

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI**

**APPEAL NO. 41 OF 2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

M/S PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION (FOCAL POINT MODULE), SCF-36,  
FIRST FLOOR, COMMERCIAL SITE, PHASE V, FOCAL POINT,  
LUDHIANA THROUGH ITS DIRECTOR MR. VISHAL JAIN

**....APPELLANT**

**VERSUS**

PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD & ORS. ....RESPONDENTS

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PLACE: GURGAON

DATE: 18.03.2025

   
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THROUGH ITS DIRECTOR MR. VISHAL JAIN

**....APPELLANT**

**VERSUS**

PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD & ORS. ....**RESPONDENTS**

**REJOINDER ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLANT TO THE REPLY FILED  
BY PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

1. The Appellant has filed the present appeal against the impugned order dated 26.09.2024 (received by the Appellant on 04.10.2024) passed by the Respondent Board without due application of its own mind and in complete violation of the principles of natural justice, vide which the Respondent Board has arbitrarily passed the impugned directions under Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. That the present appeal is pending adjudication and is now listed for hearing before this Hon'ble Tribunal on 20.03.2025.
2. That the matter was last listed before this Hon'ble Tribunal on 20.02.2025. That the Respondent Board filed its reply to the Appeal on 17.02.2025 which was uploaded on the website only on 20.02.2025 and therefore, this Hon'ble Tribunal issued directions for completion of pleadings. That therefore, the present rejoinder to the reply filed by the Respondent Board is being filed by the Appellant herein in compliance of the order dated 20.02.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

3. That at the outset, the Appellant herein denies each and every statement and contentions set forth in the reply to the extent the same are contrary to and/or inconsistent with the true and complete facts of the case and/or the submissions made on behalf of the Appellant in the Appeal as well as in the present Rejoinder. That the Appellant further humbly submits that the averments and contentions, as stated in the reply filed by the Respondent Punjab Pollution Control Board, may not be taken to be deemed to have been admitted by the Appellant, save and except what are expressly and specifically admitted and the rest may be read as travesty of facts.
4. That the averments made by the Appellant in the instant Appeal as well as various IA's filed for place on record facts stated in the body of those IA's are reiterated and are not being specifically repeated herein for the sake of brevity. The Appellant CETP needs to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble Tribunal certain important conclusions which have emerged from the conjoint reading of the instant Appeal as well as this reply filed by the Punjab Pollution Control Board, which are as under:
  - i. At the outset, it is respectfully submitted that the so called Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013 has no applicability whatsoever on Appellant 40 MLD CETP as the said Environmental Clearance was granted to an altogether different project, since scrapped, i.e. originally conceived 117 MLD CETP which was proposed to be setup on a plot area of 32 acres at Jamalpur Awana, Ludhiana meant for treating the trade effluent of 241 dyeing industries in 5 clusters to be setup at a cost of Rs. 255 crores. This project in reality never came into being because of several administrative, technical and practical difficulties and was scrapped in its entirety. Along-with the scrapping of this project the prior Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013 granted to the project by MoEF also died its own death. It needs to be elaborated here that the 40 MLD CETP which was a new proposal/project was

conceived much later and was entirely different from the earlier project of 117 MLD as it was to be setup on a land area of 8.65 acres, meant for only 55 dyeing industries to be setup with a cost of 55.40 crores and was to have a capacity to treat 40 MLD of trade effluent from the aforesaid 55 dyeing industries. When this project was being conceived i.e. planning, preparation of DPR seeking due permissions under the direct supervision of PPCB and other Central and State Authorities including getting subsidy etc., it was known to all that this project would require prior Environmental Clearance in terms of MoEF notification dated 14.09.2006. However, as stated in the Appeal, the contents of which may kindly be read as a part of this para as well, and not being reproduced for the sake of brevity, the project DPR for this 40 MLD CETP was prepared by Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College (Consultancy Cell), Ludhiana which post recommendations of PPCB was sent for further technical evaluation and appraisal to IIT, Madras and post certification of its designs, drawings and technical evaluation by IIT, Madras the PPCB after technically evaluating the project report, vide letter number 7726 dated 19.11.2015 recommended the DPR to Ministry of Environment and Forests certifying that the project was technically feasible. The MoEF in its appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016 under the chairmanship of Dr. Manoranjan Hota, Advisor MoEF and comprising of other Environment Experts, duly approved the project upon confirmation given by Member Secretary, PPCB during the meeting which stands recorded in the approval letter issued by MoEF itself that treated effluent from CETP will be utilised for irrigation purpose and he further confirmed that Government of Punjab had approved a project for carrying treated effluent from STP/CETP for irrigation purpose.

- ii. That thereafter despite all approvals, due to administrative bottlenecks etc. no subsidy was released for the project by both central and state governments which led to huge delay in the start of construction for the Appellant 40 MLD CETP. The

Appellant in the interregnum had already engaged a reputed firm i.e. Larsen and Toubro for the planning, development and operation of 40 MLD CETP.

iii. That the Respondent Board vide office order dated 12.07.2017 laid down the procedure to be adopted for the utilization of Grant in Aid to be received from the Government of India and the Government of Punjab for setting up of CETPs being provided for the dyeing industries at Ludhiana. That as per the said Office Order issued by the Respondent Board, the Special Purpose Vehicle i.e. the Appellant in the present case had to nominate additional members on the Board of Directors including senior officers from the Government. Further, a managing committee constituting of nominee directors and two directors from the association side was directed to be constituted and further a Work Force Committee comprising of – Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, PPCB Ludhiana, Executive Engineer, Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Ludhiana and Deputy Controller/ Assistant Controller (Finance and Accounts), PPCB, Patiala was also directed to be constituted to get the quality of work verified at site. Copy of the office order dated 12.07.2017 issued by the Respondent Board is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-A/29**. That in compliance to the office order dated 12.07.2017 issued by the Respondent Board, the Appellant Association on 28.12.2018 nominated additional members on the Board of Directors and a copy of the minutes of meeting held on 28.12.2018 to nominate the additional members are marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-A/30**.

iv. **That the first tranche of subsidy amounting to Rs. 2.88 CR and Rs. 1.44 CR were released by the Central Government and the State Government respectively on 12.05.2018 and 08.05.2018. That pursuant to the release of first tranche of subsidy by the Central Government and the State Government the**

Appellant herein was in the process of completing all the documents for submitting the application for grant of Environment Clearance when in the interregnum, Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification no. 5.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 amended the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 wherein in the schedule for item 7(h) in the column of conditions a note has been appended which is reproduced below for kind perusal:

*"Note:- Environmental Clearance for CETPS set up for or within projects or activities which do not require Environmental Clearance are exempted and if any of the existing or proposed member units of the said CETP produce or proposes to produce any product requiring Environmental Clearance, then the CETP shall need Environmental Clearance".*

With the above amendment carried out in the EIA notification by the MoEF & CC, the setting up of CETP for dyeing industries stood exempted from the purview of the EIA notification and thus the Appellant CETP was exempted for obtaining Environment Clearance. Copy of Notification no. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 is marked and annexed herewith as Annexure-A/31.

- v. That the construction of the 40 MLD was effectively started in February 2019. The contract for construction and operation of CETP stood awarded to Larsen and Toubro (L & T), a reputed company. That the bills for the period from 11.02.2019 to 30.4.2019 were prepared by L&T in July 2019. That the Joint Evaluation Committee (constituted by MoEF) carried out its **1st visit to the under construction CETP on 10.09.2021** for the mid-term evaluation and observed that CETP is being

constructed as per Design provided for intended purpose of treatment and subsequent disposal and suggested no major changes. Copy of bills for the period from 11.02.2019 to 30.4.2019 prepared by L&T in July 2019 are marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-A/32**.

- vi. The aforesaid submissions clearly establish and demonstrate that for one the Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013 by no means is applicable to the Appellant 40 MLD CETP as it was for an entirely different project i.e. 117 MLD CETP and secondly the Appellant 40 MLD CETP did not require prior Environmental Clearance in terms of MoEF Notification No. 5.O. 6350(E) dated 19.12.2018, referred to in sub-para d above. Even legally stating the EC dated 03.05.2013 granted to 117 MLD CETP can't be made applicable to Appellant 40 MLD CETP both being entirely different projects and further it is relevant to refer to condition 6 (vi) of this EC which states that in case of change in the project profile or the implementation agency, the same shall require a fresh appraisal by the Committee. Relevant Condition of the Environment Clearance dated 03.05.2013 granted to the 117 MLD CETP is reproduced herein below for the ready reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

*“6 (vi). In the event of change in the project profile or change in the implementation agency, a fresh reference shall be made to the Ministry of Environment and Forest.”*

This fact stands admitted by PPCB in Para No. 12 of the reply filed by Member Secretary, PPCB in Appeal No. 48 of 2024 titled as Badadur Ke Textiles Knitwear Association vs. PPCB and for ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the said Para No. 12 is being reproduced as under:

*“12. It is further pertinent to mention here that the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification no. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 has amended the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 wherein in the schedule for item 7(h) in the column of conditions a note has been appended which is reproduced below for kind perusal:*

*"Note:- Environmental Clearance for CETPs set up for or within projects or activities which do not require Environmental Clearance are exempted and if any of the existing or proposed member units of the said CETP produce or proposes to produce any product requiring Environmental Clearance, then the CETP shall need Environmental Clearance".*

*It is relevant to mention here that since the issuance of the EIA notification dated 14.9.2006, the dyeing industries do not require the Environmental Clearance. However, all type of CETPs were covered under the EIA notification 2006. With the above amendment carried out in the EIA notification by the MoEF&CC, the setting up of CETP for dyeing industries is exempted from the purview of the EIA notification. A copy of Notification no. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 vide which EIA notification dated 14.09.2006 has been amended is enclosed as Annexure-F.”*

- vii. That therefore, put together, the Environmental Clearance (EC) dated 03.05.2013 was originally granted for a 117 MLD CETP, which, due to practical/administrative challenges, was scrapped and not implemented. Thereafter two new proposals/projects were submitted to the Appraisal Committee which were duly recommended and forwarded by PPCB and considered in the meeting of the

Appraisal Committee of MoEF on 03.03.2016. These two new proposals were of 40 MLD and 50 MLD CETP's (Subject matter of these cases) and a perusal of the minutes of Appraisal Committee meeting of 03.03.2016 (Annexure A-7 at Page No. 222 of the paper book of this Appeal) clearly establish this fact making it absolutely clear that these two CETP's i.e. of 40 MLD and 50 MLD were new projects having no connection whatsoever with the 117 MLD scrapped project. That since the EC dated 03.05.2013 was no longer applicable on the 3 individual CETPs and the CETPs required fresh appraisal, there arises no question of violation of any terms and conditions of the EC dated 03.05.2013. Additionally, the Appellant's CETP was exempted from obtaining Environmental Clearance under Notification No. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018, before any effective construction of this CETP could start.

- viii. That thus, the sum and substance of the aforesaid submissions and contentions raised is that it would be fallacious and illegal to apply the EC dated 03.05.2013 of 117 MLD scrapped CETP project to the 40 MLD CETP, which is altogether a different project and further not requiring any Environmental Clearance in view of Notification dated 19.12.2018.
- ix. The Respondent PPCB has fallen in error while stating in their reply that the Appellant CETP is yet to achieve the stringent standards proposed. The issue raised in Para 2 of the preliminary submissions by the Respondent PPCB in this reply relating to fixing of standards for the outlet of 117 MLD CETP is neither here nor there. It has been stated in the said Para 2 that in one meeting held under the chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Gautam, the then Chairman of Central Pollution Control Board on 25.11.2010, certain standards were decided to be fixed at the outlet of the 117 MLD CETP. The said standards were deliberated in the said meeting but never

notified to the knowledge of the Appellant 40 MLD CETP. These standards are different and distinct from those which were duly notified vide Notification dated 01.01.2016 (Annexure-A/14 of the Appeal @ Page 287-293 of the court file). Thereafter, further down in Para 2, even new parameters of SAR, EC and RSC were also deliberated in the meeting which stands reproduced therein in the said reply at Page 543 of the paper book.

- x. At this stage it is important and most relevant to state that standards can only be prescribed by Central/State governments or as the case maybe by Central/State Pollution Control Boards, by following the due procedure in law and thereafter issuing a notification in the official gazette in this regard. To elaborate this submission relevant extract of the following statutory provisions are being reproduced herein below for the ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

**The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

1. XXXXXX

2. *Definitions: In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -*

*(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.*

*Chapter II*

*General Powers of the Central Government*

*Section 3 – Power of the Central Government to take measures to protect and improve environment. – (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.*

*(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), such measures may include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely: -*

*(iv) laying down standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources whatsoever;*

*Provided that different standards for emission or discharge may be laid down under this clause from different sources having regard to the quality or composition of the emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from such sources;*

#### *Chapter IV*

##### *Miscellaneous*

*Section 25 – Power to make rules. – (1) The Central Government may, by notification in Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.*

*(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -*

*(a) the standards in excess of which environmental pollutants shall not be discharged or emitted under Section 7;*

*Section 26 – Rules made under this act to be laid before Parliament. – Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more*

*successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.*

- xi. That as a consequence of the delegated rule making power, the MoEF vide notification dated 19.11.1986 notified The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the relevant provisions thereof for deciding the lis in question are being reproduced herein below for the ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

***MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS***

***(Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife)***

***New Delhi, the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 1986***

***NOTIFICATION***

1. *Short title and commencement: -*

(i) *These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.*

(ii) *They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.*

3. *Standards for emissions or discharge of environmental pollutants:*

*(1) For the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing and abating environmental pollution, the standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from the industries, operations or processes shall be as specified in [Schedule I to IV].*

- xii. Thus, Rule 3 empowers the Competent Authority to **Notify** various standards prescribed for particular type of industry and by way of the aforesaid notification, Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants in terms of Rule 3 were notified in the form of Schedules I – VI. From time to time, the said laid down standards in the aforesaid Schedules have been modified, new standards have been laid/amended by the Competent Authority, but always by way of issuing Gazette Notifications, meaning thereby that discussions which have taken place in a particular meeting regarding various standards, stringent or otherwise cannot be held to be legally binding unless or until they are not only approved by the Competent Authority by following the prescribed procedure and thereafter published and notified in the Official Gazette. It is only after a particular notification regarding amended standards having an effect of superseding standards prescribed by way of previous notification is published in the official Gazette that the said standards can be legally implemented and for their non- adherence by a particular industry for which the said standards have been prescribed, action can be taken against the said industry.
- xiii. Similar statutory provisions stand enacted both in The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the relevant ones are being reproduced herein below for the ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

***THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION)***

***ACT, 1974***

***ACT NO. 6 OF 1974***

***[23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1974]***

***CHAPTER IV***

*POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF BOARDS*

*Section 16. Functions of Central Board. – (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the main function of the Central Board shall be to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States.*

*(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing function, the Central Board may perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-*

*(g) lay down, modify or annul, in consultation with the State Government concerned, the standards for a stream or well:*

*Section 17. Functions of State Board. – (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of a State Board shall be-*

*(k) to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;*

*(m) to lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents;*

*MISCELLANEOUS*

*Section 63. Power of Central Government to make rules. – (1) The Central Government may, simultaneously with the constitution of the Central Board, make rules in respect of the matters specified in sub-section (2):*

