C-44, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile processing(Printing only)	ETP	50.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

17.	D.P. Garg B-210B, Phase-2, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	20.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
18.	Savencia Formage & Dairy India Pvt Ltd, A-41,42,Hosiery complex, Noida	28.538191	77.405976	Milk processing	ETP	20.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
19.	Dalip Enterprises, D-87, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	1.5	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
20.	Delhi Prints, D-97, Sector-02, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/ Textile Processing (Printing Only	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
21.	Delta Factors India Pvt. Lid, C-459, Sector-10, Noida	28.596969	77.36508	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	1.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
22.	Dr. Willmer Schwabey, A-36, Sector-60, Noida	28.60542	77.363336	Pharmaceuticals	ETP	18.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
23.	Eveready India Ltd., B-1, B-2, Sector - 80, Noida	28.552587	77.403249	Industrial Carbon Including Electrodes etc.	ETP	8.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
24.	Frontier Print, A-66,sector-80, Noida	28.556554	77.405645	Yarn/ Textile Processing (Printing Only)	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
25.	Gripwel Fasteners (P)Ltd., 142A/30, 142A/51, NSEZ, Noida	28.541397	77.397035	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	70.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

26.	Hafiz Exports, B-50, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/ Textile Processing (Printing Only)	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
27.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., A-11, Sector-68, Noida	28.606855	77.391295	Veg	ETP	400	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
28.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., C-3, Sector-67, Noida	28.606315	77.385555	Veg	ETP	600	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
29.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., A-2-4, Sector-65, Noida	28.613791	77.384104	Veg	ETP	500	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
30.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., B-1, Sector-63, Noida	28.626641	77.384803	Veg	ETP	600	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
31.	Indeutsch Industries Pvt. Ltd. 39,40, N.S.E.Z., Phase - 2, Noida	28.516675	77.404676	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	10.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
32.	Indeutsch, 141, NSEZ, Noida	28.516675	77.404676	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	10.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
33.	Indeutsch, 42, NSEZ, Noida	28.541397	77.397035	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	3.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
34.	Info Power Technologies (Formerly - Sarc Synertech Ltd.) A-4, Phase-II, Noida	28.613029	77.365461	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	20.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

35.	J.P.C., B-4, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.532262	77.400801	Textiles	ETP	208.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
36.	Laal Sons Electrotech Pvt. Ltd. B-29, Sector-8, Noida	28.595092	77.32987	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	0.5	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
37.	Laxmi Remote India (P) Ltd, B-201, Phase-II, Noida	28.546626	77.410447	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	15.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
38.	LTS International (P)Ltd., B-13, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	4.0	Kondli Drain	Refused	Refused
39.	Luxor Writing Instruments (P)Ltd., A-40, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II, Noida	28.541271	77.387581	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
40.	Mezzo Clothing (P)Ltd., A-3, Sector-58, Noida	77.359719	77.359719	Yarn/ Textile Processing (Printing Only)	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
41.	Minda Corporation Ltd., D-6-11, Sector-59, Noida	28.60641	77.368705	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	15.0	Kondli Drain	Applied	Applied
42.	Modern Door Devices Pvt.LTd.,C-75A, Sector 8, Noida	28.594805	77.326466	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
43.	Monica Steel (P)Ltd., A-56, Sector-8, N oida	28.593997	77.329852	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	1.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
44.	Moryo Calico,C-131, Sector-63,	28.614817	77.383113	Yarn/ Textile	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

	Noida			Processing (Printing Only)					
45.	N.K. Dyeing C-170, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	30.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
46.	Nano Electrotech Pvt. Ltd. F-3B, S.D.F.N.S.E.Z., Noida	28.664392	77.446532	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	1.8	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
47.	Neokraft Global (P)Ltd. (Formerly - New Lite ZKW Lighting (P) Ltd. 137, NSEZ, Noida	28.541397	77.397035	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	58.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
48.	Nidhi Auto Pvt. Ltd. C-43, Phase-II, Noida	28.613029	77.365461	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	20.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
49.	Parag Dairy, B-219, Phase-II, Noida	28.539011	77.406405	Dairy	ETP	250.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
50.	Pawan Processors, B-6, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	0.0	Kondli Drain	Closed	Closed
51.	Quality Needles (P) Ltd., A-8, Sector-57, Noida	28.596089	77.339992	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	11.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
52.	RGA Export (P) Ltd., B-43, Sector-81, Noida	28.547554	77.39961	Yarn/ Textile Processing (Printing Only)	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
53.	S.K. Enterprises, C-191, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/ Textile Processing (Printing Only)	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Not Applied	Not Applied
54.	S.S. Processors PVt. Ltd. A-43, Sector-5, Noida,	28.64521	77.346697	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	15.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

	Gautambuddha Naga								
55.	Samtex Desinz (Formerly- Nalini Silk Mills), Plot No.-A-36, Phase-II, Noida	28.530383	77.395494	Cotton Textile Industries	ETP	700.0	Kondli Drain	Closed	Closed
56.	Sandeep Paper Mills (P) Ltd, A-20, Sector-6, Noida	28.518447	77.241465	Pulp & Paper Unit	ETP	850.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
57.	Sandhu Electroplating & Engineering Works B-91, Sector 10, Noida	28.590016	77.329377	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	1.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
58.	Sanidhya Engineers (P) Ltd., D-43, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	25.0	Kondli Drain	Not Applied	Not Applied
59.	Satguru Processor, C-160, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	30.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
60.	Sequel Alloys & Wires (P) Ltd., 143A, 154A to 154E, NSEZ, Noida	28.53059	77.3906	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	4.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
61	Sham Dyers B-24, Sector-4, Noida	28.582694	77.323775	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	48.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
62	SMC Pneumatics (I)(P)Ltd., A-4, Sector-88, Noida	28.683242	77.367949	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	14.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
63	Soni Dyeing C-190, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	45.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
64	Sterling Ornaments (P)Ltd.	28.5701	77.323134	Metal Surface	ETP	8.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

	JC-19, N.S.E.Z., Noida			Treatment					
65	Subros Ltd., B-198, Phase-II, Noida	28.669699	77.310122	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	220.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
66	Super Fine Processors (P) Ltd., C-36, Sector-8, Noida	28.595051	77.328005	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	10.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
67	T.P.Singh & Company C-179, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
68	The Ganesh Hosiery Industries, F-67, Sector-11, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	30.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
69	Uflex Ltd., A-1, Sector-60, Noida	28.6037739	77.3661788	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	20.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
70	Uflex Ltd., A-2, Sector - 60, Noida	28.6037739	77.3661788	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
71	Uniparts India Ltd. B-208, Phase-II, Noida	28.540635	77.40421	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	15.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
72	Vakeel Art Prints, B-105, Phase-II, Noida	28.669699	77.310122	Yarn/ Textile Processing (Printing Only)	ETP	2.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
73	Vibracoustic Noida (P)Ltd. (Formerly known as Trelleborg Automotive (India) Ltd.), B-190, Phase-II, Noida	28.669699	77.310122	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	150.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

74	Whorra Enterprises, C-46, Sector-81, Noida	28.548344	77.399146	Metal Surface Treatment	ETP	3.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
75	Karika India Pvt. Ltd B-126, Sector-5, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	Yarn/Textile Processing	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted
77	Karam Ji Chemical, B-69, 70, Sector-8, Noida			Acid Bottling	ETP	5.0	Kondli Drain	Granted	Granted

2.4 ACTION PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION

Short Term Action Points (up to 1 year, including continuous activities)

S. No.	Action Points (Source and Mitigation)	Responsible Agencies/Stake Holders	Time Limit/Frequency

1. a)	**Water Pollution** **Industrial Source** - Proposed Action Plan for effective control of Water Pollution: • Regular effluent sample collection and analysis of Pollution Control System in Large & Medium & Small Scale Polluting Industries to be done to ensure strict compliance of prescribed Norms.	UPPCB Individual Industry	Monthly, Quarterly

	• Installation of energy meter, on line PH meter, automatic chemical dozing system, on line flow measurement and installation of independent laboratory to monitor critical parameters like MLSS, SVI etc. and other inlet and outlet parameters of ETP for Large & Medium Industries and industries situated.	Individual Industries (Large and Medium)	Ongoing
	• Up gradation of ETP in existing water polluting units is to be done on case to case basis. Under the up gradation plan, suitable tertiary treatments methods are to be installed in a time bound manner in order to ensure that treated water is recycled / reused to the maximum extend.	Individual Industries.	Within 06 months.

	• **Up gradation of ETP's**: Conversion of conventional reduction treatment of electroplating waste water to Ion exchange method and its recycling in Large & Medium sector units, wherever existing ETP is not functioning properly. Prospective agents with expertise in this field shall be shortlisted in next 6 months.	UPPCB & Individual Industries.	06 Months

	Also, small industries in the region currently using physico chemical treatment methods to treat their effluent shall be upgraded such as installation of dual media filter and Activated Carbon filter.	UPPCB & Individual Industries.	06 months

b)	**Groundwater Pollution** • Regular monitoring of Over Head Tanks supplying drinking water in the region and Rainy wells is proposed to be done by Regional Laboratory of State Pollution Control Board. • Also, intensive surveys will be done to ensure that practice of reverse boring is not prevalent in the region.	UPPCB UPPCB	Ongoing Ongoing	authority/ State ground water authority
c)	**Domestic Waste Water (Sewage)** Domestic sewage contributes to about 80% of Water. The status of Sewage Pollution Control is as follows:			
	➢ STPs are Operational: ➢ Effective operation & maintenance of installed STP. ➢ Combined Inspection of STPs by UPPCB and Jal Nigam ➢ Upcoming High Rise Buildings, Commercial Project, Educational Institution, Multi Plexes, Town ship & Building Projects are major source of sewage generation and Municipal Solid Waste. Such projects must ensure setting up of STPs, recirculation of	UPPCB and Authority Project proponent Local Authority & UPPCB.	Ongoing	Weekly Monitoring of STP's.

	Treated water for flushing/gardening regarding purpose & ensure compliance of the conditions of the Environment Clearance and NOC from PCB.			

2.6.4.6 Rejuvenation/ Management Plan for important eco-geological features- Hindon Rejuvenation Plan 2019.

2.6.6 Self monitoring systems industries (ETPs) etc.- Please provide details

S. No.	Industries	Category	ETPs installed(Y/N)
1.	1	Pulp & Paper	Y
2.	9	Textile	Y
3.	0	Slaughter House	NO UNIT
4.	0	Distillery	NO UNIT

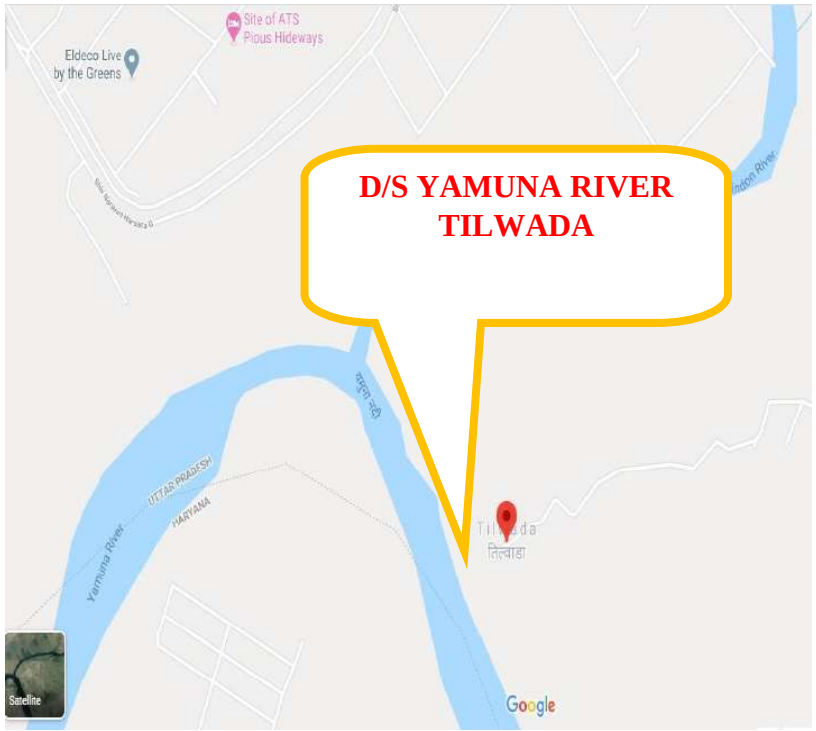
2.6.7 Data linkages to SPCB / CPCB (of monitoring devices) – Please provide details

S. No.	Name of Industry	Address		
1	Sandeep Paper Mill(P) Ltd.,	A-20, Sector-6,Noida Gautam Budh Nagar	SPCB	CPCB

2 MONITORING: SURFACE WATER, GROUND WATER& AIR QUALITY

SURFACE WATER MONITORING STATIONS:

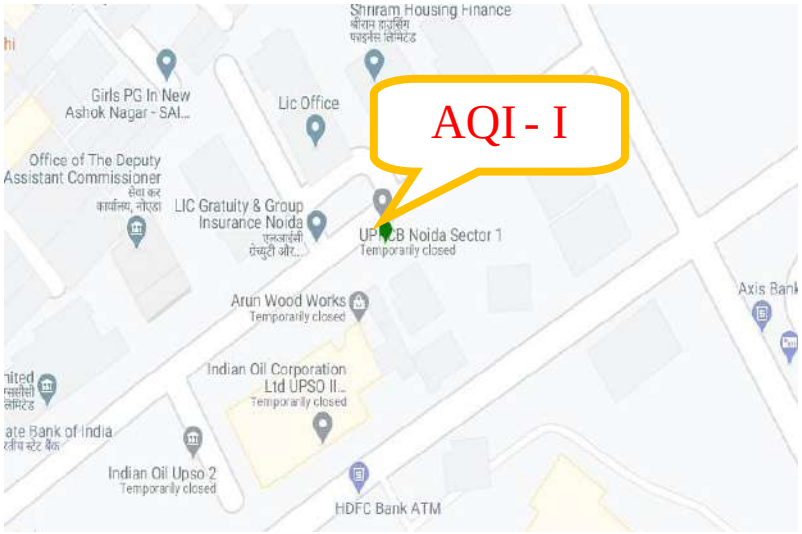
#	Location/Station	Location Code	#	Location/Station	Location Code
1	U/S Yamuna river near okhla barrage Noida	-	3	U/S Hindon river vill, chhijarsi noida	10104
2	D/SYamuna river, vill, Tilwada, Noida	-	4	D/S Hindon river vill,Tilwada,noida	10105



Hindan River
हिंडन नदी
Hindon River
U/S HINDON RIVER
CHHIJARSI
10104
Temporarily closed
Saifi Masjid
सैफी मस्जिद
Temporarily closed
25m Feet Rd
SJM Hospital
and IVF Centre
SJM हॉस्पिटल
और IVF सेंटर
Vishwakarma Rd
Grahak Seva Kendra
ICICI BANK ATM
Rsk Financial Services
GRAHAK
SEVA KENDRA
ग्राहक सेवा
Vishwakarma
Chowk
विश्वकर्मा
चौक
20 Futa Rd

Site of ATS
Pious Hideways
Eldeco Live
by the Greens
Hindon River
D/S HINDON RIVER
TILWADA
10105
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
Yamuna River
तिलवाड़ा
Satellite
Google

AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS:



#	Location/Station	Location Code	#	Location/Station	Location Code
1.	Regional office building, E-12/1, sector-1 Noida , Uttar Pradesh **(CAAQMS)**	AQ-1	5.	Gee-Pee electroplating, G-73, Noida, Uttar Pradesh **(Manual AQI monitoring station)**	378
2.	Amity university, Sector-125, Noida, Uttar Pradesh **(CAAQMS)**	AQ2	6.	Golf Course, Sector-37, Noida, Uttar Pradesh **(Manual AQI monitoring station)**	PCB/GCN/03
3.	Sector-116, Noida, Uttar Pradesh **(CAAQMS)**	AQ3	7.	Subrose Limited, Phase-2 **(Manual AQI monitoring station)**	PCB/SLN/04
4.	Regional office building, E-12/1, sector-1 Noida , Uttar Pradesh **(Manual AQI monitoring station)**	403			

Air Environment

3.1 Present status of Air environment: supported with minimum one-year analytical data i.e. status of AQI of last 1 year.

S. Nos.	Cluster	Months(2019)	AQI	Condition
1.	Cluster 1,2,3	January	236	Poor
2.		February	188	Moderate
3.		March	170	Moderate
4.		April	193	Moderate
5.		May	236	Poor
6.		June	188	Moderate
7.		July	150	Moderate
8.		August	111	Moderate
9.		September	108	Moderate
10.		October	257	Poor
11.		November	254	Poor
12.		December	277	Poor

3.1.1 Present levels of pollutants in air: Reports of routine parameters, special parameters and air toxic relevant to the area in three categories- known carcinogens probable carcinogen and other toxic

A. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring for following parameters:

i. SO2, NO2, PM10, PM2.5 (for 24 hourly average monitoring values)

S. No	Parameters (24 hourly average monitoring values) Residential (Sector -116, Noida)	Observed values	Standards
1.	PM 10	106	100
2.	PM 2.5	68	60
3.	NO_2	18	80
4.	SO_2	04	80

S. No	Parameters (24 hourly average monitoring values) Commercial (RO Bulding , E-12/1,Sector-01 Noida)	Observed values	Standards
1.	PM 10	109	100
2.	PM 2.5	63	60
3.	NO_2	23	80
4.	SO_2	15	80

S. No	Parameters (24 hourly average monitoring values) institutional (Amity university, Sector-125, Noida)	Observed values	Standards
1.	PM 10	116	100
2.	PM 2.5	63	60
3.	NO_2	17	80
4.	SO_2	17	80

3.2 Sources of air pollution viz industrial, domestic (coal an biomass burning), natural and transport and heavy earth movers

3.3 Air Polluting Industries in the area/ cluster

S. No	Number of Air Polluting industries	Coordinates		Distance and direction
		Latitude	Longitude	
1.	Cosmo Industries,C-44, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
2.	Dalip Enterprises, D-87, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
3.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., A-11, Sector-68, Noida	28.606855	77.391295	With in CEPI
4.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., C-3, Sector-67, Noida	28.606315	77.385555	With in CEPI
5.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., A-2-4, Sector-65, Noida	28.613791	77.384104	With in CEPI
6.	Haldiram Snacks (P)Ltd., B-1, Sector-63, Noida	28.626641	77.384803	With in CEPI
7.	J.P.C., B-4, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.532262	77.400801	With in CEPI
8.	Parag Dairy, B-219, Phase-II, Noida	28.539011	77.406405	With in CEPI
9.	Pawan Processors, B-6, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
10	N.K. Dyeing C-170, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
11	S.S. Processors PVt. Ltd. A-43, Sector-5, Noida, Gautambuddha Naga	28.64521	77.346697	With in CEPI
12	Samtex Desinz (Formerly- Nalini Silk Mills), Plot No.-A-36, Phase-II, Noida	28.530383	77.395494	With in CEPI
13	Sanidhya Engineers (P) Ltd., D-43, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
14	Satguru Processor, C-160, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
15	Sandeep Paper Mills (P) Ltd, A-20, Sector-6, Noida	28.518447	77.241465	With in CEPI
16	The Ganesh Hosiery Industries, F-67, Sector-11, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
17	Karika India Pvt. Ltd B-126, Sector-5, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
18	Super Fine Processors (P) Ltd., C-36, Sector-8, Noida	28.595051	77.328005	With in CEPI
19	Soni Dyeing C-190, Hosiery Complex, Noida	28.531655	77.407574	With in CEPI
20	Sham Dyers B-24, Sector-4, Noida	28.582694	77.323775	With in CEPI

3.4 Impact of activities of nearby area as the CEPI Area
Land use distribution (%) of nearby areas of CEPI and map

3.6Action plan for compliance and control of pollution

Short Term Action Points (up to 1 year, including continuous activities)			
	Action Points (Source and Mitigation)	**Responsible Stake Holders**	**Time Limit**
2. a)	**Air Pollution** **Industrial:** A total air polluting industries have been identified in the region. **Proposed Action Plan for effective control of Air Pollution**: □ Regular Monitoring of Pollution Control System in Industries in order to ensure strict compliance of prescribed Norms.	UPPCB & Individual Industries.	Stack Monitoring of Large & Medium units every 06 months and once in a Year for SSI units. (By UPPCB & by individual Industries)
	Action Points (Source and Mitigation)	**Responsible Stake Holders**	**Time Limit**
	AIR POLLUTION **Industrial Pollution** □ Implementation of Cleaner Technology in order to reduce quantity of process and fugitive emissions and effective Operation & maintenance of installed APCS. Implementation of cleaner technology / adoption of cleaner fuel, identification of industries to be done in time bound manner. □ Switching over to cleaner fuel has been proposed as the best option to control Air Pollution in Industrial Areas. Some Industries have already switched to cleaner fuel technology. Technological intervention / switching over to cleaner fuel to be done in time bound manner. □ To supply and promote the use of cleaner fuel like CNG, in order to reduce emissions in the industrial	UPPCB and Individual industry	1 year
	Introduction of Cleaner Fuel for Industrial Uses : Currently industries are using Coal/ Petro Coke/Wood and FO/LDO/LSHS as a fuel which emits SPM and SO_2 and other Pollutants. If CNG is made available to industries the RSPM, SO_2	Gas and Oil Companies	Gas & Oil Companies are in process of getting more and more industries on board and complete switch

	will be reduced and Ambient Air Quality will be improved. Board has given NOC to IGL for vehicles as well as industrial & domestic use. These companies need to expedite there distribution network for the same at the earliest.		from solid fuel to clean fuel will be done in a time bound Manner.
	Clean fuel for vehicles: At present CNG stations have been build to supply clean fuel. These stations have compression capacity Also, all commercial Phasing out of old diesel commercial vehicles is being done as per policy.	RTO & Gas Companies	01 year / As per plan submitted by Gas Agencies.
	Installation of NAAMP Stations At present manual AAQM Stations are operational but they need to be upgraded to monitor RSPM and $PM_{2.5}$ as per new AAQM Standard and also other parameters listed in new AAQM continuous AAQM Stations need to be set up Ambient Air Quality in critical Industrial Zones to be monitored manually once in every 02 months on 24 hours Basis by UPPCB.	UPPCB and CPCB	1 year
	Display of AAQM data On line display of AAQM data at two different locations in the area need to be under taken by Industries Association and UPPCB	UPPCB, CPCB Proposal to be made by UPPCB & sent to CPCB	1.5 Years
	Use of Cleaner fuel Time frame to be chalked out by RTO for conversion of all Commercial vehicles such as Auto, Bus & Vikram into CNG.	RTO in consultation with Gas Companies	01 Year
	Development of Green Belt should develop Green belt from 20% to 33% of the total area.	noida Authority	Ongoing

3.6.1 Existing infrastructure facilities- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network

Number of manual AQI monitoring station	Number of CAAQMS	Total Monitoring station
4	3	7

1.6.2 Pollution control measure installed by the individual sources of pollution

S. Nos	Pollution Sources		Category	APCS installed(Y/N)
1.	Cosmo Industries,	C-44, Hosiery Complex, Noida,	Dyeing	Installed
2	S.S. Processors Pvt. Ltd.	A-43, Sector-5, Noida	Dyeing	Installed
3	Samtex Desinz (Formerly Nalini Silk Mills),	A-36, Phase-2,Noida	Dyeing	Installed
4	N.K. Dyeing	C-170, Hosiery complex, Noida	Dyeing	Installed
5	Sandeep Paper Mills(P) Ltd,	A-20, Sector-6, Noida	Pulp and Paper	Installed
6	Satguru Processor,	C-160, Hosiery Complex, Noida	Dyeing	Installed
7	Soni Dyeing	C-190, HOsiery Complex, Noida	Dyeing	Installed

3.6.5 Impact on CEPI score after installation/ commissioning of full fledged air pollution control systems

S. Nos	CEPI score before APCS	CEPI score before APCS	Percent improvement
1.	Not available	68.76	NA

3.6.6 Managerial and financial aspects- cost and time estimates

3.6.6.1 Cost and time estimates- Not available

3.6.6.2 Identified private/ sector potential investors and their contribution/ obligations: None

3.6.6.3 Government budgetary support requirement

S. Nos	Amount of budget allocated to CEPI area	Remarks

Land Environment

4. LAND ENVIRONMENT (Soil and ground water)

1.1 Soil contamination

4.1. 1. Present status of land environment supported with minimum one-year data

S. Nos	Cluster	Months(2019)	Present status	Condition
Data not available				

4.1.2. Critical locations for land/soil pollution assessment and ground water monitoring

S. Nos.	Locations identified	Coordinates		Distance and direction
		Latitude	Longitude	
Data not available				

4.1.3. Present levels of pollutants in land / soil and ground water (routine parameters, special parameters and water toxics relevant to the area in three categories- non carcinogens, probable carcinogens and other toxics)

S. No	Parameters	Observed values	Standards
Data not available			

4.1.4. Pre dominant sources contributing to or posing danger of pollution of land and ground water such as hazardous/ toxic waste or chemical dumps/ storage etc.

S. No	Sources	Percent contribution	Main Pollutants
Data not available			

4.1.5. Sources of soil contamination

S. No	Sources	Coordinates		Distance and direction
		Latitude	Longitude	
Data not available				

4.1.6. Types of existing pollution: Please provide details

4.1.7. Remedies for abatement, treatment and restoration of normal soil quality: Please provide details and treatment methods adopted

4.2 Ground water contamination

4.2.1. Present status /quality of ground water

S. Nos	Cluster	Months	Present status	Condition
Present Data not available				

4.2.2. Source identification (Existing sources of Ground water pollution)

S. Nos.	Sources identified	Coordinates		Distance and direction
		Latitude	Longitude	

4.2.3. Ground water quality monitoring program

S. No's	Sampling Locations	Coordinates	Frequency	Parameters tested
1.	Rainy Well No-07 Noida Authority, Jal-1 Noida	-	in every 3 months	Colour, Odour, p.H, T.H mg/l, Calcium mg/l, Magnesium mg/l, Chloride mg/l, T.D.S mg/l, Alkalinity mg/l, Metals

4.2.4. Action plan for control of pollution including cost/ time aspects

Short Term Action Points (up to 1 year, including continuous activities)				
	Action Points (Source and Mitigation)	**Responsible Stake Holders**	**Time Limit**	**Remarks**
a	**Land Pollution** Proper Storage & Disposal of Hazardous Waste & Solid Waste.	Individual Industry	To send waste every 03/04 months	Hazardous waste is disposed through TSDF and Noida Authority is treating solid waste/legacy waste at sector-145
Long Term Action Points (more than 1 year)				
	Action Points (Source and Mitigation)	**Responsible Stake Holders**	**Time Limit**	**Remarks**
a	**Land Pollution** **Soil Testing** Soil testing of some large scale industry has been done and is being carried out every month. Soil testing for different metals like Pb, Cr, Cu, Fe etc. twice a year Through recognize laboratory.	UPPCB	01 Year	Land Pollution is not observed in Noida

4.2.5. Treatment and management of contaminated ground water bodies etc: Please provide details

4.2.6. Impact on CEPI Score after abatement of pollution:

S. Nos	CEPI score before	CEPI score before	Percent improvement
1.	Not available	68.76	Not available

4.3 Solid Waste Generation and Management

4.3.1. WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTIFICATION

S. no.	Source	Category	Quantity
1.	Domestic	MSW	Approx 600 MTD
2.	Industrial	Hazardous/E-waste	Approx 1751.94 MTA/81.32 MTA
3.	Hospital	BMW	Approx 2000 Kg/day

4.3.1.1. HAZARDOUS WASTE

S. no.	Source	Quantity
1.	Industries	Approx 1751.94 MTA
2.	Hospital	Approx 2000 Kg/day

1. BIO-MEDICAL WASTE

S. no.	No. of CBWTF	Quantity	Authorization
1.	3	2000 Kg/day	Yes

2. ELECTRONIC WASTE

S. no.	No. of Electronic waste treatment facility	Quantity	Authorization
1.	Elgreen Recycling, Pvt-Ltd, G-33, Sector-63, Noida.	100 MTA	Yes

3. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE / DOMESTIC WASTE/ SLUDGE FROSTPS/ETPS/CETPS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL SOURCES

S. No.	Type of Pollution Sources	% OF Waste Generated
1.	Municipal Solid Waste (domestic)	45-60

4. PLASTIC WASTE

S. no.	No. of Plastic waste Processing facility	Quantity	Authorization
1.	Greentronics Traders C-98, Sector-4, Noida	450MT/MONTH	Yes
2.	UFLEX LTD,A-1, SECTOR-60,NOIDA	800MT/MONTH	Yes
3.			

5. QUANTIFICATION OF WASTE AND RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

S.no.	Pollution source	Type of Wastes	Relative Contribution
NA			

4.3.2. IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE MINIMIZATION AND WASTE EXCHANGE OPTIONS: Please provide details if any

4.3.3. REDUCTION/REUSE/ RECOVERY/ RECYCLE OPTIONS IN THE CO-PROCESSING OF WASTE: Please provide details of co-processing options of waste

4.3.4. INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:

4.3.4.1. Existing Tsdf/Incineration Facilities Including Capacities

S.no.	Tsdf/Incineration Facilities	Capacity	Location
1.	U.P waste management project (Ramky)	172	kanpur
2.	M/s Bharat oil and waste management Ltd. Kanpur dehat	965	kanpur

4.3.4.2. Present Status / Performance and Need up Gradation of Existing Facilities Including Enhancement of Capacities: Please provide details

1. **Treatment And Management Of Contaminated Waste Disposal Sites Etc:** none
2. **Impact On CEPI Score After Proper Management Of Solid Waste**

S.no.	CEPI Score before management of solid waste	CEPI Score after management of solid waste	% Change
Data not available			

5. PPP Model

5.1 Identification of projects proposals (for both the options i.e technology intervention and infrastructure renewal) for implementation under the PPP mode under the Action Plan

Please provide details of any PPP model based Action Plan taken into consideration for technology intervention and infrastructure renewal, if any.

60.2. Identification of Stockholders/agencies to be involved and to evolve financial managerial mechanism for implementation of PPP projects.

Please provide details Stockholders/agencies involved in financial managerial mechanism for implementation of PPP projects, if any.

6. <u>Other infrastructural Renewal measures</u>:

6.1. Green belts

S. Nos.	Green Belt Developed/ upcoming Green belts	Area	Direction
In progress			

6.2. Development of Industrial Estate(s)

S. Nos.	Development of Industrial Estates	Area	Direction

6.3. Development / shifting of industries located in the non industrial areas to the existing/new industrial estates.

S. Nos.	Shifting of Industrial Estates to non-Industrial areas	Area	Direction

7. <u>Specific Schemes:</u>

7.1. GIS-GPS System for pollution sources monitoring

Please provide details GIS-GPS System for pollution sources, if any.

S. Nos.	GIS-GPS System enabled Pollution sources	Remarks
NA		

7.2. Hydro- geological fracturing for water bodies' rejuvenation

Please provide details of Hydro- geological fracturing for water bodies' rejuvenation, if any.

7.3. In-situ remediation of sewage

S. Nos.	Pollution sources with in-situ remediation facility	Treatment method	Discharge
No facility available			

7.4. Utilization of MSW inert by gas based brick kills

S. Nos.	Number of Brick kilns	Fuel
NA		

7.5. Co- processing of wastes in cements industries

S. Nos.	Cement industries	Fuel
NA		

8. Public awareness and training programs

Please provide details of Public awareness and training programs held and organized within the CEPI areas and their impact.

2. Overall impact on installation/commissioning of pollution control equipment/ measures on the CEPI score

S. Nos.	**CEPI score before installation/commissioning of pollution control equipment/ measures**	**CEPI score after installation/commissioning of pollution control equipment/ measures**	**Percent change (%)**
In progress			

10. Assessment of techno-economic visibility pollution control system in clusters of small/medium scale industries

Please provide detailed assessment report.

11. Efforts shall be made to encourage use of Bio-compost and Bio-fertilizers along with the chemical fertilizers in the state to minimize the unutilized chemical fertilizers runoff into the natural water resources from agriculture fields (through Govt. Policy)

Please ensure the implementation of above mentioned point

12. <u>Summary of proposed action points</u>

12.1 Short Term Action Point (Upto one year, including continuous activities)

S.No.	Action Points (including source and mitigation measures)	Responsible Stack Holder	Time Limit
	Water Pollution **Industrial Source** - Proposed Action Plan for effective control of Water Pollution:1 □ Regular effluent sample collection and analysis of Pollution Control System in Large & Medium & Small Scale Polluting Industries to be done to ensure strict compliance of prescribed Norms	UPPCB & Individual Industry	**Frequency** Large & Medium Industries -**3 months** Small Scale Industries -**6 months** (By UPPCB) & By Individual Industries as follows - L & M - Every 3 Months. Small - Once a Year

	▯ Installation of energy meter, on line PH meter, automatic chemical dozing system, on line flow measurement and installation of independent laboratory to monitor critical parameters like MLSS, SVI etc. and other inlet and outlet parameters of ETP for Large & Medium Industries and industries situated. ▯ Upgradation of ETP in existing water polluting units is to be done on case to case basis. Under the upgradation plan, suitable tertiary tretment methods are to be installed in a time bound manner in order to ensure that treated water is recycled / reused to the maximum extend. ▯ **Upgradation of ETP's**: Conversion of conventional reduction treatment of electroplating waste water to Ion exchange method and its recycling in Large & Medium sector units, Wherever existing ETP is not functioning properly. Prospective agents with expertise in this field shall be shortlisted in next 6 months. Also, small industries in the region currently using physico chemical treatment methods to treat their effluent shall be upgraded such as installation of dual media filter and Activated Carbon filter. Directions regarding installation of pH meter, automatic dozing and maintenance and proper running of ETPs have also been given in the District Level Committee held on 28/5/2012.	Individual Industries (Large and Medium) Individual Industries. UPPCB & Individual Industries.	Ongoing Within 06 months. 06 Months
	Groundwater Pollution ▯ Regular monitoring of Over Head Tanks supplying drinking water in the region and Rainy wells is proposed to be done by Regional Laboratory of State Pollution Control Board ▯ Also, intensive surveys will be done to ensure that practice of reverse boring is not prevalent in the region.	UPPCB and local Authority.	Ongoing

	Domestic Waste Water (Sewage) Domestic sewage contributes to about 80% of Water. The status of Sewage Pollution Control is as follows: Effective operation & maintenance of installed STP. □ Combined Inspection of STPs by UPPCB and Jal Nigam □ Upcoming High Rise Buildings, Commercial Project, Educational Institution, Multi Plexes, Town ship & Building Projects are major source of sewage generation and Municipal Solid Waste. Such projects must ensure setting up of STPs, recirculation of treated water for flushing/gardening regarding purpose & ensure compliance of the conditions of the Environment Clearance and NOC from PCB.		Ongoing Ongoing Process
	Air Pollution **Industrial:** A total of air polluting industries have been identified in the region. **Proposed Action Plan for effective control of Air Pollution**: □ Regular Monitoring of Pollution Control System in Industries in order to ensure strict compliance of prescribed Norms.	UPPCB & Individual Industries.	Stack Monitoring of Large & Medium units every 06 months and once in a Year for SSI units. (By UPPCB & by individual Industries)
	Illegal setup of Industrial activities Regular combined drives are to be carried out by Pollution control board and District Administration to identify and seal illegally operating industrial activities. UPPCL to ensure that electric connection is not sanctioned in favour of such industries which are not in conforming area.	UPPCB and District Admn. UPPCL and Udyog Bandhu	Combined drives every 2 months by UPPCB & District Administration Within 01 month

	Monitoring of D.G Sets: □ Inventorisation of Old D.G. Sets in Industrial clusters and Commercial set ups including Multiplexes / Shopping Malls/ Educational Institution within or near industrial areas to be done by UPPCB. □ Post inventorisation remedial action with respect to air and noise pollution from likely sources shall be taken against defaulters □ Installation of Acoustic Enclosure with adequate stack height in Old D G Sets to be ensured.	UPPCB	06 Months. Ongoing 9 months
	Noise Monitoring Board is procuring real time noise monitoring system. This will be installed in Commercial, Residential, Industrial and Sensitive Zones of the Region.	UPPCB	Ongoing
	Land Pollution **Proper Storage & Disposal of Hazardous Waste & Solid Waste** The status of Hazardous Waste Disposal are as follows:	Individual Industry UPPCB	To send waste every 03/04 months to TSDF To monitor individual industries Every six months.
	Bio-Medical Waste Disposal member of authorized Common BMW Treatment Facilities Regular Inspection and monitoring of Hospitals / Nursing Homes has to be done	Regional Office, UPPCB	Inspection of Big Hospitals Every 03 months & Small Hospitals every 06 Months by UPPCB.

12.2 Long Term Action Points (More than 1 year)

S.No.	Action Points (including source and mitigation measures)	Responsible Stack Holder	Time Limit
	Water Pollution **Industrial Pollution** □ Adoption of Cleaner Technology if available, in order to reduce quantity of waste water. Promote recycle after treatment for sector like Paper, Tannery. □ Strategies regarding cleaner technologies in Paper industries are to be conducted in a time bound manner. In the Waste Paper based units, stress is being laid for	Individual Industries UPPCB & Individual Industries	Within 01 Years. (By Industries)

	setting up of tertiary treatment facilities in order to ensure maximum recycling of treated waste water. Also recycling of the process water is being done as part of cleaner technologies.		
	Domestic Waste Water (Sewage) At present, …….STPs are functional as follows : Widening and Covering of major open Nalas carrying domestic sewage	UPPCB and Authority	Ongoing
	Groundwater Pollution : Ground water study may be carried out in all the 6 Industrial Clusters by Out Sourcing Agencies every 06 months.	UPPCB & Designated Agencies.	
	AIR POLLUTION **Industrial Pollution** □ Implementation of Cleaner Technology in order to reduce quantity of process and fugitive emissions and effective operation & maintenance of installed APCS. Implementation of cleaner technology / adoption of cleaner fuel, identification of industries to be done in time bound manner. □ Switching over to cleaner fuel has been proposed as the bestoption to control Air Pollution in Industrial Areas. Some industries have already switched to cleaner fuel technology. Technological intervention / switching over to cleaner fuel to be done in time bound manner. □ To supply and promote the use of cleaner fuel like CNG, in order to reduce emissions in the industrial	UPPCB and Individual industry Individual industry, UPPCB	
	Introduction of Cleaner Fuel for Industrial Uses : Currently industries are using Coal/ Petro Coke/Wood and FO/LDO/LSHS as a fuel which emits SPM and SO_2 and other Pollutants. If CNG is made available to industries the RSPM, SO_2 will be reduced and Ambient Air Quality	Gas and Oil Companies	Gas & Oil Companies are in process of getting more and more industries on board and complete switch from solid fuel

	will be improved. Board has given NOC to IGL & Adani Group to provide CNG in Noida for vehicles as well as industrial & domestic use. These companies need to expedite there distribution network for the same at the earliest.		to clean fuel will be done in a time bound manner.
	Clean fuel for vehicles: At present 16 CNG stations have been build to supply clean fuel. These stations have compression capacity. Also, all commercial three wheelers buses being registered using CNG only. Phasing out of old diesel commercial vehicles is being done as per policy.	RTO & Gas Companies	01 year / As per plan submitted by Gas Agencies.
	Installation of NAAMP Stations	UPPCB and CPCB	
	Display of AAQM data On line display of AAQM data at two different locations in the area need to be under taken by Industries Association and UPPCB	UPPCB, CPCB Proposal to be made by UPPCB & sent to CPCB	1.5 Years
	Use of Cleaner fuel Time frame to be chalked out by RTO for conversion of all commercial vehicles such as Auto, Bus & Vikram into CNG.	RTO in consultation with Gas Companies	01 Year
	Development of Green Beltdevelop green belt from 20% to 33% of the total area.		Ongoing
	Land Pollution **Soil Testing** Soil testing of some large scale industry has been done and is being carried out every month. Soil testing in all 3 industrial clusters of Noida is proposed to be done for different metals like Pb, Cr, Cu, Fe etc. twice a year through recognise laboratory.	UPPCB	01 Year
	Study of impact on Human Health of Water & Air Pollutants	IITR (Earlier ITRC) / Any other designated Agency	
	Municipal solid waste Disposal At present Municipal solid waste is disposed as landfill in low lying areas. Authority should develop	Project proponent to give compliance report to UPPCB.	Every 3 months

	proper MSW facility as per MSW Rules at Proper site. Quantification of MSW □ Site selection for MSW disposal □ Strategy for implementation / setting up of integrated facility for MSW to be decided in consultation with local civic authority and implemetaion to be done in time bound manner. □ Upcoming High Rise Buildings, Commercial Project, Educational Institution, Multi Plexes, Town ship & Building Projects are major source of Municipal Solid Waste □ Such projects must ensure setting up of in house MSW disposal facilities as per MSW Rules & ensure compliance of the conditions of the Environment Clearance and NOC from PCB		
	Committee Update As per directions from Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India shortlisting of Senior citizen candidate and a representative of a NGO to be included in the State Level Monitoring Committee has been done and nomination work is in progress.	UPPCB and District Administration	

Annexure-2

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B

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.com, Website: www.uppcb.com

CONSENT ORDER

Ref No. -
144696/UPPCB/Noida(UPPCBRO)/CTO/water/NOIDA/2022

Dated : 19/01/2022

To ,

Shri JATINDER SINGH
M/s SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD
A-20, SECTOR - 6, NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR,201301
NOIDA

Sub : **Consent under Section 25/26 of The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (as amended) for discharge of effluent to M/s. SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD**

Reference Application No :14395842

Dated :19/01/2022

1. For disposal of effluent into water body or drain or land under The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act,1974 as amended (here in after referred as the act) M/s. SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD is hereby authorized by the board for discharge of their industrial effluent generated through ETP for irrigation/river through drain and disposal of domestic effluent through septic tant/soak pit subject to general and special conditions mentioned in the annexure ,in refrence to their foresaid application .
2. This consent is valid for the period from 19/01/2022 to 31/12/2026 .
3. In spite of the conditions and provisions mentioned in this consent order UP Pollution Control Board reserves its right and powers to reconsider/amend any or all conditions under section 27(2) of the Water (Previntion and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended .

