

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

OA NO. 725 / 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

BALIRAM SINGH

... APPLICANT

VERSUS

**WALLOP BREWING PRIVATE
LIMITED AND ORS.**

... RESPONDENTS

NDOH: 02.12.2024

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FILED THROUGH:



(J. RAJESH) (JAITEGAN SINGH KHURANA)
COUNSELS FOR RESPONDENT NO.1

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DATE: 26.10.2024

PLACE: New Delhi

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

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 725 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

BALIRAM SINGH

... APPLICANT

VERSUS

WALLOP BREWING PRIVATE
LIMITED AND ORS.

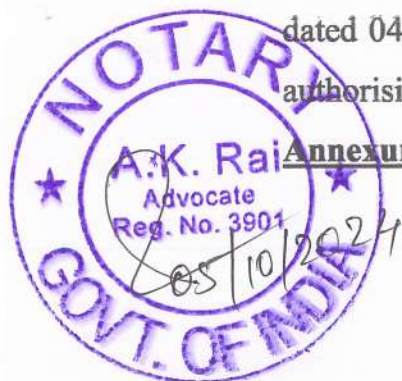
... RESPONDENTS

REPLY BY WAY OF AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF
RESPONDENT NO. 1

I, Mr. Vedant Chopra, S/o Shri Vineet Chopra, aged 27 years the Director of the Wallop Brewing Private Limited, i.e., Respondent No. 1 herein, registered address at B-20/41-B-1, Bhelapur, Varanasi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India, 221001, manufacturing unit at Village – Gulrahwa, Lohra, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh – 231216, do hereby solemnly swear and affirm on oath as follows:

1. I have perused the contents of the Original Application No. 725/2023 (the "*Application*"), the Inspection Report dated 26.02.2024 prepared by the Joint Committee in compliance with the Hon'ble NGT order dated 18.12.2023 in the present matter (the "*Report*"), the Notice dated 16.05.2024 received by the Respondent No. 1 pursuant to the order dated 08.05.2024 (the "*Notice*"), and, the Statement of Objections dated 02.05.2024 by the Applicant to the Joint Inspection Report.
2. I am familiar with the facts of the present case, and I am competent to file this Affidavit Reply to the said Original Application. I have been authorized to file the present reply on behalf of Respondent No. 1 *vide* Board Resolution dated 04.07.2024. A True Copy of the Board Resolution dated 04.07.2024 authorising Mr. Vedant Chopra is annexed herewith and marked as

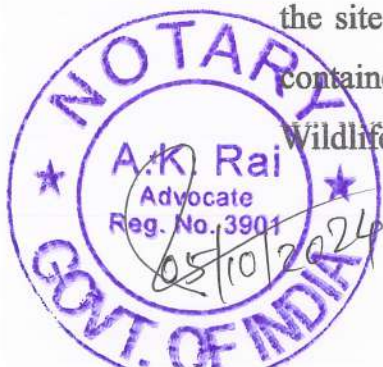
Annexure R-1.



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3. Respondent No. 1, Wallop Brewing Private Limited, was incorporated as a company limited by shares on 11.11.2021; before being incorporated as a company, the Promoter Director, Mr. Vedant Chopra, Ms Subina Chopra, had executed a partnership deed dated 01.04.2020, whereby the business of Respondent No. 1 was initially conceptualised. Respondent No. 1 was named Wallop Brewing Private Limited, however, the partnership deed had previously given it the name Wallop Brewing Company. Respondent No. 1 is a start-up which manufactures beer under the brand name “Campai Beer”, which is packaged in a 330ML glass bottles and 20L Kegs. The manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 is located in the village of Gulrahwa, Lohra, District-Sonebhadra, in Uttar Pradesh.
4. Respondent No. 1 has taken environmentally positive steps towards making the least impact on the environment while being able to manufacture beer. Towards this initiative, Respondent No. 1 has installed 150 KW of solar panels as an alternative to drawing power from the grid. A True Copy of the Installation Report of Solar Panel is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure R-2.
5. At the outset, I deny any allegations, statements, averments, or contentions contained in the Original Application that are contrary or inconsistent with what is stated below in the present Reply. I say that nothing contained in the Application shall be deemed to have been admitted by me for want of a specific traverse. I crave leave to file a further and more detailed affidavit. I crave leave to produce, refer to, and rely upon documents other than those produced with the Reply.
6. This Hon’ble Tribunal *vide* Order dated 18.12.2023 directed that a Joint Committee shall submit an Inspection report within 6 weeks after visiting the site and collecting the relevant information. In view of the directions contained in the order, the Joint Committee comprising of the (a) Chief Wildlife Warden, (b) State Pollution Control Board, (c) Central Pollution



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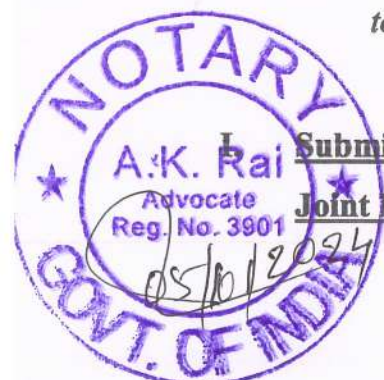
Control Board, and (d) District Magistrate Sonbhadra prepared the Inspection Report dated 26.02.2024 and submitted the same before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

7. Respondent No. 1, by way of the present reply, seeks to explain and provide the necessary factual and legal compliances made in respect of the observation made by the Joint Committee at pages 51 and 52 of the Inspection Report. While issuing notice *vide* order dated 08.05.2024, this Hon'ble Tribunal observed that Respondent No. 1 would be required to be heard in view of the following observation made in the Inspection Report:

- (i) *"XIII. The unit does not have the valid authorization under Hazardous and other Wastes (Management & transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 for handling of Hazardous waste category 5.2 (wastes or residues containing oils) and 35.3 (Chemical sludge from waste water treatment)."*
- (ii) *XIV. The unit has not developed green belt as per the consent condition around the periphery of the unit in 03 rows and at least 33 % total land area.*
- (iii) *XV. The unit does not have proper management plan for utilisation of treated wastewater of ETP during low/no demand period to maintain Zero liquid discharge (ZLD) as per the consent condition.*
- (iv) *XVI. The unit has not installed Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) at outlet of ETP.*
- (v) *XVII. The unit has not installed environmental data display board at the main gate as per Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 14.10.2003 in the matter of Writ Petition (C) no. 657/1995 (Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resources Policy vs Union of India & Ors.).*
- (vi) *XVIII. The RO, UPPCB, Sonbhadra recommended to impose environmental compensation (EC) Rs. 2,25,000/-, for operating the industry without having valid consent during the period of 01.08.2023 to 05.09.2023."*

Submissions of Respondent No. 1 to the recommendations made in the Joint Inspection Report dated 26.04.2024.

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A. Authorization under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (the “HWM Rules”).

8. The Joint Committee has recommended that Respondent No. 1 must obtain a valid authorisation under Category 5.2 and Category 35.3 Schedule I of the HWM Rules. Without prejudice to the submission that the waste generated at the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 does not constitute “hazardous waste” under Rule 3(17) of the HWM Rules, it is respectfully submitted that Respondent No. 1 is taking the necessary steps and endeavours to obtain a valid authorization under the HWM Rules.
9. Towards these efforts, Respondent No. 1 has obtained the permanent membership dated 16.08.2024 of “Re Sustainability”, which is Asia’s leading provider of comprehensive environment management services, to perform services for Integrated Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage & Disposal facility (the “ICHW-TSDF”) for disposal of Hazardous waste being generated at the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1. Membership of Respondent No. 1 with Re Sustainability has given Respondent No. 1 the capacity to discharge the waste generated at the manufacturing unit effectively.
10. Further, Respondent No. 1, through Re Sustainability, will obtain a report analysing the sludge generated at the manufacturing unit. Respondent No. 1 seeks the leave of this Hon’ble Tribunal to place the analysis of the waste generated from the ETP on record before the Hon’ble Tribunal, which would substantiate the true composition of the waste generated from the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1. A True Copy of the permanent membership taken by Respondent No. 1 for disposal of hazardous waste management through Re Sustainability issued on 16.08.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-3.**



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11. It is respectfully submitted that the manufacturing process comprises primarily a fermentation process, and therefore, the sludge generated after the treatment of the water of effluent is unlikely to contain any residue containing oil, nor can the sludge be said to be chemical sludge. In order to verify this fact regarding the contents of the sludge, Respondent No. 1 craves the leave of this Hon'ble Tribunal to bring on record the report analysing the sludge generated at the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1.
12. Without prejudice to the above, Respondent No. 1, in compliance with the recommendation made by the Joint Committee in its Report, will make an application for obtaining valid authorization under Rule 6 of the Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules, 2016.
13. It is submitted that the Joint Committee has not performed the testing and analysis of the waste generated from the ETP of the Unit before concluding that the sludge generated at the Unit qualifies as Hazardous Waste under Rule 3(17) of the HWM Rules. Further, for the Joint Committee to conclude that the waste generated falls under Category 5.2 and Category 35.3, the analysis of the waste generated from the factory was a necessary pre-requisite. As a result, it was necessary for the committee to conclude, based on evidence, that the waste generated at the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 falls under the extant categories.
14. In other words, Respondent No. 1 contends that the Joint Committee could not have recommended that Respondent No.1 require a valid authorization under the HWM Rules, 2016, without the analysis and testing of the waste generated at the manufacturing unit. Consequently, it is denied that the waste generated from the manufacturing unit is hazardous; the Applicant and the contending respondents are put to strict proof of this fact.

B. Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (the "OCEMS").

It is respectfully submitted that Respondent No. 1 does not fall under the categories of industries that are mandated to install the OCEMS. However,



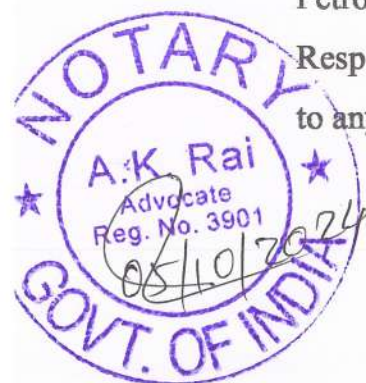
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the Joint Committee Report has recommended that Respondent No. 1 installs the OCEMS system at the ETP outlet. It is pertinent to state that Respondent No. 1 is duly complying with the specific and general conditions provided in the CTO dated 11.10.2023, which are directly relatable to the objective of installing the OCEMS, which are as follows:

- (i) **Srl No. 1 of General Conditions:** *“The applicant shall get analysed samples of effluent/emission/hazardous wastes at least once in three months from the laboratory recognised by MoEF and shall report to the UPPCB.”*
- (ii) **Srl. No. 23 of Specific Conditions:** *“industry shall submit the Treated Effluent dully analyzed by a NABL accredited laboratory in this office every 06 months and be submitted in this office in every six months.”*

16. It is respectfully submitted that the mandate to install OCEMS is provided for by the Central Pollution Control Board *vide* its letter No. B-29016/04/06PCI-1/5401 dated 05.02.2014 under Section 18(1) b of the Water and Air Acts. The letter provides seventeen (17) categories in Annexure II of highly polluting industries that would have to install OCEMS. A True Copy of the directive issued by the Central Pollution Control Board *vide* its Letter No. B-29016/04/06PCI-1/5401 dated 05.02.2014 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-4**.

17. The letter dated 05.02.2014 at Annexure-II exhaustively states the manufacturing processes that would require installation of the OCEMS, which are as follows: Pulp & Paper, Distillery, Sugar, Tanneries, Power Plants, Iron & Steel, Cement, Oil Refineries, Fertilizer, Chloral Alkali Plants, Dye & Dye Intermediate Units, Pesticides, Zinc, Copper, Aluminium, Petrochemicals, and Pharma Sector. It is the contention of the answering Respondent No. 1 that the manufacturing process of the beer is not relatable to any of the above-stated seventeen (17) categories.



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18. Respondent No. 1 herein exclusively produces beer using water, starch and hops through the process of fermentation. The process of manufacturing beer does not incorporate any method of distillation, which is used for producing alcoholic beverages other than beer. The RO UPPCB has, in the letter dated 16.01.2024, classified the answering Respondent No. 1 in the Orange category industry as per the revised classification of the Industrial Sectors by the MoEFCC dated 29.02.2016. A True Copy of the Letter dated 07.03.2016 written by the Central Pollution Control Board to the Chairman of all the state Pollution Control Boards for harmonisation and classification of industrial sectors under red/orange/green/white categories is annexed as **Annexure R-5.**
19. It is respectfully submitted that the revised classification also provides for Distillation separately from Fermentation, which is, however, in the Red Category at Serial No. 60. As a result, Respondent No. 1 cannot be classified as a Distillery and, consequently, as fermentation is neither a sub-process of distillation and is a totally independent and distinct manufacturing process. The Respondent No. 1's manufacturing process cannot be subsumed as a distillery.
20. As a result, the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 does not fall under the seventeen (17) categories of highly polluting industries that require the installation of the OCEMS. It is also clear from the License Renewal letter dated 19.04.2024 by the Excise Department, Uttar Pradesh, that Respondent No. 1 is engaged in manufacturing beer, which only involves the fermentation process, and is not engaged in manufacturing any other kind of alcoholic beverages, the manufacturing process of which involves distillation. As a result, it is beyond doubt that the answering Respondent No. 1 is not a Distillery. A True Copy of the Renewed License for the year 2024-25 *vide* License No. 41/2024-2025 is annexed herewith and marked as

Annexure R-6.



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21. However, without prejudice to the contention raised by Respondent No. 1 in the present reply that the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 does not fall under the category of industries that require installation of OCEMS, Respondent No. 1 has on 16.08.2024 installed the OCEMS at the ETP outlet. A True Copy of the Installation Report of OCEMS at the outlet of ETP dated 16.08.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-7.**

C. Green Belt.

22. It is hereby submitted that Clause 5 of the Consent to Operate and Authorisation dated 11.10.2023 has put specific conditions on the Petitioner to develop a green belt around the periphery of the unit in 03 rows and at least 33% total land area.

23. It is respectfully submitted that Respondent No. 1 endeavors to comply with the conditions to maintain the green belt. Towards compliance, Respondent No. 1 has maintained a green belt around the periphery of the Unit. The Unit has a total area of 11,364.92 sq. Meters, out of which 5390 Sq. Meters, which constitute 47.42% of the total area. In support of the contention, Respondent No. 1 has placed on record photographs of the Green Belt. A True Copy of the report, along with photographs of the green belt spanning 47.42% of the total area of the Unit, is annexed and marked as **Annexure R-8.**

24. A perusal of the photographs would demonstrate that the front area of the Unit is $30 \times 35 = 1050$ Sq. Meters. has green space with a diverse mix of trees. The back area spans over $25 \times 28 = 700$ Sq. Meters. adorned by a green patch of land with trees around the boundary. Besides that, opposite the Unit, there is a piece of land measuring $26 \times 140 = 3640$ sq.—meters. exclusively for agriculture and plantations. Further, Respondent No. 1 has enhanced greenery around the Brewery by cultivating creepers along the parapet walls, which can be evidenced by the photographs placed in support of this contention.



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D. *Management plan for utilisation of treated wastewater of ETP to maintain Zero liquid discharge (ZLD).*

25. It is hereby submitted that Respondent No. 1 has prepared the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Management Plan for low production and non-production days. Summary of the Management Plan is as follows:

a) Regular Monitoring and Maintenance:

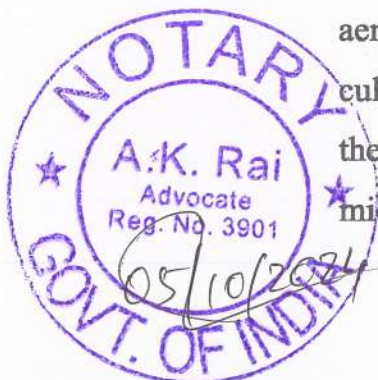
Respondent No. 1 monitors the water quality and regularly tests the quality of both incoming and treated water. It also assesses the health of the microbial culture. Respondent No. 1 ensures that all the pumps, aerators, and other equipment are functioning properly and performs preventive maintenance on the equipment. Respondent No. 1 also performs sludge management, wherein it regularly removes excess sludge to prevent system overload.

b) Operational Strategies during production days:

Respondent No. 1 treats incoming water to effectively remove contaminants and utilizes the treated water for gardening in green areas and nonportable purposes like backup water for the fire hydrant. Respondent No. 1 further ensures that the microbial culture receives adequate nutrients to remain active and effective in breaking down contaminants.

c) Operational Strategies during non-production days (low or no demand):

Respondent No. 1 recirculates the treated water back into the Effluent Treatment Plant system to maintain microbial activity and ensure aeration during recirculation to provide oxygen for the microbial culture. Respondent No. 1, if found necessary, also adds nutrients to the recycled water to maintain the health and efficiency of the microbial culture.