*Provided that when the Central Board has been constituted, no such rule shall be made, varied, amended or repealed without consulting the Board.*

*Section 64. – Power of State Government to make rules. – (1) The State Government may, simultaneously with the constitution of the State Board, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act in respect of matters not falling within the purview of section 63:*

*Provided that when the State Board has been constituted, no such rule shall be made, varied, amended or repealed without consulting that Board.*

- xiv. That further, the official website of MoEF under the information section itself states as under:

***Control of Pollution- Development of Environmental Standards:** The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) formulates and notifies standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants viz. Air pollutants, water pollutants and noise limits, from industries, operations or processes with an aim to protect and improve the quality of the environment and abate environmental pollution. The standards are framed in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. The process is based on the best practices and techno-economic viability. The notification of standards also involves formulation of load based standards i.e. emission/ discharge limits of pollutants per unit of product obtained/ processes performed to encourage resource utilization efficiency and conservation aspects.*

*The standards for any industrial process / operation recommended by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) are subjected to stakeholder consultation including general public. The comments are compiled and technically examined by CPCB and change, if any, incorporated. The modified standards*

*are placed before the “Expert Committee (EC)” of MoEF&CC for approval. The EC of MoEF&CC comprises of representatives from industry associations, subject experts, and concerned Ministries of the industrial sectors, besides the officials of MoEF&CC and CPCB. The EC recommended standards for approval and legal vetting are published in Gazette of India.*

Copy of the screenshot of the said information from the website of MoEF is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-A/33**.

xv. That the Hon’ble Supreme Court in ***Re: T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India & Ors. (2024 SCC Online SC 86)*** has held that:

*“32. In furtherance of the principles of environmental rule of law, the bodies, authorities, regulators, and executive offices entrusted with environmental duties must function with the following institutional features:*

- i. ....*
- ii. ....*
- iii. ....*
- iv. The authorities and bodies must notify and make available the rules, regulations, and other guidelines and make them accessible by providing them on the website, including in regional languages, to the extent possible. If the authority or body does not have the power to frame rules or regulations, it may issue comprehensive guidelines in a standardised*

*form and notify them rather than office memoranda.*

v. *These bodies must clearly lay down the applicable rules and regulations in detail and the procedure for application, consideration, and grant of permissions, consent, and approvals.”*

xvi. That in the present case, at the outset no stringent standards have been notified by any of the competent authorities therefore making the same not applicable on the Appellant CETP. That the only notified parameters are the ones laid down by MoEF, duly notified vide Notification dated 01.01.2016 (Annexure-A/14 of the Appeal @ Page 287-293 of the court file) and the Appellant 40 MLD CETP is adhering to the same. That from time-to-time samples have been drawn by various statutory authorities including the Board and sample analysis reports from the laboratory of the Board as well as the state laboratory i.e. Punjab Biotechnology Incubator have always found all the parameters including BOD/COD/TSS etcetera to be well within the prescribed limits. Apart from the analysis results attached with the Appeal, the Appellant is attaching in tabulated form the latest effluent analysis carried out by PPCB and PBTI of the 40 MLD CETP, which are all within prescribed limits, as **Annexure – A/34.**

xvii. That water analysis was carried out by PPCB and DC Ludhiana on 06.08.2024 and 09.08.2024 from various points in the Budha Nallah. That result of water samples collected after the mixing of the treated trade effluent from the 40 MLD CETP i.e. at Mahavir Jain Pully, have been found to be well within the prescribed limits. The

relevant portion from the report is reproduced herein below for the ready reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

<b>PARAMETERS</b>	<b>UPSTREAM CETP OUTLET AT TAJPUR ROAD ON 06.08.2024</b>	<b>UPSTREAM CETP OUTLET AT TAJPUR ROAD ON 09.08.2024</b>	<b>MAHAVIR JAIN PULI ON 06.08.2024</b>	<b>MAHAVIR JAIN PULI ON 09.08.2024</b>
pH	6.7	6.7	7.2	7
TSS	324	50	79	35
<b>TDS</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>648</b>
<b>COD</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>BOD</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>
Colour	50	60	40	50
Fixed Dissolved Solids	283	245	833	553
Ammonical Nitrogen	3.6	BDL	5	6.8
Nitrate	12	9	12.6	10.7
Phosphate	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8
Sulphate	32	32	64	79
Fluoride	0.39	0.3	0.38	0.31
Sulphide	BDL	7	BDL	BDL
Chloride	25	26	333	194
Phenol	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.9
Iron	8.6	3.8	10.8	7.1
Zinc	0.46	BDL	0.25	0.19
Nickel	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Hexa Chrome	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Manganese	BDL	BDL	0.1	BDL

Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Arsenic	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Cynide	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Vanadium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Selenium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Mercury	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
TKN	5	BDL	7.1	9.5
DO	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Oil and Grease	2.3	BDL	3.6	4.9
Total Coliform	2200000	2800000	54000000	35000000
Feacal Coliform	1100000	1200000	21000000	6300000
Bio- Assay	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % OF EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % OF EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % OF EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.

Copy of the report of water analysis carried out by PPCB and DC Ludhiana on 06.08.2024 and 09.08.2024 from various points in the Buddha Nallah is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-A/35**.

xviii. That a perusal of the aforesaid averments made would clearly establish that unless or until any modification in the standards prescribed is duly notified after following the due procedure the same cannot be legally implemented. The stringent standards being referred to by the PPCB in their reply have not been notified ever, hence cannot be made applicable to the Appellant 40 MLD CETP. It is a matter of record that the last notification issued by MoEF in the Official Gazette i.e. Notification dated

01.01.2016 does not prescribe any standards for TDS, however, ab-initio as also candidly admitted by the PPCB in their reply, the Consents to Operate granted to the Appellant CETP always carried a condition that the treated trade effluent conforming to the approved parameters would be discharged into the Buddha Nallah through the underground pipeline. Though the original plan provided for taking the treated trade effluent to the outlet of the Jamalpur STP, however, the same was not feasible as the Jamalpur STP was still under construction and got commissioned much after coming into operation of the CETP, and it was for this reason as well that the Appellant CETP was directed by the Authorities to discharge the treated trade effluent of the CETP into Buddha Nallah next to the discharge point of the Jamalpur STP in the Buddha Nallah so that the TDS is sorted out by way of dilution. Even in case of Jalandhar Leather Complex CETP, the Respondent PPCB has resolved the high TDS issue by permitting mixing of the treated trade effluent of Leather complex CETP with domestic STP discharge and then common treated domestic/Leather complex CETP effluent is discharged into the drain leading to River Sutlej. It is reiterated that as per Notification dated 01.01.2016 issued by MoEF, the State Board can prescribe the mixing ratio in such cases. The Respondent PPCB has very conveniently and in a discriminatory manner stated in its reply that the Leather Complex Jalandhar CETP is only a small 5 MLD CETP whereas against 105 MLD of 3 CETP's of Ludhiana, which is totally misconceived as the issue is not of quantity but of mixing ratio to be decided by PPCB as per MoEF notification dated 01.01.2016. Factually the 5 MLD Leather Complex Jalandhar CETP outlet has TDS levels of 14,000 which are mixed in the outlet of 50 MLD STP. The treated trade effluent of 40 MLD CETP is having a TDS value of 4000 which is to be discharged in the STP outlet of 225 MLD and as stated hereinabove this is totally feasible and Respondent PPCB has to decide the ratio of mixing. The circumstances leading to the establishment and operation of the

Appellant CETP clearly demonstrate that it is the Government/ PPCB's non implementation of the irrigation scheme which has forced the discharge into Buddha Nallah. In any case due permission from the Competent Authority to lay down a pipeline taking the Appellant CETP's treated effluent to the outlet of STP has been sought, however, the same has not been granted till date.

- xix. That the State Government/Respondent Punjab Pollution Control Board cannot take advantage of its own wrongs at the cost of Appellant CETP. That it is germane to mention herein that the Government of Punjab had earlier approved the project for providing conveyance system for carrying the treated effluents from the STPs and CETPs in Ludhiana for irrigation. A condition to this effect in the consent to establish was also stipulated in the case of 40 MLD CETP that the farmers shall be made aware that the water supplied to them is treated effluent. The Consent to Establish (NOC) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was granted to 40 MLD CETP with the mode of disposal as under:

*Mode of disposal (40 MLD CETP): Trade effluent from CETP @ 40 MLD through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic waste water of STP. Domestic Effluent @ 20 KLD into sewer."*

That as per the directions/mandate of the MoEF, the DPR aforesaid along with the recommendations of PPCB was sent for further technical evaluation and appraisal to IIT Madras and on 28th October 2015, Prof Ligy Philip of the said IIT appraised this

project of 40 MLD CETP and certified that designs and drawings were technically evaluated and found to be adequate for the intended purpose of treatment. It is imperative to mention that the Punjab Pollution Control Board vide letter number 7726 dated 19.11.2015 after duly technically appraising the project report aforesaid recommended the same to the Ministry of Environment and Forests certifying that the project was technically feasible and the treated trade effluent would be discharged onto land for irrigation. Relevant extract from the letter dated 19.11.2015 is reproduced herein below for your ready reference:

*“Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module) has also proposed dedicated conveyance system to carry the untreated effluent from the industries located in Focal Point, Phase-I-VIII to the CETP and to carry treated trade effluent from the CETP to the outlet of STP. The total length of dedicated conveyance system will be 16.9 km at estimated cost of Rs. 15.95 Crore. Necessary approval for laying the dedicated conveyance system has been given by the Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana.”*

(Letter dated 19.11.2015 @ Annexure-A/6 @ Page 217-220).

xx. **It is crucial to highlight that from the inception of this project, during the DPR stage and thereafter, it was always intended that the treated effluent from the CETP would be mixed with treated domestic effluent from 225 MLD Jamalpur STP, and used for irrigation either directly or through Buddha Nallah. The proposed scheme of mixing treated trade effluent from the CETP with the treated domestic effluent from the STP aimed to dilute the treated trade effluent and resolve the TDS level issue before it is collectively used for irrigation purpose**

etc. This intent is evident from the fact that the State Government selected the existing parcel of land for constructing the CETP due to its proximity to the 225 MLD Jamalpur STP and Buddha Nallah both. The geo coordinates of 225 MLD CETP ARE 30.92058, 75.91277, THAT OF 40 MLD CETP are 30.91614, 75.91430 and that of 50 MLD CETP 30.91757, 75.91288 (Map @ Annexure-A/8 @ Page 229).

xxi. That the MoEF in its appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016 under the chairmanship of Dr Manoranjan Hota, Advisor MoEF and comprising of other environmental experts, duly approved the project upon confirmation given by Member Secretary, PPCB during the meeting which stands recorded in the approval letter issued by MoEF itself that treated effluent from CETP will be utilised for irrigation purpose and he further confirmed that Government of Punjab had approved a project for carrying treated effluent from STP/CETP for irrigation purpose. Further the sanction letter specifically states that the treated effluent will be discharged at the outfall of Ludhiana Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and will be utilized for irrigation of agricultural land. It is relevant to mention herein that the discharge of the 40 MLD CETP is just 50-100 mtrs before the outfall of discharge of the 225 MLD Jamalpur STP and the effluent of STP and the CETP gets automatically mixed (Sanction letter @ Annexure-A/7 @ Page 221-228). That therefore it was upon the Statutory Authorities, State Government, Pollution Control Board, Water Supply/Irrigation Department and CPCB, Municipal Corporation Ludhiana to device a methodology to provide the treated trade effluent to the farmers for irrigation after mixing the same with domestic effluent from the STP.

xxii. That upon approval of the project as well as subsidy to be granted for the same by both MoEF and Government of Punjab as per their respective shares, the construction

of 40 MLD CETP started in February 2019, for which the contract was given to Larsen and Toubro. It is imperative to mention herein that the 40 MLD CETP was conceived, planned, designed, approved, sanctioned, set up (after getting subsidies from the Ministry of Environment, Government of India and the Punjab Government) under the step-to-step close supervision of the Punjab Pollution Control Board. That the Appellant CETP is being operated by Larsen and Toubro.

xxiii. That the Appellant CETP module was strictly constructed as per the approved design and for evaluation of which MoEF constituted a Joint Evaluation Committee. That the Joint Evaluation Committee carried out its 1st visit to the under construction CETP on 10.09.2021 for the mid-term evaluation and observed that CETP is being constructed as per Design provided for intended purpose of treatment and subsequent disposal and suggested no major changes.

xxiv. That the 40 MLD CETP was commissioned on 04.01.2022 and the Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was granted to the Appellant CETP on 16th May 2022 and same was valid up to 15th May 2023 (Annexure-A/9 @ Page 230-231). It is imperative to mention herein that as per the Consent to Establish granted to the 40 MLD CETP, the treated trade effluent from the outlet of the CETP had to be disposed off **through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic waste water of STP.** However, the construction of the STP i.e. 225 MLD STP at Jamalpur was not completed at that point of time, due to which the Consent to Operate granted by PPCB had a specific condition that the trade effluent shall be disposed into the Buddha Nallah after treatment through CETP of 40 MLD (Focal Point Module). That the Jamalpur STP of 225 MLD was commissioned only on 01.05.2023. Copy of letter

dated 31.08.2023 issued by Punjab Water Supply and sewerage division, Ludhiana stating the stabilization date to be 01.05.2023 is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-A/36**.

xxv. That the Joint Evaluation Committee in its second visit post commissioning of this CETP on 04.08.2022, apart from other observations inter alia reported that the treated trade effluent was being discharged through underground pipeline into Buddha Nallah and also that all parameters except TDS were found in compliance.

xxvi. The Consent to Operate was then renewed on 24.06.2023 and was valid up to 23.09.2023. It is imperative to mention that the consents to operate granted to the CETP always carried a condition that the treated trade effluent conforming to the approved parameter would be discharged into the Buddha Nallah through the underground pipeline. That the consent to Operate was further renewed on 28.06.2024 and is valid up to 30.06.2026. That the Consent was renewed on the same condition that the treated trade effluent shall be discharged into the Buddha Nallah (Annexure-A/10 @ Page 232-235).

xxvii. **That the plant was being operated after duly obtaining necessary regulatory clearance as applicable at that point of time as well as consent to operate from the PPCB. It is important to mention here that PPCB was all through from the beginning an important companion along with the government who were both keen that the trade effluent from the dyeing industries and Ludhiana doesn't get discharged untreated/partially treated anywhere but should be treated in the CETPs to be established for this purpose by the SPV and then get discharged. It was all through in the knowledge of the PPCB that the State of Punjab was yet to introduce and implement the scheme for irrigation usage of this treated trade**

**effluent from these CETPs of the dyeing industries, and the CETPs had no option but to discharge the treated trade effluent meeting with the parameters into the Buddha Nallah near the outlet of the STP for mixing, till the implementation of the project of carrying treated effluent from CETPs for irrigation as committed by MS PPCB to the MoEF during appraisal of the project in the appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016. It is precisely for this reason that the Consent to operate granted to the CETPs always carried a condition that the treated trade effluent conforming to the approved parameters would be discharged into the Buddha Nallah through the underground pipeline.**

xxviii. It is imperative to mention herein that a reply dated 18.12.2024 has been filed by the Member Secretary Punjab Pollution Control Board in the Appeal filed by 15 MLD CETP before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Appeal bearing No. 48 of 2024) and the submissions made with respect to 40 MLD CETP are reproduced herein below for your ready reference:

*“10. That it is germane to mention here that the **Government of Punjab has earlier approved the project for providing conveyance system for carrying the treated effluents from the STPs and CETPs in Ludhiana for irrigation. A condition to this effect in the consent to establish was also stipulated in the cases of 40 MLD and 50 MLD CETPs that the farmers shall be made aware that the water supplied to them is treated effluent. The Consent to Establish (NOC) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was granted to 40 MLD and 50 MLD CETPS with the mode of disposal as under:***

*A. Mode of disposal (40 MLD CETP): Trade effluent from CETP @ 40 MLD through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic waste water of STP. Domestic Effluent @ 20 KLD into sewer. A copy of Consent to Establish (NOC) dated 20.05.2015 granted to 40 MLD CETP is enclosed as Annexure-D.*

*11. However, due to some technical and administrative reasons, the project for providing conveyance system for carrying the treated effluents from the STPs and CETPs in Ludhiana for irrigation could not happen, hence the project for irrigation had not materialized and implemented by the Government.*

.....