This consent is being issued with the permission of competent authority .

VIVEK ROY

For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board

CEO-1

Enclosed : As above
(condition of consent):

Copy to: Regional Officer, UPPCB, Noida.

VIVEK ROY

CEO-1

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U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, LUCKNOW

Annexure to Consent issued to M/s.SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD vide

Consent Order No. 14395842/ Water

Dated : 19/01/2022

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

1. This consent is valid for the approved production capacity of Media Craft Paper- 130 MT/Day using as main raw material.

2. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/ process /fuel/ plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.

3. The quantity of maximum daily effluent discharge should not be more than the following :

Effluent Discharge Details			
S.No	Kind of Effulant	Maximum daily discharge,KL/day	Treatment facility and discharge point
1	Domestic	15 KLD	Septic Tank
2	Industrial	300 KLD	ETP

4. Arrangement should be made for collection of water used in process and domestic effluent separately in closed water supply system. The treated domestic and industrial effluent if discharged outside the premises, if meets at the end of final discharge point, arrangement should be made for measurement of effluent and for collecting its sample. Except the effluent informed in the application for consent no other effluent should enter in the said arrangements for collection of effluent. It should also be ensured that domestic effluent should not be discharged in storm water drain .

4(a) The domestic effluent should be treated in treatment plant so that the should be in conformity with the following norms dated treated effluent .

Domestic Effulant		
S.No	Parameter	Standard
1	Quantity of Discharge	15 KLD

4(b) The industrial effluent should be treated in treatment plant so that the treated effluent should be in conformity with the following norms. .

Industrial Effulant		
S.No	Parameter	Standard
1	Total Suspended Solids	As per EP Act, 1986
2	BOD	As per EP Act, 1986
3	COD	As per EP Act, 1986
4	Oil & Grease	As per EP Act, 1986
5	Quantity of Discharge	300 KLD

5. Effluent generated in all the processes, blood water, cooling effluent and the other [illegible] from washing of floor and equipments [illegible] treated before its disposal with treated industrial effluent so that it should be according to the norms prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Act,1986 or otherwise mandatory .

6. The method for collecting industrial and domestic effluent and its analysis should be as per legal Indian standards and its subsequent amendments/standards prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

7. The industry will have to ensure compliance of the permission from the CGWA before ground water extraction and it will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken.

8. The industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.

14.

9. The industry shall comply with various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended and all other applicable rules notified under E.P. Act 1986.

10. Minimum 33% of the land on which unit is established will be covered and properly maintained by the plantation of tall trees of suitable species as per the guidelines set up by the Board vide its Office Order no.H-16405/220/2018/02 dt. 16/02/2018. The copy of this guideline is available at URL http://www.uppcb.com/pdf/Green-Belt-Guidle_160218 pdf.

11. The industry will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB and SPCB.

12. Flow meter to be installed in all water abstraction points and usage of fresh water to be minimized. The unit will ensure facility to transmit data to CPCB server and submit a regular calibration certificate of Electro Magnetic Flow meter to the Board.

13. If closure order is issued by CPCB or UPPCB against the 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 with additional conditions mentioned in the closure revocation order.

14. Industry shall abide by the directions given by Hon'ble Court, Central Pollution Control Board and UPPCB for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.

15. The Unit will file the renewal application at least 2 months prior to the expiry of this Order.

Specific Conditions:

15.

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1- This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/process /fuel/ Plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.
2- The Unit shall comply with various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended and all other applicable rules notified under E.P. Act 1986.
3- The Unit shall dispose the hazardous waste through authorized recyclers/TSDF and comply with the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016 as amended.
4- The Unit should be operated in such a way so that there is no adverse impact on public and environment.
5- The Unit shall submit quarterly monitoring reports of treated effluent from a certified / approved laboratory under E.P. Act 1986
6- The Unit will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB server. The unit shall maintain strict supervision on fluctuations in operating parameters with respect to each treatment unit of the Effluent treatment plant.
7- The industry should ensure the operation of the ETP in such a manner that it confirm the standards lay down under the E.P. Rules 1986
8- The treated effluent shall be allowed to be discharged in the ambient environment only after exhausting options for reuse in industrial process/ irrigation in order to minimize freshwater usage.
9- Electromagnetic Flow meter to be installed in all water abstraction points and usage of fresh water to be minimized.
10- The industry will have to ensure permission from the UPGWD for ground water extraction and it will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken.
11- The industry shall submit the point wise compliance report of the conditions imposed in the CTO/CTE issued by the Board earlier and audited balance sheet for the current year and the details of fees
deposited during last three years within a month otherwise this CTO may be revoked.
12- If the CPCB or UPPCB issues the Closure order against the industry this consent order stands automatically suspended for that period.
13- The Industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V as per rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.
14- The Industry shall abide by orders / directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and U.P Pollution Control Board for protection and safeguard of environment from time to time.
15- The unit shall treat the effluent as per the norms in Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986 or as prescribe by UPPCB.
16- Industry shall maintain the log book of ETP.
17- Industry shall recycle as much water as possible within the plant before discharging it.
18- Unit shall submit latest test report of treated effluent from ETP by approved laboratory after operation of unit.
19- MSW waste should be suitable segregated. A separate and isolated MSW collection center should be provided.
20- Unit shall comply Solid Waste rule, 2016 as amended.
21- The Unit shall develop proper green belt and rain water harvesting system as per guidelines. For green belt at least 8 feet height plants should be planted which shall be properly protected as proper irrigation and maneuvering arrangements shall be made. For the development of the green belt the guidelines issued vide Board office order no. H10405/220/2018/02 Dt. 16-02-2018 shall be complied.
22. The validity of CTO is subject to the strict compliance of conditions of closure revocation order of CAQM issued vide letter no. 16014/14/2021/MERD/IP-Closure-48/27058-09 Dated 13-12-2021.

Issued with the permission of competent authority .

VIVEK ROY

For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board .

CEO-I

16.

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
T.C.-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow- 226010
AIR LABORATORY

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Report

Date	Concentration in µg/m^3				AQI Value	Prominent Pollutant
	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$		
Location: Noida - E-12 Sector-1, Residential Area						
04.01.22	15	79	351	227	428	$PM_{2.5}$
06.01.22	10	15	162	127	305	$PM_{2.5}$
11.01.22	7	26	138	116	287	$PM_{2.5}$
13.01.22	8	56	374	218	375	$PM_{2.5}$
18.01.22	7	32	319	181	347	$PM_{2.5}$
20.01.22	6	25	370	203	364	$PM_{2.5}$
25.01.22	7	28	229	112	273	$PM_{2.5}$
27.01.22	6	39	206	109	263	$PM_{2.5}$
Location: Noida - Sector-6 Noida Industrial Area						
03.01.22	8	97	370	234	388	$PM_{2.5}$
05.01.22	6	42	435	306	443	$PM_{2.5}$
10.01.22	12	22	137	110	267	$PM_{2.5}$
12.01.22	8	36	191	105	250	$PM_{2.5}$
17.01.22	10	36	289	165	335	$PM_{2.5}$
19.01.22	8	44	376	199	361	$PM_{2.5}$
24.01.22	6	37	223	123	302	$PM_{2.5}$
31.01.22	11	50	346	193	356	$PM_{2.5}$

Valid up to 13-04-2027

(45) 257 Annexure-4

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand,Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010
Phone:0522-2720828,2720831 Fax:0522-2720764 Email: info@uppcb.com Website: www.uppcb.com

Ref. No : 16958/UPPCB/Noida(UPPCBRO)/HWM/NOIDA/2022

Dated :14/04/2022

To,

M/s SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD
A-20, SECTOR - 6, NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR,201301
Tehsil :Noida
District :NOIDA

Hazardous NOC

Sub :- Authorisation issued under the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

1. Number of authorization and date of issue 16958 and 14/04/2022 .
2. Reference of application (No. and date) 15641732 and 27/03/2022 .
3. Mr JATINDER SINGH of M/s SANDEEP PAPER MILLS PVT LTD is hereby granted an authorization based on the enclosed signed inspection report for generation, collection, utilization, storage and disposal or any other use of hazardous or other wastes or both on the premises situated at A-20, SECTOR - 6, NOIDA .

Details of Authorisation

S No.	Category of Hazardous Waste as per the Schedules I,II and III of these rules	Authorised mode of disposal or recycling or utilization or co-processing, etc.	Quantity(ton/annum)
1	Schedule-I, Cat. 5.1 Used or spent oil	Authorised recycler or Incinerator	2 KL/Annum
2	Schedule-I, Cat. 5.2 Wastes or residues containing oil	Through TSDF	1 Ton/Annum

1. The authorization shall be valid for a period of 13/04/2027 from the date of issue of this letter .
2. The authorization is subject to the following general and specific conditions (please specify any conditions that need to be imposed over and above general conditions, if any) .

A **General Conditions of Authorization -**

1. The authorised person shall comply with the provisions of the Environment (Protection Act, 1986, and the rules made there under .
2. The authorisation or its renewal shall be produced for inspection at the request of an officer authorised by the State Pollution Board .
3. The person authorized shall not rent, lend, sell, transfer or otherwise transport the hazardous and other wastes except what is permitted through this authorization .
4. Any unauthorized change in personnel, equipment or working conditions as mentioned in the application by the person authorized shall constitute a breach of his authorisation .

23.

5. The person authorised shall implement Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) for which this authorisation is being granted considering all site specific possible scenarios such as spillages, leakages, fire etc. and their possible impacts and also carry out mock drill in this regard at regular interval of time .
6. The person authorised shall comply with the provisions outlined in the Central Pollution Control Board guidelines on Implementing Liabilities for Environmental Damages due to Handling and Disposal of Hazardous Waste and penalty .
7. It is the duty of the authorised person to take prior permission of the State Pollution Control Board to close down the facility .
8. The imported hazardous and other wastes shall be fully insured for transit as well as for any accidental occurrence and its clean-up operation .
9. The record of consumption and fate of the imported hazardous and other wastes shall be maintained .
10. The hazardous and other waste which gets generated during recycling or reuse or recovery or pre-processing or utilisation of imported hazardous or other wastes shall be treated and disposed of as per specific conditions of authorisation .
11. The importer or exporter shall bear the cost of Import or export and mitigation of damages if any
12. An application for the renewal of an authorisation shall be made as laid down under these Rules .
13. Any other conditions for compliance as per the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes or Central Pollution Control Board from time to time .
14. Annual return shall be filed by June 30th for the period ensuring 31st March of the year .
15. The Unit will file the renewal application at least 2 months prior to the expiry of this Order.

B Specific Conditions of Authorization

1. The unit will submit the proof of depositing the requisite processing fees of application in a month otherwise this authorization will stands automatically cancelled.
2. The wastes must be safely collected in leak proof containers and shall be duly marked in a manner suitable for handling, storage and transport and the packaging shall be easily visible and be able to withstand physical conditions and climatic factors. All hazardous waste containers/bags shall be provided with a general label as given in Form 8. The storage area should be at an isolated spot in the premises and must be fenced, covered and duly marked.
3. The authorized person/agency shall ensure that no adverse impact on the air, soil and water including groundwater takes place due to activities for which authorization has been requested. Comprehensive safety measures must be followed in handling of wastes and the staff must be properly trained.
4. It is brought to your notice that as per the order dated 14.11.2003 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (c) 657 of 1995, no industry covered under Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 (as amended) shall be allowed to operate without valid authorisation. It is also provided in the same order that industries which are not complying with the conditions shall not be allowed to operate. Hence in case you fail to apply for authorisation before its expiry or fails to comply with conditions of the earlier authorisation issued to you, closure order shall be issued against your industry without any further notice.
5. The applicant must file returns on prescribed Form 4 along with a compliance report of this letter. You should also maintain records on Form-3 and present it to Board's inspecting officials.

24.

6. In case of occurrence of an accident, complete details on Form-11 must be sent to U.P. Pollution Control Board at the earliest along with details of mitigative and remedial measures taken.
7. It is also the mandatory duty of the occupier of industry as well as operator of a facility to develop suitable waste treatment and disposal facility and the design of the facility must be approved by the Board. Details along with the project report must be sent in this regard within fifteen days of receipt of this letter, otherwise the industry shall become member of a common TSDF and the industry shall start sending the Hazardous waste already stored along with the Hazardous waste generated at present at this TSDF. The proof of valid membership of TSDF along with proof of disposal of hazardous waste to TSDF shall be sent to U.P. Pollution Control Board within three months.
8. The authorised person shall not receive, collect, or store any hazardous waste from any unauthorised occupier or generator of hazardous wastes. In case any hazardous wastes is sold to any other reprocessing unit it must be ensured that such unit is fully complying with environmental requirements and has a valid authorisation of the Board.
9. In no case any hazardous wastes shall be disposed off on land, in any drain or stream. All spillages of hazardous chemicals, used containers of hazardous chemicals such as flammable, corrosive, explosive and toxic nature must be safely collected and stored. Non-compatible wastes must be suitably and safely handled.
10. Proposal regarding waste minimization and reuse of wastes must be sent. Details of any recovery/ reuse system must be sent within two months.
11. It is within the powers and functions of the U.P. Pollution Control Board to suspend/ cancel the authorization issued under the Rule- 6(2) of The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
12. The stored waste shall not be taken out of the storage area except with the written permission of the State Pollution Control Board in this regard.
13. You are directed to display online data outside the main factory gate with regards to quantity and nature of hazardous chemicals being handled in the plant including waste water and air emissions and solid hazardous waste generated within the factory premises. Necessary compliance should be sent within fifteen days of receipt of this letter.
14. It is the mandatory duty of the authorised person to comply with the guideline for transportation of hazardous waste in accordance with Rule 18 of The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Guidelines in this regard have been issued by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.
15. You are directed to provide the complete details regarding the quantity of hazardous waste stored in the factory premises within a month.
16. You are directed to provide all hazardous waste generated in the factory to any TSDF operating in the state for the treatment and disposal and send the compliance report to the U.P. Pollution Control Board at the earliest.
17. Status report of hazardous waste stored in premises available storage capacity and future action plan for permanent safe disposal of hazardous waste shall be submitted within one month. .
18. Ground water monitoring report of premises shall be submitted within one month.
19. Industry will follow the various provisions of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

VIVEK ROY Digitally signed by VIVEK ROY Date: 2022.05.10 14:56:05 +05'30'

(Authorized Signatory)

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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Copy to: To the Regional Officer, U.P.Pollution Control Board, Noida for information and necessary action .

VIVEK ROY Digitally signed by VIVEK ROY Date: 2022.05.10

26.

Annexure-6

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GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT
(Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply Department)
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of Uttar Pradesh

Form 8 (C)
[See Rule 8(1)]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FOR SINKING OF NEW / EXISTING WELL FOR INDUSTRIAL/ COMMERCIAL/ INFRASTRUCTURAL OR BULK USER OF GROUND WATER

[Under Section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019.]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE NO: NOC011222

VALID FROM 05/08/2021 TO 04/08/2026

(UIS10(1) of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019)

Registration No.: 202104000016

Name of the Owner	JATINDER SINGH		
Designation पद	DIRECTOR	Company Name कंपनी का नाम	SANDEEP PAPER MILLS (P) LIMITED
Company Address कंपनी का पता	A-20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA,GAUTAM BUDHA NAGAR	Authorization Letter प्राधिकार पत्र	Download
Address of the Applicant	A-20, SECTOR-6, NOIDA	Application Form Serial No.	GTBN0421NRE[illegible]55
Date of Submission	01/04/2021	Specimen Signature	

Location Particulars

District	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Block	BISRAKH
Plot No./Khasra No.	A-20,SECTOR-6,NOIDA	Municipality/Corporation	NOIDA

upgwdonline.in/apps/ApplicationForm/DownloadRegCertificate?RegistrationID=8A4wndYzg0A=

29.

Ward No./Holding No. 11

Particular of the Existing Well and Pumping Device

Date of Construction/Sinking of the Well	14/01/1979		
Type of Well	Tube Well/Boring	Depth of the Well (In meter)	50.00
Purpose of well	Industrial	Assembly Size(For Tube Well)	
Strainer Position (For Tube Well)			
Type of Pump Used	Submersible	H.P. of the Pump	5.00
Operational Device	Electric Motor	Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.)	25.00
Date of Energization (In Case of Electric Pump)		14/01/1979	
Maximum Allowable Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.):	25.00	Maximum Allowable Running Hours Per Day:	10.00
Maximum Allowable Annual Extraction of Ground Water:			82500.00

This No-Objection certificate authorizes the owner applicant (user) to sink a well in the location specified at Sl. (2) for extraction of ground water at a rate not exceeding that as shown at Sl. (3j), for Running Hours per day as shown at Sl. (3k), and for maximum allowable annual extraction of ground water as shown at Sl. (3k) and is valid subject to the observance of the conditions stated overleaf

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

- In case of any change of ownership of the proposed well, fresh authorization has to be obtained.
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the proposed well as indicated at SL (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this authorization
- For the purpose of measuring and recording the quantity of ground water extracted, every said user shall affix digital water flow meters (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure, which record rate and quantum of extraction, at outlet of pumping devices and it shall be presumed that the quantity recorded by the meter has been extracted by the said user, until the contrary is proved. The rate of extraction of ground water from the well as shown in item 3(k) shall not exceed to the recorded rate from water meters
- The concerned Authority reserves the right to stop extraction of ground water from the well due to quality hazards or any other reasons, if the situation so demands
- In case of any change of ownership of the existing well, fresh registration has to be obtained.
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the existing well as indicated at Sl. (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this registration

particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this registration is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage , this registration is liable for cancellation

- . The Certificate of Authorization/ NOC shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue. The applicant shall have to apply for renewal through a fresh application, at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.
- Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders with telemetry shall be mandatory for user. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The data, obtained from digital water level recorders shall be made available to this office on monthly basis
- Guidelines for Installation of Piezometers and their Monitoring

Piezometer is a borewell /tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering the tape/ sounder or automatic water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing when ever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum of 50 m distance from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about 4" to 6".
- The depth of the piezometer should be same as in case of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one piezometers are installed the second piezometer should monitor the shallow ground water regime. It will facilitate shallow as well as deeper ground water aquifer monitoring.
- No. of piezometers to be constructed & Type of water level monitoring mechanism shall be as per below table

S.No	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/day)	No.of piezometers required	Monitiring Mechanism	
			Manual	DWLR with Telemetry
1	< 10	0	0	0
2	11 - 50	1	1	0
3	50- 500	1	0	1
4	> 500	2	0	2

- The measuring frequency should be monthly and accuracy of measurement should be up to cm. the reported measurement should be given in meter upto two decimal.
- For measurement of water level sounder or automatic water level recorder (AWLR)/ Digital Automatic water level recorder (DWLR) with telemetry system should be used for accuracy.
- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tube wells has been stopped for about four to six hours."
- All the details regarding coordinates, reduced level (with respect to mean level), depth, zone taped and assembly lowered should be provided for bringing the piezometer into the Hydrograph Monitoring System for Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, and for its validation.
- The ground water quality has to be monitored twice in a year during pre-monsoon (May/June) and post-monsoon (October/November) periods. Quality may be got analyzed from NABL approved lab. Besides, one sample (1 lt capacity bottle) to the concerned Director, Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, for chemical analysis.
- A Permanent display board should be installed at piezometer/Tube wells site for providing the location, piezometer/ tube well number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tube well for standard referencing and identification.
- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care of.

- Any other condition(s) that may be imposed by the concerned Authority
- In case, any of the particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this permit is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage, this permit is liable for cancellation.

- SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
- (A) For Industrial User: No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

the desired quantity of water.

- ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.
- iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to Ground Water Department Uttar Pradesh. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next five years through appropriate means.
- iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in General Condition no.10 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3 /day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 50 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Monthly water level data shall be submitted online to the Ground Water Department, UP.
- v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industrian which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.
- vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.
- vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution.
-
- (B) Infrastructural User: The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data online to Ground Water Department, UP as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by District Ground Water Management Council.
- ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3 /day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc

Date :04/07/2022

Place:Gautam Buddh Nagar

This certificate is electronically generated and does not require digital signature

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उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
टी.सी.–12वी, विभूतिखण्ड,
गोमतीनगर, लखनऊ

पत्रांकः H16405/220/2018/02 दिनांकः 16.02.2018.

कार्यालय ज्ञाप

विषय–वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं कार्बन ऑफसेटिंग हेतु ग्रीन बेल्ट का विकास।

बोर्ड मुख्यालय के कार्यालय ज्ञाप संख्या–जी26524/220/2018/1, दिनांक 12.02.2018 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें जिसके माध्यम से वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं कार्बन ऑफसेटिंग हेतु ग्रीन बेल्ट के विकास हेतु दिशा–निर्देश जारी किये गये थे। उक्त कार्यालय ज्ञाप को अतिक्रमित करते हुए पुनः निम्नवत् कार्बन ऑफसेटिंग हेतु ग्रीन बेल्ट के विकास हेतु दिशा–निर्देश जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

प्रदेश में वायु प्रदूषण के मुख्य कारक एवं मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अभिकरण के निर्देश।

प्रदेश में वायु प्रदूषण के मुख्य कारक औद्योगिक इकाईयों, वाहनों से जनित उत्सर्जन में प्रदूषणकारी गैसें, भवन निर्माण परियोजनाएं एवं विकास सम्बन्धी निर्माण गतिविधियों से जनित धूल के कण इत्यादि हैं। मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अभिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 सं0–21/2014, वर्धमान कौशिक बनाम यूनियन आफ इंडिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दि0–04.12.2014 में "Polluter Pays" के सिद्धांत के तहत प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों, निर्माण परियोजनाओं इत्यादि से प्रदूषण के संबंध में प्रतिकर का भुगतान अधिरोपित कराये जाने के आदेश दिये गये हैं। उक्त के अतिरिक्त औद्योगिक इकाईयों द्वारा उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया से एवं निर्माण परियोजनाओं से कार्बन अथवा ग्रीनहाउस गैसों का भी उत्सर्जन होता है, जिससे वातावरण में कार्बन डाई आक्साइड का स्तर लगातार बढ़ रहा है। उक्त के दृष्टिगत औद्योगिक इकाईयों एवं निर्माण परियोजनाओं द्वारा प्रदूषण में कमी एवं वृक्षारोपण के माध्यम से कार्बन उत्सर्जन की ऑफसेटिंग किया जाना उनका एक महत्वपूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व है।

वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन में कमी लाने हेतु वृक्षारोपण का विकल्प।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा विकास एवं औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में पर्यावरण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित किये जाने हेतु अनेक निर्णय लिये गये हैं तथा पर्यावरण संघात निर्धारण गाइडलाइन के द्वारा उद्योगों एवं निर्माण परियोजनाओं द्वारा वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के दृष्टिगत वृक्षारोपण किया जाना अनिवार्य किया गया है। परन्तु प्रायः यह देखा जा रहा है कि वृक्षारोपण प्रभावी तरीके से नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। वृक्षारोपण अथवा ग्रीन बेल्ट में उचित प्रजातियों का रोपण किये जाने से एक ओर वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने में सफलता प्राप्त होगी वहीं दूसरी ओर वायुमंडल की कार्बन–डाई–आक्साईड के अवशोषित होने से "कार्बन ऑफसेटिंग" भी प्राप्त होती है।

विकसित हरित पट्टिका की देखरेख एवं सतत अनुश्रवण के सम्बन्ध में निर्देश।

उक्त के दृष्टिगत पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा औद्योगिक इकाईयाँ अथवा निर्माण एजेन्सियों द्वारा औद्योगिक भूखण्ड, सामुदायिक भूमि, परित्यक्त खदानों की भूमि व सेनेटरी लैण्डफिल साइट्स पर किये जाने वाले ग्रीन बेल्ट वृक्षारोपण के प्रोटोकाल बनाये गये हैं जो कि संलग्न हैं। ग्रीन बेल्ट, सामुदायिक भूमि अथवा लैंडफिल साईट्स पर वृक्षारोपण संलग्न प्रोटोकॉल के आधार पर अनिवार्य रूप से किया जाय ताकि वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं कार्बन ऑफसेटिंग प्रभावी तरीके से की जा सके। इस प्रकार विकसित हरित पट्टिका की सतत देखरेख, सुरक्षा, अनुरक्षण एवं अतिक्रमण से मुक्त रखने का दायित्व हरित पट्टिका को वित्त पोषित कर विकसित करने वाले उद्योग इकाई पर होगा। यदि औद्योगिक इकाई के विस्तार या अन्य प्रयोजन हेतु हरित पट्टिका की भूमि की आवश्यकता समझी जाती है, तब उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की पूर्व अनुमति से उपयुक्त स्थल पर समतुल्य या अधिक क्षेत्र में हरित पट्टिका विकसित कराया जाना अनिवार्य होगा। उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्वयं या किसी एजेन्सी के माध्यम से समय–समय पर विकसित हरित पट्टिका का निरीक्षण करवा कर रिपोर्ट प्राप्त कर सकता है तथा आवश्यक बाध्यकारी सुझाव भी दे सकता है। उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा उक्त प्रोटोकॉल के आधार पर ही ग्रीन बेल्ट वृक्षारोपण किये जाने की शर्त जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 एवं वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत स्थापनार्थ सहमति प्रदान करते समय अनिवार्य रूप से लगायी जाये।

संलग्नकः–यथोपरि।

(आशीष तिवारी)
सदस्य सचिव

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषितः–

1. अध्यक्ष, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।
2. मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (प्रशासन), उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।
3. समस्त मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी/वृत्त प्रभारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।
4. समस्त क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी/क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी(प्रभारी), उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।
5. समस्त विधि अधिकारी–प्रथम/द्वितीय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।
6. गार्ड फाइल।

सदस्य सचिव

ग्रीन बेल्ट के विकास हेतु प्रोटोकाल

(I) औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ग्रीन बेल्ट का रोपण :–

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ग्रीन बेल्ट का रोपण।

(1) परिपक्वता पर 8–10 मीटर– ऊँचे वृक्ष प्रदूषण स्रोत के चारो ओर रोपित किये जाये।

(2) बहुपंक्ति रोपण में वृक्षों का स्टैगर्ड (Staggered) रोपण किया जाये।

(3) पंक्तियों के बीच में छोटी झाड़ियों का रोपण किया जाये जिससे तने के बीच का अंतराल ढक सके।

(4) खुले क्षेत्र, जहाँ रोपण संभव न हो, वहाँ ग्रास लैंड/श्रब्स (Grass/Shrubs) का विकास किया जाये।

(5) प्रजातियों का चयन इस प्रकार हो कि वृक्ष सदाबहार बड़े छत्र वाले तथा प्रदूषणरोधी हों।

(I-अ) उद्योगों, परियोजनाओं एवं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ग्रीन बेल्ट की चौड़ाई:–

उद्योगों, परियोजनाओं एवं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ग्रीन बेल्ट की चौड़ाई।

उद्योग का वर्ग	उद्योग की श्रेणी	न्यूनतम ग्रीन बेल्ट की चौड़ाई
लाल	वृहद्	200 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
	मध्यम	100 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
	लघु	30 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
नारंगी	वृहद	100 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
	मध्यम/लघु	20 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
हरा	समस्त उद्योग	10 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
अन्य परियोजनाएं		
औद्योगिक क्षेत्र		500 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
लैंड फिल साइट		200 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)
टी0एस0डी0एफ0		200 मीटर अथवा कुल क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत (जो न्यूनतम हो)

1

(I-ब) औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ग्रीन बेल्ट का मॉडल :–

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ग्रीन बेल्ट का मॉडल।

- वृक्षों का अंतराल – 3 मीटर X 3 मीटर
- वृक्षों का रोपण पैटर्न – स्टैगर्ड (Staggered) पंक्ति
- वृक्ष पंक्तियों के अंतराल में छोटे वृक्ष/झाड़ियों का रोपण का अंतराल – 1 मीटर X 1 मीटर

(I-स) मुख्य प्रदूषणकारक के आधार पर रोपण हेतु वृक्ष, झाड़ी, घास की प्रजातियां :–

मुख्य प्रदूषणकारक के आधार पर रोपण हेतु वृक्ष, झाड़ी, घास की प्रजातियां

मुख्य प्रदूषणकारक	वृक्ष प्रजातियाँ	झाड़ी प्रजातियाँ	घास प्रजातियाँ
पार्टिकुलेट मैटर	कैसिया सेमिया, सिरस, चितवन, कदम्ब, नीम, अमलतास, शीशम, महुआ, फाइकस	कढ़ी पत्ता, क्रोटन, टेकोमा, केसिया ग्लूका, ढाक	बीयर्ड ग्रास, ब्लूस्टेम, बफैलो ग्रास, अंजन, बर्डवुड ग्रास, दूर्वा ग्रास (बर्मूडा ग्रास), गुरिया ग्रास
सल्फर आक्साइड्स	सिरस, अर्रू, चितवन, कदम्ब, नीम, बांस, महुली, सेमल, महुआ, इमली, फाईकस	आंवला, ढाक, सुबबूल, लैन्टाना	बीयर्ड ग्रास, ब्लूस्टेम, बफैलो ग्रास, अंजन, बर्डवुड ग्रास, दूर्वा ग्रास (बर्मूडा ग्रास), गुरिया ग्रास
नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड्स	चिलबिल, आम, सिरस, महुआ, जामुन, नीम, शीशम	महुली, सुबबूल, ढाक, लैन्टाना	बीयर्ड ग्रास, ब्लूस्टेम, बफैलो ग्रास, अंजन, बर्डवुड ग्रास, दूर्वा ग्रास (बर्मूडा ग्रास), गुरिया ग्रास

(I-द) ग्रीन बेल्ट हेतु मानक शर्तें :–

ग्रीन बेल्ट हेतु मानक शर्तें।

(1) ग्रीन बेल्ट का क्षेत्र औद्योगिक परिसर के क्षेत्र (जिसमें रिहायशी क्षेत्र आदि भी सम्मिलित हैं) का कम से कम 33 प्रतिशत रखा जाना अनिवार्य है।
(2) ग्रीन बेल्ट के वृक्षों के पालन (मृत हो जाने की स्थिति में आगामी वर्षाकाल में उचित प्रजाति के कम से कम 8 फीट ऊँचे पौधे रोपित किये जाये)।
(3) ग्रीन बेल्ट की स्थापना हेतु कम से कम 8 फीट ऊँचे पौधों का रोपण किया जाये।
(4) ग्रीन बेल्ट की ताड़–बाड़ इत्यादि से पर्याप्त सुरक्षा व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाये।
(5) ग्रीन बेल्ट में रोपित पौधों की सिंचाई व खाद इत्यादि किये जाने की व्यवस्था रखी जाये।

(6) उद्योग के शोधित उत्प्रवाह का उपयोग ग्रीन बेल्ट की सिंचाई हेतु किया जाये।

(II) सामुदायिक भूमि पर ग्रीन बेल्ट वृक्षारोपण

सामुदायिक भूमि पर ग्रीन बेल्ट वृक्षारोपण।

50 एकड़/100 एकड़ क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण हेतु शासनादेश संख्या–752/31–2013– 20/2012 टी0सी0 दिनांक 22–04–2013 द्वारा निर्देश जारी किए गये हैं। उक्त वृक्षारोपण ग्रीन वेल्ट माडल के आधार पर किया जायेगा। उक्त में रोपित किए जाने वाले पौधों की ऊंचाई कम से कम 8 फीट होनी चाहिए। रोपण क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधा सुनिश्चित की जायेगी तथा सुरक्षा एवं सुरक्षा खर्च, पत्थर दीवाल आर0सी0सी0 खम्भे व कांटेदार ताड़–बाड़ किया जायेगा।

रोपण हेतु 60 से0मी0 X 60 से0मी0 X 60 से0मी0 गड्ढे का खुदान माह–फरवरी तक पूर्ण किया जायेगा। पौध से पौध एवं पंक्ति से पंक्ति की दूरी 4 मीटर X 4 मीटर रखी जायेगी। माह जून में गड्ढा भरान के समय उचित मात्रा में जैविक खाद मिला कर गड्ढा भरान किया जाये। उक्त वृक्षारोपण हेतु यथा सम्भव ऊसर, पथरीली, कम मृदा वाले क्षेत्रों का चयन न किया जाये, उन्हीं क्षेत्रों का चयन किया जाये जहां मृदा की गहराई कम से कम 1.5 मीटर हो तथा जड़ों का विकास सम्भव हो।

(II-अ) क्षेत्र आधारित वृक्षो की प्रजातियांः–

क्षेत्र आधारित वृक्षो की प्रजातिया।

क्षेत्र	वृक्ष की प्रजातियाँ
ऊसर क्षेत्र	बबूल, सुबबूल, कंजी, सिरस, अर्जुन, ढाक, शीशम, आंवला, जंगल जलेबी, बेर, अकेसिया औरिकुलोफॉर्मिस, कैजूराइना, प्रोसोपिस।
बीहड़ क्षेत्र	शीशम, नीम, आंवला, सिरस, बांस, कंजी, महुआ, बेल, सहजन, पापड़ी।
खादर–खोला क्षेत्र	शीशम, अर्जुन, कठसागौन, कैजूरीना, बकैन, जामुन, खैर, विलायती बबूल, कालासिरस, सुबबूल, सहजन ।
विन्ध्य क्षेत्र	महुआ, सिरस, बेल, जामुन, बहेड़ा, आंवला, इमली, पीपल, बरगद, चिलबिल, कैथा, रीठा, अकेसिया औरिकुलोफॉर्मिस, कैसिया स्यामिया, सहजन ।
तराई एवं गंगा के मैदानी क्षेत्र	शीशम, सागौन, सिरस, खैर, अर्जुन, जामुन, सहजन।

(III) अबैन्डन्ड सैनिटरी लैण्डफिल साइट्स (Abandoned Sanitary Landfill Sites) पर वृक्षारोपण

अबैन्डन्ड सैनिटरी लैण्डफिल साइट्स **(Abandoned Sanitary Landfill Sites)** पर वृक्षारोपण।

1. अन्तिम कवर 60 सेन्टीमीटर क्ले अथवा मिट्टी जिसका परमीयबिलिटी कोफिशिऐंट 1 X 10^{-7} सेन्टीमीटर/सेकेण्ड से कम हो, द्वारा किया जाए।
2. अन्तिम कवर के ऊपर 15 सेन्टीमीटर ड्रेनेज लेयर रखी जाए।

3. ड्रेनेज लेयर के ऊपर 45 सेन्टीमीटर वेजिटेटिव लेयर रखी जाए।

4. अबैन्डन्ड साइट्स के चारो दिशाओं में न्यूनतम 200 मीटर चौड़ी ग्रीन बेल्ट का विकास किया जाए। वृक्षो का अन्तराल 3 मीटर X 3 मीटर रखा जाए तथा वृक्षो का रोपड़ स्टैगर्ड पंक्ति में किया जाए।

5. वृक्ष पंक्तियों के अंतराल में छोटे वृक्ष/झाड़ियों का रोपण का अंतराल 1 मीटर X 1 मीटर रखा जाय।

(III-अ) क्षेत्र आधारित वृक्षो की प्रजातियां:–

क्षेत्र	वृक्ष की प्रजातियाँ
ऊसर क्षेत्र	बबूल, सुबबूल, कंजी, सिरस, अर्जुन, ढाक, शीशम, आंवला, जंगल जलेबी, बेर, अकेसिया, कैजूराइना, प्रोसोपिस
बीहड़ क्षेत्र	शीशम, नीम, आंवला, सिरस, बांस, कंजी, महुआ, बेल, सहजन, पापड़ी।
खादर–खोला क्षेत्र	शीशम, अर्जुन, कठसागौन, कैजूरीना, बकैन, जामुन, खैर, विलायती बबूल, कालासिरस, सुबबूल।
विन्ध्य क्षेत्र	महुआ, सिरस, बेल, जामुन, बहेड़ा, आंवला, इमली, पीपल, बरगद, चिलबिल, कैथा, रीठा।
तराई एवं गंगा के मैदानी क्षेत्र	शीशम, सागौन, सिरस, खैर, अर्जुन, जामुन।

(III-ब) वृक्षों की पंक्तियों के मध्य में छोटी झाड़ियों का रोपण किया जायेगा।

झाड़ी प्रजातियाँ

कढ़ी पत्ता, क्रोटन, टेकोमा, केसिया ग्लूका, ढाक, आंवला, ढाक, सुबबूल, लैन्टाना, महुली, सुबबूल, ढाक, लैन्टाना, देशी मेंहदी।

(IV) परित्यक्त खदानों का पुनरूद्धार एवं पुनर्वास कर ग्रीन बेल्ट का विकास

प्रदेश में अनेक जनपदों में विशेषकर पत्थर की खदानों के परित्यक्त क्षेत्र उपलब्ध हैं जिनका पुनरूद्धार एवं पुनर्वास किया जाना आवश्यक है। इन क्षेत्रों में खनन किये गये निचले क्षेत्र के साथ साथ अत्यधिक ढलान वाली भूमि उपलब्ध होती है जिस पर सामान्य तौर पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाना सम्भव नहीं होता है। कोल एवं लिग्नाईट आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में फ्लाई ऐश के निस्तारण हेतु भूमि की उपलब्धता की समस्या होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में परित्यक्त खदानों के पुनरूद्धार हेतु कोल एवं लिग्नाईट आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से जनित फ्लाई ऐश का भरान कर ग्रीन बेल्ट का विकास किया जा सकता है जिससे एक ओर तो परित्यक्त

खदानों का पुनरूद्धार होगा, वहीं दूसरी ओर फ्लाई ऐश के निस्तारण की समस्या का समाधान भी हो सकेगा। पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 14–09–1999 एवं 25–01–2016 को अधिसूचना निर्गत कर फ्लाई ऐश, बॉटम ऐश या पाण्ड ऐश के प्रयोग के संबंध में गाईडलाईन निर्धारित की गई है जिसके अंतर्गत परित्यक्त खदानों के फ्लाई ऐश के द्वारा पुनरूद्धार हेतु भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एवं भारतीय खान ब्यूरो की गाईडलाईन के अनुसार कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्राविधान किया गया है। उक्त के अतिरिक्त इस गाईडलाईन में तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से 100 किमी0 की परिधि में सड़क निर्माण की परियोजनाओं अथवा भूमि सुधार हेतु आवश्यक फ्लाई ऐश का परिवहन का शत–प्रतिशत व्यय तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र के द्वारा वहन किया जाना अनिवार्य किया गया है। परित्यक्त खदानों की भूमि का पुनरूद्धार एवं वृक्षारोपण वहॉ की मृदा के सुधार हेतु अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अतः तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों के समीप स्थित परित्यक्त खदानों का पुनरूद्धार एवं पुनर्वास किये जाने का कार्य तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग एवं सिविल सोसाईटी के मध्य एक त्रिपक्षीय संगम ज्ञापन के आधार पर किया जा सकता है।

(IV-अ) परित्यक्त खदानों के पुनरूद्धार की कार्य विधि

1. परित्यक्त खदानों के निचले क्षेत्रों को फ्लाई ऐश स्लरी से भरान किया जाये ताकि फ्लाई ऐश उचित प्रकार से बैठ जाये।
2. फ्लाई ऐश के भरान से समतलीकरण के उपरान्त लगभग 8–10 इंच मोटी मृदा की पर्त बिछाई जाये ताकि फ्लाई ऐश का विसरण रूक सके।
3. समतल क्षेत्र में 2मीटर X 2.5मीटर के अन्तराल में 60सेमी X 60सेमी X 60सेमी आकार के गढ्ढे खोदे जायें तथा उनका जैविक खाद इत्यादि मिलाकर भरान किया जाये।
4. वर्षाकाल में इन गढ्ढों में उचित प्रजातियों के पौधों का रोपण किया जाये।
5. रोपण क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा हेतु परिधि पर कम से कम 05 लड़ी की तारबाड़ लगाई जाये तथा पौधों की सिंचाई हेतु बोरिंग या टैंकर इत्यादि के माध्यम से जल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाये।
6. पौधों की पंक्तियों के मध्य उचित प्रजातियों की घास का रोपण किया जायेगा ताकि फ्लाई ऐश अनावृत न हो सके।
7. वृक्षारोपण में अधिकतम 04 फिट ऊँचाई की पौध रोपित की जाये।

(IV-ब) वृक्षारोपण हेतु वृक्षों एवं घास की प्रजातियॉ

वृक्ष–बबूल, जंगल जलेबी, शीशम, सिरस, अकेसिया ऑरिक्लोफार्मिस, बेर, पेल्टोफोरम फैरोजीनियम, कन्जी, अमलताश आदि।

घास–बीयर्ड ग्रास/ब्लूस्टेम (Bothriochloa pertusa), बफैलो ग्रास (Brachiaria mutica), मोरधन (Echinochloa colona), बर्डवुड ग्रास (Cenchrus setiger), दूर्वा ग्रास/बर्मूडा ग्रास (Cynodon dactylon), गुरिया ग्रास (Chrysopogon fulvus)।

सर्वेक्षण

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

No.B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16/ March 07, 2016

To

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. That the SPCBs and PCCs shall adopt the Revised Criteria of categorization of industrial sectors as detailed in table nos. F1, F2, F3 and F4 and Revised Lists of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industrial sectors, presented at table no. G2, G3, G4 and G5 respectively, in the 'Final Report' as attached herewith immediately.
2. That all pending applications for consideration of 'Consent to Establish' and 'Consent to Operate' and future such applications shall be processed as per revised criteria.
3. That the SPCBs and PCCs will provide the list of industries identified in each category existing in the State which have been considered for grant of consents. SPCBs/PCCs will forward the list of such industries before 31.05.2016 and the same will be uploaded on the websites of respective SPCB/PCC.

