COLLECTOR OFFICE DISTRICT UJJAIN (M.P.)

S.No. 574 /General/2025 Ujjain, Date...23 JUN 2025

To,

The Hon'ble Registrar,
Hon'ble N.G.T. (CZ)
Bhopal (M.P.)

Sub: Hon`ble National Green Tribunal Principal Bench Delhi Original Application No.1314/2024 'Yash Mishra Law Student Vs Madhya Pradesh' order dated 27-11-2024.

Please find enclosed Joint Committee Inspection Report regarding compliance of the order dated 27-11-2024 passed by Hon`ble NGT Principal Bench Delhi, w.r.t. Original Application No.1314/2024 'Yash Mishra Law Student Vs Madhya Pradesh'

Encle:- As above

(Raushan Kumar Singh)
Collector
District Ujjain

Joint Committee Inspection Report

In the Matter of

Original Application No.1314/2024

'Yash Mishra Law Student Vs Madhya Pradesh'

w.r.to

Hon`ble National Green Tribunal Principal Bench Delhi order dated 27th November, 2024

Date of Visit: 10th& 11th February, 2025

Location: Nagda, Distt.-Ujjain(M.P.)

Report Of The Joint Committee Constituted In Compliance With The Order Dated 27.11.2024 In The O.A. No. 1314 Of 2024 (PB) Before The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Bench, Bhopal.

1. Background:

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi took cognizance of the present case based on the letter petition dated 08.08.2024 of Shri. Yash Mishra, resident of Bhopal and the same has been registered as O.A. No.1314 of 2024. In the above matter, Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide its Order dated 27.11.2024 constituted a Joint Committee comprising of (i) Central Pollution Control Board (ii) Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board and (iii) District Magistrate, Ujjain. Hon'ble NGT directed that the above Committee shall visit two industries i.e. M/s Lanxess India Pvt. Ltd. and M/s, Grasim Industries Ltd. (Staple Fiber Division) and find out whether environmental laws and norms are being complied within terms and conditions of consent and if finds any violation on the part of concerned proponents, appropriate punitive, prohibitive, preventive and remedial action shall be taken in accordance with law, after giving due opportunity of hearing to the concerned proponents. A compliance report shall also be submitted by said Committee with Registrar Central Zone Bench of this Tribunal at Bhopal and if any further order is required, Registrar shall place the matter before appropriate Bench. Further, in the above said Order dated 27.11.2024, Hon'ble NGT appointed the District Magistrate, Ujjain as nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

The important statement made therein the letter petition referred in O.A. is furnished below:

- The letter petition alleged that M/s Lanxess India Pvt. Ltd; M/s Grasim Industries Ltd. (Staple Fiber Division) which are discharging toxic and polluting chemical contained industrial effluent in public drain which is finally meeting river Chambal and thereby causing huge water pollution of river from Nagda to Gandhi Sagar.
- The letter petition also alleged that the Municipal Solid Waste and waste water (city sewage and industrial effluent) getting mixed in the downstream of Chambal River and concerned authority not taking any action against defaulters.

Copy of the order dated 27.11.2024 of Hon'ble NGT is enclosed as **Annexure-01.**

2. Constitution of the Joint Committee:

In compliance to the Order dated 27.11.2024 of Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi and based on the nominations received from the organizations concerned, a Joint Committee has been constituted comprising of the following members:

(i). Sh.Gagan Meena, Assistant Collector, Ujjain.

(ii). Sh. Hemant kumar Tiwari, Regional Officer, MPPCB Ujjain.

(iii). Dr. Anoop Chaturvedi, Scientist-C, CPCB, Regional Directorate, Bhopal.

3. Preliminary meeting &Terms of reference (ToR) to the Joint Committee:

In consultation with the members of the Joint Committee, a preliminary meeting of the Committee was convened on 10.02.2025 at Nagda. In the said meeting all the members of the Joint Committee were present and discussed the facts and issues involved in the matter, ToR to the Committee and further course of action proposed in this matter. The issue was also discussed with the officials of M/s, Grasim Industries, (SFD Division) Nagda and M/s, Lanxess Pvt. Ltd., Nagda during visit. The other officials present during the inspection are Shri Pratim Khare, Scientist, Dr. Deepak Kale, Scientist, Shri H.S. Sharma, Junior Scientist, Shri Devendra Solanki, Chemist, MPPCB. The main contentions of the petition are water pollution and illegal discharge of waste water by Units.

In continuation to the preliminary meeting, subsequent site inspection of the Joint Committee was held during 10th & 11thFebruary, 2025 to verify the factual status on the issues raised in the letter petition, collect the information from the alleged industries & other authorities concerned and also to carryout water quality & stack emission monitoring.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Hon'ble NGT order in the aforementioned matter include the following, among other points:

(i). **Site Inspection and Water Sampling-** The Committee shall inspect the relevant sites and carry out water sampling of the Chambal River, industrial and domestic discharge points to assess the water quality for relevant parameters.

(ii). **Status of Solid Waste and City Sewage management-** The committee may visit the solid waste management site and proposed STP construction site to verify the present status.

4. Background of the area:

The Nagda Industrial Cluster was developed prior to constitution of the State Pollution Control Boards way back in year 1954 and M/s Grasim Industries ltd (SFD Division) Nagda was established in 1953. The State Pollution Control Board constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 started grant of consent for disposal of treated waste water as per prevailing norms. However, currently M/s, Grasim Industries (SFD Division) and M/s, Lanxess Pvt. Ltd. Nagda are not discharging any effluent in river or land and maintained the Zero Liquid Discharged status.The M/s, Grasim Industries (SFD Division) achieved the ZLD status in September 2021 and M/s, Lanxess Pvt. achieved the ZLD status in October 2012.

M/s, Grasim Industries (SFD Division) and M/s, Lanxess Pvt. Ltd. have valid Consent up to 30.11.2026 and 31.12.2027 respectively under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act,1981for the production of items as given in consent.

Approx. 18 MLD of domestic sewage generated from Nagda town is still being disposed into the Chambal River without any treatment, due to unavailability of Sewage Treatment Plant and which is the prime cause of water pollution in downstream side of River.

To find out facts as well as to know the extent of problem, the committee visited the nearby main villages which are mentioned in petition. To co-relate the visual observation samples of drain, river and ground water has been collected. Besides this, source emission monitoring of stack for prominent parameters were also carried out.

5. Observation of the Joint Committee on the ToR to the Committee:

Based on the deliberations held during the meeting of the Joint Committee, subsequent site inspections of the industries under question, sampling and analysis of water and documents made available to the Committee, the following observations are made on the ToR:

01. Site Inspection and Water Sampling:

The Petitioner mentioned about water pollution and claimed that the units are still discharging the untreated waste water in the drain but during the visit discharge of waste water was not observed form any drain adjacent to industries. To assess the present status of water quality, samples of River Chambal from up and down stream, ground water from nearby area and drains have been collected and analyzed by MPPCB, laboratory at Ujjain. The grab samples were collected at

representative locations on random basis so that they are uniformly distributed in the visited area. The results of water analysis as given below:

River Water Analysis

S. No.	Parameters	Unit	River Chambal at U/S near Water Supply Intake Point, Nagda	River Chambal at 3 Km. D/S of village Parmarkhedi Nagda
1	Temperature	Centigrade	24	26
2	Colour	Pt.Co.Sc.	Colourless	Yellowish
3	Odour	--	Odourless	Unpleasant
4	pH	pH Units	8.40	7.53
5	Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	810	7954
6	Turbidity	N.T.U.	1.4	87.5
7	Chloride as Cl^-	mg/l	150	1050
8	Total Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	mg/l	268	1580
9	Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	mg/l	386	3000
10	Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	mg/l	180	1678
11	Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	mg/l	206	1322
12	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	7.6	Nil
13	Total Solids	mg/l	506	7068
14	Suspended Solids	mg/l	14	150
15	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	492	6918
16	B.O.D.(3 Days 27^0C)	mg/l	1.4	42
17	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	10	130
18	Ammonical Nitrogen as NH_3-N	mg/l	0.14	5.12
19	Nitrite as NO_2^- -N	mg/l	0.004	0.013
20	Nitrate as NO_3^- -N	mg/l	1.438	1.643
21	Phosphate as PO_4^{3-}-P	mg/l	0.05	1.2
22	Sulphate as SO_4^{2-}	mg/l	41.95	2410
23	Sodium as Na	mg/l	32.4	1068
24	Potassium as K	mg/l	1	13.26
25	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	46	≥1600
26	Fecal Coliform	MPN/100ml	2	≥1600
27	Boron as B	mg/l	BDL	0.34
28	Fluoride	mg/l	0.178	0.181
29	Copper (as Cu)	mg/l	0.006	0.01
30	Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	ND	0.028
31	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/l	ND	0.008
32	Nickel (as Ni)	mg/l	ND	0.186

33	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	ND	0.082
34	Total Chromium (as Cr)	mg/l	ND	0.031
Category				

Classification of River water based on IS - 2296 – 1982, ND- Not Detected , BDL- Below Detectable Limit (BDL limit Zn-0.004, Fe-0.075, Pb-0.021, Cr-0.013,Ni-0.175 and Cu-0.006 mg/L)

Based on the above analysis values of River Chambal it can be concluded that the values are increased in 03 km downstream near Parmarkhedi village especially Alkalinity, Hardness, TDS, Sulphate, COD, BOD and Faecal Coliform due to stagnant condition of water and mixing of city sewage drains without any treatment. It is also pertinent to mention that the industrial units are not discharging any effluent but untreated domestic sewage from city mixed into River Chambal in downstream.