*13. That it is Important to brought on record that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide judgment dated 22.02.2017 delivered in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375 of 2012 titled as Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another v/s Union of India and Others had issued directions to the State Governments for the setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants which are yet to be set up to complete the same within a period of three years and Sewage Treatment Plants in the cities and towns. The State Pollution Control Boards were issued directions of setting up of*

*functional Common Effluent Treatment Plants within the time lines mentioned above.*

*14. That considering the above-mentioned facts and the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375 of 2012 titled as Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another v/s Union of India and Others, the Punjab Pollution Control Board has facilitated the setting up of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants of 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD of the appellant at Ludhiana and carried out sincere efforts so as to ensure that the Common Effluent Treatment Plant are made operational at the earliest.*

*15. That in view of the above stated facts, the Consent to Operate an outlet for discharge of treated effluent was granted by the Board to the CETPs at Ludhiana as under:*

*A.....*

***B. To the 40 MLD CETP for discharge trade effluent into Buddha Nallah after treatment through CETP of 40 MLD (Focal Point Module) and domestic effluent onto land for plantation through septic tank.....***

*16. That considering the non-availability of alternate methods for the disposal of treated trade effluent of Common Effluent Treatment Plants of 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD either for irrigation or for plantation purpose and also considering the*

*urgent commissioning of the said CETPS, the Board has granted conditional temporary permission to the said CETPS for discharge of treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah.”*

That therefore, a perusal of the reply filed by the Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board would at a glance show that **firstly it was the Government of Punjab who had to provide a conveyance system for utilization of the treated trade effluent for irrigation purpose.** Secondly, based on the conveyance system to be provided by the Government of Punjab, Consent to Establish was granted to the 40 MLD CETP with a condition that the treated trade effluent from the outlet of the CETP had to be disposed off **through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic wastewater of STP.** That since the construction of the STP i.e. 225 MLD STP at Jamalpur was not completed at that point of time when the 40 MLD CETP was commissioned and further due to failure of Government of Punjab to provide a conveyance system and non-availability of alternate methods for the disposal of treated trade effluent of the CETP, the Board itself had permitted the 40 MLD CETP to discharge treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah, by incorporating the said condition in the Consent to Operate.

xxix. That therefore, even if only for the sake of legal discussion it is taken though not admitted, that the discharge is contrary to the policy conditions, it was for the State of Punjab as per their assurance given to MOEF in the appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016 through MS, PPCB to implement the project for carrying treated effluent from CETP/STP for irrigation. Instead of passing directions prohibiting the CETP from discharging the treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah, especially when it was a permitted mode of disposal as per the conditions of consent to operate granted

to the said CETP, the Board should collaborate with the State Government and conceive and implement a project for using this trade effluent by mixing it with STP treated domestic effluent for irrigation. That the Appellant SPV of 40 MLD CETP is ready and willing to collaborate with PPCB for laying a pipeline from the outlet of the CETP to the STP for mixing as per the condition stipulated under the Consent to Establish granted to the 40 MLD CETP. Further, the SPV of 40 MLD CETP is also ready and willing to render all help for utilization of treated trade effluent for irrigation purpose provided that the Government of Punjab provides a conveyance system to carry the same as committed by it. It is ought to be appreciated that the SPV and the dyeing industries cannot be penalized without there being no fault on their part. The dyeing industry has spent a huge amount of money, even beyond their means on setting up this CETP along with the subsidy provided by the governments concerned. If these directions are implemented, it would virtually have an effect of shutting down of the entire dyeing industry in Ludhiana which apart from financial loss in this time of recession in the industry, would render thousands of workers jobless, which would not be in the interest of the state. In fact, PPCB and the State Government ought to take up this issue with MOEF so as to find a solution and closure of industries would benefit none but on the other hand would have an effect of victimizing the industry for no fault on their part.

xxx. A perusal of the submissions made by the Appellant CETP in the Appeal as well as the present rejoinder clearly establish that there is no fault on its part regarding the operation of the 40 MLD CETP. The treated trade effluent, which has consistently met the prescribed parameters (except for TDS levels), is being discharged into Buddha Nallah in accordance with the conditions specified in the Consent to Operate granted by the Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB). This fact has been acknowledged by the Member Secretary in their reply dated 18.12.2024, submitted before this Hon'ble

Tribunal. It is the responsibility of the Government of Punjab to provide a conveyance system to transport the treated trade effluent from the CETP for irrigation purposes. As per the Consent to Establish, the treated effluent was supposed to be transported to the STP outlet through a dedicated conveyance system for mixing and dilution. However, at the time the 40 MLD CETP was commissioned, the 225 MLD STP was still under construction and not operational. Consequently, permission to lay the dedicated conveyance system was not provided to the CETP. Instead, Consent to Operate was granted, allowing the CETP to discharge the treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah. Therefore, the CETP cannot be held responsible or penalized for circumstances beyond its control. As mentioned earlier, the Appellant is fully prepared to collaborate with the PPCB to lay a pipeline from the CETP outlet to the STP for mixing, as stipulated under the Consent to Establish. A proposal letter seeking permission for this was already submitted to the PPCB on 21.09.2024. Additionally, the SPV of the 40 MLD CETP is ready and willing to assist in utilizing the treated trade effluent for irrigation purposes, provided that the Government of Punjab fulfils its commitment to establish a conveyance system for the same.

xxxii. That regarding parameters not found within limits of the treated discharge by Appellant CETP, it is submitted that the Joint Evaluation Committee constituted by the MOEF (comprising of CPCB as well) visited the plant on 22.04.2024 AND 23.04.2024 and in its report dated 20th of June 2024 surprisingly found that the parameters of BOD (54 against 30), COD (262 against 250) and chloride (2284 against 1000) were beyond limit. At the outset, analysis report of the samples collected by CPCB cannot be relied upon in any administrative or legal proceedings as the same were drawn without following the due procedure prescribed by law in terms of Section 21 (3)(b) of the Water Act. Further, the same parameters were well within the limits and always found so not only in the samples collected before and after this visit by the PPCB but even

the Online Continues Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) connected both with the servers of CPCB as well as PPCB always recorded the parameters of BOD /COD and etc. to be well within the prescribed limits (This aspect though was duly noticed by the CPCB team in the table under serial number 12 of their report).

xxxii. That the OCEMS system of the CETP is calibrated at regular intervals, with the latest one having been done on 26.03.2024. That as per the calibration report dated 26.03.2024, the parameters were well within the limits. Also, in the Joint Evaluation report it is mentioned that MLSS and MLVSS were found less against range which indicates poor operation of the biological system. It is submitted that in fact MLSS 4661 mg/L and MLVSS 3000 mg/L, mentioned in report is the most optimum biomass concentration in the SBR basin and shows efficient working of SBR and whole CETP. (General MLSS range in CETP is between 3000-5000 mg/L and MLVSS is 60-70%). The Appellant fails to understand from where they have got design range MLSS (5000-7000 mg/L) and MLVSS (3500-4200 mg/L). That from time-to-time samples have been drawn by various statutory authorities including the Board and sample analysis reports from the laboratory of the Board as well as the state laboratory i.e. Punjab Biotechnology Incubator have always found all the parameters including BOD/COD/TSS etcetera to be well within the prescribed limits.

xxxiii. That another factor overlooked by PPCB is that there is no deterioration in the parameters of Buddha Nallah upon discharge of treated effluent of the 40 MLD CETP into it, rather the overall quality improves on account of dilution by the addition of CETP's treated effluent. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana recently ordered closure of all dyeing industries for 36 hours and the parameters from various points in Buddha Nallah were evaluated by taking samples before and after the closure of dyeing industries. This exercise was conducted in coordination with the PPCB and it was

established that there was no deterioration of the parameters in the Buddha Nallah after addition of treated effluent from the CETPs.

xxxiv. That it is necessary and relevant to mention herein that the issue of water quality of river Sutlej which feeds the Gang Canal in Rajasthan, was under consideration before this Hon'ble Tribunal in the matter titled as G.S. Bansal vs. State of Punjab & Ors. Bearing OA No. 379/2022. That in the said matter a report dated 16.03.2022 was submitted by the Joint Committee so appointed by this Hon'ble Tribunal and it was stated in the report filed by the Joint Committee as under:

*“Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that sources of pollution discharging effluent into drains leading to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and the installation of Treatment systems for the same are under process and same will be implemented in time bound manner.....*

*Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that recently STPs of capacity 225 MLD at Ludhiana and 50 MLD capacity at Jalandhar have been commissioned. Also STPs of capacities 15 MLD and 05 MLD at Basti Peer Dad, Jalandhar and Focal Point Jalandhar respectively will be commissioned in March 2023. He further informed that with these treatment plants coming into operation and after commissioning of other ongoing projects being implemented at various outlets for*

treatment of effluent, the quality of water in the canal will improve further.”

That a perusal of the said report would show that there is no allegation or even mention to the effect that the discharge from the CETPs is contaminating the water of the River Sutlej (through Budha Nallah).

After considering the said report of the Joint Committee, this Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 21.03.2023 was pleased to observe that:

*‘District Sriganaganagar, Rajasthan received good quality of water throughout the year except in the months of May and June in which quality of water gets deteriorated due to stagnation near the gates during closure period of canal...*

*On analysis of the water samples drawn at different levels for chemical and bacteriological parameters and heavy metals from January 2022 till February 2023 no heavy metal were detected and various parameters were found within permissible limits. The sources of pollution discharging effluent to the drains leading to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and remedial measures by way of setting up of STPs are being taken. In the report, it has been mentioned that the incidents of cancer patients found in the area could not be attributed to canal water but still suggestion has been made for getting the study conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute by CPCB regarding the problem*

*so that appropriate remedial measures can be taken, if so required.”*

Copy of the order dated 21.03.2023 passed by this Hon’ble Tribunal in the matter titled as G.S. Bansal vs. State of Punjab & Ors. Bearing OA No. 379/2022 is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-A/37**.

xxxv. That while the outlet from 40 MLD CETP discharges treated effluent (parameters of which are within the prescribed limits), there are a total of approximately 241+ outlets which discharge untreated domestic/trade effluent into Buddha Nallah. These 241+ outlets present along the entire stretch of Buddha Nallah are discharging untreated effluent even having BOD beyond 4500mg/L & COD beyond 10,000 mg/L especially from dairies. It is relevant to mention herein that the entire discharge from the Habowal Dairy Complex goes into the Buddha Nallah on a daily basis. Further, approximately 700 tonnes of cow dung goes into the Buddha Nallah daily from the dairy clusters at Tajpur Road and Habowal. There are a large number of colonies/villages as well discharging their domestic and other effluents into Buddha Nallah.

xxxvi. That there are total 6 Sewage Treatment Plants in Ludhiana city i.e. 225 MLD in Jamalpur, 111+50 MLD in Bhatinda and 152 + 60 + 105 MLD in Balloke, which as per the Consent to operate granted to them can discharge the treated sewage into Buddha Nallah. It is respectfully submitted that as per the standards of parameters of discharge laid down by various notifications issued by MoEF for various STP’s/CETP’s, there is no bar except where specifically provided, to discharge into inland surface waters provided the prescribed parameters are met with. Pan India the STP’s have been established so as to ensure that no untreated effluent enters the water bodies/rivers. In almost all STP’s the treated discharge of effluent domestic or

otherwise post treatment is legally being discharged into water bodies/rivers as there are no other alternatives where the quantities are large. This fact stands endorsed by PPCB in Para No. 16 of the reply filed by Member Secretary, PPCB in Appeal No. 48 of 2024 titled as Badadur Ke Textiles Knitwear Association vs. PPCB and for ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the said Para No. 16 is being reproduced as under:

*“16. That considering the non-availability of alternate methods for the disposal of treated trade effluent of Common Effluent Treatment Plants of 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD either for irrigation or for plantation purpose and also considering the urgent commissioning of the said CETPS, the Board has granted conditional temporary permission to the said CETPS for discharge of treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah.”*

In case of Ludhiana and other cities in Punjab as well the treated effluent is being discharged into water bodies/drains/rivers. In the case of the Appellant CETP as well the treated effluent is getting mixed with the treated domestic discharge of the STP at Jamalpur and post discharge into Buddha Nallah, the quality of water in Buddha Nallah in fact improves instead of getting deteriorated as would be clear from the averments made and analysis reports of Buddha Nallah water sampling. It is submitted that in any case there is no alternate source available.

xxxvii. That another aspect where Private Respondents are misleading this Hon'ble Tribunal and which needed rebuttal from Respondent PPCB relates to the allegations that on account of discharge of treated trade effluent of these CETP's people are dying of serious health issues including cancer. They are malafidely targeting the industries only

for their own evil interests and not highlighting that there are 241 other outlets releasing untreated domestic and other effluents including but not limited to dairy excreta in huge quantity which is responsible for deteriorating the Buddha Nallah water. There are neither any deaths or any serious health ailments being suffered by anybody as would be clear from the final order dated 21.03.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in OA No. 379 of 2022, is already marked and annexed herewith as Annexure – A/37.

xxxviii. That the factual and legal aspects of this matter as detailed hereinabove would show that to find a permanent solution to the issue of discharge and utilization of treated trade effluent from the STP's and CETP's in Ludhiana, this Hon'ble Tribunal in the interest of justice needs to direct all the stakeholders including Central/State Governments, CPCB and PPCB to get together and resolve this problem and the Appellant assures to extend all possible help in this regard. Even the Respondent PPCB in their reply in Para 19 of the preliminary submissions has admitted that the directions issued by CPCB under Section 18 (1) (b) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are not a permanent solution.

### **PRAYER**

It is therefore, most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may kindly be pleased to allow the present Appeal filed by the Appellant and set aside the impugned closure order dated 26.09.2024 in the interest of Justice and Fair play.

**And**

Exempt the Applicant from filing /better legible/typed/translated copy of the Annexure;  
and/or

Pass such and/or further orders as deemed fit and proper in the peculiar facts and circumstances of this case in favor of the Appellant.