4. That the 'Revised Lists of Red, Orange, Green and White category of industrial sectors' shall be used by the SPCBs and PCCs for Consent Management and inventorization of industries under Red, Orange ,Green and White categories. Siting of industries shall be only in conforming areas. SPCBs / PCCs shall evolve sector specific plans for control of pollution and industrial surveillance for verifying compliance.

5. That the SPCBs and PCCs shall revise /prepare the inventory of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries operating in their jurisdiction based on the revised criteria specified in the Final Report and submit the same to CPCB within 90 days i.e., before 30.05.2016 in hard copy as well as soft copy.

6. That the listed category of industries or those identified later-on under different categories shall not be linked to sanction of loan /finance or bank proceedings.

7. That any further addition of any new or left-over industrial sector and their categorization which is not listed in the revised list of Red, Orange, Green and White industrial sectors, shall be done at the level of concerned SPCB /PCC following revised criteria & guidelines as detailed in the attached document and no concurrence of CPCB shall normally be required. It is further clarified that while categorizing the industries, fractional numbers shall be rounded off to nearest integer.

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

(Arun Kumar Mehta)
Chairman
7/3/16

Copy to:

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

(A. B. Akolkar) 3.3.16
Member Secretary

Final Document on Revised Classification of Industrial Sectors Under

Red, Orange, Green and White Categories

(February 29, 2016)

Central Pollution Control Board

Delhi

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revised Criteria of Categorization of Industries

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

A: Genesis of Categorization:

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

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

B: Categorization criteria used by SPCBs/PCCs:

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

C: Gap in the process:

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

D: Resolutions made during National Level Conferences

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

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

Accordingly following resolutions were made during the Conferences:

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

Air Pollution Score based on parameters namely PM, CO, NOx, SOx, HMs , Benzene, Ammonia and other toxic parameters relevant to the industry.	*40 Marks*
Water Pollution Score based on parameters namely pH, TSS, NH_3-N, BOD, Phenol and other toxic pollutants relevant to the industry.	*40 Marks*
Hazardous wastes (land fillable, incinerable, recyclable) as generated by the industry.	*20 Marks*
Note : • *Parameters to be decided on the basis of the nature of the wastes generating from the industrial sector.* • *Industries having only either water pollution or air pollution, the score will be normalized wrt 100.*	

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

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

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

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

- The categorization is made on the basis of following:
    - Quality of emissions (air pollutants) generated
    - Quality of effluents (water pollutants) generated
    - Types of hazardous wastes generated
    - Consumption of resources

- Reference is taken from the following :
    - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
    - Standards so far prescribed for various pollutants under the Environment (Protection) Act , 1986
    - Doon Valley Notification, 1989 issued by MoEF.

F : Scoring Methodology :

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

Table F-1 : Water Pollution Scoring Methodology

Sl. No.	Activity / Types of Discharges	Score
Part A : Score W1 : Score based on types of expected criteria water-pollutants present in industrial processes waste waters. **Maximum of the following seven categories is to be taken.**		
W11	Waste-water which is polluted and the pollutants are - • not easily biodegradable (very high strength waste waters having BOD > 5000 mg/l); or • toxic; or • both toxic and not easily biodegradable. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits up-to 10 mg/l or having BOD > 5000 mg/l). For details appendix 1 may be referred)	30
W12	Non-toxic high strength polluted waste-water having BOD in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l and the pollutants are biodegradable. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits from 11 mg/l to 250 mg/l and having BOD strength in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l) . For details appendix 1 may be referred)	25
W13	Non toxic- polluted waste-water having BOD below 1000 mg/l and the pollutants are easily biodegradable. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits from 11mg/l to 250 mg/l and having BOD strength below 1000 mg/l) . For details appendix 1 may be referred)	20
W14	Waste-water generated from the chemical processes and which is polluted due to presence of high TDS (total dissolved solids) of inorganic nature. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits more than 250 mg/l. For details appendix 1 may be referred)	15
W15	Waste-water generated from the physical unit operations / processes and which is polluted due to presence of TDS (total dissolved solids) of inorganic nature and of natural origin like fresh-water RO rejects, boiler blow-downs, brine solution rejects etc. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits more than 250 mg/l. For details appendix 1 may be referred)	12
W16	Non-toxic polluted waste-water from those units which are: • Having the overall waste-water generation less than 10 KLD and • The pollutants are easily bio-degradable having BOD below 200 mg/l which can be easily treated in a single stage ASP (activated	12

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

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

  - ✓ Free available Chlorine , Total residual chlorine, Fluoride (as F), Sulphide (as S), Free Ammonical Nitrogen, Dissolved phosphates (as P), Free ammonia (as NH3), Nitrate Nitrogen, Mercury (As Hg), Selenium (as Se), Hexa-valent chromium (as Cr + 6), Lead (as Pb), Tin , Vanadium (as V), Cadmium (as Cd), Manganese (as Mn), Total chromium (as Cr), Copper (as Cu), Iron (as Fe), Nickel (as Ni), Zinc (as Zn), Benzene, Arsenic (as As), Benzo-a-pyrene, Cyanide (as CN), Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH) , Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOX), Boron and /or
  - ✓ BOD strength of waste water > 5000 mg/l

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W16**

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

Table F-2 : Air Pollution Score

Sl. No.	Air Pollutants Group	'Range of Prescribed Standard ' of criteria pollutants	Marks
Part 1 : Score A1 = Score based on types of expected criteria Air Pollutants present in the emissions . Maximum of the following seven categories is to be taken. For details appendix 2 may be referred.			
1	Group A1A	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard limits up-to 2 mg/Nm3	30
2	Group A1B	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 3 to10 mg/Nm3	25
3	Group A1C	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 11 to 50 mg/Nm3	20
4	Group A1D	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 51 to 250 mg/Nm3	15
5	Group A1E	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 251mg/Nm3 & above.	10
6	Group A1F	• Generation of fugitive emissions of Particulate Matters which are: o Not generated as a result of combustion of any kind of fossil-fuel. o Generated due to handling / processing of materials without involving the use of any kind of chemicals. o Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods	10
7	Group A1G	• Generation of Odours which are : o Generated due to application of binding gums / cements /adhesives /enamels o Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods	10
Part 2 : Score A2 = Score based on consumption of fuels and technologies required for air pollution control :			
6	Group A2F1	• All such industries in which the daily consumption of coal/fuel is more than 24 MT/day and the particular (Particulate/gaseous/process) emissions from which can be controlled only with high level equipments / technology like ESPs, Bag House Filters, High Efficiency chemical wet scrubbers etc.	10
7	Group A2F2	• All such industries in which the daily consumption of coal/fuel is from 12 MT/day to 24 MT/day and the particular (Particulate/gaseous/process) emissions from which can be controlled with suitable proven technology.	5
Overall Air Pollution Score –A = A1 + A2			

Appendix 2

- **<u>Air pollutants covered under Group A1A:</u>**

  Cd+Th, Dioxins & Furans, Mercury, Asbestos

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1B:</u>**

  HF, Nickel+ Vanadium, HBr, Manganese, Lead, H2S, P2O5 as H3PO4

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1C:</u>**

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

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1D:</u>**

  CO, PM, CO, NOx

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1E:</u>**

  NOx with liquid-fuel, SO2 with liquid-fuel

Table F-3: Hazardous Waste Generation Score

Sl.No.	**Types of Hazardous Waste Generated as** per Schedule 1 / Schedule 2 of Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules , 2008 . **Maximum of the following four categories is to be taken**	**Score**
HW1	• Land disposable HW which require special care & treatment for stabilization before disposal.	20
HW2	• Incinerable HW	15
HW3	• Land disposable HW which doesn't require treatment & stabilization before disposal. • High volume low effect wastes such as fly-ash, phspho-gypsum, red-mud, slags from pyro-metallurgical operations, mine tailings and ore beneficiation rejects)	10
HW4	• Recyclable HW, which are easily recyclable with proven technologies.	10

Table F-4 : Calculation Sheet

Industrial Sector - .....

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

Note :

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

   Normalized Score = {100 x W (or A)} / 40

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

   Normalized Score = {100 x (W+A)} / 80

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

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

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

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

G : Developments :

i. The existing Red (85 sectors) , Orange (73 sectors) and Green (86 sectors) i.e a total of 244 industrial sectors have been assessed as per the proposed formula by the Working Group. For this purpose, concerned Engineers / Scientists from the Member SPCBs were also involved & consulted during May 28-29, 2015.

ii. After careful examination and consideration of the suggestions of concerned stake-holders the "Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors " was prepared by the Committee and circulated to all the SPCBs, PCCs and concerned Ministries for their information & comments. The ' Draft Document ' was uploaded on the website of CPCB also for information & comments of one & all.

iii. The matter was discussed during the 170th Board Meeting also and issues raised by the Board Members pertaining to some of the industrial sectors were clarified.

iv. Responses were received from various concerned Ministries, SPCBs, Industrial Associations including individuals.

v. Based on the above, final meeting was convened by the Secretary , MoEFCC with CPCB and senior officers of MoEFCC on January 06, 2016 to resolve the issues appropriately and finalize the 'Re-categorization'. Accordingly , following modifications in the 'Range of Pollution Index 'for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors were suggested :

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

vi. Based on the final criteria as described in v above , the final categorization is as follows :

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

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

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

viii. The industrial sector which doesn't fall under any of the above four categories (Red, Orange, Green and White) , decision with regard to its categorization will be taken at the level of concerned SPCB/PCC by a committee headed by the Member Secretary , SPCB/PCC and comprising of two senior cadre Engineers / Scientists of the SPCB / PCC in accordance with the scoring-criteria specified in this document.

ix. The summary is presented in the following Table G-1 and final lists of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries are presented in Tables G-2, G-3, G-4 and G-5 respectively, which are self explanatory.

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

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

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

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

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

9.	66	Power generation plant [except Wind and Solar renewable power plants of all capacities and Mini Hydel power plant of capacity <25MW]	10	-	10	15	10	25		62.5	**R-R**	1. Mainly air polluting. It uses a mixture of biomass (agro based) and coal (< 10 %) as a fuel. Almost, round the year operation. 2 . In case of DG sets of 5 MVA & more and emissions of SO2 will take place due to use of liquid fuel. Air pollution score will be =20 + 10 = 30, Normalized score will be 75. 3. In case of 'Waste to Energy Plants' , water will be used for cooling and air score will be - 30+10 = 40.
10.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Spent catalyst containing nickel, cadmium, Zinc, copper, arsenic, vanadium and cobalt,	30	-	30	25	-	25	10	65	**R-R**	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
11.	67	Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons	30	-	30	20	-	20	15	65	**R-R**	Chlorinated hydrocarbons are used in the manufacture of insecticides, pesticides and organo chloro pesticides. Effluents & emissions are toxic in nature.
12.	74	Sugar (excluding Khandsari)	20	10	30	15	10	25	10	65	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Sugar mills generate all sorts of pollution problems.
13.	22	Fibre glass production and processing (excluding moulding)	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	67	**R-R**	i. The use of styrene in most methods of fiberglass production causes hazardous air pollution that is harmful to breathe at excessive levels. ii. It is mainly air polluting & HW generating industry. The air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100. iii. In case of lead containing glass, the score of A1 will be 25 and final normalized score will be 75 and shall be categorized as Red.
14.	23	Fire crackers manufacturing and bulk storage facilities	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	67	**R-R**	i. This is the normalized score based on air pollution & HW generation. ii. Various hazardous chemicals are used in the manufacturing process. iii. These chemicals are namely Potassium Nitrate , Potassium per-chlorate, Barium Nitrate, Aluminium compounds, Copper Chloride etc.

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

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

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

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

36.	52	Nuclear power plant	10	-	10	30	-	30	15	75	**R-R**	i. Mainly air polluting due to incinerator. / Others - cooling water. ii. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
37.	58	Pesticides (technical) (excluding formulation)	30	-	30	25	-	25	20	75	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
38.	64	Photographic film and its chemicals	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	**R-R**	i. Silver salts and other chemicals are used in preparation. Slight quantity of effluents is generated. ii. Water pollution scores are normalized to 100.
39.	68	Railway locomotive work shop/Integrated road transport workshop/Authorized service centers	20	10	30	-	-	-	10	75	**R-R**	i. Mainly water polluting industry . Water is used in the washing of locomotives, road transport vehicles during servicing. ii. This score is valid for those Centers having discharge more than 100 KLD. iii. Service Centers having waste-water generation < 100 KLD, the normalized score will be =(100*20)/40= 50.
40.	84	Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing and colouring	30	10	40	15	-	15	20	75	**R-R**	In this sector all sorts of pollution are generated.
41.	8	Chlor Alkali	30	10	40	20	10	30	10	80	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Chlor-alkali units are having different section like NaOH, Cl2, SBP etc which are having toxic effluents. Additionally , fuel consumption is also on higher-side.
42.	70	Ship Breaking Industries	30	-	30	30	-	30	20	80	**R-R**	i. The ship-breaking industry creates numerous hazards for the coastal and marine environment. ii. Ship-breaking releases a large number of dangerous pollutants, including toxic waste, oil, poly-chlorinated biphenyls, and heavy metals, into the waters and sea bed. iii. While most of the oil is removed before a ship is scrapped, sand used to mop up the remaining oil is thrown into the sea. High concentrations of oil and grease are then found in the coastal waters, choking marine life.

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

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

Note :

i. *Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :*
   a. *R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red*
   b. *R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange*
   c. *O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange*
   d. *O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green*
   e. *O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White*
   f. *G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange*
   g. *G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green*
   h. *G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White*

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

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

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

Final Sl. No.	Orgnl S.No	**Industry Sector**	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised category	Remarks
1.	20	Dismantling of rolling stocks (wagons/ coaches)	--	--	--	15	--	15	10	41.67	O-O	Emissions of dust and generation of waste oils take place during dismantling. Air pollution & HW generation scores (15+10=25) are normalized to 100.
2.	5	Bakery and confectionery units with production capacity > 1 TPD. (With ovens / furnaces)	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	
3.	10	Chanachur and ladoo from puffed and beaten rice(muri and shira) using husk fired oven	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
4.	23	Coated electrode manufacturing	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	**G-O**	Preparation of core wire / rod, preparation of dry mix, preparation of wet mix, application of coating by extrusion, baking of coated electrodes
5.	24	Compact disc computer floppy and cassette manufacturing / Reel manufacturing	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	**G-O**	Generates waste-water and process emissions.
6.	24	Flakes from rejected PET bottle	20	-	20	15	-	15	-	43.75	R-O	Normal water & air pollutions are generated.
7.	30	Food and food processing including fruits and vegetable processing	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
8.	40	Jute processing without dyeing	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	CPCB has notified standards for this category. Both air and water pollutions are generated.
9.	56	Manufacturing of silica gel	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	**G-O**	Waste-waters containing TDS and emissions of H_2SO_4 are generated.

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

17.	2	Aluminium & copper extraction from scrap using oil fired furnace (dry process only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	i. Normalized Air pollution score. ii. Significant air pollution due to melting (emissions of SO2, PM).
18.	3	Automobile servicing, repairing and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing)	20	--	20	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Normal water & air polluting and recyclable waste oil generating. If the waste water generation is more than 100 KLD, it will become mainly water polluting and Red category unit.
19.	4	Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine	20	--	20	15	--	15	15	50	O-O	
20.	7	Brickfields (excluding fly ash brick manufacturing using lime process)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Significantly air polluting.
21.	8	Building and construction project more than 20,000 sq. m built up area	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	1. In the pre-construction stage , it is mainly air polluting due to generation of dust (PM) emissions. 2. After construction, it is mainly water polluting. If the discharge is more than 100 KLD, it will be having the normalized score of 75 and be categorized as Red.
22.	6	Ceramics and Refractories	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting industry. ii. This score is for the units having coal consumption < than 12 MT/day. iii. For the units having coal consumption > 12 MT /day, the normalized air pollution score will be 62.5 and shall be categorized as Red.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17.	29	Decoration of ceramic cups and plates by electric furnace	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Fumes of enamels. Minor air pollution.
18.	19	Digital printing on PVC clothes	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Minor emissions / odour generations are expected.
19.	25	Facility of handling, storage and transportation of food grains in bulk	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM during handling of grains.
20.	36	Flour mills (dry process)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Fugitive dust emissions.
21.	41	Glass , ceramic, earthen potteries, tile and tile manufacturing using electrical kiln or not involving fossil fuel kiln	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fugitive emissions only.
22.	34	Glue from starch (physical mixing) with gas / electrically operated oven /boiler.	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM during mixing of raw materials.
23.	42	Gold and silver smithy (purification with acid smelting operation and sulphuric acid polishing operation) (using less or equal to 1 litre of sulphuric acid/ nitric acid per month)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes from cleaning process.
24.	36	Heat treatment with any of the new technology like ultrasound probe , induction hardening , ionization beam, gas carburizing etc.	10	--	10	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	• Cooling waters and minor heat fumes. • Finalization of categorization subject to field verification.
25.	46	Insulation and other coated papers (excluding paper or pipe manufacturing)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes due to application of poly-urethane
26.	49	Leather foot wear and leather products (excluding tanning and hide processing except cottage scale)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes due to use of adhesives / gums.

27.	50	Lubricating oil, greases or petroleum based products (only blending at normal temperature)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes at the time of transfers from one container to other.
28.	54	Manufacturing of pasted veneers using gas fired boiler or thermic fluid heater and by sun drying	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	1. Minor fumes due to application of gums / adhesives / pastes etc. 2. This score is valid only for gas fired boiler.3. The units having coal fired boilers shall be categorized as Orange.
29.	59	Oil mill Ghani and extraction (no hydrogenation / refining)	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**G-G**	Small quantities of floor washings & equipments washings are generated.
30.	48	Packing materials manufacturing from non asbestos fibre, vegetable fibre yarn	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM are expected.
31.	65	Phenyl/toilet cleaner formulation and bottling	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes of VOCs in the work zone
32.	67	Polythene and plastic processed products manufacturing (virgin plastic)	10	--	10	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Cooling water & emissions due to mixing of raw materials.
33.	68	Poultry, Hatchery and Piggery	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Obnoxious odour containing H_2S, CH_4 etc. and fugitive PM emissions
34.	69	Power looms (without dye and bleaching)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor emissions of PM.
35.	71	Puffed rice (muri) (using gas or electrical heating system)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor emissions of PM.
36.	57	Pulverization of bamboo and scrap wood	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM are expected.
37.	72	Ready mix cement concrete	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	PM emissions.
38.	73	Reprocessing of waste cotton	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	PM emissions.
39.	60	Rice mill (Rice hullers only)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	PM emissions are generated. Mainly air

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

52.	45	Hotels (up to 20 rooms and without boilers)	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	This score is valid for hotels having overall waste-water generation less than 10 KLD.
53.	53	Manufacturing of optical lenses (using electrical furnace)	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	Small quantities of waste-waters containing TDS, SS are generated.
54.	58	Mineralized water	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	RO Rejects.
55.	68	Tamarind powder manufacturing	12	--	12	15	--	15	--	33.75	O-G	• Dried tamarind fruits - cleaned and after soaking them in water they are boiled in steam jacketed kettle for about 40-45 minutes. Then pulp is extracted in pulper and dried in drum type drier and on cooling, the final product is packed. • Generates small quantities of waste waters and air emissions. Joint score is normalized to 100.
56.	15	Cutting, sizing and polishing of marble stone	15	--	15	--	--	--	--	37.5	O-G	Mainly water polluting . Water pollution score is normalized to 100.
57.	22	Emery powder (fine dust of sand) manufacturing	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	Air polluting. PM emissions take place during various stages of grindings of naturally occurring minerals.
58.	25	Flyash export, transport & disposal facilities	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	37.5	R-G	• This is mainly air polluting activity. • This is the normalized score based on air pollution.
59.	48	Mineral stack yard / Railway sidings	15	-	15	15	-	15	-	37.5	R-G	• Mainly air pollution due to loading, unloading, storage and transportation of the minerals.

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

Note :

i. *Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :*
   a. *R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red*
   b. *R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange*
   c. *O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange*
   d. *O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green*
   e. *O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White*
   f. *G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange*
   g. *G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green*
   h. *G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White*

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

Sl No.	Original Sl No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	47	Jobbing and Machining	G	Vague category to be deleted, as such activities have already been covered in other categories.
2	66	Reel manufacturing	G	Already covered in other categories. Hence, deleted
3	1	Assembling of acid lead batteries (up to 10 batteries per day excluding lead plate casting)	G	Already covered in Orange category. Hence, deleted
4	5	Automobile fuel outlets (only dispensing)	G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive emissions during fuel filling operations. May be exempted from the purview of Consent management.
5	30	Diesel generator sets (15 KVA to 1 MVA)	G	• Normal operation – 12 hrs a day. • Consumption of diesel = 1680 litres for 1 MVA DG set at full load @ 0.21 litres / KVA / hr. • Stand-alone DG Sets having total capacity 1 MVA or less and equipped with acoustic enclosures alongwith adequate stack height may be exempted from the purview of Consent management. Higher capacity DG sets have already been covered under Red / Orange categories .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19.08.2015

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

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

2. Accordingly, a Committee comprising the Chairmen of CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, MPPCB, MPCB, PPCB, WBPCB and MS, CPCB was constituted vide CPCB OM dated 23.04.2015 to review & classify industrial sectors into different categories based on criteria of respective pollution potential indices.

3. The existing Red (85 sectors) , Orange (73 sectors) and Green (86 sectors) industrial sectors have been assessed as per the proposed formula by a group of Scientists from CPCB . For this purpose , concerned Engineers / Scientists from the Member SPCBs of the Committee were also involved & consulted during May28-29, 2015.

4. After careful examination and consideration of the suggestions of concerned stake-holders the "Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors " is prepared by the Committee .

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

Encl : As above

[N.K. Gupta]
Incharge - ESS

To:

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

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली–110032
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MASTER PLAN NOIDA 2001

DRAFT MASTER PLAN

NOIDA-2001

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NEW OKHLA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

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(Govt. of U.P. Undertaking)

MEMBERS :—

NEW OKHLA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(Constituted under the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act, 1976)

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1.	Chairman-cum- Chief Executive Officer NOIDA.	... Chairman
2.	Commissioner & Secretary Industries Department, Govt. of U.P. LUCKNOW.	.... Member
3.	Commissioner & Secretary Housing and Urban Development Department Govt. of U.P. LUCKNOW.	.... Member
4.	Commissioner & Secretary Public Works Department, Govt. of U.P. LUCKNOW.	.... Member
5.	Commissioner & Secretary Finance Department, Govt. of U.P. LUCKNOW.	.... Member
6.	Commissioner & Secretary Planning Department Govt. of U. P. LUCKNOW.	... Member
7.	Managing Director U.P.S.I.D.C. KANPUR.	.... Member
8.	Chairman U.P.S.E.B. LUCKNOW.	.... Member
9.	Chairman U.P. Jal Nigam LUCKNOW.	... Member
10.	Chief Town & Country Planner Govt. of U.P., LUCKNOW.	.... Member

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N.D. Arch.
A.I.I.A.
Dip. T.P. (Durham)
M.T.P.I. (London)
F.I.T.P. (India)

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Shri S.L. Saini

Shri T.N. Patel

Shri A.K. Misra

Shri Mairajuddin, Draftsman

Shri S.K. Sehgal, Personal Asstt.,

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FOREWARD

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The draft Master Plan of NOIDA township prepared under the statute aims at securing the maximum participation of the people. The planning problems of the township and their solutions can in fact be better visualised and resolved when people themselves look at them and they have a sense of belonging in the planning process.

My predecessors Shri N.S. Choudhary and Shri S.V.S. Juneja have given new insights into the planning problems of NOIDA township. The Govt. and Semi-Govt. organisations, local organisations and individuals are invited to offer their suggestions and views on the various broad proposals contained in the draft plan. We fully assure you that all such suggestions and views would receive our best attention and due process of law would be gone through before the Master Plan of NOIDA township takes statutory effect. It is hoped that constructive participation of the people would greatly improve the quality and relevance of the plan thus leading to the creation of a better environment for urban life.

(Yogesh Chandra)
Chairman-cum-Chief Executive Officer

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INTRODUCTION

The history of development of the present New Okhla Industrial Development Area can be traced as far back as 1972 when U.P. Govt., taking note of the mounting pressure of speculative land dealings in this area, closely situated to Delhi having backward characteristics declared 50 villages of the erstwhile district of Bulandshahr as the "Yamuna-Hindon-Delhi Border Regulated Area" under U.P. Regulations of Building Operations Act, 1958.

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Need for establishing on urban centre in close proximity of Delhi was felt due to the following reasons :-

i) Decentralisation of economic activities from the National Capital and thereby prevent the in-migration to Delhi and help in decongesting the Metropolis.

ii) To stop speculative land dealings in the areas under influence of the Metropolis giving rise to an unplanned and haphazard growth in the region.

iii) Provide an alternative site for the small and medium size industries functioning in the non-conforming areas in and around Delhi at much lower price and at the same time at the doorstep of Delhi.

iv) Provide a reasonably decent site for residential development within a manageable distance from Delhi due to non-availability of land in Delhi on a reasonable price.

In its first meeting held on March 7, 1972, the Controlling Authority considered various aspects of development of the Regulated Area, which then consisted of an area of about 120 sq. km. and a population of approximately 42,000 persons. Finally on April 17, 1976, the U.P. Govt. constituted an Industrial Development Authority for 37 villages of this area under Sec. 3 (1) of the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act, 1976 (U.P. Act No. 6 of 1976). The Authority established under this Act, is not only responsible for preparation and execution of a development plan for the Industrial Development Area but also for maintaining and providing amenities such as roads, water supply, street lighting, power supply, collection and disposal of sewage etc. The Authority has also been empowered to levy taxes with the previous approval of the State Govt. for this purpose. The Authority can also receive funds from different sources in various forms, such as loans, grants, debentures etc. for the execution of its development plans. The Authority has been further empowered to regulate the erection of buildings, development of the sites and to issue regulations/directions regarding buildings and development activities in order to ensure planned development. Thus, the Authority has the responsibility of the entire development taking place in the notified area.

The development of the industrial sectors in the area adjoining Delhi-U.P. Border started in the year 1976 according to the Master Plan prepared by the Town and Country Planning Department, Govt. of U.P. By the end of the first financial year i.e. March, 1977, the physical infrastructure for the entire industrial area had already been laid, about 1,000 industrial sheds constructed and a big number of the industrial plots sold to the prospective entrepreneurs.

However, in order to arrive at a concrete development strategy in consonance with the aims and objectives of the Authority, the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority, in its meeting held on 9th June, 1977 set up an Expert Committee. The committee was advisory in nature and it gave guidelines for the future development of NOIDA Township which included the size, shape and overall character of the Township.

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The Master Plan, thus prepared on the basis of the Expert Committee's recommendations, was approved by the Authority in its 23rd meeting held on 22.2.1979.

Certain inevitable changes in the Master Plan were subsequently carried out in consultation with the Town Planning Department, Government of U.P. which were duly approved by the Authority in its various meetings.

Finally on 22nd February, 1983, the land use plan as enclosed with this Master Plan was approved by the Authority in its 40th meeting for publication and for inviting public objections and suggestions.

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REGIONAL SETTING AND PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS.

The notified area of the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority comprises of 50 villages having a total area of 14,915 hectares (36,841 acres) and rural population of about 42,000 (Census-1971). This notified area falls in Pargana and Tehsil—DADRI of district Ghaziabad, U.P. The notified area is bounded by the physical barriers in the form of administrative boundry (Delhi-UP Border) Hindon river in the east and river Yamuna in the south-west. The shape and the growth of the Township has, therefore, been governed by these constraints. With the industrial area already developed in the north-east, the rest of the Township has to follow the south-eastern direction for the future growth.

The area originally approachable only by road from Dadri side is now linked with Delhi by road along the Left Marginal Bund in the north of Chilla Regulator. One more linkage across river Yamuna connecting NOIDA Township with Mathura Road in Delhi has been planned and the bridge-cum-barrage near village Madanpur-Khader is nearing completion.

The following is the list of 50 villages, along with their date of notification, which have been notified under U.P. Industrial Development Act, 1976. :-

List of the 36 villages notified under Notification No. 4157-Bha-U-18-(11) Lucknow, dated 17.4.1976.

1. Nayabans
2. Harola-Makhanpur
3. Raghunathpur
4. Chaura-Sadatpur
5. Gijhaur
6. Mamura
7. Sharfabad
8. Behlolpur
9. Chotpur
10. Garhi-Chaukhandi
11. Hebatpur
12. Parthala-Khanjarpur
13. Sorkha-Jahidabad
14. Morna
15. Suthari
16. Chhulera-Naurangabad-Bangar
17. Sadarpur
18. Naurangabad-Khadar
19. Agahpur
20. Barola
21. Hajipur
22. Salarpur
23. Bhangel-Begumpur
24. Bhooda
25. Nagla-Charandas
26. Kakraln-Khawaspur
27. Alawardipur
28. Kulesra
29. Ilahas
30. Yaqubpur
31. Raipur-Khadar
32. Sultanpur
33. Gejha-Talaftabad
34. Chak-Basantpur
35. Shahpur-Goverdhanpur-Bangar
36. Rohallapur

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List of 14 villages notified under Notification No. 2691-Bha-U-18/11-27/NOIDA/77, dated 18-5-1978

1. Hoshiarpur
2. Asgarpur-Jageer
3. Basai-Bari-uddinpur
4. Shahpur-Goverdhanpur-Khadar
5. Chhaleru-Khadar
6. Chak-Salarpur
7. Rasulpur-Nawada
8. Hassanpur-Bhowapur
9. Makanpur
10. Hazratpur-Bajitpur
11. Mui-uddinpur-Kanawani
12. Chhajarsi
13. Khora
14. Lalpur

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

In the original Master Plan prepared by the Town & Country Planning Department of U.P. in the year 1976, a population of 10.00 lacs was proposed for NOIDA Township. The expert committee set up by the Govt. felt that in order to arrive at some specific conclusion as regards the size and quality of industrial base which would be appropriate to NOIDA, the question of likely population that would be generated on account of any industrial activity, would have to be considered simultaneously. The expert committee, thus, recommended a population of about 5.00 lacs for the Township with an industrial base of about 4,000 small scale industrial units.

With a little over 4,500 industrial units in the Ist-Phase and more than 300 acres of Land for medium and additional small scale industries being developed now in the IInd-Phase, the number of industrial workers is likely to rise from about 20,000 to 45,000 by the year 1989. The fact that it is an objective of NOIDA to develop small scale and medium scale industries in its Complex with a view to provide maximum employment avenues to a large number of people, the growth of actual settlement in NOIDA will be somewhat rapid initially, thereafter its growth is likely to be comparatively slow, later depending upon the provision of facilities, the likely growth may catch up again. The ultimate projected number of industrial workers by the year 2001 is proposed at 1.00 lac and the total working force in NOIDA is projected to be 2.00 lacs. This population of workers will also include the commuters from Delhi, other towns and villages around NOIDA. The present population of NOIDA including the village abadis is estimated at about 75,000 and the total population of the Township is projected to 5.5 lacs by the year 2001.

In the initial stages of the development of the NOIDA Township, it is expected, that a large percentage of the population will be migrant. Therefore, the presence of large number of single member or a small family households having 1 to 2.5 persons per household has to be taken into account. However, the average and ultimate size of the household will have 4.5 persons when the Township attains its maturity.

The following table gives an idea about the size of population in the various phases of development in NOIDA Township.

Phase-wise projected growth of population (1983-2001) as per Master Plan.

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Sl. No.	Particulars	Phase-I 1983 (Existing)	Phase-II 1983-89	Phase-III 1989-95	Phase-IV 1996-2001
1.	Industrial workers	15,000	45,000	80,000	1,00,000
2.	Working force	25,000	85,000	1,75,000	2,00,000
3.	Population	75,000	2,00,000	4,00,000	5,50,000

The overall density of the Township will be about 60 persons per acre.

With the passage of time the population structure of the villages within the urbanised area will also change its character. The working force of these villages presently employed in the primary sector will conveniently change their employment in the tertiary sector as ample opportunity for this change will be available.

CONCEPT OF PLANNING

Physical planning for a town is a process through which a community attempts to take certain short term as well as long term decisions regarding its future size, pattern and direction of growth, form etc. and also the machinery/agency to implement such decisions. In other words, the Physical Development Plan relating to any area, is generally known as the Master Plan of the area. The Master Plan thus provides definite guidelines for the future development of the planned area of a community. It is a guide both for the Government as well as for the people.

The draft Master Plan of NOIDA has been prepared taking into consideration the major locational decisions of various land uses in relation to each other to enable the Township to be a self-supporting, self-contained, socially balanced and well-designed new community for people to live, work, enjoy and worship in pleasant surroundings.

The residential sectors are carefully planned in the natural settings, close to the place of work, the community facilities and recreational areas required for healthy living. The controlled density pattern provides a balanced distribution of population throughout the town.

The work places are distributed in different parts of the town in terms of industrial, commercial and Govt. functions, so that the journey to the place of work and back to residence is minimised. The Town Centre will accommodate the highest order facilities and services. Three sub-district centres, located at three different parts of the Township will cater to the next order facilities in their respective catchment areas.

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A comprehensive circulation pattern has been achieved on hierarchial system of roads which shall provide efficient accessibility to adjacent areas as well as to different parts of the Township and sectors and shall be able to cater to the expected passenger and goods traffic volume. The Transport Nagars located at the two different locations shall minimise the through movement of the heavy vehicles. The open spaces are uniformly distributed throughout the town at different levels in the form of toi-lots, parks and play-grounds at local, neighbourhood and town level to provide a pleasant and healthy environment for the residents.

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LAND USE PATTERN

The land use plan of NOIDA Township has been prepared with an aim to provide the most desirable environment for the population of the Township keeping in view the limitations and constraints of development.

Various activities carried out in a settlement are reflected in the use of land for the purposes viz. industrial, commercial, residential, transportation, public and semi-public, organised parks and open spaces etc. The main component of any Master Plan is the land use, as this determines the size and structure of the city as a whole. It also indicates the functional relationship between the various activities visualised towards the end of the plan period.

The proposed Master Plan envisages development of 3,800 hectares of land by the year 2001. The land uses have been characterised in seven categories. The distribution of land uses within the Master Plan is given in the table as below:-

Proposed land use allocation (2001) as per Master Plan.

Sl No.	Land uses	Area in hectares	Percentage of total developed area
1.	Residential	1870.0	49.2
2.	Industrial	495.0	13.0
3.	Commercial	230.0	6.1
4.	Public and semi-public	365.0	9.6
5.	Transportation	495.0	13.0
6.	Organised open spaces	292.0	7.7
7.	Unusable land—Water bodies	53.0	1.4
	Grand Total	3,800.00	100.0

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RESIDENTIAL

A total residential area of 1870.0 hectares is a major landuse covering 49.2 per cent of the total urbanisable area i.e. 3,800.0 hectares to be developed in the form of residential plots, and group housing accomodation. The entire residential area is proposed to be developed with three overall density pattern. High density i.e. 500 persons per hectare, medium density 350 persons per hectare, low density with 200 persons per hectare. The high and medium densities are proposed to be located near the industrial areas, wholesale commercial areas and the main work centres.

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Type of residential development

Residential development in the Township has been envisaged to consist of the following types:-

i) Plotted development
ii) Group Housing
iii) Dormitory

Residential sectors are proposed to be developed in an integrated manner suitable to various socio-economic groups of the society. This will result into the desired form i.e. "mixed development".