It was observed during the visit that the two major drains (Nallah) meeting the river Chambal at downstream side without any treatment i.e. Padliya drain and Mixed open drain passing through M/s, Grasim industrial complex. The main source of Padliya drain is domestic sewage of the city and the main source of waste water inflow in mix open drain passing through M/s, Grasim industrial complex is waste water generated from vehicle washing, commercial activity etc. To assess the waste water quality of mix open drain as it passes through industrial complex, samples have been collected and analysed. The analysis results are as given below:

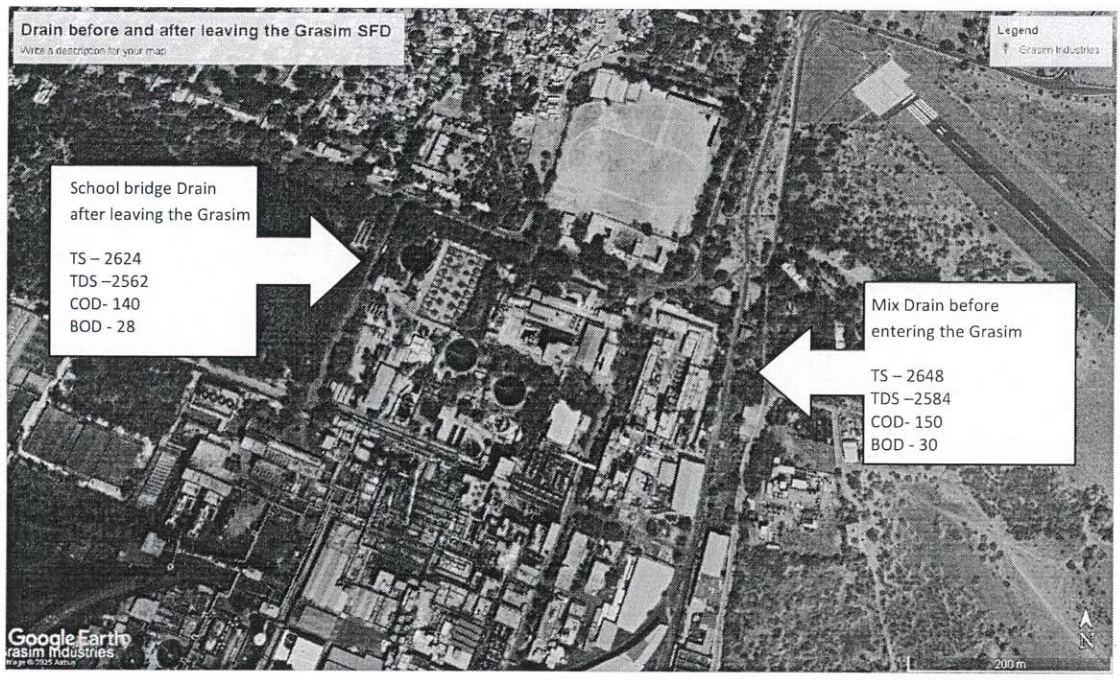
Waste Water sample analysis results of Drains (Nallah)

S. No.	Parameters	Unit	Nallah Water at Mixed Open Drain, Nagda	Nallah near school bridge, Nagda	Nallah Water at Indra colony, Juna Nagda (Padliya Nallah, Kilkipura)	Nallah Water at Bypass Road bridge Nagda
1	Appearance	--	Turbid	Turbid	Turbid	Turbid
2	Odour	--	Unpleasant	Unpleasant	Unpleasant	Unpleasant
3	pH	pH Units	7.74	7.71	7.50	7.46
4	Total Solids	mg/l	2648	2624	1362	2438
5	Suspended Solids	mg/l	64	62	104	146
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	2584	2562	1258	2292
7	Chloride as Cl^-	mg/l	688	570	350	485
8	B.O.D.(3 Days 27^0C)	mg/l	30	28	46	56
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	150	140	90	130
10	Phosphate as PO_4^{3-}-P	mg/l	0.50	0.16	1.30	1.6
ND- Not Detected, BDL- Below Detectable Limit						

The above drain water analytical results indicate that the value of BOD and TSS in Padiliya nallah are exceeding the general discharged standards. Both the drains after mixing at Juna, Nagda finally meeting the river Chambal at downstream side which increased the organic and inorganic load in river and stagnation/lean flow further deteriorated the water quality.

The applicant alleged that M/s, Grasim Industries (SFD Division) Nagda still discharging waste water through drain near school bridge. To verify the fact committee visited the particular discharge point and observed that a natural drain namely Mix open drain passing through the industry and carrying the waste water from outside adjacent area of the unit i.e. Durgapura, commercial establishment, washing centre, scattered residential area etc. Further this drain joining the Padliya nala near Kalkipura.

To assess the possibility of industrial discharge the sample of waste water collected from drain before entering the industrial premises of M/s, Grasim (SFD Division) Nagda (Mix open drain) and exiting near school bridge. While comparing the water parameters of both locations w.r.t. TDS, TS, COD and BOD, it can be concluded that no industrial waste water is getting mixed as water quality is more or less same at both locations i.e. before entering and after leaving the unit. Hence, the allegation of industrial discharged through school bridge drain is not in consonance of field condition. The location map showing the drain and water quality results are as below:



The samples of ground water were also collected from representative village locations and analysed values as given below:

Ground Water Analysis Results

S. No.	Parameters	Unit	Indian Standard Drinking Water Specification (Second Revision) IS 10500 : 2012		Hand Pump water at Mehatwas near Tanki, Nagda	Hand Pump water in front of Govt. Middle School, Takravada Vill. Nagda	Hand Pump water at Right Hand Side of Entrance of Pardi Village	Tube Well Water at Durgapura, Nagda
			Requirement (Acceptable Limit)	Permissible in the Absence of Alternate Source				
1	**Colour**	Pt.Co.Sc.	5	15	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	**Odour**	--	Agreeable	Agreeable	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless
3	**pH**	pH Unit	6.5-8.5	No relaxation	8.04	7.40	7.13	7.86
4	**Specific Conductivity**	µMhos/cm.	--	--	845	2238	2664	1675
5	**Turbidity**	NTU	1	5	6.1	3.8	4.9	1
6	**Total Solids**	mg/l	--	--	676	1476	1618	1220
7	**Total Dissolved Solids**	mg/l	500	2000	660	1462	1608	1208
8	**Suspended Solids**	mg/l	--	--	16	14	10	12
9	**Chloride as Cl**	mg/l	250	1000	164	400	480	250
10	**Total Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$**	mg/l	200	600	300	496	520	380
11	**Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$**	mg/l	200	600	366	784	980	592
12	**Calcium as (Ca)**	mg/l	75	200	41.6	72	169.6	124
13	**Magnesium as (Mg)**	mg/l	30	100	63.9	147.31	135.6	68.78
14	**Ammonical Nitrogen as NH_3-N**	mg/l	0.5	No relaxation	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.12
15	**Nitrate as NO_3**	mg/l	45	No relaxation	8.83	28.13	82.58	11.36
16	**Nitrite as NO_2- -N**	mg/l	--	--	0.009	0.021	0.002	0.002
17	**Sulphate as SO_4**	mg/l	200	400	49.3	25.12	81.67	78.45
18	**Phosphate as PO_4-- P**	mg/l	--	--	BDL	0.09	0.04	0.09
19	**Sodium as Na**	mg/l	--	--	32	114.81	92	95.51
20	**Potassium as K**	mg/l	--	--	3.55	3.2	6.74	4.01
21	**Chemical Oxygen Demand**	mg/l	--	--	10	10	20	10
22	**B.O.D. (3 Days 27^0 C)**	mg/l	--	--	2	2.4	2	2.2
23	**Fluoride (as F)**	mg/l	1	1.5	0.431	0.425	0.421	0.417
24	**Copper (as Cu)**	mg/l	0.05	1.5	0.03	0.26	0.16	0.11
25	**Lead (as Pb)**	mg/l	0.01	No relaxation	ND	ND	ND	ND
26	**Zinc (as Zn)**	mg/l	5	15	ND	ND	ND	ND
27	**Nickel (as Ni)**	mg/l	0.02	No	ND	ND	ND	ND

				relaxation				
28	**Iron (as Fe)**	mg/l	0.3	No relaxation	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.09
29	**Total Chromium (as Cr)**	mg/l	0.05	No relaxation	ND	ND	ND	ND
ND- Not Detected, BDL- Below Detectable Limit								

On the basis of the above analysis results of the ground water it can be concluded that all the analysed parameters are found within the Permissible limits (in the absence of alternate source of Indian Standard Drinking Water Specification (Second Revision) IS 10500: 2012 but exceeding the Acceptable Limit for TDS and Hardness at all the locations.