**Note : Affidavit in support is attached.**

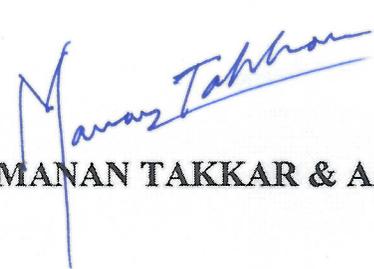
For Punjab Dyers Association

  
DIRECTOR

**APPELLANT**

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION THROUGH ITS DIRECTOR MR. VISHAL JAIN

  
(A.R. TAKKAR, SHRIYA TAKKAR, ASMITA DUGGAL,

  
ADVOCATES, MANAN TAKKAR & AASTHA TYAGI)

  
ADVOCATES

M/S ARTLO

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882600005

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**VERIFICATION**

I, Vishal Jain S/o Vipin Kumar, Aged about 44 years, Director of Punjab Dyers Association, SCF- 36, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Commercial site, phase - 5, Focal point Ludhiana, Punjab - 141010 hereby verify that the contents there of are true and correct to my knowledge No part of it is false and no material fact has been kept concealed therefrom.

For Punjab Dyers Association

  
DIRECTOR

**APPELLANT**

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION THROUGH ITS DIRECTOR MR. VISHAL JAIN

**Place:** Gurugram

**Date:** 18.03.2025

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL  
BENCH, NEW DELHI

APPEAL NO 41 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION  
THROUGH ITS DIRECTOR MR. VISHAL JAIN.

...APPELLANT

VERSUS

PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, Vishal Jain S/o Vipin Kumar, Aged about 44 years, Director of Punjab Dyers Association, SCF- 36, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Commercial site, phase 5, Focal point Ludhiana, Punjab – 141010 the above named deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That the Rejoinder has been drafted under the authority and instructions of the deponent and after perusing its contents, the deponent has duly signed it, and the contents of paragraph Nos. 1 to 4 thereof are true and correct to the knowledge of the deponent, and the same may be read as contents of this affidavit also, which are not being reproduced for the sake of brevity. No part of it is false and nothing material has been kept concealed therefrom.
2. That the contents of paragraphs no. 1 to 4 of above tilted Rejoinder are true and correct to my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been kept concealed therefrom.



For Punjab Dyers Association  
DIRECTOR

3. That the Annexures attached with the Rejoinder are true copies of their respective original.

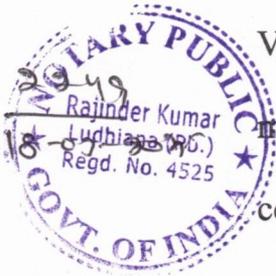
Place: *Delhi*

Date: *18-03-2025*

For Punjab Dyers Association  
*[Signature]*  
DIRECTOR

DEPONENT

**VERIFICATION:**



Verified that the contents of para 1 and 3 of my affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge. No part of it is false and nothing material has been kept concealed therefrom.

Place: *Delhi*

Date: *18-03-2025*

For Punjab Dyers Association  
*[Signature]*  
DIRECTOR

DEPONENT

I know the deponent/executant signatory  
*85356739308* marked his/her  
RTI/LTI in my presence.

*Piyush*

Signature Attested

*[Signature]*  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Ludhiana, Distt (Ph)

18 MAR 2025

**PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
VATAVARAN BHAWAN, NABHA ROAD, PATIALA

## OFFICE ORDER

**ANNEXURE -**

No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CEP/29/27/.....

Date...12.07.2017

**Subject:- Procedure to be adopted for the utilization of Grant-in-Aid received from the Government of India and the Government of Punjab for setting up of CETPs being provided for the dyeing industries at Ludhiana.**

There is a proposal to provide 3 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) of capacity 50 MLD, 40 MLD and 15 MLD for the dyeing clusters of Ludhiana namely Tajpur Road & Rahon Road, Focal Point and Bahadurke Road respectively. These projects are to be executed by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) constituted by the respective industrial associations. There is proposal to establish these CETPs projects under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India and the cost is to be shared by the beneficiary associations, State and the Centre as per the sharing pattern decided under the relevant scheme.

To ensure the transparency, proper financial procedures, quality control and proper utilization of funds, it has been decided to adopt following procedure and guidelines for the utilization of Grant-in-Aid received/to be received from Central and State Government for the installation of 15 MLD CETP of Bahadurke Road dyeing cluster at Ludhiana and two other CETPs of 40 MLD and 50 MLD being provided at Ludhiana:

- 1) The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) shall nominate following additional members on the Board of Directors & get it approved from the Competent Authority under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The list of reconstituted Board of Directors shall be uploaded on the website immediately after reconstitution:-

Sr. No	Members of Board from various departments	Designation	To be nominated by	Remarks
1.	Representative from the Deptt. of Industries & Commerce, Punjab (not below the rank of GM, DIC)	Director	Director of Industries, Govt. of Punjab, Deptt. of Industries & Commerce.)	To represent the industrial issues and to facilitate the various clearances at Govt. level.
2.	Representative from Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board (not below the rank of Superintending Engineer)	Director	CEO, PWSSB	PWSSB has the specialization for installing STP projects and have expertise in tendering and execution of civil works.

3.	Technical Experts (2 nominees) > From civil engineering > From environment engineering	Director	Special Purpose Vehicle	Technical Experts shall either from the engineering institutes of repute (not below the rank of associate Professor) or some engineer having at least B.Tech qualification in the relevant field with 10 year experience or Chartered Engineer enlisted by State Govt. / Central Govt. with at least 10 year experience as Chartered Engineer or retired Engineers not below the rank of Executive Engineer from State/ Central Govt.
4.	Financial Expert	Director	Special Purpose Vehicle	Chartered Accountant with an experience of 10 years or retired Govt. officer having specialization in the finance matters, not below the rank of Deputy Controller (Finance & Accounts).

- 2) A managing committee comprising of the Nominee Directors and two Directors from the association side will be constituted. The Managing Committee may request the Chairman, Punjab Pollution Control Board to nominate officer from PPCB as a special invitee, if required, in the periodic meetings of the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the SPV will be the head of the managing committee. The nominee Director from the Deptt. of Industries & Commerce will be the Convenor member of the managing committee. The managing committee will be authorised to do the following acts:
- a) To settle the issues related to the land on which CETP is being established.
  - b) Finalization of DPR.
  - c) Tendering process.
  - d) Allotment of work.
  - e) Financial closure and other issues related to the funding including collection of share from member units, release of loans from the Financial Institution and disbursement of the funds after the concurrence of PPCB.
  - f) Acceptance of bills raised by the executing agency and to give recommendations to the PPCB for release of grant after adopting proper procedure of verification.

- g) Oversee progress and performance made by the executing agency regarding the installation of CETP.
- h) Suggest suitable/ appropriate steps for proper execution and completion of the project.
- i) Discuss any issue relating to the installation & commissioning of the CETP as decided by the committee.
- j) Ensure that the work will be started immediately by the agency to whom the work is allotted\* and shall ensure completion of the project in the postulated time frame.

3) Terms and conditions and working procedures of the managing committee will be as under:

- i) The committee will hold office till the project is completed or until communicated by PPCB or dissolved by the State Government.
- ii) The committee will meet atleast once in a month.
- iii) The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall upon the written request of not less than 3 members or upon a direction of the PPCB or the State Government call a special meeting of the Board of Directors to dispose off important work.
- iv) Ten clear days notice of an ordinary meeting and five clear days of special meeting specifying time & place, where meeting is to be held & business to be transacted thereat shall be given to the members and pasted in the office of the managing committee.
- v) The notice may be given to a member by delivering the same by messenger or by sending to his last known place of residence or business or in such manner as the Chairman, in the circumstances of each case thinks fit.
- vi) Every meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman & in his absence by any one of the members present as may be elected by the members present amongst themselves.
- vii) All questions at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting shall be by raising of hands in favour of a proposal.
- viii) In case of an equality of votes, the presiding officer shall have a second or casting vote.
- ix) Five members shall form the quorum for a meeting.
- x) Record shall be kept of the names of the members who attend the meeting and of the proceedings at the meeting in a minute book to be maintained by the Convener.
- xi) The minutes of the previous meeting shall be circulated to all members within 15 days after the meeting.

- xii) The minutes shall be read at the beginning of every succeeding meeting & shall be confirmed and signed by the Presiding Officer at such meeting.
  - xiii) Except with the permission of the Presiding Officer, no business which is not entered in the agenda, shall be transacted at any meeting. Business shall be transacted in the order in which it is entered in the agenda.
  - xiv) The meeting of the committee will be held at Ludhiana for conducting the proceedings and minutes of the meeting will be circulated preferably within 7 working days to the Chairperson, Member Secretary and the Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana.
  - xv) The SPV (M/s Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association) will arrange an office for the managing committee of SPV at Ludhiana and depute staff for performing various activities to be carried out by the committee.
  - xvi) Any expenditure related to the activities being performed by the managing committee shall be borne by the SPV (Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association).
  - xvii) The committee will ensure that the funds reserved by the association/ SPV shall not be used for any other purpose than for which the Grant-in-Aid has been released by the Centre and the State Government.
  - xviii) The committee shall ensure complete transparency, proper quality control and to follow financial procedures laid down by the Government from time to time.
- 4) A committee namely work verification committee of the following officers will get the quality of work verified at the site.
- a) Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, PPCB, Ludhiana.
  - b) Executive Engineer, Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Ludhiana.
  - c) Deputy Controller/Assistant Controller (Finance & Accounts), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala.

Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, PPCB, Ludhiana will be the member convener of the committee. The technical members of the work verification committee as mentioned at a) and b) above, will regularly visit the project site and take the following actions:

- i) Submit the progress report to the concerned Senior Environmental Engineer/ Chief Environmental Engineer of the Punjab Pollution Control Board at Ludhiana.

- ii) Will verify the bills submitted by the managing committee and forward the same to the concerned Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana for release of payment.
- 5) The Senior Environmental Engineer, Zonal Office-2, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana will perform the following functions:
- a) Act as the project co-ordinator and will oversee whole of the work of CETPs at Ludhiana including the work of managing committees and the work verification committee.
  - b) Act as an interface between the SPV, PPCB and State/ Centre Government.
  - c) Examine the verified bills received from the work verification committee and forward these bills to the Chief Environmental Engineer, Ludhiana for release of payment by the Competent Authority i.e. Chairman of the Punjab Pollution Control Board at Head Office, Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala.
- 6) A sanction letter/ release order will be issued by the Accounts Branch of the PPCB after obtaining the sanction from the Competent Authority for allowing the release of payment to the SPV with an endorsement to the SPV allowing to disburse the payment to the Executing Agency.
- 7) After the issuance of release orders, payment will be transferred from the dedicated accounts of the Board (maintained by Senior Environmental Engineer, Zonal Office, PPCB, Ludhiana) to an ESCROW Account to be maintained by the SPV under the joint signature of Chief Environmental Engineer and Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Ludhiana for the release/ reimbursement of Central/ State assistance (Grant-in-Aid).
- 8) The above ESCROW Account will be opened by the SPV. This account will be maintained through two authorized signatories of SPV and one authorized signatory of PPCB i.e. Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Ludhiana. The SPV will transfer whole of its share including loan amount to the ESCROW Account so as to ensure that the Central/ State assistance will be utilized properly. After the receipt of release orders and transfer of funds in ESCROW Accounts, payment will be released to the executing agency under the joint signatures of above two authorized nominees of SPV and Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Ludhiana.
- 9) Before the release of Grant-in-Aid, the Special Purpose Vehicle shall submit a bank guarantee of matching amount released by the Central and State assistance. After the execution of work and acceptance of utilization certificate (UC) by the Central/ State Govt., the bank

guarantee of that amount equivalent to the amount mentioned in the UC certificate will be released. Before the release of old bank guarantee, a new bank guarantee of the amount equivalent to the balance amount of Central/ State assistance shall remain with the PPCB and the same is required to be submitted by the SPV.

- 10) PPCB will maintain dedicated head of accounts in the respective cash book and all the receipts and expenditure/ release of payments are to be entered in this cash book as per proper procedure laid down and prescribed under the financial rules.
- 11) The managing committee constituted by the SPV will submit the bills to the Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana with copy to the Convener of work verification committee (Environmental Engineer, PPCB, Regional Office, Ludhiana) for release of payment. The SPV will submit bills alongwith the following documents:
  - a) Expenditure statement verified by C.A.
  - b) Chartered Engineer Certificate.
  - c) Coloured photographs of the work done at site.
  - d) Bills duly signed by the authorized signatories of the SPV.

The bills are to be submitted bi-monthly and shall be minimum of the amount of Rs. 2 Crores. In case, there is any deviation of billing pattern while finalizing the tender document, same may be adopted only after the concurrence of the Competent Authority of the Punjab Pollution Control Board.

- 12) An amount of 10% of total bill amount/ project cost will be deducted from the running bills as a security and will be released after monitoring of the projects for one year after the completion and commissioning of the CETP on achieving the desired results for which the CETP is designed for. Further, during this period of one year, in case any defect is observed in the Civil, Mechanical or any other component of CETP or in case, the funding agency (Central/ State Government) has any observation or it has not accepted the utilization certificate, the security amount will not be released till the rectification of such defects or final approval by the funding agency.
- 13) The Punjab Pollution Control Board will engage an agency(ies) for Third Party Inspection (TPI) and Third Party Audit (TPA). The TPI and TPA report will be submitted to the PPCB and final report within 1 month from the completion of the project. Term of reference (TOR) for TPI and TPA will be laid down separately.
- 14) The Punjab Pollution Control Board will engage a Third party monitoring agency for period of one year for the evaluation/ performance of the CETP atleast two months before the completion of the project so as to

ensure that the CETP shall conform to the standards for which it has been designed for.

- 15) The managing committee constituted by the SPV will submit utilization certificate on prescribed format to the PPCB with following documents:
  - a) Expenditure statement verified by C.A.
  - b) Chartered Engineer Certificate.
  - c) Coloured photographs of the work done at site.
  - d) Bills duly signed by the authorized signatories of the SPV.
- 16) Any condition imposed by the Government of India and the Government of Punjab while sanctioning and releasing the Grant-in-Aid for the CETP project will have to be complied by the SPV and all the stakeholders.
- 17) The SPV (Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association) shall constitute another managing committee and put in place a foolproof mechanism for the operation and maintenance of the CETP atleast two month before the completion of the project so as to ensure smooth and efficient operation of the CETP.
- 18) The SPV shall have to comply with any other directions issued by the Central Government/State Government/Punjab Pollution Control Board with respect to the utilization of funds and the execution of the project.

This order shall also be applicable for the utilization of funds and execution of all the 3 No. CETP projects of capacity 15 MLD, 40 MLD & 50 MLD for dyeing/textile industries of Ludhiana city.

-sd-

**Member Secretary**

Endst. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India, New Delhi in reference to the Grant-in-Aid received for 15 MLD CETP (Bahadurke Road dyeing cluster, Ludhiana) received vide C.P. Division letter no. Q-15017/22/2014-CPW dated 22-03-2017.

-sd-

**Member Secretary**

Endst. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Additional Chief Secretary, Deptt. of Local Govt., Punjab, Chandigarh.
2. The Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Science, Technology & Environment, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. The Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Finance, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.

-sd-

**Member Secretary**

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information with request to nominate the officers from their respective departments for the SPV, managing committee and work done committee as detailed in the aforesaid office orders:-

1. The Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Industry & Commerce, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.
2. The Chief Executive Officer, Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Chandigarh.

Endst. No. 3732

*[Signature]*  
Member Secretary  
Date 12/7/17

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Chairman, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Head Office, Patiala for the kind information and further necessary action, please.

