BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 529 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

IMRAAN ALI KHAN .....APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF U.P. & ORS. .....RESPONDENT(S)

INDEX

5.	**COPY OF THE SC ORDER ANNEXED HEREWITH AS ANNEXURE R-4.**	
6.	**COPY OF THE CPCB GUIDELINES ANNEXED HEREWITH AS ANNEXURE R-5.**	

THROUGH COUNSEL

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

Date: 17.01.2026

Place: NOIDA

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 529 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

IMRAAN ALI KHAN **.....APPLICANT**

VERSUS

STATE OF U.P. & ORS. **.....RESPONDENT(S)**

REPORT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 2 & 3 IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DT. 15.10.2025 PASSED BY THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

I Ankit Singh. aged about 38 years S/o Ajit Singh presently posted as Regional Officer, Ghaziabad , do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as under:

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

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

I. BACKGROUND OF THE MATTER

3. That in the present matter, the Applicant has made allegation with respect to illegal operation of the brick kiln in violation of environmental norms and also not conforming with the siting criteria as per The Uttar Pradesh Brick Kilns (Siting Criteria for Establishment) Rules 2012 issued on 27.06.2012.

4. That the above-captioned matter was last listed for hearing on 15.10.2025, wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal directed as under:

"1. In this original application (OA), applicant has alleged that respondent no.11-M/s. SPR Brick Field is located inKhasra No.1044 Village GohraAlamgirpur, Tehsil and District Hapur, Uttar Pradesh and Brick kiln is operating even though Consent To Operate (CTO) has expired on 31.07.2023. Applicant further submits that respondent no.11 brick kiln has been set up in violation of the siting criteria which has been prescribed under the Uttar Pradesh Brick Kilns (Siting Criteria For Establishment)

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Rules, 2012. The said brick kiln is violating the environmental norms and creating health hazard.

2. OA raises substantial issue relating to compliance of environmental norms.

4. Ms. Priyanka Swami, Advocate accepts notice on behalf of respondents no. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 and seeks four weeks' time to file the reply"

II. INSPECTION OF THE SAID UNIT ON 14.01.2026

5. That in compliance of the aforementioned order, the inspection of the said unit was carried out by the UPPCB on 14.01.2026.That the representative of the brick kiln was present alsoat the site.

A Copy of the inspection report dt. 14.01.2026 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-1.**

Observations during inspection:

6. That the observations during the said inspections are as under:

i) The brick kiln in question M/s SPR Brick field is located at Khasra No 1044, village GohraAlamgeerpur, Kithorroad, Tehsil-Garhmukteshwar, District Hapur and the said unit comes under Orange Catergory as per CPCB guidelines.

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A Copy of the CPCB guidelines has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-2.**

ii) The applicant has made allegation that the brick kiln has been established against the siting criteria mentioned in The Uttar Pradesh Brick Kiln (Siting Criteria for establishment) Rules, 2012. However, the aforesaid guidelines came effect from 27.06.2012, but the brick has been Establishment before aforesaid siting criteria, hence the guidelines of Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln was considered.

A Copy of the UP-Brick Kiln (Siting Criteria for establishment) Rules, 2012 has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-3.**

iii) The Additional Chief Executive Officer Zila Panchayat Hapur vide its letter dated 26.09.2019 has issued a certificate that **the said brick kiln was operated from year 2012-13 to 2016-17 previously known by the name M/s Azad brick field and there after the brick kiln is being operated in the name of M/s SPR Brick field by Shri Shiv Kumar sharma Proprietor.** According to the said letter the brick kiln was established as per guidelines of Zila Panchayat byelaws.

Copy of letter dated 26.09.2019 has been annexed with ***ANNEXURE R-1as Annexure-1***.

NOTARY Sandeep Sharma Reg. No. 11116/98 GOVT. OF INDIA

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iv) In regards to siting criteria under the Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln, during inspection siting measurement were verified as Zila Panchayat siting criteria byelaws, which is mentioned below:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Siting Criteria as per Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln	Distance from brick kiln	Status of brick kiln with reference to Zila Panchayat byelaws
1.	Distance from habitation.	200 meter	Village-Gohra Alamgeerpur -525 meter North-East	Complying
2.	Distance from Hospital, School, Public Building, Religious places.	200 meter	• Primary School and Janta Inter College – 950 meter North-East • Mosque-700 meter North-East	Complying
3.	Distance from National Highway	50 meter	Ganga Expressway -600 meter	Complying
4.	Distance from main District road/PWD road.	25 meter	No District road exits nearby the brick kiln.	Complying
5.	Distance of brick kiln from mango orchard.	East-West-1.5 KM North South-300 meter.	One small orchard of mango – 350 meter North-West	Complying

Copy of Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln has been annexed with ***ANNEXURE R-1 Annexure-2.***

v) The first consent to operate in the year 2020 was issued to the brick kiln on 02.03.2020 which was valid up to 31.07.2023.

Copy of CTO dated 02.03.2020 hasbeen annexed with ***ANNEXURE R-1 as*****Annexure-3.**

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vi) At present the brick kiln in new name of M/s N R BRICK FIELD (OLD NAME SPR BRICK FIELD), VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGEERPUR, HAPUR has applied consent to operate for operation of brick kiln on 14.01.2026, which is under process.

A Copy of the Application for CTO has been annexed with ***ANNEXURE R-1 as*****Annexure-4.**

vii) The production capacity of brick kiln is 25000, Nos brick/day. The brick kiln has converted from natural draft to induced draft with rectangular shape and Zig-Zag setting. During the visit ID fan was **found installed as an air pollution control system for discharge of emission through chimney. Chimney about 115 feet high from ground level has been installed for the dispersion of the emission which was found to be with the standards.**

viii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued orders in Civil Appeal Diary No 18213/2021 NCR Brick Kiln Association Vs Central Pollution Control Board and others that the Brick Kiln situated in the National Capital Reason with be operated only from 01 March to 30 June. At the time of inspection the Brick Kiln was not found to be operating in compliance with the said orders.

A Copy of the SC order has been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-4.**

NOTARY Sandeep Sharma Reg. No. 1156/98 GOVT. OF INDIA

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ix) During the visit no fuel stored in the brick kiln premises as the brick kiln is not in operation in compliance to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

x) The brick kiln has installed monitoring facility i.e.monitoringplatform, ladder and port hole.

Conclusion/Recommendation:-

i. In view of abovefacts the brick kiln has been granted CTO in the year2020 on the basis of the guidelines of Zila Panchayat byelaws. The said brick kiln is established before the siting criteria The Uttar Pradesh Brick Kiln (Siting Criteria for Establishment) Rules, 2012. However the said brick kiln is operated to the Zila Panchayat siting criteria byelaws.

ii. The brick kiln should have internal paving road to prevent fugitive emission during vehicle movement.

iii. Water sprinklers are required to be deployed for control of fugitive emission.

iv. The brick kiln should developed an adequate green belt along the periphery of brick kiln for control of fugitive emission as well as dust control.

Photographs of site taken during visit has been attached within the ANNEXURE R-1.

NOTARY Sandeep Sharma Reg. No. 11166/98 GOVT. OF INDIA

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III. ACTIONS TAKEN

7. That the UPPCB vide notice dt. 14.01.2026 issued directions to theProject Proponentnot to operate brick kiln without having valid CTO from UPPCB and alsoto ensure environmental norms.

   Copy of letter dated 14.01.2026 has been annexed with ***ANNEXURE R-1 as Annexure-5.***

IV. CALCULATION OF EC

8. That it is worthwhile to mention here that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of DPPC. Vs. Lodhi Property Co. Ltd. Etc., Civil Appeal No(s). 757-760 of 2013, vide order dt. 04.08.2025 in Para 39(b) and (c) directed as under:

   "b. We direct that the Pollution Control Boards can impose and collect as restitutionary and compensatory damages fixed sums of monies or require furnishing bank guarantees as an ex-ante measure towards potential environmental damage in exercise of powers under Sections 33Aand 31A of the Water and Air Acts.
   c. It is further directed that the power to impose or collect restitutionary or compensatory damages or the requirement to furnish bank guarantees as an ex-ante measure under Sections 33A and 314 of the Water and Air Acts shall be enforced only after detailing the principle and procedure incorporating basic principles of natural justice in the subordinate legislation."

NOTARY Sandeep Sharma Reg. No. 11[illegible]/98 GOVT. OF INDIA

17 JAN 2026

9. Therefore, in accordance withthe aforementioned order, the UPPCB cannot impose or collect environmental compensation. However, the Environmental Compensation has been calculated with respect to past violations. That the said calculation is as under:

   As per CPCB guidelines

   EC per day per brick kiln = 6,250/-

   That the said brick kiln is operating without consent for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25

   Brick kiln operated during 1st March to 30th June for both the years which is = 122 days

   Therefore,

   EC for 2023-24= 122 x 6,250 = 7,62,500

   And 2024-25 = 122 x 6,250/- = 7,62,500

   Hence, Total EC to be imposed = Rs. 15,25,000/-

   A Copy of the CPCB guidelines have been annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-5.**

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

NOTARY Sandeep Sharma Reg. No. 11[illegible]/98 GOVT. OF INDIA

17 JAN 2026

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at Ghaziabad on this 17 day of January, 2026, that the contents of the above affidavit from paragraphs 1 to 10 are believed to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

NOTARY Sandeep Sharma Reg. No. 1186/98 GOVT. OF INDIA

ATTESTED
(Sandeep Sharma)
Reg. No. 1186/98
NOTARY PUBLIC
Ghaziabad (U.P.)

17 JAN 2026

ANNEXURE R-1

Inspection of site in question in compliance to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal New Delhi order Dated 15.10.2025 in the matter of OA No 529/2025 Imran Ali Khan Versus State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.

Back Ground:-

The Applicant has made allegation with respect to illegal operation of the brick kiln in violation of environmental norms and also not conforming with the siting criteria as per The Uttar Pradesh Brick Kilns (Siting Criteria for Establishment) Rules 2012 issued on 27.06.2012. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal passed directions on 15.10.2025, the relevant para of the said order is as here under:-

"1. In this original application (OA), applicant has alleged that respondent no.11-M/s. SPR Brick Field is located in Khasra No.1044 Village Gohra Alamgirpur, Tehsil and District Hapur, Uttar Pradesh and Brick kiln is operating even though Consent To Operate (CTO) has expired on 31.07.2023. Applicant further submits that respondent no.11 brick kiln has been set up in violation of the siting criteria which has been prescribed under the Uttar Pradesh Brick Kilns (Siting Criteria For Establishment) Rules, 2012. The said brick kiln is violating the environmental norms and creating health hazard.
2. OA raises substantial issue relating to compliance of environmental norms.
4. Ms. Priyanka Swami, Advocate accepts notice on behalf of respondents no. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 and seeks four weeks' time to file the reply"

In Compliance to the direction of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal inspection of site in question was carried out by under signatory on 14-01-2026 during inspection Shri Mukesh Bhatti representative of brick kiln was present at site. The factual status are as under:-

Observations:-

I. The brick kiln in question M/s SPR Brick field is located at Khasra No 1044, village Gohra Alamgeerpur, Kithor road, Tehsil-Garhmukteshwar, District Hapur.

II. The applicant has made allegation that the brick kiln has been established against the siting criteria mentioned in The Uttar Pradesh Brick Kiln (Siting Criteria for establishment) Rules, 2012. However the aforesaid guidelines came effect from 27.06.2012, but the brick has been Establishment before aforesaid siting criteria, hence the guidelines of Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln was considered.

III. The Additional Chief Executive Officer Zila Panchayat Hapur vide its letter no 1690 dated 26.09.2019 has issued a certificate that the said brick kiln was operated from year 2012-13 to 2016-17 previously known by the name M/s Azad brick field and there after the brick kiln is being operated in the name of M/s SPR Brick field by Shri Shiv Kumar sharma Proprietor. According to the said letter the brick kiln was established as per guidelines of Zila Panchayat byelaws. Copy of letter dated 26.09.2019, which is annexed as **Annexure-1.**

IV. In regards to siting criteria under the Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln, during inspection siting measurement were verified as Zila Panchayat siting criteria byelaws, which is mentioned below:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Siting Criteria as per Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln	Distance from brick kiln	Status of brick kiln with reference to Zila Panchayat byelaws
1.	Distance from habitation.	200 meter	Village-Gohra Alamgeerpur -525 meter North-East	Complying
2.	Distance from Hospital, School, Public Building, Religious places.	200 meter	• Primary School and Janta Inter College – 950 meter North-East • Mosque-700 meter North-East	Complying
3.	Distance from National Highway	50 meter	Ganga Expressway -600 meter	Complying
4.	Distance from main District road/PWD road.	25 meter	No District road exits nearby the brick kiln.	Complying
5.	Distance of brick kiln from mango orchard.	East-West-1.5 KM North South-300 meter.	One small orchard of mango – 350 meter North-West	Complying

Copy of Zila Panchayat byelaws for brick kiln is annexed as Annexure-2.

V. The first consent to operate in the year 2020 was issued to the brick kiln on 02.03.2020 which was valid up to 31.07.2023. Copy of CTO dated 02.03.2020 is annexed as **Annexure-3.**

VI. At present the brick kiln in new name of M/s N R BRICK FIELD (OLD NAME SPR BRICK FIELD), VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGEERPUR, HAPUR has applied consent to operate for operation of brick kiln on 14.01.2026, which is under process. Application for CTO is annexed as **Annexure-4.**

VII. The production capacity of brick kiln is 25000, Nos brick/day. The brick kiln has converted from natural draft to induced draft with rectangular shape and Zig-Zag setting. During the visit ID fan was found installed as an air pollution control system for discharge of emission through chimney. Chimney about 115 feet high from ground level has been installed for the dispersion of the emission which was found to be with the standards.

VIII. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued orders in Civil Appeal Diary No 18213/2021 NCR Brick Kiln Association Vs Central Pollution Control Board and others that the Brick Kiln situated in the National Capital Reason with be operated only from 01 March to 30 June. At the time of inspection the Brick Kiln was not found to be operating in compliance with the said orders.

IX. During the visit no fuel stored in the brick kiln premises as the brick kiln is not in operation in compliance to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

X. The brick kiln has installed monitoring facility i.e. monitoring plat form, ladder and port hole.

Conclusion/Recommendation:-

1. In view of above facts the brick kiln has been granted CTO in year 2020 on the basis of the guidelines of Zila Panchayat byelaws. The said brick kiln is established before the siting criteria The Uttar Pradesh Brick Kiln (Siting Criteria for Establishment) Rules, 2012. However the said brick kiln is operated to the Zila Panchayat siting criteria byelaws.
2. The brick kiln should have internal paving road to prevent fugitive emission during vehicle movement.
3. Water sprinklers are required to be deployed for control of fugitive emission.
4. The brick kiln should developed an adequate green belt along the periphery of brick kiln for control of fugitive emission as well as dust control.
5. UPPCB issued direction to brick kiln on 14-01-2026 not to operate brick kiln without having valid CTO from UPPCB and also and ensuring environmental norms. Copy of letter dated 16.01.2026 is annexed as **Annexure-5.**
6. Photographs of site taken during visit is given below:-

The above report is submitted for kind perusal and consideration.

(Vipul Kumar)
A.E.E.

Regional officer.

Annexure – 1

कार्यालय जिला पंचायत, हापुड़

पत्रॉकः– 1690

दिनॉकः–
26.9.019

प्रमाण –पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला पंचायत हापुड़ के अभिलेखों के अनुसार वर्ष 2012–13 से 2016–17 तक मै0 आजाद ब्रिक फिल्ड ग्राम गोहरा आलम गीरपुर में नाम से स्थित है। यह भट्टा मै0 एस0पी0आर0 प्रो0 शिव कुमार पुत्र श्री वेदप्रकाश शर्मा ग्राम गोहरा आलम गीरपुर ,ब्लाक सिम्भावली ,जनपद हापुड़ में वर्ष 2017–18 से वर्ष 2018–19 तक उक्त नाम से भट्टा वर्तमान में चल रहा है। भट्टे पर वर्ष 2018–19 तक जिला पंचायत हापुड़ का कोई धन अवशेष नहीं है। उक्त भट्टा जिला पंचायत की उपविधियों के अनुसार सही है।

26/9/19.

अपर मुख्य अधिकारी
जिला पचायत हापुड़

7— उक्त कर्मचारी ऐसी जांच करने के पश्चात्, जिसे वह आवश्यक समझे, कूपन को गरकर अपने पास सुरक्षा से गिलाफ करने के लिये रख लेगा और रसीद टिकट पर अपने हस्ताक्षर करके लौटा देगा ।

8—बोर्ड की ओर से निम्नलिखित सुविधायें मोटर ट्रक लारी अथवा मोटर बस आदि के स्टैण्ड पर की जायेंगी—

(1) भूमि का उचित दशा में रखना,

(2) पानी का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध,

(3) सफाई का उचित प्रबन्ध,

(4) रोशनी का उचित प्रबन्ध,

(5) सार्वजनिक शौचालय आदि का प्रबन्ध,

(6) यात्रियों के लिए प्रतिक्षालय आदि का प्रबन्ध,

(7) अन्य सुविधायें जो बोर्ड के विचार में प्रयोग करने वालों के हित में हों ।

दण्ड

यू० पी० नगरपालिका अधिनियम, 1916 की धारा 209 (1) द्वारा प्राप्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए बोर्ड यह आदेश देता है कि उपनियम 1, 2, 3, 4 एवं 7 का उल्लंघन करने पर आर्थिक दण्ड दिया जायेगा जो कि अधिक से अधिक 500.00 रुपये (पांच सौ रुपये) तक हो सकता है और जब कि उल्लंघन जारी रहे तो प्रथम दण्ड के पश्चात आर्थिक दण्ड उस अवधि तक, जब तक कि उल्लंघन सिद्ध हो, 5.00 रुपये (पांच रुपये) प्रति दिन की दर से दिया जा सकता है ।

शुल्क की अनुसूची "क" जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वाहन से देय शुल्क प्रत्येक कलेन्डर दिवस अथवा उसके किसी भाग के लिए वसूल किया जायेगा :

वाहन का नाम	शुल्क की दर प्रति दिवस
	रुपये
1—सवारी वाहक मोटर लारी अथवा मोटर बस	10.00
2—सवारी वाहक गेटाडोर अथवा मिनी मोटर बस	8.00
3—सवारी वाहक मोटर, टैम्पो आदि	5.00
4—माल वाहक मोटर ट्रक अथवा लारी	10.00
5—माल वाहक मोटर टेम्पो आदि	5.00

एस० रामचन्द्रन,
आयुक्त,
मेरठ मण्डल, मेरठ ।

खण्ड—घ—पंचायती राज

13 अक्तूबर, 1992 ई०

सं० 48/21-698-90-92—उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र समिति तथा जिला परिषद् अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 23 (2) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए जिला परिषद्, सहारनपुर ने जनपद सहारनपुर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ईंट भट्ठा, टाईल्स, खपड़ा, चूना तथा सुर्खी भट्ठा आदि को नियंत्रित एवं नियमित करने के उद्देश्य से निम्नांकित उपविधियां बनाई हैं, जिनकी पुष्टि मैं, एम० रामचन्द्रन, आयुक्त, मेरठ मंडल, मेरठ ने कर दी है, जिन्हे उक्त ऐक्ट की धारा 242 (2) के प्रयोजन हेतु एतद्द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है :

उपविधियां

1—कोई भी व्यक्ति, कम्पनी, पार्टनरशिप फर्म या अन्य संस्था राजकीय विभाग राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ठेके के ठेकेदार या स्थानीय संस्थाएं आदि जनपद सहारनपुर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ईंट-भट्ठा, टाईल्स, खपड़ा, चूना व सुर्खी आदि बिना जिला परिषद्, सहारनपुर से लाइसेंस प्राप्त किये न बनायेगा न फूकेगा और न बनवायेगा और न फुकवायेगा ।

2—इन उपविधियों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाने वाला अनुज्ञा-पत्र निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर दिया जायेगा—

(अ) आबादी, सार्वजनिक इमारत, अस्पताल, विद्यालय ऐसी इमारतें अथवा, स्थान, जो ज्वलनशील पदार्थ एकत्र करने के प्रयोग में लाये जाते हों, से ईंट भट्ठा, टाईल्स अथवा खपड़ा चूना व सुर्खी 200 मीटर की दूरी के अन्दर न बनाया या फूंका जायेगा न ही बनवाया या फुकवाया जायेगा ।

(ब) सार्वजनिक, राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्य मार्ग के मध्य से 50 मीटर अन्य मार्गों के मध्य 25 मीटर के भीतर किसी भट्ठे का निर्माण नहीं किया जायेगा और न ईंट टाईल्स, खपड़ा, चूना या सुर्खी आदि फूंका जायेगा और न ईंटा खपड़ा आदि एकत्रित किया जायेगा और न उसके बनाने व निर्माण करने या फूंकने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

(स) (1) आम के बाग से पूर्व एवं पश्चिम दिशा में ईंटों के भट्ठे की दूरी 1.5 कि० मी० से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए । उत्तर दक्षिण दिशा में यह दूरी 300 मी० से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

(2) उपरोक्त निर्धारित दूरी केवल उन बाग देशी या कलमी बागों पर लागू होगी जिसका क्षेत्रफल अकेले अथवा कई बागों

को संयुक्त रूप से कोई एकड़ से कम न हो। आम के बागों तथा उसकी पौध-शालाओं (नर्सरी) में कोई अन्तर नहीं समझा जायेगा जो एक दूसरे से मिले हों। मुख्य अधिकारी, अपर मुख्य अधिकारी, अथवा उनके द्वारा अधिकृत जिला परिषद् के कार्य अधिकारी लाइसेंसिंग अधिकारी होंगे।

3—इन उपविधियों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस की अवधि प्रत्येक वर्ष 1 अक्तूबर से 30 सितम्बर तक होगी।

4—इन उपनियमों के किसी प्रकार के उल्लंघन पर लाईसेंस अधिकारी को अनुज्ञा-पत्र निरस्त करने, निलंबित करने अथवा स्थगित करने का अधिकार होगा।

5—लाईसेंसिंग अधिकारी के किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध 30 दिन के अन्दर अध्यक्ष, जिला परिषद् को अपील की जा सकती है जिनका निर्णय अंतिम एवं बाध्यकारी होगा।

6—अनुज्ञा-पत्र में आवेदन निर्धारित रूप-पत्र पर किया जायेगा जो निर्धारित शुल्क जमा कर परिषद् कार्यालय से प्राप्त किया जायेगा। इसका मूल्य नये भट्ठे हेतु 10 रु० प्रति आवेदन-पत्र तथा नवीनीकरण के लिए 5 रु० प्रति आवेदन-पत्र होगा।

7—अनुज्ञा-पत्र आवेदन-पत्र के साथ ईंटा, टाइल्स, चूना आदि के बनाने या फूकने के स्थल का राजस्व अभिलेख जो 6 माह से पूर्व का न हो प्रस्तुत करना होगा। यदि किसी दूसरे से स्थल लिया गया हो तो उसका इकरारनामा राजस्व विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अन्तर्गत कराकर प्रस्तुत करना होगा।