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d) **Emergency Measures:**

Respondent No. 1 has maintained the Standby Generators to ensure the continuous operation of aerators and pumps in case of power failure. It also has essential spare parts and consumables in place to address failures promptly.

e) **Documentation and Training:**

Respondent No. 1 maintains detailed records of all monitoring data, maintenance activities, and operational adjustments, which helps track the Effluent Treatment Plant's performance. Further, Respondent No. 1 regularly updates SOPs on the plant's functioning, regularly trains staff on its operations and functioning, and ensures cross-training of multiple team members.

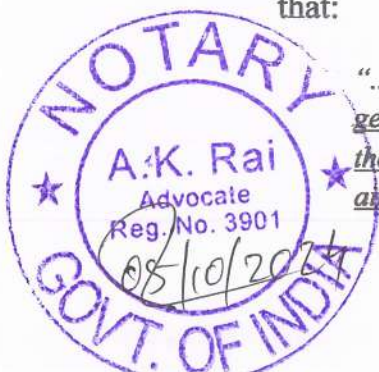
A True Copy of the proper management plan for utilisation of treated wastewater of the Effluent Treatment Plant during a low/no demand period to maintain Zero liquid discharge has been annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-9.**

26. It is hereby submitted that the Joint Committee, during the inspection, collected samples from the Equalisation Tank, i.e., an inlet of ETP and an outlet of ETP. It was found from the results that the ETP installed in the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 is complying with the discharge standard as per the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

E. ***Environmental Display Board.***

27. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of **Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resources Policy v Union of India & Ors.** Writ Petition (C) No. 657/1995 vide Order dated 14.10.2003 has held that:

"... SPCBs should ensure that all industries involved in hazardous chemicals and generating hazardous wastes display online data outside the main factory gate on the quantity and nature of hazardous chemicals being used in the plant, water and air emissions, and solid wastes generated within the factory premises. ..."



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28. It is submitted that, in view of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said matter and the observation made by the Committee, Respondent No. 1 has installed the two environmental data display boards at the main gate, each of 6x4 ft., at the publicly visible place. Respondent No. 1 has placed on record photographs demonstrating that the environmental data display boards have been installed outside the main gate. A True Copy of the photographs of the environment data display boards at the main gate is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-10**.

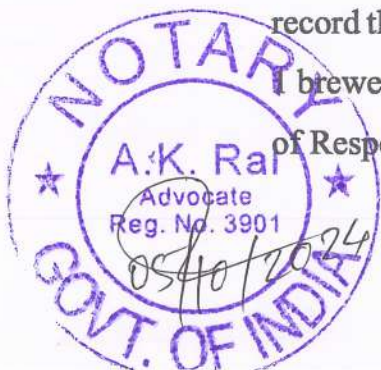
F. Environmental Compensation of Rs. 2,25,000/-.

29. It is respectfully submitted that the Joint Committee observed that Respondent No. 1 did not have a valid CTO from 01.08.2023 to 05.09.2023. For this reason, the committee recommended the imposition of compensation of Rs. 2,25,000/-.

30. Respondent No. 1 made the application for renewal of the CTO on 05.09.2023, i.e., after a period of 35 days of the expiry of the earlier CTO, which was valid till 31.07.2023. Ultimately, the Respondent No. 1 obtained the CTO on 11.10.2023.

31. It is pertinent to mention that the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 did not produce any beer between 01.08.2023 to 05.09.2023, i.e., the period for which the environmental compensation has been imposed. The excise log book of the Excise Department, Uttar Pradesh, records that the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 made its last production on 04.05.2023, and thereafter, the manufacturing unit did not manufacture/brew any beer for about a year until 10.05.2024. Therefore, the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 did not operate the manufacturing unit without a CTO, as no beer was brewed, which is clear from the excise logbooks, which record the specific instances when the manufacturing unit of Respondent No.

1 brewed beer. A True Copy of the excise logbook of the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-11**.



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32. It is submitted that the Joint Committee recommended imposing compensation for operating the manufacturing unit without valid consent during the said period. However, the very basis of such imposition has now been contested in this reply.
33. It is further submitted that a committee formed by the Central Pollution Control Board has prepared the 'Methodology for Assessing Penalty & Environmental Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund' in 2018, which has enunciated the formula to calculate environmental compensation. One of the components of the formula is 'PI', which stands for Pollution Index of Industrial Sector. The RO UPPCB, while recommending compensation, has placed the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 under the Orange Category i.e., 50. However, in view of the fact that there was no production during this period, assuming a PI of 50 would be contrary to the fact that there was no production during this period, and consequently, there was no adverse impact on the environment that was possible during this period, taking this fact into consideration the PI must be considered as 0. It is the respectful submission of Respondent No. 1 that, for these reasons, no environmental compensation must be imposed on Respondent No. 1.

G. 2nd Borewell.

34. The Joint Committee has observed that the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 has obtained NOC for the first borewell from the State Ground Water Authority (the "SGWD"), which is valid from 02.03.2023 to 01.03.2028 for extraction of 45 cm/per day and had applied for the NOC for second borewell to SGWD on 13.09.2023.

35. The Joint Committee has duly observed that the manufacturing unit has abstracted approx. 15 cm/ per day of fresh water from 19.10.2023 to 04.02.2024 to meet its requirement. Therefore, the amount of freshwater abstraction is well within the extraction limit of the first borewell, i.e., 45 cm/ per day. The Joint Committee has taken cognizance of the logbook, in



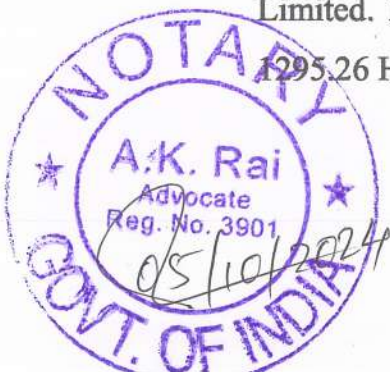
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this regard, maintained by Respondent No. 1, which is on record. Therefore, it was clear to the Joint Committee that the 2nd borewell was not in use, and the 1st borewell was sufficient for satisfying the requirement for drawing water.

36. Further, the second borewell was found inoperative during the visit of the Joint Committee. It is pertinent to mention that the uninterrupted functioning of the borewell is vital for the brewery. The untimely breaking down of the borewell may create a haphazard situation in the manufacturing unit. Respondent No. 1 has installed the second borewell in the interest of the manufacturing unit and to avoid such haphazard situations.
37. It is necessary to point out that the application seeking permission for the 2nd borewell was made by Respondent No. 1 on 04.02.2024 and on 01.03.2024. SGWD has now issued the certificate of authorisation for the second borewell installed in the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1. A True Copy of the Certification of Registration of Users for Abstraction of Ground Water dated 01.03.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-12.**

II. **Factual Background**

38. Before being incorporated as a company, the Promoter Director, Mr. Vedant Chopra, Ms. Subina Chopra, had executed a partnership deed dated 01.04.2020, whereby the business of Respondent No. 1 was initially conceptualized. Respondent No. 1 was incorporated as a company limited by shares on 11.11.2021. The partnership deed had previously given Respondent No. 1 the name Wallop Brewing Company. However, upon incorporation, Respondent No. 1 was named Wallop Brewing Private Limited. Respondent No. 1 produced 110.47 Hecto Litre in 2022-23 and 1295.26 Hecto Litre in 2023-24.



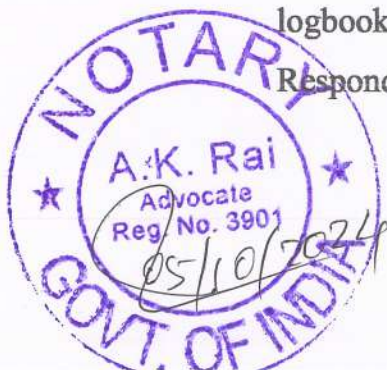
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39. That on 19.08.2021 the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board granted Consent to Establish (CTE) under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1947 as amended and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended, to the Respondent No. 1 for the establishment of the brewery unit at Gulrahwa, Lohra, Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh for production of beer for period of 08.08.2021 to 07.08.2026.
40. That on 11.11.2021, Respondent No. 1 Partnership Firm was incorporated in the Class of Company as WALLOP BREWING PRIVATE LIMITED and classified as a Non-Governmental Company with CIN No. UI5400UP202PTC155293 registered at B-20/41-B-1, Bhelapur, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, 221001
41. That on 05.08.2022, the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board granted consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorization under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1947 as and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to the Respondent No. 1 for a period from 05.08.2022 to 31.07.2023.
42. That on 08.09.2022, the Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board Sonbhadra certified that M/s Wallop Brewing Company has changed its status as M/s Wallop Brewing Pvt. Ltd. Thus, the CTE/CTO issued by the U.P. Pollution Control Board, Sonbhadra shall be read as 'M/s Wallop Brewing Pvt. Ltd.'
43. That on 12.10.2022, the Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, granted a license to Respondent No. 1 for its manufacturing unit for manufacturing, sale, and supply of beer. The license shall be valid for the excise year 2022-23. A True Copy of the license issued to Respondent No. 1 for the manufacture, sale, and bottling of beer dated 12.10.2022 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-13**



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44. On 01.03.2023, the Ground Water Department, Ministry of Jal Sakti, Government of Uttar Pradesh issued authorization and no objection certificate for the sinking of new and existing wells for industrial, commercial, infrastructure, or bulk groundwater users under section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulations Act, 2019, vide Registration No. 202302000105.
45. That on 11.10.2023, the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board granted consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorization under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1947 as and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to the Respondent No. 1 for a period from 11.10.2023 to 31.07.2024 for production of beer at 48000 Hecto Litre Per Year.
46. That on 27.10.2023, the Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kashi Wildlife Division, issued a letter to the Respondent regarding the no-objection certificate from the Wildlife Sanctuary/ Eco Sensitive Zone for the establishment of the Unit. The Office of the Divisional Forest Officer has observed in the letter that the distance of the Respondent No. 1 Unit from the forest area is 2,825 meters, and the distance of the Unit from the Eco-Sensitive zone is 1,820 meters.
47. That on 16.01.2024, the Regional Officer UPPCB wrote a letter stating that Respondent No. 1 was manufacturing beer without a CTO between 31.07.2023 to 05.09.2023 to the Chief Office UPPCB that CTO and that during this period, Respondent No. 1 was unable to renew the CTO and Authorisation. In view of this lapse, the RO UPPCB has recommended environmental compensation of Rs. 2,25,000/-. However, Respondent No. 1 did not manufacture or brew any beer during the extant period. The excise logbook clearly records the instances when the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 had manufactured beer; it is clear from the logs that



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Vedant
DIRECTOR

between 05.05.2023 and 10.05.2024, Respondent No. 1 had not used its manufacturing unit to produce beer.

48. That on 19.01.2024, Respondent No. 1 wrote a letter to the Senior Geophysicist, Ground Water Department, regarding the inspection carried out on its manufacturing unit on 09.10.2023, during which the Senior Geophysicist raised certain objections and had also made recommendations. Respondent No. 1 sought to answer in its letter the queries raised by the Senior Geophysicist which are as follows: (a) The Respondent has duly applied for authorization for a new borewell, (b) an Electromagnetic flow meter has been installed that is fully functional at the moment, (c) The twelve (12) recharge bores and six (6) rainwater harvesting pit have been cleaned, and covered under the rainwater harvesting process, and (d) That due to a lack of information about the issue in the industry, the registration of the no-objection certificate was unable to be obtained in time. It is pertinent to mention that Respondent No. 1 applied for registration through the online portal of the Ground Water Department on 05.02.2023.
49. That on 15.02.2024, a letter was issued from the Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kashi, to the RO UPPCB regarding the present Original Application before this Hon'ble Tribunal, wherein it was observed that in the past 5 years, no report of hunting or killing of leopards in this region had come to the notice. Further, it was between 01.01.2019 and 02.01.2019 that a leopard was found in an injured state in the Jaymohni range and no such incident occurred after the manufacturing unit of the Respondent was established. Further, in view of the serious nature of the incident, the accused persons involved were marked and taken into custody. Since then, the Regional Office has increased its vigilance and also spread awareness to the public. Thereafter, no new incident of either hunting, poaching, or killing of leopards has been reported in the last 5 years.



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50. That on 16.02.2024, the Senior Geophysicist, Ground Water Department, issued a letter to the District Magistrate, Sonbhadra, referring to the letter written by the Respondent on 19.01.2024 through email. The Senior Geophysicist observed in his letter that he was satisfied with all the compliances made by Respondent No. 1.

51. On 24.03.2024, the Department of Excise, Uttar Pradesh, issued the Indent Details for the packaging and wholesale bottling of Campai Strong Beer from Respondent No. 1's manufacturing unit to Shri Satyanarayana Upadhyay on 24.03.2023 for 12000 bottles.

52. On 26.01.2024, Respondent No. 1 issued a letter to the Excise Department requesting the renewal of their license for manufacturing, producing, and bottling beer. After that, *vide* letter dated 19.04.2024, the Excise Department renewed License No. 41/2024-2025.

III. Paragraph-Wise Reply on Merits:

53. That the contents of paragraphs 1 to 4 of the application are a matter of record and hence need no reply.

54. That the contents of paragraph 5 of the Application are wrong and hence denied because, as opposed to what has been stated in the paragraph under reply, Respondent No. 1 has complied with all the mandatory compliances. The Joint Inspection Report has found Respondent No. 1 in compliance with all the mandatory requirements for the proper functioning of the brewery unit. The specific recommendations made by the Committee against Respondent No.1 have been complied with to the extent as stated in Part I of the reply, which canvasses the submissions made by the Joint Committee and demonstrated by way of this Reply.

55. However, with specific reference to the no-objection certificate for the abstraction of groundwater, the date for construction or sinking of the Well began on 12.01.2023, for which the Application was applied on 05.02.2023.



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DIRECTOR

Based on the Application by Respondent No. 1, the Ground Water Department issued the Authorisation Certificate dated 01.03.2023 for authorisation and no-objection certificate for the sinking of new and existing wells for industrial or commercial or infrastructure or bulk users of groundwater to Respondent No. 1 for a period between 02.03.2023 to 01.03.2028. It is submitted that before the construction or sinking of the Well, the Electric Pump was being used from 13.09.2022 for the abstraction of groundwater. Respondent No. 1 has also duly paid the required amount to the concerned department for the abstraction of groundwater.

56. That the contents of paragraph 6 of the Application are wrong and without any basis and is hence denied. Respondent No. 1 has complied with all mandatory environmental clearances for carrying out its business. Respondent No. 1 has, on 19.08.2021, obtained the Consent to Establish the Unit; on 05.08.2022 and again on 11.10.2023, the Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorization from the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. Further, on 01.03.2023, the authorization for the abstraction of groundwater from the Ground Water Department. And, on 19.04.2024 the renewal from the Excise Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Respondent No. 1 has complied with all the norms and requirements of the CTE/CTO.
57. It is pertinent to note that the Joint Committee inspected the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 in view of the directions contained in the order of this Hon'ble Tribunal. The Committee has pointed out certain observations and recommendations in the functioning of Respondent No.1 manufacturing unit. It is submitted that Respondent No. 1 has duly complied with all the recommendations made by the Committee. Respondent No. 1 has even accepted to furnish the compensation imposed on it by the Committee.

58. That the contents of paragraph 7 of the Application are wrong and frivolous because the DFO, Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary, Ramnagar, Varanasi, has issued a no-objection certificate dated 27.10.2023 to the Respondent No.



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Vedant
 DIRECTOR

clips and to demonstrate any correlation with the Respondent No.1 manufacturing unit. The Applicant has raised this contention knowing that it does not have any legal significance as the manufacturing unit of Respondent No. 1 is not located in the prohibited area.

63. It is respectfully submitted that it is completely false to state that Respondent No. 1 has caused the untimely death of inhabitants of the Chandra Prabha Sanctuary. The newspaper clips annexed by the Applicant in Annexures A – 3, A- 7, and A- 8 of the Application have nowhere referred to the involvement of Respondent No. 1. The newspaper clips specifically adduce the illegal mining around Son River that is affecting the leopard in the area. Further, the DFO, Kashi Wildlife Division, has written a letter dated 15.02.2024 to the Central Pollution Control Board that no incident of leopard poaching, killing, or death has been reported for the past 5 years.
64. That the contents of paragraph 11 of the Application are a matter of record and require no response.