Endst. No. 3733-42

*[Signature]*  
Member Secretary  
Date 12/7/17

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Chief Environmental Engineer (HQ), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala.
2. The Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana.
3. The Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office-1/2, Ludhiana.
4. The Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office-3/4, Ludhiana.
5. The Deputy Controller (F & A), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala.
6. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association (Bahadurke dyeing cluster), Ludhiana.
7. The Chief Executive Officer, Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module), Ludhiana constituted for the construction of 40 MLD CETP at Tajpur Road for dyeing cluster of Focal Point, Ludhiana.
8. The Secretary, Punjab Dyers Association (Tajpur Road-Rahon Road cluster), Ludhiana constituted for the construction of 50 MLD CETP at Tajpur Road for dyeing cluster of Tajpur Road-Rahon Road, Ludhiana.

*[Signature]*  
Member Secretary  
*[Signature]*

**PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION**

(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of Companies Act, 1956)

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,  
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141009 (Punjab)  
Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point  
Ludhiana 141010

Email: [pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com](mailto:pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com) Contact No. 88720-80029

50

**ANNEXURE - 30****PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION**

DATE&DAY : 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2018  
(Friday)

TIME : 01:00P.M.

VENUE : Indian Summer, 368, RK Road,  
CheemaChowk, Industrial Area- A,  
Ludhiana, Punjab 141003

S. NO.	ITEM NO.	PARTICULARS
1.	PDA/1	To elect the Chairman of the meeting
2.	PDA/2	To grant leave of absence, if any.
3.	PDA/3	To ratify and confirm the Minutes of the last Board Meeting.
4.	PDA/4	To appoint Mr. Mahesh Khanna (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC, as representative Director from the Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Punjab.
5.	PDA/5	To appoint Mr. Harbans Lal Gupta (DIN: 07923552), Superintending Engineer, as representative Director from Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board.
6.	PDA/6	To appoint Mr. Darshan Singh Jaidka (DIN: 07923583), as Director being a Technical Expert in the area of Civil Engineering.
7.	PDA/7	To appoint Mr. Malvinder Singh (DIN: 07923560), as Director being a Technical Expert in the area of Environment Engineering.
8.	PDA/8	To appoint Mr. RakeshSoni (DIN: 07262045), as Director being a Technical Expert in the area of Finance & Accounts.
9.	PDA/9	To appoint Mr. Vishal Jain (DIN: 01148658), as an Additional Director
10.	PDA/10	To appoint Mr. Vijay Kumar Mehtani (DIN: 01004622), as an Additional Director.
11.	PDA/11	To constitute a Managing Committee in compliance with Office Order issued by Punjab Pollution Control Board.
12.	PDA/12	To authorize members of the Board of Directors to open ESCROW Account with State Bank of India.
13.	PDA/13	Any other matter with the permission of Chair.
14.	PDA/14	Vote of Thanks

**PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION**

**786**

**51**

(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,  
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)  
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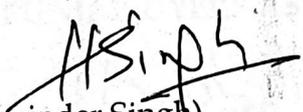
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 ME  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION  
FRIDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368,  
RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB  
141003

TO APPOINT SH. VISHAL JAIN (DIN: 01148658), AS AN ADDITIONAL  
DIRECTOR.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company Sh. Vishal Jain (DIN: 01148658) be and is hereby appointed as Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2018 who shall hold office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting and be eligible for re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Vishal Jain (DIN: 01148658) as Additional Director of the Company."

Certified to be true copy  
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

  
(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,  
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,  
Ludhiana 142027 PB

(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,  
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)  
Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point  
Ludhiana 141010

Email: [pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com](mailto:pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com) Contact No. 88720-80029

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003**

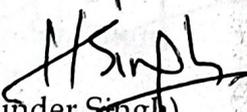
**TO APPOINT SH. VIJAY KUMAR MEHTANI (DIN: 01004622), AS AN ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR.**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company Sh. Vijay Kumar Mehtani (DIN: 01004622) be and is hereby appointed as Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2018 who shall hold office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting and be eligible for re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Vijay Kumar Mehtani (DIN: 01004622) as Additional Director of the Company."

Certified to be true copy

For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

  
(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,  
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,  
Ludhiana 142027 PB

(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,  
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Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point  
Ludhiana 141010

Email: [pdafocalpoint@gmail.com](mailto:pdafocalpoint@gmail.com) Contact No. 88720-80029

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003**

**TO APPOINT SH. MALVINDER SINGH (DIN: 07923560), AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR BEING TECHNICAL EXPERT IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENT ENGINEERING.**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Malvinder Singh (DIN: 07923560) be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors being a Technical Expert in Environment Engineering w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Malvinder Singh (DIN: 07923560) as Nominee Director of the Company. "

Certified to be true copy  
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

  
(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,  
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,  
Ludhiana 142027 PB

**PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION***(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)*

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,  
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)  
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Email: [pdafocalpoint@gmail.com](mailto:pdafocalpoint@gmail.com) Contact No. 88720-80029

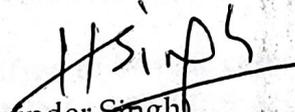
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON  
FRIDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368,  
RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB  
141003

TO APPOINT SH. RAKESH SONI (DIN: 07262045), AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR  
BEING TECHNICAL EXPERT IN THE AREA OF FINANCE & ACCOUNTS.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Rakesh Soni (DIN: 07262045) be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors being a Technical Expert in Finance & Accounts w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Rakesh Soni (DIN: 07262045) as Nominee Director of the Company."

Certified to be true copy  
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

  
(Harvinder Singh)  
Director

DIN: 01388809  
Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,  
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,  
Ludhiana 142027 PB

**PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION***(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)*

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,

Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)

Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point  
Ludhiana 141010Email: [pdafocalpoint@gmail.com](mailto:pdafocalpoint@gmail.com) Contact No. 88720-80029

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003**

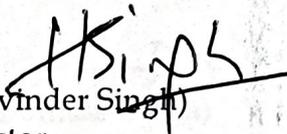
**TO APPOINT SH. DARSHAN SINGH JAIDKA (DIN: 07923583), AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR BEING TECHNICAL EXPERT IN THE AREA OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.**

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Darshan Singh Jaidka (DIN: 07923583) be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors being a Technical Expert in Civil Engineering w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Darshan Singh Jaidka (DIN: 07923583) as Nominee Director of the Company.”

Certified to be true copy

For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION



(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,  
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,  
Ludhiana 142027 PB

**PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION***(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)*

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,  
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point  
Ludhiana 141010Email: [pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com](mailto:pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com) Contact No. 88720-80029

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003**

**TO APPOINT SH. MAHESH KHANNA (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC, AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR FROM THE DEPT. OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, PUNJAB.**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Mahesh Khanna (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors as a representative of Department of Industries & Commerce, Punjab w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Mahesh Khanna (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC as Nominee Director of the Company. "

Certified to be true copy  
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

  
(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,  
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,  
Ludhiana 142027 PB



ANNEXURE - 31

# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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No. 5011] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2018/AGRAHAYANA 30, 1940

## पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 2018

**का.आ. 6250(अ).**—पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) के साथ पठित उप-धारा (1) और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिसूचना कहा गया है) के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के खंड (घ) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ) तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006, के द्वारा भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निदेश दिया कि इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख से ही भारत के किसी भी भाग में परियोजनाओं अथवा क्रियाकलापों के अपेक्षित निर्माण का कार्य अथवा उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध की गई मौजूदा परियोजनाओं अथवा क्रियाकलापों के विस्तारण अथवा आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य, जिसमें प्रक्रिया अथवा प्रौद्योगिकी अथवा उत्पाद मिश्रण में परिवर्तन सहित क्षमता संवर्धन आवश्यक है, को केन्द्रीय सरकार से अथवा यथास्थिति, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से गठित किए गए राज्य स्तर के पर्यावरण समाघात मूल्यांकन प्राधिकरण से पूर्व पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति प्राप्त करने के बाद शुरू किया जाएगा।

और, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986, की धारा 3 के उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) और उपधारा (1), द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग में जारी उक्त अधिसूचना में संशोधन करने के लिए एक प्रारूप अधिसूचना, भारत के राजपत्र में प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीस दिनों की अवधि के भीतर, प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से आपत्तियों और सुझावों को आमंत्रित करते हुए; का.आ.3018 (अ), को 21 जून, 2018 के द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था,

और, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986, की धारा 3 के उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) और उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग में जारी उक्त अधिसूचना में

संशोधन करने के लिए एक प्रारूप अधिसूचना, भारत के राजपत्र में प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीस दिनों की अवधि के भीतर, प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से आपत्तियों और सुझावों को आमंत्रित करते हुए; का.आ.5213 (अ), को 08 अक्टूबर, 2018 के द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था,

और उपरोक्त उल्लिखित प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रतिउत्तर में प्राप्त सभी आपत्तियों और सुझावों को केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से विचार किया गया है

अतः अब, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) और उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) के साथ पठित उप-धारा (1) और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, जो राजपत्र में इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख को लागू होंगे, अर्थात्:-

उक्त अधिसूचना में, अनुसूची में, मद 7 (ज) और तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियां के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात्:-

परियोजना अथवा क्रियाकलाप		शुरुआती सीमा सहित श्रेणी		शर्तें, यदि कोई हों
		क	ख	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"7 (ज)	साझा बहिःस्त्राव शोधन संयंत्र (सीईटीपी)	-	सभी परियोजनाएं	सामान्य शर्तें लागू होंगी  <b>टिप्पण:</b> परियोजनाओं के भीतर अथवा ऐसे क्रियाकलापों, जिनके लिए पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित नहीं है, के लिए सीईटीपी की स्थापना हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति की अपेक्षा से छूट प्राप्त है, और पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति की अपेक्षा किए जाने वाले किसी उत्पाद को प्रस्तुत करने के उद्देश्य के लिए अथवा उक्त सीईटीपी उत्पादन की इकाई के विद्यमान या प्रस्तावित सदस्य में से किसी को पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

[फा.सं. 22-28/2018-आईए-III]

गीता मेनन, संयुक्त सचिव

**टिप्पण:** मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात निम्नलिखित संख्याओं द्वारा संशोधन किया गया था :-

1. का.आ.1949 (अ), तारीख 13 नवम्बर, 2006;
2. का.आ.1737 (अ), तारीख 11 अक्टूबर, 2007
3. का.आ. 3067 (अ), तारीख 01 दिसम्बर, 2009;
4. का.आ. 695 (अ), तारीख 04 अप्रैल, 2011;
5. का.आ. 156 (अ), तारीख 25 जनवरी, 2012;

6. का.आ. 2896 (अ), तारीख 13 दिसम्बर, 2012;
7. का.आ. 674 (अ), तारीख 13 मार्च, 2013;
8. का.आ. 2204 (अ), तारीख 19 जुलाई, 2013;
9. का.आ. 2555 (अ), तारीख 21 अगस्त, 2013;
10. का.आ. 2559 (अ), तारीख 22 अगस्त, 2013;
11. का.आ. 2731 (अ), तारीख 09 सितम्बर, 2013;
12. का.आ. 562 (अ), तारीख 26 फरवरी, 2014;
13. का.आ. 637 (अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2014;
14. का.आ. 1599 (अ), तारीख 25 जून, 2014;
15. का.आ. 2601 (अ), तारीख 07 अक्टूबर, 2014;
16. का.आ. 2600 (अ), तारीख 09 अक्टूबर, 2014;
17. का.आ. 3252 (अ), तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 2014;
18. का.आ. 382 (अ), तारीख 03 फरवरी, 2015;
19. का.आ. 811 (अ), तारीख 23 मार्च, 2015;
20. का.आ. 996 (अ), तारीख 10 अप्रैल, 2015;
21. का.आ. 1142 (अ), तारीख 17 अप्रैल, 2015;
22. का.आ. 1141 (अ), तारीख 29 अप्रैल, 2015;
23. का.आ. 1834 (अ), तारीख 06 जुलाई, 2015;
24. का.आ. 2571 (अ), तारीख 31 अगस्त, 2015;
25. का.आ. 2572 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2015;
26. का.आ. 141 (अ), तारीख 15 जनवरी, 2016;
27. का.आ. 648 (अ), तारीख 03 मार्च, 2016;
28. का.आ. 2269 (अ), तारीख 01 जुलाई, 2016;
29. का.आ. 2944 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2016;
30. का.आ. 3518 (अ), तारीख 23 नवम्बर, 2016;
31. का.आ. 3999 (अ), तारीख 09 दिसम्बर, 2016;
32. का.आ. 4241 (अ), तारीख 30 दिसम्बर, 2016;
33. का.आ. 3611 (अ), तारीख 25 जुलाई, 2018;
34. का.आ. 3977 (अ), तारीख 14 अगस्त, 2018
35. का.आ. 5733 (अ), तारीख 14 नवम्बर, 2018;
36. का.आ. 5736 (अ), तारीख 15 नवम्बर, 2018 और
37. का.आ. 5845 (अ), तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 2018.

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2018

**S.O. 6250(E).**—Whereas, by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, issued under sub-section (1), read with clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and clause (d) of the sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, hereinafter referred to as the said notification, the Central Government directed that on and from the date of its publication, the required construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the said notification entailing the capacity addition with change in process or technology and or product mix shall be undertaken in any part of India only after prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, duly constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act, in accordance with the procedure specified therein;

And whereas, a draft notification for making amendments in the said notification, issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 was published vide S.O. 3018 (E), dated the 21st June, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected there by, within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft notification in the Gazette of India;

And whereas, a draft notification to extend the notice period was issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 was published vide S.O. 5213(E), dated the 8th October, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected there by, within a period of another thirty days from the date of publication of the draft notification in the Gazette of India;

And whereas, all objections and suggestions received in response to the above-mentioned draft notification have been duly considered by the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the said notification which shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, for item 7(h) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely: -

Project or Activity		Category with threshold limit		Conditions if any
		A	B	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
“7(h)	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)	-	All projects	General Condition shall apply  <b>Note:</b> Environmental clearance for CETPs setup for or within projects or activities which do not require environmental clearance are exempted, and if any of the existing or proposed member units of the said CETP produces or proposes to produce any product requiring environmental clearance, then the CETP shall need environmental clearance.”

[F.No. 22-28/2018-IA.III]

GEETA MENON, Jt. Secy.