8—शुल्क निम्नलिखित होगा :—

(अ)	चिमनी ईंट भट्ठा ..	2000.00 रु० वार्षिक
(ब)	बिना चिमनी के ईंट-भट्ठा अनुज्ञा शुल्क-पत्र ..	100.00 रु० वार्षिक
(स)	टाइल्स अनुज्ञा-पत्र शुल्क ..	500.00 रु० वार्षिक
(द)	चूना या सुर्खी, इंजन की शक्ति द्वारा बनाने या फूंकने का अनुज्ञा-पत्र शुल्क ..	500.00 रु० वार्षिक
(य)	चूना या सुर्खी चक्की द्वारा बनाने या फूंकने का अनुज्ञा-पत्र शुल्क ..	100.00 रु० वार्षिक

9—ईंट भट्ठा, चूना, सुर्खी, टाइल्स आदि बनाने के प्रारम्भिक कार्य करने के एक माह पूर्व आवेदन-पत्र कार्यालय, जिला परिषद्, सहारनपुर को दिया जायेगा। नवीनीकरण की दशा में यदि कार्य बराबर जारी रखना चाहते हैं तो पूर्व अनुज्ञा-पत्र की तिथि के समाप्त होने के कम से कम एक माह पूर्व आगामी वर्ष का अनुज्ञा-पत्र प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा।

10—कोई व्यक्ति, फर्म, कम्पनी आदि कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं देगें जो असत्य हो या इन उपविधियों से सम्बन्धित कोई ऐसी सूचना जिनका अध्यक्ष, अपर मुख्य अधिकारी, कार्य अधिकारी, कर अधिकारी तथा जिला परिषद् का कोई अन्य कर्मचारी, जिसको नियुक्ति इस कार्य के लिए की गई हो, मांगे तो देने से इंकार नहीं करेंगे।

11—भट्ठे की ईंटों पर बनाने का वर्ष तथा भट्टा या फर्म का नाम उसका चिन्ह या ट्रेड मार्क अंकित करना अनिवार्य होगा।

12—ईंट भट्ठा, सुर्खी, खपड़ा, टाइल्स मालिक यदि लाइसेंस अधिकारी के किसी आदेश का पालन न करें तो उसके विरुद्ध धारा 133 सी० आर० पी० सी० के अधीन कार्यवाही जिला प्रशासन द्वारा की जायेगी।

13—1 अक्तूबर से 30 सितम्बर तक नवीनीकरण करने पर 300.00 रु० का विलम्ब शुल्क जमा करना होगा। उसके उपरान्त लाइसेंस न लेने पर भट्ठे मालिक के विरुद्ध चालान की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

14—ये उपविधियां गजट में प्रकाशन की तिथि से लागू होंगी।

दण्ड

उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र समिति एवं जिला परिषद् अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 240 के अधीन प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए जिला परिषद् यह निर्देश देती है कि जो व्यक्ति इन उपविधियों का उल्लंघन करेगा वह अर्थ दण्ड से दण्डनीय होगा, जो अंकन 250 रु० तक होगा और यदि ऐसा उल्लंघन जारी रहे तो अतिरिक्त अर्थ दण्ड से दण्डित होगा जो प्रथम दोष सिद्धि के पश्चात् ऐसे प्रत्येक दिन के लिए, जिसके बारे में यह सिद्ध हो जाये कि उसने अपराध करता रहा है, 10 रुपया प्रतिदिन तक अर्थ दण्ड हो सकेगा अथवा अर्थदण्ड का भुगतान न किया जाये तो कारावास से दण्डित किया जायेगा जो तीन मास तक हो सकेगा।

एम० रामचन्द्रन,
आयुक्त
मेरठ मंडल, मेरठ।

पी० एस० यू० पी०—41 हिन्दी गजट, भाग 3—1993 ई०।

मुद्रक और प्रकाशक—निदेशक, मुद्रण एवं लेखन-सामग्री, उत्तर प्रदेश इलाहाबाद।

Annexure-3

U.P. Pollution Control Board

CONSENT ORDER

Ref No. - 86235/UPPCB/Circle1(UPPCBHO)/CTO/air/HAPUR/2020 **Dated : 02/03/2020**

To ,

Shri SHIVKUMAR SHARMA
M/s SPR BRICK FIELD
village gohra alagirpur,HAPUR,245101
HAPUR

Sub : Consent under section 21/22 of the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (as amended) to M/s. SPR BRICK FIELD

Reference Application No. 7467802 Dated : 02/03/2020

1. With reference to the application for consent for emission of air pollutants from the plant of M/s SPR BRICK FIELD. under Air Act 1981. It is being authorised for said emissions, as per the standards, in environment, by the Board as per enclosed conditions .
2. This consent is valid for the period from 02/03/2020 to 31/07/2023 .
3. Inspite of the conditions and provisions mentioned in this consent order UP Pollution Control Board reserves its right and powers to reconsider/amend any or all conditions under section 21 (6) of the Air (Previntion and Controt of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended.

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

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

Utsav Sharma Digitally signed by Utsav Sharma Date: 2020.03.02 13:12:18 +05'30'

REGIONAL OFFICER, GHAZIABAD

Enclosed : As above
(condition of consent):

Copy to: CEO-1, UPPCB, LUCKNOW

REGIONAL OFFICER, GHAZIABAD

U.P. Pollution Control Board

Dated : 02/03/2020

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

1. This consent is valid only for the approved production capacity of BRICK-20000 NOS/DAY.
2. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/ process /fuel/ plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.

3(a) The maximum rate of emission of flue gas should not be more than the emission norms for the stacks.

3(b) Air Pollution Source Details.

Air Pollution Source Details					
S.No	**Air Polution Source**	**Type of Fuel**	**Stack No.**	**Parameters**	**Height**
1	BRICK Kilns	Coal	1	Particulate Matter	As per CPCB Norms

3(c) The emissions by various stacks into the environment should be as per the norms of the Board .

Emission Quality Details Detail			
S.No	**Stack No**	**Parameter**	**Standard**
1	1	Particulate Matter	As per CPCB Norms

4. Quantity of other pollutants should also be as per the norms prescribed by the Board/MOEF & CC/or otherwise mandatory .
5. The equipment for air pollution control system and monitoring ,as proposed by the industry and approved by the Board should be installed in their premises itself .
6. The modification or installation in the existing pollution control equipments should be done only by prior approval of Board .
7. The operation of air pollution control system and maintenance be done in such a way that the quantity of pollutants should be in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Board/MoEF & CC/or otherwise mandatory .
8. Unit should do provisions for fugitive emissions chimney/stack as per the norms of the Board/MOEF & CC/or otherwise mandatory .
9. The unit should submit the stack emissions monitoring report within one month from issuance of consent order along with the point wise compliance report of the consent order . Further quarterly monitering report should be submitted .

Specific Conditions:

1. The Brick kiln shall comply with all conditions mandated in Environmental Clearance.
2. Entire moving area around the Brick kiln should be paved with the bricks to minimize the fugitive dust emission from Brick kiln operations
3. Brick kiln shall install/maintain flue gas monitoring platform/port hole/ladder attached to stack at all times.
4. Brick kiln shall submit quarterly monitoring report of stack and ambient air quality from a certified/approved/NABL accredited Laboratory.
5. Brick kiln shall use good quality pulverized coal only for firing. This consent shall be deemed void if any unauthorized/restricted fuel like rubber/scrap/tyre/ oily residue/ pet coke/ plastic/ leather cutting etc. is used.
6. Brick kiln shall ensure adequate plantation of trees/shrubs and maintain green belt along with proper system for water sprinkling within its premises.
7. Brick Kiln shall comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
8. Brick Kiln shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form as per Rule 14 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
9. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Brick kiln shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/process/fuel failing which consent would be deemed void.
10. Brick kiln shall not operate D.G set without acoustic enclosure.
11. Kiln shall abide by directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble High Court, National Green Tribunal, Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority, Central Pollution Control Board and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board for protection and safeguard of environment from time to time. 12. Brick kiln shall provide permission to this office issued by Zila Panchayat, GST and Mining Department within three month from date of issue of this consent to operate.
13. Brick Kiln shall be operated in such a manner that ambient air quality should not be adversely affected.
14. The brick kiln should installed lightning arrestor as per the PWD norms or any other standard design for brick kiln to avoid the damage to stack caused due to lightning attack.
15. Compliance report of this consent order must be sent to this office within two months.
16. Ash content should be used for low lying land filling in a scientific manner.
17. The brick kiln must ensure full compliance of prescribed emission standards as notified by Ministry of Environment and forest, Govt. of India via serial No. 74 of Schedule I in notification no. GSR 543(E) Dated 22.07.2009 issued under Environment (Protection) Rules. 1986 and as Amended.
18. The brick kiln should regularly maintain Air Pollution Control System (APCS) so that it meet stipulated standards.
19. The brick kiln shall be comply the conditions regarding fly ash utilization notified by MOEF & CC Govt.of India from time to time.
20. The industry shall meet the following National Ambient Air Quality standards in respect of Noise. Day time (6 AM to 10 PM) - 75 dB (A) Night time (10 PM to 6 AM) - 70 dB (A)
21. Brick Kiln is liable to pay compensation for any environmental damage caused by it, as fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, High Court, National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
22. The applicant shall make an application along with prescribed fee for grant of renewal of consent at least 30 days before the date of expiry of this consent.
23. Any amendments/revisions made by the Board/CPCB/MOEF in the APCS/emission/stack height standards shall be applicable to the Brick Kiln from the date of such amendments/revisions.
24. The Brick kiln will submit revised lease deed one month prior to the expiry of the same, if applicable. If the brick kiln fails to submit the revised/extended lease deed one month prior to the expiry of the same, then the earlier consent fee deposited by the Brick Kiln will stand forfeited and the brick kiln will have to apply fresh consent along with the requisite consent fee.
25. The brick kiln will not start any mining activity viz-a viz the operation of this brick kiln is concerned, without obtaining Environmental Clearance from the Competent Authority prescribed for said purpose. The Brick kiln will obtain Environmental Clearance under EIA notification for mining of brick clay to be used as raw material for the manufacture of Bricks.
26. The Board reserves its right to modify above conditions or stipulate any additional conditions including revocation of this order, in the interest of environment protection.
27. Not with standing anything contained in this conditional letter or consent, the Board hereby reserves the right and powers under Section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and its amendments thereof and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and its amendments thereof to review any and/or all the conditions imposed herein above and to make such variations as deemed fit for the purpose of the Acts by the Board.

28. In case of failure to comply with any of the consent conditions, the consent order issue to you stands automatically revoked without any notice on this behalf.

Issued with the permission of competent authority .

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

Utsav Sharma Digitally signed by Utsav Sharma Date: 2020.03.02 13:12:32 +05'30'

REGIONAL OFFICER, GHAZIABAD

U.P. Pollution Control Board

CONSENT ORDER

Ref No. -
86236/UPPCB/Circle1(UPPCBHO)/CTO/water/HAPUR/2020

Dated : 02/03/2020

To ,

Shri SHIVKUMAR SHARMA
M/s SPR BRICK FIELD
village gohra alagirpur,HAPUR,245101
HAPUR

Sub : Consent under Section 25/26 of The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (as amended) for discharge of effluent to M/s. SPR BRICK FIELD

Reference Application No :7467839 **Dated :02/03/2020**

1. For disposal of effluent into water body or drain or land under The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act,1974 as amended (here in after referred as the act) M/s. SPR BRICK FIELD is hereby authorized by the board for discharge of their industrial effluent generated through ETP for irrigation/river through drain and disposal of domestic effluent through septic tant/soak pit subject to general and special conditions mentioned in the annexure ,in refrence to their foresaid application .
2. This consent is valid for the period from 02/03/2020 to 31/07/2023 .
3. In spite of the conditions and provisions mentioned in this consent order UP Pollution Control Board reserves its right and powers to reconsider/amend any or all conditions under section 27(2) of the Water (Previntion and Controt of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended .

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

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

Utsav Sharma Digitally signed by Utsav Sharma Date: 2020.03.02 13:10:34 +05'30'

REGIONAL OFFICER, GHAZIABAD

Enclosed : As above
(condition of consent):

Copy to: CEO-1, UPPCB, LUCKNOW

REGIONAL OFFICER, GHAZIABAD

U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, LUCKNOW

Annexure to Consent issued to M/s.SPR BRICK FIELD vide

Consent Order No. 7467839/ Water Dated : 02/03/2020

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

1. This consent is valid only for the approved production capacity of BRICK-20000 NOS/DAY.
2. The quantity of maximum daily effluent discharge should not be more than the following :

Effluent Discharge Details			
S.No	**Kind of Effulant**	**Maximum daily discharge,KL/day**	**Treatment facility and discharge point**
1	Domestic	DRAIN	Septic Tank

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

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

Domestic Effulant		
S.No	**Parameter**	**Standard**
1	Quantity of Discharge	0.8 KLD

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

Industrial Effulant		
S.No	**Parameter**	**Standard**

5. Effluent generated in all the processes, bleed water, cooling effluent and the effluent generated from washing of floor and equipments etc should be treated before its disposal with treated industrial effluent so that it should be according to the norms prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Act,1986 or otherwise mandatory .
6. The other pollutant for which norms have not been prescribed, the same should not be more than the norms prescribed for the water used in manufacturing process of the industry .
7. The method for collecting industrial and domestic effluent and its analysis should be as per legal Indian standards and its subsequent amendments/standards prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
8. The treated domestic and industrial effluent be mixed (as per the provisions of Condition No. 2) and disposed of on one disposal point. This common effluent disposal point should have arrangement for flow meter/V Notch for measuring effluent and its log book be maintained .

Specific Conditions:

1. The Brick kiln shall comply with all conditions mandated in Environmental Clearance.
2. Entire moving area around the Brick kiln should be paved with the bricks to minimize the fugitive dust emission from Brick kiln operations
3. Brick kiln shall install/maintain flue gas monitoring platform/port hole/ladder attached to stack at all times.
4. Brick kiln shall submit quarterly monitoring report of stack and ambient air quality from a certified/approved/NABL accredited Laboratory.
5. Brick kiln shall use good quality pulverized coal only for firing. This consent shall be deemed void if any unauthorized/restricted fuel like rubber/scrap/tyre/ oily residue/ pet coke/ plastic/ leather cutting etc. is used.
6. Brick kiln shall ensure adequate plantation of trees/shrubs and maintain green belt along with proper system for water sprinkling within its premises.
7. Brick Kiln shall comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
8. Brick Kiln shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form as per Rule 14 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
9. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Brick kiln shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/process/fuel failing which consent would be deemed void.
10. Brick kiln shall not operate D.G set without acoustic enclosure.
11. Kiln shall abide by directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble High Court, National Green Tribunal, Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority, Central Pollution Control Board and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board for protection and safeguard of environment from time to time. 12. Brick kiln shall provide permission to this office issued by Zila Panchayat, GST and Mining Department within three month from date of issue of this consent to operate.
13. Brick Kiln shall be operated in such a manner that ambient air quality should not be adversely affected.
14. The brick kiln should installed lightning arrestor as per the PWD norms or any other standard design for brick kiln to avoid the damage to stack caused due to lightning attack.
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16. Ash content should be used for low lying land filling in a scientific manner.
17. The brick kiln must ensure full compliance of prescribed emission standards as notified by Ministry of Environment and forest, Govt. of India via serial No. 74 of Schedule I in notification no.. GSR 543(E) Dated 22.07.2009 issued under Environment (Protection) Rules. 1986 and as Amended.
18. The brick kiln should regularly maintain Air Pollution Control System (APCS) so that it meet stipulated standards.
19. The brick kiln shall be comply the conditions regarding fly ash utilization notified by MOEF & CC Govt.of India from time to time.
20. The industry shall meet the following National Ambient Air Quality standards in respect of Noise. Day time (6 AM to 10 PM) - 75 dB (A) Night time (10 PM to 6 AM) - 70 dB (A)
21. Brick Kiln is liable to pay compensation for any environmental damage caused by it, as fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, High Court, National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
22. The applicant shall make an application along with prescribed fee for grant of renewal of consent at least 30 days before the date of expiry of this consent.
23. Any amendments/revisions made by the Board/CPCB/MOEF in the APCS/emission/stack height standards shall be applicable to the Brick Kiln from the date of such amendments/revisions.
24. The Brick kiln will submit revised lease deed one month prior to the expiry of the same, if applicable. If the brick kiln fails to submit the revised/extended lease deed one month prior to the expiry of the same, then the earlier consent fee deposited by the Brick Kiln will stand forfeited and the brick kiln will have to apply fresh consent along with the requisite consent fee.
25. The brick kiln will not start any mining activity viz-a viz the operation of this brick kiln is concerned, without obtaining Environmental Clearance from the Competent Authority prescribed for said purpose. The Brick kiln will obtain Environmental Clearance under EIA notification for mining of brick clay to be used as raw material for the manufacture of Bricks.
26. The Board reserves its right to modify above conditions or stipulate any additional conditions including revocation of this order, in the interest of environment protection.
27. Not with standing anything contained in this conditional letter or consent, the Board hereby reserves the right and powers under Section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and its amendments thereof and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and its amendments thereof to review any and/or all the conditions imposed herein above and to make such variations as deemed fit for the purpose of the Acts by the Board.

28. In case of failure to comply with any of the consent conditions, the consent order issue to you stands automatically revoked without any notice on this behalf.

Issued with the permission of competent authority .

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

Utsav Sharma Digitally signed by Utsav Sharma Date: 2020.03.02 13:10:53 +05'30'

REGIONAL OFFICER, GHAZIABAD

Annexure-4

Application No : 35313355

FORM II

[See paragraphs 11 (2) and 12 (1)]

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO OPERATE AN INDUSRTIAL PLANT, UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 AND UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981

From
N R BRICK FIELD OLD NAME SPR BRICK FIELD, KHASRA NO. 1043, 1044, 1068, 1069,
VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR, HAPUR,HAPUR,
GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR,
Hapur,
HAPUR

To
The Member Secretary
Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board/Committee
T.C.12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow(226010).

Sir,
I/ We hereby apply for Consent to operate an industrial plant or renewal of consent under section 25 of the Water (prevention & control of pollution) act, 1974 (6 of 1974) or for amended product, operation or process, or treatment and discharge of sewage / trade effluent and under section 21 of the Air (prevention & control of pollution) act, 1981 (14 of 1981) or for amended product, operation or process, or treatment and emission or continuation of emission of air pollutants.

from a land / premises owned by M/s. _____

at location_____

as per the details given below:

TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT

PART A: GENERAL

S. No.	Required Details	:			
1.0	**Project Details**				
1.1	Name of the Project / Industry / TSDF	:	N R BRICK FIELD OLD NAME SPR BRICK FIELD		
1.2	Project Proposal	:	new		
1.3	Details of Environment Clearance	:	KHASRA NO. 1043, 1044, 1068, 1069, VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR, HAPUR		
1.4	Address of the Site / Unit	:	Plot / Survey No	:	KHASRA NO. 1043, 1044, 1068, 1069, VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR, HAPUR
			Village	:	GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR
			Tehsil	:	Hapur
			District	:	HAPUR
			State / UT	:	Uttar Pradesh
			Pin code	:	245101
2.0	**Details of Applicant / Occupier**				
2.1	Name of the Applicant / Occupier	:	MUKESH BHATI		
2.2	Designation	:	Partner		
2.3	Nationality of the Occupier	:	INDIAN		
2.4	Correspondence Address	:	Plot / Survey No / Street Name	:	KHASRA NO. 1043, 1044, 1068, 1069, VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR, HAPUR
			Village / Town / City	:	KHASRA NO. 1043, 1044, 1068, 1069, VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR, HAPUR
			Tehsil / Taluk	:	KHASRA NO. 1043, 1044, 1068, 1069, VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR, HAPUR
			District	:	HAPUR
			State / UT	:	UTTAR PRADESH
			Pin code	:	245101
2.5	Contact Details of Plant Head with: Alternate details	:	Name & Designation	:	1. PARTNER
			e-mail address	:	1. rakeshbrick.257@rediffmail.com
			Landline Number	:	1. 0000000000-00000000000
			Mobile Number	:	1. 9310994647

3.0	Legal Status of the Company		
3.1	**Individual / Proprietary concern / Partnership firm / Joint family concern / Private Limited Company / Public Limited Company / Foreign Company / Limited Liability Partnership.** **Note: Registration Number and Authority shall be mentioned.**	:	Proprietary concern
3.2	**Central Govt. / State Govt. / Central PSU / State PSU / Joint Venture (Pvt. + Govt.), (Govt. + Govt.), (Pvt. + Pvt.)**	:	Proprietary concern

4.0	Location of the Project /Industry/Activity:				
4.1	Location	:			
4.2	Bounded Latitudes (North)(8 digit after decimal	:	0		
4.3	Bounded Longitudes (East)(8digit after decimal	:	0		
4.4	Located in Eco-Sensitive Zone of Protected Area, Coastal Regulation Zone, Biosphere, Reservoir, Forests, Mangroves, Rivers, Archeological monuments, Critically Polluted Area, Non-attainment Cities, Polluted River Stretch, Hill stations (altitude > 600M), Major towns and Cities	:	Major towns and Cities		
4.5	Survey of India Topo Sheet Number	:	NA		
4.6	Land details (as per Panchayat, Tehsil, District)	:	Owned/Leased	:	Leased
			Total Area in Ha	:	NA
			a) Non--Forest in Ha	:	NA
			b) Forest in Ha	:	NA
			Annual Lease Value, in case of Leased in Rs.	:	NA
			Buildup Area in Sq. M.	:	NA
			Green Belt cover in % of total area	:	NA
4.7	Extent of Land in Sq. m	:	Own-Agricultural	:	NA
			Industrial	:	NA
			Converted	:	NA
			Industrial Area	:	NA
			a) Applied and not allotted	:	NA
			b) Applied and allotted	:	NA
			c). Leased	:	NA

5.0	Category & Classification of the Project/Industry/Activity :					
5.1	Category of Industry(Red, Orange, and Green)	:	Category	:	ORANGE	
			Pollution Index	:	NA	
5.2	Industrial Sector/Type	:	5.2 Brick Manufacturing - Brick kilns using biomass as fuel			
5.3	Grossly Polluting/17Category/ Others	:	No			
5.4	Scale of Industry based on Capital Investment (Micro/ Small /Medium /Large))	:	Total Capital Investment (Rs.)	:	42.1	
			Scale/Classification	:	small	
5.5	Products / By-Products: Manufacturing capacity (TPD/TPA)	:	Products/ By-products	:	Capacity	
			RED BRICKS	:	25000	
			NIL	:	0	
5.6	Raw Materials / Chemicals Consumption for manufacturing capacity (TPD & TPA)	:	Raw Materials	:	Consumption	
			CLAW, WATER	:	CLAW, WATER	
5.7	Brief manufacturing Process with process flow chart and Material Balance, Advantage of Technology etc.	:	Attached			
5.8	Date / Expected date of commencement of production	:	10/01/2012			
5.9	Number of people to be employed	:	42			
5.10	Industry Shifts/ Weekly off	:	Shifts(I/II/III) & in Hours	:	24	
			Weekly off in days	:	55	
5.11	Use of Hazardous Chemicals as per MSHIC Rules	:	S. No / Chemicals / HS Code / Storage capacity / Daily consumption			
			1 / NA / NA / NA / NA			
5.12	Insurance under PLI Act,1991	:	a. Policy No. & Year for which taken:	:	NA	
			b. Insurance Company:	:	NA	
			c. Validity:	:	NA	
			d. Indemnity Limit (Rs):	:	NA	
			e. Contribution to ERF (Rs):	:	NA	