Out of 50 villages falling in NOIDA's notified area, some villages shall be enveloped fully or partly by the urbanisable area of the Township. The abadis engulfed within these urbanisable areas are being provided various facilities under the Village Development Scheme. This is a process of integrating the old village abadi into the newly developing urban area by improving the environment of those villages by providing all social and physical infrastructural services. These include the provision of schools, parks, community centres, water supply, electricity, drainage, and sewerage etc.

INDUSTRIAL

An area of 495 hectares i.e. 13.0% of the total urbanisable area has been earmarked for industrial use. Out of which 335 hectares in the north-west boundry of the Township, abutting the Delhi-UP Border is earmarked for small scale industries. There are 4,546 plots carved out having different sizes of plots and sheds. 1076 sheds of varying sizes have already been constructed by NOIDA. An area of about 160 hectares is being developed near village Nagla Charandas on Dadri-Surajpur-Chhalera road for large medium and small scale industries. A total of 310 plots of different sizes have been planned in this area.

COMMERCIAL

With the establishment of the industry, the town's economy is expected to be followed by the commercial activities in the Township. An area of 230 hectares (6.1%) has been provided for the Town Centre and other major commercial units. This will accommodate retail and wholesale trade and commerce, entertainment and professional offices etc. The Town Centre is located almost in the centre of the town. The three sub-district centres are located in such a way that they are easily accessible from the arterial as well as primary roads and shall have three respective catchment areas which in turn will reduce the travel in the Township.

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PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC

It covers an area of 365 hectares of land i.e. 9.6% of the total area. This land use accommodates social infrastructural facilities required in order to make a settlement self-sufficient to the desired level. The high percentage distribution of land in this category confirms that the Master Plan has accommodated town level as well as neighbourhood level facilities in accordance with the desirable norms and standards for a cross-section of population of a modern town. Land use in this category includes areas under Institutional, Govt. and Semi-Govt., educational, health, community facilities, public utilities and police lines etc.

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PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

To replenish the vigour of the mind and the body, man turns to recreation. Nature provides Man with an infinite variety of vegetation, form, texture and colour. All these elements, if used harmoniously, can serve Man in attainment of inner peace. Man must grow and build with nature.

In the Master Plan of NOIDA Township, adequate measures have been taken to serve its inhabitants in the form of providing organised open spaces juxtapositioned at suitable and functional locations. For this purpose, the following hierarchy of open spaces at various levels has been proposed:-

i) Town level
ii) Neighbourhood level
iii) Sector level
iv) Local Level

TRANSPORTATION

Efficient movement within the city can only be achieved by evolving a functional land use pattern linked by minimum travel distances. Urban functions generate demands for movement of people and goods etc.

On the basis of the estimated volume and direction, the network of the roads within and outside an urban settlement is proposed.

The principal traffic generators within the Township in order of intensity, will be industrial area, whole-sale commercial areas located at three locations, Town Centre and Transport Nagars.

Keeping in view the above-mentioned assumptions and projections, the road pattern of NOIDA is proposed to be served by the following hierarchy of roads:-

i) Regional roads/Arterial roads
ii) Primary roads
iii) Secondary roads
iv) Local roads

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REGIONAL ROADS

As per proposal of the Master Plan, the regional road in the east shall connect Nagla Charandas industrial area with National Highway No. 24 and will give effective linkage to Ghaziabad and other towns of U.P. in the east and Delhi in the west. After the completion of the part of the regional road in the south and its connection to Chilla Regulator, NOIDA will be effectively linked with Delhi and Bulandshahr. The link to Mathura Road will be available after the completion of Okhla-Barrage-cum-Bridge to Bombay via Faridabad. However, the existing approach to NOIDA is only through Nizamuddin Bridge from Delhi. Another [illegible] river Yamuna is also proposed about 150 meters north of existing Okhla Barrage to connect south Delhi with NOIDA.

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To meet the needs of intra-city and inter-city passenger traffic, a city/regional bus station with workshop has been provided in Sector-32.

For planning, controlling and channelising the movement of heavy goods vehicles, two Transport Nagars have been located at convenient locations. The Transport Nagar campus will accommodate the functions of booking and forwarding of raw material and finished goods, the repair and servicing of the vehicles and idle parking, transport accommodation for all those who need them and are engaged in the transportation system.

ZONING REGULATIONS

USE ZONE : VILLAGE ABADI

Uses permitted:

Residential development including provision of community facilities for the general development of the villages.

Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :

Household and cottage industries of non-obnoxious and non-hazardous nature needing power upto 5 H.P.

USE ZONE : RESIDENTIAL

(High, Medium and Low Density)

Uses permitted :

Residential only. Hostel and boarding houses, with density limitations, nursery, primary and higher secondary schools, dispensaries, health centre and nursing home, social and cultural institutions with adequate parking facilities, public utilities and their buildings except servicing and storage yards, convenient and sector shopping facilities, residential recreational uses including clubs, tot-lots, sector parks, neighbourhood parks and other semi-public recreational uses shall be permitted in the plots earmarked for the purpose.

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Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA.

Religious buildings, commercial/professional offices, cinemas, hostels, motels, bars and restaurants, dharamshalas, hospitals and specialised institutions for music, painting etc.

USE ZONE : INDUSTRIAL

(Small & medium scale)

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Uses permitted :

Small, medium scale and service industries of non-hazardous and non-obnoxious nature. Only those industries will be permitted which get registration from Director General of Technical Development, Government of India or Director of Industries, Government of U.P. Retail shops, business and professional offices, service uses like barbers, tailors, laundry and dry cleaner shops etc. restaurants, tea shop, snack bars and canteen, confectioners, dhabas, clinics, dispensaries, daycare centres, public utilities, financial institutions, municipal, state and central Government offices of local nature shall be permitted in the plots earmarked for the purpose.

Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :

Petrol filling and service station, dwelling units for watch & ward and security staff.

USE ZONE : COMMERCIAL

Uses permitted :

Town Centre.

Whole-sale and retail shops, business and professional offices, services such as parlours, tailors, laundry, restaurants etc., fruit, vegetable, fish and meat shops, recreation such as cinemas and theatres, clubs and libraries etc., hotels, Govt. offices and adequate parking facilities with provision of space for loading and unloading.

Sub-District Centre.

In addition to the uses permitted under the use Zone Commercial (Town Centre), the Sub-District Centre shall have Kabari-market, Subzi Mandi, Grain and Kiriana market, godowns and adequate idle parking etc.

Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :

Coal and fuel depots, religious buildings like mosque, temple, church, gurdwara etc., taxi, scooter, cycle, rickshaw and tonga stands, idle parking spaces, roofed storage for legitimate retail business, servicing garage and petrol filling stations on roads of right of way of 30 meters and above, bus stand and depot, bar, liquor and wine shop.

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USE ZONE : PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC

Uses permitted.

Govt. and semi-Govt. buildings, educational and research institutions, hospitals, public utility buildings and religious buildings.

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Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :

Sweets shop, canteen and cafeteria, taxi and scooter stand, small shops of handicrafts, hostels and staff quarters.

USE ZONE : PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Uses permitted.

i) City park
ii) Neighbourhood park
iii) Sector park
iv) Tot-Lots

General recreational facilities like sports stadium, covered indoor game halls and swimming pools, Ram-Lila ground, picnic spots, rosery, zoological and botanical garden including aquarium and serpentorium, scooter, taxi stand, clubs, institution and memorials.

Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :

Open air shops dealing in sweet-meat, cold drink, pan-bidi etc. small building for indoor games, library, open air theatres, open air cinema, dwellings for watch and ward staff, special recreational uses, open air restaurants and eating places, public utility and municipal facilities, and uses incidental to recreational use.

USE ZONE : TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Uses permitted.

Carriage ways, road side furniture and other facilities as necessitated by the design of roads, bus stop and parking bays, public utilities and services, taxi, scooter, tonga, rickshaw and bus stands in specified locations only, for which ample provisions of land should be kept beyond the right of ways of the roads.

Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :

Gumties, tea stalls including sale of other eatables, advertising and display designs, refreshment booths, petrol filling station on roads having 30 meters and more wide right of ways at approved locations only.

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USE ZONE: TRANSPORT NAGAR

Use permitted :

Booking and forwarding agencies, space for idle parking, godowns and storage spaces and buildings, repair workshop dealing with building and repair work of heavy body trucks, tempos, autos etc., shops for welders, grinder lathe and machineries, tyre retreaders, shops of denters and painters, battery sale including repair and re-charging, spare parts and show room, general merchandise, central, state and municipal Government offices, cold storage and ware-houses and provision of kiosks for shop of confectionery, canteen and restaurants, rest houses for drivers, cleaners and conductors, hotel and motel, financial institutions, public amenities and buildings, petrol filling and service station, fire station etc.

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Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :
Wine Shops.

USE ZONE : AGRICULTURAL

Uses permitted : Agriculture which includes horticulture.

Uses permissible if allowed by NOIDA :

Places of worship, Govt. and Semi-Govt., Education & Health buildings, servicing and repair of farm machinery, excavation of clay, gravel, top soil, other earths and materials upto 2.5 meters depth; stone quarrying, us and railway passenger and freight stations, landing fields for defence purposes, wireless transmitting and weather stations, dairy and poultry farming, chilling centres, farm houses and their accessories outside the village abadi (Laldora) areas as defined in the revenue records from time to time.

CONCLUSIONS :

These are some of the highlights of the proposed Master Plan for NOIDA Township. In the process of implementation of recommendations of the Master Plan, some of the features of the land use might change. To pinpoint all such changes would require much bigger space than this and it is proposed to cover this only in the comprehensive report. It is the earnest desire of the planners to have evolved a Master Plan of NOIDA which receives acceptability from people with certain compromisable modifications. It is expected that people will join hands with the Authority by extending their whole-hearted co-operation in smooth and effective implementation of the Master Plan.

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MASTER PLAN NOIDA 2001

LANDUSE PLAN

LEGEND

RESIDENTIAL

INDUSTRIAL

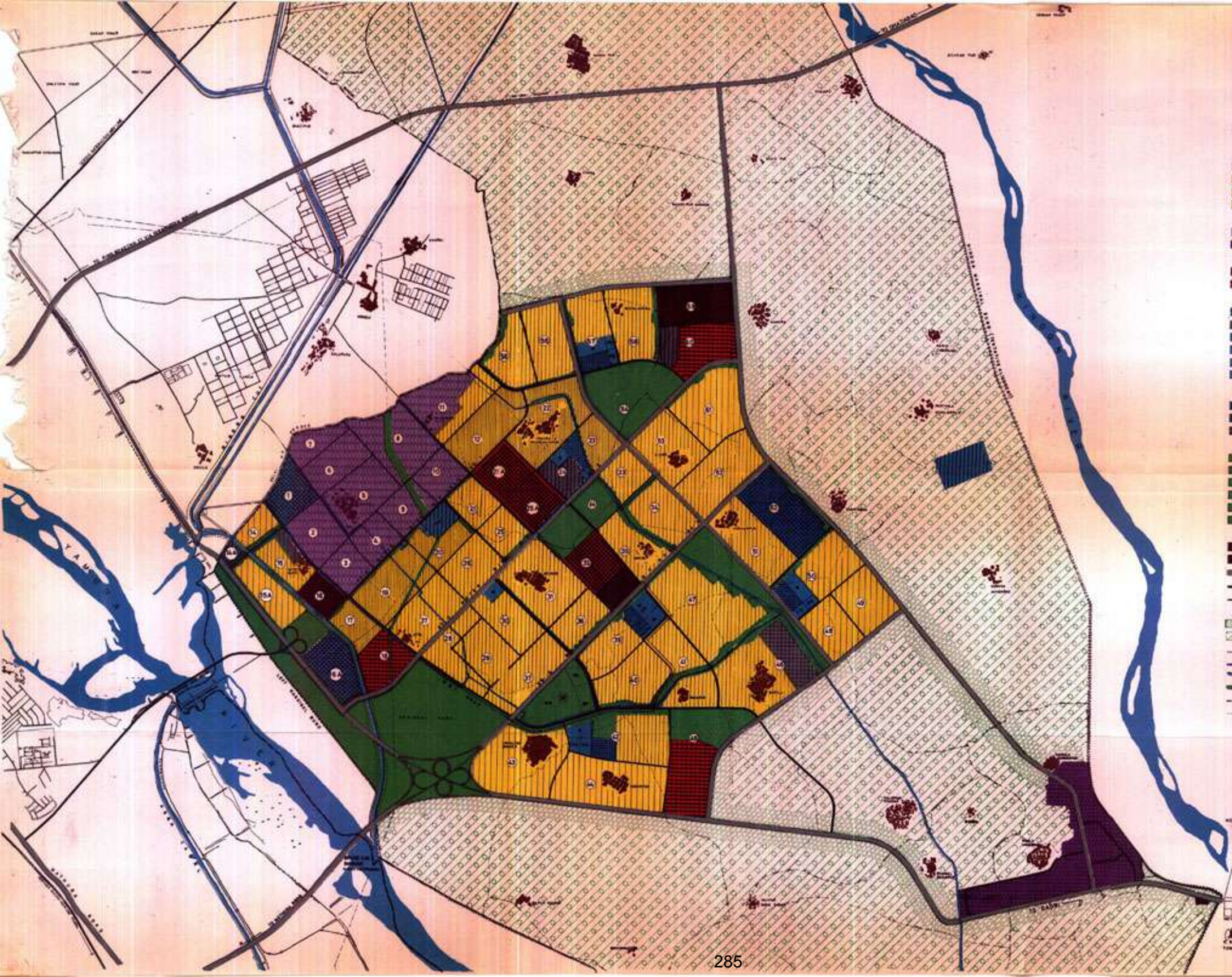
COMMERCIAL

PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC

ORGANISED & RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACES

TRANSPORTATION

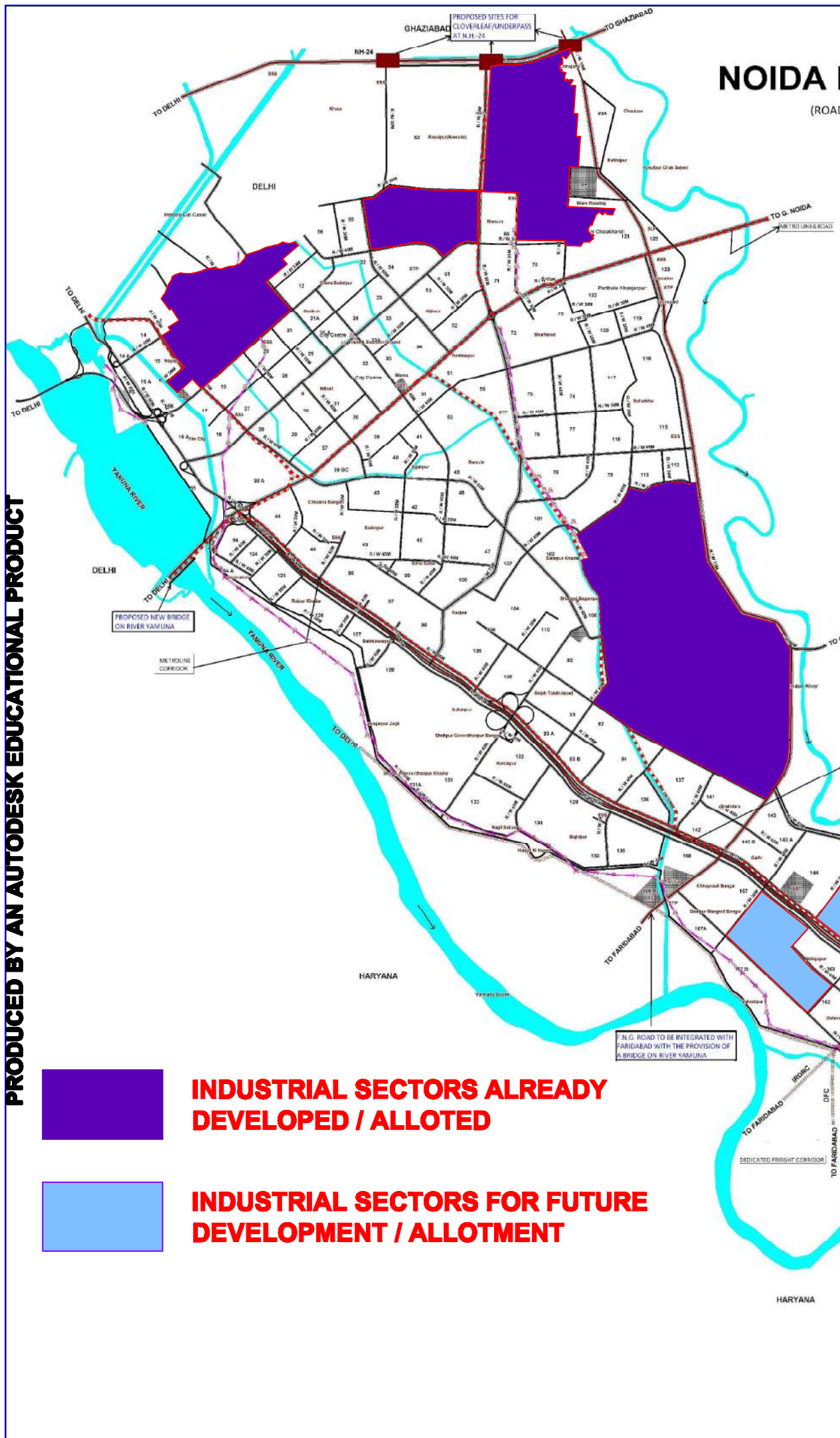
MISCELLANEOUS



PRODUCED BY AN AUTODESK EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT

NOIDA MASTER PLAN - 2031

(ROAD NETWORK)



0 2,000 4,000

metres

INDUSTRIAL SECTORS ALREADY DEVELOPED / ALLOTED

INDUSTRIAL SECTORS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT / ALLOTMENT

Prepared By :-

New Okhla Industrial Development Authority &

N.C.R. Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Department, Ghaziabad

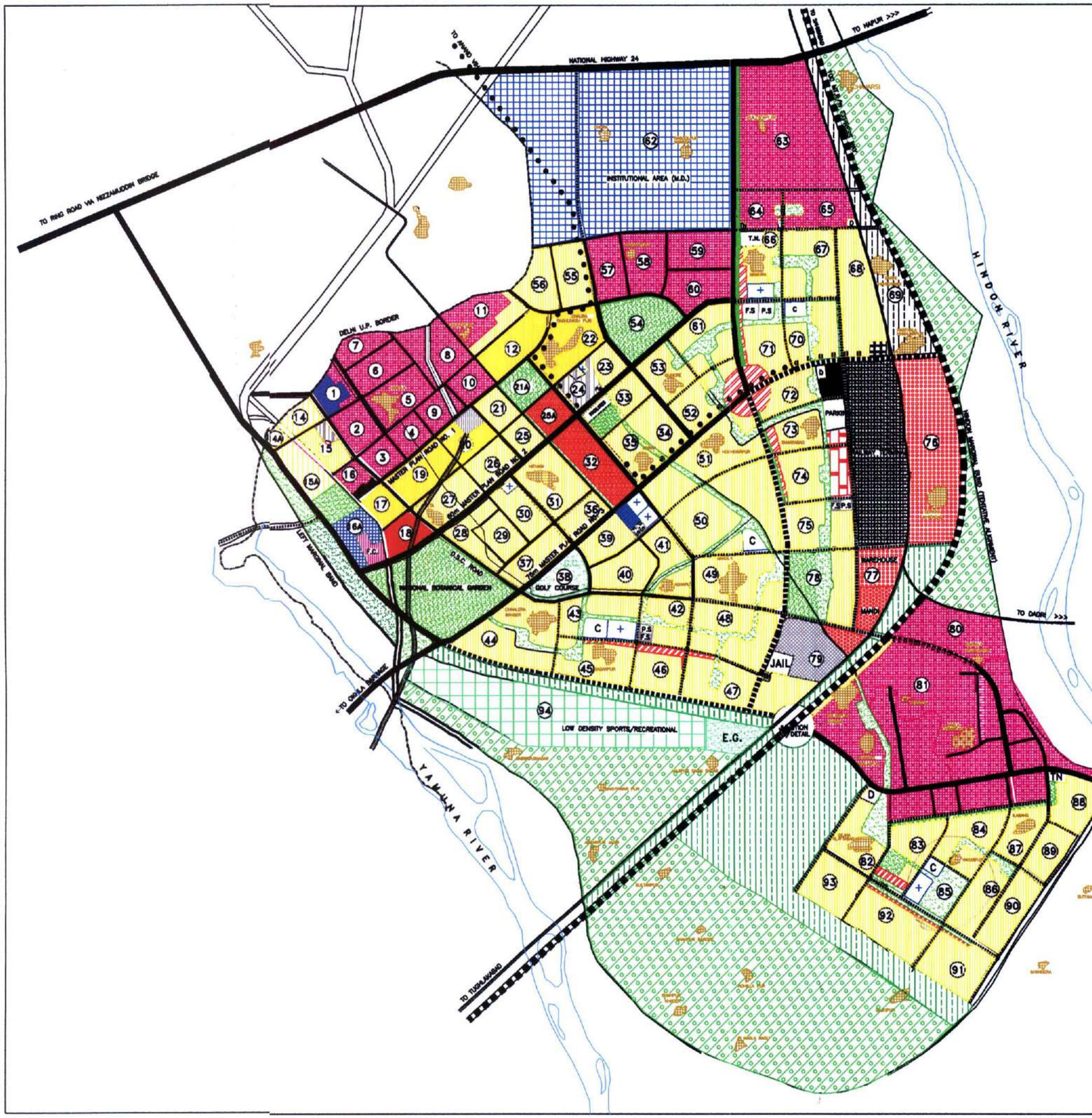
Note: -
1-Area of village abadi is indicative only. Its extents shall be determined on the basis of actual field survey and revenue records.
2- Boundary of Notified Area is Tentative. It shell be determined on the basis of revenue records.

PRODUCED BY AN AUTODESK EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT

PRODUCED BY AN AUTODESK EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT

PRODUCED BY AN AUTODESK EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT

MASTER PLAN
NOIDA 2011



RESIDENTIAL:
- VILLAGE ABADI
- HIGH DENSITY
- MEDIUM DENSITY
- LOW DENSITY

INDUSTRIAL:
- SMALL SCALE
- MEDIUM SCALE
- FILM CENTRE

COMMERCIAL:
- TOWN CENTRE
- SUB DISTRICT CENTRE
- SHOPPING STREET
- WHOLESALE MARKET
- WAREHOUSING/GODOWNS
- STEEL/CEMENT YARDS

PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC
- INSTITUTIONAL HIGH DENSITY
- INSTITUTIONAL MEDIUM DENSITY
- LOW DENSITY SPORTS/RECREATIONAL
- GOVERNMENT AND SEMI GOVERNMENT
- COLLEGE
- GENERAL HOSPITAL

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- T TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
- P.S POLICE STATION
- F.S FIRE STATION
- GPO HEAD POST OFFICE
- SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT/OXIDATION POND
- 220 KV SUB STATION
- POLICE LINES/JAIL

ORGANISED & RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACES
- CITY PARK/OPEN AIR THEATRE/REGIONAL PARK
- MASTER GREEN
- EXHIBITION GROUND
- RAMLILA GROUND/PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AREA
- GOLF COURSE AREA
- SPORTS NAGAR/STADIUM/SWIMMING POOL
- GREEN BELT/NURSERIES

TRANSPORTATION
- CITY BUS DEPOTS
- CITY AND REGIONAL BUS TERMINAL
- LRT TERMINAL
- RAILWAY TERMINAL
- TRANSPORT NAGAR

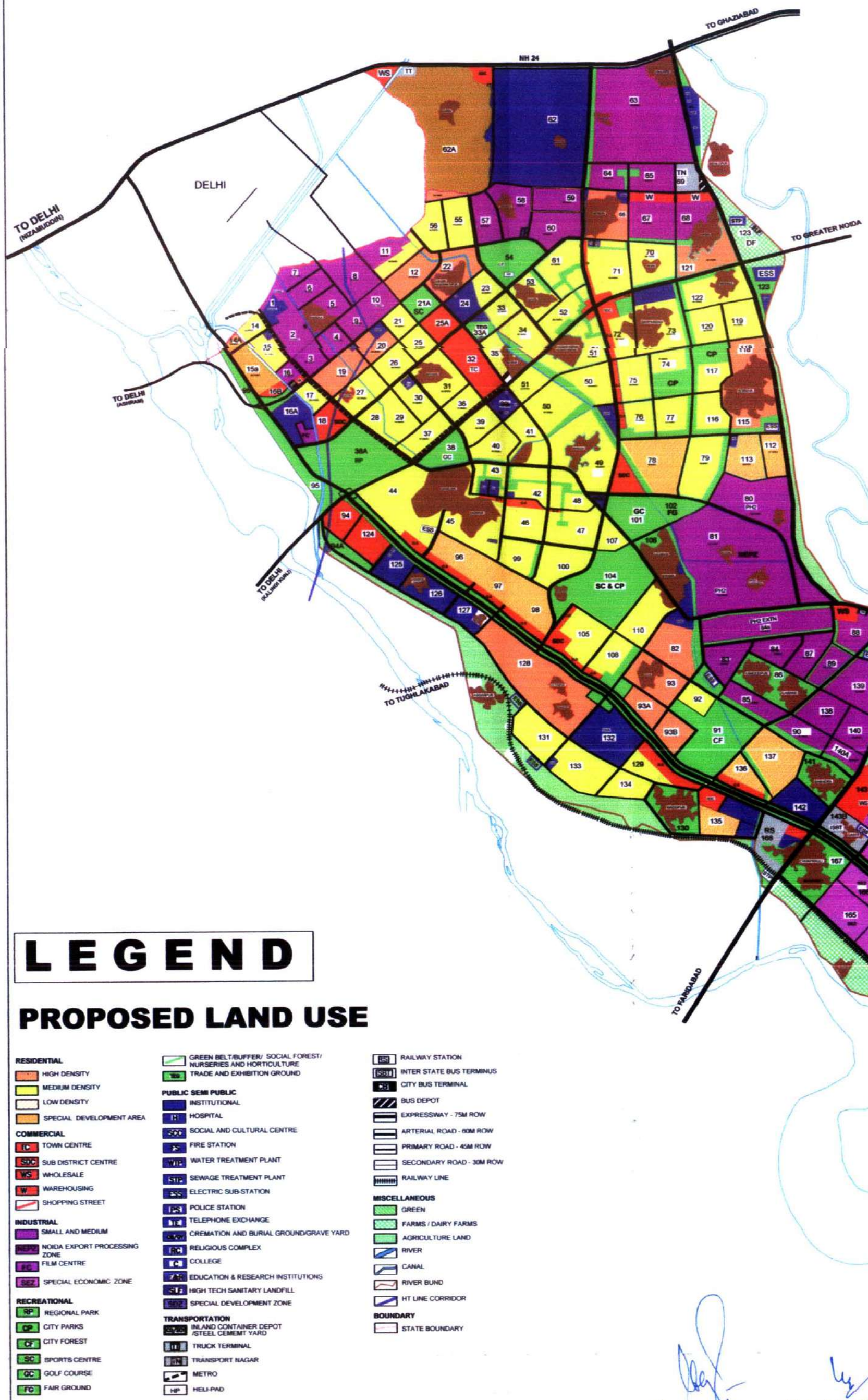
EXISTING ROADS
- ARTERIAL ROADS 60m &75m.r/w
- PRIMARY ROADS 45m.r/w
- SECONDARY ROADS 30m &28.38m.r/w

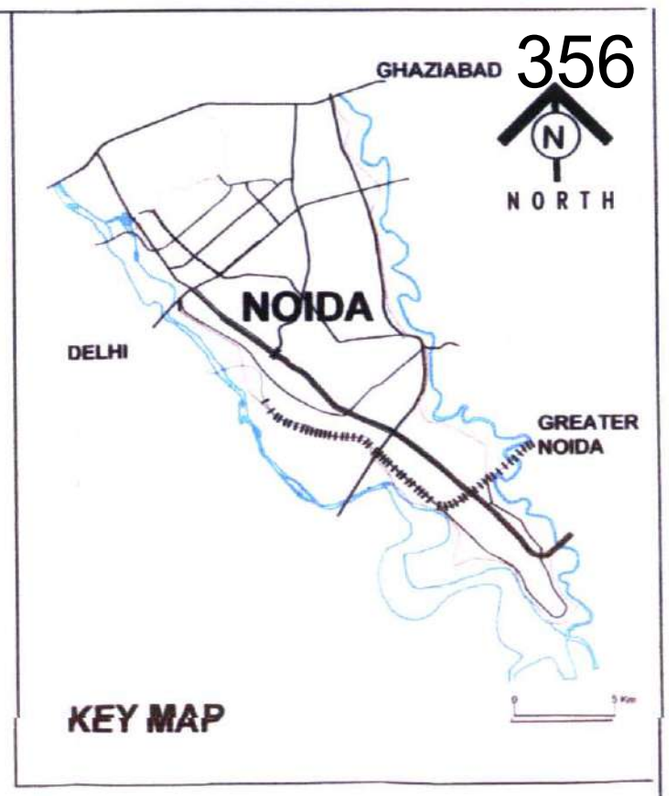
PROPOSED ROADS
- ARTERIAL ROADS 60m &75m.r/w
- PRIMARY ROADS 45m.r/w
- SECONDARY ROADS 30m &28.38m.r/w
- RAILWAY LINE

MISCELLANEOUS
- PERIPHERAL GREEN BELT
- AGRICULTURAL LAND
- BOUNDARY OF AREA ALREADY DEVELOPED
- DRAIN
- RIVER
- H.T. LINE CORRIDOR
- DELHI U.P BORDER
- DAIRY FARMS

NOTES:
1. AREA OF THE VILLAGES WITHIN NOIDA'S NOTIFIED AREA NOT SHOWN IN THE LANDUSE PLAN IS UNDER AGRICULTURAL USE.
2. THE PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED IN THE 61st AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 10-11-88 VIDE RESOLUTION NO.4.
3. MODIFICATIONS APPROVED IN AUTHORITY'S 72nd MEETING DATED 24.12.92 ITEM NO. 9, AND AUTHORITY'S MEETING DATED 25.3.95 ITEM NO. 13 INCORPORATED.

sd.	sd.	sd.	sd.	sd.
P.C.RAWAL	BRIJENDRA SAHAY	A.D.BISWAS	REKHA T. DEYSANI	M.S.TYAGI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	CHAIRMAN	ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT PLANNER	TOWN PLANNER	CHIEF ARCHITECT PLANNER





LEGEND

PROPOSED LAND USE

RESIDENTIAL
- HIGH DENSITY
- MEDIUM DENSITY
- LOW DENSITY
- SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREA

COMMERCIAL
- TC TOWN CENTRE
- SDC SUB DISTRICT CENTRE
- WS WHOLESALE
- W WAREHOUSING
- SHOPPING STREET

INDUSTRIAL
- SMALL AND MEDIUM
- NEPZ NOIDA EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE
- FC FILM CENTRE
- SEZ SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

RECREATIONAL
- RP REGIONAL PARK
- CP CITY PARKS
- CF CITY FOREST
- SC SPORTS CENTRE
- GC GOLF COURSE
- FG FAIR GROUND
- GREEN BELT/BUFFER/ SOCIAL FOREST/ NURSERIES AND HORTICULTURE
- TRADE AND EXHIBITION GROUND

PUBLIC SEMI PUBLIC
- INSTITUTIONAL
- H HOSPITAL
- SCC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CENTRE
- FS FIRE STATION
- WTP WATER TREATMENT PLANT
- STP SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- ESS ELECTRIC SUB-STATION
- PS POLICE STATION
- TE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
- CB/CM CREMATION AND BURIAL GROUND/GRAVE YARD
- RC RELIGIOUS COMPLEX
- C COLLEGE
- E&R EDUCATION & RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS
- SLF HIGH TECH SANITARY LANDFILL
- SDZ SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE

TRANSPORTATION
- ICD/SCY INLAND CONTAINER DEPOT /STEEL CEMEMT YARD
- TT TRUCK TERMINAL
- TN TRANSPORT NAGAR
- METRO
- HP HELI-PAD
- RS RAILWAY STATION
- ISBT INTER STATE BUS TERMINUS
- CBT CITY BUS TERMINAL
- BUS DEPOT
- EXPRESSWAY - 75M ROW
- ARTERIAL ROAD - 60M ROW
- PRIMARY ROAD - 45M ROW
- SECONDARY ROAD - 30M ROW
- RAILWAY LINE

MISCELLANEOUS
- GREEN
- FARMS / DAIRY FARMS
- AGRICULTURE LAND
- RIVER
- CANAL
- RIVER BUND
- HT LINE CORRIDOR

BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

(CME-II) (CME-I) (CPE) (CAP)

(CLA) (CFAO) (DCEO) (ACEO)

(CEO)

MASTER PLAN APPROVED VIDE SPECIAL BOARD

MEETING HELD ON DATED:- 09.09.2005. AT NOIDA.

MASTER PLAN FOR NOIDA - 2021

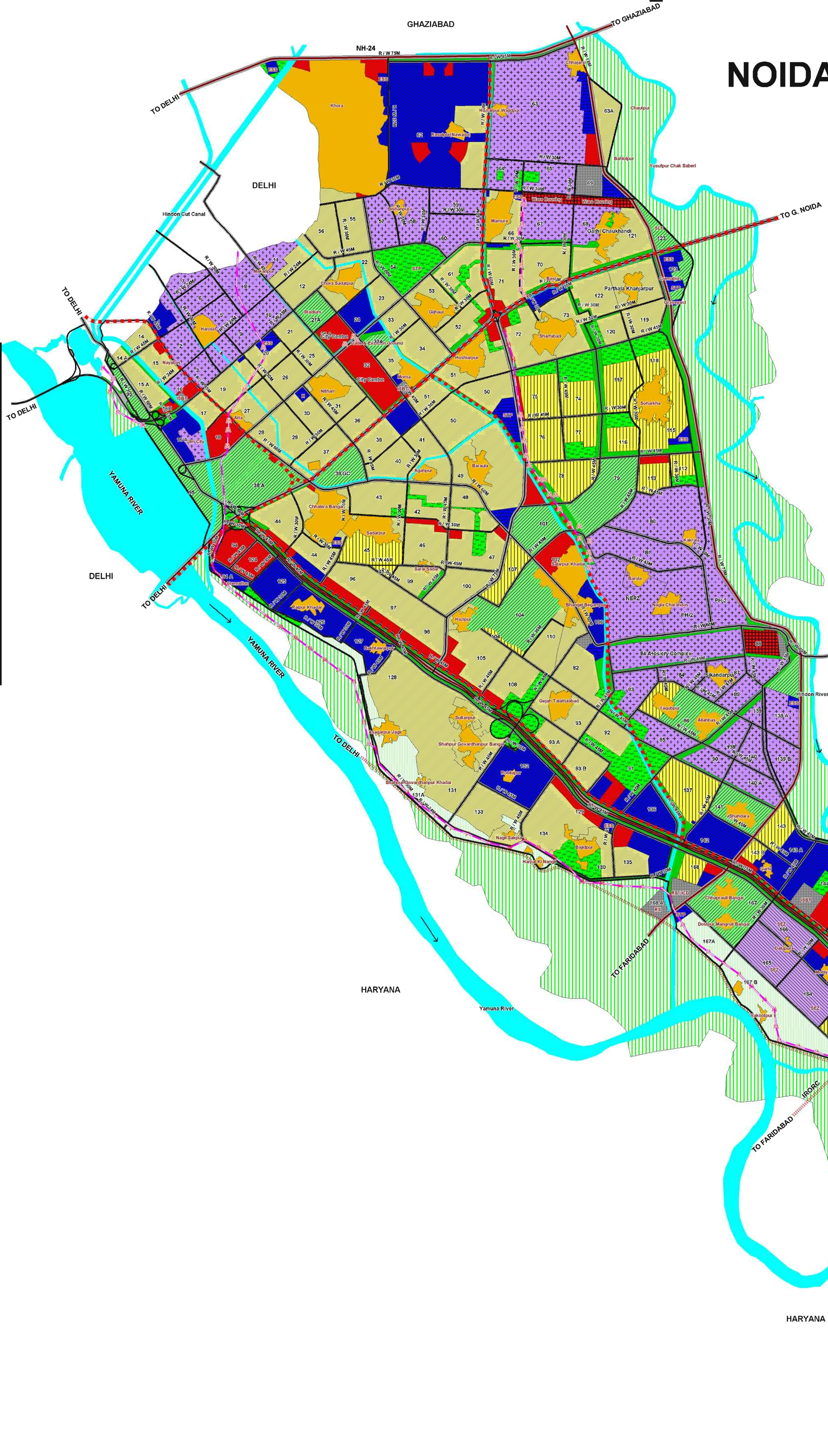
1000 M 500 0 1 2 Km

N NORTH

CONSULTANTS

SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE
4, BLOCK-B, I.P. ESTATE, NEW DELHI - 110 002

NOIDA MASTER PLAN - 2031 (DRAFT)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TO GHAZIABAD
NH-24
TO DELHI
DELHI
Hindon Cut Canal
TO G. NOIDA
YAMUNA RIVER
HARYANA
Yamuna River
HINDON RIVER
Hindon River
TO FARIDABAD
TO DADRI
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To Faridabad
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Chautpur
Rasulpur(Nawada)
Hazratpur Wajidpur
Bahlolpur
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Chora Sadatpur
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Parthala Khanjarpur
Sharfabad
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Agahpur
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Sadarpur
Sarai Sadar
Rajpur Khadar
Bakhtawarpur
Sakipur Khadar
Barola
Nagla Charandas
Haripur
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Sultanpur
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Rohillapur
Nagli Sakpura
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Hansa Ki Nangli
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Yaqubpur
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Chhaprauli Bangar
Dostpur Mangroli Bangar
Naigadha
Gaupura
Gulavali
Jhatta
Badauli Bangar
Dalelpur
Kanhakashipur
Kondli
Gaj Samastpur
Atta Chuharpur
Chuharpur Khadar
Morna Thal
Gharbarah
Tilwara
Water Boarding
Water Housing
Garmation
Graveyard
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Ajanara City
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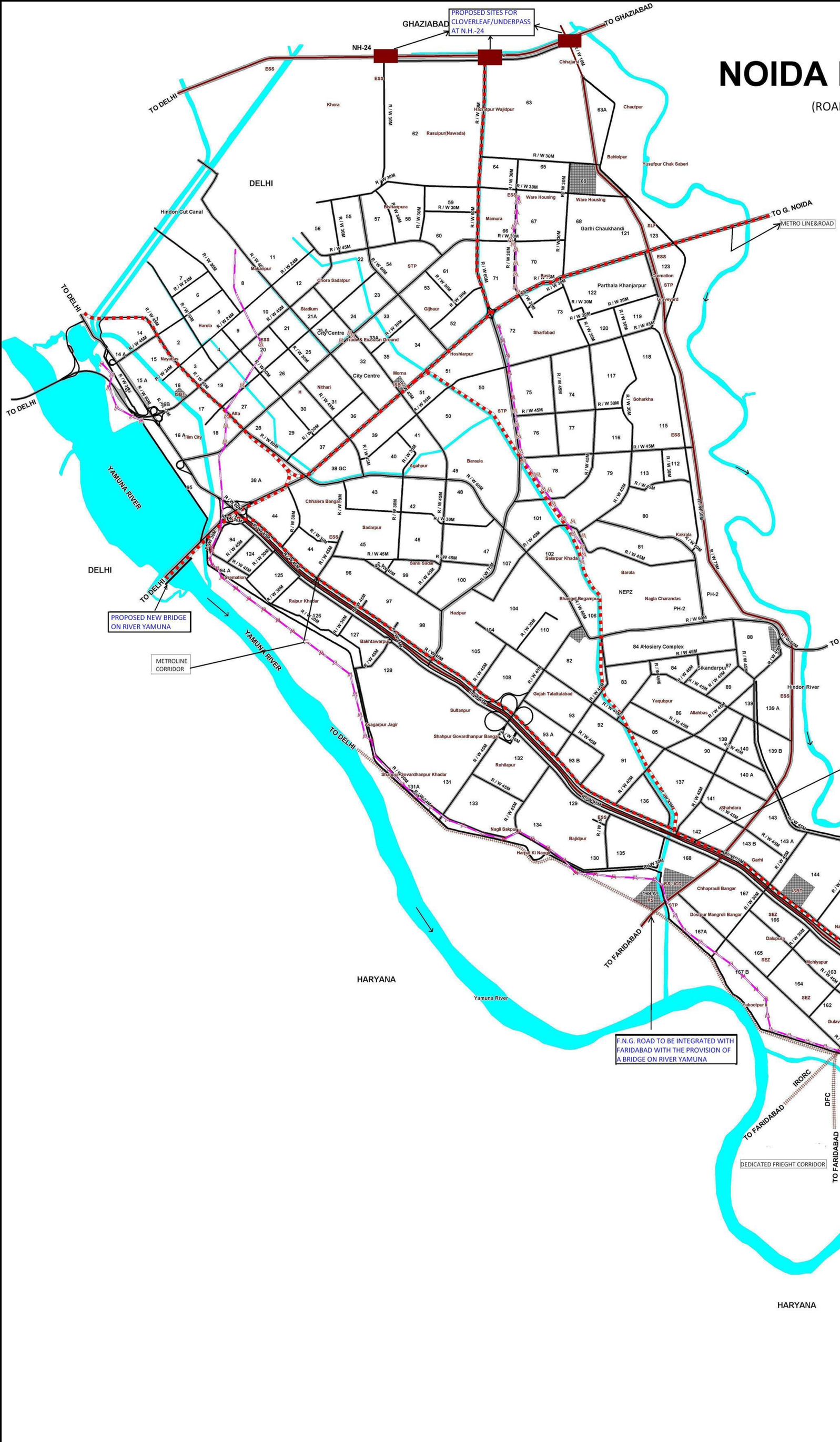
NOIDA MASTER PLAN - 2031

(ROAD NETWORK)



LEGEND

R1	RESIDENTIAL (MEDIUM DENDITY BELOW 500 PPH)
R2	RESIDENTIAL (HIGH DENDITY ABOVE 500 PPH)
R3	VILLAGE ABADI (INCLUDING EXDENDED ABADI)
C1	COMMERCIAL
C2	WHOLE SALE / WAREHOUSING
PS1	INSTITUTIONAL
PS2	FACILITY / UTILITY
P2	PARK & PLAY GROUND
P1	RECREATIONAL GREEN
P3	GREEN BELT
T1	TRANSPORTATION
T2	RAILWAY LINE CORIDORE
M1	INDUSTRY
M2	SEZ
A1	AGRICULTURE
RF	RIVER FRONT DEVELOPMENT ZONE
A2	RIVER, CANAL, DRAIN

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- EXPRESSWAY
- FNG ROAD
- EXISTING / PROPOSED ROAD
- BANDH ROAD
- RAILWAY LINE
- METRO LINE
- HT LINE
- HT POLE

SCALE 1 :

N W E S

0 2,000 4,000

metres

Prepared By :-

New Okhla Industrial Development Authority &

N.C.R. Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Department, Ghaziabad

290

Note: -
1-Area of village abadi is indicative only. Its extents shall be determined on the basis of actual field survey and revenue records.
2- Boundary of Notified Area is Tentative. It shell be determined on the basis of revenue records.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

Sewage norms violated, paper mill fined Rs 21 lakh

TNN | Jul 12, 2019, 11.28 AM IST

NOIDA: The Noida Authority on Thursday imposed a fine of Rs 21 lakh on a paper mill for flouting sewage treatment plant (STP) norms and non-compliance with solid waste management (SWM) rules.