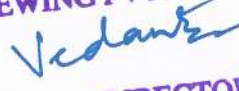
In light of the submissions above, factual position, no reliefs as prayed by the Applicant be granted, and this Application ought to be rejected in *limine*.

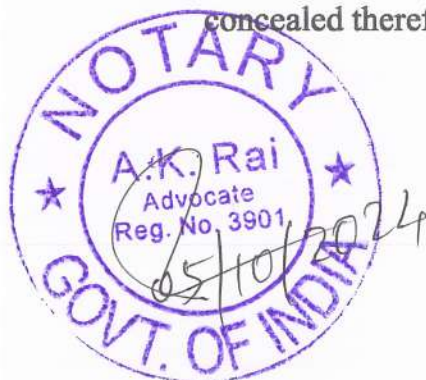
WALLOP BREWING PVT. LTD.

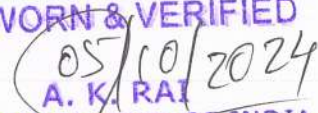
 DIRECTOR
 DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

I, Vedant Chopra, S/o Mr. Vineet Chopra, aged 27 years, the Director of Wallop Brewing Private Limited, do hereby verify that the content of the above-limited Affidavit in Reply is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and derived from the official records. That no part hereof is false, and nothing has been concealed therefrom. Dated this 5th day of October 2024.

WALLOP BREWING PVT. LTD.

 DIRECTOR
 DEPONENT



Before me
 SWORN & VERIFIED

 A. K. RAI
 NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA
 VARANASI, UTTAR PRADESH
 Regd. No. 3901



WALLOP BREWING PVT LTD

Date: 04.07.2024

Letter #

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED IN THE MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WALLOP BREWING PRIVATE LIMITED ("COMPANY") HELD ON 04 JULY 2024 AT ITS REGISTERED OFFICE / CORPORATE ADDRESS SITUATED AT B-20/41 B, BHELUPURA, VARANASI AT 10.30 AM

"RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vedant Chopra, is hereby authorized for and on behalf of the Company to do all such acts, things, deeds as may be necessary or proper inter alia including to institute arbitration proceedings, file statement of claim, statement of defense to counter claim, rejoinder, make submissions, submit evidence, documents, statements, comments, replies, clarifications initiate, defend, sign, verify, declare, affirm, make, present, submit and file all necessary notices, applications, written statements, papers and documents, vakalatnama, declarations, affidavits, undertakings, replies, rejoinders and any other things as may be necessary for protecting the interest of the company that may be required in pursuance of the proceedings in the matter of Baliram Singh Vs. Wallop Brewing Private Limited & Ors., pending adjudication before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi bearing OA No. 725 of 2023.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vedant Chopra is also authorized to represent the Company before the Arbitral Tribunal and to give/submit oral or documentary evidence on behalf of the Company before the Arbitral Tribunal as may be necessary for and on behalf of the Company.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vedant Chopra is authorized to nominate, appoint and engage advocates, solicitors, counsel or other professionals and retainers; and do all such acts, things, deeds, sign vakalatnama and acts as may be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes mentioned hereinbefore."

- CERTIFIED TRUE COPY -

Sealed, Signed and Delivered
By the order of Board
For Wallop Brewing Private Limited

WALLOP BREWING PVT. LTD.

DIRECTOR

Mr. Vineet Chopra
Director
DIN: 09383575

Sealed, Signed and Accepted
By the order of Board
For Wallop Brewing Private Limited

WALLOP BREWING PVT. LTD.

DIRECTOR

Mr. Vedant Chopra
Managing Director of the Company
DIN: 09383498



R S SOLARTECH INDIA PVT LTD

AN ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company

Registered By Government of India

Add- M- ½ 3rd floor Shashtri nagar Varanasi

State Bank of India

A/C No. : 34865771863

IFS Code: SBIN0002614

Tin no : 09281923428C

PAN NO. : AAHCR2209J

DATE- 16/02/2023

INSTALLATION REPORT

R S SOLARTECH INDIA PVT LTD has installed solar grid tie system 150 KW and accessories at M/s. WALLOP BREWING PVT. LTD Address- Gulrahwa Village Lohra Sonbhadra UP- 231216
Dated 16/02/2023.

Warranty Certificate:-

Vikram Solar modules warranty is 25 years.

Solar string inverter Polycab Warranty 5 years from the date of installation.

R.S. Solartech India Pvt. Ltd.


Director

Date: 16th August 2024

To,

M/s. Wallop Brewing Private Limited
Village-Gulrahwa, Lohara, Robertsganj,
Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh-231216

Sub: - Permanent Membership of UPWMP (CHW-TSDF) Site, Kanpur Dehat.

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

We thank you for the completion of all the formalities and further welcome you as **PERMANENT MEMBER** of Uttar Pradesh Waste Management Project (A division of Re Sustainability Ltd.) for utilizing our Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage Disposal Facility [CHW-TSDF], to dispose your Hazardous Waste safely & securely.

Your Membership No. is **UPWMP-KNP-HzW-CHW-TSDF -2493**.

We seek your co-operation & assistance to help us meet our common objectives of keeping our Environment Safe and Secure.

We once again thank and assure you of our best services and look forward to an environment-friendly relationship.

Please do contact us for any further information and clarification.

Thanking you.

Yours truly,

For **Uttar Pradesh Waste Management Project**,
[A Division of Re Sustainability Ltd.]
(Formerly known as Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd.)

Authorized Signatory

SPEED POST

B-29016/04/06/PCI-I/ 5401
To

February 05, 2014

The Chairman
All SPCBs/PCCs (as per list enclosed)

SUB: DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18(1)(b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 and THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981 IN THE MATTER OF POLLUTION CONTROL IN 17 CATEGORY OF HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES , CETPs AND COMMON HAZRDOUS WASTE & BIOMEDICAL WASTE INCINERATORS- REGARDING SELF MONITORING OF COMPLIANCE

WHEREAS, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and under Section 17 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the function of the State Pollution Control Boards(SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees(PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams, wells and air pollution in the State/Union territory and to secure the execution thereof; and

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

WHEREAS, the SPCBs and PCCs are empowered to stipulate standards for discharge of environmental pollutants for various categories of industries and common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) , Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators even more stringent than those notified by the Central Government, under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, Pharmaceuticals, Chlor Alkali, Fertilizers, Oil Refinery, Dye and dye intermediate, Pesticides, Petrochemical, Large Power plants, Cement, Aluminium, Zinc, Copper, Iron & steel, Large Pulp & paper, Distillery, Sugar and Tannery industries located in States/UTs have been discharging environmental pollutants directly or indirectly into the ambient air and water, which pose constant threat to cause adverse effect on the water and air quality ; and

WHEREAS, Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators and Common Effluent Treatment Plants(CETPs) located in States/UTs have been discharging environmental pollutants directly or indirectly into the ambient air and water; and

WHEREAS, the SPCBs and PCCs are also required to ensure installation and regular operation of the requisite pollution control facilities in the polluting industries; and

WHEREAS, there is need to inculcate habit of self monitoring mechanism within the industries for complying the prescribed standards and this can be achieved by the methods like installing online effluent and emission monitoring devices; and

WHEREAS, number of industries (as per list) under 17 category (Annexure-I) which are operating in the state/UT have been identified can be suitably directed for installation and commissioning of online monitoring systems (emission and or effluent); and

WHEREAS, number of Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators and CETPs operating in the state/UT (as per list) can also be considered for installation and commissioning of online monitoring systems (emission and or effluent);and

WHEREAS, for strengthening the monitoring and compliance through self regulatory mechanism ,online source and effluent monitoring systems need to be

installed and operated by the developers and the industries on 'polluter pays principle' ;and

WHEREAS, some of the SPCBs have already given specific conditions in consent to operate of 17 categories of highly polluting industries/ and Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators to install continuous emission and effluent monitoring systems; and

WHEREAS, it is envisaged in "National Environment Policy- 2006" that to strengthen the testing infrastructure and network for monitoring ambient environmental quality and progressively ensure real-time, and online availability of the monitoring data; and

WHEREAS, CPCB had earlier issued letter dated January 12,2011 to SPCBs /PCCs to direct all the 17 categories of highly polluting industries to install automatic air and water quality stations to monitor the ambient quality; and

WHEREAS ,it is becoming a need and necessity to regulate and minimize inspection of industries on routine basis and instead efforts need to be made to bring self discipline in the industries to exercise self monitoring & compliance and transmit data of effluent and emission compliance to SPCBs/PCCs and to CPCB on continuous basis; and

WHEREAS, there could be some time needed for getting such devices standardised and requiring confidence on data generated but needless to emphasize that efforts towards setting up to continuous monitoring devices is essential; and

WHEREAS, the ground truthing of the values indicated by the online devices need to be done before bringing them in public domain for proper interpretation and such measures need to be taken at the level of SPCBs/PCCs .And whereas for regulatory purposes and for purposes of actions to be taken against non complying industries /facilities, the existing methods of sampling,

analysis and related procedures under the existing statutes need to be continued; and

WHEREAS, SPCBs and PCCS have prescribed standards for various parameters as per the notified standards under Environment(Protection) Act,1986 and the State Boards may refer to the parameters which should be monitored by installing continuous effluent and emission monitoring devices(Annexure -II);and

Whereas, continuous effluent and emission monitoring devices can be installed in those industries which are continuously letting out effluents and emissions out of their premises: and

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and 18 (1) (b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and keeping in view strengthening of the monitoring mechanism for effective compliance through self regulatory mechanism,you are directed to issue the following directions to all the industries under 17 categories of highly polluting industries, and CETPs, Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators:

- a. To Install online continuous Stack Emission Monitoring Systems (CSEMS) in 17 categories of highly polluting industries and in Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators for the parameters(industry/sector specific parameter) mentioned in the consent to operate/authorisation not later than by March 31,2015;
- b. To install online effluent quality monitoring system at the outlet of effluent treatment plants of the 17 category industries and in CETPs for the measurement of the parameters(industry/sector specific parameter) like flow, pH, COD, BOD, TSS and for other consented parameters as per the guidelines provided; not later than by March 31, 2015;
- c. To connect and upload the online emission and effluent monitoring data at SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB server in a time bound manner but not later than by March 31,2015;

- d. To ensure regular maintenance and operation of the online system with temper proof mechanism having facilities for online calibration;
- e. To submit bank guarantee of 25 % of the cost of online monitoring systems (emission and effluent whichever applicable) for ensuring timely installation of online monitoring systems within 90 days from the date of receipt of directions issued by SPCBs/PCCs to the industries;

The SPCB shall install the necessary software and hardware in their headquarter for centralized data collection, analysis and corrective action .The action taken report along with time bound action plan for each industry under the 17 category of industry and CETPs, Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators for installation of online monitoring systems (emission and or effluent) shall be submitted to the Central Pollution Control Board within 120 days from the date of receipt of these directions.


(Susheel Kumar)
Chairman

Copy to:

1. The Advisor(CP Division)
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi - 110 003
2. I/C PCI-I,II,III and HWMD
3. All Zonal Officer ,CPCB
4. ✓ I/c IT Division, CPCB
5. I/c. ESS, CPCB


(Susheel Kumar)

State/UT wise List of CETP/ Common Hazardous Waste and Bio medical Waste Incinerators

S. No.	State/ UT	CETP	Common Hazardous Waste incinerator	Bio medical waste incinerator	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	15	23
2.	Assam	-	-	5	5
3.	Bihar	-	-	2	2
4.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	6	6
6.	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	1	2
7.	Delhi	13	-	3	16
8.	Gujarat	27	5	13	45
9.	Haryana	13	1	7	21
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2	2
11.	J&K	1	-	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	1	1
13.	Karnataka	9	5	15	29
14.	Kerala	3	-	1	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	15	17
16.	Maharashtra	27	3	34	64
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	1
18.	Odisha	-	-	6	6
19.	Puducherry	-	-	1	1
20.	Punjab	4	-	4	8
21.	Rajasthan	14	1	12	27
22.	Tamilnadu	49	1	10	60
23.	Tripura	-	-	1	1
24.	Uttarakhand	3	1	1	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	13	20
26.	West Bengal	1	1	7	9
	Total	175	25	179	379

Annexure-II

Sl No	Category	Effluent Parameters	Emission Parameters
1.	Aluminium	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM, Fluoride
2.	Cement	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM, NO _x , SO ₂
3.	Distillery	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM
4.	Dye and dye intermediate	pH, BOD, COD, TSS, Cr	-
5.	Chlor Alkali	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	Cl ₂ , HCl
6.	Fertilizers	pH, BOD, COD, TSS, Ammonia	PM, Fluoride, Ammonia
7.	Iron & steel	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM, SO ₂
8.	Oil refinery	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM, CO, NO _x , SO ₂
9.	Petrochemical	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM, CO, NO _x , SO ₂ ,
10.	Pesticides	pH, BOD, COD, TSS, Cr, As	-
11.	Pharmaceuticals	pH, BOD, COD, TSS, Cr, As	-
12.	Power Plants	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM, NO _x , SO ₂
13.	Pulp & paper	pH, BOD, COD, TSS, AOX	-
14.	Sugar	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	-
15.	Tannery	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	-
16.	Zinc	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM SO ₂
17.	Copper	pH, BOD, COD, TSS	PM SO ₂

Q

List of SPCBs/ PCCs

Sl. No.	State/ UT
1.	The Chairman A.P. Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Bhawan Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar Hyderabad – 500 038
2.	The Chairman Arunachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Secretary (E & F) Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh Itanagar – 791 111
3.	The Chairman Assam State Pollution Control Board Bamunimaidan Guwahati – 781 021
4.	The Chairman Bihar State Pollution Control Board IInd Floor, Beltron Bhawan Jawaharlal Nehru Marg Shastri Nagar, Patna – 800 023
5.	The Chairman Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee Additional Town Hall Bldg. 2 nd Floor, Sector 17-C Chandigarh – 110 017
6.	The Chairman Chattisgarh State Env. Conservation Board Nanak Niwas, Civil Lines Raipur, Chattisgarh – 492 001
7.	The Chairman Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee Office of the Dy. Conservator of Forests Moti Daman, Daman – 396 220
8.	The Chairman Delhi Pollution Control Committee 6th level, B-wing, Delhi Secretariat IP Estate, New Delhi – 110 002
9.	The Chairman Goa State Pollution Control Board Dempo Tower, 1 st Floor Patto Plaza, Panaji Goa – 403 001
10.	The Chairman Gujarat State Pollution Control Board Sector 10-A Gandhi Nagar – 382 043

11.	The Chairman Haryana State Pollution Control Board C-11, Sector – 6 Panchkula, Haryana
12.	The Chairman H.P. State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Bhawan Phase-III, Below BCS New Simla – 171 009
13.	The Chairman J & K State Pollution Control Board Super Bazar Building, 3 rd Floor, City Chowk Jammu
14.	The Chairman Jharkhand Pollution Control Board TA Building, HEC Campus At + P.O. – Dhurba Ranchi
15.	The Chairman Karnataka State Pollution Control Board 6, 7, 8 & 9 th Floors Public Utility Building, MG Marg Bangalore – 560 001
16.	The Chairman Kerala State Pollution Control Board Plamoodu Junction Pattam Palace P.O. Thiruvananthapuram – 695 004
17.	The Chairman M.P. State Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Parisar E-5, Arera Colony Bhopal – 462 016
18.	The Chairman Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board Kalpataru Point, 3 rd & 4 th floors Sion Matunga Scheme, Road No. 8 Opp. Cine Planet, Sion Circle, Sion (E) Mumbai – 400 022
19.	The Chairman Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board Arden, Lumbyngngad Shillong – 793 014
20.	The Chairman Mizoram State Pollution Control Board M.G. Road, Khatna Aizwal
21.	The Chairman Orissa State Pollution Control Board

	A-118, Nilkanta Nagar, Unit – VIII Bhubaneswar – 751 012
22.	The Chairman Pondicherry Pollution Control Committee Department of Science Technology & Environment Housing Board Complex 3 rd Floor, Anna Nagar Pondicherry – 600 005
23.	The Chairman Punjab State Pollution Control Board Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road Patiala – 147 001
24.	The Chairman Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board A-4, Jalane Dungri Institutional Area Jaipur – 302 004
25.	The Chairman Sikkim State Pollution Control Board State Land Use & Environment Cell Govt. of Sikkim, Deorali Gangtok, Sikkim
26.	The Chairman Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board No. 100, Anna Salai Guindy, Chennai – 600 032
27.	The Chairman Tripura State Pollution Control Board Vigyan Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex Gorkhabasti P.O., Kunjaban Agartala (W) – 799 006
28.	The Chairman Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand" Pincode- 24800
29.	The Chairman U.P. State Pollution Control Board 3 rd Floor, PICUP Bhawan Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow – 226 020
30.	The Chairman West Bengal State Pollution Control Board Paribesh Bhawan 10A, Block LA, Sector 3, Salt Lake City Kolkata – 700 091

SPEED POST

No.B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2014/ 1893-1896

June 26, 2014

To

The Chairman
Kerala State Pollution Control Board
Plamoodu Junction
Pattom Palace P.O.
Thiruvananthapuram - 695004
Kerala

and other concerned SPCBs of following states
namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu,
Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jharkhand, Delhi,
Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal,
Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chhattisgarh.