PART B: WASTE WATER ASPECTS

6.0	**Water Consumption and Wastewater Generation**						
6.1	**Source of Water**	:	[Ground Water (within premises)]				
6.2	**Authority Granting permission & Quantity permitted**	:	**Authority:**		[UPGWD]		
			Quantity:		[2]		
6.3	**Water Consumption (KLD) for manufacturing capacity**	:	[2]				
6.4	**Water Usage for manufacturing capacity**	:	**Purpose**	:	**KLD**		
			Domestic	:	2		
6.5	**Wastewater Generation (KLD) for manufacturing process**	:	[1.6]				
	Wastewater from various sources	:	**Purpose**	:	**KLD**		
			Domestic	:	1.6		
6.6	**Wastewater Treatment Systems**	:	**Type of Effluent**		**KLD**	**Treatment System**	
			Any other		1.6	Septic tank	
6.7	**Details Sewage Treatment Plant(s)**	:	**S. No.**	**Capacity of STPs**		**KLD**	
			1	**SEPTIC TANK**		1.6	
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent	:	Septic tank				
6.8	**Details Effluent Treatment Plant(s)**	:	**S. No.**	**Capacity of ETPs**		**KLD**	
			1	**SEPTIC TANK**		1.6	
	Mode of disposal of treated effluent	:	NA				
6.9	**Capacity of treated effluent sump / guard pond, if any**	:	NA				
6.10	**Schematic diagram of the treatment scheme with inlet/outlet characteristics of each Unit operation/process**	:	Attached				
6.11	**Quality of Effluent before & after treatment (at the final outlets) in respect of pH, SS, TDS and constituting major ions, BOD/COD, Oil & Grease, and relevant metals and nutrients as per the process/standards. (Attach analysis report of untreated and treated effluent from the EPA recognized Lab)** **Note: For proposed unit furnish expected characteristics of the effluent**	:	Attached				

6.12	**Name of River/Creek/Estuary/Drain (owner of sewer)/Sea/Land connected to ETP**	:	NA
6.13	**Details of Solid Wastes separately for 'Hazardous' and 'Other' wastes covered under H&OW Rules, 2016 and other solid wastes not covered under H&OW Rules, 2016,including their management system**	:	NA
6.14	**Details of treatment-performance and environmental-compliance monitoring and reporting system**	:	NA
6.15	**Any relevant information not covered in the above items**	:	NA

PART C: AIR EMISSION ASPECTS

(Information required in case of industrial establishments having chimneys)

7.0 AIR EMISSION ASPECTS

7.1	Fuel Consumption per Hour and TPD for manufacturing capacity	:	S. No	Fuel	Quantity	Ash%	S%
			1	Wood	2.5	10	10

7.2 Details of Stack (Process, fuel, D.G):

a. Number of stacks and vents with height and diameter(m)

b. Quality and quantity of stack emissions from each stack and vent

c. Major industrial processes / sources of fugitive emission

d. Brief account of air pollution control units to deal with the emission

Stack	Attached to	Fuel	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Pollutants	Control system	Port Hole & Platform
1	Furnace	WOOD	2.5	2.5	YES	Others	YES

7.3	D.G. Sets	:	S. No	KVA	Acoustic status	Height (m)
			1	NA	NA	NA
7.4	Quality of source emission (before treatment/ control) and after treatment/ controlled emission (at stacks/vents) in respect of PM, SO2, NOx, and other relevant air pollutants as per the process/standards. (Attach analysis reports of stack emissions from the EPA recognized Lab) Note: For proposed unit furnish expected characteristics of the emissions	:	Attached			
7.5	Odorous compounds, if any and control measures provided	:	NA			
7.6	Details of treatment/controlperformance and environmentalcompliance monitoring and reporting system	:	NA			
7.7	Any relevant information not covered in the above items	:	NA			

PART D:HAZARDOUS WASTE ASPECTS

(Information required in case of industrial establishments generating Hazardous Waste)

8.0 Hazardous Waste Management

8.1	Process generating Hazardous waste	:	S. No	Process	Clause of Schedule I	Quantity/ Annum
8.2	Consent / Authorization Required for	:	S. No	Activity	Please tick	
			1	Generation		
			2	Collection		
			3	Storage		
			4	Transportation		
			5	Reception		
			6	Reuse		
			7	Recycling		
			8	Recovery		
			9	Pre-processing		
			10	Co-processing		
			11	Utilization		
			12	Treatment		
			13	Disposal		
			14	Incineration		
8.3	Technical Capabilities / Facilities	:	S. No	Capabilities	:	
8.4	Nature (Characteristics of wastes) and quantity of waste	:	a) Handled per annum:			
			b) Stored at any time:			
8.5	Mode of Management / Disposal of above Wastes	:	S. No	Disposal	Please tick	
			1.	Secured storage within industrial unit		
			2.	Utilization with in the plants (if not, please provide details of utilization)		
			3.	Common TSDF		
				Within the State		
				Outside the State		
			4.	Others		
8.6	Arrangement for transportation of H.W. to actual users / TSDF	:				
8.7	Details of the environmental safeguards and environmental facilities provided for safe handling of all the wastes;	:				

8.8	**Hazardous and other wastes Generated as per these rules from storage of hazardous Chemicals as defined under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.**	:	
8.9	**For Treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) operators**	:	**1. Please provide details of the facility including:** **a)** Location of site with layout map : Not Attached **b)** Safe storage of the waste and storage capacity : **c)** Treatment processes and their capacities: **d)** Secured landfills: **e)** Incineration, if any: **f)** Leachate collection and treatment system: **g)** Firefighting systems: **h)** Environmental management plan including monitoring: **i)** Arrangement for transportation of waste from generators: **2. Please provide details of any other activities undertaken at the TSDF site:**

Note:

1. In case of renewal of authorization, previous authorization numbers and dates and provide copies of annual returns of last three years including the compliance reports with respect to the conditions of Prior Environmental Clearance, wherever applicable.

2. Provide copy of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) which should address procedures for dealing with emergency situations (viz. Spillage or release or fire) as specified in the guidelines of CPCB. Such ERP shall comprise the following, but not limited to:

- Containing and controlling incidents so as to minimise the effects and to limit danger to the persons, environment and property;
- Implementing the measures necessary to protect persons and the environment;
- Description of the actions which should be taken to control the conditions at events and to limit their consequences, including a description of the safety equipment and resources available;
- Arrangements for training staff in the duties which they are expected to perform;
- Arrangements for informing concerned authorities and emergency services; and
- Arrangements for providing assistance with off-site mitigatory action.

3. Provide undertaking or declaration to comply with all provisions including the scope of submitting bank guarantee in the event of spillage, leakage or fire while handling the hazardous and other waste.

8.10	For Recyclers or pre-processors or co-processors or users of hazardous or other wastes)	:	a) Nature and quantity of different wastes received per annum from domestic sources or imported or both	:	
			b) Installed capacity as per registration issued by the District Industries Centre or any other authorized Government agency.	:	Not Attached
			c) Provide details of secured storage of wastes including the storage capacity.	:	
			d) Process description including process flow sheet indicating equipment details, inputs and outputs (input wastes, chemicals, products, by-products, waste generated, emissions, waste water, etc.).	:	Not Attached
			e) Provide details of end users of products or by-products.	:	
			f) Provide details of pollution control systems such as Effluent Treatment Plant, scrubbers, etc. including mode of disposal of waste	:	
			g) Provide details of occupational health and safety measures:	:	
			h) Has the facility been set up as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines? If yes, provide a report on the compliance with the guidelines.	:	
			i) Arrangements for transportation of waste to the facility:	:	
8.11	Any relevant information not Covered in the above items	:			

PART E: PAYMENT DETAILS

9.0 Payment Details

9.1	Payment Mode	:	Online	
9.2	Transaction Details in case of online	:	Payment will be done On Single Window Portal	
9.3	Draft details in case of offline	:	Amount(Rs):	
			Draft No:	
			In favour of:	
			Bank Name:	
			Date:	
9.4	Amount of Fee paid	:	Rs.75000.0	

DECLARATION

a. I/We declare that the above furnished information is true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge. I/We am/ are aware that furnishing any wrong information is punishable under Section 38(f) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Section 42(f) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

b. I / We hereby submit that in case of any change from what is stated in this application in respect of raw materials, products, process of manufacture and treatment and/or disposal of effluent, emission, hazardous wastes etc. in quality and quantity; a fresh application for Consent shall be made and until the grant of fresh Consent is granted, no change shall be made. I/ We am/are aware that the violations of Section 21 attract penal provisions under the relevant provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the violations of Section 25 attract penal provisions under the relevant provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

c. I / We herewith submit an affidavit on the basis of which consent to Operate will be issued to me/us and I/ We will be held responsible under Section 39 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981/under Section 45(A) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for any misleading / wrong representation.

d. I / We undertake to furnish any other information within one month of its being called by the State Board.

Date: 2026-01-14
Place: HAPUR

Name & Signature of the Occupier/ Authorized Signatory
MUKESH BHATI

Mandatory Documents to be enclosed for grant of Consent to Operate:

1. Licenses / Certificates:

(a) Legal Status of Company:

i. Partnership / Proprietary / Company etc.; or

ii. SSI / MSME Certificate (Udyog Aadhar) / Memorandum of Entrepreneurship, if applicable;

(b) Location of the Project:

i. Industrial Area: Allotment letter from the respective Industrial Area Development Board /Corporation / Land Possession Certificate; or

ii. Other than Industrial Area: Registered Land Deed / Land Conversion Certificate from concerned Authority / Rent (or) Lease Agreement in case of the property is on rent / lease;

(c) Mining Project: Mineral Mining Lease permission granted by the Department of Mines SS & Geology, if applicable;

(d) Environmental Clearance issued by the competent authority

(e) Investment: Charted Accountant Certificate about proposed Capital Investment.

2. Technical Details:

i. Environmental Impact Assessment Report, submitted to SEIAA of State Govt or Govt of India

ii. Project report comprising manufacturing process ,raw materials, wastewater generation from various activity, effluent treatment plant, Fuel used, Sources of emission and air pollution control devices proposed

3. Compliance report of the consent to establish / consent to operate for expansion and renewal, as applicable.

Document List-

SchematicDiagramOfTreatmentScheme

BriefManufacturingProcessWithProcessFlow

AnalysisReportOfUntreatedAndTreated

AnalysisReportsofStackEmissions

Balance sheet Or CA Certificate

Annexure-5

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय–उ0प्र0 प्रदूशण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, गाजियाबाद
Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Ghaziabad
Website- www.uppcb.com, e-mail:roghaziabad@uppcb.in

संदर्भ संख्या : 1988 / ईट भटठा–425 / 2026 दिनांक 16/01/2026

M/s N R BRICK FIELD OLD NAME SPR BRICK FIELD
KHASRA NO. 1043, 1044, 1068, 1069, VILLAGE GOHRA ALAMGIRPUR,
HAPUR.

विषयः मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली मे योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या 529 / 2025 इमरान अली खान बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश एवं अन्य मे पारित आदेश दिनांक 15.10.2025 के सम्बन्ध मे।

उपरोक्त विषयक मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली मे योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या 529 / 2025 इमरान अली खान बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश एवं अन्य मे पारित आदेश दिनांक 15.10.2025 के अनुपालन मे ईट भटठे का निरीक्षण इस कार्यालय के प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा दिनांक 14.01.2026 को श्री मुकेश भाटी की उपस्थिति मे किया गया। निरीक्षण के परिप्रेक्ष्य मे निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किये जाने हेतु आपको निर्देशित किया जाता हैः–

1. ईट भटठे की परिधि के साथ समुचित हरित पटिटका का विकास किया जाये, जिससें धूल उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित किया जा सकें।
2. मा0 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा सिविल अपील डायरी नम्बर 18213 / 2021 NCR Brick Kiln Association Vs Central Pollution Control Board & Ors. में दिनांक 08.04.2022 एवं दिनांक 13.05.2022 को पारित आदेशों का अक्षरशः अनुपालन किया जाये।
3. जिग–जैग में परिवर्तित ईट भटठे की चिमनी से जनित गैसीय उत्सर्जनों के सुचारू रूप से वायु मण्डल में निस्तारण हेतु स्थापित आई0डी0 फैन का लगातार संचालन किया जाए तथा अनुमन्य ईधन का ही प्रयोग किया जायें।
4. ईट भटठो में कच्चे मार्गो पर पक्का पेवमेंट रोड एवं डस्ट जनित बिन्दुओं पर डस्ट कन्ट्रोल हेतु वाटर स्प्रिकलर की व्यवस्था स्थापित किया जायें।

अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त निर्देशों का अनुपालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें तथा उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 एवं वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत सहमति प्राप्त कर ही ईट भटठें का संचालन किया जायें।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपिः–

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त–1, उ0प्र0 प्रदूशण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेशित।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

AEE_vipul_kumar_Sunil_2023_24

ANNEXURE R-2

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

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

Date: 12.02.2025

To

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

Sub: Directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 regarding harmonization of classification of industrial sectors under Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories.

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

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

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

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

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दूरभाष/Tel: 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpbc.nic.in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE, in the exercise of the powers delegated under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act, 1981 the earlier directions dated 07.03.2016 and subsequent directions/letter in the context of categorization of industries are withdrawn with immediate effect and following **'Directions'** are hereby issued for compliance by all SPCBs and PCCs:

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

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

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

Encl. As above.

(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary

Copy to:

1. The Chief Secretary of all the States and UTs
   (As per the list)
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   Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs
   Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 011
3. The Secretary,
   Ministry of Heavy Industries
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4. The Secretary,
   Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
   Block-14, CGO Complex,
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5. The Joint Secretary (CP Division)
   Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
   Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
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6. All Regional Directorates, CPCB
   (As per the list)

(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary

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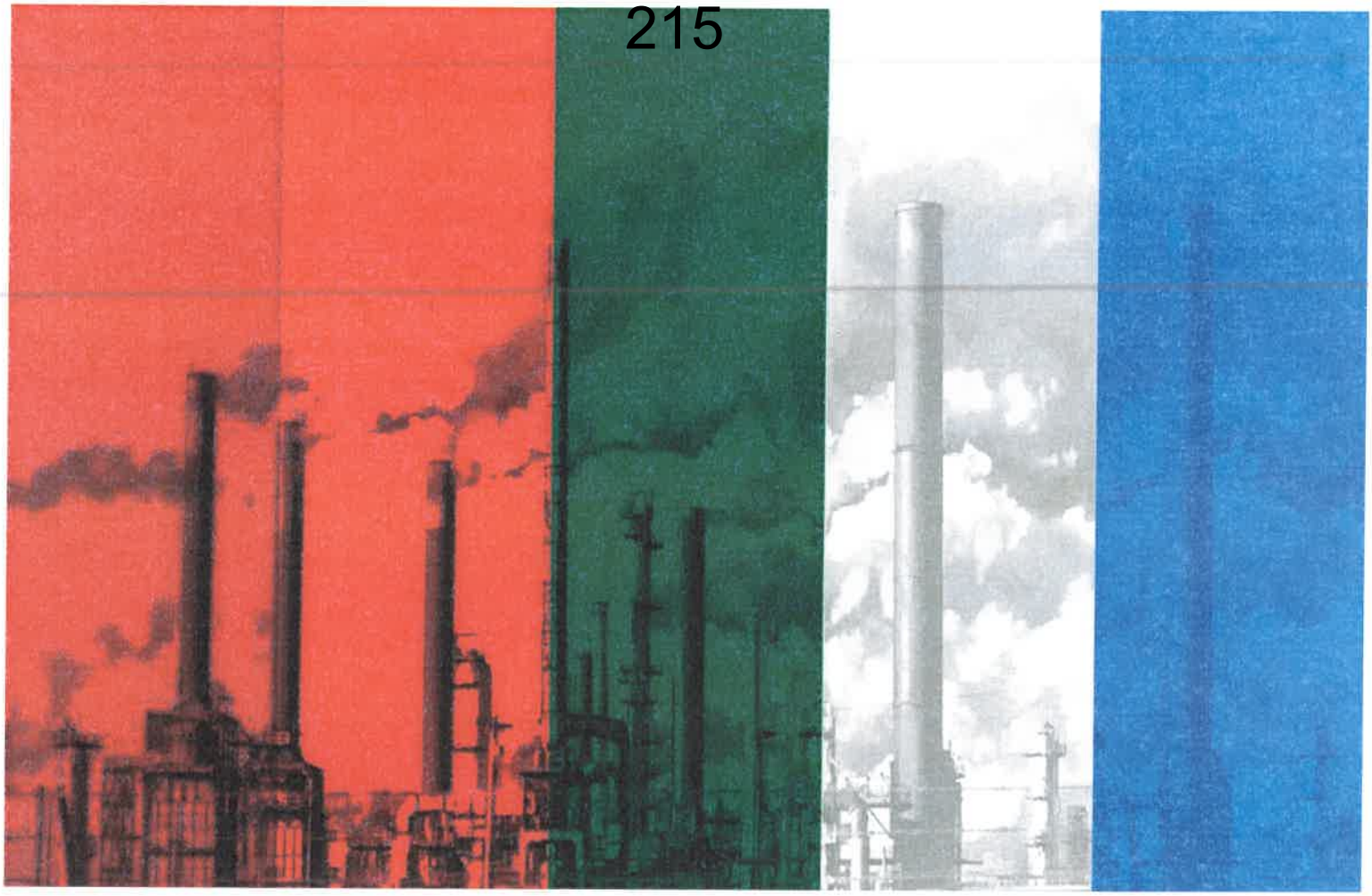

Classification of Sectors into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories

(A tool for progressive environmental management)

CPCB

Central Pollution Control Board

"Parivesh Bhawan", East Arjun Nagar

Delhi-110032

(January 2025)

तन्मय कुमार, भा.प्र.से.
अध्यक्ष
Tanmay Kumar, I. A. S.
Chairman

सत्यमेव जयते

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following are the salient features of the revised classification methodology:

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

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CBG: Compressed Biogas

CNG: Compressed Natural Gas

CPI: Cumulative Pollution Index

CPCB: Central Pollution Control Board

CTE: Consent to Establishment

CTO: Consent to Operate

EC: Environment Compensation

ETP: Effluent Treatment Plant

EES: Essential Environmental Services

Gen-Set: Generator Set

HAPs: Hazardous Air Pollutants

HCFs: Health Care Facilities

HW: Hazardous Waste

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

LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas

LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

NGT: National Green Tribunal

NOC: No Objection Certificate

OCEMS: Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System

PCC: Pollution Control Committee

PM: Particulate Matter

PI: Pollution Index

PI_A: Air pollutant score

PI_H: Waste pollutant score

PI_W: Water pollutant score

PNG: Piped Natural Gas

SPCB: State Pollution Control Board

TTZ: Taz Trapezium Zone

VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

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Genesis and Journey of Classification

1.1 Introduction

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

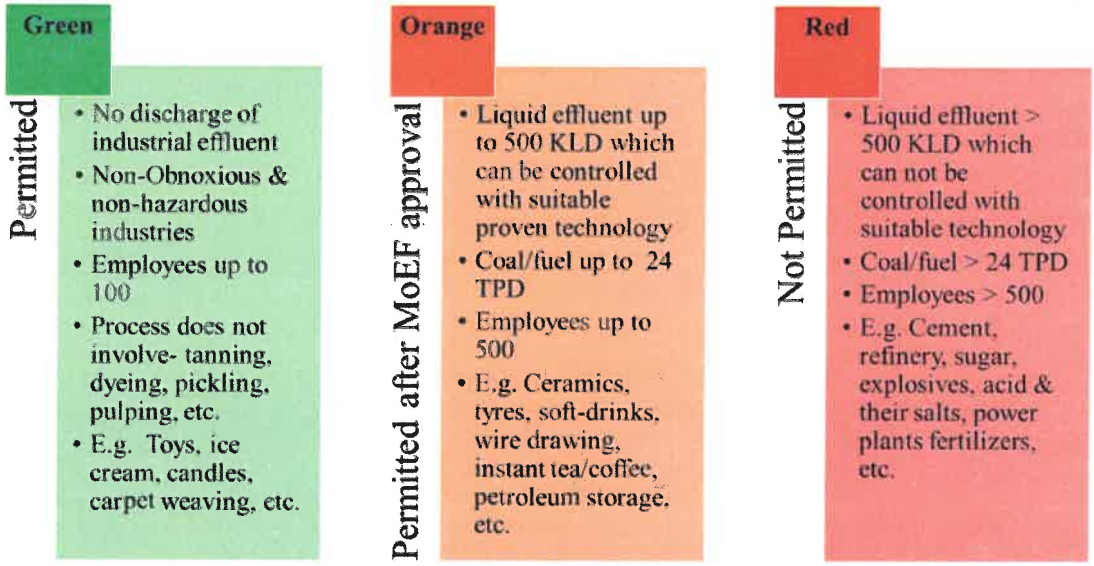

Figure I: Criteria for classification of industries in Doon Valley Notification, 1989

Subsequently, the application of this concept was extended to other parts of the country not only for the purpose of location of industries, but also for the purpose of consent management and formulation of norms related to surveillance/inspection of industries. As the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) were following different

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

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

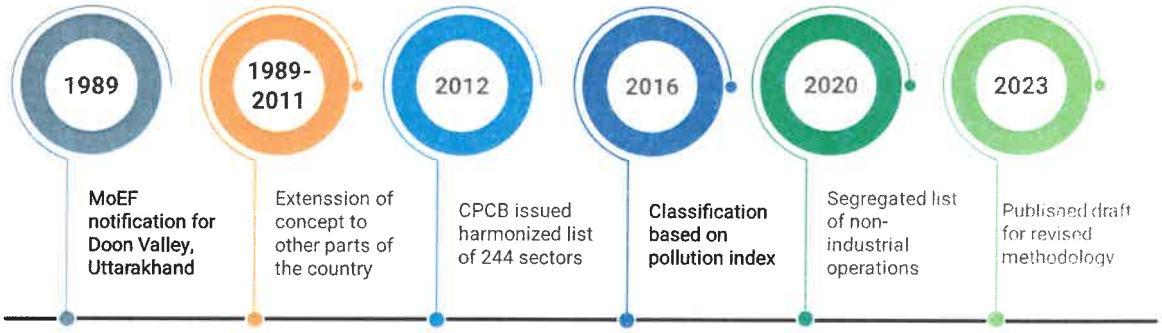

Figure II: Genisis and journey of classification of sectors

The concept of categorization is based on the "Precautionary Principle", which focuses on potential of industries to pollute the environment. The purpose of categorization is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner consistent with the environmental objectives and to prompt industrial sectors to adopt cleaner technologies, ultimately resulting in generation of minimum pollutants.