M/s, Grasim Industries Limited, Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) division, Birlagram, Nagda

The unit is engaged in manufacturing of man-made fibre i.e. Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) since 1954. The raw materials used for VSF production are Rayon grade pulp, caustic soda, sulfuric acid, Carbon di-sulphide (CS_2). Unit has its own Sulfuric acid & CS_2 plant. Industry has Consent to Operate under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 valid till 30.11.2026 for 1,60,600 MT per annum VSF, 31025 MTA Carbon di-sulphide, 147825 MTA Sulfuric acid, 30 MW electricity production & 147168 MTA Sodium Sulphate as by-product.

Details of Water Pollution Control Measures:

The unit has installed ASP based ETP with treatment capacity of 36000 KLD. The wastewater received from two streams i.e. acidic and alkaline. The treated water is being used in different process applications and major portion is being sent to Zero liquid discharge (ZLD) plant for salt recovery. The organic sludge generated from ETP (avg. 17 MTD dry basis) is being used as fuel in CPP and chemical sludge (avg. 7 MT dry basis) is being sent to cement plant as alternate of Gypsum. So before feeding of ETP treated water in to ZLD plant most of the organic and inorganic load is being removed.

It is also pertinent to mention that after direction of CPCB and MPPCB the unit has installed the ZLD plant in Sept. 2021and since then no effluent discharged outside. At present the old ETP is worked as pre-treatment unit for ZLD plant. The unit has installed PTZ camera and flow meter at the outlet of the old ETP and relevant data has been transmitting to CPCB/MPPCB server. It was observed that

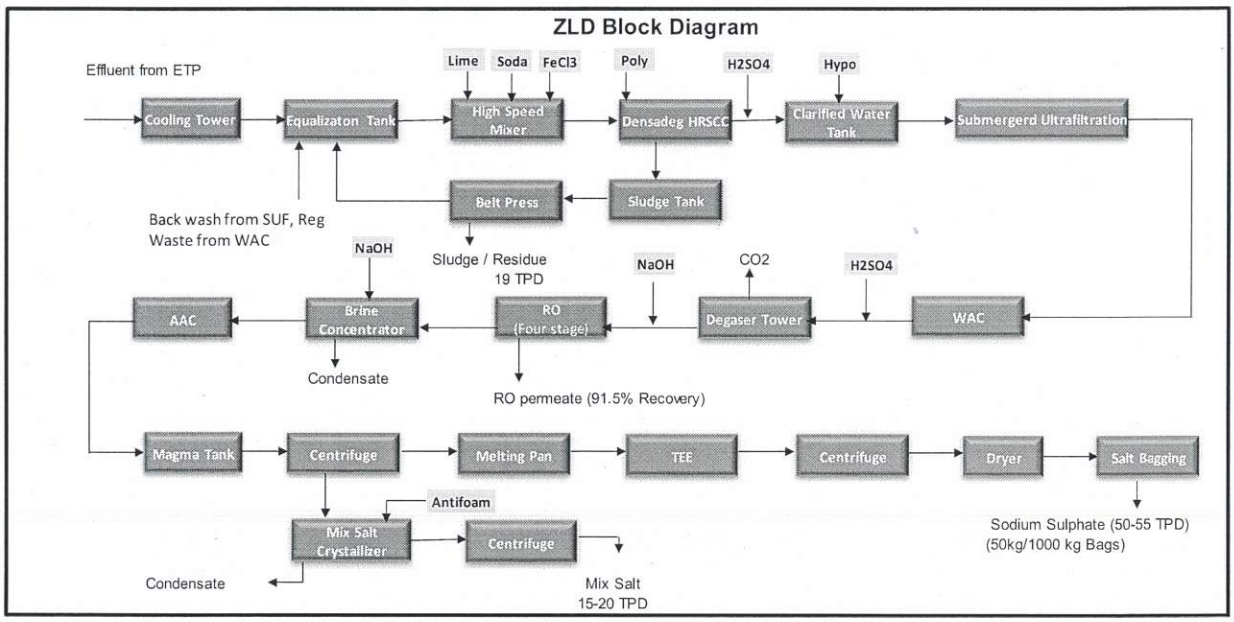
the drain which was earlier used for discharging of treated water was found complete dry. The process description of ZLD plant is given below:

PROCESS DESCRIPTION

Pre Treatment: Pre-treatment includes Cooling of Effluent, Hardness removal, Suspended Solid removal and pH corrections through dosing of chemicals at different stages. Pre-treatment includes Densadeg Clarifier, Sub Merged Ultra Filtration, WAC (Weak Acid Cationic Resin). The stabilized/ homogenized process effluent from equalization tank is taken to Densadeg system. First it is fed to the rapid mix tank to mix the chemicals i.e. Lime, Soda Ash & Ferric chloride with the Inlet water.

The water is then transferred into the reaction zone where polymer is injected to aid in the flocculation and settling ability of the coagulated particles. The thickened sludge of 10-15 % is removed through Belt press. This sludge comes under hazardous category-35.3 hence it is being sent to cement units for co-processing and manifest of the same has been maintained. Further water treats in Sub Merged Ultra filtration, Primary WAC and Polisher WAC.Then effluent sent to RO which is further reduces total effluent volume by approx. 92%. The RO reject sent to Brine Concentrator where High TDS reject water is adjusted, heated, and de-aerated prior to feed to evaporator and is mixed with recirculating brine. It is collected in to Crystallizer feed tank from where it moves to AAC for Sodium Sulphate recovery, Distillate moves to RO permeate tank.

Acid Absorption Crystallization and Triple Effect Evaporator: Recovery of Sodium Sulphate through Adiabatic Crystallization-Concentrated liquid from Brine concentrator with Higher TDS enters to Acid Absorption Crystallizer, where Sodium Sulphate present in the liquid gets crystalized. Crystalized slurry is put-in to TEE through Melting Pan for Sodium Sulphate Recovery. Mother liquor from AAC moves to Mixed Salt Crystallizer to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge. The process flow diagram of ZLD plant is as given below:



The unit has maintained Zero Liquid Discharged condition at the time of visit and MEE and ATFD found operational. The unit has also installed PTZ cameras at ETP area and back side of the unit. The access of the camera having with MPPCB to monitor the status remotely at round the clock basis.

Details of Air Pollution Control Measure:

M/s Grasim Industries (SFD Division), Nagda involved mainly in the production of Viscous fiber, Sulphuric acid and Captive Power generation, and provided the following air pollution control devices (APCDs) to control the emission:

S.NO.	Process/plant	Stack name & height (mtrs)	APCDs
1.	Sulfuric Acid (DCDA process)	Acid plant stack_1 (50mtrs)	2 stages wet scrubber. Polluted air scrubbed firstly though water & later with alkaline solution.
2.		Acid plant stack_2 (50mtrs)	
3.		Acid plant stack_3 (50mtrs)	
4.		Acid plant stack_4 (50mtrs)	
5.	Spinning plant (Viscose staple fibre)	VSF stack_1 (125mtrs)	To recover CS_2, 11 Nos. recovery traps are installed.
6.		VSF stack_2 (125mtrs)	
7.		VSF stack_3 (125mtrs)	
8.	Captive Thermal	30MW stack_1 (61	Electro Static Precipitator of 3

	Power Plant	mtrs)	field
9.		30MW stack_2 (61 mtrs)	Electro Static Precipitator of 3 field
10.	Carbon disulphide Plant	CS2 stack(30mtrs)	Scrubber

The stack emission is point source of air pollution, in any chemical industry. In this unit the main stacks are Spinning and Power plant and on random basis stack emissions has been monitored for main consented parameters i.e. PM, and CS_2,H_2S. The details of the monitored stack and emission values areas given below:

S.No.	Stack emission monitoring location	Control equipment	PM (mg/Nm^3)	CS_2 (Kg./Ton)	H_2S (Kg./Ton)	CEMS provided
01	Power Plant 40 MW	Electrostatic precipitators (ESP)	84.0	--	--	All the units have installed the OCEMS and the data shows that during the emission monitoring all values within the limit as given in consent.
02	Spinning Mill No. 2	CS_2Recovery System	--	82.8	22.0	
Emission standards as per Consent Condition			100.0	95.0	30.0	

On the basis of the above stack emission monitoring data, it was observed that the emission values complying the norms at the time of visit. Industry has provided Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) in all the major stacks and provided connectivity with CPCB & MPPCB server.