SUB: DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18(1)(b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 and THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981 FOR INSTALLATION OF CONTINUOUS AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS AND REAL-TIME WATER QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN CRITICALLY POLLUTED AREAS

WHEREAS, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and under Section 17 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the function of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees(PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams, wells and air pollution in the State/Union territory and to secure the execution thereof; and

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

WHEREAS, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) initiated a programme to identify critically and severally polluted areas for initiating concerted action and joint monitoring at the National and State level to improve the environmental conditions in these areas;

WHEREAS, during 2009-10, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi had carried out comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 industrial clusters based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria. The evaluated CEPI scores reflect the environmental quality of these industrial clusters and also serve as a yardstick to assess the progress achieved in the implementation of action plans. Out of identified 88 industrial clusters, 43 industrial clusters in 16 States having CEPI score of 70 and above are identified as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs). Further, 32 industrial clusters with CEPI scores between 60 & 70 are categorized as severely polluted areas (SPAs) (ANNEXURE I: List of Critically & Severely Polluted Areas).

WHEREAS, Environmental quality monitoring is being carried out periodically by CPCB through laboratories recognized under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and CEPI is being assessed based on the recorded monitoring data and other inputs in respect of these 43 CPAs. So far, three rounds of monitoring have been undertaken by CPCB (2009, 2011, 2013) based on which CEPI scores were evaluated. Additionally, 08 Critically Polluted Areas, where moratorium is re-imposed on 17.09.2010 are also monitored during Jan-Feb 2014.

WHEREAS, in order to have a constant and continuous monitoring of the ambient air quality and surface / ground water resources, there is a need to install Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations and Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations at various locations in the identified Critically Polluted Areas.

WHEREAS, it is also envisaged in "National Environment Policy- 2006" to strengthen the testing infrastructure and network for monitoring ambient environmental quality and progressively ensure real-time, and online availability of the monitoring data; and

WHEREAS, CEPI has been arrived at based on two important components; B1 and C2 which are based on real time measurements. It would be prudent to have regular monitoring of these components.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and 18 (1) (b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and keeping in view strengthening of the monitoring mechanism for effective compliance through self regulatory mechanism, following directions are hereby issued for compliance:

Part A : For Installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations:-

1. The Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) shall coordinate with the 'Association(s) or any appropriate agency of the Industries of the concerned CPAs and direct them for installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) at various locations of identified Critically Polluted Areas. For this purpose, 'Polluter Pays Principle' shall be applied and the data so acquired be displayed on the website of State Board for transparency in law-enforcement.

2. In those Critically Polluted Areas, where no CAAQMS is so far installed, at-least 2 CAAQMS be installed to start with, one each in the windward and leeward direction.
3. The existing network of continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) in CPAs established by 17 Category of highly polluting industries, shall be redesigned if necessary, by shifting/ relocating some stations to cover the entire city/area. This will reduce duplicity in monitoring and ensure optimum utilization of the available monitoring facilities and resources.
4. The existing manual monitoring under NAMP, will be continued. In case, there is no NAMP station in the area , then manual monitoring will also be conducted atleast once in a month on 24 hourly basis.


Part B : For Installation of Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Stations :-

5. The KSPCB shall ensure installation of Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations at various locations of identified Critically Polluted Areas in conformity with the CPCB guidelines for water quality monitoring (MINARS/27/2007-08). SPCB shall adopt 'Polluter Pays Principle' for achieving these objects.
6. In those Critically Polluted Areas, where no CWQMS are installed, at-least 2 CWQMS be installed to start with, one each in the upstream and downstream locations of the major receiving water body of the area.
7. The existing manual monitoring under MINAR programme will also be continued. In case, there is no MINAR station in the area , then manual monitoring will also be conducted atleast once in a month. Ground Water Quality Monitoring should be carried out at existing locations (i.e. bore-wells, tube wells, deep hand pumps etc) and as per national monitoring protocol. Monitoring of heavy metals, VOCs and Pesticides should also be undertaken in addition to regular parameters of MINAR programme.

Part C : Others:-

8. The KSPCB shall take necessary measures to connect and upload the online air quality and water quality monitoring data on the Servers of KSPCB and CPCB in a time bound manner but not later by June 30, 2015;
9. The KSPCB shall install the necessary software and hardware in their headquarter for centralized data collection, analysis and corrective action
10. The KSPCB shall take necessary measures to ensure regular maintenance and operation of the online systems with tamper proof mechanism including having facilities for online calibration;


The action taken report along with time bound action plan for installation of online monitoring systems (Air and SW / GW) in the identified Critically Polluted Areas shall be submitted to the Central Pollution Control Board within 120 days from the date of issue of these directions.


 (Susheel Kumar)
 Chairman

07C

Copy to:

- 1 Shri E.K. Bharat Bhushan (IAS),
Chief Secretary ,
Government of Kerala
Secretariat,
Thiruvananthapuram-695001(Kerala)
2. The Advisor(CP Division)
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi - 110 003
3. The Zonal Officer
Central Pollution Control Board
First Floor, 6, West of Chord Road,
II Stage, Rajaji Nagar
Bangalore - 560086
Karnataka


(A.B. Akolkar)
Member Secretary

07c

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत.....
दिनांक.....
21/7/14

Registered Post

B-419(S)/PCI-III/2013-14/

Dated: 02/11/2014

To

The Chairman

(as per list)

SUB: DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 18(1) (b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 – IN THE MATTER RELATED TO SUGAR INDUSTRIES OPERATING IN DIFFERENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES.

WHEREAS, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of stream and wells in the in the State/Union territory and to secure the execution thereof; and

WHEREAS, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) team inspected sugar Industries in different states and UTs under Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) and under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme and made the following observations:

1. Major observations made by the inspecting team is that the operations of ETPs in most of the units are neither stabilized before crushing season is started nor they are operated optimally to achieve the stipulated norms. The ineffective operations of ETPs results in non-compliance of standard and thereby causing adverse effect on nearby environment. Also most of the units' shutdown the ETPs at the end of crushing season and bypass the effluents during maintenance period in the post crushing season.
2. As per CREP recommendations, all the sugar industries have to achieve zero discharge instead of disposing treated effluent into water bodies.
3. Most of the ETPs have no flow measuring devices in the inlet and outlet. No water meters are installed in the intake point of water sources. No log books are maintained and laboratory facilities are inadequate.
4. Most of the units are not have separate energy meters and adequate emission control devices. Also observed that the monitoring facilities are inadequate in many stacks.
5. CPCB had issued directions dated February 5, 2014 to SPCBs/PCCs to direct all the 17 categories of highly polluting industries to install online effluent quality monitoring system

Contd.....2.

Amf
27/11/14

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at the outlet of effluent treatment plants of the 17 category industries including sugar industries for measurement of parameters like pH, COD, BOD, TSS and for other consented parameters as per the guidelines provided; not later than by March 31, 2015;

AND NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above observations and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, you are directed to implement the following measures in sugar units in a time bound manner:

1. To ensure the operation of ETP at least one month before commencement of the next crushing season, stabilize and operate it as per the design criteria and also operate the ETP even after completion of the crushing season so that any effluent generated during washing and maintenance is discharged after proper treatment so that the treated effluent meets the prescribed standards prior to the disposal.
2. The unit shall not be permitted to start its operation in the next crushing season till the unit upgrades/modifies/augments/dismantles all illegal bypass lines and produce documentary evidence and assure the operation of the ETP as per the prescribed effluent quality norms.
3. Units shall upkeep the log book of ETP, energy meter system and establish an environmental laboratory to analyse minimum parameters.
4. The units shall implement all the necessary measures to reduce wastewater generation to 100 litres per tonne of cane crushed and time bound action plan for zero liquid discharge (ZLD) option.
5. The boiler stacks in Sugar units shall be provided with adequate monitoring arrangement as per CPCB document: COINDS/18/1984-85 & Emission Regulations Part III.
6. The units shall obtain consent under Water Act and Air Act from State Board and adhere to all the stipulated conditions before commencements of operation in the next season.
7. The records of water consumption, wastewater generation, and operation and maintenance of ETPs shall be maintained.
8. The units shall inform the action plan for proposed rain water management system.
9. The progress in implementing the earlier directions dated February 5, 2014, towards installing online effluent quality monitoring system at the outlet of effluent treatment plants in the sugar units to be reported.

The action taken report shall be submitted within 30 days from the date of receipt of these directions.


(Susheel Kumar)
Chairman

Contd.....3.

-3-

Copy to:

The Director (CP Division)
Ministry of Environment & Forests & Climate Change
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Level-II, Prithvi, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi – 110 003

The Zonal Officer,
Central Pollution Control Board
Nisarga Bhawan, A – Block, 1st & 2nd Floor,
Thimmaiah Main Road, 7th D-cross
Shivanagar, Opp. Pushpanjali Theatre
Bengalure – 560 010

The Zonal Officer,
Central Pollution Control Board
3rd Floor, Sahkar Bhawan,
North T.T. Nagar,
Bhopal – 462 003

The Zonal Officer,
Central Pollution Control Board
Southend Conclave, Black – 502, 5th & 6th Floors,
1582, Rajdanga Main Road,
Calcutta – 700 107

The Zonal Officer,
Central Pollution Control Board
PICUP Bhawan, Ground Floor,
Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow – 226 010.

The Zonal Officer,
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan
Opp. VMC Ward Office No. 10,
Subhanpura Road, Subhanpura,
Vadodara – 390 023

Contd.....4.

The Zonal Officer,
Central Pollution Control Board
Tumsir, Lumdiengob, Lower Motinagar,
Near Fire Bridge H.Q., Lumbynggad,
Shillong – 793 014.

✓ The Incharge, ESS Division, CPCB

The Incharge, IT Division, CPCB

The Incharge, NGRBA, Division.

The Incharge PCJ-II Division

Am

(A.B. Akolkar)
Member Secretary

→ List of SPCB's to
whome, these directions
are issued, is not found
enclosed.
→ for n/a pc

AP/WL
07/11

Mr. Keena



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

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

March 07, 2016

To

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

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

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

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

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

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

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

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

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

ई-मेल/e-mail : cpcb@nic.in वेबसाइट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Arun Kumar Mehta)
Chairman
7/3/16

Copy to:

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

(A. B. Akolkar) 7.3.16
Member Secretary

Final Document
on
Revised
Classification
of
Industrial Sectors
Under

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



Central Pollution Control Board
Delhi

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revised Criteria of Categorization of Industries

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

A: Genesis of Categorization:

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

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

B: Categorization criteria used by SPCBs/PCCs:

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

C: Gap in the process:

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

D: Resolutions made during National Level Conferences

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

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

Accordingly following resolutions were made during the Conferences:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F : Scoring Methodology :

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

Table F-1 : Water Pollution Scoring Methodology

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

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

Appendix 1

- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W11:**
 - ✓ Free available Chlorine , Total residual chlorine, Fluoride (as F), Sulphide (as S), Free Ammonical Nitrogen, Dissolved phosphates (as P), Free ammonia (as NH₃), Nitrate Nitrogen, Mercury (As Hg), Selenium (as Se), Hexa-valent chromium (as Cr + 6), Lead (as Pb), Tin , Vanadium (as V), Cadmium (as Cd), Manganese (as Mn), Total chromium (as Cr), Copper (as Cu), Iron (as Fe), Nickel (as Ni), Zinc (as Zn), Benzene, Arsenic (as As), Benzo-a-pyrene, Cyanide (as CN), Phenolic compounds (as C₆H₅OH) , Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOX), Boron and /or
 - ✓ BOD strength of waste water > 5000 mg/l
- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W12:**
 - ✓ Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) , Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 27°C), Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), Ammonical nitrogen (as N), Suspended solids, Total nitrogen (as N), Chemical oxygen demand, Oils & grease and
 - ✓ BOD strength of waste water is in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l
- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W13:**
 - ✓ Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR), Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 27°C), Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), Ammonical nitrogen (as N), Suspended solids, Total nitrogen (as N), Chemical oxygen demand and
 - ✓ BOD strength of waste water is below 1000 mg/l
- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W14 and W15:**

Chlorides as Cl, Colour , Total dissolved solids (TDS - Inorganic)
- **Water Pollutants covered under Group W16**
 - ✓ BOD strength of waste water is below 200 mg/l and overall discharge is less than 10 KLD.

Table F-2 : Air Pollution Score

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

Appendix 2

- **Air pollutants covered under Group A1A:**
Cd+Th, Dioxins & Furans, Mercury, Asbestos
- **Air Pollutants covered under Group A1B:**
HF, Nickel+ Vanadium, HBr, Manganese, Lead, H₂S, P₂O₅ as H₃PO₄
- **Air Pollutants covered under Group A1C:**
Chlorine, Pesticide compounds, CH₃Cl, TOC, Total Fluoride, Hydrocarbons, NH₃, HCL vapour & Mist, H₂SO₄ Mist, SO₂
- **Air Pollutants covered under Group A1D:**
CO, PM, CO, NO_x
- **Air Pollutants covered under Group A1E:**
NO_x with liquid-fuel, SO₂ with liquid-fuel

Table F-3: Hazardous Waste Generation Score

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

Table F-4 : Calculation Sheet
Industrial Sector -

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

Note :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G : Developments :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.	39	Lead acid battery manufacturing(excluding assembling and charging of lead-acid battery in micro scale)	10	-	10	25	-	25	10	62.5	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mainly air polluting. Air pollution scores are normalized to 100. ii. Lead Acid Battery manufacturing consists of various stages which broadly involve (after producing or receiving lead oxide): Paste Mixing , Grid Casting , Grid Pasting & Curing , Hydro-setting, parting & enveloping , Stacking, grouping & inter-cell welding ,Formation. iii. Exposure of workmen to lead during all or any of the processes outlined above exceeds the prescribed standards if appropriate equipment in this respect is not installed at any Battery Manufacturing Unit. iv. All of the above processes, some more than others, involve release of lead particles or fumes into the environment. Pollution from the above processes can be grouped into two possible types, viz: (a) Lead Oxide becomes airborne and there is Particulate Pollution (b) Fumes are generated and there is Gaseous Pollution
8.	62	Phosphate rock processing plant	30	-	30	20	-	20	-	62.5	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The separation of phosphate rock from impurities and non-phosphate materials for use in fertilizer manufacture consists of beneficiation, drying or calcining at some operations, and grinding. Phosphate rock from the mines is first sent to beneficiation units to separate sand and clay and to remove impurities. Steps used in beneficiation depend on the type of rock. ii. The water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100.

9.	66	Power generation plant [except Wind and Solar renewable power plants of all capacities and Mini Hydel power plant of capacity <25MW]	10	-	10	15	10	25		62.5	R-R	1. Mainly air polluting. It uses a mixture of biomass (agro based) and coal (< 10 %) as a fuel. Almost, round the year operation. 2. In case of DG sets of 5 MVA & more and emissions of SO2 will take place due to use of liquid fuel. Air pollution score will be =20 + 10 = 30, Normalized score will be 75. 3. In case of 'Waste to Energy Plants' , water will be used for cooling and air score will be - 30+10 = 40.
10.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Spent catalyst containing nickel, cadmium, Zinc, copper, arsenic, vanadium and cobalt,	30	-	30	25	-	25	10	65	R-R	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
11.	67	Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons	30	-	30	20	-	20	15	65	R-R	Chlorinated hydrocarbons are used in the manufacture of insecticides, pesticides and organo chloro pesticides. Effluents & emissions are toxic in nature.
12.	74	Sugar (excluding Khandsari)	20	10	30	15	10	25	10	65	R-R	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Sugar mills generate all sorts of pollution problems.
13.	22	Fibre glass production and processing (excluding moulding)	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	67	R-R	i. The use of styrene in most methods of fiberglass production causes hazardous air pollution that is harmful to breathe at excessive levels. ii. It is mainly air polluting & HW generating industry. The air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100. iii. In case of lead containing glass, the score of A1 will be 25 and final normalized score will be 75 and shall be categorized as Red.
14.	23	Fire crackers manufacturing and bulk storage facilities	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	67	R-R	i. This is the normalized score based on air pollution & HW generation. ii. Various hazardous chemicals are used in the manufacturing process. iii. These chemicals are namely Potassium Nitrate , Potassium per-chlorate, Barium Nitrate, Aluminium compounds, Copper Chloride etc.