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2

Modified Methodology for Classification

2.1 Need and scope for revision of methodology

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

i. Assessment of Pollution Index:

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

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

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

ii. Size of operations of industrial activities:

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

iii. Consideration to segregated industrial activities:

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

iv. Consideration of type of fuel used:

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

v. Separate scoring for sewage and trade effluent:

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

vi. Motivation to industries for progressive environmental management:

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

2.2 Modified methodology for classification of sectors

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

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

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

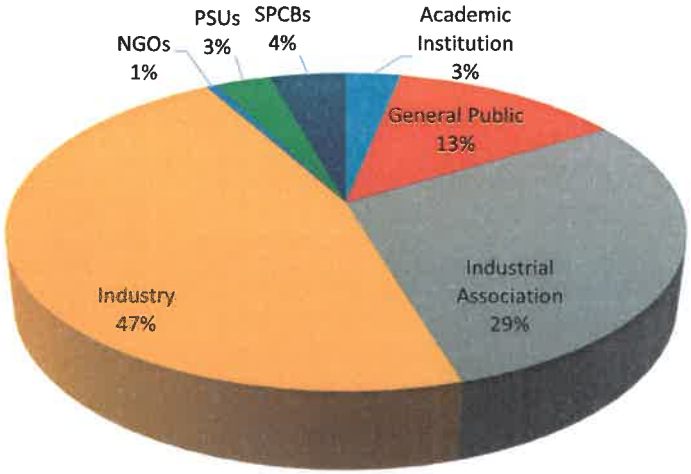

Figure III: Stakeholder-wise representations received

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.1 Scoring criteria for Water Pollutant "PI_W"

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

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

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

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

Table I: Scoring Criteria for Water Polluting Sector

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

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

2.2.2 Scoring criteria for Air Pollutant "PI_A":

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

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

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

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

Table II : Scoring criteria for air polluting sectors

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

2.2.3 Scoring criteria for Industrial Waste Generating Sector "PI_H"

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table III: Scoring criteria for waste generating Sectors

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table IV: Ranges of Cumulative Pollution Index for different categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3

Classification of Sectors as per Revised Methodology

3.1 Types of sectors based on their activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table V: Number of sectors classified under different categories

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

3.2. Usage of classification of sectors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Classification of left-out/new sectors

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

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

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

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4

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

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

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

4.1 Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

4.2. Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

4.3. Re-assessment of Pollution Index (PI)

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

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

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

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

Table VIII: Nomenclature for revised category

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

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

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

4.4 Incentives to the units for better environmental management

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

Table IX: Incentives to units for better environmental performance

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

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

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5 Implementation pathway/guidelines

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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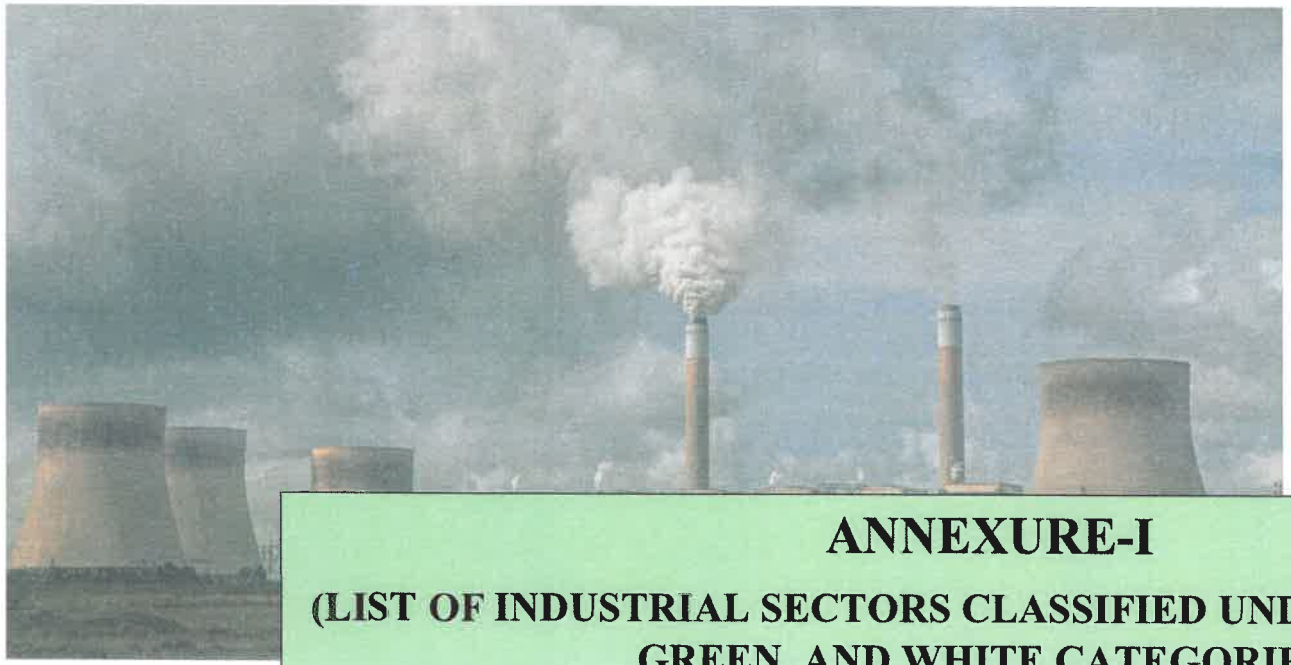
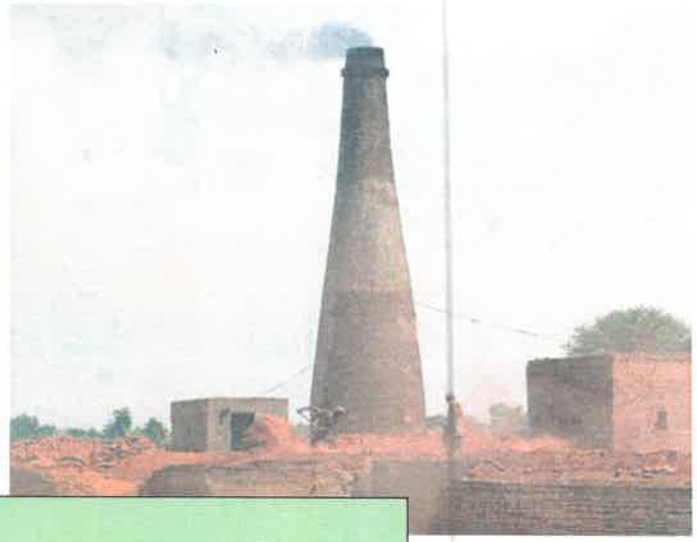
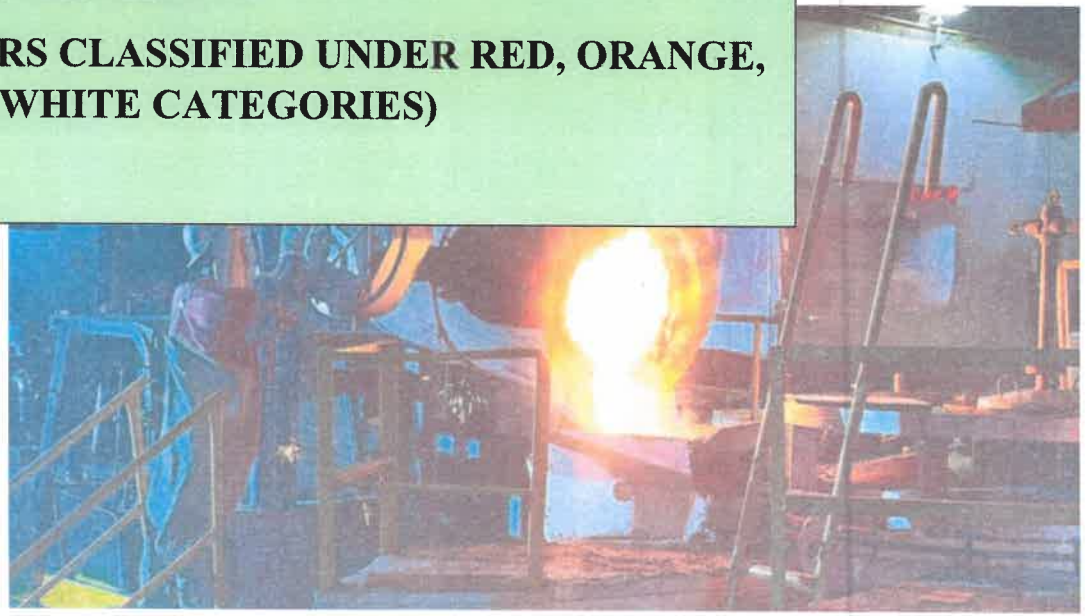




ANNEXURE-I

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



LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
	~A~															
1	Manufacturing of **Automobiles** (integrated facilities)	20	30	25	**75**	0	25	0	**25**	25	20	**45**	83.8	Red	i. Such types of plants are having either one or combinations of polluting activities viz. washing, metal surface finishing operations, pickling, plating, electro-plating, phosphating, painting, heat treatment etc. ii. Some of such plants may outsource some /all of the polluting activities or may have stand-alone units. In such cases, after thorough inspection of such units by concerned SPCB, re-categorization of the industry shall be made accordingly.	IPC-V
2	**Asbestos** and asbestos based industries	10	30	25	**65**	35	30	30	**95**	25	30	**55**	98	Red	Asbestos is carcinogenic and banned in many countries.	IPC-II
3	**Almirah**, Grill Manufacturing (Dry Mechanical Process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
	~B~															
4.0	**BAKERY**, CONFECTIONERY AND SWEETS PRODUCTS															
4.1	Bakery, confectionery, sweets with production capacity ≥ 1 TPD	25	0	20	**45**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	61.3	Orange		IPC-III

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
35	Decoration of **Ceramic Cups** and plates by electric furnace	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
36	Ready mix **Cement Concrete**	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
37	**CO_2** recovery plant	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	20	10	**30**	30	Green	Exhausted molecular sieves are generated as hazardous waste.	IPC-V
38	Assembly of air **Coolers/Conditioners**, repairing and servicing	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
39	**Chalk** making from plaster of Paris (only casting without boilers etc. - sun drying / electrical oven)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
40	Standalone manufacturing of **Concrete** admixtures up to 1000 MT per Month capacity by physical mixing (without boiler and reactor and no generation of wastewater)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	10	10	**20**	20	White	The sector may become green category if it generates wastewater. The unit needs to be re-classified as per the methodology in case the capacity exceeds 1000 MT per Month.	IPC-V
41	Used **Cooking** oil (UCO) collection centers	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
									~D~							
42.0	**DYES, DYE** INTERMEDIATES AND PIGMENT PRODUCTIONS															
42.1	Dyes, Dye Intermediates and Pigments produced by chemical synthesis	35	30	25	**90**	30	20	25	**75**	30	20	**50**	96.3	Red		IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
42.2	Natural Dye and Pigments requiring acidic/ alkaline/ solvent extraction	30	30	20	**80**	25	20	25	**70**	20	10	**30**	90	Red		IPC-I
42.3	Natural Dye and Pigments not require acidic/ alkaline/ solvent extraction	30	20	20	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-I
43.0	**SYNTHETIC DETERGENT AND SOAPS**															
43.1	Synthetic detergents and soaps (wastewater generation ≥ 100 KLD)	20	20	30	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	25	10	**35**	82.8	Red		IPC-I
43.2	Synthetic detergents and soaps (wastewater generation < 100 KLD)	20	20	25	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	25	10	**35**	79.9	Orange		IPC-I
43.3	Synthetic detergents and soaps (only formulation)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-I
43.4	Soap manufacturing (handmade -without steam boiling / boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	DISTILLERIES AND FERMENTATION SECTORS															
44.0	**DISTILLERIES AND FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES**															
44.1	Distillery (Molasses based)	35	25	35	**95**	25	25	35	**85**	0	0	**0**	97.1	Red		IPC-III
44.2	Distillery (Grain based)	35	25	30	**90**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	93.8	Red		IPC-III
44.3	Distillery (Grain based) with Distiller's Dried Grains with Soluble (DDGS) as by-product	25	25	20	**70**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	83.8	Red		IPC-III
44.4	Standalone yeast manufacturing units	35	25	35	**95**	25	20	25	**70**	0	0	**0**	96.8	Red		IPC-III
44.5	Breweries and malteries industry (with fermentation)- Wastewater generation ≥ 100 KLD	30	15	30	**75**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	81.3	Red		IPC-III
44.6	Breweries and malteries industry (with fermentation)- Wastewater generation < 100 KLD	30	15	25	**70**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
51	**Engineering** and fabrication units (dry process without any heat treatment / metal surface finishing operations / painting)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~F~															
52.0	**FIBRE** GLASS (FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC) PRODUCTION															
52.1	Fibre glass (containing lead) production and processing (excluding moulding)	0	0	0	**0**	35	0	25	**60**	25	20	**45**	69	Orange		IPC-V
52.2	Fibre glass (without lead) production and processing (excluding moulding)	0	0	0	**0**	30	0	25	**55**	25	20	**45**	65.1	Orange	The use of styrene in most methods of fibre glass production causes hazardous air pollution that is harmful to breathe at excessive levels.	IPC-V
53	Manufacturing of **Firecrackers** including improved crackers/green crackers, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	35	30	0	**65**	30	10	**40**	72	Orange	Various hazardous chemicals are used in the manufacturing process. Accident/safety hazard is also associated with such sector during manufacturing and usages.	IPC-V
54.0	SYNTHETIC **FIBRES** MANUFACTURING															
54.1	Synthetic fibres-PSF & PFY, generated from petrochemical	35	30	35	**100**	30	25	35	**90**	30	20	**50**	100	Red		IPC-I
54.2	Synthetic fibres including rayon, tyre cord, viscose filament yarn/staple fibre, acrylic fibres	25	20	25	**70**	30	20	25	**75**	20	10	**30**	87.5	Red		IPC-I
54.3	Synthetic fibres including rayon, tyre cord, viscose filament yarn/staple fibre, acrylic fibres using cleaner/gaseous fuel	25	20	25	**70**	30	20	10	**60**	20	10	**30**	83.5	Red		IPC-I

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
55.0	**FERTILIZERS** PRODUCTION															
55.1	Fertilizers (Urea)	10	30	35	**75**	30	30	20	**80**	20	30	**50**	92.5	Red		IPC-I
55.2	Fertilizers (Calcium Ammonium Nitrate/Ammonium Nitrate)	10	30	25	**65**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		IPC-I
55.3	Fertilizers (NPK)	10	30	25	**65**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		IPC-I
55.4	Fertilizers (Straight Phosphatic Fertilizers)	10	30	25	**65**	30	25	25	**80**	20	20	**40**	90.5	Red		IPC-I
55.5	Fertilizer (granulation /formulation / blending) generating wastewater through floor washings, cooling towers etc.	10	30	15	**55**	30	30	0	**60**	10	10	**20**	75	Orange		IPC-I
55.6	Fertilizer (granulation /formulation / blending) not generating wastewater	0	0	0	**0**	30	30	0	**60**	10	10	**20**	64	Orange		IPC-I
56.0	**FOOD AND FOOD PROCESSING** INCLUDING FRUITS AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING															
56.1	Wastewater generation ≥ 10 KLD	25	0	25	**50**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	62.5	Orange		IPC-III
56.2	Wastewater generation < 10 KLD (without boiler)	25	0	15	**40**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	40	Green		IPC-III
57.0	**FISH** FEED, POULTRY FEED AND CATTLE FEED															
57.1	Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed (with boiler)	0	20	15	**35**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	79.4	Orange		IPC-V
57.2	Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed (without boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
58	**Fish** processing and packing (excluding chilling of fishes)	25	25	20	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	73	Orange		IPC-IV
59.0	MANUFACTURING OF MODULAR WOODEN **FURNITURE**															

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
59.1	Modular wooden furniture from particle board, MDF, swan timber etc, Ceiling tiles/ partition board from saw dust, wood chips etc., and other agricultural waste using synthetic adhesive resin, wooden box making (With boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-V
59.2	Modular wooden furniture from particle board, MDF, swan timber etc, Ceiling tiles/ partition board from saw dust, wood chips etc., and other agricultural waste using synthetic adhesive resin, wooden box making (Without boiler)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
60.0	CARPENTRY & WOODEN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING															
60.1	Carpentry & wooden furniture manufacturing with spray painting (excluding saw mill) with the help of electrical (motorized) machines such as electrical wood planner, steel saw cutting circular blade, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
60.2	Carpentry & wooden furniture manufacturing without spray painting (excluding saw mill) with the help of electrical (motorized) machines such as electrical wood planner, steel saw cutting circular blade, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
61	**Foam** manufacturing	0	0	0	**0**	35	0	0	**35**	20	10	**30**	44.8	Green	Emissions of VOCs and HAPs. Raw materials are polyurethane, latex etc.	IPC-V
62	**Flour** mills (dry process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green	Separate classification for domestic flour mills may not require.	IPC-V
63.0	STEEL **FURNITURE** INDUSTRY															
63.1	Steel furniture with spray painting	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green	Obnoxious gases from welding.	IPC-V
63.2	Steel furniture without spray painting	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~G~															
64.0	MANUFACTURING OF **GLUE** AND **GELATIN**															
64.1	Manufacturing of glue and gelatin using coal/liquid fuel	25	20	15	**60**	25	20	25	**70**	10	10	**20**	82	Red		IPC-I
64.2	Manufacturing of glue and gelatin by using biomass/cleaner fuel	25	20	15	**60**	25	20	15	**60**	10	10	**20**	76	Orange		IPC-I
65.0	MANUFACTURING OF **GLASS** (INCLUDING PRINTING OR ETCHING OF **GLASS** SHEET USING HYDROFLUORIC ACID)															
65.1	Manufacturing of glass (Oil/coal fired)	0	15	15	**30**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.8	Orange		IPC-V
65.2	Manufacturing of glass (gas fired)	0	15	15	**30**	25	25	10	**60**	0	0	**0**	66	Orange		IPC-V
66	Producer **Gas** plant using conventional coal **Gasification**	20	25	15	**60**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	78	Orange		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
67.0	COMPRESSED **BIOGAS** (CBG)/BIO-CNG PLANTS															
67.1	CBG plants based on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as feed	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82	Red		UPC-II
67.2	CBG plants based on process waste (industrial/ process liquid effluent & solid waste like press mud, organic sludge, molasses, etc.) as feed	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82	Red		IPC-III
67.3	CBG plants based on crop residue (paddy straw /wheat straw /corn sweet sorghum/ Napier grass, etc.) as feed	30	25	20	**75**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
67.4	CBG plants based on animal waste (dairy farms, poultry farms, and other animal waste) as feed	30	25	20	**75**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-III
67.5	CBG plants producing Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) & Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) as by-products	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20	White	CBG plants producing FOM & LFOM as by-products in conformity with requirements of Gazette Notification No. 2051 dated 14.07.2020 & No. 1972 dated 01.06.2021, respectively, and utilizing entire FOM & LFOM as a fertilizer or manure on land and also not discharging any waste-water, to be considered under White category, subject to verification by SPCB on case-to-case basis.	IPC-III
68.0	STANDALONE PRODUCTION OF **HYDROGEN** AND/OR **AMMONIA** (WITHOUT CAPTIVE POWER PLANT USING FOSSIL FUEL)															

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
68.1	Integrated unit for production of Ammonia through Hydrogen generated by pyrolysis/gasification	20	25	20	**65**	20	25	25	**70**	30	20	**50**	87.3	Red	i. Pyrolysis of biomass will generate syn gas and other condensable gases having hydrocarbons and other impurities. ii. Purification of gas will generate wastewater having high organic content and tarry residue as hazardous waste. iii. The process will generate fugitive emissions and due to pyrolysis operation.	IPC-I
68.2	Integrated unit for production of ammonia through Hydrogen generated by electrolysis using renewable energy (capacity ≥ 15 TPD)	10	25	35	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	30	20	**50**	80.5	Red	i. Ammonia manufacturing process (Haber process) and associated safety hazards remain same as per the chemical properties of ammonia. ii. Wastewater generation due to the production of hydrogen through electrolysis and condensation of ammonia, other scrubbed liquid etc. iii.Generation of ETP sludge, exhausted membranes, molecular sieves, spent catalysts, etc. as hazardous waste.	IPC-I

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

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
	renewable energy) on BOO/BOOT/BOT, mode etc., located in the premises of end user industry and directly using de-mineralized water & other utilities (cooling tower, ETP, etc.) sourced from end user industry														water requirement to be met by the end user industry. ii. Wastewater and other waste generated during O&M shall also be managed by the end user industry.	
69	**Glue** from starch (physical mixing) with Gas/ electrically operated oven /boiler.	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	35	Green		IPC-V
70	**Gold** and silver smithy (purification with acid smelting operation and sulphuric acid polishing operation) (using less or equal to 1 litre of sulphuric acid/ nitric acid per month)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
71	Compressed oxygen **Gas** from crude liquid oxygen (without use of any solvents and by maintaining pressure & temperature only for separation of other **Gases**)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
72	**Glass** and ampules and vials making from **Glass** tubes	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
73	**Ground** nut decorticating	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
151.2	Lead Recycling (Drained Lead Acid Batteries; Lead Scrap Recycling) Rotary Furnace/Mandir Bhatti on Cleaner Fuel	0	30	15	**45**	35	30	10	**75**	20	10	**30**	84.4	Red	This also includes, battery scrap, namely: Lead battery plates covered by ISRI, Code word "Rails" Battery lugs covered by ISRI, Code word "Rakes." Scrap drained/dry while intact, lead batteries covered by ISRI, Code word "rains."	WM-II
151.3	Isolated storages (as defined under Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 as amended)	10	25	15	**50**	20	25	0	**45**	30	10	**40**	71.3	Orange		IPC-I
151.4	Paint and ink sludge / residues recycling	20	25	15	**60**	0	20	0	**20**	30	10	**40**	72	Orange		WM-II
151.5	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste, excluding lead, paint, and ink sludge	0	30	15	**45**	35	0	25	**60**	20	10	**30**	75	Orange	This includes items namely - Brass Dross, Copper Dross, Copper Oxide Mill Scale, Copper everts, Cake & Residues, Waste Copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining, Insulated Copper Wire, Scrap/copper with PVC sheathing including ISRI-code material namely "Druid" Jelly filled Copper cables, Zinc Dross-Hot dip Galvanizers SLAB,, Zinc Dross-Bottom Dross, Zinc ash/Skimming arising from galvanizing and die casting operations, Zinc ash/Skimming/other zinc bearing wastes arising from smelting and refining,, Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloy residues in dispersible form.	WM-II

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

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
162.0	MANUFACTURING OF **SURGICAL** AND MEDICAL PRODUCTS															
162.1	Manufacturing of **Surgical** and medical products	10	25	15	**50**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	58.8	Orange		IPC-V
162.2	Surgical and medical products assembled only (with effluent-generating processes)	10	25	15	**50**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-V
162.3	Surgical and medical products assembled only (without effluent-generating processes)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
163.0	**SEMICONDUCTOR** MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES															
163.1	Semiconductor fabs manufacturing	25	30	35	**90**	35	30	0	**65**	25	10	**35**	95	Red	i. Toxic wastewater is generated due to presence of Hydrofluoric acid (HF), Mixed Nitric HF ($HF+HNO_3$), Phosphoric acid, Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4), Hydrogen Peroxide, Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) / Methanol (Methanol Only), Stripper EKC-265 /ACT N396 (ACT N396 Only), BHF – 63 U, Choline etchant, etc. ii. The air pollutants which are being emitted during the manufacturing process are SiH_4, PH_3, B_2H_6, HF, HBr, DCS, NF_3, SF_6, BCl_3, Cl_2, HCL, NH_3, $C2F_6$, CHF_3, CF_4, C_4F_8, C_2F_6 etc. iii. Process waste, used oil etc. are generated as hazardous waste.	WM-III
163.2	Display fabs manufacturing	25	30	35	**90**	25	30	0	**55**	25	10	**35**	94.5	Red		WM-III
163.3	Sensor fabs manufacturing/ Compound semiconductors/ silicon photonics	25	30	35	**90**	25	30	0	**55**	25	10	**35**	94.5	Red		WM-III
163.4	Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging Facility (ATMP)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	25	10	**35**	43.1	Green		WM-III
164	**Saw** mills	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V