M/s Lanxess Pvt. Ltd. Nagda:

M/s Lanxess India Private Limited, has production site in Nagda, the unit mainly manufactures Benzyl Chloride, Benzyl Alcohol, Benzaldehyde, Benzyl Acetate, Cinnamic Aldehyde, Sodium Benzoate, Benzyl and Benzoate for a wide range of applications like agro chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyestuff, fragrances, paints and coatings among others. The unit has valid consent for its production till 31.12.2027.

Water demand and wastewater management

The total water consumption by the industry is 1989 KLD. Out of which approximately 1731 KLD goes in the form of sewage from nearby colonies i.e. Mehatwas, Durgapura, labour colony and government colony and treats at site, 250KLD form of condensate water (steam purchased from Grasim) and 8 KLD for

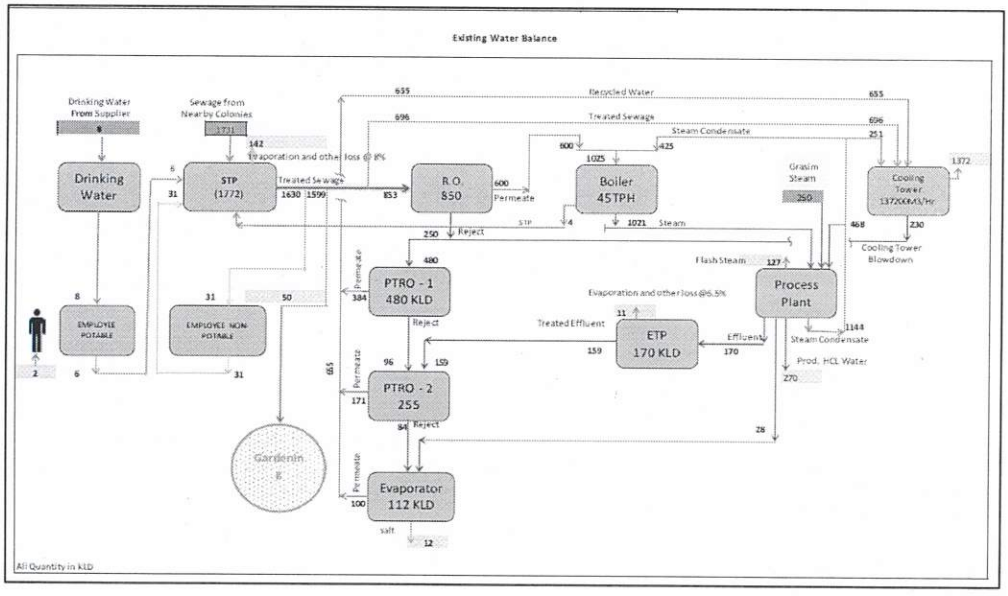
drinking purpose. The recycling of sewage significantly reduced sewage going to Chambal River. The unit has installed he 3500 KLD STP based on ASP technology.

The industry has achieved Zero Liquid Discharge status in 2012 by installing effluent treatment plant (ETP), Post Treatment Reverse Osmosis (PTRO) and Evaporator system. The ETP treated water feed in to PTRO and reject of PTRO feed in to Evaporator plant to recover and recycle water to reuse in the process plant for cooling tower make-up and process requirements.

The treatment facility available at the Effluent treatment plant consists of Preliminary, secondary and tertiary Treatment facility. Primary treatment system is provided to remove the suspended solids from the waste water. The secondary treatment consists of activated sludge treatment and diffused aeration to degrade the organic matter in the effluent with the help of bacteria.

The post treatment RO system consists PTRO of 2 RO units. The first RO unit is fed with the cooling tower blow down and existing RO reject. The permeate from this first RO unit is re-used in production processes. The reject from this RO unit is blended with the treated waste water from the ETP and fed to the second RO unit. The permeate from the second RO unit is again used back in production processes. The reject from the second RO unit is fed to the evaporation unit of the new WWPT facility.

The evaporation system of 270 KLD capacity installed for the purification of the feed water. The evaporative system is a forced circulation crystallizer with mechanical recompression of vapours for maximum energy efficiency and effectiveness of heat transfer. The water balance chart of the M/s Lanxess India, Nagda has given below:



Details of Air Pollution Control Measure:

M/s, Lanxess Nagda, having Captive Power Generation of 3.95 MW (Boiler Capacity 45 TPH) and husk is being used as fuel and provided the three field ESP as air pollution control device. The husk procured locally and stored in parachute cover and partial under shed; however minor fugitive emission was observed from feeder conveyor belt.

The unit has installed 375 kg/Hr capacity double chambered incinerator having 2 second residence time to incinerate the process residue i.e. distillation Residue which is burned at 1100°C – 1200°C. The flue gas, leaving the furnace is fed to a waste heat recovery boiler to generate saturated steam. The Off gas pass through water quencher followed by water absorber and caustic scrubber before allowing to release from stack. The instantaneous CEMS emission values of incinerator were observed during visit PM-31 mg/Nm^3, SO2-4.17ppm, Nox-17.30ppm, HCl- 0.93ppm and VOC- 2.15ppm and found within the limit. No ash generation in operation of liquid waste incinerator as liquid residue having GCV 5500-7000 Kcal/kg and fully burn.

The CPP stack emission has been monitored for main consented parameters i.e. PM. The details of the monitored stack and emission values are as given below:

S.No.	Stack emission monitoring location	Control equipment	PM (mg/Nm^3)	CEMS provided
01	Captive Power Generation of 3.95 MW (Boiler Capacity 45 TPH)	Electrostatic precipitators (ESP)	47.0	All the units have installed the OCEMS and the data shows that during the emission monitoring all values found within the limit as given in consent.
PM Emission standards as per consent			150.0	

On the basis of the above stack emission monitoring data, it was observed that the emission values complying the norms. Industry has provided Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) in CPP and incinerator stacks and provided connectivity with CPCB & MPPCB server.

The unit has obtained the membership of TSDF, Pithampur and all the generated hazardous waste is being sent to TSDF for further scientific disposal and record of the same has been maintained in the form of manifest which was verified during visit and found in order.

2.0 Status of Solid Waste and City Sewage management:

The applicant alleged that in their letter petition the municipal solid waste not being managed properly in Nagda city. The committee visited the random places of Nagda city to verify the municipal solid waste (MSW) management status. As per the information provided by Nagar Palika vide letter dated 18.03.2025 presently approx. 31 TPD of MSW generates out of which 19 TPD is dry and 12 TPD is wet waste. The NMC have 15 vehicles (3 m^3 capacity) for door-to-door waste collection& transportation upto waste processing plant and claimed that 100 percent waste has been collected.

As informed by the NMC they have MRF facility located at Gindwaniya rural area and having 20 Ton C&D waste processing facility, 50 TPD of dry and 50 TPD wet waste processing facility. The NMC also have 25 KLD Faecal sludge treatment plant at MRF facility. However, the MRF centre was not in operation during visit and seems to be placed in idle condition. The NMC claimed that the wet waste is being composted but no such compost was found stored.

Nagda Municipal Council (NMC) has taken various required measures for collection, transportation, partially treatment & disposal of MSW but during the city visit it was observed that MSW get accumulated in vacant plots of colonies and small heaps of waste also observed at prominent locations of city, it indicates that the more efforts are required for proper management of MSW.

During drain sampling it was observed that huge quantity of MSW accumulated in drain and hindering the free flow path of channel. The matrix of dumped MSW indicated that it is mostly plastic waste and majority of them is banned single use plastic i.e. carry bag, thermacol cups, disposable plastic glass etc. The presence of significant quantity of single use plastic indicates that effective ban on SUP items not being implemented by the NMC in their jurisdiction.