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

20.	41	Manufacturing of explosives, detonators, fuses including management and handling activities	30	-	30	20	-	20	20	70	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explosives manufacture and use contribute some measure of hazardous waste to the environment. ii. Nitroglycerin produces several toxic byproducts such as acids, caustics, and oils contaminated with heavy metals. These must be disposed of properly by neutralization or stabilization and transported to a hazardous waste landfill. iii. The use of explosives creates large amounts of dust and particulate from the explosion, and, in some cases, releases asbestos, lead, and other hazardous materials into the atmosphere.
21.	45	Manufacturing of paints varnishes, pigments and intermediate (excluding blending/mixing)	30	-	30	25	-	25	15	70	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The process may cause considerable emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC). VOC contribute to the creation of ozone in the lower layers of the atmosphere (photochemical air pollution) and can present danger to health. ii. Dust and odour may also be a problem. iii. Washing of vessels will contribute waste-waters. iv. Large quantity of HWs are also produced.
22.	56	Organic Chemicals manufacturing	30	-	30	20	-	50	20	70	R-R	Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
23.	1	Airports and Commercial Air Strips	20	10	30	-	-	-	10	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Airports are generating mainly the waste-waters. ii. This is the water pollution normalized score for airports having discharge more than 100 KLD. iii. The airports / strips having discharge less than 100 KLD will have score of 50 and hence orange category. iv. If the score is normalized wrt water + HW both, then all the airports will come under Orange category (score - 58.33).
24.	3	Asbestos and asbestos based industries	-	-	-	30	-	30	10	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This is mainly air polluting industry. ii. Final score is based on air pollution score only. iii. Asbestos is carcinogenic and banned in many countries.
25.	5	Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid	30	-	30	-	-	-	10	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Standards prescribed for Inorganic Chemicals are adopted. ii. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable.

												<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken. iv. The earlier Red category industrial sector namely "Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives " is also merged under this industrial sector.
26.	7	Cement	-	-	-	20	10	30	-	75	R-R	This is mainly air polluting industry & hence normalized air pollution score.
27.	9	Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable. ii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken.
28.	10	Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine and their compounds	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable. ii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken.
29.	16	Dyes and Dye- Intermediates	30	-	30	20	5	25	20	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
30.	26	Health-care Establishment (as defined in BMW Rules)	20	10	30	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mainly water polluting. ii. The water pollution score is normalized to 100 & valid for Hospitals having total waste-water generation > 100 KLD. iii. The hospitals with incinerator will be categorized as Red irrespective of the quantity of the waste-water generation. iv. The hospitals having total waste-water generation less than 100 KLD and without incinerator, the normalized water pollution score will be 50 and will be categorized as Orange category.
31.	29	Hotels having overall waste-water generation @ 100 KLD and more.	20	10	30	15	-	15	-	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mainly water polluting. Small boiler may be installed. ii. The water pollution score is normalized to 100 & valid for Hotels having waste-water generation > 100 KLD. iii. The hotels having more than 20 rooms and waste-water generation less than 100 KLD and having a coal / oil fired boiler , the pollution score will be 35/40 & are categorized as Orange. iv. The hotels having more than 20 rooms and waste-water generation less than 10 KLD and

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

36.	52	Nuclear power plant	10	-	10	30	-	30	15	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mainly air polluting due to incinerator. Others - cooling water. ii. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
37.	58	Pesticides (technical) (excluding formulation)	30	-	30	25	-	25	20	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
38.	64	Photographic film and its chemicals	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Silver salts and other chemicals are used in preparation. Slight quantity of effluents is generated. ii. Water pollution scores are normalized to 100.
39.	68	Railway locomotive workshop/Integrated road transport workshop/Authorized service centers	20	10	30	-	-	-	10	75	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mainly water polluting industry. Water is used in the washing of locomotives, road transport vehicles during servicing. ii. This score is valid for those Centers having discharge more than 100 KLD. iii. Service Centers having waste-water generation < 100 KLD, the normalized score will be = (100*20)/40= 50.
40.	84	Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing and colouring	30	10	40	15	-	15	20	75	R-R	In this sector all sorts of pollution are generated.
41.	8	Chlor Alkali	30	10	40	20	10	30	10	80	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Chlor-alkali units are having different section like NaOH, Cl₂, SBP etc which are having toxic effluents. Additionally, fuel consumption is also on higher-side.
42.	70	Ship Breaking Industries	30	-	30	30	-	30	20	80	R-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The ship-breaking industry creates numerous hazards for the coastal and marine environment. ii. Ship-breaking releases a large number of dangerous pollutants, including toxic waste, oil, poly-chlorinated biphenyls, and heavy metals, into the waters and sea bed. iii. While most of the oil is removed before a ship is scrapped, sand used to mop up the remaining oil is thrown into the sea. High concentrations of oil and grease are then found in the coastal waters, choking marine life.

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

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

Note :

- i. Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :
- R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red
 - R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange
 - O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange
 - O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green
 - O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White
 - G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange
 - G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green
 - G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White
- ii. There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication. The overall details are as follows :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		dispersible form,, Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining ,, Insulated Copper Wire,, Scrap/copper with PVC sheathing including ISRI-code material namely "Druid" ,, Jelly filled Copper cables ,, Zinc Dross-Hot dip Galvanizers SLAB,, Zinc Dross-Bottom Dross,, Zinc ash/Skimming arising from galvanizing and die casting operations,, Zinc ash/Skimming/other zinc bearing wastes arising from smelting and refining,, Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloy residues in dispersible from,,											
42.	35	Industry or processes involving foundry operations	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This score is valid for the foundries having capacity < 5 MT/hr as such units require the coal/coke @ < 500 kg/hr. ii. The units having capacity of 5 MT/hr and more, the coal/coke consumption will be more than 500 kg/hr and the normalized score will be 62.5 and classified accordingly as Red. 	
43.	40	Lime manufacturing (using lime kiln)	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting	
44.	41	Liquid floor cleaner, black phenyl, liquid soap, glycerol mono-stearate manufacturing	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.	

45.	42	Manufacturing of glass	10	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	<p>i. Mainly air polluting (melting at 1500°C and refining .</p> <p>ii. In case of lead glass , the score of A1 will be 25 and accordingly the normalized scores will be 62.5 i.e. Red .</p>
46.	43	Manufacturing of iodized salt from crude/ raw salt	12	--	12	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Boiling in Evaporators (multiple effect evaporators), centrifuging, iodization with KIO ₃ mixing . Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
47.	42	Manufacturing of mirror from sheet glass	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Evaporator & furnace for heating the metal to be applied as reflector on mirror. Mainly air polluting.
48.	44	Manufacturing of mosquito repellent coil	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Toxic fumes are expected.
49.	46	Manufacturing of Starch/Sago	25	-	25	15	-	15	-	50	R-O	<p>i. Water and air polluting industry. Boiler is used for steam generation.</p> <p>ii. Water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100</p>
50.	46	Mechanized laundry using oil fired boiler	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
51.	47	Modular wooden furniture from particle board, MDF< swan timber etc, Ceiling tiles/ partition board from saw dust, wood chips etc., and other agricultural waste using synthetic adhesive resin, wooden box making (With boiler)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	1. Mainly air polluting. Boiler as well as VOCs from use of adhesives. 2. Without boiler, it will be a Green category industry.
52.	50	New highway construction project	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting project.

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

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

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

80.	29	Foam manufacturing	--	--	--	20	--	20	15	58	O-O	<p>i. Raw material is polyurethane, latex etc.</p> <p>ii. Emissions of VOCs and HAPs. CH₃Cl₂ and similar compounds as blowing agents.</p> <p>iii. Outdated raw materials and spoiled slots are discarded as HW.</p>
81.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Used Oil – As per specifications prescribed from time to time.	10	0	10	20	0	20	15	58.33	R-O	Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating industry. Air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100
82.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Waste Oil ---As per specifications prescribed from time to time.	-	-	-	20	0	20	15	58.33	R-O	Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating industry. Air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100.
83.	56	Producer gas plant using conventional up drift coal gasification (linked to rolling mills glass and ceramic industry refractories for dedicated fuel supply)	--	--	--	20	--	20	15	58.33	O-O	Mainly air polluting & tar (HW) generating. SO ₂ , CO, NO _x are generated. Tar is the by-product and utilized by other industries in co-processing.

Note :

- i. Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :
 - a. R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red
 - b. R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange
 - c. O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange
 - d. O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green
 - e. O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White
 - f. G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange
 - g. G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green
 - h. G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note :

- i. Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :
- R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red
 - R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange
 - O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange
 - O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green
 - O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White
 - G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange
 - G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green
 - G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White
- ii. There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication. The overall details are as follows :

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red
- b. R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange
- c. O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange
- d. O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green
- e. O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White
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केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

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

19.08.2015

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

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

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

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

Encl : As above

[N.K. Gupta]
Incharge - ESS

To:

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

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

ई-मेल / e-mail : cpcb@nic.in वेबसाइट / Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

कार्यालय आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश, प्रयागराज।

/दस-लाइसेंस-140/एफ0एल0-1/ वॉलप ब्रुईंग /सोनमद्र/2022-23

संख्या : 462

प्रेषक,

आबकारी आयुक्त,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी,
सोनमद्र।

दिनांक: प्रयागराज, 19-4-मार्च, 2024

विषय:- मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनमद्र को जनपद-सोनमद्र में संचालित एफ0एल0-1 लाइसेंस को वर्ष 2024-2025 हेतु नवीनीकरण किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

अवगत कराना है कि मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनमद्र को वर्ष 2024-2025 हेतु जनपद सोनमद्र में संचालित एफ0एल0-1 लाइसेंस संख्या-41/2024-2025 नवीनीकरण हो गया है। नवीनीकृत लाइसेंस की छायाप्रति आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न कर प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक-यथोक्त।

भवदीय,


(अरविन्द मौर्य)

सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त (लाइसेंसिंग)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश।

संख्या ~~462~~ /दस-लाइसेंस-140/एफ0एल0-1/वॉलप ब्रुईंग/सोनमद्र/2022-23 तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- संयुक्त आबकारी आयुक्त, वाराणसी जोन वाराणसी।
- 2- उप आबकारी आयुक्त, मीरजापुर प्रभार मीरजापुर।
- 3- जिला आबकारी अधिकारी, सोनमद्र।
- 4- मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनमद्र को मूल अनुज्ञापन सहित।

(अरविन्द मौर्य)

सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त (लाइसेंसिंग)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश।

कार्यालय आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश, प्रयागराज।
/दस-लाइसेंस-140/एफ0एल0-1/ वॉलप ब्रुईंग /सोनभद्र/2022-23

संख्या :

प्रेषक,

आबकारी आयुक्त,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी,
सोनभद्र।

दिनांक: प्रयागराज, 19-4-मार्च, 2024

विषय:- मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनभद्र को जनपद-सोनभद्र में संचालित एफ0एल0-1 लाइसेंस को वर्ष 2024-2025 हेतु नवीनीकरण किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

अवगत कराना है कि मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनभद्र को वर्ष 2024-2025 हेतु जनपद सोनभद्र में संचालित एफ0एल0-1 लाइसेंस संख्या-41/2024-2025 नवीनीकरण हो गया है। नवीनीकृत लाइसेंस की छायाप्रति आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न कर प्रेषित है।
संलग्नक-यथोक्त।

भवदीय,

(अरविन्द मौर्य)

सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त (लाइसेंसिंग)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश।

संख्या 463-66 /दस-लाइसेंस-140/एफ0एल0-1/ वॉलप ब्रुईंग /सोनभद्र/2022-23 तद्दिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- संयुक्त आबकारी आयुक्त, वाराणसी जोन वाराणसी।
- 2- उप आबकारी आयुक्त, मीरजापुर प्रभार मीरजापुर।
- 3- जिला आबकारी अधिकारी, सोनभद्र।
- 4- मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनभद्र को मूल अनुज्ञापन सहित।

19.04.24
(अरविन्द मौर्य)

सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त (लाइसेंसिंग)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश।

एफ. केवल विदेशी शराब के लाइसेंसधारी थोक विक्रेताओं को अपने द्वारा तीव्रता के मादक पेय के थोक विक्रय के लिए निर्माता का लाइसेंस।

आवेदक का फोटो



एफ0एल0-1 गोदाम का अक्षांश/देशान्तर 83455.153"E/24

1-लाइसेंस संख्या-41/2024-25

2-जनपद- सोनभद्र

3-अनुज्ञापियों के नाम, पूरे पते और आधार नम्बर- श्री गौरव प्रकाश
लोहरा, परगना-

रजिस्टर संख्या-41

लाइसेंस की स्थिति तथा स्थान- ग्राम-लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनभद्र

North- Security Room

South- Caretaker Room

East- Garden Area

West- Boundary

विकृत स्प्रिट से भिन्न विदेशी शराब, बियर, वाइन तथा कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय (एल0ए0बी0) की थोक बिक्रय के लिये एतद्वारा मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुइंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा, जनपद-सोनभद्र को दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक के लिये गौतमबुद्धनगर जिला में एफ0एल0-1 अनुज्ञापन पर निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन, अनुज्ञप्ति, जिसके लिए 10,00,000 रु0 अग्रिम में जमा कर दिया गया है, प्रदान की जाती है, जिनमें से किसी का उल्लंघन या आबकारी, अफीम या अनिष्टकर मादक द्रव्य विधियों के अधीन किसी अपराध को दोषसिद्धि उक्त विधियों के अधीन अधिरोपित किसी दण्ड के अतिरिक्त उसकी अनुज्ञप्ति तथा अग्रिम में संदत्त अनुज्ञप्ति फीस व प्रतिभूति धनराशि के समपहरण के लिए अनुज्ञप्तिधारी को दायी बना देगा।

शर्तें

1. विक्रय केवल अनुज्ञप्त परिसरों में किया जायेगा, देशी शराब को उन्हीं परिसरों में नहीं रखा जायेगा और यदि आबकारी आयुक्त ने किसी विशिष्ट विदेशी ब्रांड के विक्रय को हानिकर होने के कारण प्रतिषिद्ध कर दिया है, तो उस ब्राण्ड को इस अनुज्ञप्ति के अधीन रखा तथा विक्रय नहीं किया जायेगा।
2. लाइसेंसधारी परिसर में अपनी दुकान से संबंधित विदेशी शराब, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय के अपने सभी स्टॉक का भण्डारण करेगा, जिसके लिए वह इस लाइसेंस को धारण करेगा।
3. लाइसेंसधारी अपने अनुज्ञप्त परिसर में विक्रय को संपादित करने के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को अनुज्ञा नहीं देगा, यदि ऐसे व्यक्ति का नाम अनुमोदन के लिए आबकारी आयुक्त के समक्ष पहले पेश नहीं किया गया है और उसके द्वारा लाइसेंस पर पृष्ठांकित नहीं किया गया है
4. किसी भी ब्रांड की विदेशी मदिरा, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय (बोतल/केन/ट्रेट्टा पैक) की एक या एक से अधिक सील्ड पेटियों में ही विक्री की जायेगी।



टिप्पणी- विक्रय की गई प्रत्येक प्रकार की मदिरा की न्यूनतम मात्रा सम्बन्धी नियम का कड़ाई से पालन किया जायेगा।

अनुज्ञापन का प्रकार - एफएलएल-1
अनुज्ञापन संख्या - 41/2024-2025 (सोमपद)
अनुज्ञापनी का नाम- श्री गौरव प्रकाश, जनरल मैनेजर मेसर्स वॉलन बुईंग प्राइवेट
ग्राम लोहवा, परगना-अहमदाबाद, जिला-सोमपद।