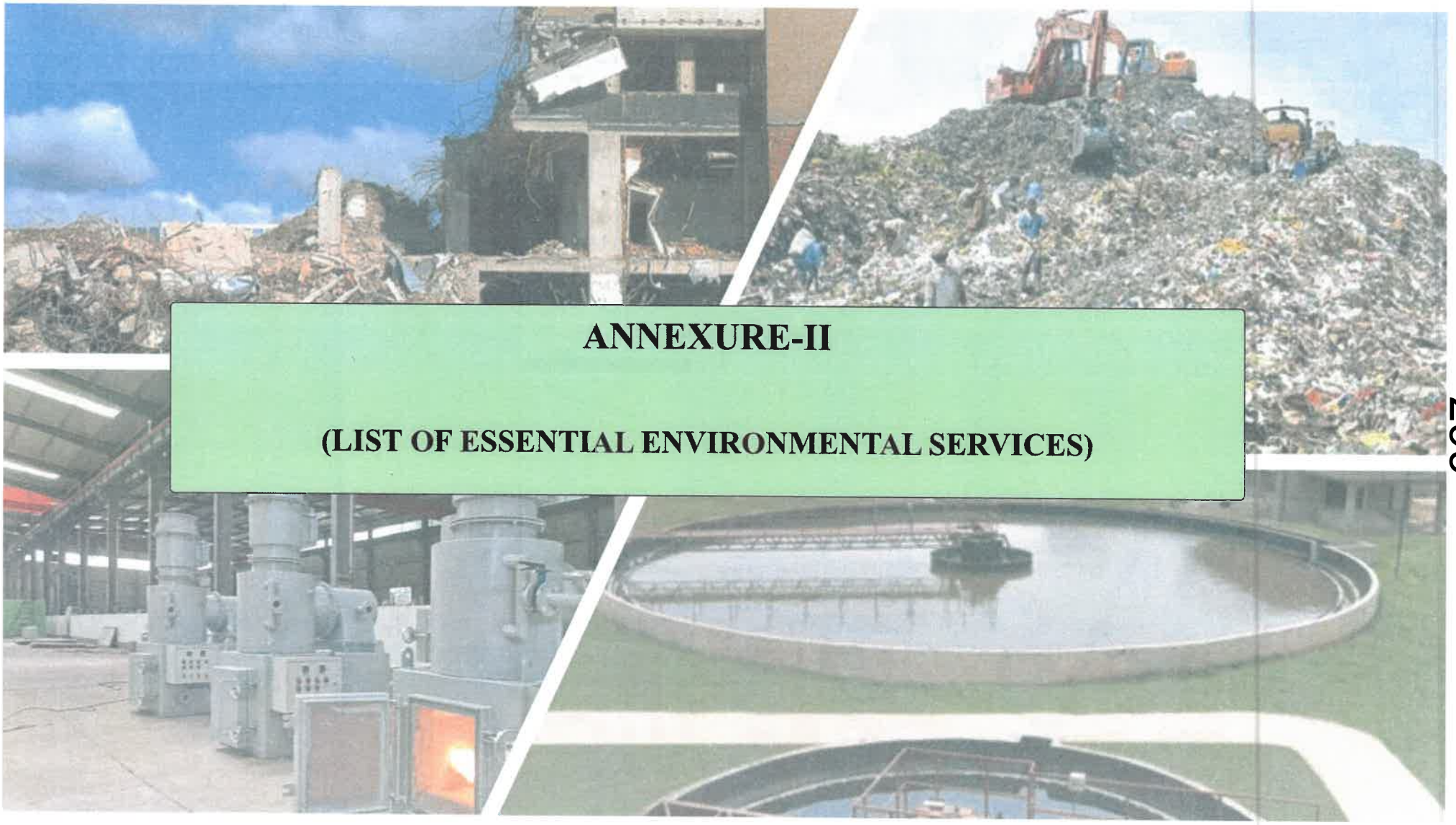
S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
165	**Spice** grinding	0	0	0	**0**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	30	Green		IPC-V
166	Cutting, **Sizing** and polishing of marble, granite and other stones	10	0	20	**30**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	40.5	Green		IPC-V
167	Manufacturing of **Solar** module/ non-conventional energy apparatus	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~T~															
168.0	**TANNERIES**															
168.1	Tanneries (Raw to finish)	35	30	25	**90**	0	20	0	**20**	25	30	**55**	93.8	Red		IPC-IV
168.2	Tanneries (Raw to wet blue)	35	30	25	**90**	0	20	0	**20**	25	30	**55**	93.8	Red		IPC-IV
168.3	Tanneries (Wet blue to finish)	35	30	20	**85**	0	20	0	**20**	25	30	**55**	90.6	Red		IPC-IV
168.4	Vegetable tanning	20	25	25	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	20	10	**30**	77.5	Orange		IPC-IV
169.0	MANUFACTURING OF **TOOTH** POWDER, TOOTHPASTE, TALCUM POWDER AND OTHER COSMETIC ITEMS															
169.1	Manufacturing of toothpaste and other cosmetic items	20	25	20	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	73.8	Orange		IPC-V
169.2	Manufacturing of tooth powder, talcum powder	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
170.0	**THERMOMETER** MANUFACTURING															
170.1	Glass (mercury based) thermometer manufacturing	10	30	15	**55**	25	0	10	**35**	25	10	**35**	70.8	Orange	Process involves making of glass bulb, forming reservoir in the glass tube for fluid, inserting fluid, scale marking. Use of fuel to heat the glass tubes and hydrofluoric acid to seal the scaling. Small quantities of spent acids are generated.	IPC-V
170.2	Digital thermometer manufacturing	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
171	Manufacturing of **Teflon**-based products	10	0	15	**25**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.1	Orange	Due to spraying applications, emissions (HC) are generated	IPC-V
172	**Thermocol** manufacturing (with boiler)	0	20	15	**35**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	58.8	Orange		IPC-V
173.0	MANUFACTURING OF **TOBACCO** PRODUCTS INCLUDING CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO PROCESSES															
173.1	Manufacturing of tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco processes (with boiler)	20	0	15	**35**	25	20	25	**70**	0	0	**0**	75.3	Orange		IPC-III
173.2	Manufacturing of tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco processes (without boiler)	20	0	15	**35**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	41.5	Green		IPC-III
174	**Transformer** repairing/ manufacturing (dry process only)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	30	10	**40**	47.5	Green		IPC-V
175	**Tyre** Pyrolysis Oil Industries-Applicable for advanced batch automated process / continuous TPO units	10	0	15	**25**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	78.1	Orange		WM-III
176	**Tamarind** powder manufacturing	10	15	15	**40**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	50.5	Green	Dried tamarind fruits are cleaned, soaked, and boiled in steam jacketed kettle. Then pulp is extracted in pulper and dried in drum type drier.	IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
177.0	**TEA PROCESSING AND BLENDING**															
177.1	Tea processing (with boiler)	10	0	15	**25**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	56.3	Orange		IPC-III
177.2	Tea processing (without boiler)	10	0	15	**25**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-III
177.3	Blending and packing of tea	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	TEXTILE SECTOR															
178.0	**TEXTILE INDUSTRY**															
178.1	Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing, and colouring, including the garment and apparel manufacturing industry	30	30	30	**90**	25	0	35	**60**	30	20	**50**	95.5	Red		IPC-III
178.2	Yarn to grey fabric manufacturing with water jet machines	20	25	25	**70**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	70	Orange		IPC-III
178.3	Garment and apparel manufacturing industry including Doubling / Reeling / TFO-Two for one unit (dry process)-with boiler	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-III
178.4	Garment and apparel manufacturing industry including Doubling / Reeling / TFO-Two for one unit (dry process)-without boiler	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-III
179.0	**SAREE/FABRIC PRINTING BY SCREEN / WOODEN BLOCK /HAND BLOCK**															
179.1	Saree/fabric printing by screen / wooden block/hand block	25	0	25	**50**	25	0	20	**45**	30	10	**40**	71.3	Orange		IPC-III
179.2	Hand block printing without effluent generation	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	20	**45**	0	0	**0**	45	Green		IPC-III

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
180.0	**TEXTILE** SPINNING, SIZING AND WEAVING MILLS															
180.1	Textile spinning, sizing and weaving mills (wastewater generation≥ 10 KLD)	10	20	20	**50**	25	0	15	**40**	0	0	**0**	60	Orange		IPC-III
180.2	Textile spinning, sizing and weaving mills (wastewater generation <10 KLD)	10	20	15	**45**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	54.6	Green		IPC-III
181	**Power looms** (without dye and bleaching)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-III
182.0	REPROCESSING OF WASTE **TEXTILE** FABRIC															
182.1	Integrated facility for reprocessing of waste textile fabric (including washing, bleaching, dyeing etc.)	30	30	20	**80**	25	25	15	**65**	0	0	**0**	86.5	Red		IPC-III
182.2	Reprocessing of waste textile fabric (dry process)	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-III
183	**Cotton and woollen Hosiers** making (Dry process only without any dying / washing operation)	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	White		IPC-V
	~W~															
184	Seasoning of **Wood** in steam heated chamber	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	50	Green		IPC-V
185	Pulverization of bamboo and scrap **Wood**	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25	Green		IPC-V
186	Distilled **Water** (without boiler) with electricity as source of heat	0	20	20	**40**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	40	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
187	Purification of **Water** and packaging (mineralized/non-mineralized water)	0	20	25	**45**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	45	Green	RO Rejects.	IPC-V



ANNEXURE-II

(LIST OF ESSENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES)

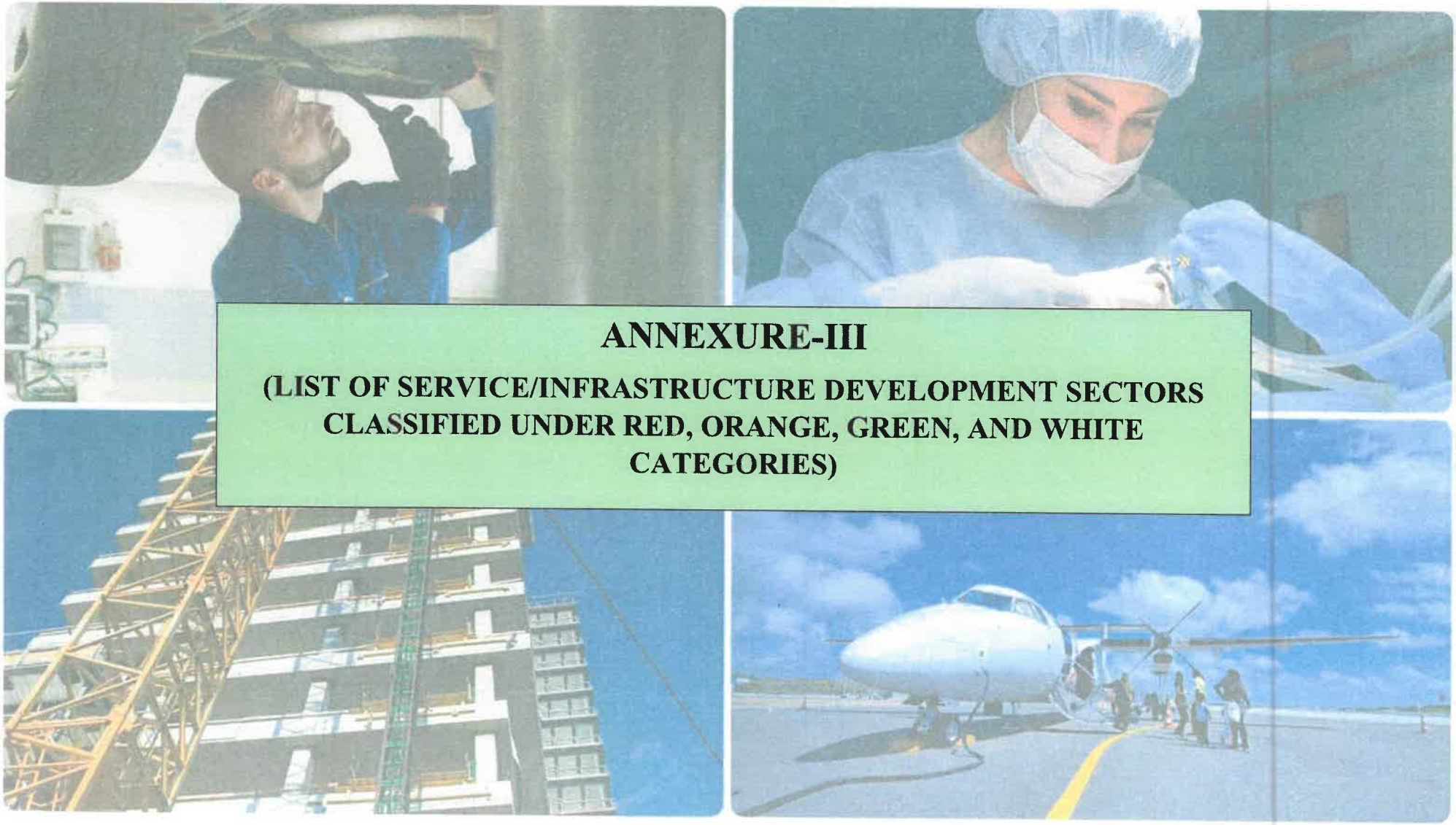
LIST OF ESSENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

i. Essential Environmental Services for Industrial Waste Management

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

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

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



ANNEXURE-III

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

SERVICE/INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

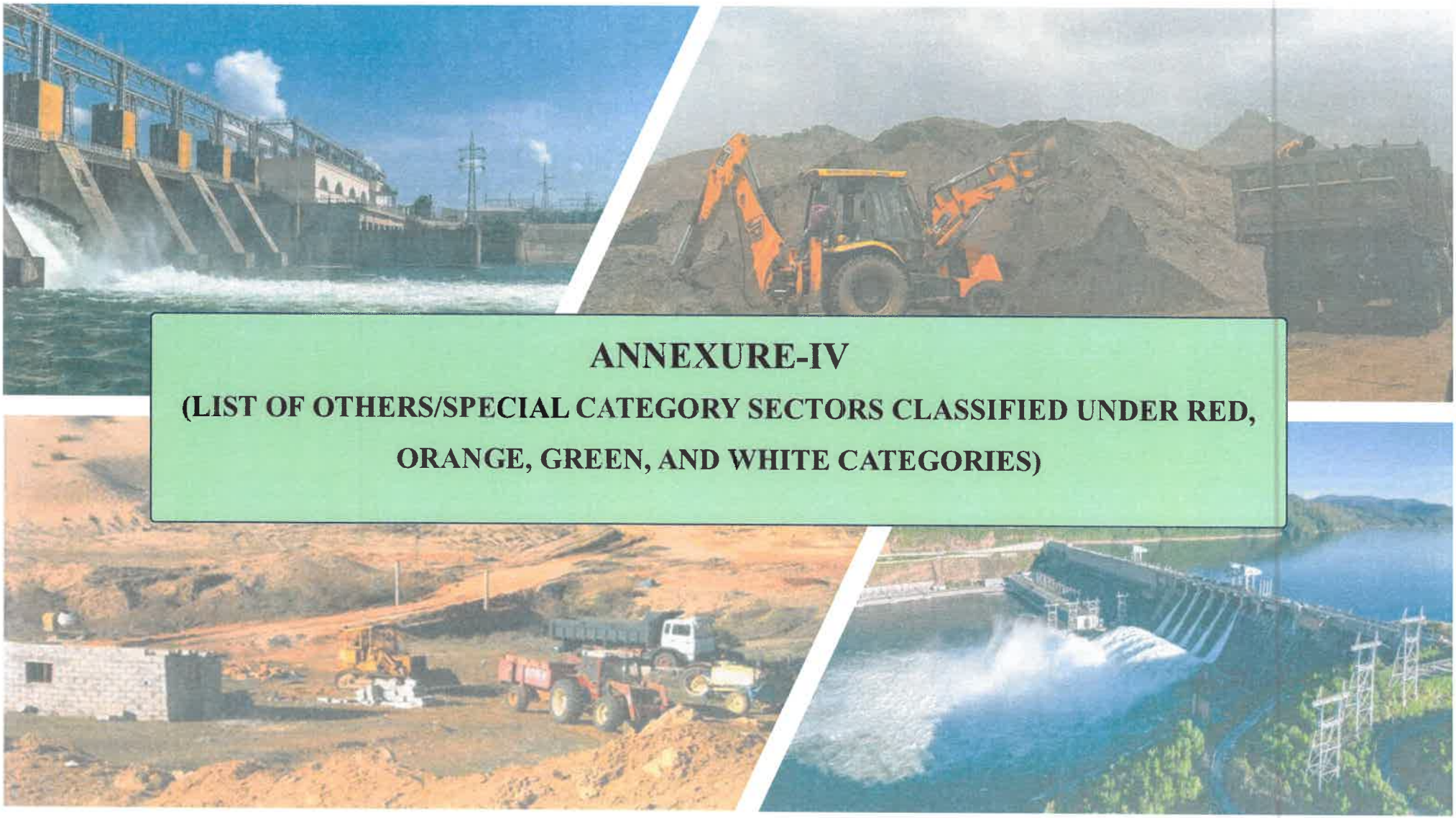
S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0	**STANDALONE GENERATOR SET** (Genset)															
1.1	Genset(s) of total capacity ≥ 1 MVA, using liquid fuel	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	60.0	Orange	i. Standalone genset(s)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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
4.0	**HOTELS/BANQUET HALLS HAVING ROOM FACILITY**															
4.1	Hotels (above 3 star) or having 100 & above rooms	20	25	30	**75**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	81.3	Red		UPC-I
4.2	Hotels (above 3 star) or having 100 & above rooms (based on cleaner /gaseous fuel)	20	25	30	**75**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	79.4	Orange		UPC-I
4.3	Hotels (up to 3 star) or having more than 20 rooms but less than 100 rooms.	20	25	20	**65**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	73.8	Orange		UPC-I
4.4	Up to 20 rooms	10	25	15	**50**	0	0	10	**10**	0	0	**0**	52.5	Green		UPC-I
5.0	**RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE WORK SHOP/ INTEGRATED ROAD TRANSPORT WORKSHOP/ AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTERS**															
5.1	Railway locomotive work shop/ Integrated road transport workshop/ Authorized service centers (wastewater generation ≥ 10 KLD)	20	25	25	**70**	30	25	0	**55**	30	10	**40**	84.3	Red		IPC-V
5.2	Railway locomotive work shop/ Integrated road transport workshop/ Authorized service centers (wastewater generation <10 KLD)	20	25	15	**60**	30	25	0	**55**	30	10	**40**	79.0	Orange		IPC-V
6.0	**RAILWAY STATIONS**															
6.1	Railway Stations (Wastewater Generation ≥ 5 MLD)	20	0	35	**55**	25	0	25	**50**	30	10	**40**	75.3	Orange	Wastewater generating from public toilets, public taps, platform, and apron washing, coach cleaning, laundry, restaurants etc. Emissions and generation of hazardous waste due to overall operations are considered.	UPC-I
6.2	Railway Stations (Wastewater Generation ≥ 100 KLD, but < 5 MLD)	20	0	15	**35**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	35.0	Green	Wastewater generating from various domestic uses as public toilets, public taps, platforms, and apron washing, restaurants etc.	UPC-I

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
															Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), and as amended from time to time.	
11.0	Standalone mechanized laundry (using boiler)	20	0	20	**40**	25	0	25	**50**	0	0	**0**	60.0	Orange		IPC-V
12.0	New highway construction project	0	0	0	**0**	25	25	25	**75**	0	0	**0**	75.0	Orange	Such projects involve use of hot mix plants, ready-mix concrete plants, construction activities generating fugitive emissions, etc.	UPC-I
13.0	**DAIRY FARM**															
13.1	Dairy Farm (having more than 500 animals)	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82.0	Red	Dairy farms having less than 15 animals do not require separate classification.	IPC-IV
13.2	Dairy Farm (having 101 to 500 animals)	30	25	20	**75**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	77.5	Orange		IPC-IV
13.3	Dairy Farm (having 15 to 100 animals)	30	25	15	**70**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	73.0	Orange		IPC-IV
14.0	Gold Assaying & Hallmarking Centres	0	0	0	**0**	35	0	0	**35**	25	10	**35**	46.4	Green	Lead oxide, nitrous fumes are generated during cupellation and parting acid treatment, respectively contributing to the air emissions.The hazardous waste is generated during fire assay in the form of spent cupels bearing lead, spent acid, scrubbed water etc.	IPC-V
15.0	Facility of handling, storage, and transportation of food grains in bulk	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25.0	Green		IPC-V
16.0	Flyash export or disposal operations	0	0	0	**0**	0	25	0	**25**	0	0	**0**	25.0	Green		IPC-V

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
17.0	Oil and gas transportation pipeline (excluding pipeline covered under definition of isolated storage of hazardous chemicals, as per Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989)	0	0	0	**0**	25	0	10	**35**	0	0	**0**	35.0	Green		IPC-I
18.0	Gaushalas	20	0	15	**35**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	41.5	Green		IPC-IV
19.0	Household bio-digesters/gobar-gas (cow-dung) plants based on biodegradable wastes, etc.	0	0	0	**0**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	20.0	White		IPC-V