Officials said Sandeep Paper Mills in Sector 6 was found emitting emissions without effective scrubbing of gases released from the boiler and discharging untreated effluents in stormwater drains, during an inspection on Thursday. Of Rs 21 lakh, the maximum fine of Rs 10 lakh was levied for the mill's failure to manage waste.

Omendra Srivastava, chief advisor to Noida Authority's Swachh Bharat Mission initiatives, said, "Our inspection found a disaster was waiting to happen at the mill. The factory was packed till roof with raw materials with suffocating environment within."

"While its STP was partly functioning, its paper grinding crushing plant of 70 metric tonne capacity was overstressed and performing at 120 metric tonne capacity. Its effluent treatment plant was found to be discharging black untreated paper slurry directly into drains, leading to groundwater contamination," he said.

Rajesh Kumar Singh, OSD to Noida Authority, said, "Compliance of SWM Rules 2016 is mandatory for everyone and those found flouting the same will be penalised."

Srivastava, who head the inspection team that included officials from public health department of the Authority, said the factory was found to be flouting compliance norms under Environment Protection Act (EPA)1986, Factories Safety Act, and UP Urban Planning and Development Act 1973. "Occupational health and safety

360

violations were found within the premise. Also, there was no compliance reportings to UPPCB in past one year though it was supposed to report it on a quarterly basis. Further, no third party effluent treatment plant (ETP) analysis was done ever since it started operation in 1980. Its online effluent monitoring systems were also found tampered," he said.

"We will carry out such inspections in other places as well," the CEO of Noida Authority Alok Tandon told TOI.

Meanwhile, the mill owner Sandeep Arora denied flouting any pollution norms. "We are having some expansion work due to which waste material was found scattered. We've nothing to do with drain effluents and we comply with all pollution norms."

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Effect of Toxic Pollutants from Pulp & Paper Mill on Water and Soil Quality and its Remediation

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Abstract

Pulp and paper mills use a variety of bio-resources to produce paper and generate a variety of pollutants depending on the type of the production processes adopted. This chapter focuses on the paper production techniques, pollutants generation and the performance of different available wastewater treatment processes related to paper industry. The different treatment processes such as coagulation, chemical oxidation, ozonation, aerobic and anaerobic treatment for reduction of color and other pollutants from paper industry wastewater are reviewed and discussed. Further, it is concluded that the chemical coagulation, oxidation and ozonation are effective in reduction of color from paper industry wastewater. The chlorinated phenolic compounds and adsorbable organic halides (AOX) are efficiently reduced by adsorption, ozonation and membrane filtration techniques. The combinations of anaerobic and aerobic treatment processes are found to be efficient in the removal of soluble biodegradable organic pollutants.

Keywords: Pulp and paper mill, treatment methods, biological treatment, Enzyme, chemical treatment ($FeCl_3$& $KMnO_4$)

INTRODUCTION

India had 17 paper mills at the time of independence with an installed capacity of less than 0.14 million TPA (tonnes per annum). At present, there are an estimated 525 pulp and paper mills with a total installed capacity of around 6.25 million TPA (Singh 2004) with a capacity utilization of about 67%. The aggregate installed capacity by

2010 for paper and paperboard is expected to reach 8.3 million tonnes and 1.5 million tonnes for newsprint. The per capita consumption of paper in India is one of the lowest in the world at 5 kg. The present level of paper consumption in the country is 4.2 million tones. According to an estimation, the demand for paper and allied products is expected to cross 10 million tonnes by 2015 (Singh and Thakur, 2004).

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY HISTORY AND STATUS

The technique of paper-making is believed to have originated in China, from where it spread to the rest of the world including India. The first handmade paper mill in India was set-up in Kashmir in the 14th century. Much later, in 1832, the first mechanized paper mill based on jute and grass was established in Serampore, West Bengal. After a slow start, the growth was encouraged by the Bamboo Protection Act (1925) and Indian Finance Act (1931). More than 10 paper mills were commissioned in this period and by 1931, the production capacity had reached 45,600 tonnes (Singh and Thakur 2006).

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RAW MATERIALS AND WASTE WATER

Pulp and paper are manufactured from raw materials containing cellulose fibers, generally wood, recycled paper, and non-wood raw materials such as bagasse, cereal straw, bamboo, reeds, esparto grass, jute, flax, and sisal. The manufacturing process uses a large amount of fresh water, most of which is thrown out as wastewater. Pulp and paper industry is one of the largest and most notorious sources of industrial pollution. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India, has categorized the pulp and paper industry as one of the twenty most polluting industries (Singh et al. 2016).

The wastewater of from pulp and paper industries contains stray wood chips, bits of bark, cellulose fibres, dissolved ligneous material (30-45%), saccharinic acid (25-35%), formic acid and acetic acid (10%) and extractives (3-5%). The pulping and bleaching effluents are characterized by parameters unique to these wastes such as colour and organic halides (AOX). The residual lignin present in wood fibre is major coloring material, and also reacts with chlorine molecules and forms organochlorine compounds in the effluent. About 20% of the organically bound chlorine found in bleaching effluent corresponds to relatively low molecular mass (M.W 4000) products **(**Jukka et al. 1994**).**

The untreated wastewater from pulp and paper mills is generally discharged into water bodies and which cause damage to the water quality. The effluent imparts brown colour to water which is detectable over long distances. The effluents have high biological and chemical oxygen demands (BOD and COD), lignin compounds

and their derivatives. The undiluted effluents are toxic to aquatic organisms and exhibit a strong mutagenic effect. Further more, some compounds in the effluents are resistant to biodegradation and can bioaccumulate in the aquatic food chain (Kumara Swamy et al. 2011).

CLASSIFICATION OF PAPER MILLS

The categorization of pulp and paper mills is based on the raw material used, plant size, and end products manufactured.

Based on the raw materials used, the paper mills are categorized as follows:

Wood/forest based mills:

These mills uses imported pulp as well as indigenous hardwood pulp from bamboo, eucalyptus, etc. The Indian paper industries, on an average, consume about 3%–4% of the total wood in India.

Agro-residue based mills:

These mills uses agricultural residues such as rice straw, wheat, sarkanda grass, bagasse, jute, etc, as raw materials. The use of agricultural residue by these mills has grown since the early 1970s partly due to the dwindling bamboo resources and partly due to the government's industrial policy encouraging investments in agro-based paper production. However, seasonal availability, transportation costs, and investments in pollution control equipment are seen as limiting factors.

Wastepaper-based mills:

These mills use imported and indigenous wastepaper, corrugated waste paper, kraft paper, and waste cuttings as raw materials. The recovery of wastepaper by these mills for paper production has increased from 65 000 tonnes in 1995 to 850 000 tonnes in 2000. However, the 20% rate of recovery is still one of the lowest, internationally. (Kumara Swamy et al. 2011)

PAPER PRODUCTION PROCESS

The pulp and paper industry converts fibrous lignocellulosic raw material into pulp and paper. The typical pulp and paper manufacturing processes involved and different waste waters generated are shown (**Figure-1**) and discussed below.

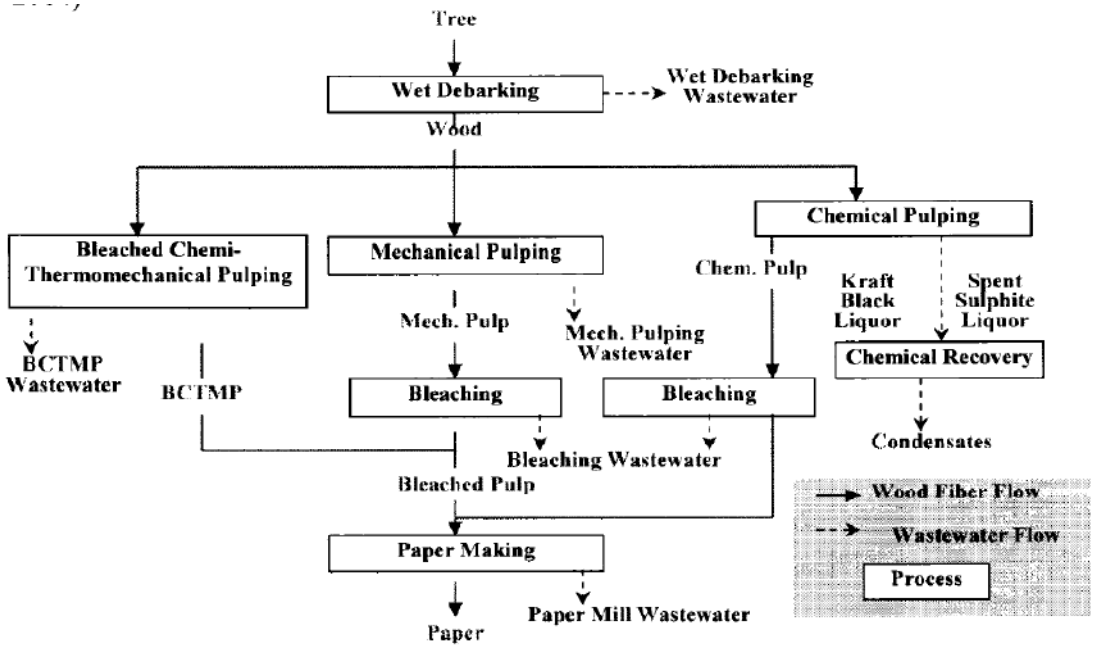

Figure-1: Different processes involved in pulp and paper production and corresponding waste waters generated (Kumara Swamy et al. 2011).

Process description of pulp and paper mill

Paper making includes five basic steps and each step can be carried out by a variety of methods. Therefore, the final effluent is a combination of waste water released from each of the five different unit processes and the methods employed therein; summarizes the main pollutants, which are normally produced during several steps of pulp and paper making process (Singh et al. 2002)

- Debarking converts the plant fiber into smaller pieces called chips and removes the bark. In this step, hard wood, softwood and agro residues are used as raw material, which results in the transfer of tannins, resin acids, etc. present in the bark to process water. For instance, softwoods contain a much higher quantity of resin acids than hardwoods.
- Pulping turns the chips into pulp. This process removes the majority of lignin and hemicellulose content from the raw material, which results in a cellulose rich pulp. Pulping can be passed out by several different methods, such as mechanical, semi chemical, kraft, sulfite pulping, etc. and once again the raw material can be utilized further.
- Bleaching is engaged on the brown pulp obtained after pulping in order to meet the desired colour dictated by product standards. Several bleaching agents, including chlorine, chlorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, etc.

may be used either singly or in combination. In this step, lignin, phenols, resin acids, etc. get chlorinated and transformed into extremely toxic xenobiotics.

- Washing removes the bleaching agents from the pulp. Generally, an alkali caustic soda is used to extract colour and bleaching agents from the pulp and hence, this process is also known as the alkali extraction stage
- Paper and paper products are finally produced by mixing the washed pulp with appropriate fillers (clay, titanium dioxide and calcium carbonate) and sizing agents like rosin and starch (Singh 2007)

CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFLUENT

Physicochemical Characteristics

The amount and characteristics of pollutants produced by an individual mill is an important indicator to evaluate the performance of the system. The characteristics of wastewater produced at various pulp and paper making processes varies depending on the process adopted in paper production.

The exact chemical composition of pulp and paper mill effluent is complex and unclear. The chemical compound found in pulp and paper mill effluent are mostly degrading products of lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose and wood extractives. The lignin degradation products found in the pulp and paper mil effluent include a wide variety of compounds such as manomeric phenols, enol ethers, mercaptides, stilbene, quinone derivatives, chlorinated phenols, acetic acid, formic acid, acetaldehyde, methanol, furfural and methyl glyoxal (Jukka et al. 1994). About 300 organochlorine compounds have been identified in effluent while hundred other remain unidentified. The most dangerous of these compounds are chlorophenols such as guaicols, catechols and their transformation products anisoles and verathroles. The most common chlorophenols are extremely toxic and persistant trichlorophenol (TCP) and pentachlorophenol (PCP). Dioxins (Poly chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin or PCDD) and furans (PCDF), which are the most dangerous, chlorinated compounds reported. Apart from dioxins and furans, the other chlorinated compounds found in pulp and paper mill effluent include chloroforms, chloroacetones, aldehydes and acetic acids (Jukka et al. 1994).

Absorbable organic halogens (AOX) and total organo chlorine (TOCl) are the other deadly organochlorinated compounds found in effluent. The chlorinated organic compounds are formed during chlorine bleaching stage of paper production. It is estimated that conventional chlorine bleaching of kraft pulp produces about 100-300g of chlorinated phenolic compounds per tonne of pulp (Jokela and Salkinja-Salonen 1993). In order to reduce the amount of chlorinated organic compounds produced the

mills are increasingly adopting use of oxygen bleaching and use of chlorine dioxide bleach in place of chlorine gas.

Colour and Turbidity

The pulp and paper mill effluent is usually dark colored, foul odoured and turbid in nature. The dark color is caused by the presence of higher lignin and its degradation products. It is estimated that the manufacture of one tonne of bleached paper release about 40-50 kg lignin and its products to waste water (Abassi 1985).

Most of the colour to the wastewater is contributed by lignin degradation products formed during black liquor stage of pulping. The colour as high as 65,000 units is reported in literature (Srivastava and Singh, 2015). The effluent is generally turbid and opaque due to excessive presence of organic solids. The dark colour and turbidity often has serious consequences on disposal into water bodies.

Total solids (TSS and TDS)

The total solids in pulp and paper mill effluent consist of both setlable and non-setleble solids. Each category consists of both organic and inorganic substances. Chakravarty et al. (1995) revealed that the total solids in pulp and paper mill combined effluent range from 3200-6940mg/l, which is well above the minimum acceptable level (MINAS). The high-suspended solid imparts high COD, BOD and turbidity to effluent.

COD and BOD

The pulp and paper mill wastewater is mostly deficient in dissolved oxygen and associated with extreme values of BOD and COD. The high BOD is caused due to suspended low molecular weight solids. Chakravarty et al (1995) reported that in most cases, the BOD of pulp and paper mill effluent varied between 1200 to 1800 mg/l. This violates of minimum acceptable standard for BOD and also ISI limit for discharge into land for irrigation, which respectively stand at 100mg/l and 500mg/l. The literature shows reports of BOD as high as 16,000mg/l (Srivastava and Singh, 2015).

The pulp and paper mill effluents are characterized by high chemical oxygen demand. The lignin and its degradation products not only impart colour and odour to waste water but also increase its BOD and COD values. The pulp and paper mill combined effluents are reportedly contains COD values ranging from 1000 to 4200mg/l (Srivastava and Singh, 2015). The organic composition and COD characteristics of pulp and paper mill effluents from different processes are shown in **Table-1.**

Table 1: The organic composition and COD characteristics of pulp and paper mill effluents

Wastewater	COD (mg COD /l)	Organic Composition (% of COD)	Potential Inhibitory Compounds
Wet Debarking	1300-1400	Tannins 30-55; monomeric phenols 10-20; simple carbohydrates 30-40; resin compounds 5	Tannins, resin acids
Sulphite Spent Liquor	120000-220000	Lignosulphates 50-60; carbohydrates 15-25	Not Reported
Sulphite Evaporator Condensate (SEC)	7500-50000	Acetic acid 33-60, methanol 10-25, fatty acids <10	Sulphur, organic sulphur
Chlorine Bleaching	900-2000	Chlorinate lignin polymers 65-75, methanol 1-27	Chlorinated phenols, resin acids
Kraft Evaporator Condensate (KEC)	1000-33600	Methanol 60-90	Sulphur, resin acids, fatty acids, volatile terpenes
TMP Effluent	1000-5600	Carbohydrates 25-40	Resin acids
CTMP Effluent	2500-13000	Polysaccharides 10-15, lignin 30-40, organic acids 35-40	Resin acids, fatty acids, sulphur

*Srivastava and Singh, 2015***).**

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNES AND DISPOSAL NORMS

Effluent Disposal Standards

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has prescribed the following effluent discharge standards for pulp and paper mills under E (P) Act 1986 (Table-2). In 2003, CPCB constituted a task force on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP). Under this task force, the following action plan has been formulated and agreed upon by the industries:

Table 2: Effluent discharge standards for pulp and paper mills under E (P) Act 1986

Category	**Standard**	**Note**
Large (writing & printing) pulp and paper mills	200 m^3/tonne of paper 150 m^3/T	Standards of discharge for the large pulp & paper mills established from 1992 onward to meet standard of 100 m^3/tonne of paper
Agro-residue based	200 m^3/ tonne of paper	Agro-residue based mills established from January 1992 onward to meet the standards of 150 m^3/tonne of paper
Wastepaper based mills	75 m^3/tonne of paper	Wastewater based mills established from January 1992 onward to meet the standards of 50 m^3/tonne of paper

EFFLUENT DISPOSAL AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Pulp mill and bleach plant effluents are highly colored due to polymeric lignin degradation products and contains chlorinated aromatics. The toxic and environmentally persistent dioxin like compounds resent in the effluent of pulp and paper mill (Bumpus et al. 1988). The pulp and paper industries every year generate more than 7000 billion gallons of highly colored and toxic waste effluents mainly containing high molecular weight, modified and chlorinated lignins (Sundman et al. 1981; Huynh et al. 1985). Most pulp and paper mills dispose the effluent into water bodies such as rivers and canals or onto the barren land.

Effect on water quality

Studies demonstrated a variety of responses in fish populations living downstream of bleached kraft pulp mills These included delayed sexual maturity, smaller gonads, changes in fish reproduction and a depression in secondary sexual characteristics (Munkittrick et al. 1997). The main problem which occurred due to pulp and paper mill was growth of sewage fungus in the river receiving effluents (Webb. 1985).

The dark color and high turbidity due to suspended solids can cause the problems of both water opacity and blanketing of river or lakebeds. Severe blanketing may result in anaerobic decomposition under the blanket releasing hydrogen sulphide into aquatic ecosystems. The dark colour and blanketing can reduce photosynthetic activity in aquatic plants (Singh et al 2004). This leads to a chain of adverse effects on the aquatic ecosystem as the growth of primary consumers as well as secondary and tertiary consumers are adversely affected (Ruggicro et al. 1989). Therefore, it becomes necessary to remove color and toxicity before they can be accepted into surface waters.

Effect on land quality

Elements such as magnesium, sodium chloride and sulphur, which are also common in pulp mill wastewater can cause nutrient imbalance in crops, increase soil salinity and deteriorate soil structure and ultimately lower crop productivity in long run (Sundari and Kanakarni. 2001). The pulp & paper industry annually produces over one hundred thousand dry tones of solid waste. The most important problem which the pulp & paper industry is facing today is the disposal of tremendous volumes of waste water. This waste water is rich in dissolved solids such as chlorides and sulphates of Na, Ca & varying amounts of suspended organic materials. The effluents are generally alkaline in reaction with high chemical & biological oxygen demands. The paper mill effluent contains toxic trace elements which may accumulate in soils in excessive quantities these toxic elements may cause severe problems to human beings & animals by entering into the food chains. Untreated industrial effluents contain high concentration of heavy metals. Pulp mill effluents disturb soil quality:

- Increasing pH of soil
- Changing soil color & texture
- Imbalance of macro and micro nutrients in soil
- Negative effect on soil microbial activities & disturb all natural cycles
- Decrease in germination percentage
- Adverse effect on seedling growth.
- Increase in organic load
- Depletion of oxygen supply in soil

Effect on Crops and Livestock

Pulp and paper mill effluent is also responsible for affecting the quality of crops due to irrigation of polluted water; damages the soil, growth, quality and yield of the crop. Somashekar et al. (1984) in their study on the effect of various industrial effluents observed that paper mill wastewater has inhibiting effect in the germination of crops. Their experiment showed that 18, 14 and 13 percent germination for paddy crop respectively with 25, 50 and 100% waste water. Higher concentration of soluble salts and heavy metals present in pulp and paper mill effluents affect the seed germination of sunflower and maize (Rajamani and Oblisami 1979; Sahai et al. 1985). The inhibitory effect of the effluent increased not only with the increasing concentration but also with the increasing during of soaking (Kidd and West, 1968).

The paper mill effluents adversely affect the germination of rice seeds (Singh et al. 2002). Dutta and Boissya (1997) reported that the germination of rice seeds show a gradual decline at 50% and above concentrations of the effluent, throughout the experimental period, in comparison to control seeds. Mishra and Sahoo (1989) have shown a 44% reduction in shoot weight in 100% paper mill wastewater treated soil.

The farm animals are affected by means of pollutants in the water, soil and air. The pollutant may enter through crops and water consumed by the livestock, as the water borne contaminates accumulate in vegetation and fodder.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT METHODS

Agro residue based pulp and paper mills generally treat combined effluent. The treatment sequence involves equalization, primary settling and clariflocculation followed by secondary biological treatment (anaerobic and/or aerobic). This is followed by the activated sludge process and secondary clarification. Most of the large and a few medium and small paper mills have chemical recovery plants to recover spent pulping chemicals. The treated effluent is disposed of on land, surface water (river) or in drains. The primary sludge is dried in sludge drying beds or lagoons depending upon land availability and is generally sold to board manufacturers. The waste water treatments are broadly categorized into physicochemical and biological methods.

PHYSICOCHEMICAL TREATMENT METHODS

- Several physicochemical color removal methods such as adsorption, rapid sand filtration, chemical precipitation, membrane processes and electrochemical methods have been developed and reported in literature in the past (Srivastava and Singh 2015).
- The adsorption methods are increasingly being considered for removal of synthetic organic chemicals, color forming organics and disinfection by-products. The different adsorbates commonly used in effluent treatment include activated carbon, processed bone, char powder, activated alumina, magnesia, activated bauxite, fly ash, alum, lime etc (Srivastava and Singh 2015). Activated carbon is the main adsorbent in full-scale effluent treatment. Other naturally adsorbents are used in special cases. Activated alumina is widely used for removal of fluoride. Silica Gel is used for the separation of hydrocarbons. The polymeric resins and carbonized resins are often employed for improved removal of organic compounds from effluent.
- The membrane techniques require pretreatment and requires large capital investment. Membrane fowling is another problem associated with this method. Adsorption and membrane process are efficient but expensive (Manjunath and Mehrotra. 1981). The application of electrochemical method is another way to treat the wastewater from the cellulose paper production (Christoskova and Lazarov. 1988). This method guarantees high treatment efficiency, but its effectiveness depends on the type of electrodes, the construction of electrocoagulators and the condition under which the process is run.
- Chemical precipitation using alum, ferric chloride and lime has been studied extensively (Lathia and Joyce 1979), Despite the short detention time and low capital cost, there are some drawbacks reported, such as high cost of chemicals for precipitation and pH adjustment, voluminous sludge production due to heavy dosages, dewatering and disposing of generated sludge and high residual cation levels, The chemical precipitation methods are cheap but produce a large quantity of sludge and do not completely remove toxicity.

- The chemical aspect of colour removal of effluent from pulp and paper industry is very important. The use of calcium hypochlorite (1-2% as available chlorine) during alkaline extraction reduced the colour of effluent by 84% without affecting the quality of pulp. The use of chlorinated backwater (having 0.8% residual chlorine) during brown stock washing reduced the colour of eff1uent by 60% without affecting the quality of pulp. The combination of alum, lime and magnesium sulphate in presence of ferric acid chloride reduced the colour, BOD and COD by 97%, 68% and 52%, respectively. The combination of alum, calcium hypochlorite and ferrous sulphate in presence of chlorine water was most effective and reduced the colour, BOD and COD by 97, 71 and 64% respectively. The treatment options that have been explored till now are not cost-effective at plant level and no completely efficient method is currently available.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT METHODS

- Biological methods have the potential to eliminate or reduce the problems associated with physicochemical methods. Several studies have been carried out concerning the decolourization and treatment of such wastewaters by biological methods. Color of paper mill effluent is largely due to lignin and lignin derivatives and polymerized tannins, which are resistant to degradation due to the presence of carbon-to-carbon biphenyl linkages. It is reported that lignin and lignin derivatives are biodegradable by some of microorganisms under proper environmental conditions. Numerous bacteria have been reported to decompose lignins and lignin derivatives and some of these being *Pseudomonas spp., Flavobacteria, Xanthomonas spp., Bacillus spp., Aeromonas spp., Cellulomonas spp., Chromobacrtia,* etc (Ebtesam El-Bestawy et al. 2008). Although numerous bacteria can decompose monomeric lignin structure models, only a few strains are able to attach lignin derivatives obtained from different pulping processes.
- Many of the past studies have focused on screening, identifying, and evaluating the ability and effectiveness of fungi on degrading lignins in situ and in vitro. A variety of fungi has been proved to be lignin degraders and are classified into white-rot, soft-rot, and brown-rot fungi based on the type of wood decay carried out by these organisms (Ebtesam El-Bestawy et al. 2008).
- The white rot fungi are a group of basidiomycetes that possess an active lignolytic enzyme system, which are most efficient of the microorganisms that degrade lignin and its modified forms (Pokhrel and Viraraghavan 2004). These fungi do not use lignin as a carbon source for their growth but use it as a secondary metabolite which is not required for their growth. The lignin degradation by white rot fungi is extensively studied and degradation is caused by three extracellular phenol oxidases namely lignin peroxidases (LiP), manganese peroxidases (MnP) and laccases (Lac)(Peng Wang et al. 2008). In addition to degrading lignin, these fungi are also capable of degrading a variety of environmentally persistent pollutants such as chlorinated aromatic

compounds, heterocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, synthetic high polymers and various dyes (Ohkuma et al, 2001).

- Several authors reported on the capacity of different fungal species to remove color from kraft mill effluent (Gokcay and Dilek, 1994; Duran et al., 1994; Sakurai et al., 2001). Prasad and Gupta (1997) reported on a substantial reduction of color and COD by the use of white rot fungi *T. Versicolor* and *P. Chrysosporium.* Saxena and Gupta (1998) showed that white-rot fungi *P. Chrysosporium* in combination with other white-rot fungi (*P. sanguineus*, *P. ostreatus and H. annosum*) and with the use of the surfactants were able to remove color, COD, and lignin content. Choudhury et al. (1998) found that lignin, BOD, COD and color removal were achieved to the extent of 77%, 76.8%, 60%, and 80%, respectively, by the fungal specie *Pleurotus ostreatus*. Taseli and Gokcay (1999) isolated fungal specie (*Pencillium sp.*) which was able to remove 50% of the AOX, and color from the soft-wood bleachery effluents in a contact time of 2 days. Zhang et al. (2000b) showed that fungus such as *T. versicolor* and fungal culture filtrate (FCF) obtained from these organisms were able to efficiently degrade the dissolved and colloidal substances. The other white rot fungi reported to degrade effluent color under optimum conditions include *Tinctoporia borbonica, Schizophyllum commune, Aspergillus fumigatus, Pleurotus ostreatus* among others (Singh and Thakur, 2004).

  On the basis of above information following research study has been conducted on laboratory scale to find remedies of pulp and paper mill waste water treatment..

Methodology

The study was conducted with the effluent released from Pulp and Paper mill, Chattishgarh. The factory uses cane molasses as the raw material. The effluent flows out into a 'nala' for about 10 km, which passes through the villages. The villagers use this effluent for the irrigation.

Sampling

The effluent sample from the Pulp and Paper mill were collected at the main outlet point where combined effluents from the factory are being disposed of into mill influent water. Water samples at the point of discharge were collected in clean plastic container from the main outlet. The sample was collected i.e. April 2016 from pulp and paper mill, Chattishgarh. Immediately after collection the water samples were brought to the laboratory and kept in the refrigerator at 4^0C till used for analysis.

Analytical methods

Electrical conductivity (EC) of the effluent was measured using a pocket type digital EC meter (Hanna Instruments Co.) calibrated at 20^0C. The reading was taken in milli siemens (ms m^{-1}). pH of the effluent sample was measured by a pH meter (model PR 8404) using glass electrode.

For total suspend solids 100 ml of the sample was centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 10 minute. The supernatant was removed and the residue was washed three times by resuspending it in distilled water and recollecting by centrifugation. The residue was finally transferred quantitatively to preweighted dish (X1g). The dish was weighed again after drying (X2g) to a constant weight (X1g). The dish was weighed again after drying (X2g) to a constant weight at 105^0C. TSS was calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{TSS (ppm)} = \frac{(X_2 - X_1) \times 1000 \times 1000}{\text{ml of sample}}$$

The TDS was calculated as the difference between the total solids (TS) and total suspended solids (TSS), TDS (ppm), TS (ppm)-TSS (ppm).

COD and Colour unit was calculated by according to the standard method [6]. The sample was centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 30 minutes to remove all the suspended matter. The pH was adjusted to 7.6 with 2 M NaOH (CppA standard method) and then used for the measurement of absorbance at 465 mm. The absorbance values were transformed into colour unit (CU) using the following relationship.

$$\text{CU} = 500 \times \frac{A_2}{A_2}$$

where

A_1= Absorbance of 500 cu platinum cobalt standard solution (A_{405} = 0.132) and A_2 = Absorbance of the effluent sample [6]

Effects of different chemicals on pulp and paper mill individually and in combination

Three sets of three 100 ml sterilzied Erlenmeyer flasks were filled with 50 ml of sample effluent. In one set of flask $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ was added at the rate of each 1 g/l, 2 g/l and 5 g/l whilst in second set $KMnO_4$ was added at the rate of 1 g/l, 2 g/l and 5 g/l. The entire flasks were shaken at 150 rpm and 25^0C for 2 hrs. Thereafter, all the samples were centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 10 min. After that pH, EC, TSS TDS, COD and colour were measured.

Results

Pulp and paper mill Effluent was collected i.e. April 2016 from Pulp and Paper mill, Chattishgarh. The physico chemical analysis of spent wash (raw effluent) was highly acidic in nature with high BOD (32000 ppm), COD (45000 ppm), TDS (9566.66 ppm), TSS (97686.66 ppm), phenol (5.1ppm), sulphate (3800 ppm), nitrogen (299 ppm), phosphorus (767.66 ppm), potassium (481.33 ppm) and low content (Table 1). Raw pulp and paper mill effluent contains metal viz. Mn (3.68 ppm), Zn (3.781 ppm), Cu (0.31ppm), Ni (0.86 ppm) Fe (72.07 ppm) and Na (498 ppm). However, the pH of treated pulp and paper mill effluent was acidic and other parameters including metals were high in comparison of **MINAS** value. Physiochemical characteristics were

analyzed and the data are given in Table 1.

The colour of the effluent was dark brown and colour unit was recorded 6287.87CU, whilst pH was in acidic range 5.1, (Table 4.1, Plate No. 1). The biochemical oxygen demand (32000 mg l^{-1}) and chemical oxygen demand (45000 mg l^{-1}) were also recorded.The pulp and paper mill also contained a good amount of N, P and K and chlorine content (Table 1)

From Table 4, pH was found to increase from 7.8 to 8.4 on increasing concentration (1 gl^{-1} to 5 gl^{-1}) of $KMnO_4$. Similarly colour, COD and BOD were decreasing with increasing concentration of $KMnO_4$. Maximum colour, COD and BOD reduction were recorded 21.25%, 93.79% and 81.48% respectively at 5g l^{-1} concentration of $KMnO_4$ (Table 2, Plate No. 1).

From Table 3, Decrease in pH was recorded from 3.3 to 2.0 on increasing concentration (1 gl^{-1} to 5 gl^{-1}) of $FeCl_3$ (Ferric chloride). Decrease in colour, COD and BOD were also observed with increasing concentration of $FeCl_3$. Maximum colour, COD and BOD reduction were recorded 99.10%, 54.16% and 85.92% respectively at 5g l^{-1} conc. of $FeCl_3$ (Table 3).

Table 1: Physico chemical analysis of pulp and paper mill effluent

Parameters	Mean value
BOD	32000± (577.35)
COD	45000 (±946.48)
Nitrogen	299 (±9.46)
Phenolic compounds	5.1 (±0.06)
Phosphorus	767.66 (±26.26)
Sulphate	3800 (±57.73)
Total suspended solids (TSS)	97686.66 (±566.10)
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	9,566.66 (±88.19)
Chlorine	2800(±26.83)
Colour	6287.87 (± 97.85)
Total organic carbon	2880(±22.30)
K	481.33 (±28.93)
Na	498 (±16.83)
Cu	0.31 (±0.03)
Fe	72.07 (±12.76)
Mn	3.68 (±0.64)
Ni	0.86 (±0.01)
Zn	3.781 (±0.06)

All the values are in ppm means (n=3) ± standard error.

Table 2: Effect of $KMnO_4$ on pH, CU, COD and BOD of the pulp and paper **effluent**

Conc. Of $KMnO_4$ / Parameters	**1g l^{-1}**	**3g l^{-1}**	**5gl^{-1}**
pH	7.8±0.34	8.1 ±0.17	8.4 ±0.11
CU	5835.47±1347.57 (7.19%)	5005.44±634.06 (20.39%)	4951.40±557.38 (21.25%)
COD (mgl^{-1})	28400±2338.80 (11.25%)	23866.66±2808.51 (25.41%)	1986.66±2313.96 (93.79%)
BOD (mgl^{-1})	17666.66±881.91 (60.74%)	12000±2390.40 (73.33%)	8333.33±1452.96 (81.48%)

Table 3: Effect of $FeCl_3$ on pH, CU, COD and BOD of the pulp and paper effluent

Conc. Of $FeCl_3$ / Parameters	**1g l^{-1}**	**3g l^{-1}**	**5gl^{-1}**
PH	3.3±0.31	2.3±0.57	2.0±0.15
CU	123.73±34.87 (98.03%)	134.24±15.27 (97.86%)	56.16±4.00 (99.10%)
COD (mgl^{-1})	22666.66±4745.68 (29.16%)	16000±1454.70 (50%)	14666.66±1763.83 (54.16%)
BOD (mgl^{-1})	14000±881.91 (68.88%)	10666.6±2309.40 (76.29%)	6333.33±1452.66 (85.92%)

All the values are in ppm mean (n=3) ± standard error

Significant correlation can be seen between colour unit, COD and BOD of the effluent. The result of the study also supports the findings of this study. Linear relationships amongst these parameters were observed . Most of these parameters are

found to exceed beyond permissible limit and warrants treatment. The pattern of colour removal by chloride and sulphate salts of aluminium and iron were more or less similar. Per milli equivalent of metal ion for coagulation is based on percentage colour removal.

It was observed that ferrous sulphate alone was not effective in reducing the colour of effluent as it does not form floe with pulp and paper mill waste water. The other flocculant i.e. alum, ferric chloride, lime were found effective for colour removal. But these chemicals also depend on the pH of the waste water. Ferrous sulphate in combination with alum was effective to some extent in reducing colour of effluent due to producing of more acidic chemicals. While COD reduction is comparatively lower.

Thus, initial pH, molecular size and electrical charge have profound influence on the efficiency of colour removal and the chemical dosage required. The coagulant dose required to maximum colour removal was 5000-7000 mg/l in case of ferric chloride and almost double (12000 mg/l) in case of alum. In all cases, colour removal decreased beyond coagulant level (optimum coagulant dose). Percentage colour removal was significantly higher in the case of treated pulp and paper mill waste.

Colour causing substances present in pulp and paper mill waste are microcolloids which are hydrophilic in nature like proteins and other biopolymers. Stability of these colloids depends mainly on the hydration shell and high concentrations of colloids naturally required to withdraw the solvent from the hydration shell.

Potassium permanganate, hydrogen peroxide and bleaching powder were screened for removal of calcium from raw and treated pulp and paper mill waste. Only potassium permanganate and bleaching powder yielded good removal. Highest colour removal was attained 78%, the reduction in COD was of the order of 25-30% only. Similar results of 80% colour removal and 36% and 32% COD and BOD reduction from sugar fermentation process waste water by oxidation with chloride gas were reported by Swamy et al.