City Sewage Management: Nagda city generates about 18 MLD of domestic wastewater and presently no STP is constructed. Hence, there is a gap of 18 MLD in treatment and installed capacity. The Juna Nagda nala carries major part of the untreated domestic waste water of Nagda city, some drains i.e. School bridge drain, Padiliya drain also joins the same nala and finally meets the Chambal River near Juna Nagda. Under Nagda sewage treatment plan total 5329.84 Lacks has been sanctioned by state government. The NMC has proposed the construction of two STPs of 16 & 02 MLD at Juna Nagda and Takrawada, respectively.

As mentioned previously in the report the drain water analytical results indicate that the value of BOD and TSS in Padiliya nallah are on higher side w.r.to general discharged standards and which is one of the probable reason to increase the

organic and inorganic load in downstream of Chambal River. The high values of Faecal coliforms in downstream of River Chambal indicates mixing of untreated sewage through city drain.

It is pertinent to mentioned that the Chambal River stretch from Nagda to Rampur comes under Priority-I category of polluted river stretch. The Nagda Municipal Council (NMC) may effectively implement the action plan in compliance of Hon'ble NGT OA No. 673/2018 order dated 22.02.2021.

Summary:

The main allegations of the letter petition are River Chambal getting polluted because of discharge of city sewage and waste water by M/s, Grasim Industries (SFD Division) and M/s, Lanxess Pvt. Ltd. The committee observed that both the industrial units i.e. M/s, Grasim Industries (SFD Division) and M/s, Lanxess Pvt. Ltd. has maintained the Zero Liquid Discharged after installation of requisite treatment system in year 2021 and 2012 respectively. The OCEMS data and manual monitoring of stacks emission also indicates that both the units are complying the emission norms during visit.

The Nagda city generates approx. 18 MLD sewage and all the untreated sewage getting mixed in to Chambal River as STP has not been constructed so far by Municipal Council of Nagda. Currently, only domestic sewage of city is prime reason of water quality deterioration in downstream of Chambal.

The NMC have MRF facility located at Gindwaniya area and having C&D waste and dry and wet waste processing facility. However, the MRF centre not in operation during visit and seems to be placed in idle condition. The committee observed that MSW get accumulated in vacant plots of colonies and small heaps of waste also observed at prominent locations of the city, it indicates still more efforts are required for proper management of MSW.

The matrix of MSW indicates that it is mostly plastic waste and majority of them is banned single use plastic i.e. carry bag and disposable plastic. The presence of significant quantity of single use plastic indicates that effective ban on SUP items not being implemented by the NMC in their jurisdiction.

Recommendations:

On the basis of the monitoring and inspection conducted by Joint Committee on 10th & 11thFebruary, 2025 the following are the recommendations:

1. In compliance of Hon'ble NGT OA no 673/2018order dated 20.9.2018 and 19.12.2018 Nagda Municipal Council (NMC) may effectively implement the

action plan as this stretch of river Chambal from Nagda to Rampura comes under Priority-I category of polluted river stretch.

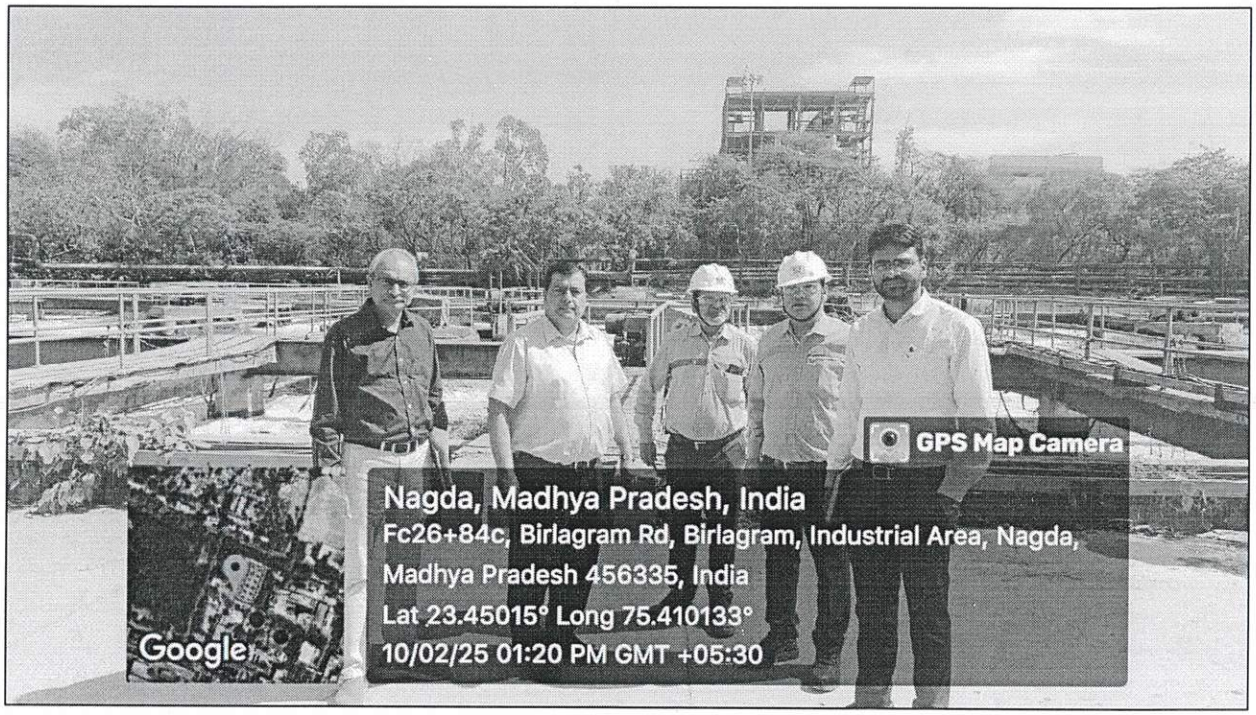
2. The NMC may expedite the matter of STP construction without further delay so that city sewage could be effectively treated upto desirable standards before mixing in river Chambal.
3. NMC may start special drive for elimination of single use plastic and promote its alternatives.
4. District Administration should ensure water supply in nearby villages under "Har Ghar Jal" Mission in light of high TDS in ground water of the village.
5. Health checkup camps may be organised by units in nearby village in association with local health authorities.

(Sh. Gagan Meena)
Assistant Collector, Ujjain

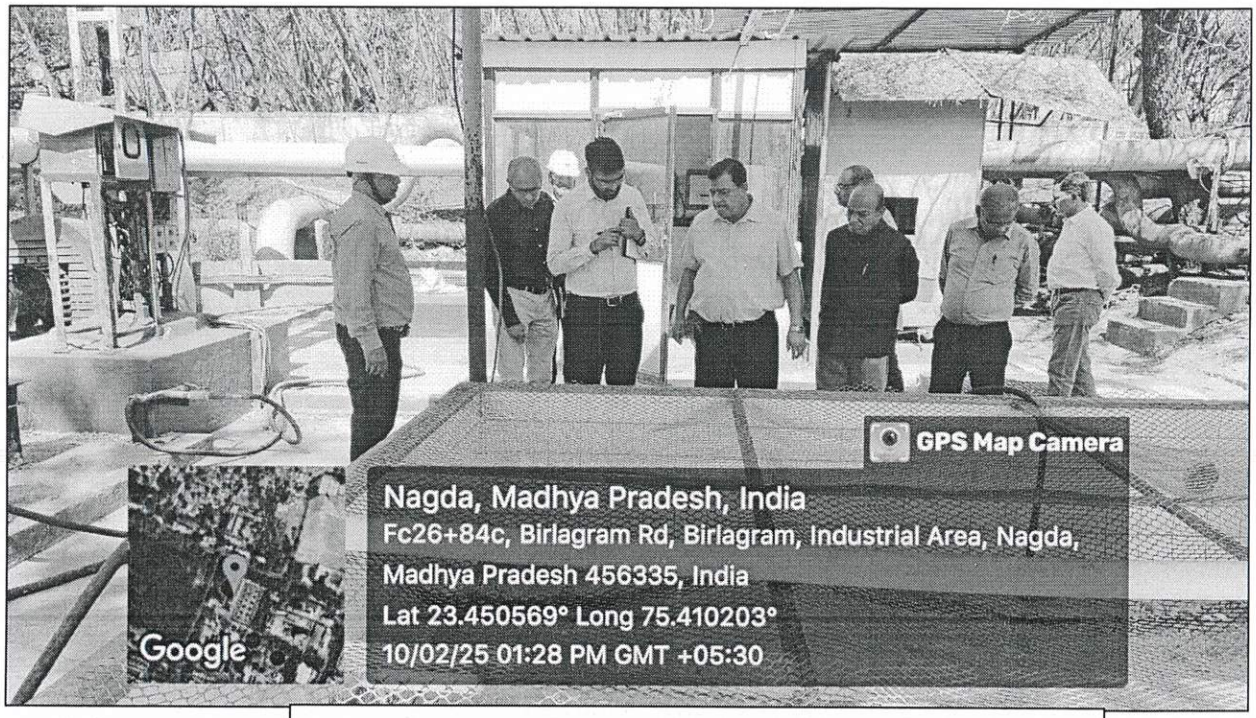
(Sh. Hemant kumar Tiwari)
Regional Officer, MPPCB, Ujjain