**Note:** The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) *vide* number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 and subsequently amended *vide* the following numbers: -

1. S.O. 1949 (E) dated the 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2006;
2. S.O. 1737 (E) dated the 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2007;

3. S.O. 3067 (E) dated the 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2009;
4. S.O. 695 (E) dated the 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2011;
5. S.O. 156 (E) dated the 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2012;
6. S.O. 2896 (E) dated the 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2012;
7. S.O. 674 (E) dated the 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2013;
8. S.O. 2204 (E) dated the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2013;
9. S.O. 2555 (E) dated the 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2013;
10. S.O. 2559 (E) dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2013;
11. S.O. 2731 (E) dated the 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2013;
12. S.O. 562 (E) dated the 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2014;
13. S.O. 637 (E) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2014;
14. S.O. 1599 (E) dated the 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2014;
15. S.O. 2601 (E) dated the 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014;
16. S.O. 2600 (E) dated the 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2014
17. S.O. 3252 (E) dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2014;
18. S.O. 382 (E) dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2015;
19. S.O. 811 (E) dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2015;
20. S.O. 996 (E) dated the 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2015;
21. S.O. 1142 (E) dated the 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2015;
22. S.O. 1141 (E) dated the 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015;
23. S.O. 1834 (E) dated the 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2015;
24. S.O. 2571 (E) dated the 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2015;
25. S.O. 2572 (E) dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2015;
26. S.O. 141 (E) dated the 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2016;
27. S.O. 648 (E) dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2016;
28. S.O. 2269(E) dated the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2016;
29. S.O. 2944(E) dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2016;
30. S.O. 3518 (E) dated 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2016;
31. S.O. 3999 (E) dated the 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2016;
32. S.O. 4241(E) dated the 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2016; and
33. S.O. 3611(E) dated the 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.
34. S.O. 3977 (E) dated the 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2018
35. S.O. 5733 (E) dated the 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2018;
36. S.O. 5736 (E) dated the 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 and
37. S.O. 5845(E) dated the 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2018.



Original for recipient

Duplicate to supplier

**Supplier's Address (Dispatch from)**  
M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical  
341/342 -D, Phase VIII,  
Focal Point  
Ludhiana, Punjab, India, 141010  
03AAACL0140P1ZT

# ANNEXURE - 32

IRN No.:

Ack No.:

Ack Date.:

**Details of Receiver (Billed to)**  
Punjab Dyers Association  
341/342 -D, Phase VIII,  
Focal Point  
Ludhiana, Punjab, India, 141010  
GST Reg no : 03AAFCP4960L1Z8

**Details of Consignee (Shipped to)**  
Punjab Dyers Association  
341/342 -D, Phase VIII,  
Focal Point  
Ludhiana, Punjab, India, 141010  
GST Reg no : 03AAFCP4960L1Z8

**Invoice No** LEPBLE19IN000060  
**Invoice Date** 12-Jul-2019  
**Order / LOA Ref** 2014-15/PDAFP/0012  
**Order / LOA Date** 08-Oct-2014  
**Billing Period** 11-Feb-2019 To 30-Apr-2019  
**Job Order Ref** LE140773/00001

Ref Doc No

<b>Place of Supply</b> Punjab	<b>Place of Delivery</b> Punjab	<b>Job Ref</b> LE140773	<b>IC Ref</b> WS	<b>Site Doc Ref No</b> 00/PI/000008	<b>Client Code</b> PO02958
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Sl No	Ud	Qty	Rate	Taxable Value (INR)	Tax Item - Rate	Tax Amount (INR)
1	995428 - A.2-S1-00 - Civil Work					
	LS	0.090	249300000.00	22559429.48	CGST	1353565.76
					SGST	1353565.76
2	995428 - A.3-S1-00 - Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Mechanical, Electrical, Instrumentation Equipment and other services					
	LS	0.024	277000000.00	6713608.83	CGST	402816.53
					SGST	402816.53
<b>Items Total</b>				<b>29273038.31</b>		<b>3512764.59</b>

ICST %	IGST	CGST %	CGST	SGST %	SGST	ITC %	ITC
		6.00	1756382.30	6.00	1756382.30		

<b>Total Taxable Value</b>	29273038.31
<b>Total Tax Amount</b>	3512764.60
<b>Add. Total</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	32785802.91
<b>Deductions</b>	
Less: Cess on BOCW	327858.00
Less: INCOME TAX	655716.00
Less: RETENTION	3278580.00
Less: Sales Tax	0.00
<b>Ded. Total</b>	4262154.00
<b>Net Total</b>	28523648.91
<b>Rounding off</b>	0.09

For Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical

E & O.E

Authorised Signatory



Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical

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Tax Invoice  
63

Original for recipient

Duplicate to supplier

Total Tax

3512764.30

Amount Payable

28528619.00

Indian rupee : Two Crore, Eighty-Five Lakh, Twenty-Three Thousand, Six Hundred Forty-Nine INR and Zero Paise Only

For Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical

E & O.E

Authorised Signatory

Principal Place of Business: LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED, C/O NABHA POWER LIMITED, NEAR VILLAGE NALASH, RAJPURA, Punjab, 140401 - India  
Registered Office: L&T House, Ballard Estate, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400001 - India CIN : L99999MH1946PLC004768 - PAN : AAACL0140P

**799 ANNEXURE - 33 64**

in Table. The analysis of data indicates fluctuating trend in the noise levels. During day time, Lucknow recorded the maximum sound level followed by Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai. Similarly, during night time maximum sound level observed at Chennai followed by Lucknow, Kolkata and Mumbai. The steps taken to reduce noise pollution inter alia include advisories for noise monitoring on the occasion of Diwali; prohibition of the use of fireworks between 10.00 p.m. and 06.00 a.m.; publicity regarding the ill effects of fire crackers, sensitization of students through course curriculum besides general awareness building of public at large to avoid bursting of fire-crackers; and issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The noise emission standards related to equipment(s) are the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

**Scheme of Assistance for Abatement of Pollution:**

The scheme of Assistance for Abatement of Pollution was conceptualized in 1992 during the 7th Five-Year Plan with the objective inter alia to strengthen the CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs for enforcing statutory provisions for pollution abatement. The scheme is a part of a centrally sponsored umbrella scheme of 'Pollution Abatement'. The scheme of assistance for pollution abatement comprise of sub-components are Grants-in-Aid-General; Grants for creation of Capital Assets; Environment Health Cell (EHC) & Trade and Environment (PL) including North Eastern Region Grants-in-Aid-General and North Eastern Region Grants for creation of Capital Assets. The scheme had an allocation of Rs 45 crore in the XI Five Year Plan and Rs. 60 Crore in the XII FYP. The Scheme provides 100 % grant to SPCBs/PCCs, Governmental organizations.

Under this Scheme the Grants are provided to the State Pollution Control Boards/UT Pollution Control Committees,

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Environment Departments of States/UTs, Central/State Research Institutes, and other government agencies/organizations with the aim of strengthening their technical capabilities to achieve the objectives of the Policy Statement. Assistance is also provided to North Eastern Pollution Control Boards & Pollution Control Committees as salary support for the technical staff. In addition, support is also extended for undertaking projects for Abatement of Pollution.

During this year (2017-18), an allocation of Rs.5.20 crore (including Rs. 1.00 Crore for NE Region) in the BE was made for providing financial assistance to the on-going/new projects. The assistance has been extended to two State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees and one institutes for Environmental Health in the current financial year. A Grant-in-Aid to was made to Centre for Science and Environment for conducting training programme for environmental regulators during this year.

### **Scheme of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs):**

- The concept of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) arose in order to make a co-operative movement for pollution control. The main objective of the CETPs is to reduce the treatment cost to be borne by an individual member unit to a minimum while protecting the environment to a maximum. Wastewater treatment and water conservation are the prime objectives of the CETP. The concept of CETPs was envisaged to treat the effluent emanating from the clusters of compatible small – scale industries. It was also envisaged that burden of various Government authorities working for controlling pollution and monitoring of water pollution could be reduced once the CETPs are implemented and commissioned.

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A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) had been undertaken by the Government for enabling Small Scale Industries (SSI) to set up new and upgrade the existing Common Effluent Treatment Plants to cover all the States in the country. The CSS of CETPs had been revised by the Ministry since 2012 with the following salient features:

1. The Central subsidy has been enhanced from 25% to 50% of the project cost.
  2. All the three levels of treatment, primary, secondary and tertiary are to be covered for assistance. Progressive technologies like Zero Liquid Discharge will also be considered for assistance, subject to a ceiling.
  3. The management of the CETP is to be entrusted to a Special Purpose Vehicle registered under an appropriate statute.
  4. Performance guarantee at full design load is to be ensured upfront.
- However, after the evaluation of the Plan Scheme of MoEF&CC in 2016-17, It was decided to discontinue CETP Scheme after funding support to the existing on-going projects.
  - During this year (2017-18), an allocation of Rs.14.00 Crore in the BE was made for providing financial assistance to the ongoing CETP projects at Ludhiana Palsana & Pali.

**Control of Pollution- Development of Environmental Standards:** The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) formulates and notifies standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants viz. Air pollutants, water pollutants and noise limits, from industries, operations or processes with an aim to protect and improve

the quality of the environment and abate environmental pollution. The standards are framed in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. The process is based on the best practices and techno-economic viability. The notification of standards also involves formulation of load based standards i.e. emission/ discharge limits of pollutants per unit of product obtained/ processes performed to encourage resource utilization efficiency and conservation aspects.

The standards for any industrial process / operation recommended by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) are subjected to stakeholder consultation including general public. The comments are compiled and technically examined by CPCB and change, if any, incorporated. The modified standards are placed before the "Expert Committee (EC)" of MoEF&CC for approval. The EC of MoEF&CC comprises of representatives from industry associations, subject experts, and concerned Ministries of the industrial sectors, besides the officials of MoEF&CC and CPCB. The EC recommended standards for approval and legal vetting are published in Gazette of India. During the year, Standards in respect of following category of Industries have been notified.

**Sewage Treatment Plants (STPPs) Effluent discharge Standards Gazette Notification G.S.R. 1265(E) dated 13/10/2017:** The issue has gained significant because of the stress of water bodies which are getting increasing polluted and may have severe repercussion in maintain the quality of environment in the country. There is not specific standard related to Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) currently and effluent standard are governed by general standard including marine discharge of environment pollutant, which do not lay down any norm with respect to fecal coliform. In the absent of such standard, the treated water may not

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meet the required norms with respect to drinking water or bathing. The Ministry has notified environment standard for STPs for effluent discharge standard (applicable to all mode of disposal) vide No.G.S.R. 1265(E) dated 13/10/2017. Before finalization of the aforesaid notification the Ministry has taken detail consultation with lined Ministries /Departments i.e. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and different stakeholders.

In the notified standard, the permitted pH range of treated effluent is 6.5 to 9.0. BioChemical Demand (BOD) is '20' and '30' and Total Suspended solids (TSS) is 50 and 100 in Metro cities all State Capitals except in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, and Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and areas/regions other than these states respectively. Fecal coliform (FC) standard is milliliter). These Standards shall apply to all STPs to be commissioned on or after the 1st June, 2019 and the old/Existing STPs shall achieve these standards within a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette. In case of discharge of treated effluent into sea, it shall be through proper marine outfall and the existing shore discharge shall be converted to marine outfall, and in case where the marine outfall provides a minimum initial dilution of 150 times at the point of discharge and a minimum dilution of 1500 times at a point 100 meters away from discharge point, then the existing norms shall apply as specified in the general discharge standards. Reuse/Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged and in case where part of the treated effluent is reused and recycled involving possibility of human contact,

standards as specified above shall apply. Central Pollution Control Board/State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees may issue more stringent norms taking account to local condition under section 5 of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

**Fertilizer Industry Environmental Standards Gazette Notification G.S.R. 1607 (E) dated 29/12/2017:**

The MoEF&CC has notified revised environmental standards for effluent and emissions for Fertilizer Industries vide No. G.S.R. 1607(E) dated 29/12/2017. Before finalization of the aforesaid notification the Ministry has taken detail consultation with lined Ministries /Departments i.e. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and different stakeholders. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has suggested more stringent norms in compared to proposed draft notification by MoEF&CC with respect to free ammonical nitrogen, Cyanide (CN), particulate matter and total Fluoride as Fluorine etc. In the notification effluent standards for Fertilizer Industry covers mainly for i) Straight Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant/Ammonia (Urea Plant), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizers ii) Straight Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant. iii) Complex Fertilizer Plant and / or NP/NPK (N-Nitrogen, P-Phosphorus and KPotassium and for Emission standards for i) Straight Nitrogenous Le a) Ammonia Plant-Reformer and b) Urea Plant – Prilling Tower ii) Ammonium Nitrate/ Calcium Ammonium Nitrate/NPK plant, iii) Phosphatic Fertilizer Plants i.e. Phosphoric Acid Plants/ Rock grinding and Acidulation SSP Plants and iv) Nitric Acid Plant.

The Standards in respect of 18 other categories of industries such as Man Made Fibre Industry; Pulp and Paper Industry; Paint Industry; Brick Kiln Industry; Automobile Service Station, Bus Depot and Workshop; Fermentation Industry; Coffee Processing Industry; Iron and Steel Industry; Tannery

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Industry; Diesel Locomotive, Airport Noise Standards, Emission Standards for Boilers using industries for SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>, Emission Standards for Lime Kiln Industry, Glass Industry, Ceramic Industry, Foundry Industry, Reheating Furnace for SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> and Standards for Kerosene are under

**Recognition of Environmental Laboratories under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:**

The successful implementation of environmental protection programmes essentially requires identifying and quantifying the pollution sources and pollutants, conducting baseline survey, laying down standards and build-up monitoring systems. Environmental laboratory requires to be provided with all necessary instruments and equipment's and also expertise and capability of its staff for monitoring all parameters including water, air, noise, hazardous waste, soil, sludge etc. to meet these requirements. Under the provisions of Section 12 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government recognizes Environmental Laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to an environmental laboratory and under Section 13 of E (P) Act, 1986 the Central Government appoints Government Analyst(s) for carrying-out analysis of samples under E(P)Act, 1986. The Ministry has been recognizing of Environmental Laboratories and Government Analyst(s) under E (P) Act, 1986 with the aim of increasing facilities for analysis of environmental samples. The Guidelines for establishment and recognition of the laboratories have been revised and procedures streamlined in 2008 with emphasis on quality assurance and quality control. These revised guidelines are available on the website of the Ministry ([www.moef.nic.in](http://www.moef.nic.in)). In order to recognize the laboratory, laboratory submitting their application to the Ministry for consideration. These applications for recognition of laboratory are considered by

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an Expert Committee. Six (06) Private and One (01) Govt. Laboratories have been recognised and Nineteen (19) private laboratories have been recommended for recognition under E (P) Act, 1986 during the year.

**Environmental Health:**

Ministry has been implementing a programme on environmental health. An Apex Committee and Working Group have been re-constituted for screening /evaluation of project proposals on environmental health. Four (4) projects have been extended financial assistance to carry out studies of impact of pollution on human health.

**Taj Protection Mission:**

In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order, projects for environmental protection of World Heritage Site of Taj Mahal were initiated and funded by the Ministry. The Planning Commission approved Rs.600 crore on a 50:50 cost sharing basis with the State Government to implement various schemes in the Taj Trapezium Zone for environmental protection of the Taj Mahal. In the first phase during the IX Five Year Plan, 10 Projects were approved by the Government and implemented by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

- At present, only a token of Rs. One Lakh is available under the scheme.
- The U.P Govt. was requested to submit fresh proposals to seek provision of more funds during the XII FYP from the Planning Commission. However, till date no comprehensive proposal has been received from the Government of UP.
- The TTZ Authority has been extended up to 30.12.2018 to monitor progress of the implementation of various schemes for protection of the Taj Mahal and

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programmes for protection and improvement of the environment in the TTZ area.

**Central Pollution Control Board:**

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) performs functions as laid down under The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

The Central Pollution Control Board has been playing a vital role in abatement and control of pollution in the country by generating environmental quality data, providing scientific information, formulating national policies and programmes, training and promoting awareness.