Potassisum permanganate react with a variety of organic substances which results in a net transfer of an oxygen atom from the manganate ion to the organic substrate. It has been reported that oxidation of organic compounds by potassium permangnate rarely results in complete destruction of molecule. It may, therefore, be inferred that chemical oxidation of colour causing substances results in chromophoric group rather than complete degradation of colour causing substances H_2O_2, Alum, other chemicals show similar reaction mechanism as $KMnO_4$.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on above studies the following conclusions are drawn:

(i) The pulp and paper mills use various plant bio-resources as raw materials such as bamboo, eucalyptus, agricultural waste residues such as rice straw, wheat, sarkanda grass, bagasse, jute/rags, etc as the raw materials. However, the raw

materials used vary from mill to mill depending on the end product desired.

(ii) The chemical compounds found in pulp and paper mill effluent are mostly degrading products of lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose and wood extractives such as manomeric phenols, enol ethers, mercaptides, stilbene, quinone derivatives, chlorinated phenols, acetic acid, formic acid, acetaldehyde, methanol, furfural and methyl glyoxal. About 300 organochlorine compounds have been identified in effluent while hundred other remain unidentified.

(iii) Color is imparted to effluent by chromophoric compounds such as lignin and tannin, and the decolorization is efficiently achieved through fungal treatment, coagulation, chemical oxidation, and ozonation techniques.

(iv) Chlorinated phenolic compounds are produced during pulp bleaching stages. Chlorinated phenolic compounds and AOX can be removed by adsorption, ozonation and membrane filtration techniques. However, more studies are needed on the removal of AOX and chlorinated phenolic compounds.

(v) Physical and chemical processes are quite expensive to remove only high molecular weight chlorinated lignins, colour, toxicants, suspended solids and COD. However, BOD and low molecular weight compounds like alcohols and acids appreciably are not removed efficiently by these methods.

(vi) Aerobic processes such as Activated sludge process and Areated logoons are effective in removal of BOD and chlorinated phenolic compounds. The anaerobic treatment of high strength wastewater is not effective as it leaves high residual COD.

(vii) Both aerobic and anaerobic treatment systems are feasible to treat wastewater from all types of pulp and paper mills except that bleaching kraft effluents are less suitable for treatment by anaerobic means, as they are more toxic to anaerobic bacteria.

(viii) A combination using an anaerobic process followed by an aerobic treatment system is a better option, as it can make use of the advantages of both the treatment processes. Combinations of physicochemical and biological treatment processes with optimization of the process provide a long-term solution for pulp and paper mill effluent treatment and are the need of the hour to develop the technology which will allow mills to operate with zero effluent.

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Price : Rs. 300/-

NEW OKHLA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Main Administrative Building, Sector –6, Noida – 201301

THE POLICIES & PROCEDURES

FOR

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

MANAGEMENT

(These guidelines are only indicative and subject to amendments/modifications/ alterations without any notice and may be superseded by the terms (s) & conditions (s) framed for allotment of industrial plots on tender/auction basis)

0ctober – 2012

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A	TRANSFER OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY(S)

A-1 When an allottee/lessee i.e. Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm) / Partnership firm/Pvt. Ltd. Co./Ltd. Co. wants to sell/transfer a unit located on a plot allotted by the NOIDA to any another Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm) / Partnership firm/Pvt. Ltd. Co./Ltd. Co., it may be permitted as below:-

A-*2* Transfer of functional & non-functional units shall be permitted.

A-3 The cases where cancellation has been effected are not eligible for transfer.

A-4 Only bonafide lessee(s)/transferee(s) may be permitted to transfer an industrial unit/plot/shed allotted to him, abinitio and/or under expansion category.

A-5 More than one Industrial Property(ies) allotted as one allotment can also be transferred individually to different transferee (s).

A-6 Application for transfer shall be received on the prescribed Transfer Application Form available from the Vijaya Bank and Canara Bank, Extension Counter, Sector-VI, NOIDA or any other bank prescribed by the NOIDA against cash payment of Rs. 500/-

A-7 The Transfer Application Form should be duly filled in alongwith the NOC's from various departments i.e. Project Engineer (Jal), Accounts Officer (Industrial Area Accounts), UPPCL/last paid electricity bill and General Manager, DIC, NOIDA. (In case all original as well as subsequent legal documents are submitted, then NOC from UP Financial Corporation/Bank/Financial Institution is not required.)

A-8 Transfer application form should be accompanied with a bank draft of Rs.5,000/- towards transfer processing fee in favour of the NOIDA, payable at NEW DELHI / DELHI / NOIDA.

A-9 Photograph, signature of transferor(s) / Transferee(s) must be attested by the Bank Manager on the application form itself. In case of companies, certified copy of Resolution of Board of Directors authorising the signatory for moving the transfer application should also be submitted with application.

A-10 Both transferor and transferee must be competent to contract on the date of transfer application.

A-11 Only Projects free from pollution & environmental hazards shall be considered. The project shall not be on the banned list of Directorate of Industries, UP or Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and the NOIDA. A list of projects permitted in the NOIDA are given in Annexure 'A' & those projects not permitted in Annexure 'B' and the projects permissible only on restricted basis in Annexure 'C'.

A-12 Transfer charges are 8% of the current allotment premium of the plot for functional units. Functional unit means the unit already declared functional by NOIDA through a written communication. In case of non functional unit transfer charges are 10% of the current allotment premium of the plot & time extension charges upto the date of submission of transfer application are not payable. In case of transfer of property allotted on sealed tender/auction basis, transfer charges would be leviable on the alloted price/current reserve price whichever is higher.

A-13 Transferor and transferee should severally and/or jointly satisfy themselves about the over dues/dues position from the Accounts Department (Industrial) of the Authority.

A-14 Once transfer is approved and Transfer Memorandum is issued and transfer deed is executed all the assets and or liabilities against the industrial unit would pass on to the transferee.

A-15 Lease rent will be charged @2.5% of the prevailing allotment premium with location charges, on the date of issue of transfer memorandum subject to enhancement as envisaged in Lease Deed/Transfer Deed /Transfer Memorandum.

A-16 In case of transfer of rights, even partial, of a minor, orders of the District Judge are required regarding the protection of interest of the Minor.

A-17 Transfer of industrial properties by allottee/transferee directly or through registered GPA, to parents, grand father, grand mother, grand children , children, wife, & vice-versa would be allowed without charges, subject to payment of transfer processing fee of Rs. 5000/-.

A-18 Transfer charges once deposited will not be refunded/adjusted even in case transfer does not materialise due to dispute between the parties or withdrawal of the transfer application. Once the transfer application is submitted it can be withdrawn only with the consent of the transferor and the transferee. In case of dispute, orders of the competent court shall be required for withdrawal of the transfer application/ Transfer Memorandum.

A-19 The transfer of industrial property is an act between the Transferor(s) and Transferee(s) and as such any liens, claims, damages, compensation, adverse court orders etc. arising thereof subsequently would be the sole liability of transferee(s) and NOIDA would remain indemnified against the same.

A-20 The lessee/transferee shall execute a Transfer deed, after paying the necessary transfer charges, within 90 days from the date of issue of the Transfer Memorandum by the NOIDA and a certified copy of the same shall be submitted to the NOIDA after the registration of the same with the sub Registrar, NOIDA. The Transfer Memorandum shall be the part of the transfer deed executed between the Transferor and the Transferee. In case of default, penalty shall be levied @ Rs. 50 per day on plots measuring upto 200 sq.mtrs., @ 100 per day on plots measuring upto 800 sq.mtrs. and @ Rs. 200 per day on plots area above 800 sq.mtrs.

A-21 In cases of transfer/sale by financial institution under Section-29 of State Financial Corporation Act, the application has to be moved by the financial institution alongwith all NOC's required in the transfer application form. In such cases transfer charges are payable @ 50% of the normal transfer charges.

A-22 In case of mutual transfer between transferor and transferee, the transferee would make the unit functional within one year from the date of issue of Transfer Memorandum. However, the facility of extension for making the unit functional would be available to the transferee on payment of prescribed extension charges after expiry of one year.

A-23 Transfer through a registered General Power of Attorney (GPA)

Transfer within the blood relations of the registered General Power of Attorney (GPA) holder would be allowed on payment of 1.5 times of the normal transfer charges. Other than blood relatives of the registered GPA holder, the transfer charges shall be 2 times of the normal transfer charges. In case General Power of Attorney is registered without Agreement to Sell, then a Public Notice in two National Dailies (One in Hindi and one in English) shall be issued, inviting objections, if any, from any person claming any interest in the property proposed to be transferred and the Transfer Memorandum shall be issued by the NOIDA only after satisfying it self that no claim against the concerned property exists except that of the respective Registered GPA holder/Transferee.

B **CHANGE IN SHAREHOLDING**

B-1 Change in shareholding means change of shares (upto 100%) from any existing shareholder(s) to any other shareholder(s)/ person(s), within the same Firm/Company.

B-2 The cases where cancellation has not been affected are eligible for change of shareholding. The application for change of shareholding should come from lessee/transferee alongwith following documents:-

a Processing fee of Rs.5 000/- in the shape of a Bank Draft payable at NOIDA/Delhi/New Delhi.

b List of Directors/Shareholders alongwith shareholding duly certified by the Chartered Accountant (in case of Pvt.Ltd./Ltd. company).

c Details of changes in percentages of shareholding after induction of new partner(s), duly certified by Registrar of Firms along with certified copy of the new partnership deed (in case of a Partnership Firm).

d Notarized affidavit stating the relationship of the incoming partners/shareholders with the

allottee(s)/transferee(s). (Only in case exemption from payment of CIS charges is sought).

B-3 Charges for Change In Shareholding only in case of partnership firm will be 8% in functional units and 10% in non functional units on 100% change in shareholding and for less than 100% change, CIS charges would be proportionate to the change of shares/holding on a pro-rata basis.

B-4 The lessee / transferee will be required to execute change of shareholding deed with the Sub-registrar for the percentage of change in shareholding only in case of partnership firm.

B-5 Change of partners of a firm along with shareholding on registered GPA basis (only in cases where the unit has been declared functional by the NOIDA through a written communication):

Change in partners of a firm, alongwith changes (upto 100%) in their respective shareholdings, may be allowed on the application of the lessee/transferee on the basis of the copies of the documents issued by the Registrar of Firms of the respective State and duly certified by the Chartered Accountant, including the cases where the changes in shareholdings were carried out with the office of the Registrar of Firms and/or the registration of the GPA and execution of the Agreement to Sell were carried out. No CIS charges would be leviable in case the change in shareholding is limited to only blood relations. In case where the change in shareholding is not between the blood relations, but the registered GPA holder and proposed transferee are blood relations, the CIS charges will be 1.5 times of the normal CIS charges. In case where the registered GPA holder and the proposed transferee are not blood relations the CIS charges would be 2 times of the normal CIS charges. Thereafter the CIS charges will be increased @ 50% of the normal CIS charges for every subsequent Agreement to Sell / registered GPA. In case General Power of Attorney is registered without Agreement to Sell, then a Public Notice in two National Dailies (One in Hindi and one in English) shall be issued, inviting objections, if any, from any person claming any interest in the property / shareholding proposed to be transferred / changed and the Transfer Memorandum / permission shall be issued by the NOIDA only after satisfying itself that no claim against the concerned property / shareholding exists except that of the respective Registered GPA holder/Transferee. The lessee / transferee shall execute the necessary legal document / change in shareholding deed and register the same with the Sub-Registrar, NOIDA, within 90 days from the date of issue of necessary permission.

B-6 For changes within a Partnership Firm

The following documents shall be required to be submitted to the NOIDA for seeking permission for any changes in the partners / shareholdings within a Partnership Firm:

i) Dissolution deed, New Partnership deed, Retirement-cum-Partnership deed of the Partnership Firm issued by the Registrar of Firms of the respective State.

ii) Form ‘C’ & Form ‘A’ issued by the Registrar of Firm or any other document to this effect issued by the Registrar of Firms of the respective State.

iii) Notarised affidavit stating the relationship of the incoming partners with the allottee(s) / transferee(s). (only in case exemption from payment of CIC charges is sought.)

B-7 For changes within a Private Ltd. Company/Public Ltd. Company

The following documents shall be required to be submitted to the NOIDA for seeking permission for any changes in shareholder(s) / shareholdings of a Company:

i. Certified list of the shareholder with their respective shareholding, duly certified by the Chartered Accountant.

ii. List of Directors duly certified by the Chartered Accountant, alongwith Form 32 duly receipted by the Registrar Of Companies (R.O.C) of the respective State.

iii. Board Resolution duly certified by the Chairman of the Board Meeting/Chartered Accountant.

B-8 Charges for change in shareholding will be in proportion of shares transferred only in case of partnership firm. However, no charges will be leviable in case incoming partner are father, mother, grand parents, sister, brother, son, daughter, husband/wife, grandson/grand daughter, daughter in law /son-in-law, husband of grand daughter, wife of grandson of the allottee(s)/transferee(s).

B-9 No CIS charges will be applicable for transfer of shareholding (upto 100%) from husband to wife, parent to children, grand father, grand mother, grand children and/or vice versa. However, processing fee of Rs. Rs.5,000/- will be payable alongwith the application for the same.

B-10 The lease rent payable would not be revised as a consequence of Change In Constitution.

C **CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION**

C-1 When an individual person (Proprietorship Firm)/ Partnership Firm/Private Ltd. Co./Public Ltd. Co., having a plot/unit located on a plot allotted by the NOIDA, wants to change its constitution in any of the following manner:-

i) Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm) to Partnership Firm
ii) Partnership Firm to Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm)
iii) Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm)/Partnership Firm to Private Ltd. Co./Public Ltd. Co.
iv) Private Ltd. Co./ Public Ltd. Co. to Partnership Firm/Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm).
v) Private Ltd. Co. to Public Ltd. Co. or vice- versa

The allottee(s)/ lessee(s)/ transferee (s) shall move an application for Change In Constitution, accompanied by the following documents duly attested By the Chartered Accountant of the respective Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm)/ Partnership Firm/Pvt. Ltd. Company/Public Ltd. Company and a Bank draft of Rs.5000/- in favour of the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority payable at NOIDA/Delhi/New Delhi.

C-2 For Change In Constitution from Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm) to partnership

i) Certified copy of the Partnership Deed.

ii) Form B regarding registration of firm or any other document to this effect issued by the Registrar.

iii) Form 'A' showing statement regarding name of Partners, or any other document to this effect issued by the Registrar of firms of respective State.

iv) Notarised affidavit stating the relationship of the incoming partners with the allottee/transferee. (In case exemption from payment of CIS charges is sought).

C-3 For Change In Constitution from partnership to Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm)

i. Certified copy of the Dissolution Deed.

ii. Notarised affidavit stating the relationship of the incoming partners with the allottee/transferee. (In case exemption from payment of CIS charges is sought).

C-4 For Change In Constitution from Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm) /Partnership Firm to Private Ltd. Co./ Public Ltd. Co.

i) Certified copy of the Memorandum and the Article of Association.

ii) Certified copy of Certificate of Incorporation issued by the Registrar of Companies of the respective State.

iii) Certified list of Board of Directors and certified list of shareholders showing number of shares and their value alongwith their addresses.

iv) Duly certified Resolution of Board of Directors regarding taking over the industrial property by the Company from the Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm)/the Partners. Also the resolution in favour of the person authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company to correspond with the NOIDA.

v) Notarised affidavit duly sworn and attested regarding the relationship of the shareholders with the allottee(s). (In case exemption from payment of CIS charges is sought.)

vi) In case of a Public Ltd. Co. certified copy of the Certificate of Commencement of Business issued by the Registrar of Companies of the respective State is also to be submitted.

C-5 For Change In Constitution from Private Ltd. Co. / Public Ltd. Co. to Partnership Firm/ Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm)

i) Certified copy of the Partnership Deed.

ii) Form B regarding registration of firm or any other document to this effect issued by the Registrar.

iii) Form 'A' showing statement regarding name of Partners, or any other document to this effect issued by the Registrar of firms of respective State.

iv) Notarised affidavit stating the relationship of the incoming partners with the allottee/transferee. (In case exemption from payment of CIS charges is sought).

v) Duly certified Resolution of Board of Directors regarding change from pvt.ltd. to partnership firm/Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm) handing over the industrial property by the Company to the Individual Person (Proprietorship Firm)/the Partners. Also the resolution in favour of the person authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company to handover the possession.

C-6 For Change In Constitution from Private Ltd. Co. to Public Ltd. Co. or vice- versa

a Certified copies of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association of both the Companies

b Certified copies of Certificate of Incorporation of both the Companies issued by the Registrar of Companies of the respective State.

c Certified lists of Board of Directors and certified list of shareholders of both the Companies showing number of shares and their value alongwith their addresses.

d Duly certified Resolutions of the Board of Directors of both the Companies regarding handing over/ taking over the industrial property by the Company and regarding the person authorised by the respective Board of Directors of the Company to correspond with the NOIDA.

e Notarised affidavit duly sworn and attested regarding the relationship of the shareholders with the allottee(s)/lessee(s)/transferee(s). (Only in case exemption from payment of CIS charges is sought.)

f In case of a Public Ltd. Co. certified copy of the Certificate of Commencement of Business issued by the Registrar of Companies of the respective State is also to be submitted.

g Any other documents required by the Registrar of Companies of the respective State.

	C-7 There will be no charges for Change In Constitution. However if in any *firm/company* change in shareholdings is outside the blood relations, CIS charges will be leviable in proportion to the shares being transferred. However, no CIS charges will be leviable in case the change in shareholdings is amongst father, mother, grand parents, sister, brother, son, daughter, husband/wife, grandson/grand daughter, wife of son/son-in-law, husband of grand daughter, wife of grandson of the allottee(s)/transferee(s). C-8 The lease rent payable would not be revised as a consequence of Change In Constitution. C-9 After Change In Constitution, a Change In Constitution Deed would be executed between the former and later Firm/Company, to be followed by its registration with the Sub Registrar, NOIDA. In case the property is acquired by way of transfer, and/or Firm/Company is changed by way of Change In Constitution, they would be required to execute the Transfer Deed. In exceptional circumstances, the NOIDA may consider execution of fresh lease deed in favour of the new Firm/Company after execution and registration of the surrender deed by the old allottee(s)/ lessee(s)/transferee(s). All expenses on account of legal documentation would be borne by the allottee(s)/lessee(s)/ transferee(s).
D	**CHANGE IN NAME**
	D-1 If the name of a firm/company changes with the original firm/company not remaining in existence and partners/shareholder's of the firm/company remaining the same and shareholding of the respective partners/shareholders also remaining the same, no CIS charges will be leviable and only a declaratory agreement without registration would be executed and submitted to the NOIDA. D-2 If the name of a firm changes with original firm remaining in existence and partners of the firm also change, then CIS charges would be leviable and the allottee(s)/lessee(s)/transferee(s) would also have to execute the required legal documents with the Office of the Sub-Registrar, Noida.
E	**CHANGE OF DIRECTORS**
	In case only the director(s) of a Private Ltd. co./Public Ltd. Co. Change, without any change in the shareholdings, the concerned company would be required to inform the noida accordingly, alongwith the form 32 of the respective directors issued by the office of the Registrar of companies of the respective state and certified by the charted accountant, which shall be kept on record by the NOIDA.
F	**RENTING OF INDUSTRIAL PREMISES**
	F-1 The industrial premises for which renting permission is required should not be a cancelled one and should have been declared functional through a written communication by the NOIDA. Application for simultaneously declaring the unit functional and grant of renting permission may, however, be entertained. F-2 Request for renting out part/full premises shall be entertained. For the purpose of part renting the applicant has to clearly demarcate the portion of the building to be given on rent. He has also to file an Affidavit specifying the position of capital subsidy or any other subsidy, having been received or not and the premises having been mortgaged or not. F-3 Renting permission is granted if: i) Upto date dues of NOIDA have been cleared. ii) Lease deed/Transfer deed/Sale deed as applicable has been executed and registered and certified copy is duly deposited with the office. iii) NOC's of the term lending Institution (s), in case the industrial premises is mortgaged/ offered as collateral security. iv) Bonafide lessee while making the request for renting would append a copy of the Project Report of the proposed project of the tenant. Projects free from pollution & environmental hazards shall be considered. The only projects shall not be on the banned list of Directorate of Industries, UP or Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and NOIDA.

F-4 In case of discontinuation of tenancy the same would be taken on record after the lessee surrenders the original renting permission letter.

F-5 In case of re-renting, the renting charges would be deposited again as stated here below.

F-6 The condition of functionality and renting charges may be waived off in case the renting permission is sought for a Group/Associate/Sister/subsidiary concern in which allottee/lessee or their shareholders have jointly and/or severally minimum 51% shares.

F-7 NOIDA would not entertain any direct correspondence with the tenant at any stage However in case tenant wants to apply for electricity connection in his own name he will have to produce NOC in form of affidavit from the lessee/transferee.

F-8 Renting charges for all industrial allottees beyond the periphery of clause F-9 & F-10 for flat ten years for the first tenant for the entire plot area are Rs.150/- per sq.mt. in Phase-I, Rs.50/- per sq.mt. for Phase-II and Rs.100/- per sq.mt. for Phase-III for the entire area of the plot and for subsequent tenant(s) renting charges shall be 20% (Rs.30/- for Phase-I, Rs.10/- for Phase-II and Rs.20/- per sq.mt for Phase-III) of the prevailing rate of renting charges for the entire plot area but for remaining period out of 10 years for each tenant. In case of simultaneous permission for more than one tenancy, the 10 years period shall be applicable for all the tenants.

F-9 The renting charges for the IT units of IT park approved by STPI/Ministry of Commerce will be 10% of the prevailing premium for 10 years. During the currency of the tenancy period if the tenant changes, no charges are imposed for new tenant. However, the new tenant will be given time only for the remaining period of the tenancy. No. of tenants for IT parks approved by STPI/Ministry of Commerce will be as per the approval letter of the concerned Department and the allottee will submit a certificate to the effect that number of tenant in their unit is as per approval of STPI/Ministry of Commerce.

F-10 (a) Industrial allottees of IT units on Institutional terms and conditions and other than approved IT parks, number of tenants would be one for every 500 sq.mtr. and charges for tenancy would be @ Rs. 100 per sq.mtr. of built up area per year for first tenant and for every subsequent tenant 20% of original charges would be levied.

F-10 (b) For all industrial allottees other than IT units allotted on institutional terms and condition basis , no. of tenants permitted would be one for every 500 sq.mtr. plot area and charges for renting would be as per clause no.8 above.

F-11 If any tenant leaves tenancy before 10 years then for balance remaining period, permission can be granted for new tenant on payment of 20% of prevailing rate of renting charges for the entire plot area and subject to fulfillment of other terms and conditions.

F-12 (a) In case of built up sheds the plot area shall be taken into consideration.

F-12 (b) Each tenant and allottee will ensure compliance of all statutory rules and regulations of the various Department's of both Central and State Government (e.g. Factory, Labour, Electricity, Fire, Building Construction, Directorate of Industries, Pollution Control Board, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Provident Fund etc.).

F-13 The rent permission can be granted for the period of 5 years also, the renting charges would be 50% of the charges mentioned in clause-8 above.

G DECLARATION OF INDUSTRIAL PREMISES AS FUNCTIONAL

G-1. An industrial unit, on submission of the following documents, may be declared functional.

G-1a. Certified copy of PMT SSI Registration/Central Excise Deptt. Certificate indicating date of production/Trade Tax Exemption order/Trade Tax Assessment Order/ STPI registration certificate along with documentary evidence of functioning.

G-1b.Affidavit showing that below mentioned percentage of the maximum permissible covered area been constructed / building completion certificate has been obtained and the unit is functional at site. In case affidavit is found wrong or factually incorrect then NOIDA will take administrative action for cancellation of the plot or any other action as deemed fit.

SL. No.	Area of plot (in sqr. mtr.)	Minimum percentage of total FAR to be constructed
1.	Upto 4000	50
2.	4001-10000	40
3.	10001-20000	35
4.	20001-100000	30
5.	100001-200000	25
6.	200001-400000	20
7.	Above 400000	15

G-1c. Lease Deed/Transfer Deed/Sale Deed as applicable has been executed and registered and its certified copy duly submitted in NOIDA office.

G-1d. No dues certificate of Accounts Officer (IAA), NOIDA.

G-1e. In addition to the above stated documents the following documents as applicable may also be required to be submitted by the allottee(s)/lessee(s)/transferee(s) claiming date of functioning with retrospective effect:-

i) ESI registration certificate/returns
ii) PF registration certificate/returns
iii) Registration under Factories Act
iv) Electricity consumption bills
v) Telephone bills
vi) Bank statement
vii) Any other document in support of their claim

G-1f. The date of commencement of production indicated in PMT SSI Registration Certificate/Certificate issued by Central Excise Deptt./Trade Tax Assessment Order would be deemed as date of production and extension charges, if applicable, would be payable only till this date irrespective of the date of submission of the documents and/or declaration of unit as functional by NOIDA.

G-1g. If the lessee/transferee failed to comply clause G-1a, a team of officer (s) duly constituted for the purpose by the AGM/ DGM/ GM may inspect the industrial Premises to determine the functioning and functional certificate may be issued from the date of inspection.

G-2. The Industrial facility units on submission of the following would be declared functional:-

G-2a. Affidavit showing the construction of minimum percentage of maximum permissible covered area as per table given above has been constructed / building completion certificate has been obtained. In case affidavit is found wrong or factually incorrect then NOIDA will take action as deemed fit.

G-2b. Transfer Deed as applicable has been executed and registered and its certified copy duly submitted in NOIDA Office.

G-2c. No Dues Certificate from A.O. (IAA), NOIDA.

G-2d. Telephone Bills.
G-2e. Meter Ceiling Certificate and Electric Consumption Bills.
G-2f. Purchase bills of Machinery.
G-2g. If the lessee/transferee has not submitted any document as mentioned in above clause (i), a team of officer (s) duly constituted for the purpose by the AGM/ DGM/ GM may inspect the industrial Premises to determine the functioning and functional certificate may be issued from the date of inspection.

H **Extension of the time period for implementing the project**

H-1. The allottee/lessee/transferee will adhere to the following schedule of the construction of the building over the allotted plot:-

SL. No.	Area of plot (in sqr. mtr.)	Minimum percentage of total FAR to be constructed	Time limit for obtaining completion certificate of first phase of the project (from the date of lease/ possession)	Time limit for obtaining completion certificate for full project (from the date of lease/ possession)
1.	Upto 4000	50	3 years	5 years
2.	4001-10000	40	3 years	5 years
3.	10001-20000	35	3 years	6 years
4.	20001-100000	30	3 years	7 years
5.	100001-200000	25	3 years	8 years
6.	200001-400000	20	3 years	9 years
7.	Above 400000	15	3 years	10 years

H-2. In cases where property is acquired through transfer, the transferee shall make the unit functional as per provisions contained in A-22.

H-3. In case the allottee/transferee fails to make the unit functional in prescribed time, NOIDA will initiate action for cancellation of industrial property. However, in exceptional circumstances, extension can be granted subject to:-

i) An affidavit duly notarised indicating a firm time schedule to make the unit functional.

ii) No dues certificate from AO (IAA), NOIDA

H-4. Prevailing rates of time extension charges are as below:-

	Phase-I Rs. Per sq.mt.	Phase-II Rs. Per sq.mt.	Phase-III Rs. Per sq.mt.
For 1st year Extension	50	25	35
For 2nd year Extension	150	50	100
For 3rd year Extension	150	50	100
For 4th year Extension	150	50	100
For 5th year Extension	150	50	100
For 6th year Extension	150	50	100
For 7th year Extension	150	50	100
From 8th year onwards	200	75	120

I **Mortgage**

I-1. Mortgage is permitted where property is live and time limit for construction exists. No prior mortgage permission is required in cases where full premium alongwith interest and one time lease rent has been paid.

I-2. Permission for collateral security would only be granted in cases where the unit has already been declared functional by the Authority. For the purpose of granting collateral security, processing fee of **Rs.**

	5000/- would be charged. I-3. Mortgage is permitted for financing the project on the industrial premises proposed for mortgage. I-4. For grant of mortgage permission it is important that lending institution/bank clear all the over dues and dues of NOIDA or give an undertaking to this effect or 100% payment has already been made to NOIDA by the concerned institution/allottee(s). I-5. The 2nd charge on the industrial property in favour of another financial institution is issued only by the institution in whose favour the industrial property is already mortgaged. I-6. In case of mortgage the Authority will have the first charge towards transfer charges, extension charges, lease rent interest and any other dues. Taxes, charges etc. payable to NOIDA from time to time. I-7. The allottee will submit the application alognwith consent of the financial institution and a NOC regarding full payment/no arrears from AO (IAA), NOIDA
J	**SURRENDER**
	J-1. The allottee can surrender the industrial premises in favour of NOIDA before cancellation. J-2. The request for surrender should contain signature of bonafide allottee/lessee. In case of incorporated company the request should be supported by the certified copy of the Resolution of Board of Directors. J-3. The allottee has to execute surrender deed, if lease deed/transfer deed has been executed and all the original legal documents are to be surrendered unconditionally in Industries Deptt. of the Authority. J-4. The entire deposit(s) made to the NOIDA, after deducting Rs. 10,000/-, would be refunded by NOIDA, without any interest, in case of non possession of the Industrial premises and /or non-execution of legal documents. However in cases, where legal documents have been executed and/or possession of the Industrial premises has been taken over, then all the deposits made under revenue heads (excluding interest against the premium) would be forfeited alongwith the due lease rent till the date of dispossession of the Industrial premises and Rs. 10,000/- would also be deducted from the deposit against the premium .
K	**VIOLATION OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS**
	Any violation of terms(s) and condition(s) of allotment/ Lease Deed/ Transfer deed shall invite cancellation/ revocation of allotment / Lease Deed/ Transfer deed to be preceded by dispossession of Industrial Premises. The amount deposited would be forfeited / refunded as per rules prevailing at that time. At present 1% (One percent) of the premium of the plot is forfeited alongwith deposits made under the revenue heads(s) (excluding the interest deposited against premium) and the due lease rent till the date of dispossession of Industrial premises. However, the total forfeited amount would not exceed the total deposited amount.
L	**RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLOT/SHED**
	The Authority can exercise cancellation of industrial plot/shed for breach of terms and conditions of allotment/lease deed/Transfer deed. However, the Chief Executive Officer/or any other officer authorised by him can restore the plot. The restoration will be subject to the following conditions:- 1. The allottee would pay restoration charges @ 10% of the prevailing rate/ reserve price. 2. The allottee has to produce NOC of accounts deptt. 3. The allottee has to pay time extn. charges as per terms of allotment/lease. 4. The allottee will submit project implementation schedule in the shape of affidavit. The maximum time allowed is one year for plot size upto 4000 sq.mtrs. and two years for plot size above 4000 sq.mtrs. 5. The allottee has to submit performance guarantee valid for more than three months period of PIS given by him and value of performance guarantee will be 10% of the prevailing price of the plot.

	6. Transfer and/or Change In Constitution of the unit would not be allowed outside the blood relations, till the unit is declared functional by the NOIDA through a written communication. 7. If there is any court case pending before any court, it has to be withdrawn by the allottee. All legal expenses would be borne by the allottee. 8. In case allotment has been cancelled due to commercial activities the restoration of the plot shall only be considered on submission of affidavit for not carrying out the commercial activities in future and on inspection of the site about closing the commercial activities. 9. In case of restoration in prepossession cases, the allottee shall be required to get the unit functional as per terms of the Lease Deed. In such cases they will have to comply with the clauses 1,2,5, 6 &7, as stated above.
M	**Change/Addition in Project**
	Allottee/lessee shall be required to submit an application alongwith project report for consideration of change/addition in project as mentioned in Annexure 'A' or any other non-polluting project and Annexure - B for restricted projects/process/operations. However the same would be subject to terms and conditions mentioned in Annexure - A & B. Projects/operation/process mentioned in Annexure- C would not be permitted under any circumstances.
N	**AMALGAMATION**
	N-1a. Application for amalgamation of industrial plots (back to back/adjoining) and maximum three plots of upto five acres may be only in those cases where plots to be amalgamated belong to the one and same allottee(s)/ lessee(s)/transferee(s) and for the same project: N-1b. Application for the above shall be considered on submission of request with the following documents:- I. Layout Plan and site plan of the proposed plots to be amalgamated. II. Certified copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors in case of a Private Ltd. Co./Public Ltd. Co./ Authority letter in case of a Partnership Firm. III. N.O.C. from the financial institution, if the property is mortgaged. IV. Any other relevant document/information. V. After amalgamation of the plot allottee shall be allowed ground coverage and F.A.R. as per building bylaws and he is required to get the approval of the map from the building cell department of the NOIDA. N-2. Application for amalgamation of two or more plots from two or more allottee(s)/lessee(s)/transferee(s) can be considered only for setting up an SEZ (Special Economic Zone). In addition to the documents required to be submitted in (N-1b) above, the following documents shall also be submitted alongwith such application for permission of amalgamation. i. Submission of an undertaking/indemnity bond from all the proposed allottees/lessess/transferee(s) that they will jointly and severally inherit all the liabilities/responsibilities arising out of default of terms & condition of allotment/lease on the part of any/all the allottee(s)/lessee(s)/transferee(s). ii. Submission of Memorandums of Understanding and Articles of Association from all the allottee(s)/lessee(s)/transferee(s) applying for amalgamation. iii. After the permission for amalgamation is granted by the NOIDA, the amalgamated plot may be considered as a single plot for the purposes of ground coverage and FAR as per building byelaws and the allottee(s)/lessee(s)/transferee(s) will be required to get the necessary maps approved from the building cell department of the NOIDA before starting any construction on the amalgamated plot. However the other terms and conditions of the allotment and lease deed will remain as that of the original terms and conditions of the

	allotment and the lease deed of each of the allottee/lessee/transferee.
O	**CONVERSION**
	O-1 Request for conversion of industrial plots shall not be generally entertained. O-2 Conversion request from the allottees of Phase-I shall not be considered since allotment in Phase-I is made by way of sealed tenders. O-3 Conversion request in respect of cases where allotment has been made through draw of lots in Ph-II & Ph-III shall not be considered. O-4 In exceptional circumstances, the request of allottees of industrial plot(s) of 2000 sq. mtrs. and above in Phase-II & Phase-III can be considered by Chief Executive Officer on the recommendations of the Plot Allotment Committee subject to the following conditions: a. The allottee is not a defaulter and must have deposited the allotment money alongwith interest, if any b. Converted plot is allotted at the land rate prevailing on the date of conversion letter plus conversion charges and location benefit charges as given below. (i) Within the allotted industrial Phase - 10% of the land rate prevailing on the date of conversion letter. (ii) Outside the allotted industrial Phase - 25% of the rate prevailing on the date of conversion letter. c. The date of issue of conversion letter would be deemed as date of allotment for all practical purposes i.e. for execution of lease deed, possession, interest on balance amount etc. d. The entire deposits made against the allotted plot would be adjusted.
P	**INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES**
	P-1. The Authority has permitted the following activities in the industrial facility category:- 1. Warehousing 2. Display Center for display of industrial products without sale. 3. Research and Development relating to industrial activities. 4. Tool Room 5. Test Lab 6. Establishment of telecommunication related equipments and their operation 7. Maintenance and parking of machineries/equipments used for industrial activities. 8. Marketing consultancy 9. Advertising agency 10. Industrial consultant 11. Typing Center 12. Industrial photography 13. X-ray clinic 14. Weigh bridge 15. Blue printing/drawing/computer designing facilities/drafting facility/CAD-CAM 16. STD/ISD/ Teleprinter /fax/internet facilities for industries 17. Cable TV network establishment and its operation 18. Creche P-2. In case the lessee intends to utilise the industrial premises in part or full for the purpose of industrial facility as stated above, then the lessee would deposit an additional premium which would be equivalent to 50% of the prevailing premium (as applicable to industrial activity) for the entire area of the industrial plot. On deposit of the additional premium the allottee would be granted permission to utilise the plot for industrial facilities. P-3. In case the lessee after obtaining permission to use the plot for industrial facilities intends to rent

	out the premises in part of full for purpose of industrial facility, then lessee would have to deposit renting charges, for grant of permission which would be equivalent to 7.5% of the 1.5 times for a period of five years of the prevailing premium These charges are for five years irrespective of the fact whether industrial property(ies) is sub-letted partially or fully. Thereafter if the allottee wishes to renew this permission he can do so as per the prevailing terms/rules and regulation by paying renting charges again to the Authority. P-4. The rate of allotment/transfer for industrial facility plots in phase 2 & 3 would 1.5 times of the rates mentioned above plus location benefit charges as applicable. In case of industrial facility plots in Phase-I the transfer charges would be 1.5 times of the prevailing reserve price/allotment price whichever is higher of industrial area Phase-I & extension charges & restoration charges would be payable 1.5 times of normal rate.
Q	**Industrial Sectors**
	NOIDA is presently divided in three industrial phases as follows. 1. Phase-I Sectors from 1 to 11,16A (Film City)and 16 2. Phase-II Includes Phase-II, Phase-II Extension/Hosiery Complex, Sector- 80, 81, 83,84,85,87,88,90,138,140& 140A 3. Phase-III Includes Sector- 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67 & 68
R	**MISCELLANEOUS**
	R-1. The allottee would be required to execute the lease deed and get the same registered and take over the possession of the plot within the time period stated in the allotment letter failing which action for cancellation would be taken. However, in exceptional circumstances extension may be granted on payment of penalty @ 2.5% of the premium of the plot plus Rs. 20/- per sq.mt. per year computed on day to day basis. R-2. Allottee is required to take physical possession of the industrial property(ies) within 15 days from the date of execution of legal documents. If the allottee fails to take the possession within the stipulated time, the possession of the industrial property(ies) will be given subsequently but would be deemed to be in possession of the lessee with effect from the due date of possession i.e. 15 days from the date of Registration of Lease Deed. Or date of deposit of penalty whichever is letter. R-3. The terms 'allotment rate' whenever appearing herein before would inter-alia include location charges also. Prevailing allotment rate/premium implies inclusion of location charges as applicable. R-4. The allottee would adhere to the provisions of appendix A & B enclosed with this document. R-5. Applications received in respect of multiple renting for IT/ITES units other than approved STPI/IT Park, amalgamation & conversion will be put up before a standing committee comprising of head of the concern department as chairman, including senior officers of finance, planning and law departments. This standing committee will examine the case on merits and will make its recommendation to the Chief Executive Officer for decision. R-6. SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL PLOTS SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED.

S	PROCEDURE FOR ALLOTMENT OF LAND

PREMIUM OF PLOTS

S-1

The current rates of allotment in various industrial phases are as follows, which maybe revised at anytime without prior notice:-

Industrial area	Area (in sq m)	Current rate of allotment in Rs.
Phase-I	upto 4000	18865/- (reserve prise)
	4001 to 20000	17415/- (reserve prise)
	20001 to 60000	15965/- (reserve prise)
	above 60001	14515/- (reserve prise)
Phase-II	upto 4000	6715/-
	4001 to 20000	6045/-
	20001 to 60000	5805/-
	above 60001	5565/-
Phase-III	upto 4000	6955/-
	4001 to 20000	6655/-
	20001 to 60000	6530/-
	above 60001	6410/-

Location charges as mentioned below are in addition to the above mentioned rates:

Locational benefit charges for each location

1. 2.5% of current rate if plot is on 18 mtr but less than 30 mtr wide road.
2. 5% of current rate if plot is on 30 mtr or above wide road.
3. 2.5% of current rate if plot is facing abutting green belt or park.
4. 2.5% of current rate if plot is a corner plot.

The maximum location charges would not exceed 10% of the total premium of the plot.

In case where the allotment is made for more than one plot to an applicant then for the purpose of location charges the same would be imposed on the entire area of all the plots. However I such cases if the allottee desires he can get the legal documents executed separately for each plot.

The rate of allotment for industrial facility plots would 1.5 times of the rates mentioned above plus location benefit charges as applicable.

The rate of allotment/location benefit charges mentioned above are prevailing as on date, which are subject to change without any notice. The rates/locational benefit charges shall be applicable as prevailing on the date of issue of the allotment letter.