(Dr. Anoop Chaturvedi)
Scientist-C,
CPCB, Bhopal

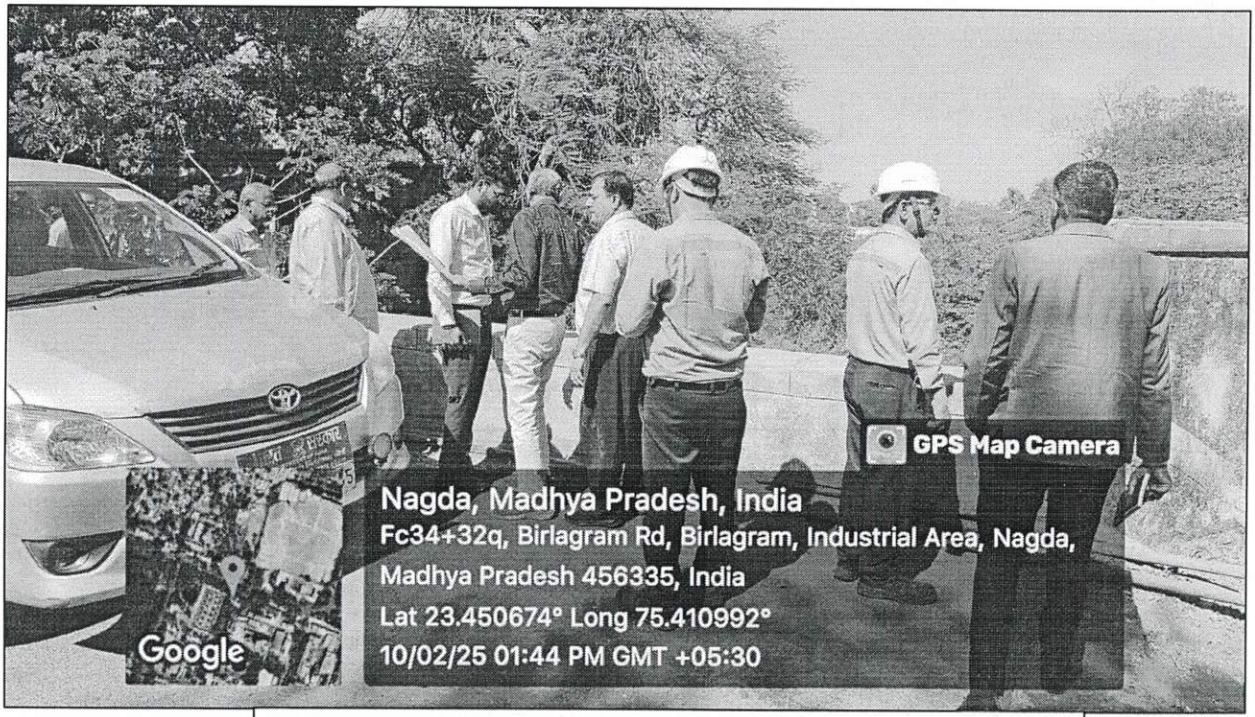
Photograph of the visit



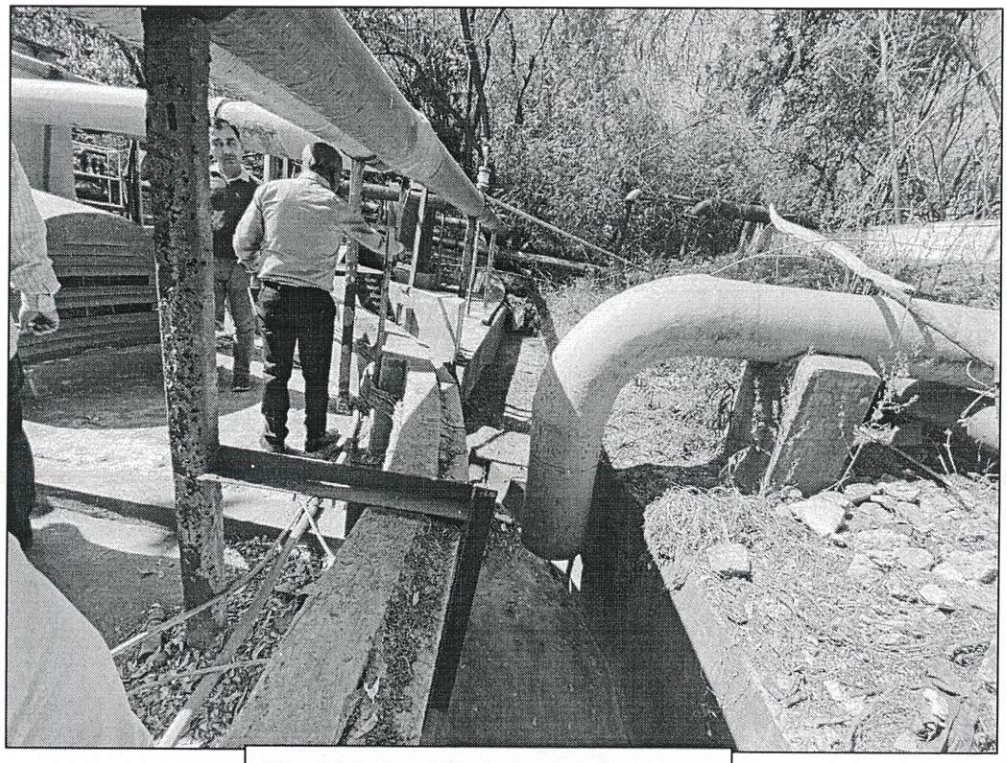
The visit of Joint Committee in Nagda area



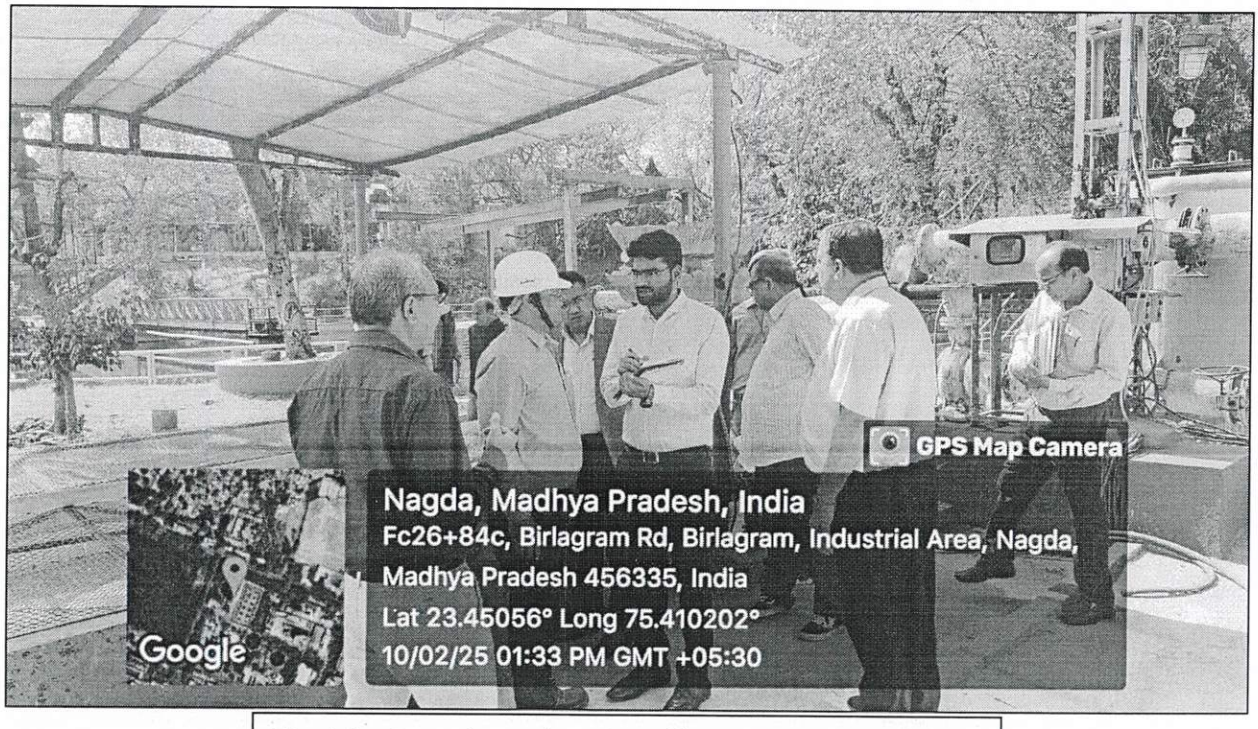
The Joint Committee visiting at ETP area of M/s, Grasim (SFD)