5. विदेशी मदिरा, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय के विक्रय की अनुमति सिवाय आबकारी आयुक्त द्वारा विहित बोतलों/केन्स/ट्रेड्रापैक्स के नहीं दी जायेगी।
6. केवल विदेशी शराब/बीयर/वाइन/कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय के लाइसेंसधारी थोक विक्रेताओं को विक्रय किया जायेगा।
7. सिवाय आबकारी आयुक्त के विशेष आदेशों के अधीन खिरकी, ब्रांडी तथा रम की विक्रय सुरु शक्ति 42.8 प्रतिशत वी/वी से कम नहीं होगी और जिन की सुराशक्ति 37 प्रतिशत वी/वी से कम नहीं होगी।

टिप्पणी- बोतल के लेबुल पर दर्शायी गई खिरकी, ब्राण्डी, रम व ड्राई जिन की तीव्रता के अनुसार ही विक्रय की जायेगी।

- 8- अनुज्ञापित परिसर 14 अप्रैल (अम्बेडकर जयन्ती), 15 अगस्त (स्वतंत्रता दिवस), 2 अक्टूबर (गांधी जयन्ती), 28 जनवरी (गणतंत्र दिवस) और 3 ऐसे अतिरिक्त दिनों जैसा कि जिलाधिकारी द्वारा बन्दी के लिये अधिसूचित किया जाय को छोड़कर विक्री के लिए सभी दिनों प्रातः 09.00 बजे से लेकर 08.00 बजे रात्रि तक खुला रहेगा। लाइसेंस प्राधिकारी/जिलाधिकारी सुसंगत विधियों के अधीन कानून व्यवस्था या सामान्य निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी क्रिया-कलापों आदि के कारण से भी दुकान की बन्दी के आदेश दे सकता है। उक्त कारणों से दुकान की बन्दी के लिये कोई क्षतिपूर्ति देय नहीं होगा।
9. बोतलों में भरने के लिए आबकारी आयुक्त द्वारा पृथक रूप से दिये गये लाइसेंस के सिवाय विदेशी शराब, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय को बोतलों में भरना प्रतिषिद्ध है।
10. आबकारी आयुक्त की विशेष स्वीकृति के सिवाय विदेशी शराब, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय का मिश्रण करना प्रतिषिद्ध है।
11. शराब में कोई औषधि द्रव्य या घातक तत्व नहीं मिलाया जायेगा।
12. इस अनुज्ञापित द्वारा आच्छादित कारोबार को उप पट्टा पर नहीं दिया जायेगा या अन्तरित नहीं किया जायेगा।
13. दुकान के प्रवेश द्वार पर आबकारी आयुक्त द्वारा अनुमोदितसूचना पट्ट लगाया जायेगा, जिस पर विक्रेता का नाम तथा अनुज्ञापित थोक तथा फुटकर विक्रेताओं को विक्रय करने के प्राधिकृत विदेशी शराब का अनुज्ञापित थोक विक्रेता का स्पष्ट उल्लेख अंकित किया जायेगा। साइन बोर्ड में निम्नलिखित सूचना को भी प्रदर्शित करना होगा:-

“अनुज्ञापित परिसर के बाहर आस-पास या सार्वजनिक स्थान पर शराब पीना वर्जित है। इस संबंध में कोई भी उल्लंघन दण्डनीय होगा।”

14. लाइसेंस प्राधिकारी द्वारा यथा विहित प्रपत्र एवं रजिस्टर (प्रपत्र वि०म०-25) में, ऐसे अदायगी पर कलेक्टर के कार्यालय से प्राप्त किया जायेगा, नियमित तथा यथार्थ लेख रखेगा और उन्हें पेश करने की मांग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किसी अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता पर निरीक्षण के लिए उसे पेश करेगा और प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के समापन के बाद दस दिनों से पहले कलेक्टर को इस अनुज्ञापित के अधीन पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष के संचयवहार को दर्शित करते हुये शुद्ध सार तथा ऐसा अन्य विवरण, जो समय-समय पर अपेक्षित किया जाये, प्रदान करेगा।
 15. थोक विक्रय परिसर से विदेशी शराब का परिवहन एफ.एल.-36 पार पत्र द्वारा आच्छादित किया जायेगा, जिसे थोक विक्रय अनुज्ञापितधारी द्वारा कम्प्यूटर जनित तीन प्रतियों में तैयार किया जायेगा, जो अभिलेख के लिए उसकी एक प्रतिलिपि प्रतिधारित करेगा और दूसरी प्रतिलिपि क्रेता को तथा तीसरी प्रतिलिपि सम्बन्धित जनपद के जिला आबकारी अधिकारी को भेजेगा। पार-पत्र की वैधता की अवधि, गंतव्य स्थान पहुंचने में लगने वाले समय के दुगने से कम होगी।
 16. अनुज्ञापितधारी अपने अनुज्ञापित परिसर में किसी प्रयोजन के लिए किसी संक्रामक या संसर्गज रोग से ग्रस्त किसी व्यक्ति को नियोजित नहीं करेगा।
 17. अनुज्ञापितधारी शराब के लिए वस्तु विनिमय में कोई वस्तु नहीं प्राप्त करेगा बल्कि अधिमानतः ई-पेमेन्ट प्लेटफार्म के माध्यम से धन प्राप्त करेगा।
 18. उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्मित शुल्क संदत्त भारत निर्मित विदेशी शराब, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय का भारत के किसी भाग में निर्यात निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन होगा:-
- (क) निर्यातकर्ता आयात को प्राधिकृत करने वाला अनुमति-पत्र जो आयातक राज्य के मुख्य राजस्व प्राधिकारी द्वारा या इसके लिए सम्यक रूप से प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित हो, आयातकर्ता से प्राप्त करेगा।
- (ख) अनुमति-पत्र में विनिर्दिष्ट होगा-
- (i) आयात करने के लिए प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति या फर्म का नाम पता,
 - (ii) आयात की जाने वाली विदेशी शराब, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय का विवरण तथा मात्रा,



-3-

अनुज्ञापन का प्रकार - एफ0एल0-1
 अनुज्ञापन संख्या - 41/2024-2025 (सोनमद)
 अनुज्ञापी का नाम- श्री गौरव प्रकाश, जनरल मैनेजर मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0
 ग्राम लोहरा,परगना-अहरौरा,जनपद-सोनमद।

- (iii) आयातक राज्य में प्रभार्य शुल्क की दर तथा यह तथ्य कि भारत में निर्मित विदेशी शराब, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय का आयात उस राज्य में किया जाता है जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने बुक अन्तरण द्वारा शुल्क के समायोजन के लिए पारस्परिक व्यवस्था किया है।
- (iv) आयातक राज्य में प्रभारित शुल्क की दर तथा यह तथ्य, कि इसे खण्ड तीन द्वारा आच्छादित आयात के मामलों के सिवाय अन्य मामलों में अग्रिम वसूल कर लिया गया है।
- (ग) अनुमति-पत्र प्राप्त करने पर, निर्यातकर्ता कोषागार में जमा करेगा-
- (i) जहाँ राज्य में किया गया निर्यात उक्त खण्ड (ख) दो द्वारा आच्छादित है, और आयातक राज्य में शुल्क की दर उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रयुक्त शुल्क की दर से उच्च है, वहाँ निर्यात की जाने वाली शराब की कुल मात्रा पर निर्यात शुल्क के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में संदेय शुल्क तथा निर्यातक राज्य में संदेय शुल्क में अन्तर को,
- (ii) यदि उक्त खण्ड (ख) (iii) द्वारा आच्छादित आयातक राज्य शुल्क की दर उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रवृत्त शुल्क की दर के समान है, तो निर्यात शुल्क को
- (घ) अनुमति पत्र तथा कोषागार रसीद प्राप्त करने पर, थोक विक्रेता प्रारूप एफ.एल.-36 में चार प्रतियों में कम्प्यूटर जनित पास तैयार करेगा तथा मद्य निषेधशाला के आबकारी निरीक्षक के समक्ष उसे प्रस्तुत करेगा। आबकारी निरीक्षक स्वयं का यह समाधान करने के बाद, कि वह सही ढंग से वसूल किया गया है, प्रारूप एफ.एल.-36 के पास पर अपना हस्ताक्षर करेगा। तब निर्यातकर्ता पास की एक प्रतिलिपि निर्यातक जिला के कलेक्टर को, एक प्रतिलिपि आयात स्थल के मुख्य राजस्व अधिकारी या ऐसे अन्य अधिकारी जो इसके लिए प्राधिकृत किया जाये, को तथा एक प्रतिलिपि पारोषिती को भेजेगा और चौथी प्रतिलिपि प्रतिधारित करेगा। कोषागार रसीद सदैव निर्यातक जिला के कलेक्टर को भेजे गये पास की प्रतिलिपि के साथ होगा।
19. लाइसेंसधारी इस लाइसेंस को ऐसे अधिकारियों द्वारा मांग किये जाने पर जो ऐसा करने के लिए यथाविधि आधिकृत हों, निरीक्षण के लिये प्रस्तुत करेगा।
20. लाइसेंसधारी देशी मदिरा/विदेशी मदिरा/बीयर/माडल शाप का कोई फुटकर अनुज्ञापन न रखता हो।
21. अनुज्ञापी को अनुज्ञापन परिसर के निकासी गेट पर एवं गोदाम के अन्दर अच्छी गुणवत्ता का सी0सी0 टी0वी0 कैमरा लगाना अनिवार्य होगा, जिसे आई0पी0 एड्रेस के माध्यम से आबकारी विभाग के मुख्यालय से देखा जा सके।
22. अनुज्ञापी को सुरक्षा प्रणाली हेतु अग्निशमन यंत्र व अन्य आवश्यक व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य होगा।
23. आसवनी, यवासवनी और द्राक्षासवनी से विदेशी मदिरा, बीयर, वाइन और कम तीव्रता के मादक पेय के परेषण के लिये परिवहन हेतु जी0पी0एस्0 युक्त वाहनों के माध्यम से करना अनिवार्य होगा।
24. अनुज्ञापी अभिलेखों के अनुरक्षण और रख-रखाव के लिये कम्प्यूटर आपरेटर की नियुक्ति करेगा।
25. अनुज्ञापी अपने गोदाम परिसर में कम्प्यूटर स्थापित करेगा और निर्धारित प्रारूपों में सूचना संकलित करेगा एवं इसे आबकारी विभाग के निर्दिष्ट पोर्टल पर अपलोड करेगा।
- 26- लाइसेंसधारी अपने गोदाम परिसर से मदिरा का सील्ड पेटियों में उतान उन पर लगे सुरक्षा कोड की स्कैनिंग करने के पश्चात् सुनिश्चित करेगा।
27. मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुईंग प्रा0लि0 ग्राम लोहरा,परगना-अहरौरा,जनपद-सोनमद को वर्ष 2024-25 हेतु एफ0एल0-1 अनुज्ञापन निर्गत किया जाता है।
- दिनांक.....

लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारी
 आबकारी आयुक्त
 उत्तर प्रदेश।



Office of the Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj

**Number: 462 /Ten - License - 140 / FL-1 / Wallop Brewing /
Sonbhadra / 2022-23**

From,

Excise Commissioner,
Uttar Pradesh

To:

District Magistrate,
Sonbhadra

Date: Prayagraj, 19-04-2024

**Sub: Renewal of FL-1 License for M/s Wallop Brewing Pvt.
Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District -
Sonbhadra, for the Year 2024-2025**

Sir,

This is to inform you that the FL-1 **License No. 41/2024-2025** for M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra, has been renewed for the year 2024-2025. A copy of the renewed license is attached herewith for necessary action.

Enclosure: As mentioned above.

Yours faithfully,

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner (Licensing)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Number /Ten-License-140/ FL-1/ Wallup Brewing/ Sonbhadra/
2022-23

Copies forwarded to the following for information and necessary
action:

- 1- Joint Excise Commissioner, Varanasi Zone, Varanasi.
- 2- Deputy Excise Commissioner, Mirzapur Division,
Mirzapur.
- 3- District Excise Officer, Sonbhadra.
- 4- M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana -
Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra, along with the original
license.

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner (Licensing)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Office of the Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj

Number: 462/Ten-License-140/FL-1/Wallop

Brewing/Sonbhadra/2022-23

From,

Excise Commissioner,

Uttar Pradesh

To:

District Magistrate,

Sonbhadra

Date: Prayagraj, 19-04-2024

Sub: Renewal of FL-1 License for M/s Wallop Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra, for the Year 2024-2025

Sir,

This is to inform you that the FL-1 **License No. 41/2024-2025** for M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra, has been renewed for the year 2024-2025. A copy of the renewed license is attached herewith for necessary action.

Enclosure: As mentioned above.

Yours faithfully,

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner (Licensing)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Number: 463-66/Ten-License-140/ FL-1/ Wallup Brewing/
Sonbhadra/ 2022-23

Copies forwarded to the following for information and necessary
action:

- 1- Joint Excise Commissioner, Varanasi Zone, Varanasi.
- 2- Deputy Excise Commissioner, Mirzapur Division,
Mirzapur.
- 3- District Excise Officer, Sonbhadra.
- 4- M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana -
Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra, along with the original
license.

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner (Licensing)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Illegible

Only foreign liquor license-holding wholesale vendors are required to obtain a manufacturer's license for the wholesale sale of alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of ***Illegible***



FL-1 Warehouse Coordinates: 83455.153'E / 24

1- License Number: 41 / 2024-25

2- District: Sonbhadra

3- License Holder's Name, Full Address, and Aadhaar Number:
Shri Gaurav Prakash, Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District -
Sonbhadra.

Register Number: 41

License Status and Location: Village - Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura,
District - Sonbhadra

North- Security Room

South- Caretaker Room

East- Garden Area

West- Boundary

For the wholesale sale of foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages (LAB) excluding denatured spirits, M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura,

District - Sonbhadra, is hereby granted an FL-1 license in Gautam Buddha Nagar district until 31.03.2025, subject to the following conditions. A fee of ₹10,00,000 has been deposited in advance for this license. Any violation of these conditions or conviction for an offense under excise, opium, or illicit substance laws shall make the licensee liable for the revocation of the license, as well as forfeiture of the advance license fee and security deposit, in addition to any penalty imposed under these regulations.

Conditions

1. Sales shall be conducted only within the licensed premises, and no country liquor shall be stored there. If the Excise Commissioner has prohibited the sale of any specific foreign brand due to its harmful effects, that brand shall neither be stored nor sold under this license.
2. The licensee shall store all stocks of foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages related to their shop within the licensed premises associated with this license.
3. The licensee shall not permit any person to conduct sales within the licensed premises unless that person's name has been submitted for prior approval to the Excise Commissioner and endorsed on the license.
4. The sale of foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages (bottles/cans/tetra packs) of any brand shall be conducted only in one or more sealed cases.

- 2 -

License Type: FL-1 License Number: 41/2024-2025 (Sonbhadra) License Holder's Name: Mr. Gaurav Prakash, General Manager, M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra.
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Note:- The rule regarding the minimum quantity for each type of liquor sold shall be strictly followed.

5. The sale of foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages shall be permitted only in bottles/cans/tetra packs specified by the Excise Commissioner.
6. Sales shall only be made to licensed wholesale vendors of foreign liquor/beer/wine/low-alcohol beverages.
7. Except under special orders from the Excise Commissioner, the alcohol content of whiskey, brandy, and rum shall not be less than 42.8% v/v, and the alcohol content of gin shall not be less than 37% v/v.

Note- The sale shall be in accordance with the alcohol content specified on the bottle label for whiskey, brandy, rum, and dry gin.

8. The licensed premises shall remain open for sales from 9:00 AM to 8:00 PM on all days except April 14 (Ambedkar Jayanti), August 15 (Independence Day), October 2 (Gandhi Jayanti), January 26 (Republic Day), and any additional three days as may be notified by the District Magistrate for closure. The Licensing Authority/District Magistrate may also order the closure of the shop for reasons related to law and order or general election activities under relevant laws. No compensation shall be payable for closures due to such reasons.