S-2 Allotment of industrial plots/sheds in phase-I shall be made on the basis of Sealed Tenders.

S-3 Allotment of plots upto 2000 sq.mt. in Phase-II and III shall be made through the schemes advertised from time to time for limited period. The applicant is required to submit the application along with project report prescribed registration money and processing fee in the bank.

S-4 The allotment of plots upto 2000 sq.mtr. shall be made through draw of lots after including all the applicants of this category provided they have applied for a permitted project as per Annexure A co-read with Annexure-B & C. The allotment would be done through draw of lots which would be phase wise and area category wise. The applicants would also be obtaining specific location of their plot through this draw.

S-5 Unsuccessful applicants would be returned their registration money in due course.

Under no circumstances, the application would be carried forward against future schemes/any other scheme.

S-6 Allotment of plots above 2000 sq.mtr shall be made through a close ended scheme and after evaluation of the project by the Screening Committee and approval of Chief Executive Officer. Interested applicants shall be required to register their prescribed application from in the bank alongwith prescribed registration money processing fee project report documents in support of financial resources for financing the project etc.

S-7 Scheme for allotment as mentioned above shall be advertised in national dailies from time to time.

S-8 Brochure of the scheme contained terms and conditions for allotment and application from shall be made available on prescribed payment through the bank advertised in the scheme.

S-9 Details of the scheme shall be made available on the website of the authority www.noidaauthorityonline.com

ANNEXURE-A

The following is the list of industry which may be permitted in industrial area developed by New Okhla Industrial Development Authority

S.No.	**Name of the Project**
1.	Agarbatti and Similar Products
2.	Agriculture appliances and implements
3.	Agriculture equipments repairing
4.	Air conditioner(s)& its parts
5.	Aluminum doors/windows/fittings/furniture
6.	Aluminum-wares, moulds of cakes and pastry
7.	Assembly and repair of cycles
8.	Assembly and repairs of electrical gadgets
9.	Assembly and repair of sewing machines
10.	Atta chakki and spices and dal grinding
11.	Attache, Suitcases Brief cases & bags
12.	Auto Parts
13.	Auto Mobile service/repair denting/painting Workshop only on plot area of 400 sq. mtr. & above
14.	Batik works
15.	Battery charging
16.	Belts and buckles
17.	Biscuit, pappy, cakes, & cookies making
18.	Block making and photo enlarging
19	Brass fitting
20.	Bread & Bakeries
21.	Brushes & Brooms
22.	Buckets
23.	Builder hardware
24.	Bulbs (battery)
25.	Buttons clips & hooks
26.	Button making, fixing of buttons & hooks
27.	Calico and Textile products
28.	Candies, Sweets, Rasmalai etc.
29.	Candles
30.	Cane and Bamboo products
31.	Canvas Bags & Hold-all makings
32.	Cardboard Boxes
33.	Carpentry
34.	Terrazzo tiles, paving, jallies of Cement (in Phase-II only)

35.	Assembly of Centrifugal pumps & small turbines
36.	Citrus fruit concentrate
37.	Clay modeling
38.	Cold storage & refrigeration
39	Collapsible gates railing & grill
40.	Conduit pipes
41.	Confectionery candies and sweet
42.	Copper and brass Art wares
43.	Copper Metal parts
44.	Copper-ware and utensils
45.	Cordage, rope and twine making
46.	Cotton and silkscreen printing
47.	Cotton ginning
48.	Cotton/silk Printing (By Hand)
49.	Crayons
50.	Cutlery
51.	Cycle chain
52.	Cycle locks
53.	Dal milling
54.	Data Processing Centres
55.	Decorative goods
56.	Dehydrated vegetables
57.	Diamond cutting and polishing work
58.	Dies for plastic mouldings
59.	Door shutters and windows
60.	Drugs and Medicines (formulation only in Phase-II)
61.	Dyeing, bleaching, finishing processing cloth (including mercerizing, calendering, glazing etc.) only in phase-II
62.	Elastic products.
63.	Electric fans
64.	Electric fittings (switch, plug, pin etc.)
65.	Electric lamp shades, fixtures
66.	Electric Motor and parts
67.	Electric Press assembling
68.	Electric appliances (room heaters, lamps etc.)
69.	Electrical motors, transformers and generators
70.	Electronic goods manufacturing
71.	Embroidery
72.	Enamel ware
73.	Engineering works
74.	Expanded metals
75.	Fabrication (like trusses and frames)
76.	Fire fighting equipments
77.	Flour mills
78.	Fluorescent light fitting (including neon signs)
79.	Fountain pen, Ball pen and felt pens
80.	Footwear
81.	Framing of pictures and mirrors
82.	Fruit canning
83.	Glass work (assembly type)
84.	Gold and Silver Thread Kalabattu
85.	Grading, waxing and polishing of fruits
86.	Only Blending/Repacking of Grease & Oils
87.	Hand Press
88.	Helmets
89.	Hats, caps turbans including embroideries
90.	Hinges and Hardware
91.	House hold/kitchen appliances
92.	Hydraulic Press
93.	Ice boxes and body of the coolers
94.	Labels/ Stickers
95.	Ice-Cream
96.	Information Technology/IT Enabled Industries

	97.	Industrial fasteners
	98.	Ink making for fountain pens
	99.	Interlocking & buttoning
	100.	Ivory Carving
	101.	Jewellery items
	102.	Juicer (only assembly)
	103.	Jute products
	104.	Key rings
	105.	Khadi and Handlooms Products
	106.	Knife making
	107.	Laboratory porcelain, dental porcelain work
	108.	Kulfi and confectionery
	109.	Lace work and like
	110.	Lamps and burners
	111.	Lantern. Torches and flash lights
	112.	Lathe machines
	113.	Laundry & dry-cleaning
	114.	Leather and raxine made ups.
	115.	Leather footwear
	116.	Leather Upholstery and other leather goods
	117.	Locks
	118.	Manufacturing of trunks and metal Boxes
	119.	Marble stone items
	120.	Metal containers
	121.	Metal letter cutting
	122.	Metal polishing
	123.	Milk creams separators and mixers
	124.	Milk testing equipments
	125.	Milling of pulses
	126.	Miscellaneous machines parts
	127.	Motor winding works
	128.	Musical instruments (including repairs)
	129.	Name plate making
	130.	Nuts/Bolts/Pulleys/Chains and gears Oil Stoves, Pressure Lamps and Accessories
	131.	Optical instruments
	132.	Ornamental leather goods like purses, handbags
	133.	P.V.C. Compound
	134.	P.V.C. Products
	135.	Padlock and pressed locks
	136.	Formulation only of paints & Thinners (only in Phase-II)
	137.	Pan Masala
	138.	Paper products
	139.	Paper cutting machine
	140.	Paper making machine
	141.	Paper stationery items and book binding
	142.	Totally mechanized and automatic unit for pasteurized milk and its products permitted in Phase - II only
	143.	Perfumery and cosmetics
	144.	Photo Type Setting
	145.	Photographs, Printing (including signboard painting)
	146.	Photostat and cyclostyling
	147.	Pickles, Chutneys and Murabba
	148.	Pith hat, garlands of flowers and pith
	149.	Plastic products
	150.	Polish work
	151.	Polishing of plastic parts
	152.	Polythene bags
	153.	Precision instruments of all kinds
	154.	Preparation of Vadi & Papad etc.
	155.	Pressure cookers
	156.	Printing, book binding embossing and photographs etc.
	157.	Processed fruit and vegetables products

	158.	Processing of condiments, spices, groundnuts and dal etc.
	159.	Rakhee making
	160.	Rail coupling parts
	161.	Readymade Garments
	162.	Repairs of small domestic appliances and gadgets (like room heater, room coolers, hot plates, lamps etc.)
	163.	Repair of watches and clocks
	164.	Rings and eyelets
	165.	Rolling shutters
	166.	Rubber products from mixed compound
	167.	Rubber stamps
	168.	Safety pins
	169.	Sanitary goods machining & fittings
	170.	Saree fall making
	171.	Scissors making
	172.	Screen printing
	173.	Screw & nails
	174.	Software, Hardware & Peripherals of Computer
	175.	Sheet metal works
	176.	Shoe making and repairing
	177.	Shoe laces
	178.	Silver foil making
	179.	Small electronic components
	180.	Small Machine & Machine tools
	181.	Spectacles optical frames
	182.	Spice grinding
	183.	Speedometers
	184.	Sports goods
	185.	Sprayers (hand and foot)
	186.	Stamp pads
	187.	Stapler pins
	188.	Stationery items (including educational and school drawing instruments)
	189.	Steel Almirahs
	190.	Steel Furniture's
	191.	Steel Lockers
	192.	Steel wire drawings
	193.	Steel wire products
	194.	Stone engraving
	195.	Stove pipe, safety pins and aluminum buttons (by hand press)
	196.	Structural steel fabrications
	197.	Surgical bandage rolling and cutting
	198.	Surgical goods
	199.	Surgical instruments and equipments
	200.	T.V. Radio cassette, recorders etc.
	201.	T.V./ Radio/transistor cabinets
	202.	Table lamps and shades
	203.	Tailoring
	204.	Tomato ketchup & vegetable sauce
	205.	Containers lids
	206.	Tarpaulin & Tents including repairs (no processing & weaving)
	207.	Telephone and its parts
	208.	Thermometers
	209.	Thread balls and cotton fillings
	210.	Tin box making
	211.	Tractor parts
	212.	Transformer covers
	213.	Typewriter parts manufacturing and assembling
	214.	Tyre retreading with cold process only
	215.	Umbrella assembly
	216.	Upholstery springs and other springs (no heat treatment)
	217.	Utensils
	218.	Assembly of vacuum flasks
	219.	Velvet embroidered shoes/shawls

220. Veneer of plywood
221. Vermicelli and macaroni
222. Vinegar and juice
223. Watches and clocks parts
224. Water meters
225. Water meters repairing
226. Water Tanks
227. Wax polishing
228. Weaning food
229. Welding works
230. Wire drawing coating and electric cable
231. Wire knitting
232. Wire netting
233. Wood carving and decorative wood wares
234. Wooden/cardboard jewellery boxes
235. Wool balling and lachee making
236. Wool knitting (with machine)
237. Writing and marking ink
238. X-ray machines
239. Zari Zardozi
240. Zip fasteners
241. ITES-BPO/Call centres etc.
242. Audio-Video-Studio, Film Production, Setting up TV studio, Up linking facilities, broadcasting , Editing, Sound and Visual Lab, Sound Transfer and Graphics.

However any of the above Unit would only be made functional subject to: -

a) Prior permission for the specific industry is obtained in writing from the NOIDA Authority,

b) Unit would comply with all the state/ central Govt. Statutory requirement, as applicable to permitted unit

iii) The unit would obtain the NOC/ consent form the UP Pollution Control Board. The main plant of the unit would only function when the mandatory pollution control plant and equipment's are totally fully in operation.

iv) The unit would ensure suitable arrangement for disposal of liquid and gaseous effluents/ wastes and also ensure disposal of solid industrial wastes at its risk, cost and responsibility.

v) The unit would not undertake any casting, forging, electroplating, tanning galvanizing, fermentation and /or any other obnoxious/ nuisance causing unit operation/ unit process.

vi) The unit would install oil/ electric fired boilers/presses only, in case of need.

vii) The unit would not undertake any storage/handling of obnoxious/hazardous/inflammable/ poisonous/toxic/explosive etc. raw material(s) consumable(s)/intermediate/finished product(s).

viii) There would be no activity in the unit which is a cause/source of nuisance to the neighbors and/or general public and or is detrimental/prejudice to public interest/environment.

ix) The noise level emanating from the industry/unit would not exceed 70 dB.

ANNEXURE-B

The following project/operation/process shall not be permitted in any of the Phases of the industrial areas of NOIDA.

1. Smelter Process
2. Distillery
3. Dyes and dyes intermediates
4. Foundries, Coupala, Arc Furnace, Induction Furnace & other furnaces

5. Tannery
6. Pulp & Paper
7. Bone
8. Stone Crushing
9. Nitric Acid
10. Asbestos Manufacturing
11. Cement Plant
12. Caustic Soda
13. Sulfuric Acid
14. Fertilizers
15. Oil Refinery / Petroleum Refinery
16. Pesticides Industries
17. Basic Drugs
18. Petrochemicals
19. Synthetic rubber
20. Calcium carbide
21. Coke oven
22. Composite Woolen Mills
23. Inorganic Chemicals
24. Starch and Glucose
25. Toxic Organic Chemicals
26. Industries based on water as major raw material
27. Any other polluting, hazardous, obnoxious project or/and where water is major/ substantial raw material.

ANNEXURE-C

The following projects may be permitted independently also on restrictive basis in all sectors of Industrial Area Phase –II :-

1. Dying and Bleaching
2. Paint and Adhesives
3. Electroplating/pickling/power coating/Galvanizing as intermediate Process.
4. Paints/Pesticides/Drugs formulation
5. Marble Polishing & Stone cutting

However any of the above Unit would only be made functional subject to:-

a Prior permission for the specific industry is obtained in writing from the NOIDA Authority.

b Unit would comply with all the state/ central Govt. Statutory requirement, as applicable to permitted unit.

c The unit would obtain the NOC consent from the UP Pollution Control Board. The main plant of the unit would only function when the mandatory pollution control plant and equipment's are totally fully in operation.

d The unit would ensure suitable arrangement for disposal of liquid and gaseous effluents/wastes and also ensure disposal of solid industrial wastes at its risk, cost and responsibility.

e The unit would not undertake any storage/handling of material(s)/consumable(s)/intermediate/finished products).

f There would be no activity in the unit, which is cause/source of nuisance to the neighhours and/or general public and or is detrimental/prejudice to public interests/environment.

g The noise level emanating from the industry/unit would not exceed 70 dB.

h No activity other than industrial activity shall be allowed in the industrial premises in the entire industrial area in NOIDA.

i The 209* projects listed in the G.O. No. 2164/37/AMR/97 dated 3-6-97 issued by UP Pollution Control Board and IT and IT enables services projects will be allowed to be set up in industrial areas of NOIDA. No prior permission of NOIDA Authority will be required for change of project to the projects listed in the above mentioned G.O. The allottees will only be required to inform the Authority about the change in the project, the allotee will be intimated within 30 days from the date of receipt of such intimation.

APPLICATION FORM
FOR ALLOTMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL PLOTS
IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF NOIDA

SCHEME CODE: Noida/IP/e-Auction/2022-23 (02)

DOWNLOAD OF SCHEME BROCHURE STARTS FROM 05/12/2022

REGISTRATION OPENS ON 07/12/2022 09:00AM

LAST DATE OF REGISTRATION: 27/12/2022 UPTO 05:00PM

Appendix - I

CHECK LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED (MANDATORY DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED)

Following mandatory documents are to be submitted along with the application:

1. Annexure-1 FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TURNOVER
2. Annexure -2 FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF NETWORTH
3. Annexure-3 LIQUIDITY CERTIFICATE
4. Annexure-4 AFFIDAVIT (Self Declaration)
5. Annexure-5 AFFIDAVIT (Application)
6. Annexure-6 MOU FOR CONSORTIUM (Only in case of Consortium)
7. Annexure-7 STATEMENT OF SHARHOLDERS /CONSORTIUM MEMBERS
8. Annexure-8 Affidavit/ Indemnity Bond (on Rs 100 Stamp Paper duly notarized) declaring that the allottee is fully aware that if the allotted plot is not made functional within the stipulated time as mentioned in the brochure, the plot shall have deemed to be cancelled and possession of the plot shall vest with the Authority.
9. Annexure-9 Affidavit/ Indemnity Bond (on Rs 100 Stamp Paper duly notarized) declaring the payment options.
10. Annexure-10 Brief Description of the project.
11. Audited annual financial reports for the last three (3) years i.e. 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-2022 certified by the CA as per the last published balance sheets.
12. Project Plan with information regarding type of product, manufacturing technology, project implementation plan in years, employment generation, technical experience of the applicant,
13. Any other document or details mentioned in this scheme document.
14. Kindly attach relevant certificates/ documents issued from Competent Authority, regarding following points to avail marks specified in the objective criteria (where ever applicable),
    - **a.** FDI/ 100% Export Oriented Unit
    - **b.** Likely Employment Generation
    - **c.** Proposed employment to local population in percentage
    - **d.** Start Up Certificate (the date of issue of certificate should be earlier than date of publication of scheme)
    - **e.** An existing Allottee of NOIDA requesting additional land or for project expansion (The allottee should not be a defaulter in any department of NOIDA & the existing plot should be fully utilized. The applicant needs to attach copy of functional certificate issued from NOIDA.)

Appendix-II

OBJECTIVE PARAMETER FOR THE EVALUTION OF THE PROJECT/APPLICATION FORM.
(Only for Applicants above 4000 SQM)

भूमि आवंटन हेतु आब्जेक्टिव पैरामीटर

क्रम सं0	मद		प्राप्त अंक	निर्धारित अधिकतम अंक
1	वित्तीय क्षमता स्ववित्त पोषित/ऋण	1.1 स्ववित्त पोषित 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक होने पर	15	15
		स्ववित्त पोषित एवं बैंक ऋण का प्रतिशत 1. 40/60 2. 30/70	10 08	
2	प्रस्तावित निवेश– परियोजना में भवन निर्माण एवं मशीनरी, संयत्र पर प्रस्तावित पूँजी निवेश भूमि पर निवेश की तुलना में	2.1 भूमि पर निवेश के 2 गुणा तक	05	15
		2.2 भूमि पर निवेश के 3 गुणा तक	08	
		2.3 भूमि पर निवेश के 5 गुणा तक	10	
		2.4 भूमि पर निवेश के 5 गुणा से अधिक	15	
3	रोजगार सृजन– स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को रोजगार (कुल दिये गये रोजगार के प्रतिशत में।)	3.1 इकाई में कुल सृजित रोजगार में से 20 प्रतिशत से कम स्थानीय रोजगार होने पर	0	05
		3.2 इकाई में कुल सृजित रोजगार में से 20 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत स्थानीय रोजगार होने पर	02	
		3.3 इकाई में कुल सृजित रोजगार में से 30 प्रतिशत से 40 प्रतिशत स्थानीय रोजगार होने पर	03	
		3.4 इकाई में कुल सृजित रोजगार में से 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक स्थानीय रोजगार होने पर	05	

4	एफ0डी0आई0/ 100 प्रतिशत एक्सपोर्ट वाली इकाई	उद्योग निदेशालय एवं निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद से आवश्यक प्रमाण–पत्र उपलब्ध कराने पर	05	05
5	एक ही औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ईकाई द्वारा अतिरिक्त भूमि की अथवा परियोजना विस्तार हेतु /स्टार्ट–अप इकाई होने पर	उक्त मद में अर्ह होने पर अंक दिये जायेंगे अन्यथा शून्य अंक दिया जायेगा	10	10
6	महिला उद्यमी/अनुसूचित जाति/ जनजाति / विकलांग उद्यमी (आवेदक कम्पनी/ साझेदारी फर्म में इस श्रेणी के उद्यमियों की कम से कम 26 प्रतिशत अंशधारिता होनी चाहिए)	उक्त मद में अर्ह होने पर अंक दिये जायेंगे अन्यथा शून्य अंक दिया जायेगा	05	05
7	नेटवर्थ/लिक्वीडिटी एवं विगत 03 वर्षों की आडिटेड बैलेन्स शीट एवं कैशफ्लो	7.1 उर्ध्वगामी, लाभ	15	15
		7.2 अधोगामी, लाभ	10	
		7.3 ब्रेक इवेन प्वाइंट के आस–पास	08	
8	भुगतान पद्धति	आवंटित भूमि के 100 प्रतिशत भुगतान 90 दिन में करने पर उक्त मद में अर्ह होने पर अंक दिये जायेंगे अन्यथा शून्य अंक दिया जायेगा	15	15

नोट–

- स्थानीय रोजगार की परिभाषा में नवीन ओखला औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण हेतु अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में सामान्यतः निवास करने वाले निवासी शामिल माने जायेंगे।
- उक्त के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी Violation की स्थिति में आवंटियों पर निर्धारित लीजरेन्ट के अलावा 01 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त लीज रेन्ट / प्रतिवर्ष की Penalty लगाई जायेगी। एकमुश्त लीज रेन्ट का भुगतान कर चुके आवंटियों से 01 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त लीज रेन्ट/प्रतिवर्ष की दर से वसूल की जायेगी।

APPENDIX – III

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ALLOTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PLOT

1. Application must be complete. Application forms submitted with incomplete information(s)/ enclosure(s) may be rejected.

2. **WHO CAN APPLY**

(i) A sole proprietor, a registered partnership firm, a duly incorporated LLP/ Pvt. Ltd. Co./Ltd Co shall be eligible to apply against the scheme.

(ii) Allotment for Mega, Mega Plus, and Super Mega categories shall be made as per the guidelines issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

3. **PERMITTED PROJECTS**

(i) While submitting project report along with the application, the applicants should refer to Annexure 11 in this application form which mentions the list of permitted projects in NOIDA. However, applicants may apply for a different project other than this list provided that the project has been cleared in Green Category issued by Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. Chief Executive Officer, NOIDA shall be the final authority to grant permission for such project after due consideration.

(ii) It is to be noted that Data Centre Projects come under the ambit of IT/ITES projects and are eligible to avail benefits under Data Centre Policy 2021, amended from time to time. The applicants who wish to set up data center are required to apply for IT/ITES plots advertised under the scheme. **At present, no plot has been reserved for IT/ITES in this scheme.**

(iii) **No IT/ITES plots have been identified in this scheme.**

4. **HOW TO APPLY**

(i) Interested parties will need to register and obtain user ID and password on the portal https://property.etender.sbi and thereafter deposit non-refundable and non-adjustable Processing Fees of Rs 23,600/-(Including GST) separately against each property for participation in the e-auction through online payment on or before ---------- by 5.00 pm. NOIDA will not be responsible for any payment after that and bid will not be considered.

(ii) It will be the sole responsibility of the bidder/participant to obtain a compatible computer terminal with internet connection to enable him/her to participate in e-bidding process any reasons thereof. Ensuring internet connectivity at the bidders' end shall be the sole responsibility of the bidder. Any Request / Complaint regarding the connectivity of internet at the bidders' end will not be entertained in any form and shall not be a basis of cancellation of the bidding process.

(iii) Plots having the same size and same Registration money, are likely to be put up for e-auction on same particular day. Bidder is required to deposit a separate Registration Money for each advertised property.

(iv) The Authority may, without assigning any reason, withdraw any or all the sites/plots from the e-auction at any stage and Authority is not bound to accept the highest bid or all the bids even if they are above the reserve price.

(v) Authority reserves the right to accept or reject any or all the bids or cancel/postpone the e-auction without assigning any reason.

(vi) Bidding will not be permissible below the Reserve Price/Allotment Rate of the plot.

The minimum incremental value of each further bid shall be Rs. 1,00,000/-

(vii) If the bid continues after the time for closure of bidding, then a time extension of 5 minutes would be allowed automatically. Such extension would be restricted to 10 times only.

(viii) The bidders are advised to be careful while typing the bid amount during bidding, which shall also be visible in words on the computer screen at the same time. Once submitted, the amount cannot be changed and this shall be the sole responsibility of the bidder.

(ix) The applicant must have surplus investable fund equivalent to the cost of project either by way of promoter contribution, net surplus available from existing business or proposed loan from bank or financial institution. The applicant will have to produce evidences of all sources of surplus investable funds. In case of loan in principal approval from the bank/financial institutions must be attached.

(x) The application form should be submitted Online along with proposal/project details and other statutory documents along with Registration money equivalent to 10% of total reserve price of the plot area for which application is being submitted.

(xi) The application along with the requisite documents will be screened by a duly constituted subcommittee/Screening Committee. **The incomplete application / without requisite documents will not be recommended to participate in bidding.** However, the applicants may be provided an opportunity to complete their documents in accordance to the deficiencies pointed by Screening Committee. Failure to complete the documents within the stipulated time will lead to disqualification from bidding process. Only those applicants shall be permitted to participate in the bidding whose applications are complete in all respects.

(xii) Details of available plots for allotment shall be displayed on Website of NOIDA **and are also attached as annexure – 12.**

(xiii) In case the applicant wishes to withdraw their application Registration money prior to the date of e-Auction, the applicant /e-bidder may be permitted to do so. **However, such application must reach the Authority at least 72 hours before the e-auction date.** Deposited Registration money shall be refunded to the applicant without any interest.

(xiv) An applicant can apply for more than one plot under the scheme.

(xv) The rates of allotment stated in point 6 of this form are subject to change without notice. THE RATES PREVAILING ON THE DATE OF ISSUE OF ALLOTMENT LETTER WOULD BE APPLICABLE, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE DATE OF APPLICATION.

(xvi) The decision of the Authority on any application at any stage shall be final and binding on the applicant. No correspondence shall be entertained in this regard.

5. PROCEDURE FOR ALLOTMENT

(i) In order to provide sufficient time to the applicants for submission of applications, minimum time of three (03) weeks will be provided between opening and closing of the scheme.

(ii) The application along with the requisite mandatory documents **as mentioned in Appendix 1 of the brochure** shall be screened by an interdepartmental committee/ independent agency.

(iii) In the e-auction process, in case there are less than three bidders participating in the first instance against a plot(s), then last date of submission of application shall be extended by 07 days for that particular plot(s). It shall be extended further for a time period of 07 days, if the number of bidders against that particular plot(s) is less than 3. However, the plot shall be allotted to the highest bidder, even if there are less than

three bidders in the e-auction after 2 extensions of 07 days each. Applications less than 3 received in first / second time in above process, shall be rolled over and carried to the next phase automatically. Hence they need not reapply.

(iv) **EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS:**

a. Upto 4000 SQM

The applicant of plot size upto 4000 SQM eligible after scrutiny will qualify for e-auction and selection will base on the highest price quoted above reserve price. The applicant who will quote highest bid above reserve price will be declared successful and allotment letter will be issued. Unsuccessful applicants shall be refunded their Registration Money, without any interest, to the original payment method through which Registration Money was received.

b. Above 4000 SQM

The eligibility for allotment shall be decided on the basis of marks obtained equal to or more than 60% of 85 marks (total of the parameters enlisted from s.no. 1 to 8 of the **Appendix-II)** i.e 51 marks. Applicant obtaining 51 marks or more will be eligible for E-auction and selection will base on the maximum price quoted above reserve price. The applicant who will quote highest bid above reserve price will be declared successful and allotment letter will be issued. Unsuccessful applicants shall be refunded their Registration Money, without any interest, to the original payment method through which Registration Money was received.

(v) **Applications found complete in all respects as per brochure (Appendix I) shall be intimated of the date and time of e-Auction through e-Auction portal at least 5 days before the date of e-Auction.**

(vi) No correspondence shall be entertained from the applicants, whose application(s) have been are rejected for any reasons or whose candidature is not recommended by the screening committee. However, their Registration Money shall be refunded, without any interest, to the original payment method through which Registration Money was received.

6. PREVALING SECTOR RATES TO CALCULATE BASE RATE OF PLOT (RS. PER SQM)

PREVALING SECTOR RATES FOR INDUSTRIAL LAND USE (OTHER THAN IT/ITES)

AREA (IN SQM)	PH-I (Per SQM) (Rs)	PH-II (Per SQM) (Rs)	PH-III (Per SQM) (Rs)
FIRST 4000	42,250	18,220	27,120
NEXT 4001 To 20000	39,000	16,240	25,920
NEXT 20001 To 60000	35,760	15,760	25,440
NEXT Above 60001	32,520	15,110	24,960

* These are current prevailing rates and are liable to change. Please refer to point 4(xvi).

The reserve price shall also include the additional farmer compensation wherever applicable in addition to the rates mentioned above in the table.

Location charges as stated below shall be payable in addition to the above rates of allotment to calculate the reserve price of the plot:

(i) 2.5% of current rate if plot is facing 18 mtr. but less than 30 mtr. wide road.

(ii) 5% of current rate if plot is facing 30 mtr. or above wide road.

(iii) 2.5% of current rate if plot is facing /abutting green belt or park

(iv) 2.5% of current rate if plot is a corner plot.

The maximum location charges would not exceed 10% of the total reserve price calculated on above criteria.

(v) If sector is situated left or right side of the Noida Expressway or Metro, then 7.5% & 5% respectively charges will be imposed additionally on sector rate to calculate the reserve price of the plot. These sector are given below:

Expressway both side sectors	Metro Sectors
44, 91, 93A, 93B, 94, 96, 97, 98, 105, 108, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 132, 132, 135, 136, 142, 143B, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 148A, 150, 152, 153, 154, 157, 159, 161, 163, 166, 167 & 168	2, 3, 15, 16, 18, 27, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38A, 39, 49, 50, 51, 52, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 92, 94, 95, 101, 102, 136, 137, 142, 143B, 144, 145, 146, 148 & 168

7. MODE OF PAYMENT

i) After issue of formal Allotment Letter, the allottee shall be required to pay the Allotment money along with the premium due against the plot. Following options shall be available before the allottee to pay the due premium:

PAYMENT PLAN - A

Payment of entire due premium (after adjustment of Registration Money i.e. 10% of the total reserve price of the plot as per Clause 4(x) from the bid price discovered e-Auction) within 90 days from the date of issuance of allotment letter. In case entire premium of plot is deposited within 90 days from the issue of allotment letter, the allottee shall be given a rebate of 2 percent on the total premium (bid price discovered through e-Auction) through of the plot.

OR

PAYMENT PLAN - B

Payment of 50% of the total premium (bid price discovered through e-Auction) of the plot (after adjustment of Registration Money i.e. 10% of the total reserve price of the plot as per Clause 4(x)) as Allotment Money within 60 days from the date of issuance of allotment letter. The balance 50% premium of the plot along with interest will be paid in 06 half yearly equated installments. In case of default in payment the interest @ 12% (where 9% shall be normal rate of interest as on 01.07.2022 and in case of default 3%penal interest + GST applicable on penal interest) shall be charged on the defaulted amount for the defaulted period after compounding half yearly. The due date for payment for first installment shall be on or after 6 Months from the issue of allotment letter which is 30th June or 31st December of the year whichever is earlier. Additionally, the allottee shall be required to submit a bank guarantee of balance 50% premium, which shall be released only after allottee has cleared all the dues against the premium and all other dues are up-to-date.

ii) **The applicant shall have to submit the preference for payment of premium along with the application.**

iii) Irrespective of the choice of premium payment as per point 7(i), the allottee shall have to deposit an amount equivalent to allotment money in the Authorized banks within stipulated time period from the date of issue of allotment letter and also submit a photocopy of challan in the office of In-charge Officer, Industrial Section**. No extension shall be granted for the payment of allotment money.** In case the due allotment money, as mentioned above, is not deposited within the stipulated period, the allotment of plot shall be cancelled without giving any opportunity in this regard and forfeiture of registration money would be affected. No communication in this regard shall be entertained.

iv) **The Payment option (PAYMENT PLAN - A or PAYMENT PLAN – B) once submitted, cannot be changed later at any stage.**

v) **If the allottee has opted for payment of entire premium of plot as per option A in point 7(i), the entire due premium amount shall have to be deposited within 90 days from the issue of allotment letter. No extension shall be granted for the payment of due premium.** In case the due premium, as mentioned above, is not deposited within the stipulated period, the allotment of plot shall be cancelled without giving any opportunity in this regard and forfeiture of registration money would be affected. No communication in this regard shall be entertained.

vi) The allottee shall also deposit due stamp duty/e-stamp for Lease Deed as per existing policy of U.P. Govt. and should produce the duly attested photo copy of stamp papers in the Industrial Department, NOIDA.

vii) In case any payment is defaulted, the interest shall be payable @ 12% (9% as per MCLR as on 01st July, 2022 + 3% penal + GST applicable on penal interest) per annum compounded half yearly for the defaulted period. It is to be noted that interest rate shall be levied in proportion to MCLR rates of State Bank of India and is subject to revision periodically as per change in the MCLR.

viii) In case of any increase in land acquisition cost, the allottee shall be liable to pay proportionate increase in cost of land acquisition. No communication in this regard shall be entertained by NOIDA.

ix) All payments shall be made through challan generated from Authority website (https://noidaauthorityonline.in/). The payment against this challan may be made through demand draft (drawn in favor of New Okhla Industrial Development Authority & payable in Delhi /Noida) /NEFT/RTGS in any of the scheduled banks as authorized by NOIDA (refer Authority website at the time of challan creation). Any payment through cheque will not be accepted.

x) Allottee will also ensure to make the payment of interest, lease rent, installments by collecting challans himself or through his authorized representative.

xi) Notwithstanding any request of the allottee, the payment made shall be first adjusted towards the interest due, if any, and the balance shall be adjusted towards the annual lease rent and the installment respectively.

xii) It shall be the responsibility of the allottee to deposit the due installments on time. If the last date of deposit is a bank holiday, it shall be the responsibility of the allottee to deposit the due installment before the bank holiday.

xiii) The allottee shall make each and every payment to NOIDA at his own risk and responsibility. The rights of the NOIDA will not be affected in any way by accepting any payment made by allottee against the allotted property, in case the allottee violates any terms and conditions of allotment. No right shall accrue to the allottee if he/she makes a payment to NOIDA against a cancelled plot.

xiv) It shall be mandatory on the part of the allottee to pay each and every payment on or before the due date against the allotted property. NOIDA may extend the date of any other payment due against the plot on payment of interest @ 12% penal+ GST applicable on penal interest) per annum compounded half yearly (GST applicable on penal interest).

8. LEASE RENT

In addition to the premium of plot, annual lease rent @ 2.5% of the total premium (bid price discovered through e-Auction) would be payable in advance. GST shall be payable extra. The lease rent shall be payable from date of execution of legal documentation. In case of default in payment of lease rent the interest @ 12% (9% as on 01st July 2022 +3% penal+ GST applicable on penal interest) shall be charged on the defaulted amount for the defaulted period after compounding half yearly. The annual lease rent shall enhance by 50% on expiry of every 10 years from the date of execution of the lease deed. It is to be noted that interest rate shall be levied in proportion to the MCLR rates of State Bank of India and will be revised periodically

as per change in the MCLR

OR

The allottee/lessee shall have an option to pay lease rent on one-time basis by depositing a lump sum amount equivalent to 15 times of the prevailing annual lease rent at the time of deposit after making up-to-date payment.

The lease rent policy as amended from time to time shall be binding on the allottee/lessee.

9. SURRENDER OF PLOT

i. The allottee/lessee may surrender the Industrial Plot/Premises in favour of NOIDA before cancellation. The NOIDA may permit the surrender of the plot, subject to necessary deductions, from the deposits made by the allottee/lessee to NOIDA.

ii. The request for surrender should contain attested signature(s) of bonafide allottee/lessee. In case of incorporated company, the request should be supported by the Certified Copy of the Resolution of Board of Directors/Executives.

iii. The allottee shall have to execute a surrender deed, in case lease deed/transfer deed has been executed. All original legal documents shall also have to be surrendered unconditionally to NOIDA.

iv. (a) In case the successful e-bidder/allottee wishes to surrender the allotment before the issuance of allotment letter or before 90 days after the issuance of allotment letter in case the applicant has chosen Payment Plan 'A' or before 60 days after the issuance of allotment letter in case the applicant has chosen Payment Plan 'B', then the entire EMD will get forfeited.

(b) In case the allotted plot is surrendered after 90 days from the date of issue of allotment letter but before execution of Lease Deed in case the applicant has chosen Payment Plan 'A' or after 60 days from the date of issue of allotment letter but before execution of Lease Deed in case the applicant has chosen Payment Plan 'B', then entire EMD + 10% of total premium of plot discovered through e-bid shall be forfeited. In no case, the deductions shall be greater than the amount deposited.

(c) In case the allotted plot is surrendered after execution of Lease Deed, 30% of total premium of plot (discovered through e-bid), due lease rent charges and total interest paid shall be forfeited. In no case, the deductions shall be greater than the amount deposited

v. Under no circumstances, request for surrender shall be entertained after receiving full payment, (I) after 90 days in case the allottee has chosen Payment Plan 'A' or (II) after 3 years in case the allotte has chosen Payment Plan 'B', from the date of issue of Allotment Letter.

10. EXECUTION OF LEASE DEED

The allottee will have to execute the lease deed within 3 months from the date of issue of allotment letter or within 30 days from the date of issue of Check List and take physical possession of the plot within fifteen days from the date of execution/registration of the lease deed. In case of failure to execute the lease deed & in taking over of physical possession within the above-stipulated period, the allotment may be cancelled and amount shall be forfeited as per rules as per the clause 9 (iv). However, in exceptional circumstances NOIDA may grant extension of time for execution of lease deed & taking over of possession. The extension, if granted, will be subject to the payment of penalty charges as per the policy of NOIDA.

The date of execution of lease deed will be treated as the date of handing over of actual possession, notwithstanding any other claim.

11. DOCUMENTATION CHARGES

The stamp duty, registration charges and all other legal expenses involved in the execution and registration of lease deed as stated above and all other incidental expenses shall be borne by the allottee. The stamp duty shall be applicable as per the notification issued by the State Government from time to time. While applying for plot transfer, the allottee/transferee shall also pay the transfer charges as per the prevailing policy of the NOIDA.

The allottee/lessee may surrender the Industrial Plot/Premises in favour of NOIDA before cancellation. NOIDA may permit the surrender of the plot, subject to necessary deductions, from the deposits made by the allottee/lessee to NOIDA as per the prevailing policy of the NOIDA at the time of surrender.

12. VARIATION IN THE ACTUAL AREA OF THE ALLOTTED PLOT

The area of the allotted plot handed over may vary from the size of the plot allotted/applied for. If area of the plot mentioned in allotment letter and actual area handed over to the allottee/lessee is found to be different than the area intimated in the actual site plan, a proportionate change in the amount of the premium would be made.

In case of any difference in area of allotted plot and area available at site, premium of actual area as per site plan shall be payable by the allottee. No communication in this regard shall be entertained by the lessor on the ground of variation in the size of plot. Allottee/lessee would also have no right to apply for change of plot or refund of money deposited by him against this account, in case of variation in area of allotted plot is under 10%. **If the actual area increase is less than 10%** then entire premium of additional increased area shall be payable within 30 days from the date of communication. The rate of allotment discovered through e-Auction or rate of allotment prevalent at the time of communication, whichever is higher, shall be applicable on the additional area.

In case of more than 10% variation in allotted plot and applicant is not interested in allotted plot the entire amount shall be refunded according to clause 9(iv). However, if the actual area exceeds 10% and allottee agrees to accept the increased area of the plot (more than 10%) then he shall have to pay 50% of the entire premium of additional increased area within 30 days from the date of communication and balance payment shall have to be paid in installments with due interest along with the regular installments. The rate of allotment discovered through e-Auction or rate of allotment prevalent at the time of communication, whichever is higher, shall be applicable on the additional area.

13. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

FOR INDUSTRIAL PLOTS (OTHER THAN IT/ITES)

i. Allottee shall commence the construction any time but he will have to complete the construction within stipulated time period. The construction can start after taking over the physical possession of the plot as per duly approved building plan from concerned department and shall inform in writing to NOIDA about timely completion of the building as per approved plan and start of production/functioning.

ii. The allottee/lessee/transferee will adhere to the following schedule of the construction of the building on the allotted plot:

SL. No.	Area of plot (in SQM)	Minimum percentage of total FAR to be constructed	Time limit for obtaining Completion and Functional certificate of first phase of the project (from the date of lease/ possession)
1.	Upto 4000	50	3 years
2.	4001-10000	40	3 years
3.	10001-20000	35	3 years

4.	20001-100000	30	5 years
5.	100001-200000	25	5 years
6.	200001-400000	20	5 Years
7.	Above 400000	15	5 years

iii. It is mandatory for the allottee to complete construction of the minimum permissible FAR for the purpose of implementation of the project as per building bye-laws of NOIDA within the stipulated time period as mentioned above in point 13 (i) and (ii).

iv. After completion certificate has been issued from Building Cell Department, it is mandatory for the allottee to get functional certificate from the Industry Department of NOIDA within stipulated time period.

v. Following table shows ground coverage and FAR permissible:

Sl. No.	Plot Area	Max. Ground Coverage (%)	Maximum Floor Area Ratio	Maximum Height in mtrs
1	Upto 1000 SQM	60	1.50	18
2	Above 1000 but not exceeding 12000 SQM	60	1.30	24
3	Above 12000 SQM	55	1.00	No Limit
4	Flatted Factories	35	1.40	24

Note: - Other Provisions as per building bye-laws.

vi. The allottee shall ensure to implement their project within 3 years /5 years (whichever is applicable) from the date of execution of lease deed and submit following documents for declaration of unit as functional:-

a)

Area of the plot	Time limit to start the construction on the plot	Time limit to make the unit functional
Upto 20000 SQM	12 months from the date of possession	36 months from the date of possession
Above 20000 SQM	12 months from the date of possession	60 months from the date of possession

b) Certified copy of Udyog Aadhar issued by MSME Sector or equivalent Government Office/ organization indicating date of production/Trade Tax Exemption order/Trade Tax Assessment Order/STPI/GST Registration and Tax Deposit receipts/labour cess payment certificate/Electricity Bills/No Dues Certificate (NDC) form Industrial Account Department/Noida Jal Deptt./Machinery Bills/Sale-purchase bill/Completion Certificate issued from Building Cell Deptt.

c) The application to declare unit functional shall also include building completion certificate.

SL. No.	**Area of plot (in SQM)**	**Minimum percentage of total FAR to be constructed**
1.	Upto 4000	50

2.	4001-10000	40
3.	10001-20000	35
4.	20001-100000	30
5.	100001-200000	25
6.	200001-400000	20
7.	Above 400000	15

d) Lease Deed/Transfer Deed/Sale Deed as applicable has been executed and registered and its certified copy duly submitted in NOIDA office.
e) No dues certificate of Accounts Officer (Industrial Area Accounts), NOIDA.
f) No dues certificate of Jal, NOIDA.

In addition to the above stated documents, the following documents as applicable may be required to be submitted by the allottees claiming date of functioning with retrospective effect means outside the stipulated/extended period for making the unit functional:-

ESI registration certificate/returns, PF registration certificate/returns, Registration under Factories Act, Electricity consumption bills, Telephone bills, Bank statement, any other document in support of their claim.

vii. In case of non-adherence to the aforementioned schedule for obtaining Functional Certificate from Industry Department, NOIDA, the cancellation of allotment and/or determination of lease deed, with forfeiture of money would be effected as per rules and the possession of the plot will be resumed by the lessor i.e. NOIDA along with the structures thereon, if any and the allottee/lessee will have no right to claim compensation thereof.

viii. However, in exceptional circumstances time extension for making the unit functional may be granted by the lessor after payment of due time extension charges applicable at the time of application.

ix. The building constructed over the plot would be used strictly for the purpose for which it has been allotted/ leased. The allottee shall not carry out any such project which may cause any hindrance/ hassle to the public, neighborhood units and environment.

14. TRANSFER OF PLOT

The allotted plot shall not be transferred without being declared functional by NOIDA. The application shall be processed as per the rules prevalent at the time of application.

In case the allottee wishes to transfer the plot, he shall have to seek prior permission from NOIDA. NOIDA may refuse to allow such transfer. However, transfer charges (GST to be paid extra) shall be payable as per policy of the NOIDA and all the terms and condition of transfer memorandum shall be binding jointly and severally on transferee and transferor.

15. CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION AND CHANGE IN SHAREHOLDING

NOIDA may consider such application as per prevailing policy of the NOIDA on the date of receipt of such application. In case of non-functional plots, the change in shareholding shall be permissible up to 49% with respect to original shareholding at the time of allotment. However exception shall be provided in case of CIS amongst blood relation, where change upto 100% shall be permissible in case of nonfunctional plot.

16. CHANGE OF PROJECT

If the allotment has been made under industrial use, then allottee may be allowed to change his project to one of the projects as mentioned in annexure-11 under the provisions of Industrial Policy and Procedure.

17. RENTING PERMISSION

RENTING OF INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (OTHER THAN IT/ITES PLOTS)

No renting permission shall be given by NOIDA for the allotted premises before the unit has formally been declared functional by NOIDA. NOIDA may consider such application as per prevailing policy of the NOIDA on the date of receipt of such application on the payment of charges accrued. These charges shall be exclusive of GST. The accrued GST charges shall have to borne by the allottee. Detailed terms & Conditions are as following:

(i) The industrial premises for which renting permission is required should not be a cancelled one and should have been declared functional through a written communication by the NOIDA.

(ii) Request for renting out part/full premises shall be entertained. For the purpose of part renting the applicant has to clearly demarcate the portion of the building to be given on rent. He has also to file an Affidavit specifying the position of capital subsidy or any other subsidy, having been received or not and the premises having been mortgaged or not.

(iii) Renting permission is granted if:

a. Upto date dues of NOIDA have been cleared.

b. Lease deed/Transfer deed/Sale deed as applicable has been executed and registered and certified copy is duly deposited with the office.

c. NOC's of the term lending Institution (s), in case the industrial premises is mortgaged/ offered as collateral security.

d. Bonafide lessee while making the request for renting would append a copy of the Project Report of the proposed project of the tenant. Projects free from pollution & environmental hazards shall be considered. Those projects of the tenant shall be allowed which are not be on the banned list of Directorate of Industries, UP or Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and NOIDA.

(iv) In case of discontinuation of tenancy, the same would be taken on record after the lessee surrenders the original renting permission letter.

(v) In case of re-renting, the renting charges would be deposited again as stated here below.

(vi) The condition of functionality and renting charges may be waived off in case the renting permission is sought for a Group/Associate/Sister/subsidiary concern in which allottee/lessee or their shareholders have jointly and/or severally minimum 51% shares.

(vii) NOIDA would not entertain any direct correspondence with the tenant at any stage However in case tenant wants to apply for electricity connection in his own name he will have to produce NOC in form of affidavit from the lessee/transferee.

(viii) Renting charges as applicable at the time of application shall be levied. The renting charges shall be calculated on the proposed area to be rented.

(ix) For all industrial allottees other than IT units allotted on institutional terms and condition basis, number of tenants permitted would be two for every 500 SQM plot area.

(x) If any tenant leaves tenancy before 10 years then for balance remaining period,

permission can be granted for new tenant on payment of 20% of prevailing rate of renting charges for the proposed area to be rented and subject to fulfillment of other terms and conditions.

(xi) In case of built up sheds, the plot area shall be taken into consideration for calculation of renting charges.

(xii) Each tenant and allottee will ensure compliance of all statutory rules and regulations of the various Departments of both Central and State Government (e.g. Factory, Labour, Electricity, Fire, Building Construction, Directorate of Industries, Pollution Control Board, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Provident Fund etc.).

(xiii) The rent permission can be granted for the period of 5 years also, the renting charges would be 50% of the charges mentioned in clause-17-viii above.

(xiv) Renting permission policy and rates are subject to change from time to time. The terms and conditions as applicable at the time of application shall apply.

18. DIVISION OF THE PLOT

The allottee/ lessee would not be entitled to divide the plot allotted for industrial use. However, in exceptional circumstances the industrial plots above 2.5 acres may be eligible for sub-division provided they have been declared sick by competent Authority after being declared functional for at least 5 years. This shall be subject to payment of sub-division charges and other terms and conditions of sub-division policy as decided by Authority Board.

19. MORTGAGE PERMISSION

i) Mortgage is permitted where property is live and time limit for construction exists.
ii) Permission for collateral security would only be granted in case where the unit has already been declared functional by the Authority. For the purpose of granting mortgage permission, processing fee as applicable would be charged.
iii) Mortgage is permitted for financing the project on the industrial premises proposed for mortgage.
iv) The allottee will submit the application along with consent of the financial institution and a NOC regarding full payment/no arrears from AO(IAA), NOIDA.
v) **Mortgage permission letter will be issued only on receipt of full payment against the plot. If in any case the amount is to be paid by the bank to the Authority, mortgage permission will be considered operational only after full payment is received from the bank to the authority. This condition shall be mentioned in the mortgage permission letter.**
vi) In case of mortgage, the Authority will have the first charge towards transfer charges, extension charges, lease rent, interest and any other dues, taxes, charges etc. payable to NOIDA from time to time
vii) The 2nd charge on the industrial property in favour of another financial institution can be issued only by the institution in whose favour the industrial property is already mortgaged.

20. OVER RIDING POWERS OVER ALLOTTED PROPERTIES

The lessor/the NOIDA reserves the right to all mines, minerals, coals, washing gold's, earth oils, quarries, etc. in, over or under the allotted plot and full rights and powers at any time to do all the acts and things, which may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of searching, for working and obtaining, removing and enjoying the same without providing or leaving any vertical support for the surface of the allotted plot or for any building/structure standing thereon, provided always that the lessor/the NOIDA shall make reasonable compensation to the allottee/lessee for any damages directly occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved. The decision of the NOIDA on the amount of such compensation will be final and

shall be binding on the allottee/lessee.

21. LIABILITY OF MAINTENANCE/PAYMENT OF TAXES

i. The allottee/lessee would be liable to pay all taxes/charges and assessment of every description in respect of plot whether assessed, charged or imposed on the plot or on the building constructed thereon, from time to time.
ii. All the arrears due to the NOIDA are recoverable as 'arrears of land revenue'.
iii. The lessee shall not display or exhibit any picture, posters, statues, and other articles, which are repugnant to the morals and/or are indecent or immoral. The lessee shall not display or exhibit any advertisement in any part of the exterior wall of the building.

22. CONSEQUENCES OF MISREPRESENTATION

If the allotment is found to be obtained by any misrepresentation, concealment, suppression of any material facts by the allottee/lessee, the allotment of plot will be cancelled and/or lease will be determined, as the case may be. In addition, the entire money deposited by the allottee/lessee shall be forfeited and legal action for such misrepresentation, concealment and suppression of material facts shall be taken.

23. CONSEQUENCES OF BREACH OF TERMS & CONDITIONS

The NOIDA can exercise its right to cancellation of industrial plot an account of breach of terms and conditions of allotment/lease deed/transfer deed. However, the NOIDA can restore the allotment of the plot. In case of restoration, allottee/lessee would pay restoration charges as per the prevailing policy of the NOIDA & have to follow other conditions of restoration of the allotment.

24. AVAILABILITY OF PLOTS FOR ALLOTMENT

List of available plots for allotment shall be displayed on the official website of NOIDA i.e. https://noidaauthorityonline.in/ Number of plots may increase or decrease depending on the availability of the land. **The NOIDA reserves the right to withdraw any plot from and/or add any plot to the allotment process at any time, without assigning any reasons**.

25. PERIOD OF LEASE

The allotment of plot will be made on lease hold basis for a period of 90 years from the date of execution of lease deed.

26. VIOLATION OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Any violation of terms(s) and condition(s) of allotment/ Lease Deed/ Transfer deed shall invite cancellation/ revocation of allotment / Lease Deed/ Transfer deed to be preceded by dispossession of Industrial Premises. The amount deposited would be forfeited / refunded as per rules prevailing at that time. At present, 5% (Five percent) of the premium of the plot will be forfeited along with deposits made under the revenue heads(s) (excluding the interest deposited against premium) and the due lease rent till the date of dispossession of Industrial premises. However, the total forfeited amount would not exceed the total deposited amount

27. GENERAL CONDITIONS

i. The allottee/ lessee would not be entitled to divide the plot allotted for industrial use. However, in exceptional circumstances the industrial plots above 2.5 acres may be eligible for sub-division provided they have been declared sick by competent Authority after being declared functional for at least 5 years. This shall be subject to payment of sub-division charges and other terms and conditions of sub-division policy as decided by Authority Board.

ii. If due to unavoidable circumstances, NOIDA is unable to allot the land, the registration money deposited by applicant would be refunded. However, no interest on the deposits

will be paid to the applicant.

iii. If due to unavoidable circumstances the possession of plot is not handed over to allottee, the full amount deposited by the allottee would be refunded. However, no interest on the deposits will be paid to the allottee.

iv. Amalgamation of plots shall be considered as per prevailing policy of the NOIDA on receipt of such request.

v. That in employing skilled or unskilled labour for his industry on the allotted premises the allottee shall employ 5% employees from the villagers whose land have been acquired for the purpose of the said Industrial Area out of total labour force.

vi. Allottee will obtain water/sewer, electric connection from the concerned department at his owncost.

vii. That the lessor/the NOIDA reserves the right to make such amendments, additions, deletions and alterations in the terms and conditions of the brochure, allotment, lease, building bye-laws as it finds expedient and such amendments, addition, deletion and alterations shall be binding on the allottee/lessee.

viii. The allottee shall ensure that the industrial effluents discharged by their unit shall meet the standards laid down by Central and State Govt. to control the pollution and the allottee shall be governed by the state and the central enactment on the subject.

ix. Allottee will follow all the statutory obligations of pollution control norms as per provisions of the Act of Government of India/Government of Uttar Pradesh.

x. In case of any dispute in the interpretation of any word or terms and conditions of the allotment/lease, the decision of the NOIDA shall be final and binding on the allottee/lessee and his/her/their successor.

xi. That the lessee and his/her/their successors shall abide by the provisions of the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act 1976 (U.P. Act No. 6 of 1976) and such rules, regulations or directions as issued from time to time by the government.

xii. GST charges shall be applicable as per provisions of GST Act, 2017 and changes if any will be applicable accordingly.

xiii. Any dispute between the lessor and lessee/sub-lessee shall be subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Civil Court at Dist Gautam Buddha Nagar or the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

xiv. <u>THE ALLOTMENT WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE ALLOTTEE ON "AS IS WHERE IS" BASIS.</u>

xv. It shall be the responsibility of the allottee to observe the provisions related to the fire safety. Allottee shall obtain necessary approvals from competent authority on his own.

xvi. The allottee/lessee shall have to make sufficient provisions of parking within the plot itself as per New Okhla Industrial Development Area (Parking) Directions, 1999.

xvii. In case of interpretation issues in the brochure/Lease Deed/Policy Documents, the decision of the Chief Executive Officer, NOIDA shall be final and binding to the allottee/Lessee.

28. <u>DECLARATION BY THE APPLICANT</u>

I/We hereby declare that the information, submitted with application form, are true to the best of our knowledge. Nothing has been concealed and no part of it is false. I/We further declare that we have carefully read and understood the terms and conditions for allotment of industrial plot and do hereby abide by the same. Each page of the terms & conditions has been signed. I/We are aware, if allotment is obtained on the basis of any false information, the NOIDA may cancel our allotment at any stage and forfeit all the deposits made by me/us.

Signatures of the
Authorised Signatory and stamp of the
Applicant with name/ status/designation
(Signatures to be duly attested by the
Bank Manager)

Annexure-1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TURNOVER

S.No.	Description	2019-2020 (as per audited balance sheet/ITR of Applicant)	2020-2021 (as per audited balance sheet/ITR of Applicant)	2021-2022 (as per audited balance sheet/ ITR of Applicant)
1	Turnover of a Sole applicant b Holding Company c Subsidiary companies			
	Total (a+b+c)			
2	Turnover of a leader of joint venture /consortium b Relevant members of the joint venture/ consortium c Holding companies of Leader/ relevant members d Subsidiaries of Leader / Relevant member			
	Total (a+b+c+d)			

Signature of Authorised signatory

Stamp of applicant with name and Status/designation

Certificate of Statutory Auditors/Chartered Accountant

Based on the Audited balance sheet 2019-20, 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 & other relevant documents, we, M/s .....the Statutory Auditors and/or Chartered Accountants for M/s..... ..... (Individual, firm either Proprietor or Partnership Firm, Company either Private or Public Limited) having turnover Rupees ..... certify that the above information are correct.

Signature &Seal

Statutory Auditors/Chartered Accountant Membership

Annexure - 2

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF NETWORTH

S.No.	Description	Amount in crore rupees	Remarks
1.	Net worth as on 31-03-2022 a. Sole applicant b. Its holding company c. Its subsidiary companies		
	Total {a+b+c)		
2	Net worth as on 31-03-2022 a. Leader of joint venture/consortium b. Relevant members of the joint venture/ consortium c. Holding companies of leader/ Relevant members d. Subsidiaries of Leader/Relevant member		
	Total {a+b+c+d)		

Signature of Authorised signatory

Stamp of applicant with name And Status/designation

Certificate of Statutory Auditor s/Chartered Accountant Based on the Audited balance sheet and other relevant documents, we, M/s ..... the Statutory Auditors and/or Chartered Accountants for M/s ..... {Individual, firm either Proprietor or Partnership Firm, Company either Private or Public Limited) having turnover Rupees ..... certify that the above information are correct.

ANNEXURE - 3

LIQUIDITY CERTIFICATE

This is certify that ……maintaining Current Account/ Saving Bank Account/FOR/ other Deposit Account Nos. ……with us, having liquidity of Rs……as on…….

Name of Officer with Designation
(with rubber stamp)

Note:

1. Separate certificate for each company/ firm individual to be submitted.

2. Liquidity certificate should not be more than six months old from the date of submission of application.

Annexure-4

AFFIDAVIT (Self Declaration)

(To be furnished on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs.100/- duly attested by notary public, by the sole Applicant or by Each Member/Partner/Shareholder)

I .....S/O.....aged about ..... years .....proprietor/owner/director/partner/authorized signatory of .... r/o.....do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

That I am the proprietor/owner/director/partner/authorized signatory of ..... ,and competent to swear and submit the following :-

1. That the unit product does not fall under polluting categories.
2. That the Company/Firm will get NOC from U.P. Pollution Control Board and SSI Certificate from concerned Department of U.P. Govt.
3. That the deponent is aware of the fact and law of the Authority that it is mandatory to submit the above documents to the Authority before the execution of the Lease Deed and if the Deponent fails to submit the above documents, he will be bound to follow the instructions/punishment as imposed by the Authority.
4. That the Deponent is also known about the fact that non submission of the above documents may also lead to cancellation of his candidature/allotment of the land for which he has applied.
5. That the Deponent assures and declare that in case of violation of above directions, NOIDA will be free to take any decision as it deem fit and appropriate

Deponent

I....., the deponent swear and declare that para 1 to 5 of the above affidavit are true and correct to my best of knowledge and no part of it is false or concealed.

Deponent

Date.....

Place :.....

Annexure-5

FORMAT FOR AFFIDAVIT

(To be furnished on judicial stamp paper of Rs. 100/- duly attested by notary public, by the sole Applicant or by Each Member).

Ref: Application of Industrial Plot in New Okhla Industrial Development Area.

1 I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that all the statement made in our Application, including in various Annexures & Formats, are true and correct and nothing has been concealed.

2 The undersigned also hereby certifies that neither our Company M/s.....nor any of its Director/Constituent partners have been debarred by Government of Uttar Pradesh or any other State Government or Government of India or their agencies for any work or for the bidding /submitting Application for any project

3 The undersigned hereby authorize(s) and request(s) any Bank, person, firm or corporation to furnish pertinent information deemed necessary and requested by NOIDA to verify this statement or regarding my (our) competence and general reputation.

Signature of Authorized signatory

Stamp of applicant with Name And Status/designation

Annexure-6

FORMAT OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR JOINT VENTURE/CONSORTIUM

(To be furnished on non-judicial stamp paper of rs. 100/- duly attested by Notary Public).

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) entered into this---------- day of ---------- ----------at-- ----------

Among ..... (hereinafter referred as .....) and having office at ..... (India party of first part.

And.....) hereinafter referred as.....(and having office at .....)india party of second part.

And.....(hereinafter referred as.....)and having office at .....(india party of third part.

And..... .....) hereinafter referred as.....(and having office at ....)India party of fourth part.

The parties are individually referred to as party and collectively as parties WHEREAS the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority has invited application from interested parties for Institutional plot(s)

AND WHEREAS the Parties have had discussions for formation of a joint Venture/ Consortium for applying for the said industrial plot and have reached an understanding on the following points with respect to the party's right and obligations toward each other and their working relationship.

AS MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF PARTIES, IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Parties will form a Special Purpose Company (SPC) with the shareholding commitments expressly stated.
2. That M/s .....who is the lead Member of the Joint Venture /Consortium, commit s to hold and minimum equity stake equal to 26% of the aggregate shareholding of the Joint Venture/Consortium in the SPC at all times during the period of completion of project. Each Relevant Equity Member of Joint Venture/Consortium shall also maintain their respective shareholding of the aggregate shareholding of the Joint Venture/ Consortium in SPC at all times during the period of completion of project and no change in shareholding structure of Joint Venture/Consortium may be permitted except with the permission of NOIDA.
3. That the shareholding commitments shall be recorded in the Agreement and no changes shall be allowed thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of the Documents and the Agreement.

4. That the Parties shall be jointly and severally liable for the execution of the Project in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.
5. That the Parties affirm that they shall implement the project in good faith steps to see the execution of the said development expeditiously.
6. That this MOU shall be governed in accordance with the laws of India and court in India shall have exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate disputes arising the terms herein.
7. In witness whereof the Parties affirm that the information provided is accurate and true and have caused this MOU to be duly executed on the date and year above mentioned.

……	--- --- ----	……	…… ……
(party of the First part)	(party of the Second part	(party of the Third part	(party of the Fourth part

Witness

1. …… 2……..

3 …… ……

4 …… …… …… ……

Annexure-7

1. **STATEMENT OF SHARHOLDERS/C O N S O R T I U M M E M B E R S**

Sr. No.	Name of Shareholders {All share holders with shareholding more than 5%} *I*Consortium Members	Percent Shareholding/ Share in Consortium
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.	*(Note: Add as many rows as required}*	

Signature of Authorized signatory

Stamp of applicant with name and Status/designation

Annexure – 8

Indemnity Bond
(on Rs 100/- stamp paper duly notarized)

Ref: Application of Industrial Plot in New Okhla Industrial Development Area.

I,the undersigned, do hereby certify that I'm fully aware that if the allotted plot is not made functional within the stipulated time as mentioned in the brochure, the plot shall be deemed to be cancelled and possession of the plot shall vest with the Authority.

Signature of Authorized signatory

Stamp of applicant with Name And Status/designation

Annexure – 9

Indemnity Bond
(on Rs 100/- stamp paper duly notarized)

Ref: Application of Industrial Plot in New Okhla Industrial Development Area.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I'm fully aware that there are two options to pay the entire due premium against the allotted plot

PAYMENT PLAN - A

Payment of entire due premium (after adjustment of Registration Money i.e. 10% of the total reserve price of the plot as per Clause 4(x)) within 90 days from the date of issuance of allotment letter. In case entire premium of plot is deposited within 90 days from the issue of allotment letter, the allottee shall be given a rebate of 2 percent on the total premium of the plot.

OR

PAYMENT PLAN - B

Payment of 50% of the total premium of the plot (after adjustment of Registration money i.e. 10% of the total reserve price of the plot as per Clause 4(x)) as Allotment Money within 60 days from the date of issuance of allotment letter. In case of default in payment the interest @ 12% (where 9% shall be normal rate of interest as on 01.07.2022 and in case of default 3%penal interest + GST applicable on penal interest) shall be charged on the defaulted amount for the defaulted period after compounding half yearly. The due date for payment for first installment shall be on or after 6 Months from the issue of allotment letter which is 30th June or 31st December of the year whichever is earlier. Additionally, the allottee shall be required to submit a bank guarantee of balance 50% premium, which shall be released only after allottee has cleared all the dues in against the premium and all other dues are up-to-date.

I, the undersigned, do hereby choose PAYMENT PLAN …. for the payment of due premium against the allotted plot.
I, the undersigned, agree that

a. Irrespective of the choice of premium payment as per point 7(i), I shall have to deposit an amount equivalent to allotment money in the Authorized banks within stipulated time period from the date of issue of allotment letter and also submit a photocopy of challan in the office of In-charge Officer, Industrial Section**. No extension shall be granted for the payment of allotment money.** In case the due allotment money, as mentioned above, is not deposited within the stipulated period, the allotment of plot shall be cancelled without giving any opportunity in this regard and forfeiture of registration money would be affected. No communication in this regard shall be entertained.

b. **The Payment option (PAYMENT PLAN - A or PAYMENT PLAN – B) once submitted, cannot be changed later at any stage.**

c. **If I have opted for payment of entire premium of plot as per option A in point 7(i), the entire due premium amount shall have to be deposited within 90 days from the issue of allotment letter. No extension shall be granted for the payment of due premium.** In case the due premium, as mentioned above, is not deposited within the stipulated period, the allotment of plot shall be cancelled without giving any opportunity in this regard and forfeiture of registration money would be affected. No communication in this regard shall be entertained

Signature of Authorized signatory

Stamp of applicant with Name And Status/designation

ANNEXURE – 10

Brief information about the proposed project

1	**Name of Applicant** (Allotment Letter shall be issued in this name)	
2	**Constitution of Applicant** (A sole proprietor, a registered partnership firm, a duly incorporated LLP/ Pvt. Ltd. Co./Ltd Co)	
3	**Authorized Signatory** **Name**	
	Designation	
	Email	
	Phone	
4	**Plot number applied for**	
	Applied Area (In SQM)	
5	**Proposed Project**	
6	**Total cost of the project** (Rs.in lacs) a) Land Cost	
	b) cost of the project (Rs.in lacs) excluding land cost	
	c) Total cost of the project (Rs.in lacs) including land cost	
7	**Funding from own sources** (Rs.in lacs) (Amount and nature of sources)	
8	**Funding from other sources** (Rs.in lacs) (Amount and nature of sources)	
9	**Likely expected date of production**	
10	**Likely Employment generation**	
11	**Proposed employment** to local population in %age	
12	**Payment Plan opted for (A or B)**	

13	**FDI** (if any) Please attach certificate/ letter issued from competent authority	
14	**100% export oriented unit** Please attach certificate/ letter issued from competent authority	YES / NO
15	**Female /SC/ST/ Physically Challenged Partner/ Shareholder** (Please specify %age of shareholding along with CA certificate. The status of shareholding should be before date of publication of scheme and the CA certificate should clearly mention this.)	
16	**Whether the applicant has an existing Industrial unit in NOIDA** (Yes / No) (if YES, please specify the plot number/ sector. Also attach the relevant supporting document)	
17	Whether the applicant has been recognized as **StartUp** by Department for Industrial Policy and Promotion (Yes / No) (if YES, please enclose relevant supporting document)	
18	**Refund Details** (these details shall be used only in cases where refund of EMD/ Registration Fee of unsuccessful applicants through portal fails)	A/c No: IFSC: Name of Bank: Branch Address:

Signatures of the
Authorized Signatory and stamp of the
Applicant with name/ status/designation
(Certified by C.A.)

***All enclosures certified by CA should be accompanied with UDIN number.**

ANNEXURE – 11

The following is the list of industry which may be permitted in industrial area developed by New Okhla Industrial Development Authority

S.No.	Name of the Project
1.	Agarbatti and Similar Products
2.	Agriculture appliances and implements
3.	Agriculture equipments repairing
4.	Air conditioner(s)& its parts
5.	Aluminum doors/windows/fittings/furniture
6.	Aluminum-wares, moulds of cakes and pastry
7.	Assembly and repair of cycles
8.	Assembly and repairs of electrical gadgets
9.	Assembly and repair of sewing machines
10.	Atta chakki and spices and dal grinding
11.	Attache, Suitcases Brief cases & bags
12.	Auto Parts
13.	Auto Mobile service/repair denting/painting Workshop only on plot area of 400 SQM & above
14.	Batik works
15.	Battery charging
16.	Belts and buckles
17.	Biscuit, pappy, cakes, & cookies making
18.	Block making and photo enlarging
19.	Brass fitting
20.	Bread & Bakeries
21.	Brushes & Brooms
22.	Buckets
23.	Builder hardware
24.	Bulbs (battery)
25.	Buttons clips & hooks
26.	Button making, fixing of buttons & hooks
27.	Calico and Textile products
28.	Candies, Sweets, Rasmalai etc.
29.	Candles
30.	Cane and Bamboo products
31.	Canvas Bags & Hold-all makings
32.	Cardboard Boxes
33.	Carpentry
34.	Terrazzo tiles, paving, jallies of Cement (in Phase-II only)
35.	Assembly of Centrifugal pumps & small turbines
36.	Citrus fruit concentrate
37.	Clay modeling
38.	Cold storage & refrigeration

39 Collapsible gates railing & grill
40. Conduit pipes
41. Confectionery candies and sweet
42. Copper and brass Art wares
43. Copper Metal parts
44. Copper-ware and utensils
45. Cordage, rope and twine making
46. Cotton and silkscreen printing
47. Cotton ginning
48. Cotton/silk Printing (By Hand)
49. Crayons
50. Cutlery
51. Cycle chain
52. Cycle locks
53. Dal milling
54. Data Processing Centers
55. Decorative goods
56. Dehydrated vegetables
57. Diamond cutting and polishing work
58. Dies for plastic mouldings
59. Door shutters and windows
60. Drugs and Medicines (formulation only in Phase-II)
61. Dyeing, bleaching, finishing processing cloth (including mercerizing, Calendaring, glazing etc.) only in phase-II
62. Elastic products.
63. Electric fans
64. Electric fittings (switch, plug, pin etc.)
65. Electric lamp shades, fixtures
66. Electric Motor and parts
67. Electric Press assembling
68. Electric appliances (room heaters, lamps etc.)
69. Electrical motors, transformers and generators
70. Electronic goods manufacturing
71. Embroidery
72. Enamel ware
73. Engineering works
74. Expanded metals
75. Fabrication (like trusses and frames)
76. Fire fighting equipments
77. Flour mills
78. Fluorescent light fitting (including neon signs)
79. Fountain pen, Ball pen and felt pens
80. Footwear
81. Framing of pictures and mirrors
82. Fruit canning
83. Glass work (assembly type)

84. Gold and Silver Thread Kalabattu
85. Grading, waxing and polishing of fruits
86. Only Blending/Repacking of Grease & Oils
87. Hand Press
88. Helmets
89. Hats, caps turbans including embroideries
90. Hinges and Hardware
91. House hold/kitchen appliances
92. Hydraulic Press
93. Ice boxes and body of the coolers
94. Labels/ Stickers
95. Ice-Cream
96. Information Technology/IT Enabled Industries
97. Industrial fasteners
98. Ink making for fountain pens
99. Interlocking & buttoning
100. Ivory Carving
101. Jewellery items
102. Juicer (only assembly)
103. Jute products
104. Key rings
105. Khadi and Handlooms Products
106. Knife making
107. Laboratory porcelain, dental porcelain work
108. Kulfi and confectionery
109. Lace work and like
110. Lamps and burners
111. Lantern. Torches and flash lights
112. Lathe machines
113. Laundry & dry-cleaning
114. Leather and raxine made ups.
115. Leather footwear
116. Leather Upholstery and other leather goods
117. Locks
118. Manufacturing of trunks and metal Boxes
119. Marble stone items
120. Metal containers
121. Metal letter cutting
122. Metal polishing
123. Milk creams separators and mixers
124. Milk testing equipments
125. Milling of pulses
126. Miscellaneous machines parts
127. Motor winding works
128. Musical instruments (including repairs)

129. Name plate making
130. Nuts/Bolts/Pulleys/Chains and gears
Oil Stoves, Pressure Lamps and Accessories
131. Optical instruments
132. Ornamental leather goods like purses, handbags
133. P.V.C. Compound
134. P.V.C. Products
135. Padlock and pressed locks
136. Formulation only of paints & Thinners (only in Phase-II)
137. Pan Masala
138. Paper products
139. Paper cutting machine
140. Paper making machine
141. Paper stationery items and book binding
142. Totally mechanized and automatic unit for pasteurized milk and its products permitted in Phase – II only
143. Perfumery and cosmetics
144. Photo Type Setting
145. Photographs, Printing (including signboard painting)
146. Photostat and cyclostyling
147. Pickles, Chutneys and Murabba
148. Pith hat, garlands of flowers and pith
149. Plastic products
150. Polish work
151. Polishing of plastic parts
152. Polythene bags
153. Precision instruments of all kinds
154. Preparation of Vadi & Papad etc.
155. Pressure cookers
156. Printing, book binding embossing and photographs etc.
157. Processed fruit and vegetables products
158. Processing of condiments, spices, groundnuts and dal etc.
159. Rakhee making
160. Rail coupling parts
161. Readymade Garments
162. Repairs of small domestic appliances and gadgets (like room heater, room coolers, hot plates, lamps etc.)
163. Repair of watches and clocks
164. Rings and eyelets
165. Rolling shutters
166. Rubber products from mixed compound
167. Rubber stamps
168. Safety pins
169. Sanitary goods machining & fittings
170. Saree fall making
171. Scissors making
172. Screen printing

173. Screw & nails
174. Software, Hardware & Peripherals of Computer
175. Sheet metal works
176. Shoe making and repairing
177. Shoe laces
178. Silver foil making
179. Small electronic components
180. Small Machine & Machine tools
181. Spectacles optical frames
182. Spice grinding
183. Speedometers
184. Sports goods
185. Sprayers (hand and foot)
186. Stamp pads
187. Stapler pins
188. Stationery items (including educational and school drawing instruments)
189. Steel Almirahs
190. Steel Furnitures
191. Steel Lockers
192. Steel wire drawings
193. Steel wire products
194. Stone engraving
195. Stove pipe, safety pins and aluminum buttons (by hand press)
196. Structural steel fabrications
197. Surgical bandage rolling and cutting
198. Surgical goods
199. Surgical instruments and equipments
200. T.V. Radio cassette, recorders etc.
201. T.V./ Radio/transistor cabinets
202. Table lamps and shades
203. Tailoring
204. Tomato ketchup & vegetable sauce
205. Containers lids
206. Tarpaulin & Tents including repairs (no processing & weaving)
207. Telephone and its parts
208. Thermometers
209. Thread balls and cotton fillings
210. Tin box making
211. Tractor parts
212. Transformer covers
213. Typewriter parts manufacturing and assembling
214. Tyre retreading with cold process only
215. Umbrella assembly
216. Upholstery springs and other springs (no heat treatment)
217. Utensils

218. Assembly of vacuum flasks
219. Velvet embroidered shoes/shawls
220. Veneer of plywood
221. Vermicelli and macaroni
222. Vinegar and juice
223. Watches and clocks parts
224. Water meters
225. Water meters repairing
226. Water Tanks
227. Wax polishing
228. Weaning food
229. Welding works
230. Wire drawing coating and electric cable
231. Wire knitting
232. Wire netting
233. Wood carving and decorative wood wares
234. Wooden/cardboard jewellery boxes
235. Wool balling and lachee making
236. Wool knitting (with machine)
237. Writing and marking ink
238. X-ray machines
239. Zari Zardozi
240. Zip fasteners
241. ITES-BPO/Call centers etc.
242. Audio-Video Studio, Film Studio, Film Production, Setting up T.V. Studio, Up linking facilities, Broadcasting, Editing, Sound & Visual Lab, Sound Transfer & Graphics.

The following project/operation/process shall not be permitted in any of the Phases of the industrial areas of NOIDA.

1. Smelter Process
2. Distillery
3. Dyes and dyes intermediates
4. Foundries, Coupala, Arc Furnace, Induction Furnace & other furnaces
5. Tannery
6. Pulp & Paper
7. Bone
8. Stone Crushing
9. Nitric Acid
10. Asbestos Manufacturing
11. Cement Plant
12. Caustic Soda
13. Sulfuric Acid
14. Fertilizers
15. Oil Refinery / Petroleum Refinery
16. Pesticides Industries
17. Basic Drugs
18. Petrochemicals

19. Synthetic rubber
20. Calcium carbide
21. Coke oven
22. Composite Woolen Mills
23. Inorganic Chemicals
24. Starch and Glucose
25. Toxic Organic Chemicals
26. Industries based on water as major raw material
27. Any other polluting, hazardous, obnoxious project or/and where water is major/ substantial raw material.

The following projects may be permitted independently also on restrictive basis in all sectors of Industrial Area Phase –II :-

1. Dying and Bleaching
2. Paint and Adhesives
3. Electroplating/pickling/power coating/Galvanizing as intermediate Process.
4. Paints/Pesticides/Drugs formulation
5. Marble Polishing & Stone cutting

While submitting project report along with the application, applicants may apply for a different project other than this list, provided the project has been cleared in Green Category issued by Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. Chief Executive Officer, NOIDA shall be the final authority to grant permission for such project after due consideration.

However any of the above Unit would only be made functional subject to:-

a Prior permission for the specific industry is obtained in writing from the NOIDA Authority.

b Unit would comply with all the state/ central Govt. Statutory requirement, as applicable to permitted unit.

c The unit would obtain the NOC consent from the UP Pollution Control Board. The main plant of the unit would only function when the mandatory pollution control plant and equipment's are totally fully in operation.

d The unit would ensure suitable arrangement for disposal of liquid and gaseous effluents/wastes and also ensure disposal of solid industrial wastes at its risk, cost and responsibility as per governmental norms.

e The unit would not undertake any storage/handling of material(s)/consumable(s)/intermediate/finished products).

f There would be no activity in the unit, which is cause/source of nuisance to the neighbours and/or general public and or is detrimental/prejudice to public interests/environment.

g The noise level emanating from the industry/unit would not exceed the limit fixed as per norms.

h No activity other than industrial activity shall be allowed in the industrial premises in the entire industrial area in NOIDA.

i The 209* projects listed in the G.O. No. 2164/37/AMR/97 dated 3-6-97 issued by UP Pollution Control Board and IT and IT enables services projects will be allowed to be set up in industrial areas of NOIDA. No prior permission of NOIDA Authority will be required for change of project to the projects listed in the above mentioned G.O. The allottees will only be required to inform the Authority about the change in the project, the allotee will be intimated within 30 days from the date of receipt of such intimation.

Annexure 12

List of available plots

- 4000 वर्गमीटर तक क्षेत्रफल के उपलब्ध भूखण्डों की सूची निम्नवत हैः–

Sr No	Sector	Block	Plot No	Tentative Area (In Sq Mtr)	Reserve Price (in Rs.)	Registration money	Procesing fess+GST
1	80	B	69	1536	32933376	3293338	20000+GST
2	164	N/A	55	913	17466603	1746661	20000+GST
3	164	N/A	24	1000	18675500	1867550	20000+GST
4	164	N/A	35	1000	18675500	1867550	20000+GST
5	164	N/A	40	1000	18675500	1867550	20000+GST
6	164	N/A	44	1000	18675500	1867550	20000+GST
7	164	N/A	60	3130	58454315	5845432	20000+GST

- 4000 वर्गमीटर से अधिक क्षेत्रफल के उपलब्ध भूखण्डों की सूची निम्नवत हैः–

Sr No	Sector	Block	Plot No	Tentative Area (In Sq Mtr)	Reserve Price (in Rs.)	Registration money	Procesing fess+GST
1	162	N/A	2	10000	179970000	17997000	20000+GST
2	162	N/A	3	10000	179970000	17997000	20000+GST
3	162	N/A	4	10000	179970000	17997000	20000+GST
4	162	N/A	5	10000	179970000	17997000	20000+GST
5	164	N/A	8	11744	210038270	21003827	20000+GST
6	164	N/A	2	18343	323811731	32381174	20000+GST
7	164	N/A	3	18300	323070213	32307021	20000+GST
8	164	N/A	4	18791	339429350	33942935	20000+GST
9	164	N/A	6	20139	346235327	34623533	20000+GST
10	164	N/A	7	20139	346235327	34623533	20000+GST
11	164	N/A	17	17703	312777490	31277749	20000+GST