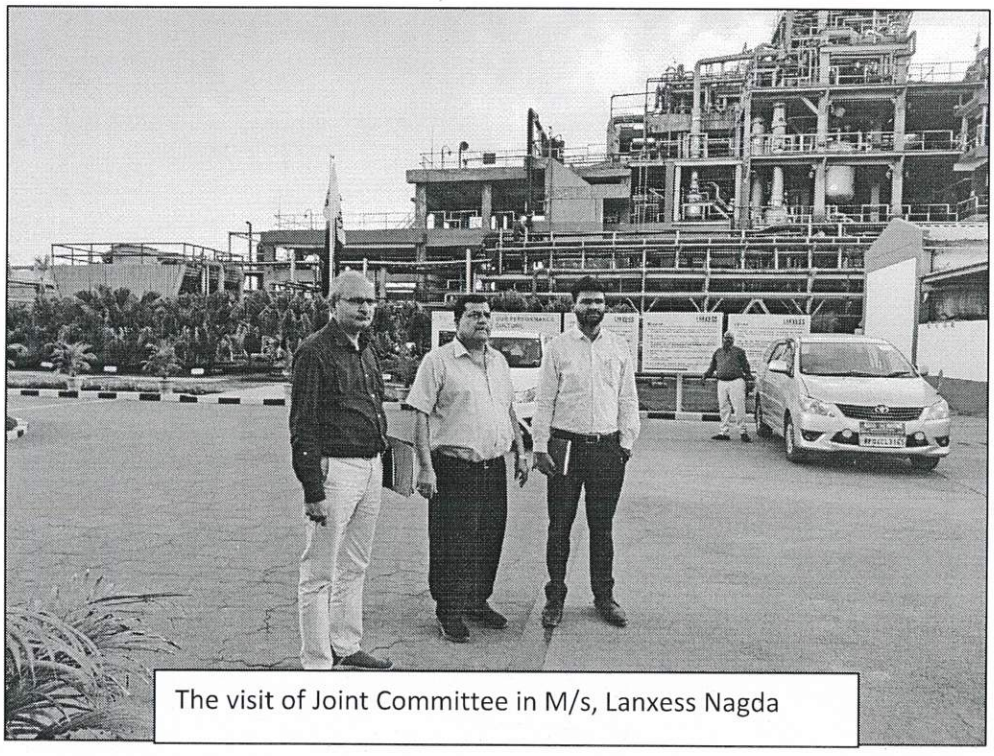
The Joint Committee collecting the sample from mix open drain



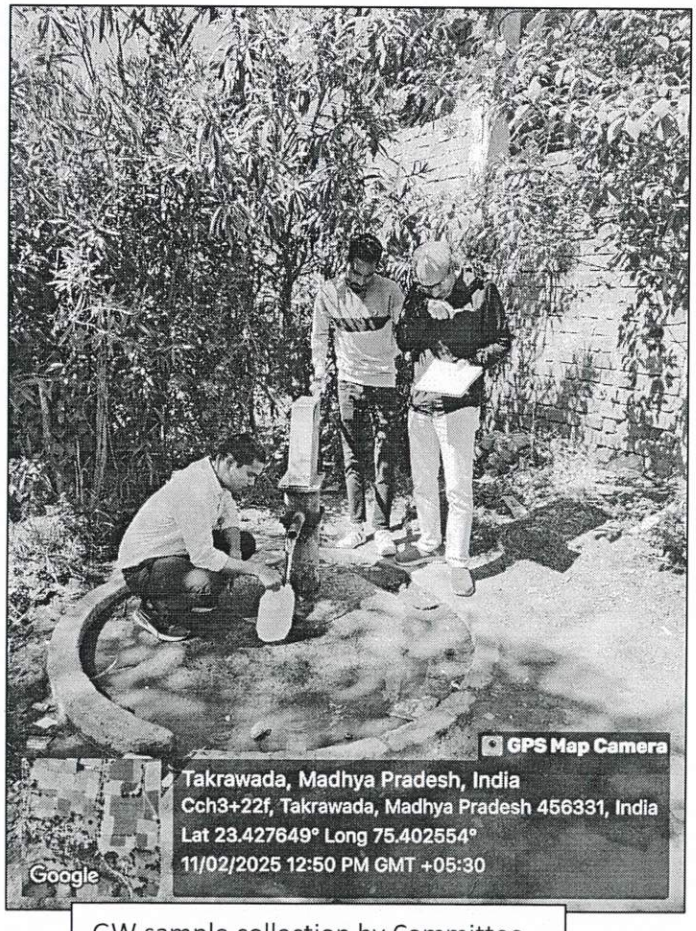
The ZLD view of Grasim (SFD) Nagda



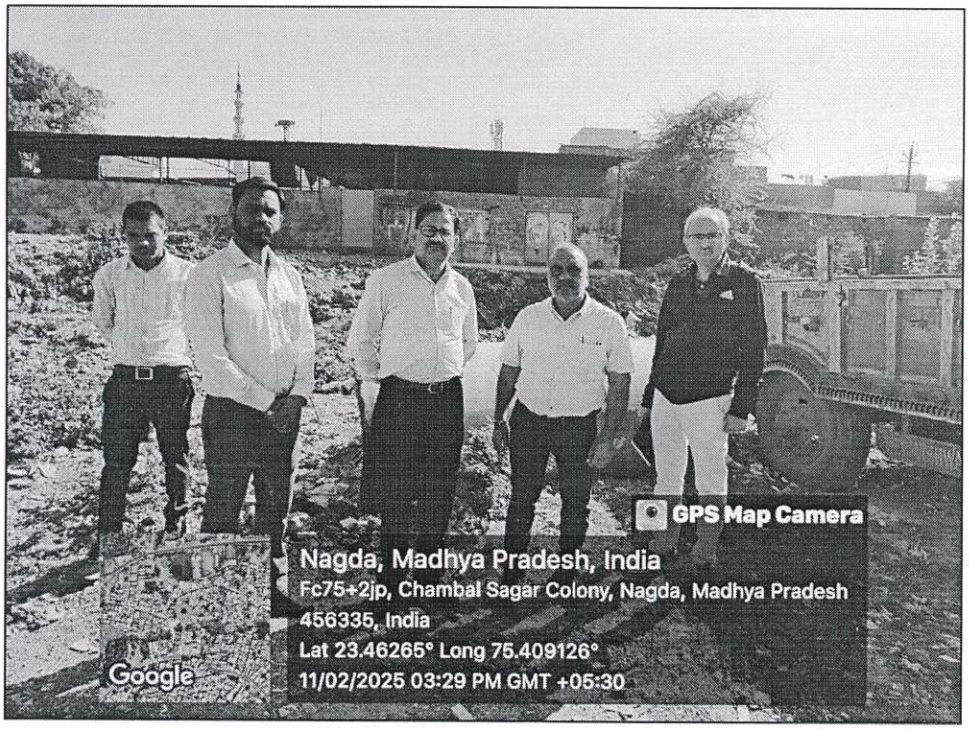
The Joint Committee observing effluent treatment system