**Name of the Scheme/Programme:**

Coordinating activities of State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees for prevention & control of pollution;

- Development of industry specific national minimal effluent and emission standards and industry specific environmental guidelines and documents  
Implementation of CREP Compliance of Standards for major polluting industrial sectors
- Action plans for improvement of environment in critically polluted areas/clusters and monitoring their implementation
- Action plans for monitoring air quality in polluted cities .
- National water quality monitoring and publishing annual water quality reports;
- National ambient air quality monitoring and publishing annual air quality reports;
- National Ambient Noise Monitoring and publishing annual noise monitoring report.

- Carrying out and sponsoring research activities relevant to environmental protection;
- Publishing material relevant to environment protection.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is focusing on strengthening of ambient air quality monitoring network for assessment of air quality at national, regional and local level. NAMP stations operated through State pollution control Boards needs further strengthening to monitor all notified parameters for ambient air, besides emphasis is being given for establishment of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQM) in all major cities.

The manual water quality monitoring network is being expanded further, realizing the need for establishment of a network of real time water quality monitoring stations on river Ganga to ensure that the water quality is maintained.

Efforts are being made for strengthening of the compliance mechanism, so that no untreated industrial effluent is discharged into the environment. Installation of online effluent and emission monitoring in polluting industry and data connectivity with SPCB/CPCB is a step towards self-monitoring and transparency.

Efforts are for improving the performance of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) and adopting non-conventional technologies that are in synergy with the conventional methods for improving the water quality of river Ganga and its tributaries.

Initiatives are being taken for water conservation in Industries through process modification and adoption of state of art technology. Zero liquid discharge concepts shall be applied wherever possible to conserve the water and protect the environment. Problem of Municipal Solid Waste and

domestic sewage would be given utmost attention.

### **National Water Quality Monitoring Programme:**

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs & PCCs) has established a water quality monitoring network. The network presently comprises of 3000 stations in 29 states and 6 union Territories. 2101 locations are monitored on monthly basis whereas 893 locations on half yearly basis and 6 locations on yearly basis. Time series data of water quality was analyzed periodically and

identified the issue of indiscriminate sewage discharge in 302 polluted stretches of rivers. Polluted river stretches throughout the country have been identified and concerned SPCBs have been requested for taking measures for restoration of water quality through identification of sources of pollution and interventions through treatment of municipal as well as industrial effluents.

**Interstate River Boundary Monitoring:** Water Quality Monitoring of Rivers at the Interstate Borders is carried out at 86 locations on 42 rivers on quarterly basis though few river locations are monitored once in a year. A detailed report on "Status of Water Quality of Rivers at Interstate Borders" already published under series IRBM/01/2015 and also posted on website of CPCB.

**Real Time Water Quality Monitoring System (RTWQMS) On River Ganga and Yamuna:**

44 Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMS) have been established on river Ganga to assess the water quality. 02 RTWQMS have been installed on river Yamuna viz. Wazirabad and Okhla in Delhi to assess water quality of river Yamuna.

### **CPCB's Activities on Ganga Rejuvenation:**

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**Activities executed under NGRBA Project are summarized as follows:**

- Compliance verification of Grossly Polluting Industries.
- Performance evaluation of Sewage Treatment Plants.
- Intensive water quality monitoring in polluted stretches
- Periodic pollution assessment of major drains falling into River Ganga.
- Groundwater monitoring in adjacent districts of River Ganga.
- Installation of Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMS).

**Development of Standards for Treated Effluent of Sewage Treatment Plants:**

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carried out study on status of Municipal wastewater generation and treatment capacity in Metropolitan cities, Class I cities and Class II towns of India and published a document (CUPS/61/2005-06). CPCB reported during 2010-2011 that out of 38254 MLD of sewage generated by class I cities and class II towns, only 11787 MLD has been treated and thereby leaving huge gap between sewage generation and sewage treatment. CPCB, reassessed sewage generation and treatment capacity for Urban Population of India for the year 2015. The sewage generation estimated to be 62000 MLD approximately and sewage treatment capacity developed so far is only 23277 MLD from 816 STPs.

There are no specific standards for discharge of treated sewage into streams. So far, General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants into inland surface, public Sewers, land for irrigation, marine coastal areas under Schedule-VI of The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 have been used for design of STPs and assessment of

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performance of STPs. General Standards does not account for coliform standards.

State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committee are also using General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants for granting consent to Sewage Treatment Plants and there are no specific standards for effluent of sewage treatment plants.

Standards for effluent of Sewage Treatment Plants are framed with respect to physiochemical and bacteriological parameters and notified vide Notification dated 13th October 2017,

#### **National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme:**

CPCB is executing a nation-wide National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The ambient air quality monitoring network has 691 operating stations covering 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories.

#### **Growth of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) & Air Quality Index:**

CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs are monitoring ambient air quality of different cities and publish real-time data in public domain for taking corrective measures in time. Presently about 90 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations (CAAQMS) are operating in the country. In the beginning of the year, CPCB network had data connected from 58 stations in 35 cities spread over 13 States. National Air Quality Index, which combines the effect of all air quality parameters and generates a single number has been developed by CPCB. The National AQI communicates air quality in terms of one number and one color for general public. Air Quality Index (AQI), inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, is being continuously published on a web portal of CPCB, updated on hourly basis. The AQI software fetches the ambient air quality data from the

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CAAQM stations and publishes the values of AQI for each parameter at each station without human interference. This application has become very popular and has created awareness in the field of environment. Media has also started reporting the air quality in the country on day-to-day basis, especially in Delhi city. At present, this network has been expanded to include 90 stations located in 53 cities of 16 States.

AQI Bulletin containing the data for each city is published every day at 4:00 pm for further easy understanding of the citizens. The entire process of generating AQI values, publishing every hour, preparation of bulletin and uploading it on CPCB website are automated.

### **Mobile APP 'SAMEER' for AQI display and Public Complaints:**

An APP 'SAMEER' is developed and available for Android and iOS devices, to display of AQI at city and station level, AQI Bulletin. A Public Forum is available at the APP, which helps the public in submitting suggestions or complaints related to air pollution issues along with photos in support of complaint. It also facilitates public to lodge their complaints regarding Air Pollution which automatically collects the locations and forward it to the respective agency for redressal.

### **Air Quality Monitoring Network in Delhi and NCR:**

Delhi is currently having 10 manual monitoring stations and 38 CAAQMS (6 CPCB, 8 IMD and 24 DPCC). The existing monitoring network in other states under NCR has 30 monitoring stations. There are 21 manual stations (2 Haryana, 10 Uttar Pradesh and 9 Rajasthan) and 9 CAAQM (4 Haryana, 3 Uttar Pradesh and 2 Rajasthan).

In the monitoring network expansion plan in NCR submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court 21 more CAAQM stations was

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proposed; whereas 28 (22 in Haryana and 6 in Uttar Pradesh) more manual monitoring stations are to be added soon. On completion of proposed network on ambient air quality monitoring in the region, a total of 117 monitoring stations in Delhi – NCR would be in place: 68 CAAQMS for online line real time data disseminations and 49 manual stations for trend analyses (total 117).

**Special air quality monitoring during Deepawali 2016 and 2107:**

With a view to study the impact of Deepawali festival CPCB conducted monitoring at selected location. Fireworks always add particulates and other criteria pollutants like SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> to air. As the ingredients in firecrackers have different elements and metals, these are instantaneously added to ambient air in the form of particulate (particularly in PM<sub>2.5</sub>) during Deepawali festivals. CPCB has performed detail analysis of metals elements in PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

With the reduction of fire cracking activities due to Hon'ble Court's direction for banning on sale, this year Deepawali was marked with less dust pollution. PM<sub>2.5</sub> was reduced by 39% compared to 2016 Deepawali day. The reduction of PM<sub>2.5</sub> was related to less fire cracking activities is further justified as the major signature elements were also found considerably reduced this year. Sulphur got reduced by 20%, Potassium by 30%, Ca, Cu, Zn, Sb by about 35-40%, Fe and Ba by 50% and Al and C12 by 10%.

Pollution in Delhi during 2016 and 2017: It was observed in Delhi, the transitional phase towards winter is always critical due to lower mixing height, higher humidity on dry season, fall of ambient air temperature coupled with lower temperature difference between maximum and minimum, calm to low wind speed etc. The continuity of episode days in 2017 was more or less same as compared to 2016,

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however the meteorological conditions were much more critical in 2017, as compared to 2016. This may be seen the following table:

Comparison of Air Pollution Episode days in Delhi

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>2016 (October 30 – November 7)</b>	<b>2017 (November 7– November 12)</b>
PM2.5 (m)	197-709	357-611
Mixing height (m)	146-618	336-479
Wind speed (m/s)	1.0-3.0	1.0-1.3
Temperature (oC)	22.9-26.1	21.6-23.6
Relative Humidity (%)	47.8-63.3	60.2-75.8

#### **National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network:**

CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards has laid down National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network covering 07 metropolitan cities i.e. in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Hyderabad and installed 70 Noise Monitoring System (10 stations in each city).

#### **Real-Time Emission & Effluent Monitoring Systems:**

With the advancements made in technology of pollution monitoring, automation in instrumentation/ equipment, CPCB has planned to bring data in CPCB server through online measurements from industrial units for emissions and effluents discharged into the environment. This activity is

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started with highly polluting industries in 17 Categories of Industries and Grossly Polluting Industries located on the banks of River Ganga.

Presently 2266 industries under 17 Categories of industries and 744 GPI Industries have installed Emission Monitoring Systems and Effluent Monitoring Systems and data is being transmitted continuously to CPCB and various SPCBs. The online data is being scrutinized and alerts are generated for respective industrial Unit Heads, officials looking after the specific sector/ category of industries at CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs. These alerts act as useful and timely information to act immediately to stop the identified pollution source within shortest possible time.

**E-Track for Industries:**

India E-Track Industries is an online portal and MIS System for GPI and 17 categories industries. In this portal there is provision to enter GPI and 17 categories industries data/information in numbers. There is also provision for update compliance and connectivity status of GPI and 17 categories Industries through MS Excel file.

**Progress/Achievements of Various Activities:****Assessment of Pollution:**

- Operation and maintenance of 691 manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AAQMS) covering 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories.
- CPCB has developed a network of real time data from CAAQM stations being operated by CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs. This data is provided to all stake holders and being published in public domain for taking corrective measures in time. In the beginning of the year 2015, CPCB network has data connected from 27 stations in 10 cities spread in 06 states, has been expanded to total 40

**816****81**

stations located in 22 cities of 11 states.

- Operation of 3000 Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS) at various aquatic resources. Time series data of water quality was analysed and identified the issue of sewage disposal in 302 river polluted stretches.
- 70 National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network (NANMN) stations have been installed spreading over 10 cities and data is being disseminated.

### **Industrial Pollution Control:**

Development of Environmental Standards: The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) formulates and notifies standards for emission for discharge of environmental pollutants viz. Air pollutants, water pollutants and noise limits, from industries, operations or processes with an aim to protect and improve the quality of the environment and abate environmental pollution. The standards are framed in consultation with all concerned stakeholders for the benefit of environment. The process is based on the best practices and techno economic viability. The notification of standards also involves formulation of load based standards i.e., emission/discharge limits of pollutants per unit of product obtained/ processes performed to encourage resource utilization efficiency and conservation aspects.

MoEF&CC has notified regulation on Lead Contents in House hold & Decorative Paints. The limit for lead has been fixed 90 ppm. As per Rule 7 of this notification, CPCB has developed the compliance and testing procedure in association with Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) and placed at CPCB website.

817

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## महत्वपूर्ण लिंक

- › हमसे संपर्क करें
- › अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न
- › सामग्री प्रबंधक
- › सहायता
- › फीडबैक फॉर्म
- › कॉपीराइट नीति
- › अस्वीकरण
- › गोपनीयता नीति
- › नियम और शर्तें
- › साइट मैप
- › हाइपरलिंकिंग नीति
- › खुला सरकारी डेटा प्लेटफार्म
- › सार्वजनिक शिकायत
- › भारत का राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल

## हमसे संपर्क करें

परावरण मंत्रालय  
वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन  
इंदिरा परावरण भवन  
जोरबाग रोड  
नई दिल्ली – 110 003  
– 110 003  
भारत

कॉपीराइट 2023-2024

द्वारा विकसित एवं अनुरक्षित एडीजी ऑनलाइन  
सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

आगतुक : 3831551 / अद्यतन: 13-03-2025

# EFFLUENT ANALYSIS REPORT CARRIED BY PPCB & PBTI (40 MLD CETP )

818

**ANNEXURE - 34** 83

SR NO .	PARAMETERS	01-01-2024	25-02-2024	21-03-2024	03-04-2024	05-04-2024	02-05-2024	06-06-2024	01-07-2024	02-08-2024	03-09-2024	PBTI REPORT 17.10.2024	PBTI REPORT 16.11.2024	PBTI REPORT 22.11.2024	PBTI REPORT 18.02.2025	PBTI REPORT 03.03.2025	Shri ram report	Standard
		OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET	MoEF 01.01.2016& CC
1	BOD	17	22	27	22	20	28	27	14	26	27	9.2	11	18	10	14	26	30
2	COD	120	140	152	148	136	148	139	76	142	156	95	98	125	100	170	132	250
3	PH	8.1	8.2	8.2	8	8	8.2	8.2	8	8.26	7.2	7.72	7.86	7.93	7.98	8.05	8.2	6-9
4	TDS	2409	4636	5688	3341	3993	3639	3984	2923	4074	3280	4412	4335	4434	4950	4617	4244	
5	TSS	12	85	39	20	49	34	59	50	43	33	18.9	32	20	16	46	35	100
6	OIL & GREASE	8	4.8	7.2	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.2	7.9	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.6	BDL	6	10
7	PHENOLIC COMPOUND	BDL	BDL	0.8	1.5	BDL	1	BDL	BDL	1.1	BDL							1
8	SULPHATE	280	376	459	110	288	308	379	180	292	208							1000
9	AMMONICAL NITROGEN	2.5	5.4	BDL	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.2	BDL	1.6	7							50
10	TOTAL CHROMIUM	BDL	BDL	0.14	0.15	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL							
11	BIO ASSAY	90% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT IN 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 60 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	90% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	70% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	90% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	90% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	100% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	90% SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100% EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS	



PUNJAB WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE DIVISION, LUDHIANA

eepwssdivn2ldh@gmail.com

To

**ANNEXURE - 36**

M/s Khilari Infrastructure Private Limited (Lead Partner)  
 Khilari Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. & GVPR Engineers Ltd.- Joint Venture,  
 101-104, Prabhat Centre Annex, Sector-1A, CBD Belapur,  
 Navi Mumbai -400614 (ssk.kipl2005@gmail.com).

No: 4882

Date: 31/8/2023

**Subject: Stabilization of 225MLS STP Jamalpur Ludhiana**

**Project:** Construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Pumping Stations, ETPs for Project Dairy Complexes, Rehabilitation of existing STPs & Main Pumping Stations for abatement of pollution in Buddha Nallah, Ludhiana including Operation & Maintenance for a period of 10 years (on DBOT basis) under AMRUT scheme. – Contract Agreement No: - 17 of 2020-21.