9. Filling foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages into bottles is prohibited unless a separate license is issued by the Excise Commissioner specifically for bottling purposes.
10. Mixing foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages is prohibited without the special approval of the Excise Commissioner.
11. No medicinal or harmful substances shall be added to the liquor.
12. The business covered by this license shall not be subleased or transferred.
13. An information board approved by the Excise Commissioner shall be displayed at the shop entrance, clearly stating the name of the vendor and indicating that this licensed wholesale vendor is authorized to sell foreign liquor to licensed wholesalers and retailers. The signboard must also display the following notice:

"Drinking alcohol outside or near the licensed premises or in public places is prohibited. Any violation in this regard will be punishable."
14. The licensee shall maintain accurate and regular records in the prescribed forms and registers (Form VI-M-25), which can be obtained from the Collector's office upon payment. The licensee shall present these records for inspection upon the demand of any authorized officer. Additionally, within ten days after the end of each financial year, the licensee must submit a clear summary and other required details of the previous year's transactions under this license to the Collector.

15. The transport of foreign liquor from the wholesale premises shall be covered by an FL-36 pass, which shall be prepared by the wholesale licensee in three computer-generated copies. One copy shall be retained by the licensee for records, the second copy shall be given to the buyer, and the third copy shall be sent to the District Excise Officer of the relevant district. The validity of the pass shall be less than twice the time required to reach the destination.
16. The licensee shall not employ any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease for any purpose within the licensed premises.
17. The licensee shall not accept any items in barter for liquor but shall preferably receive payment through an e-payment platform.
18. The export of duty-paid, India-made foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages manufactured in Uttar Pradesh to any part of India shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) The exporter shall obtain an authorization letter from the importer, signed by the Chief Revenue Authority of the importing state or an appropriately authorized official.
 - (b) The authorization letter shall specify:
 - (i) The name and address of the person or firm authorized to import,
 - (ii) The details and quantity of the foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages to be imported,

- 3 -

License Type: FL-1 License Number: 41/2024-2025 (Sonbhadra) License Holder's Name: Mr. Gaurav Prakash, General Manager, M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra.
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- (iii) The rate of duty applicable in the importing state and confirmation that the import of India-made foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages is conducted with a mutual arrangement for duty adjustment between the importing state and Uttar Pradesh through book transfer.
- (iv) The rate of duty applicable in the importing state and the confirmation that, except for cases covered under clause (iii), the duty has been collected in advance.
- (c) Upon receiving the authorization letter, the exporter shall deposit in the treasury:
- (i) Where the export is covered by clause (b)(ii) and the duty rate in the importing state is higher than that in Uttar Pradesh, the exporter shall deposit the difference between the duty payable in Uttar Pradesh and the duty payable in the importing state, along with the export duty on the total quantity of liquor to be exported.
- (ii) If the import is covered by clause (b)(iii) and the duty rate in the importing state is equal to that in Uttar Pradesh, only the export duty shall be deposited.
- (d) Upon obtaining the authorization letter and the treasury receipt, the wholesaler shall prepare a computer-generated pass in

quadruplicate in Form FL-36 and submit it to the Excise Inspector at the Prohibition Office. After verifying that the duties have been correctly paid, the Excise Inspector shall sign the FL-36 pass. The exporter shall then send one copy of the pass to the Collector of the exporting district, one copy to the Chief Revenue Officer of the destination location or another authorized officer, and one copy to the consignee, retaining the fourth copy for records. The treasury receipt shall always accompany the copy of the pass sent to the Collector of the exporting district.

19. The licensee shall present this license for inspection upon demand by any officials duly authorized to request such inspection.
20. The licensee shall not hold any retail license for country liquor/foreign liquor/beer/model shop.
21. The licensee shall install high-quality CCTV cameras at the exit gate of the licensed premises and inside the warehouse, with IP address access for real-time monitoring by the Excise Department's headquarters.
22. The licensee shall install fire extinguishers and other necessary safety equipment as part of the security system.
23. The transportation of foreign liquor, beer, wine, and low-alcohol beverages from distilleries, breweries, and wineries shall be conducted through GPS-enabled vehicles.
24. The licensee shall appoint a computer operator for the maintenance and upkeep of records.
25. The licensee shall install a computer within the warehouse premises and compile information in the prescribed formats, uploading it to the portal designated by the Excise Department.

26. The licensee shall ensure that liquor is dispatched from the warehouse premises in sealed cases only after scanning the security codes on them.

27. M/s Wallup Brewing Pvt. Ltd., Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura, District - Sonbhadra, is hereby issued the FL-1 license for the year 2024-25.

Date

Licensing Authority
Excise Commissioner
Uttar Pradesh

Held between M/S Engineering & Environmental Solution M/S Wallop Brewing Pvt. Ltd.

Mohd Shere Ali from **Engineering & Environmental Solution Pvt. Ltd.** arrived at site on 16.08.2024 for the installation of OWQA (Online Water Quality Analyser) & Electromagnetic Flowmeter.

Job Status :-

1. OWQA (Online Water Quality Analyser) has been successfully installed at site.
2. Electromagnetic Flowmeter configuration and data synchronizing on cloud server done.
3. The client says you just configure the device and I will install the flowmeter myself.
4. Online account on cloud.enggenv.com has been created for online display of values at OWQA (Online Water Quality Analyser) & Electromagnetic Flowmeter.

Website:- cloud.enggenv.com

User Id: gaurav@wallopbc.com

Password:- INDIA123

Device ID:- ENE03797

Device ID:- FLM12828

E&E Complaint Department No:- 7302090415

5. All the guidelines to protect the OWQA (Online Water Quality Analyser) & Electromagnetic Flowmeter from rain & other modes of Water.
6. From my side, I have given training to the client about OWQA (Online Water Quality Analyser) & Electromagnetic Flowmeter.
7. Guidelines are given for using UPS supply (Continuous Supply) & proper earthing to The Instruments.

Mohd Shere Ali has left the Plant on Date 18.08.2024 after successful installation.

M/S Engineering & Environmental Solution

Mr. Mohd Shere Ali
(Engineer)

M Shere Ali
18/8/24

M/S Wallop Brewing Pvt. Ltd.

Mr. Ajeet Kumar
(Excise Executive)

Ajeet Kumar
18/8/24

Ajeet Kumar
18/08/24

Green Area at Our Factory

At our factory, we are dedicated to creating and maintaining a green environment, contributing to ecological balance and providing a pleasant atmosphere for all. Our efforts are evident in various areas around our facility:

Our factory has a total area of 11,364.92 sqm and we have a green area around 5390 sqm (including opposite land) which constitutes around 47.42 %. The following are the details of green area in our facility.

Front Area

The front area of our factory, spanning 30 x 35 (1050) sqm, is a lush green space featuring a diverse mix of trees. We have eucalyptus, neem, and mango trees thriving in this area. In our commitment to environmental conservation, we marked World Environment Day on June 5th by planting approximately 1100 trees in our green area. This new addition includes a variety of fruit trees such as starfruit, musambi, orange, lemon, litchi, guava, Sagwan (Teak) and additional mango trees, enhancing both the biodiversity and the aesthetic appeal of our green space. Out of 1100 trees, we issued approximately 300 plants to our team to grow at their home and also donated to local school.



Back Area

The backside of our factory covers an area of 25 x 28 (700) sqm. This space is adorned with a variety of trees and plants, including champa, mango, mahogany, guava, Amla , Tamrind and Ashoka trees. To add more color and fragrance, we have also planted a selection of flower plants. This area provides a serene environment, promoting relaxation and well-being for everyone at the factory.



Agricultural and Plantation Land

Opposite the brewery, we have dedicated a substantial piece of land measuring 26 x 140 (3640) sqm exclusively for agriculture and plantations. This area is used to grow a variety of crops and plants, contributing to our self-sustainability goals and providing fresh produce.



Additional Greenery

To further enhance the greenery around our facility, we have cultivated creepers along the parapet walls. These creepers not only add to the visual appeal but also contribute to the overall green coverage, promoting a healthier and more vibrant environment.



Our continuous efforts in planting and maintaining these green areas reflect our commitment to environmental sustainability and our dedication to creating a greener future.





ANNEXURE R-9

Zero Discharge plan during production and non-production days

To ensure the efficient operation of your Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and maintain the microbial culture during non-production days, We need to manage the water treatment process effectively. Here's a structured approach:

1. Regular Monitoring and Maintenance

Water Quality Monitoring

- Influent and Effluent Testing: Regularly test the quality of both incoming and treated water.
- Microbial Activity: Regularly assess the health of the microbial culture

Maintenance Tasks

- Equipment Check: Ensure all pumps, aerators, and other equipment are functioning properly. Perform preventive maintenance as per the manufacturer's guidelines.
- Sludge Management: Regularly remove excess sludge to prevent system overload and ensure optimal microbial activity.

2. Operational Strategies During Production Days

The below mentioned is the plan during high demand

Water Treatment Process

- Influent Management: Treat incoming water to remove contaminants effectively.
- Utilization of Treated Water: Use the treated water for gardening as we have around 5390 sqm of green area and other non-potable purposes like Backup water for fire hydrants etc.

Maintaining Microbial Health

- Nutrient Addition: Ensure the microbial culture receives adequate nutrients to remain active and effective in breaking down contaminants.

3. Operational Strategies During Non-Production Days

The below mentioned is the plan during low demand or no demand

Water Recirculation

- Continuous Flow: Recirculate treated water back into the ETP system to maintain microbial activity.
- Aeration: Ensure proper aeration during recirculation to provide oxygen for the microbial culture, which is crucial for their survival and activity.



Nutrient Management

- Supplementary Nutrients: If necessary, add nutrients to the recycled water to maintain the health and efficiency of the microbial culture.

4. Emergency Measures

Backup Systems

- Standby Generators: Have backup power systems in place to ensure continuous operation of aerators and pumps in case of power failure.

- Spare Parts and Consumables: Keep essential spare parts and consumables on hand to address any unforeseen equipment failures promptly.

5. Documentation and Training

Record Keeping

- Logbooks: Maintain detailed records of all monitoring data, maintenance activities, and operational adjustments. This helps in tracking the performance of the ETP and identifying any issues early.

- SOPs: Develop and regularly update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all aspects of the ETP operation.

Staff Training

- Regular Training Sessions: Conduct regular training for staff on ETP operations, maintenance, and emergency procedures.

- Cross-Training: Ensure multiple team members are trained on critical operations to prevent disruption in case of absenteeism.

Conclusion

By implementing these strategies, we can ensure the efficient operation of ETP and maintain the health of the microbial culture during both production and non-production days. Regular monitoring, proactive maintenance, and effective water recirculation are key to sustaining the microbial ecosystem and ensuring continuous treatment efficiency.

ANNEXURE R-10

The photographs of the environment data are displayed on the boards at the main gate and back gate.



U.P. Excise	1006_VEDANT	LIC/FL3/1006/24_25	English			
Sr. No	Date of Application	Intimation of Brew/Brew Plan No	Total Number of brew	Currently With	Status	Action
1	06-Aug-2024 10:33 AM	46817/IFB/24-25/06AUG24/0002	1	-	Approved	
2	13-Aug-2024 10:59 AM	46817/IFB/24-25/13AUG24/0004	1	-	Approved	
3	13-Aug-2024 10:58 AM	46817/IFB/24-25/13AUG24/0003	2	-	Approved	
4	10-May-2024 05:45 PM	46817/IFB/24-25/10MAY24/0001	1	-	Approved	
5	05-May-2023 06:56 AM	46817/IFB/23-24/05MAY23/0015	2	-	Approved	
6	04-May-2023 04:31 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0014	1	-	Approved	
7	04-May-2023 04:24 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0013	2	-	Approved	
8	04-May-2023 04:22 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0012	2	-	Approved	
9	04-May-2023 03:55 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0011	2	-	Approved	
10	04-May-2023 03:51 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0010	2	-	Approved	
11	04-May-2023 03:49 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0009	2	-	Approved	
12	04-May-2023 03:46 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0008	2	-	Approved	
13	04-May-2023 03:45 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0007	2	-	Approved	
14	04-May-2023 03:43 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0006	2	-	Rejected	
15	04-May-2023 03:40 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0005	2	-	Approved	
16	04-May-2023 03:39 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0004	2	-	Approved	
17	04-May-2023 03:34 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0003	3	-	Approved	
18	04-May-2023 03:32 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0002	2	-	Approved	
19	04-May-2023 03:30 PM	46817/IFB/23-24/04MAY23/0001	2	-	Approved	

- License Management >
- License Actions >
- Non-Licensee Payment >
- HelpDesk >
- Entity User Creation >
- Brewery >
 - Brand Label >
 - Tank Management >
 - Bottling Line >
 - Stock Management >
 - Production of Beer >
 - Intimation for Brew
 - B4-Brewing Book
 - Brew Vessel To UniTank
 - UniTank To BBT
 - Processing Wastage
 - Chemical Lab >
 - Bottling Process >
 - Dispatch Process >
 - Financial Year Stock Roll Over
 - MST
- Payment >
- HelpDesk >



GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

(Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply Department)

Ministry of Jal Shakti

Government of Uttar Pradesh

Form 3 (B)

[See Rule 8(2)]

Certificate of Registration of User for Abstraction of Ground Water

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

Registration No.: 202402000091			
Name of the Owner	VEDANT CHOPRA		
Company Name कंपनी का नाम	Wellop Brewing Pvt Ltd	Company Address कंपनी का पता	Village Gulrahwa, Lohra, Sonbhadra
Address of the Applicant	B-20/41B, Bhelupura	Application No.	SNBD0224RBU0004
Date of Submission	04/02/2024	Specimen Signature	
Location Particulars			
District	Sonbhadra	Block	ROBERTSGANJ
Plot No./Khasra No.	2290	Municipality/Corporation	No
Ward No./Holding No.			N/A
Particular of the Existing Well and Pumping Device			
Date of Construction/Sinking of the Well	13/09/2023		
Type of Well	Tube Well/Boring	Depth of the Well (In meter)	120.00
Purpose of well	Bulk User	Assembly Size(For Tube Well)	
Strainer Position (For Tube Well)			
Type of Pump Used	Submersible	H.P. of the Pump	3.00
Operational Device	Electric Motor	Rate of Withdrawal (m ³ /hr.)	4.32
Date of Energization (In Case of Electric Pump)	13/09/2023		

This certificate of registration is issued on the basis of the information furnished by the applicant subject to the conditions stated overleaf.