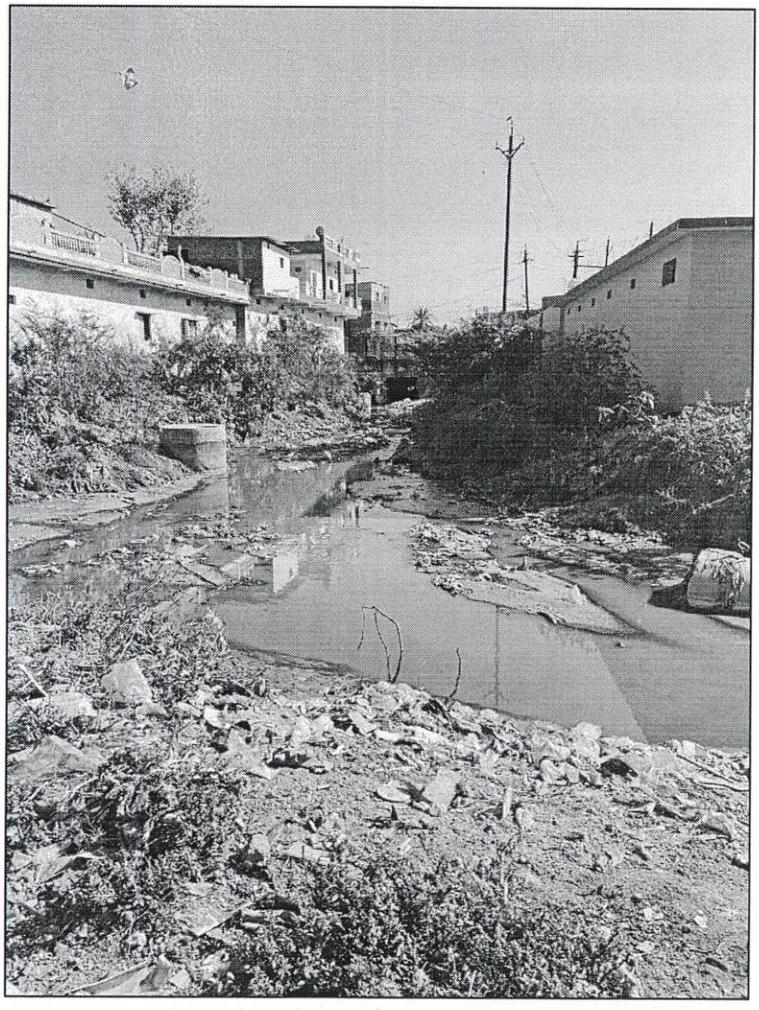
The visit of Joint Committee in M/s, Lanxess Nagda

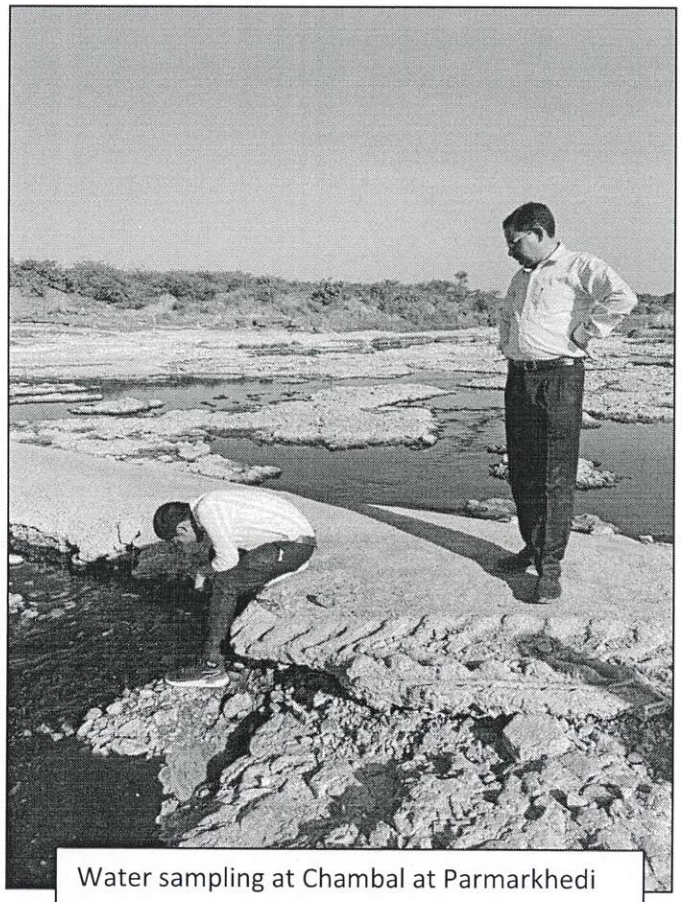


GW sample collection by Committee

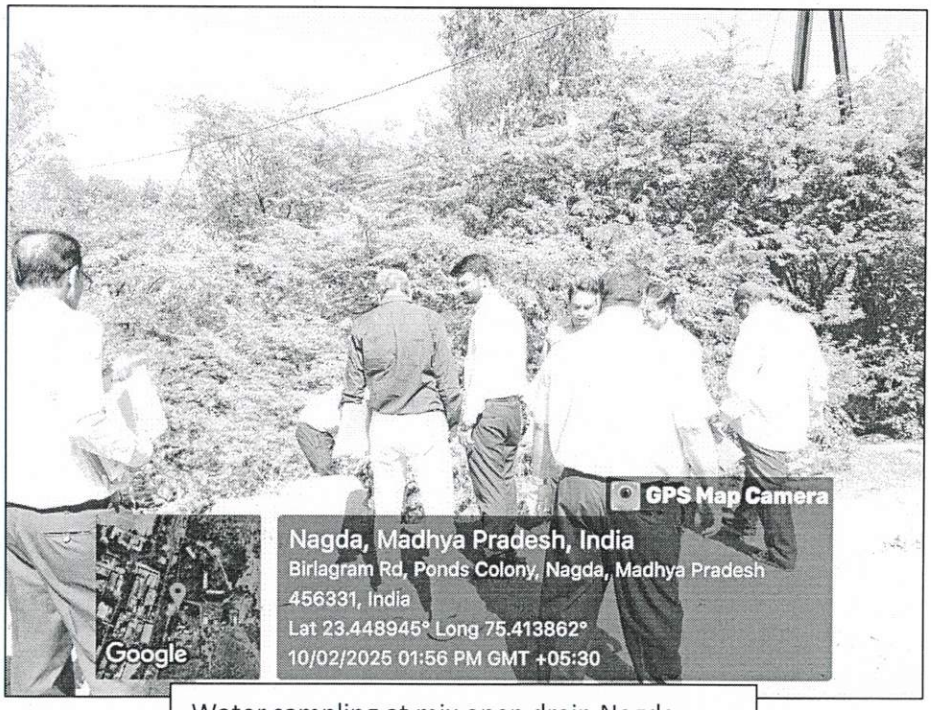


The Committee observing MSW and sewage management system in Nagda





Water sampling at Chambal at Parmarkhedi



Water sampling at mix open drain Nagda

Annexure - 1

Item No.04 Court No. 2

BEFORE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 1314/2024

Yash Mishra Law Student Applicant(s)

Versus

Madhya Pradesh Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 27.11.2024

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER

Applicants: None

ORDER

1. Yash Mishra, law student resident of 105, Shankar Garden, near Saini Gas Agency, Ayodha Bypass Road Bhopal, State of Madhya Pradesh has sent this letter petition received in Tribunal on 08.082024 and it has been registered as Original Application under Sections 14 and 15 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as '**NGT Act, 2010**') for exercising *suo-moto* jurisdiction in view of law laid down by Supreme Court in ***Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai Versus Ankita Sinha and Others, (2022) 13 SCC 401***.

2. Complainant has said that there are three industrial units namely M/s Lanxess India Pvt, Ltd; M/s Grasim Industries Ltd. (Chemical

Division); M/s Grasim Industries Ltd. (Staple Fiber Division) which are discharging toxic and polluting chemical contained industrial effluent in public drain which is finally meeting river Chambal and thereby causing huge water pollution of river from Nagda to Gandhi Sagar. Certain photographs have also been also appended to show such discharge by the concerned industries.

3. We find that a similar complaint with regard to M/s Gasim Industries Ltd. (Chemical Division) was considered by Tribunal in O.A. 02/2023 (CZ) and Joint Committee report was summoned for verification of facts wherein no substantial violation was found and ultimately Original Application was disposed of vide judgment dated 08.12.2023. Therefore, we do not find any occasion to initiate any proceedings again against the same industry when no subsequent event or circumstance have been demonstrated in letter petition with regard to Grasim Industries Ltd. (Chemical Division).

4. However, in respect of other two industries namely Lanxess India Pvt. Ltd., and Grasim Industries Ltd. (Staple Fiber Division). we are of the view that matter may be examined by Statutory Regulators and District Authorities by visiting the site and if they find any violation on the part of concerned proponents, appropriate action may be taken in accordance with law after giving due opportunity of hearing to concerned parties.

5. We accordingly, constitute a Joint Committee comprising Central Pollution Control Board; Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board; and, District Magistrate, Ujjain.

6. District Magistrate, Ujjain shall be the Nodal Authority for co-ordination and compliance of this order.

7. Above Committee shall visit above two industries and find out whether environmental laws and norms are being complied within terms and conditions of consent and if finds any violation on the part of concerned proponents, appropriate punitive, prohibitive, preventive and remedial action shall be taken in accordance with law, after giving due opportunity of hearing to the concerned proponents. A compliance report shall also be submitted by said Committee with Registrar Central Zone Bench of this Tribunal at Bhopal and if any further order is required, Registrar shall place the matter before appropriate Bench.

8. With above directions, this Original Application is disposed of.

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

November 27, 2024
Original Application No.1314/2024
M