**Reference:** Your office letter no **KIPL-GVPR/Ludhiana/910/22-23 dated 05.05.2023**

It is intimated that as per approval given by Superintending Engineer PWSSC Ludhiana letter no PWSSC-L/23/G/1057 dated 30.08.2023, Stabilization of 225 MLD STP Jamalpur Ludhiana is considered wef 01.05.2023.

DA/ As Above.

  
 Executive Engineer  
 Pb. W/S & Sew. Division,  
 Ludhiana.

Endst. No.

Date:

A copy of above said is forwarded to the followings for information and necessary action please.

1. The Superintending Engineer, Punjab W/S & Sew. Circle, Ludhiana (sepwsscidh@gmail.com).  
 Wrt his office letter no PWSSC-L/23/G/1057 dated 30.08.2023
2. Sub Divisional Engineer, Pb. W/S & Sew. Sub Division No.-1, Ludhiana

  
 Executive Engineer  
 Pb. W/S & Sew. Division,  
 Ludhiana.

Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Circle Ludhiana.

To,

Executive Engineer,  
Pb. W/S & Sewerage Division,  
Ludhiana.

Subject - No. PWSSCL-23/G/, \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_  
Stabilization of 225 MLD STP Jamalpur, Ludhiana.

Name of work: Construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Pumping Stations, ETPs for Project Dairy Complexes, Rehabilitation of existing STPs & Main Pumping Stations for abatement of pollution in Buddha Nallah, Ludhiana including Operation & Maintenance for a period of 10 years (on DBOT Basis) under AMRUT Scheme.  
Agg No 17 of 2020-21 Contractor:-M/s Khilari Infrastructure Pvt.Ltd.  
Khilari Infrastructure Pvt Ltd & GVPR Engineers Ltd-Joint Venture.

Reference:- Head office Order No. PWSSB/2019/D II/784 dated 26-11-2019 and This office letter No. 263-65 dated 16-06-2023 and your office letter No. 4861 Dated 29-08-2023

On the request of M/s KIPL-GVPR 'JV' addressed to Executive Engineer, Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Division Ludhiana & EE, PWSSD, Ludhiana letter No. 3053 dated 29.05.2023 to this office for considering the stabilization of 225MLD STP. On the request of Executive Engineer and as per Head office Order No. PWSSB/2019/D II/784 dated 26-11-2019, this office constituted a committee of following officers to check all aspects and parameters as per norms regarding stabilization of 225 MLD STP Jamalpur at Ludhiana.

- 1.Sh. Parul Goyal, Executive Engineer, PWSSD, Ludhiana - Convener.
- 2.Sh. Jugal Kishor, Executive Engineer, PWSS Division 1, Patiala - Member
- 3.Sh. Vikas Dhawan, Executive Engineer, PWSSB, Chandigarh - Member

The committee visited the STP, collected the samples and sent to GNE & PBTI Mohali. On the basis of reports and site visit the committee has recommended for stabilization of 225MLD STP from 01.05.2023.

Considering the recommendation and report submitted by the committee after checking the various parameters as per norms regarding stabilization of STPs. The plant is considered to be stabilized w.e.f 01.05.2023.

On the basis of committee reports " Concerned Executive Engineer will ensure that one effluent sample be got tested from PPCB and results be communicated to the team & to this office.

---s.d---  
Superintending Engineer,  
Pb. W/S & Sewerage Circle,  
Ludhiana

Endst. No.

1058-64

Date 30/8/2022

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information.

1. Chief Executive Officer, PWSSB Chandigarh.
2. Engineer-in-Chief, PWSSB, Chandigarh.
3. Chief Engineer(South) PWSSB, Bathinda.
4. Sh. Parul Goyal, Executive Engineer, PWSSD, Ludhiana
5. Sh. Jugal Kishor, Executive Engineer, PWSS Division 1, Patiala
6. Sh. Vikas Dhawan, Executive Engineer, PWSSB, Chandigarh.
7. M/s KIPL-GVPR 'JV'

  
Superintending Engineer,  
Pb. W/S & Sewerage Circle,  
Ludhiana  
30/8

**ANNEXURE - 37**

Item No. 5

(Court No. 2)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPALBENCH, NEW DELHI.**

(Through Physical Hearing with Hybrid VC Option)

Original Application No. 379/2022

G.S. Bansal

...Applicant

Versus

State of Punjab &amp; Ors.

...Respondents

Date of hearing: 21.03.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER.  
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER.**

Applicant: None.

Respondent: None.

**Application is registered based on a letter petition received by email.****ORDER**

1. The applicant has sent by way of email the present letter petition which has been treated and registered as original application for directing the State of Punjab to stop pollution of drinking water in Gang Canal flowing to Sri Ganga Nagar, Rajasthan.

2. The applicant has averred that hundreds of persons are getting sick everyday by drinking the polluted water. Some Senior Officers of the Punjab Administration are, by their inaction, supporting the factory owners in polluting Gang Canal. The applicant has further averred that this Tribunal has warned several times which did not make any difference

3. Vide order dated 05.07.2022, this Tribunal constituted a Joint Committee with direction to submit factual and action taken report.

4. In compliance thereof report of the Joint Committee has been filed vide email dated 16.03.2022. The relevant part of the report is reproduced below:-

**“ Submission of factual and action taken report in compliance of order dated 5.7.2022 and 30.11.2022.**

3. That in order to make compliance of order dated 5.7.2022 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, the meeting of the Joint Committee was held on 10.11.2022 through virtual model, wherein Secretary, Health, Family Welfare, Punjab ; Secretary, Medical Health and Family Welfare, Rajasthan; Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board; Chief Environmental Engineer (Water), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana; Scientist-D of Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi; Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepur (Punjab); Deputy Commissioner of Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan); Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar; Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (Hanumangarh); Scientific Officer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Laboratory, Jalandhar had participated.

4. That after deliberating various issues involved in the case at length, it was decided in the meeting as under that:

i) District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner, Sri Ganganagar and Ferozepur shall collect year wise data regarding number of people, affected due to water borne disease with type of disease, residing around the catchment area of gang canal from respective Health Department of their State for the last 3 years.

ii) The Central Pollution Control Board / Punjab Pollution Control Board shall provide water quality data of Rajasthan Feeder Canal for the last two years which can be perused for further study.

iii) The concerned Department of Rajasthan responsible for supplying drinking water in various parts of Rajasthan should also be called in the next meeting of the Joint Committee alongwith analysis record and system followed by them to ensure supply of potable water to public.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting held on 10.11.2022 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-A** for kind perusal.

4) That on the request made for extension of time by the Nodal Officer-cum-Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar vide email dated 29.11.2022, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal was pleased to grant time of three months vide order dated 30.11.2022 for submission of report by email at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in) preferably in the form of

*searchable PDF / OCR supported PDF and not in the form of image PDF.*

*5) That the second meeting of the Joint Committee as constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 5.7.2022 was held on 27.2.2023 through virtual mode wherein following officers of the State of Punjab and Rajasthan had participated:*

- a) Sh. Veerendra Kumar Meena, IAS  
Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab*
- b) Dr. Prithvi Raj, IAS  
Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Rajasthan*
- c) Sh. Rajesh Dhiman, IAS  
Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur*
- d) Sh. Saurabh Swami, IAS  
District Collector, Sriganaganagar*
- e) Sh. G.S. Majithia,  
Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala*
- f) Sh. Gulshan Rai, Chief Environmental Engineer (Water),  
Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana*
- g) Sh. Vishal Gandhi, Scientist D,  
Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi.*
- h) Sh. Dheeraj Chawla, Superintending Engineer,  
Public Health Engineering Department Circle Sriganaganagar*
- i) Shri Pradeep Kumar Asnani, Regional Officer,  
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Hanumangarh*
- j) Sh. Jatinder Soni, Environmental Engineer,  
Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar*
- k) Sh. Sandeep Gupta, Scientific Officer,  
Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Lab, Jalandhar*

*6) That the issues involved in the case were deliberated by the Joint Committee members and the key observations and discussion of various stakeholders are summarized herein below:*

*i) Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur (Punjab) informed that cases of people affected by water borne diseases has been only 08 nos. in the last 03 years, residing near to the catchment area of Gang canal.*

*ii) District Collector, Sriganaganagar (Rajasthan) informed that the District has been receiving good quality of water throughout the year, except in the months of May & June in which quality of water gets deteriorated due to stagnation near the gates during closure period of canal.*

iii) *Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Circle Ganganagar informed that the raw water is stored in the sedimentation tank through the inlet channel from the canal and it is then filtered through the slow sand established at various water supply schemes, then disinfection of filtered water is done by chlorination process and after this drinking water is made available to the public through the distribution system and as per the analysis results of water samples taken at different levels for chemical & bacteriological parameters and heavy metals from January 2022 till February 2023, no heavy metal has been detected and various parameters have been found within the permissible value as per BIS 10500:2012. He further informed that although they have provided treatment system consisting of filtration and disinfection at various water supply schemes for drinking water supply to public through the distribution system, however at certain points people residing on the bank of the canal in rural areas take unauthorized supply of canal water through direct pumping without treatment and disinfection.*

iv) *Scientific Officer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Lab, Jalandhar informed that quality of water in Rajasthan Feeder canal as per DBU (Designated Best Use) is categorized as "C" which signifies the water in the canal as drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection as per analysis results of samples in last 02 years.*

v) *Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that sources of pollution discharging effluent into drains leading to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and the installation of Treatment systems for the same are under process and same will be implemented in time bound manner. It was further informed that standard operating procedure (SOPs), already prescribed for opening of gates at Harike Barrage for cleaning of the Gang canal were implemented last year through a Joint Committee comprising of members of BBMB, PPCB, RSPCB, Department of Water Resources, Punjab & Rajasthan.*

vi) *Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that recently STPs of capacity 225 MLD at Ludhiana and 50 MLD capacity at Jalandhar have been commissioned. Also STPs of capacities 15 MLD and 05 MLD at Basti Peer Dad, Jalandhar and Focal Point Jalandhar respectively will be commissioned in March 2023. He further informed that with these treatment plants coming into operation and after commissioning of other ongoing projects being implemented at various outlets for treatment of effluent, the quality of water in the canal will improve further.*

vii) *Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Rajasthan informed that Govt. of Punjab and Punjab Pollution Control Board have been continuously supporting efforts of the Rajasthan Government regarding mitigation of the disposal of*

*untreated wastewater into the river/canal. He further observed that based on the existing data, cancer patients in the area cannot be attributed to canal water and suggested that a study in the matter should be got conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute (IOR) by CPCB regarding the problem and the status report w.r.t. same may be filed in the Hon'ble NGT.*

*viii) Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Punjab concurred with the suggestion of his counterpart from the State of Rajasthan regarding conducting of study in the matter from Institute of Repute (IOR) by CPCB to examine the causes behind cancer patients in the area including canal water, agricultural pesticides etc so that root cause of the problem can be identified and corrective action may be taken accordingly.*

*7) That after detailed discussion in the matter, the Joint Committee has decided as under:*

*A. Since quality of water in the Rajasthan Feeder Canal as per DBU is category "C", therefore, Govt. of Rajasthan shall ensure that the raw water from the canal reaching the urban and rural areas of the District shall receive conventional treatment and disinfection before its supply to the public to be used for potable purpose and to ensure that no unauthorized supply of canal water without required treatment and disinfection is available to the public, specifically in rural areas.*

*B. In order to find out the root cause of cancer patients in District Sriganganagar, a study shall be got conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute (IOR) to examine all the possible causes including canal water, agricultural pesticides etc.*

*C. The report w.r.t. above deliberation and decisions taken in the Joint Committee meeting shall be prepared and submitted in the Hon'ble NGT by the nodal agency on behalf of the Joint Committee.*

*8) That a copy of the minutes of the second meeting of Joint Committee issued by the Nodal Officer-cum-Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar vide letter no.604-11 dated 14.3.2023 after the approval of the Joint Committee members is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-B** for kind perusal.*

*9) That the above report containing the observations and decisions of the Joint Committee is hereby submitted in compliance to order dated 5.7.2022 and 30.11.2022 for kind perusal and appropriate orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal."*

5. We have gone through the report of the Joint Committee. In the report of the Joint Committee, it has been mentioned that District Sriganganagar, Rajasthan received good quality of water throughout the year except in the months of May and June in which quality of water gets

deteriorated due to stagnation near the gates during closure period of canal. Remedial measures have already been/are being taken as mentioned in the report of the Joint Committee. Appropriate filtration and chlorination of the drinking water received from the canal is done before supplying the same to the public through the distribution system. On analysis of the water samples drawn at different levels for chemical and bacteriological parameters and heavy metals from January 2022 till February 2023 no heavy metal were detected and various parameters were found within permissible limits. The sources of pollution discharging effluent to the drains leading to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and remedial measures by way of setting up of STPs are being taken. In the report, it has been mentioned that the incidents of cancer patients found in the area could not be attributed to canal water but still suggestion has been made for getting the study conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute by CPCB regarding the problem so that appropriate remedial measures can be taken, if so required. The Joint Committee has also recommended that Government of Rajasthan must ensure that the raw water from the canal reaching the urban and rural areas of the District receives conventional treatment and disinfection before its supply to the public for potable purpose and to ensure that no unauthorized supply of canal water without required treatment and disinfection is available to the public, specifically in rural areas.

6. None has appeared on behalf of the applicant today. No objection has been filed by the applicant or any one else to the report of the Joint Committee.

7. We accept the report of the Joint Committee and direct that appropriate remedial measures as mentioned in the report of the Joint

Committee be taken. We also direct Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RJSPCB) and Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) to get a joint study conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi or Indian Toxicological Research Institute (ITRI), Lucknow to find out the root causes of increasing cancer patients in both the States as suggested in the report of the Joint Committee. The expenses of such study may be borne by RSPCB and PSPCB jointly in equal proportions. The Member Secretary, RSPCB shall be the nodal officer for the purpose of carrying out of the study and all matters related thereto. On completion of the study, copies of the study report shall be sent by the Member Secretary, RSPCB to the Chief Secretaries of Government of Rajasthan and Punjab respectively who shall take appropriate measures in accordance with the observations/recommendations in the study report, as may be required, in time bound manner. The Member Secretary, RSPCB and PSPCB shall also ensure that a copy of the study report be also uploaded on the website of the RSPCB as well as the PSPCB.

8. The present application is disposed of with the directions as aforesaid.

9. The applicant or any other person feeling aggrieved from any non-compliance of this order or inaction/negligence in taking appropriate remedial measures may move this Tribunal by way of appropriate proceedings for further directions in the matter.

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

March 21, 2023  
AG

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**ADVANCE SERVICE OF REJOINDER TO THE REPLY FILED BY PPCB IN APPEAL NO 41 OF 2024.**

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**From** Prince <prince@artlo.in>

**Date** Tue 3/18/2025 8:24 PM

**To** msppcb@gmail.com <msppcb@gmail.com>; office@markleagal.co.in <office@markleagal.co.in>;  
complaint.sewakendra@gmail.com <complaint.sewakendra@gmail.com>

**Cc** Aastha Tyagi <aastha@artlo.in>; Manan Takkar <manantakkar@artlo.in>

 1 attachment (14 MB)

REJOINDER.pdf;

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Please find attached herewith the scanned copy of Rejoinder to the reply filed by PPCB in Appeal No 41 of 2024 titled as Punjab Dyers Association vs PPCB & Ors.

Regards

Prince  
Advocate  
Artlo  
9582209633