Conditions

1. For the purpose of measuring and recording the quantity of ground water extracted, every said user shall affix water meters, which record rate and quantum of extraction, at outlet of pumping devices and it shall be presumed that the quantity recorded by the meter has been extracted by the said user, until the contrary is proved. The rate of extraction of ground water from the well shall not exceed to the recorded rate from water meters.
2. The District Ground Water Management Council reserves the right to stop extraction of ground water from the well due to quality hazards or any other reasons, if the situation so demands.
3. In case of any change of ownership of the existing well, fresh registration has to be obtained.
4. No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the existing well of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the District Ground Water Management Council. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this registration.
5. In case, any of the particulars / information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this registration is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage, this registration is liable for cancellation.
6. Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders with telemetry shall be mandatory for user. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The data, obtained from digital water level recorders shall be made available to this office on monthly basis.
7. **Guidelines for Installation of Piezometers and their Monitoring**

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

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

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

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

Date :01/03/2024

Place:Sonbhadra

This certificate is electronically generated and does not require digital signature

संख्या: 75 कार्यालय आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश, प्रयागराज।
/ नौ-अल्कोहल / 186 / बी-1 / वॉलप / प्रयागराज: दिनांक: 03 अप्रैल, 2024

मेसर्स वॉलप बुईन्ग प्रा० लि०,
ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा,
जनपद-सोनभद्र।

विषय :- बी-1 अनुज्ञापन वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिये नवीनीकरण किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

कृपया उपर्युक्त विषयक उप आबकारी आयुक्त, मीरजापुर प्रभार मीरजापुर के संस्तुति दिनांक-20.03.2024 एवं जिला आबकारी अधिकारी सोनभद्र/प्रभारी सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त यवासवनी के पत्र संख्या-258/10/जि० आ० अ०/यवासवनी(ब्रिवरी)/2023-24/सोनभद्र/दिनांक 14.03.2024 के माध्यम से प्राप्त आपके पत्र दिनांक 26.01.2024 के संदर्भ में ब्रिवरी का बी-1 अनुज्ञापन वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिये इस प्रतिबन्ध के साथ नवीनीकृत किया जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्गत वायु एवं जल सम्बन्धी सहमति पत्र दिनांक 11.10.2023 जिसकी वैधता दिनांक 31.07.2024 को समाप्त होने के पूर्व आयुक्तालय में जमा कर दिया जायेगा। उक्त अभिलेख के जमा न करने पर संयुक्त प्रान्त आबकारी अधिनियम 1910 की सुसंगत धाराओं के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

अतः आपको बी-1 अनुज्ञापन मूल रूप में संलग्न कर प्रेषित किया जा रहा है।

संलग्नक :- उपरोक्तानुसार (मूलरूप में)

49
03.04.24
(अरविन्द मौर्य)

सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त
प्रभारी उप आबकारी आयुक्त(वितरण)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त उ०प्र०।

संख्या: — / नौ-अल्कोहल / 186 / बी-1 / वॉलप / प्रयागराज / तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

1. उप आबकारी आयुक्त, मीरजापुर प्रभार मीरजापुर।
2. उप आबकारी आयुक्त(लाइसेंसिंग), मुख्यालय।
3. जिला आबकारी अधिकारी, सोनभद्र।
4. सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त/प्रभारी आबकारी निरीक्षक, उक्त ब्रिवरी।
5. सेवा प्रदाता, मेन्टर इनफोटेक सल्यूशन तथा ओएसिस लखनऊ।



(अरविन्द मौर्य)

सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त
प्रभारी उप आबकारी आयुक्त(वितरण)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त उ०प्र०।

संख्या: _____

कार्यालय आबकारी आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश, प्रयागराज।
/ नौ-अल्कोहल / 186 / बी-1 / वॉलप / प्रयागराज: दिनांक: 03 अप्रैल, 2024मेसर्स वॉलप ब्रुइन्ग प्रा० लि०,
ग्राम लोहरा, परगना-अहरौरा,
जनपद-सोनभद्र।

विषय :- बी-1 अनुज्ञापन वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिये नवीनीकरण किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

कृपया उपर्युक्त विषयक उप आबकारी आयुक्त, मीरजापुर प्रभार मीरजापुर के संस्तुति दिनांक-20.03.2024 एवं जिला आबकारी अधिकारी सोनभद्र/प्रभारी सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त यवासवनी के पत्र संख्या-258/10/जि० आ० अ०/यवासवनी(ब्रिवरी)/2023-24/सोनभद्र/दिनांक 14.03.2024 के माध्यम से प्राप्त आपके पत्र दिनांक 26.01.2024 के संदर्भ में ब्रिवरी का बी-1 अनुज्ञापन वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिये इस प्रतिबन्ध के साथ नवीनीकृत किया जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्गत वायु एवं जल सम्बन्धी सहमति पत्र दिनांक 11.10.2023 जिसकी वैधता दिनांक 31.07.2024 को समाप्त होने के पूर्व आयुक्तालय में जमा कर दिया जायेगा। उक्त अभिलेख के जमा न करने पर संयुक्त प्रान्त आबकारी अधिनियम 1910 की सुसंगत धाराओं के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

अतः आपको बी-1 अनुज्ञापन मूल रूप में संलग्न कर प्रेषित किया जा रहा है।

संलग्नक :- उपरोक्तानुसार (मूलरूप में)

(अरविन्द मौर्य)

सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त
प्रभारी उप आबकारी आयुक्त(वितरण)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त उ०प्र०।

संख्या: 76-80

/ नौ-अल्कोहल / 186 / बी-1 / वॉलप / प्रयागराज / तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

1. उप आबकारी आयुक्त, मीरजापुर प्रभार मीरजापुर।
2. उप आबकारी आयुक्त(लाइसेंसिंग), मुख्यालय।
3. जिला आबकारी अधिकारी, सोनभद्र।
4. सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त/प्रभारी आबकारी निरीक्षक, उक्त ब्रिवरी।
5. सेवा प्रदाता, मेन्टर इनफोटेक सल्यूशन तथा ओएसिस लखनऊ।

49
03.04.24
(अरविन्द मौर्य)सहायक आबकारी आयुक्त
प्रभारी उप आबकारी आयुक्त(वितरण)
कृते आबकारी आयुक्त उ०प्र०।

Office of the Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj

Number: 75 / Nine-Alcohol / 186 / B-1 / Wallop / Prayagraj

Date: 03 April, 2024

**M/s Wallop Brewing Pvt. Ltd.,
Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura,
District - Sonbhadra**

Subject: Regarding the renewal of B-1 License for the year 2024-2025.

Please be informed that, in reference to your letter dated 26.01.2024 and based on the recommendation of the Deputy Excise Commissioner, Mirzapur (Mirzapur Division) dated 20.03.2024, and the letter from the District Excise Officer, Sonbhadra / Acting Assistant Excise Commissioner (Brewery), No. 258 / 10 / D.E.O. / Brewery (Brewery) / 2023-24 / Sonbhadra / dated 14.03.2024, the B-1 license for the brewery has been renewed for the year 2024-2025. This renewal is granted on the condition that the air and water consent certificate issued by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, dated 11.10.2023, which expires on 31.07.2024, must be submitted to the Commissionerate before its expiration. Failure to submit this document will result in action under the relevant sections of the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.

Therefore, the original B-1 license is enclosed and sent to you.

Enclosure: As mentioned above (in original form).

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner

Acting Deputy Excise Commissioner

(Distribution)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Number: /Nine-Alcohol / 186 / B-1 / Wallop / Prayagraj / Date

Copy forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:

1. Deputy Excise Commissioner, Mirzapur Division, Mirzapur.
2. Deputy Excise Commissioner (Licensing), Headquarters.
3. District Excise Officer, Sonbhadra.
4. Assistant Excise Commissioner / Acting Excise Inspector, concerned brewery.
5. Service Providers, Mentor Infotech Solutions and Oasis, Lucknow.

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner

Acting Deputy Excise Commissioner

(Distribution)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Office of the Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj

Number: 75 / Nine-Alcohol / 186 / B-1 / Wallop / Prayagraj

Date: 03 April, 2024

**M/s Wallop Brewing Pvt. Ltd.,
Village Lohra, Pargana - Ahraura,
District - Sonbhadra**

Subject: Regarding the renewal of B-1 License for the year 2024-2025.

Please be informed that, in reference to your letter dated 26.01.2024 and based on the recommendation of the Deputy Excise Commissioner, Mirzapur (Mirzapur Division) dated 20.03.2024, and the letter from the District Excise Officer, Sonbhadra / Acting Assistant Excise Commissioner (Brewery), No. 258 / 10 / D.E.O. / Brewery (Brewery) / 2023-24 / Sonbhadra / dated 14.03.2024, the B-1 license for the brewery has been renewed for the year 2024-2025. This renewal is granted on the condition that the air and water consent certificate issued by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, dated 11.10.2023, which expires on 31.07.2024, must be submitted to the Commissionerate before its expiration. Failure to submit this document will result in action under the relevant sections of the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.

Therefore, the original B-1 license is enclosed and sent to you.

Enclosure: As mentioned above (in original form).

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner

Acting Deputy Excise Commissioner

(Distribution)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Number: 76-80 /Nine-Alcohol / 186 / B-1 / Wallop / Prayagraj /

Date

Copy forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:

1. Deputy Excise Commissioner, Mirzapur Division, Mirzapur.
2. Deputy Excise Commissioner (Licensing), Headquarters.
3. District Excise Officer, Sonbhadra.
4. Assistant Excise Commissioner / Acting Excise Inspector, concerned brewery.
5. Service Providers, Mentor Infotech Solutions and Oasis, Lucknow.

(Arvind Maurya)

Assistant Excise Commissioner

Acting Deputy Excise Commissioner

(Distribution)

For Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

FORM B-1

[See Rules 4(1),4(3) and 7]

Licence No.-06 Licence to Work a Brewery

Name of licence holder(s): M/s Wallop Brewing Private Limited, Village-Lohra, Paragana-Ahraura, District-Sonbhadra.

Licence is hereby granted to **M/s Wallop Brewing Private Limited, Village-Lohra, Paragana-Ahraura, District-Sonbhadra**, U.P. resident(s) of Village-Lohra, Paragana-Ahraura, District-Sonbhadra, U.P. to manufacture beer upto 38,700 H.L (Thirty Eight Thousand Seven hundred hector litre) annually in their brewery situated at Sonbhadra subject to the Uttar Pradesh Brewery Rules, 1961 and to such other rules as may from time to time be made by the Excise Commissioner for the security of Excise Revenue and for regulating the manufacture, sale, supply and prices of beer. The infraction of any of the rules herein before enumerated shall involve forfeiture of the licence in addition to such other penalties as may be prescribed under the U.P. Excise Act, 1910.

This licence shall be valid for the Excise year 2022-23.

The brewers shall apply to the Excise Commissioner through the Collector on or before February 28 in each Year, for the renewal of their licences for the Excise year following.

Prayagraj

Date- 12-10-2024

(Senthil Pandian C)

Excise Commissioner

Uttar Pradesh.

B-1 License Renewed for the Year 2023-2024

Excise Commissioner

Uttar Pradesh

B-1 License Renewed for the Year 2024-2025

Excise Commissioner

Uttar Pradesh

[See Rules 4(1),4(3) and 7]

Licence to Work a Brewery

लाइसेंस सं०-०६

Name of licence holder(s): M/s Wallop Brewing Private Limited,
Village-Lohra, Paragana-Ahaura,
District-Sonbhadra.

Licence is hereby granted to M/s Wallop Brewing Private Limited, Village-Lohra, Paragana-Ahaura, District- Sonbhadra, U.P. resident(s) of Village-Lohra, Paragana-Ahaura, District-Sonbhadra, U.P. to manufacture beer upto 38,700 H.L (Thirty Eight Thousand Seven hundred hector litre) annually in their brewery situated at Sonbhadra subject to the Uttar Pradesh Brewery Rules, 1961 and to such other rules as may from time to time be made by the Excise Commissioner for the security of Excise Revenue and for regulating the manufacture, sale, supply and prices of beer. The infraction of any of the rules herein before enumerated shall involve forfeiture of the licence in addition to such other penalties as may be prescribed under the U.P. Excise Act,1910.

This licence shall be valid for the Excise year 2022-23.


The brewers shall apply to the Excise Commissioner through the Collector on or before Febreuary 28 in each Year, for the renewal of their licences for the Excise year following.

Prayagraj

Date- 12-10-2022


(Senthil Pandian C)
Excise Commissioner
Uttar Pradesh.

बी-1 अनुशासन वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए जारी किया है।


आबकारी आयुक्त
उत्तर प्रदेश

बी-1 अनुशासन वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए जारी किया है।




आबकारी आयुक्त
उत्तर प्रदेश

OA NO. 725 / 2023

IN THE MATTER OF ARBITRATION BETWEEN:
BALIRAM SINGH

... APPLICANT

VERSUS

WALLOP BREWING PRIVATE LIMITED AND ORS.

... RESPONDENTS

VAKALATNAMA

KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come that I, Vedant Chopra, S/o Mr. Vineet Chopra, aged about 27 years, Director at Wallop Brewing Private Limited vide Board Resolution dated 04.07.2024, having its registered office situated at B-20/41-B-1, Bhelapur, Varanasi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh – 221 001, the above-named Respondent No.1, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under, do hereby appoint:

Advocate Name	Bar ID	Mob. No.	E-Mail	Office Address
J. Rajesh	D/1869/2017	+91 95603 47509	j_rajesh@outlook.com	C-6, LGF, Hauz Khas, Delhi – 110 016.
Jaitegan Singh Khurana	D/3056/2016	+91 99911 68994	jaitegan.law@gmail.com	

(hereinafter called the Advocate(s) to be my/our Advocate(s) in the above noted case authorize him/her/them: -

To act, appear and plead in the above noted case in this Court or in any other Court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the Appellate Courts including High Court subject to payment of fees separately for each Court by me/us.

To sign, file, verify and present all pleadings, replications, rejoinders, appeals cross-objections, petitions, counter affidavits, objections, affidavits, applications, including applications for executions, review, revision, withdrawal, restoration, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages, subjects to payment of fees for each stage.

To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case.

To take execution proceedings on paying separate fee.

To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case.

And I/we the Undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as in /our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purposes.

And I/we undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment costs whenever ordered by the Court shall be of the Advocate, which he shall receive and retain for himself.

And I/we the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settled is only for the above case and above Court. I/we hereby agree that once the fees is paid, I/we will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case, whatsoever, and if the case prolongs for more than 3 years the original fee shall be paid again by me/us.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/We do hereunto set my/our hand to these presents the 20th day of August 2024.

J. Rajesh
Jaitegan Singh Khurana
J. Rajesh
Jaitegan Singh Khurana
Advocate(s)

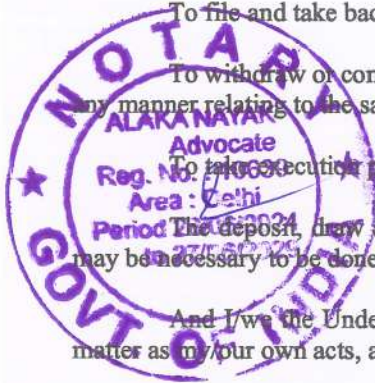
Vedant Chopra
WALLOP BREWING PVT. L.
DIRECTOR
Client(s)

ATTESTED
P. N. Singh
ALAKA NAYAK
NOTARY PUBLIC

(I identify the Signatures / Thumb Impressions of the Client)

Jaitegan Singh Khurana
21/08/2024

I identified the deponent who has signed in my presence





WALLOP BREWING PVT LTD

Date: 04.07.2024

Letter #

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED IN THE MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WALLOP BREWING PRIVATE LIMITED ("COMPANY") HELD ON 04 JULY 2024 AT ITS REGISTERED OFFICE / CORPORATE ADDRESS SITUATED AT B-20/41 B, BHELUPURA, VARANASI AT 10.30 AM

"RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vedant Chopra, is hereby authorized for and on behalf of the Company to do all such acts, things, deeds as may be necessary or proper inter alia including to institute arbitration proceedings, file statement of claim, statement of defense to counter claim, rejoinder, make submissions, submit evidence, documents, statements, comments, replies, clarifications initiate, defend, sign, verify, declare, affirm, make, present, submit and file all necessary notices, applications, written statements, papers and documents, vakalatnama, declarations, affidavits, undertakings, replies, rejoinders and any other things as may be necessary for protecting the interest of the company that may be required in pursuance of the proceedings in the matter of Baliram Singh Vs. Wallop Brewing Private Limited & Ors., pending adjudication before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi bearing OA No. 725 of 2023.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vedant Chopra is also authorized to represent the Company before the Arbitral Tribunal and to give/submit oral or documentary evidence on behalf of the Company before the Arbitral Tribunal as may be necessary for and on behalf of the Company.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vedant Chopra is authorized to nominate, appoint and engage advocates, solicitors, counsel or other professionals and retainers; and do all such acts, things, deeds, sign vakalatnama and acts as may be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes mentioned hereinbefore."

- CERTIFIED TRUE COPY -

21 AUG 2024

Sealed, Signed and Delivered
By the order of Board
For Wallop Brewing Private Limited

Sealed, Signed and Accepted
By the order of Board
For Wallop Brewing Private Limited

WALLOP BREWING PVT. LT.

WALLOP BREWING PVT. LT.

Mr. Vineet Chopra
Director
DIN: 09383575

Mr. Vedant Chopra
Managing Director of the Company
DIN: 09383498

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

GST # 09AADCW1105A1ZZ

Regd. Office: B-20/41 B, Bhelupura, Varanasi - 221001

Site Address: Gulrahwa Village, Lohra, Sonbhadra, UP - 231216

Ph: +91 96955 99914

email: care@wallopbc.com

Regn. No. 10639
DELHI
GOVT. OF INDIA
NOTARY
ALAKA NAYAK
ATTESTED
TRUE COPY

jaitegan.law@gmail.com

From: jaitegan.law@gmail.com
Sent: Saturday, October 26, 2024 1:19 PM
To: avinish4445@gmail.com
Cc: j_rajesh@outlook.com; 'Md Arsalan Ahmed'
Subject: ADVANCE SERVICE :: OA NO. 725 / 2023 :: IN THE MATTER OF :: BALIRAM SINGH VS. WALLOP BREWING PRIVATE LIMITED AND ORS. :: BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you on behalf of Respondent No.1 in the above captioned matter. Please find below the link to download the Reply Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No.1 to the OA filed by the Applicant.

 [OA NO. 725 of 2023 - Reply by Respondent No.1.pdf](#)

This is for your kind information and record.

Thank you and Regards,

Jaitegan Singh Khurana
Advocate & Legal Consultant

Office : C-6, LGF, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi - 110 016.
Mobile : +91 99911 68994
E-Mail : jaitegan.law@gmail.com