ANNEXURE-IV

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

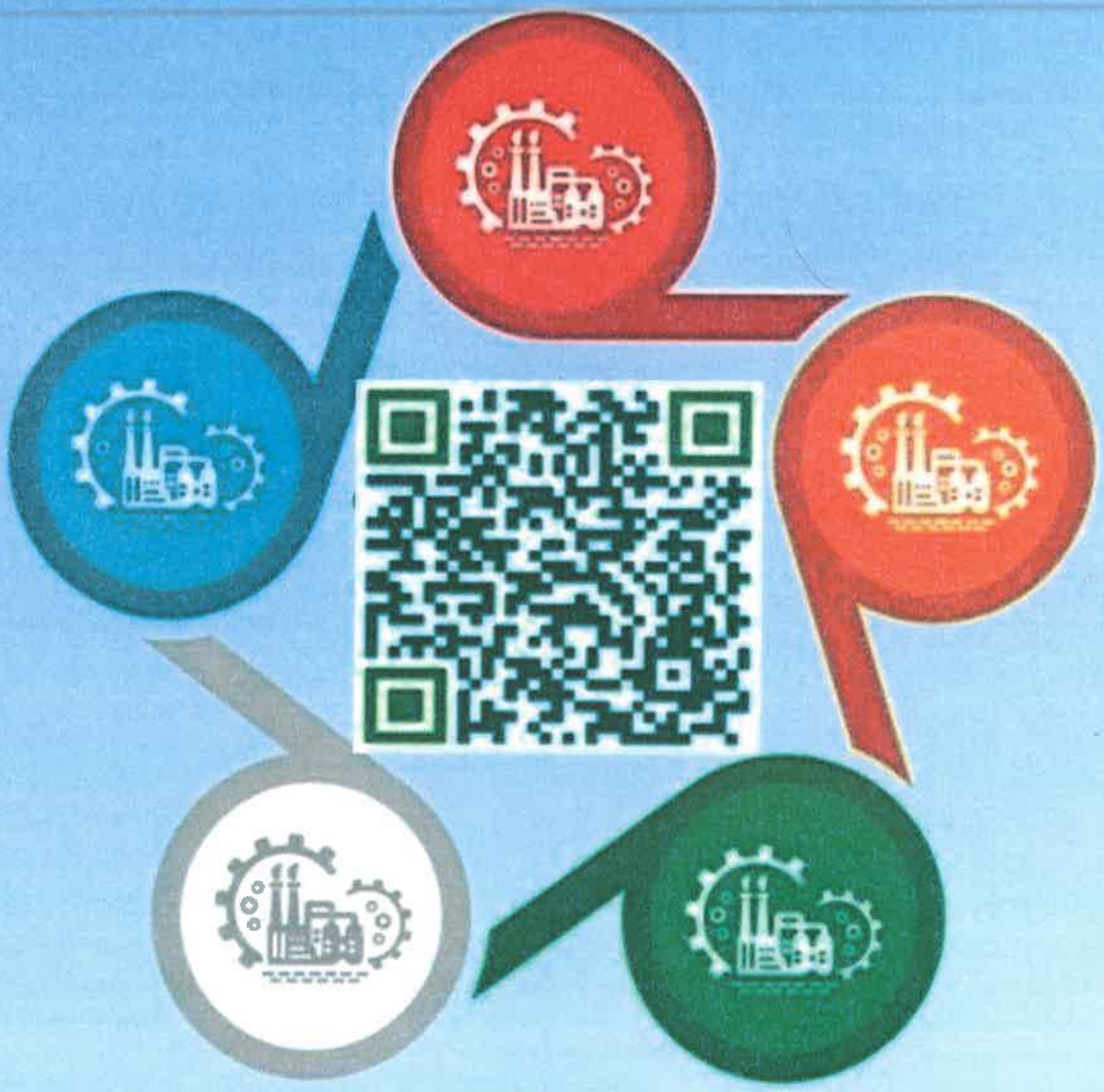
OTHERS/SPECIAL CATEGORY SECTORS

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

ANNEXURE-V

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

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



A tool for progressive environmental Management

CPCB

Central Pollution Control Board

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

ANNEXURE R-3

Uttar Pradesh Shasan,
Paryavaran Anubhag

In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Article 348 of the constitution, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of notification no. 921/55-पर्या/12-94(पर्या)/11 2012 dated June 27, 2012

No. 921/55-पर्या/12-94 (पर्या)/ 2012
Dated Lucknow, June 27, 2012

In exercise of the powers under sub section (1) of section 54 readwith clause (z) of sub section (2) of the said section and sub section (1) of section 21 of the Air (Prevention And Control) of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Act no.14 of 1981) the Governor, after consultation with the Uttar Pradesh Pollution control Board and after considering the objections and suggestions received from concerned person, is pleased to make the following rules with a view to regulating the siting criteria for the establishment of new brick kilns in the State of Uttar Pradesh:-

THE UTTAR PRADESH BRICK KILNS (SITING CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHMENT) RULES, 2012

Short title and Commencement

1. (1) These rules may be called the Uttar Pradesh Brick kiln (Sitting Criteria For Establishment) Rules, 2012

(2) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the Gazette.

Distance from residential area/ population /sensitive area/mango or fruit orchard

2. Subject to provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Promotion and Protection of Fruit Trees (Regulation of Harmful Establishment and Housing Schemes) Act, 1985 (U.P. Act No. 18 of 1985, a brick kiln shall not be established which does not fulfill the following conditions:-

(i) a brick kiln shall not be established with in a distance of 5.0 kilometers from the area of a Municipal Council or Municipal Corporation. Subject to the above restrictions brick kiln shall be established at least 500 meters away

from residential area having minimum population of 150 persons or 20 houses either kachha or pucca hous 1.0 kilometer from a residential area having population more than 150 persons or more than 20 houses whet kachha or pucca;

(ii) a brick kiln shall not be established at a place within distance of 1.0 kilometer from registered hospital, scho public building, religious places or a place from whe flammable substances are stored; a brick kiln shall not established within a radius of 5.0 kilometers in notifi sensitive areas of a zoo, wild life sanctuaries, histor monuments, museum and the like:

Provided that in case of Taj Trapezium Zone Ar (T.T.Z.) the directions/ guidelines given by the Supren Court from time to time, shall apply;

(iii) a brick kiln shall not be established within a distance 200 meters from the sides of the railway tracks;

(iv) a brick kiln shall not be established within the distance o 300 meters from both sides of the National and Stat Highways;

(v) a brick kiln shall not be established within a distance o 100 meters from both sides of a main district road public works department roads;

(vi) a brick kiln shall not be established within 800 meters from a brick kiln already established;

(vii) a brick kiln should not be allowed to install in the 'Buffer zone' of a notified fruit belt area as defined in 'The Uttar Pradesh Promotion and Protection of Fruit Trees (Regulation of Harmful Establishments And Housing Schemes) Act, 1985' and the restriction made by competent authority concerned or decision of court on case to case basis, if any.

Distance from sides of mango orchard/Mixed fruits (mango and other) orchard (having at least 100 fruiting trees)/ joint nursery from brick kiln shall not be less than 800 meters in each direction. The mentioned distances are applicable irrespective of the variety/type of

fruit whose area individually or collectively should no less than 2.5 acre.

Distance will be measured from the chimney the brick kiln to the first/nearest row of the tree mango/fruit orchard towards the kiln.

Permission for the establishment of the brick kiln

3. No license in respect of firing of brick kiln or for mining le shall be granted by the Zila Panchayat/concerned dist administration until and unless a valid previous consent (NC is obtained by the owner of the brick kiln , issued by the St Board .

Emission Standards

4. The emission standards and Pollution Control System includi height of Chimney for Brick Kilns as notified by Ministry Environment and Forest (MOEF) Government of India vi serial no. 74 of schedule I in notification no. GSR 543 (E) dat 22nd July, 2009 shall be applicable in case of Brick kilns, issu under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986

Materials to be used in Brick Kilns

5. The following materials may be used in Brick Kiln establish under these Rules:-

(a) Local agro industrial waste residue to replace coal internal fuel such as cotton stalk, mustard stalk etc;

(b) Non hazardous waste such as stone dust, rice husk ash red mud etc. may be mixed with top soil;

(c) Fly ash in brick moulding in compliance with th notification issued under the Environment (Protection Act 1986, as applicable ;

Provided that the spent organic, solvent, oily residue pet coke, filter press cake (hazardous waste) and other waste such as plastic rubber, leather shall not be used as fuel in the brick kiln.

Duties of the proprietor of a Brick Kiln.

6. (1) Multi layer and multi storey green belt of 10 meters width shall be constructed along the periphery of brick kiln leaving two 10 meters wide gaps in the boundary for entry and exit of material and vehicles. A wall of 3 meters height shall be constructed on the sides where land is not available for green belt development to prevent fugitive dust emission. For installation of brick kiln with green belt development, the minimum area required is 2.0 acre.

(2) Lighting arrestor as per the PWD norms or, any other standard design shall be installed for brick kiln to avoid the damage to stacks/chimney caused due to lighting attack.

(3) In Brick Kiln besides the above Good House Keep practices including disposal of coal ash, provision double wall around the kiln, proper layout. Brick lining passage, use of properly graded coal, proper fir practices, protection from noise pollution and oil measures should be followed by all Brick Kiln Owners

(4) While digging the earth for making bricks in the area marked for the same, the straight cutting of earth shou be avoided, instead the cutting should be done in a slant manner in the proportion of 1:3, so that there should minimum soil erosion of the agricultural land.

Permission for operation of the brick kiln

7. A person who want to operate a brick kiln shall make a application with requisite fee separately to the State Board b furnishing mining lease from district administration, permissio for firing from Zila Panchayat/Zila Parishad and No Objectio Certificate/ License as the case may be from the Horticultur Department, under the Uttar Pradesh Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules , 1983, and the Uttar Pradesh Wate (Consent for discharge of Sewage and Trade Effluent) Rules 1981, for the permission for the operation of the brick kiln. On receipt of such application the State Board may reject such permission after making necessary enquiry as prescribed under the aforesaid Rules,

Provided that a brick kiln which was established/operated previously but not being operative in the last season, want to operate or change the name/ ownership and have valid consent under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, may operate the same if it informs in writing to the State Board but shall be bound to comply with all the conditions subject to which consent was granted.

By order,

(Rajesh Kumar Singh)
Secretary

ANNEXURE R-4

ITEM NO.60 COURT NO.6 SECTION XVII

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

CIVIL APPEAL Diary No(s). 18213/2021

(Arising out of impugned final judgment and order dated 17-02-2021 in OA No. 1016/2019 passed by the National Green Tribunal)

NCR BRICK KILN ASSOCIATION Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD & ORS. Respondent(s)

IA No. 113626/2021 - AMENDMENT IN CAUSE TITLE
IA No. 113624/2021 - APPLICATION FOR TAKING ON RECORD
IA No. 167370/2022 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
IA No. 13898/2023 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
IA No. 27518/2023 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
IA No. 25311/2023 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 176106/2022 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 25284/2023 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 103803/2021 - EX-PARTE STAY
IA No. 103804/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 186593/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 42892/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 100876/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 10731/2023 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 25918/2023 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
IA No. 186591/2022 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
IA No. 42890/2022 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
IA No. 170476/2022 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
IA No. 67159/2022 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
IA No. 25300/2023 - INTERVENTION/IMPLEADMENT
IA No. 7992/2023 - MODIFICATION OF COURT ORDER
IA No. 52090/2022 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES
IA No. 44650/2022 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES
IA No. 28742/2022 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES
IA No. 100875/2022 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES
IA No. 10727/2023 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES
IA No. 103800/2021 - PERMISSION TO FILE APPEAL)

WITH

Diary No(s). 20331/2021 (XVII)

(IA No. 174452/2022 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 174447/2022 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 104689/2022 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 100750/2022 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 126087/2021 - EX-PARTE STAY
IA No. 126088/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 126086/2021 - PERMISSION TO FILE APPEAL)

W.P.(C) No. 367/2022 (X)

IA No. 73683/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 167394/2022 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES)
C.A. No. 6643-6644/2022 (XVII)

IA No. 82183/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 82179/2022 - GRANT OF INTERIM RELIEF)

C.A. No. 5787/2022 (XVII)

IA No. 179024/2022 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 100488/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 100490/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 100487/2022 - STAY APPLICATION)

Diary No(s). 7535/2021 (XVII)

IA No. 124597/2021 - EX-PARTE STAY
IA No. 75405/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
IA No. 75241/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
IA No. 124600/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 75399/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 75242/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 75398/2022 - MODIFICATION
IA No. 75238/2022 - MODIFICATION OF COURT ORDER
IA No. 124595/2021 - PERMISSION TO FILE APPEAL)

Diary No(s). 7667/2021 (XVII)

IA No. 99973/2022 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
IA No. 130615/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED

JUDGMENT
IA No. 99975/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 67910/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
IA No. 67909/2022 - MODIFICATION OF COURT ORDER
IA No. 130614/2021 - PERMISSION TO FILE APPEAL
IA No. 130617/2021 - STAY APPLICATION)

Diary No(s). 7670/2021 (XVII)

IA No. 85897/2022 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
IA No. 85895/2022 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
IA No. 126800/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 126797/2021 - PERMISSION TO FILE APPEAL
IA No. 126798/2021 - STAY APPLICATION)

Diary No(s). 23486/2021 (XVII)

IA No. 136286/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 136288/2021 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES
IA No. 136287/2021 - PERMISSION TO FILE APPEAL)

Diary No(s). 11747/2022 (XVII)

IA No. 14518/2023 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
IA No. 68236/2022 - EX-PARTE STAY
IA No. 68237/2022 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT
IA No. 81168/2022 - PERMISSION TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/FACTS/ANNEXURES
IA No. 68235/2022 - PERMISSION TO FILE APPEAL)

CONMT.PET.(C) No. 733/2023 (XVII)

IA No. 40734/2023 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.)

Date : 19-04-2024 These matters were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HRISHIKESH ROY
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRASHANT KUMAR MISHRA

For Petitioner(s) Mr. S. P. Singh, Sr. Adv.
M/S. Mukesh Kumar Singh And Co., AOR
Mr. C. Kanan, Adv.
Mr. Omveer Bhati, Adv.
Mr. Mukesh Kumar Singh, AOR

Mr. Narendra Kumar Goyal, Adv.
Mr. Chandrakant Sukumar Sarkar, Adv.
Mr. Ikshit Singhal, Adv.
Mr. Pawan Kumar Dhiman, Adv.
Mr. Ankur Mishra, Adv.
Ms. Sujata K Muni, Adv.
Ms. Namrata Choudhary, Adv.
Ms. Kajal Rani, Adv.
Ms. Varsha Joshi, Adv.

Mr. Rohan Thawani, Adv.
Ms. Pooja Dhar, AOR
Ms. Aakriti Vikas, Adv.

Mr. Abhinav S. Raghuvanshi, AOR
Ms. Manisha Ambwani, AOR

Mr. Sanjay Rathi, Adv.
Mr. Deepak Khatri, Adv.
Ms. Megha Gaur, Adv.
Mr. Vibhav Mishra, Adv.
Mr. Parmanand Gaur, AOR

Mr. Neeraj Kumar Jain, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Umang Shankar, AOR

Mr. Nidhesh Gupta, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Vriti Gujral, Adv.
Mr. G. Balaji, AOR
Ms. Jyotika Malhotra, Adv.

Ms. Mohini Priya, AOR

Mr. Varinder Kumar Sharma, AOR
Mr. Shantanu Sharma, Adv.
Ms. Deeksha Gaur, Adv.

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Ms. Anupama Chaturvedi, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Saumya Kapoor, Adv.
Ms. Aayush Shivam, Adv.
Mr. Aayush Gautam, Adv.
Mr. Aditya Pandey, Adv.
Mr. Tahir Ashraf Siddiqui, Adv.
Mr. Tahir Ashraf Siddiqui, AOR

Mr. Pradeep Misra, AOR

Mr. Suraj Singh, Adv.
Mr. Bhuwan Chandra, Adv.

Mr. S. K. Verma, AOR
Mr. Mahesh Kasana, Adv.
Ms. Aparna Rohatgi, Adv.

Mr. Nishant Awana, Adv.
Mr. Niteen Kumar Sinha, AOR
Ms. Rini Badoni, Adv.
Ms. Priya Pachouri, Adv.
Mr. Sahil, Adv.
Mr. Mayank Choudhary, Adv.
Mr. Sumit Kumar, Adv.

Mr. Lokesh Sinhal, Sr. A.A.G.
Mr. Alok Sangwan, Sr. A.A.G.
Mr. Sumit Kumar Sharma, Adv.
Mr. B.k. Satija, A.A.G.
Mr. Rahul Khurana, Adv.
Mr. Rajat Sangwan, Adv.
Mr. Samar Vijay Singh, AOR
Mr. Nikunj Gupta, Adv.
Mr. Vaibhav Yadav, Adv.
Ms. Himanshi Sakhya, Adv.
Mr. Keshav Mittal, Adv.
Mr. Shanti Ranjan, Adv.
Ms. Bhavishya Ranjan, Adv.
Ms. Sabarni Som, Adv.
Mr. Surajit Paul, Adv.
Ms. Shashi Singh, Adv.
Ms. Mom Banerjee, Adv.

Mr. Rohan Thawani, Adv.
Ms. Pooja Dhar, AOR
Ms. Aakriti Vikas, Adv.

Mr. Diggaj Pathak, AOR
Ms. Shweta Sharma, Adv.
Mr. Kushagra Goyal, Adv.

Mr. Sumit Kumar, AOR

Mr. Kailash Prashad Pandey, AOR
Mr. Vijya Pal, Adv.

Mr. Umang Tripathi, Adv.
Mr. Raj Vir Singh, Adv.
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Mr. Shivkumar Ragunath Golwalkar, Adv.
Mr. Rakesh Dubey, Adv.
Mr. Deepankar, Adv.
Mrs. Namrata Trivedi, Adv.
Mr. Om Prakash, Adv.
Mr. Mahendra Singh, Adv.
Mrs. Kajal Kumari, Adv.
Mr. Dushmanta Kumar Pradhan, Adv.
Mr. Kailash Prashad Pandey, Adv.

Mr. Rajnish Kumar Jha, AOR
Mr. Mahendra Kumar, Adv.
Mr. Piyush Kumar, Adv.
Mr. Rakesh Dubey, Adv.
Mrs. Shambhavi Ranjan, Adv.
Mr. Dilip Kumar, Adv.
Mr. Santosh Kumar Jha, Adv.

Mr. Varinder Kumar Sharma, AOR

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following

O R D E R

1. Applications seeking permission to file appeals are allowed.

2. It is submitted by learned counsel for the parties that necessary permission for the brick kilns to operate for this year was passed by this Court on 05.01.2024. The order (dated 05.01.2024) reads as follows:

> "Heard learned counsel appearing for the parties.
> The interim order dated 27.02.2023 was passed in these proceedings which enables the concerned brick kilns to function during the operational period i.e. 01.03.2023 to 30.06.2023.
> Prayer is made for extension of the said interim order dated 27.02.2023 also for the same operational period of the year 2024, by the learned counsel for

the appellant(s). Such permission for this year is granted with the same conditions.

The terms under which the brick kilns can operate are already set out in our earlier order dated 27.02.2023 and also in the orders dated 08.04.2022 and 13.05.2022 respectively. The brick kilns are expected to ensure compliance with the notification dated 22.02.2022 of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India. It is further reiterated that the State Pollution Control Board must also continue to monitor the brick kilns including surprise inspection as was earlier ordered."

3. Noting the above, since it is a statutory appeal, the same stands admitted/rule nisi.

4. The interim order passed by this Court on 05.01.2024, as extracted above, will operate for the given period, i.e. 01st March to 30th June, of each subsequent years.

(RASHMI DHYANI PANT)
COURT MASTER (SH)

(KAMLESH RAWAT)
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

ANNEXURE R-5

Report of the CPCB In-house Committee on Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
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Abstract

Environmental compensation is a policy instrument for the protection of the environment which works on the Polluter Pay Principal. Environmental compensation has already been implemented in various countries, although limited in scope. Experiences from these implementations are mixed and tend to stress the importance of certain principles in order to achieve the overall objective of protection of the environment.

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal through its various judgments has empowered the Central Pollution Control Board to lay down the methodology to assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and utilize such amount in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment.

An attempt has been made by the CPCB in-house Committee to develop a methodology for assessing environmental compensation to be levied on concerned industry, authority, individual etc. for the protection of environment. Expert institutions/ NGOs like The Energy and Resources Institute, Centre for Science and Environment-India, Institute of Economic Growth etc. were also consulted to finalize the report. Overall objective is to develop self-sense of responsibility towards the environment and to make defaulters realize their mistake by imposing compensation, which will be utilized for the protection/restoration of the environment.

Although, this is the first attempt in India towards development of methodology for assessing environmental compensation, however, efforts have been made to simplifying the process so that regulatory institutions can easily adopt the methodology for implementation.

Chapter-I: Environment Compensation to be levied on Industrial Units

1.1 Background

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench in the matter of OA No. 593/2017 (WP (CIVIL) No. 375/2012, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that:

> *"The CPCB may take penal action for failure, if any, against those accountable for setting up and maintaining STPs, CETPs and ETPs. CPCB may also assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and said fund may be kept in a separate account and utilized in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment. Such action plan may be prepared by the CPCB within three months"* ***(Annexure-I).***

1.2 Constitution of the Committee

In this context, Chairman, CPCB constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar, I/c WQM-I with Shri A. K. Vidyarthi, I/c WQM-II, Shri P. K. Gupta, I/c IPC-VI, Shri Nazimuddin I/c IPC-II and Dr. S. K. Paliwal, Scientist 'D' as members. The Committee was asked to deliberate on this issue and come up with a draft formulation before 15.9.2018.

1.3 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation

The Committee discussed the issue on 4.9.2018, 13.9.2018,17.9.2018 and 09.10.2018. A meeting was also held with Senior Officers of CPCB Head Office and Regional Directorates through video conferencing on 28.09.2018 to discuss the draft report and to seek comments/feedbacks. The comments/feedbacks received and deliberations of the Committee on the same are given in **Annexure-II.**

As per the Hon'ble NGT suggestion, CPCB has invited comments of 3 expert institution, namely, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) and The Energy Research Institute (TERI). A meeting to incorporate the comments of the expert institutions and to finalize the report, was held on 27/03/2019. The CPCB in-house committee on Environmental Compensation has deliberated on the comments and finalized the report accordingly. The Committee's deliberations are attached as **Annexure-III.**

It was deliberated for developing a formula for imposing environmental compensation on industrial units for violation of directions issued by regulatory bodies and this is the first attempt made. The committee discussed that environmental compensation should be based on "Polluter Pay Principle". The Committee decided to list the instances for taking cognizance of cases fit for violation and levy environmental compensation.

Cases considered for levying Environmental Compensation (EC):

a) Discharges in violation of consent conditions, mainly prescribed standards / consent limits.
b) Not complying with the directions issued, such as direction for closure due to non-installation of OCEMS, non-adherence to the action plans submitted etc.
c) Intentional avoidance of data submission or data manipulation by tampering the Online Continuous Emission / Effluent Monitoring systems.
d) Accidental discharges lasting for short durations resulting into damage to the environment.
e) Intentional discharges to the environment -- land, water and air resulting into acute injury or damage to the environment.
f) Injection of treated/partially treated/ untreated effluents to ground water.

1.3.1 In the instances as mentioned at *a, b and c* above, Pollution Index may be used as a basis to levy the Environmental Compensation. CPCB has published guidelines for categorization of industries into Red, Orange, Green and White based on concept of Pollution Index (PI). The Pollution Index is arrived after considering quantity & quality of emissions/ effluents generated, types of hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. Pollution Index of an industrial sector is a numerical number in the range of 0 to 100 and can be represented as follows:

PI = *f* (Water Pollution Score, Air Pollution Score & HW Generation Score)

*Pollution Ind*ex is a number from 0 to 100 and increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution *hazard from the industrial sector.*

CPCB has issued directions to all SPCBs/PCCs on 07.03.2016 to adopt the methodology and follow guidelines prepared by CPCB for categorization of industrial sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White.

The concept of Pollution Index, which was deliberated widely with all stakeholders and agreed, shall be used for calculating Environmental Compensation. This may help in implementation of such provision throughout the country, a successful initiative in vital field of industrial pollution control.

After considering various factors including the policy implementation issues, Committee has come up with following formula for levying the Environmental Compensation in instances as mentioned at a, b and c including non-compliance of the environmental standards / violation of directions.

The Environmental Compensation shall be based on the following formula:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where,

EC is Environmental Compensation in ₹
PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector
N = Number of days of violation took place
R = A factor in Rupees (₹) for EC
S = Factor for scale of operation
LF = Location factor

The formula incorporates the anticipated severity of environmental pollution in terms of Pollution Index, duration of violation in terms of number of days, scale of operation in terms of micro & small/medium/large industry and location in terms of proximity to the large habitations.

Note:

a. The industrial sectors have been categorized into Red, Orange and Green, based on their Pollution Index in the range of 60 to 100, 41 to 59 and 21 to 40, respectively. It was suggested that the average pollution index of 80, 50 and 30 may be taken for calculating the Environmental Compensation for Red, Orange and Green categories of industries, respectively.
b. N, number of days for which violation took place is the period between the day of violation observed/due date of direction's compliance and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.
c. R is a factor in Rupees, which may be a minimum of 100 and maximum of 500. It is suggested to consider R as 250, as the Environmental Compensation in cases of violation.
d. S could be based on small/medium/large industry categorization, which may be 0.5 for micro or small, 1.0 for medium and 1.5 for large units.
e. LF**,** could be based on population of the city/town and location of the industrial unit. For the industrial unit located within municipal boundary or up to 10 km distance from the municipal boundary of the city/town, following factors (LF) may be used:

Table No. 1.1: Location Factor Values

S. No.	Population* (million)	Location Factor# (LF)
1	1 to <5	1.25
2	5 to <10	1.5
3	10 and above	2.0

**Population of the city/town as per the latest Census of India*
#LF will be 1.0 in case unit is located >10km from municipal boundary
LF is presumed as 1 for city/town having population less than one million.

For notified Ecologically Sensitive areas, for beginning, LF may be assumed as 2.0. However, for critically Polluted Areas, LF may be explored in future.

f. In any case, minimum Environmental Compensation shall be ₹ 5000/day.
g. In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, EC may be increased on exponential basis, i.e. by 2 times on 1st repetition, 4 times on 2nd repetition and 8 times on further repetitions.
h. If the operations of the industry are inevitable and violator continues its operations beyond 3 months then for deterrent compensation, EC may be increased by 2, 4 and 8 times for 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter, respectively. Even if the operations are inevitable beyond 12 months, violator will not be allowed to operate.
i. Besides EC, industry may be prosecuted or closure directions may be issued, whenever required.

A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation (without deterrent factor) is given at Table No. 1.2. It can be noticed that for all instances, EC for Red, Orange and Green category of industries varies from 3,750 to 60,000 ₹/day.

Table No. 1.2: A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation

Industrial Category	**Red**	**Orange**	**Green**
Pollution Index (PI)	60-100	41-59	21-40
Average PI	80	50	30
R-Factor	250		
S-Factor	0.5-1.5		
L-Factor	1.00-2.00		
Environmental Compensation (₹/day)	**10,000-60,000**	**6,250-37,500**	**5,000-22,500**

1.3.2 In other instances i.e. *d, e and f*, the environmental compensation may contain two parts – one requires providing immediate relief and other long-term measures such as remediation. In all these cases, detailed investigations are required from expert institutions/organizations based on which environmental compensation will be decided. CPCB shall list the expert institutions for this purpose.

In such cases, comprehensive plan for remediation of environmental pollution may be prepared and executed under the supervision of a committee with representatives of SPCB, CPCB and expert institutions/organizations.

1.4 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

The Committee discussed about the utilization of funds, which will be received by imposing Environmental Compensation. The following Action Plan is proposed to utilize the fund for protection of the environment.

1.4.1. When Environmental Compensation is calculated through the Pollution Index:

The amount received by imposing the Environmental Compensation to the industries / organization non-complying with the environmental standards / violating any CPCB's directions shall be deposited in a separate bank account. The amount accumulated will be utilized for Protection of Environment. The following schemes were identified, which may be considered for utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund:

a. Industrial Inspections for compliance verification
b. Installation of Continuous water quality monitoring stations / Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations for strengthening of existing monitoring network
c. Preparation of Comprehensive Industry Documents on Industrial Sectors / clean technology
d. Investigations of environmental damages, preparation of DPRs
e. Remediation of contaminated sites
f. Infrastructure augmentation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) /capacity building of SPCBs/PCCs

The above proposed list may include other schemes also, depending upon the requirement.
Considering the availability of accumulated funds, CPCB will finalize the scheme, keeping in mind the priority, to utilize the funds of Environmental Compensation.

1.4.2. When Environmental Compensation is assessed based on actual damage to the environment by Expert Organization/ Agency:

The amount of Environmental Compensation under this case will be remediation costs, measures requiring immediate and short-term actions, compensation towards loss of ecology, etc., and will be utilized exclusively for the purpose at specific site, based on the detailed investigations by the Expert Organizations/ agencies.

1.5 Recommendations

The Committee made following recommendations:

1.5.1 To begin with, Environmental Compensation may be levied by CPCB only when CPCB has issued the directions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In case of a, b and c, Environmental Compensation may be calculated based on the formula "EC = PI x N x R x S x LF", wherein, PI may be taken as 80, 50 and 30 for red, orange and green category of industries, respectively, and R may be taken as 250. S and LF may be taken as prescribed in the preceding paragraphs.

1.5.2 In case of d, e and f, the Environmental Compensation may be levied based on the detailed investigations by Expert Institutions/Organizations.

1.5.3 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 22.02.2017 in the matter of Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another v/s Union of India and others (Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375 of 2012), directed that all running industrial units which require "consent to operate" from concerned State Pollution Control Board, have a primary effluent treatment plant in place. Therefore, no industry requiring ETP, shall be allowed to operate without ETP.

1.5.4 EC is not a substitute for taking actions under EP Act, Water Act or Air Act. In fact, units found polluting should be closed/prosecuted as per the Acts and Rules.

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Chapter-II: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in NCR.

2.1 Background

The CPCB In-house Committee also discussed that the EC shall also be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in NCR. The implementing agencies for each activity have been identified and the EC will be levied on these agencies. These violations attract graded amounts of EC depending on the state of ambient air quality, which is given in table below:

Table No. 2.1: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi-NCR.

Activity	State Of Air Quality	Environmental Compensation ()
Industrial Emissions	Severe +/Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
Vapour Recovery System (VRS) at Outlets of Oil Companies		
i. Not installed	Target Date	Rs 1.0 Crore
ii. Non-functional	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 50.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 25.0 Lakh
Construction sites (Offending plot more than 20,000 Sq.m.)	Severe +/Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
Solid waste/ garbage dumping in Industrial Estates	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10.0 Lakh
Failure to water sprinkling on unpaved roads		
a) Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
b) Other than Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 10.0 Lakh

2.2 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

EC levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi NCR will be deposited in the same fund and will be utilized in the same manner as mentioned in para 1.4.1 of Chapter-I of this report.

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Chapter-III: Environmental Compensation to be levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules

3.1 Background

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 22.02.2017 in the matter of Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another v/s Union of India and others (Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375 of 2012), directed State Governments (including the concerned Union Territories) to set-up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), which are already under implementation, within the time lines already postulated. Further, the STPs, which are yet to set-up, to be completed within a period of three years, from today, i.e. by 22.02.2020.

The Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 06.12.2018 **(Annexure-III)** in the matter of Court of its own motion v/s State of Karnataka (Original Application No. 125/2017 and M.A. No. 1337/2018) has given following directions:

> *"Since failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies (including lakes) and failure to implement solid and other waste management rules are too frequent and widespread, the CPCB must lay down specific guidelines to deal with the same, throughout India, including the scale of compensation to be recovered from different individuals/authorities, in addition to or as alternative to prosecution. The scale may have slabs, depending on extent of pollution caused, economic viability, etc. Deterrent effect for repeated wrongs may also be provided."*

3.2 Ideology of Environmental Compensation Formula

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal**,** the Committee deliberated on the issue of environmental compensation to be recovered from individuals/authorities in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement solid and other waste management rules. The Committee has suggested that environmental compensation in these cases should be comprised of two components i.e.

1. Cost saved/benefits achieved by the concerned individual/authority by not having proper waste/sewage management system; and
2. Cost to the environment (environmental externality) due to untreated/partially treated waste/sewage because of insufficient capacity of waste/sewage management/treatment facility.

Cost saved/benefits achieved by not having proper waste/sewage management system includes the interest on capital cost of the waste/sewage management facility and daily operation and maintenance (O&M) cost associated with the facility.

The Committee suggested that annual interest rate as 10% on loan amount, borrowed by concerned individual/authority for setting-up waste/sewage management facility, may be assumed as Capital Cost Factor for calculation of environment compensation. Further, as whole O&M cost is saved by concerned individual/authority for not managing required waste/sewage management system, 100% of the O&M cost saved may be considered as O&M cost factor.

Therefore, generalized formula for Environmental Compensation may be described as:

EC= Capital Cost Factor x Marginal Average Capital Cost for Establishment of Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Facility x (Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Capacity Gap) + O&M Cost Factor x Marginal Average O&M Cost x (Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Capacity Gap) x No. of Days for which facility was not available + Environmental Externality

Cost to the environment due to untreated/partially treated waste/sewage discharge by concerned individual/authority may be assumed as recommended by the committee, which is mentioned below:

Table No. 3.1: Environmental externality for untreated/partially treated sewage discharge

Sewage Treatment Capacity Gap (MLD)	Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality (Rs. per MLD/day)	Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)
Up to 200	75	Min. 0.05, Max. 0.10
201-500	85	Min. 0.25, Max. 0.35
501 and above	90	Min. 0.60, Max. 0.80

Table No. 3.2: Environmental externality for improper municipal solid waste management

Municipal Solid Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality (Rs. per ton per day)	Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)
Up to 200	15	Min. 0.01, Max. 0.05
201-500	30	Min. 0.10, Max. 0.15
501-1000	35	Min. 0.25, Max. 0.35
1001-2000	40	Min. 0.50, Max. 0.60
Above 2000	Max. 0.80	

The Committee further decided to fix a cap for minimum and maximum cost for capital and O&M component for Environmental Compensation, which are given in below tables:

Table No. 3.3: Minimum and Maximum EC to be levied for untreated/partially treated sewage discharge

Class of the City/Town	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I City/Town and others
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Total Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 2000 Max. 20000	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 2 Max. 20	Min. 1 Max. 10	Min. 0.5 Max. 5

Table No. 3.4: Minimum and Maximum EC to be levied for improper municipal solid waste management

Class of the City/Town	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I City/Town and others
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 500 Max. 5000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 1.0 Max. 10.0	Min. 0.5 Max. 5.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0

The application of formula for calculation of EC may be further understood with the example of two typical cases.

3.3 Environment Compensation for Discharge of Untreated/Partially Treated Sewage by Concerned Individual/Authority:

BIS IS-1172:1993 suggests that for communities with population above 100,000, minimum of 150 to 200 lpcd of water demand is to be supplied. Further, 85% of return rate (CPHEEO Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013), may be considered for calculation of total sewage generation in a city. CPCB Report on "Performance evaluation of sewage treatment plants under NRCD, 2013", describes that the capital cost for 1 MLD STP ranges from 0.63 Cr. to 3 Cr. and O&M cost is around Rs. 30,000 per month. After detail deliberations, the Committee suggested to assume capital cost for STPs as Rs. 1.75 Cr/MLD (marginal average cost). Further, expected cost for conveyance system is assumed as Rs. 5.55 Cr./MLD (marginal average cost) and annual O&M cost as 10% of the combined capital cost. Population of the city may be taken as per the latest Census of India. Based on these assumptions, Environmental Compensation to be levied on concerned ULB may be calculated with the following formula:

EC= Capital Cost Factor x [Marginal Average Capital Cost for Treatment Facility x (Total* Generation-Installed Capacity) + Marginal Average *Capital Cost for Conveyance Facility* x (*Total Generation -Operational Capacity)] + O&M Cost Factor x Marginal Average O&M Cost x (Total Generation- Operational Capacity) x No. of Days for which facility was not available + Environmental Externality x No. of Days for which facility was not available

Alternatively;

EC (Lacs Rs.) = [17.5(Total Sewage Generation – Installed Treatment Capacity) + 55.5(Total Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity)] + 0.2(Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity) x N + Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality x (Total Sewage Generation-Operational Capacity) x N

Where; N= Number of days from the date of direction of CPCB/SPCB/PCC till the required capacity systems are provided by the concerned authority

Quantity of Sewage is in MLD

Table No. 3.5: Sample calculation for EC to be levied for discharge of untreated/partial treated Sewage

City	Delhi	Agra	Gurugram	Ambala
Population (2011)	1,63,49,831	17,60,285	8,76,969	5,00,774
Class	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I Town	Class-I Town
Sewage Generation (MLD) (*as per the latest data available with CPCB)*	4195	381	486	37
Installed Treatment Capacity (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	2500	220	404	45.5
Operational Capacity (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	1900	140	300	24.5
Treatment Capacity Gap (MLD)	2295	241	186	12.5
Calculated EC (capital cost component for STPs) in Lacs Rs.	29662.50	2817.50	1435.00	0.00
Calculated EC (capital cost component for Conveyance System) in Lacs. Rs.	127372.50	13375.50	10323.00	693.75
Calculated EC (Total capital cost component) in Lacs Rs.	157035.00	16193.00	11758.00	693.75
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Total Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 2000 Max. 20000	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 100 Max. 1000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Final EC (Total Capital Cost Component) in Lacs Rs.	**20000.00**	**10000.00**	**1000.00**	**693.75**
Calculated EC (O&M Component in Lacs Rs./day	459.00	48.20	37.20	2.50
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 2 Max. 20	Min. 1 Max. 10	Min. 0.5 Max. 5	Min. 0.5 Max. 5
Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	**20.00**	**10.00**	**5.00**	**2.50**
Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs .Per Day)	2.0655	0.2049	0.1395	0.0094
Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)	Min. 0.60 Max. 0.80	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10
Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. Per day)	**0.80**	**0.25**	**0.10**	**0.05**

3.4 Environment Compensation to be Levied on Concerned Individual/Authority for Improper Solid Waste Management:

It is known that estimated MSW generation is approximately 1.5 lakh MT/Day in India (MoHUA Report-2016). As per the principles of SWM Rules, 2016 and PWM Rules 2016, as amended in 2018, the total cost of Municipal Solid Waste management in a city/town includes cost for door to door collection, cost of segregation at source, cost for transportation in segregated manner, cost for processing of MSW and disposal through facility like composting, biomethanation, recycling, co-processing in cement kilns etc.

In view of above, it is estimated that the total cost of processing and treatment of MSW for a city having population size of 1 lakh and generating approximately 50 tons/day of MSW is Rs.15.5 Crores, including capital cost (one time) and O & M cost for one year. The expenditure for subsequent years would be only Rs. 3.5 crores/annum.

CPCB sponsored a survey to ascertain the status of municipal solid waste disposal in 59 cities/towns of India. The survey was conducted by the Environment Protection Training Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad. As per the survey, it is estimated that solid waste generated in small, medium and large cities and towns is about 0.1 kg (Class-III), 0.3-0.4 kg (Class-II) and 0.5 kg (Class-I) per capita per day respectively. The committee opined that 0.6 kg/day, 0.5 kg/day and 0.4 kg/day per capita waste generation may be assumed for mega-cities, million-plus UAs/towns and Class-I UA/Towns respectively for calculation of environmental compensation purposes. Based on these assumptions, Environmental Compensation to be levied on concerned ULB may be calculated with the following formula:

EC = Capital Cost Factor x Marginal Average Cost for Waste Management x (Per day waste generation-Per day waste disposed as per the Rules) + O&M Cost Factor x Marginal Average O&M Cost x (Per day waste generation-Per day waste disposed as per the Rules) x Number of days violation took place + Environmental Externality x N

Where;

Waste Quantity in tons per day (TPD)

N= Number of days from the date of direction of CPCB/SPCB/PCC till the required capacity systems are provided by the concerned authority

Simplifying;

EC (Lacs Rs.) = 2.4(Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) +0.02 (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) x N + Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality x (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) x N

Table No. 3.6: Sample calculation for EC to be levied for improper management of Municipal Solid Waste

City	Delhi	Agra	Gurugram	Ambala
Population (2011)	1,63,49,831	17,60,285	8,76,969	5,00,774
Class	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I Town	Class-I Town
Waste Generation (kg. per person per day)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Waste Generation (TPD)	9809.90	880.14	350.79	200.31
Waste Disposal as per Rules (TPD) (*assumed as 25% of waste generation for sample calculation)*	2452.47	220.04	87.70	50.08
Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	7357.42	660.11	263.09	150.23
Calculated EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs.	17657.82	1584.26	631.42	360.56
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 500 Max. 5000	Min. 100 Max. 1000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Final EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs.	**10000.00**	**1584.26**	**631.42**	**360.56**
Calculated EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	147.15	13.20	5.26	3.00
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./Day)	Min. 1.0 Max. 10.0	Min. 0.5 Max. 5.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0
Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	**10.00**	**5.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. Per Day)	2.58	0.18	0.03	0.02
Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. per day)	Max. 0.80	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05
Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. per day)	**0.80**	**0.25**	**0.03**	**0.02**

3.3 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

EC levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules will be deposited in the same fund and will be utilized in the same manner as mentioned in para 1.4.1 of Chapter-I of this report.

3.4 Recommendations

1. The Committee recommended that to begin with, Environmental Compensation to be recovered from individuals/authorities in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement solid waste management rules may be calculated with the methodology described in the report.
2. If mixing of Bio-medical Waste or Hazardous Waste is found in Municipal Solid Waste than capital cost component of EC may be increased by a multiplication factor of 1.5.

3. In order to include deterrent effect for continuous violations, component of O&M and Environmental Externality in EC formula may be increased on exponential basis by 2, 4, and 8 times after every six-months, beyond the time prescribed by authority for ensuring complete treatment of sewage/waste of the city/town.

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Chapter-IV: Environmental Compensation in Case of Illegal Extraction of Ground Water

4.1 Background

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench in the matter of Shailesh Singh v/s Central Ground Water Board & Ors. (Original Application No. 327/2018) vide order dated 03/01/2019 **(Annexure-V)** directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that:

> *"CPCB may constitute a mechanism to deal with individual cases of violation of norms, as existed prior to Notification of 12/12/2018, to determine the environment compensation to be recovered or other coercive measures to be taken, including prosecution, for past illegal extraction of ground water, as per law."*

4.2 Constitution of the Committee

In compliance to Hon'ble NGT dated 03/01/2019, CPCB constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar, DH, WQM-I Division with Shri P. K. Gupta, DH, IPC-VI, Shri Vishal Gandhi, Sc. D, UPC-I Division and Smt. Suniti Parashar, Scientist B, WQM-I Division as members. The committee was asked to deliberate on this issue and come up with draft formulation of mechanism to determine the Environmental Compensation for illegal extraction of ground water.

4.3 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation

The committee discussed the issue on 07/02/2019, 07/03/2019 and 20/3/2019. The committee deliberated on the issue of Environmental Compensation to be recovered from individuals/industries such as domestic, packaging drinking water units, mining & infrastructure projects and industrial units in case of illegal extraction of ground water. The Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for Ground Water Abstraction, 2015 were also discussed and based on this further formulation to levy Environmental Compensation has been evolved.

4.4 Ideology of Environmental Compensation w.r.to illegal extraction of ground water

Ground water is becoming an increasingly scarce resource because of its unabated and indiscriminate over-exploitation. Growth in ground water exploitation, however, has led to a steep fall in water table in several parts of the country. Use of ground water is becoming unsustainable day by day. The falling water table is a matter of special concern since it tends to reduce the accessibility of the resource to small and marginal farmers due to increase in costs of extractions.

Specific conditions applicable in Notified/Non-Notified areas for various users, as mentioned in Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for Ground Water Abstraction, 2015 are given below:

For Notified Areas:

1. Permission to abstract ground water through any energized means will not be accorded for any purpose other than drinking water.

2. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) so far has notified 162 areas, in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development.
3. Regulation of Ground Water development in Notified areas is through District Administrative Heads assisted by Advisory Committees under the provisions of Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
4. In Notified areas, ground water use in individual houses, infrastructure complexes like group housing societies, hospitals, schools etc. and drinking water requirements of workers in industries can be allowed.
5. NOC for ground water withdrawal will be considered only if Water Supplying Department is not providing adequate water in the area/premises. Proof for this is to be produced from the concerned authority by the applicant.
6. For individual houses, the maximum diameter of the tube-well should be restricted to 4 inch only and the capacity of the pump should not exceed 1HP. For infrastructure projects, maximum diameter of the ground water abstraction structures should be restricted to 150 mm (6 inches) only and capacity of the pump should not exceed 5 HP.
7. Any violation of the above conditions will attract legal action under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

For Non-Notified Areas:

NOC for ground water withdrawal will be considered for industries/infrastructure/packaging as per safe, semi critical, critical and over-exploited criteria.

4.5 Formula for Environmental Compensation for illegal extraction of ground water

The committee decided that the formula should be based on water consumption (Pump Yield & Time duration) and rates for imposing Environmental Compensation for violation of illegal abstraction of ground water. The committee has proposed following formula for calculation of Environmental Compensation (EC_{GW}):

EC_{GW}	**=**	**Water Consumption per Day x No. of Days x Environmental Compensation Rate for illegal extraction of ground water (ECR_{GW})**

Where water Consumption is in m^3/day and ECR_{GW} in Rs./m^3

Yield of the pump varies based on the capacity/power of pump, water head etc. For reference purpose, yield of the pump may be assumed as given in **Annexure-VI.**

Time duration will be the period from which pump is operated illegally.

In case of illegal extraction of ground water, quantity of discharge as per the meter reading or as calculated with assumptions of yield and time may be used for calculation of $EC_{GW.}$

4.6 Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) for illegal use of Ground Water

The committee decided that the Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) for illegal extraction of ground water should increase with increase in water consumption as well as water scarcity in the area. Further, ECR_{GW} are kept relaxed for drinking and domestic use as compared to other uses, considering the basic need of human being.

As per CGWB, safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited areas are categorized from the ground water resources point of view (CGWB, 2017). List of safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited areas are available on the website of CGWB and can be accessed from- http://cgwa-noc.gov.in/LandingPage/NotifiedAreas/CategorizationOfAssessmentUnits.pdf#ZOOM=150.

Environmental Compensation Rates (ECR_{GW}) for illegal use of ground water (ECR_{GW}) for various purposes such as drinking/domestic use, packaging units, mining and industrial sectors as finalized by the committee are given in tables below:

4.6.1 ECR_{GW} for Drinking and Domestic use:

Drinking and Domestic use means uses of ground water in households, institutional activity, hospitals, commercial complexes, townships etc.

Sl. No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m^3/day)			
		<2	2 to <5	5 to <25	25 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m^3			
1	Safe	4	6	8	10
2	Semi Critical	12	14	16	20
3	Critical	22	24	26	30
4	Over-Exploited	32	34	36	40
Minimum EC_{GW}=Rs 10,000/- (for households) and Rs. 50,000 (for institutional activity, commercial complexes, townships etc.)					

4.6.2 ECR_{GW} for Packaged drinking water units:

Sl. No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m^3/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m^3			
1	Safe	12	18	24	30
2	Semi critical	24	36	48	60
3	Critical	36	48	66	90
4	Over-exploited	48	72	96	120
Minimum EC_{GW}=Rs 1,00,000/-					

4.6.3 ECR_{GW} for Mining, Infrastructure and Dewatering Projects

Sl. No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m^3/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m^3			
1	Safe	15	21	30	40
2	Semi critical	30	45	60	75
3	Critical	45	60	85	115
4	Over-exploited	60	90	120	150
Minimum EC_{GW}=Rs 1,00,000/-					

4.6.4 ECR_{GW} for Industrial Units:

Sl. No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (m^3/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m^3			
1	Safe	20	30	40	50
2	Semi critical	40	60	80	100
3	Critical	60	80	110	150
4	Over-exploited	80	120	160	200
Minimum EC_{GW}=Rs 1,00,000/-					

For better understanding of implementation of EC_{GW} policy, some example calculations are given below:

Example No. 1 (For drinking and domestic Use):

It is observed that a household in safe zone is extracting ground water illegally from past 2 year and 3 months with the help of 1 HP pump, dia 4 inches and head as 25 meter. It is assumed that the house-owner runs the pump for 0.5 hr/day. What Environmental Compensation (EC_{GW}) will be charged to the owner?

Solution: Pump Yield *(Please refer Annexure-VI)* = 3 m^3/hr

Daily Consumption = 3 x 0.5 =1.5 m^3

ECR_{GW} = 4 Rs./m^3 *(Please refer para 4.6.1)*

EC to be levied = 4 x 1.5 = 6 Rs./day

Total time period = 820 days

Then, EC_{GW}= 6 x 820

Calculated EC_{GW}= 4,920 Rs.

EC_{GW} to be levied = 10,000 Rs. (minimum prescribed EC_{GW}, *please refer para 4.6.1*)

Example 2 (For Industrial Units):

It is observed that an industry in critical zone is extracting ground water illegally from past 1 year with the help of 5 HP pump, dia 6 inches and head as 50 meter. It is assumed that the industry runs the pump for 3 hrs/day. What Environmental Compensation (EC_{GW}) will be charged to the owner?

Solution: Pump Yield *(Please refer Annexure-VI)* = 12 m^3/hr

Daily Consumption = 12 x 3 =36 m^3/day

ECR_{GW} = 60 Rs./m^3 *(Please refer para 4.6.4)*

EC to be levied = 60 x 36 = 2,160 Rs./day

Total time period = 365 days

Then, EC_{GW}= 2,160 x 365

EC_{GW}= 7,88,400 Rs.

4.7 Relaxation

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) reserves to right to relax or interpret these mechanisms in case of any exigency or situation of National strategic importance, as per Guidelines/Criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for Ground Water Abstraction, 2015.

4.8 Recommendations

The committee has given following recommendations:

- The minimum Environmental Compensation for illegal extraction of ground water for domestic purpose will be Rs. 10,000, for institutional/commercial use will be 50,000 and for other uses will be 1,00,000.
- In case of fixation of liability, it always lies with current owner of the premises where illegal extraction is taking place.
- Time duration may be assumed to be one year in case where no evidence for period of installation of bore well could be established.
- For Drinking and Domestic use, where metering is not present but storage tank facility is available, minimum water consumption per day may be assumed as similar to the storage capacity of the tank.
- For industrial ground water use, where metering is not available, water consumption may be assumed as per the consent conditions. Further, where in case industry is operating without consent, water consumption may be calculated based on the plant capacity (on the recommendation of SPCB/PCC, if required). SPCB/PCC may bring the issue of illegal extraction of ground water in industries in to the notice of CGWA for appropriate action by CGWA.
- Authorities assigned for levy EC and taking penal action are listed below:

S. No.	Actions	Authority
1.	To seal the illegal bore-well/tube-well to stop extraction of water and further closure of project	District Collector
2.	To levy EC_{GW} as per prescribed method	District Collector, CGWA
3.	To levy EC on water pollution, as per the method prescribed in report of CPCB- "EC on industrial pollution"	CPCB/SPCB/PCC
4.	Prosecution of violator	CGWA under EP Act
		SPCB/PCC under Air and Water Act

- CGWA may maintain a separate account for collection and utilization of fund, collected through the prescribed methodology in this report.

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Annexure-I

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 593/2017
(W.P. (Civil) No. 375/2012)

In the matter of:

Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr.
Vs.
Union of India & Ors.

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE JAWAD RAHIM, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER

Present: **Applicant:** **Mr. Rohit Prajapati, Applicant in person**
Amicus Curiae: **Mr. Jai A. Dehadrai, Adv.**
Respondent Nos. **Mr. Nishe Rajan Shonker, Adv. for State of Kerala**
Mr. Tarunvir Singh Khehar, Ms. Guneet Khehar Mr. Sandeep Mishra Advs. for GNCTD
Mr. Anil Shrivastava Mr Rituraj Bswas and Ms. Sujaya Bardhan, Advs. for State of Arunachal Pradesh
Mr. Jogy Scaria, Ms. Beena Victor, Advs. for Kerala State Pollution Control Board
Mr. Avijit Roy, Adv. for Assam Pollution Control Board
Mr. Leishangthem Roshmani Kh, Ms. Maibam Babina, Advs. for State of Manipur
Mr. Nikhil Nayyar, Mr. Dhananjay Baijal, Advs. for APPCB and TSPCB
Mr. Mukesh Verma, Adv.
Mr. Tarunvir Singh Khehar, Adv., Mr. Sandeep Mishra and Ms. Guneet Khehar, Adv.
Mr. Dinesh Jindal, LO for DPCC
Ms. Aruna Mathur, Mr. Avneesh Arputham, Ms. Simraj Jeet and Ms. Anuradha Arputham, Advs. for State of Sikkim
Mr. Raja Chatterjee, Mr. Piyush Sachdev, Ms. Abhinandini Yadav, Advs. and Advs. for State of WB
Mr. Edward Belho, AAG, Mr. K. Luikang Michael and Ms. Hoineithiam, Advs. for State of Nagaland
Ms. Enatoli Sema, Adv. for State of Nagaland and Pollution Control Board
Mr. M. Paikaray and Mr. A.K. Panda, Advs. for SPCB, Odisha
Mr. Dhruv Pal, Adv. for State of Gujarat
Mr. V.K. Shukla, Adv. for State of MP
Mr. Jayesh Gaurav, Adv. for R-47
Mr. Tayenjam Momo Singh, Adv. for Meghalaya Pollution Control Board
Mr. Shlok Chandra and Mr. Ritesh Kumar Sharma, Advs.
Mr. Gautam Singh and Mr. Shoeab Alam, Advs. for State of Bihar
Ms. Aprajita Mukherjee, Adv.
Ms. G. Indira, Adv. for UT of Andaman & Nicobar
Mr. Balendu Shekhar, Mr. Sriansh Prakash and Mr. Rajkumar Maurya, Advs. for Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Ms. Puja Kalra, Adv. for SDMC & NDMC
Mr. Anil Grover, AAG, Mr. Rahul Khurana and Mr. Mishal Vij, Advs. for State of Haryana and HSPCB

Ms. Yogmaya Agnihotri, Adv. and Ms. Prity, Adv. for CECB
Ms. Sakshi Popli, Adv. for Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Mr. Shuvodeep Roy, Adv. and Mr. Rituraj Biswas, Adv. for State of Tripura & Tripura Pollution Control Board
Mr. Shashank Bajpai and Mr. Shakun S. Shukla, Advs. for State of Odisha
Ms. Asha Nayar Basu and Ms. Aradhita Ghosh Mandal, Advs.
Ms. Priyanka Sinha, Adv. for State of Jharkhand
Mr. Rajul Shrivastav, Adv. for MPPCB
Mr. Pradeep Misra and Mr. Daleep Dhyani Advs. for UPPCB
Mr. R. Rakesh Sharma and Mr. V. Mowli, Advs. for State of TN & TNPCB
Mr. Shubham Bhalla, Adv.
Mr. Shiv Mangal Sharma, AAG, Mr. Saurabh Rajpal, Mr. Adhiraj Singh, Ms.Shikha Sandhu and Mr. Vikrmjeet singh, Advs. for State of Rajasthan and Pollution Control Board
Mr. G. M. Kawoosa, Adv. for State of J & K
Mr. Divya Prakash Pande, Adv. For HPSPCB
Mr. Manish Kumar, Adv.

	Date and Remarks	**Orders of the Tribunal**
	Item No. 12 **August 03, 2018** **A**	1. This matter was taken by this Tribunal in furtherance to the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22.02.2017 *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti Vs. Union of India* (2017) 5 SCC 326, establishment and functioning of ETPs/CETP/STPs. 2. Vide order dated 25.05.2017, Notice was issued to Central Pollution Control Board and all the States Pollution Control Boards/Committees and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. They were directed to file status-cum-compliance report in terms of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Accordingly, various status reports have been filed. An affidavit has been filed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change dated 04th July, 2017 stating as follows: *"4. That the answering Respondent is engaged in policy formulation, prescribing standards and its implementation through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for UTs. This Ministry has written to all SPCBs and PCCs as well as to CPCB to ensure compliance of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and to submit detailed compliance report.*

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	Item No. 12 **August 03, 2018** **A**	*5. That the CPCB has also followed up with all SPCBs and PCCs through letters and review meetings to ensure compliance of the aforementioned judgment and that the matter was also discussed in the 62nd Conference of the Chairmen and Member Secretaries of SPCBs and PCCs held on 27.06.2017. That 26 SPCBs/PCCs have submitted the compliance report, which has been summarized at* ***Annexure-I****.* *6. That the CPCB has also carried out inspections of 17 categories of industries to verify compliance with its directions issued on online effluent/emission monitoring system and to cross-verify online results with manual sampling. During February-June, 2017, 64 industries were inspected and directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued to 24 non-complying industries; 18 industries were complying; 8 were found closed and inspection reports of 14 industries are under process.* *7. That the CPCB and NMCG through 11 technical institutions, inspected 751 industries located in the River Ganga main stem during March-April, 2017 to verify the status of installation and connectivity of industries discharging effluents as well as their compliance with the standards. Closure directions have been issued to 154 industries; show cause notices issue to 36 industries; 149 industries were found complying and direction issued to 91 self-closed Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) to remain closed; 93 GPI units were found closed as per directions; 38 GPI units found operational in violation of closure directions and inspection reports of 190 industries are under process".* 3. We have heard learned Amicus Curiae Sh. Jai A. Dehadrai and the learned counsel for Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Pollution Control Board, various State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees. 4. Learned Amicus Curiae has drawn our attention to orders dated 04.07.2017, 18.09.2017 and 11.10.2017 of the Tribunal directing the State Pollution Control Boards to file a statement as to how many Industrial Units discharging trade effluents or causing emissions exist in the State, how many are having their own STPs, ETPs and/or connected to Common Effluent Treatment Plant

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	Item No. 12 **August 03, 2018** **A**	(CETP), whether any such CETP or ETP or STP is properly functioning and treating the effluents as per prescribed limits or not. 5. Learned Amicus Curiae submitted that contamination of water due to industrial effluents can lead to various diseases and adverse consequences on the aquatic organism due to decreased level of oxygen. The use of technology can help reduction of adverse consequences. However, the best solution is to prevent pollution by soil conservation and proper disposal of toxics and chemicals which may include chemical recycling. 6. Having monitored the matter for the last more than one year on several dates, we are of the view that the matter requires continuous monitoring by statutory authorities as per directions which we proceed to issue today. (i) We direct the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to forthwith prepare an action plan after looking into all the status reports. The action plans must have mechanism to ensure compliance or all the directions in the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. To enable this to be done, a Nodal officer must be identified to deal with the issue of CETPs/ ETPs/STPs. (ii) A representative of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may be associated with the Nodal Officer of the CETP for monitoring. The Monitoring by the said two officers- the representative of the MoEF and the Nodal Officer of the CPCB must be held atleast once in a month and on the basis of such meeting and the feedback taken further follow up action must be taken and

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	Item No. 12 **August 03, 2018** **A**	appropriate directions issued. This process may be a continuous process. (iii) It must be ensured that STPs, CETPs and ETPs are functional and meet the requisite standards. (iv) There is already a direction in the above judgment under which 50% of the funds for the purpose are to be provided by the Central Government, 25% by the States and remaining 25% to be arranged by way of loans which is to be re-paid by the user industries. Local bodies and the States have duties as clearly stipulated in the judgment. There has to be online monitoring system by each State to display emission levels in public domain in terms of paragraph 17 of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. (v) A report of the steps taken may be placed on the website of the Central Pollution Control Board atleast once in three months. Deficiencies if any may also be so displayed. (vi) The Central Pollution Control Board may take penal action for failure, if any, against those accountable for setting up and maintaining STPs, CETPs and ETPs Central Pollution Control Board may also assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and the said fund be kept in a separate account and utilized in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment. Such action plan may be prepared by the Central Pollution Control Board within three months from today. (vii) A compliance report in terms of the above order may be furnished to this Tribunal within four months from today by e-mail at filing.ngt@gmail.com.

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	Item No. 12 **August 03, 2018** **A**	(7) Proceedings are disposed of. However, the report received from the Central Pollution Control Board may be placed for consideration before this Tribunal on 04.09.2018. We place on record our appreciation for the services rendered by the learned Amicus Curiae. ....., CP (Adarsh Kumar Goel) ....., JM (Dr. Jawad Rahim) .....,JM (S.P. Wangdi) .....,EM (Dr. Nagin Nanda) 03.08.2018

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Annexure-II

Comments Received from Various RDs on Draft Report for Environmental Compensation **Annexure-II**

S. No.	Item	RD Kolkata	RD Vadodara	RD Bengaluru	RD Lucknow	Committee Deliberations
1	**Case- a, b & c**	Bypassing of effluent/emission should be given special consideration. EC levied on ROG categories of industries should be on the basis of inspection by CPCB, complaint verification and routine inspection.	Instead of "Compensation", "Penalty" word should be used. In case common facilities like CETPs, factor may be introduced based on member industries. Clarify the applicability of penalty in addition to closure directions for pro-longed and gross non-compliance.			The Committee discussed that the points highlighted by RD Kolkata are already the part of cases fit for violation and levy environmental compensation. However, as mentioned by RD Vadodara, word "Penalty" may be used for case a, b and c. For CETPs, a factor may be considered in future based on the capacity of the plant.
2	**Case- d, e & f**	Higher rates for irreparable damages crop, soil, health etc. Leakages/spillage should have different compensation value.	It should be mentioned that instances d, e & f shall be dealt for environmental compensation in line with the polluter pays principle, besides of environmental penalty for cases a, b and c.	Similar to 'Guidelines on Liabilities for Environmental Damages due to Handling & Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Penalty', Guidelines may be prepared.		Suggestions made by RD Kolkata and Vadodara has already been taken care. Concept of environmental compensation is based on the philosophy of "polluters pay" and for grieve injury to environment, compensation will be charged as per the assessment of remediation cost, on case to case basis.
3	**Pollution Index (PI)**			Instead of average PI, Actual PI may be used.		Committee suggested that to make the implementation of EC simple and easy, use of average PI may be considered for calculation of EC.
4	**R-factor**	Should be based on pollution load. For ex. Amount of BOD/NOx etc. discharged.		May be classified based on the contribution of pollution load based on quantity of effluent, concentration, emissions	May be as per the category of industry, for ex. Red-500, Orange-300, Green-100.	As PI is based on the pollution load, suggestion of RDs are already taken care in the formula.
5	**L-factor**			May be redefined based on the features, activities involved and habitation.		L-factor may be covered in future as already indicated in the report.

S. No.	Item	RD Kolkata	RD Vadodara	RD Bengaluru	RD Lucknow	Committee Deliberations
6	**Defining period of violations for which EC will be levied**		Duration of violations needs more clarity.	For industry having OCEMS, no. of days may be counted based on the recorded data. Industry without OCEMS- based on break down of ETP/APCD, disturbance of power supply or any failure of auxiliary machineries w.r.t. control system.	May be clearly defined as the period between the day of violation observed and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.	The committee agreed that period of violation for which EC may be levied will be the period between the day of violation observed and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.
7	**Repeated Violations**		Some number of days may be specified after which the penalty amount may get a factor of 1.5 or 2.		Multiplying factor for repeated violations may be included. For ex. 1st Repetition- 25% 2nd Repetition- 50% 3rd Repetition- 100%	For habitual offenders, higher amount of penalty/compensation may be charged in future.
8	**Utilization of fund**	An environmental damage assessment cell may be created. Expertise in the field may be achieved by involving scientist/engineers and providing them training in country/abroad.	Amount should not be utilized for a) Industrial Inspections for compliance verification, b) Installation of Continuous water quality monitoring stations / Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations for strengthening of existing monitoring network, c) Preparation of Comprehensive Industry Documents on Industrial Sectors / clean technology f) Funding to financially weaker municipalities for installation of STPs The amount should be utilized solely for damage assessment, remediation of affected sites, orphan contaminated sites and creating awareness. The purpose should not get inclined towards revenue generation.			RD Vadodara suggested that amount should be utilized only for remediation purpose. However, committee discussed that the proposal for utilization of fund is prepared considering the other aspects (i.e. direct and indirect) for protection of environment, which include research, monitoring etc. Suggestion of RD Kolkata may be considered in future.

			Thus, the functional fabric of CPCB shall remain intact.			
9	**Others**	Higher EC for non-installation of pollution control measures. Expected sources should have different scoring methodology based on their weightage.				The committee discussed that CPCB is already taking appropriate action including closure direction against the industries found operating without pollution control measures.

Comments Received from Various Expert Institutions on the Report on Environmental Compensation

As per the Hon'ble NGT suggestion, CPCB has invited comments of 3 expert institution, namely, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) and The Energy Research Institute (TERI). The CPCB in-house committee on Environmental Compensation has deliberated on the comments and finalized the report accordingly. The Committee's deliberations are summarized in table below:

S. No.	Item	Comments from TERI	Comments of CSE	Comments of IEG	Committee's Deliberations
1	**Cases d, e and f**	Distinction between categories "a, b, c" and "d, e, f" is not clear. Case specific investigations should be minimized. Proposed cases deals separately with intentional and accidental cases but sometimes they are not easy to establish.	-	Why cases 'e' and 'f' are left for later remediation and study?	There may be a varied damage to the environment as considered in cases 'e' and 'f'. Such damage assessment requires detailed case specific study and remediation measures. Therefore, whenever such case comes into the notice, Environmental Compensation may be levied based on the detailed investigation made by Expert Institutions/Organizations.
2	**R-factor**	-	R-factor should be Rs. 1,000/day.	Why R-factor is kept as 250, although the value ranges between 100 to 500?	In the Environmental Compensation policy, average value of the R-factor as 250 is recommended, keeping in view both its practicability as well as to make it significantly deterrent, which may be further revised in future.
3	**L-factor**	-	L-factor should be based on the population density of surroundings, instead of population of the nearby city/town. For critically polluted areas/ ecologically fragile areas LF should be considered as 2.	For nearby city, having population less than 1 million, the LF is 1. This implies that we care only for populated regions only. Industries located in critically polluted and ecologically fragile area should be closed down.	Population density for surrounding of industrial units will be complex because it will vary depending on area used in calculation of population density as industrial units are generally away from population. More weightage is given to the higher population exposure to the risk. In case the industry is located in the city of population less than one million than the LF Factor will be 1. Depending on the local environmental conditions, the restrictions on expansion and modernization of industries in critically polluted areas are imposed as per the prevailing policy of the Government of India. Similarly, industries in ecologically fragile areas are permitted after careful examination, as per prevailing policy of MoEFCC/SPCB, The Committee agreed that for notified ecologically fragile areas, LF may be considered as 2. However, LF for critically polluted areas may be explored in future.

S. No.	Item		Comments of CSE	Comments of IEG	Committee's Deliberations
4	**S-factor**	Classification of industries should be based on profit/ turnover basis.	S-factor should be based on the turn-over of the industrial unit.	-	Presently industrial units are classified into small, medium and large category (MSME Act, 2006) based on the data of assets/infrastructure available with them. The data for **profit/**turnover of industrial units are not available with SPCBs/PCCs and S-factor based on **profit/**turnover will complicate the procedure for calculation of EC. This may be considered in future when SPCBs/PCCs will have such type of data.
5	**Level of non-compliance**	Pollution Index does not measure the level of pollution. Further, averaging PI eliminates the variation in the nature/ impact of pollution that PI tries to capture. Further, the Red Category itself is too wide and some sort of sub-classification should be undertaken The rate of the penalty should increase with the period of violation. The penalty should increase exponentially in case of repeated violations. The objective should be that units should choose to shut down operations when violations cannot be brought under control in the specified time.	For different level of non-compliance such as gross, moderate and low, a factor for 'intensity of violation', IV-factor should be incorporated in the formula.	-	Pollution Index (PI) itself covers the potential of environmental pollution as its calculation considers variation in pollution load. The industrial sectors have been categorized into Red, Orange and Green, based on their Pollution Index in the range of 60 to 100, 41 to 59 and 21 to 40, respectively. As PI is not available for all the industrial sectors, calculating PI for rest of the sectors will delay the processing. Therefore, for calculating the Environmental Compensation average PI as 80, 50 and 30 may be used for Red, Orange and Green category of industries, respectively. To keep the formula simple for better implementation, the IV factor may not be considered as there are different environmental parameters such as environmental standards and for each standard calculation of level of violation and its weightage will be a tedious task, which may bring difficulty in implementation of EC concept. The Committee has agreed that in order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, EC may be increased on exponential basis, i.e. by 2, 4 and 8 times on each similar violation. Further, if the violator continues its operations beyond 3 months then EC may be increased by 2, 4 and 8 times for 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter, respectively. Besides EC, industry may be prosecuted or closure directions may be issued, whenever required. EC is not a substitute for taking actions under EP Act, Water Act or Air Act. In fact, units found polluting should be closed/prosecuted as per the Acts.
6	**Utilization of fund**	Funds may be utilized for building monitoring and enforcement capacity of SPCBs and strengthening the pollution compliance especially in the MSME sector.	-	Incentives to regulators where no violations are observed and incentives to public for reporting violations may be provided.	Scheme of infrastructure augmentation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) /capacity building of SPCBs/PCCs is already covered in the report Further, schemes such as incentives to regulators where no violations are observed and incentives to public for reporting violations may be considered separately.

S. No.	Item		Comments of CSE	Comments of IEG	Committee's Deliberations
7	GRAP	-	-	Size of the construction sites more than 20,000 sqm. area are considered for EC. Although, small sites cumulatively impact significantly. Illegal dumping of municipal solid waste regardless of the place should be penalized.	As per the EIA Notification, 2006, building construction projects more than 20,000 sqm. area are required to have environmental clearance, therefore, the same cut-off is maintained here. Issue of Illegal dumping of municipal solid waste is being covered in separate report of EC.
8	Others: (a)	Severity of violations should be measured in terms of hours of violation because for some pollutants even a few hours of violation can have serious environmental and health consequences. This would require continuous monitoring of stacks, which is not the case presently for most units. Therefore, continuous monitoring should be implemented urgently, to begin with for all red and orange categories.	-	-	Currently, online continuous effluent/emission monitoring system (OCEMS) is installed in only in 17 categories of highly polluting industries and some other industrial sectors. Further, in current practice the compliance of industries is only verified by physical monitoring and compensation may be imposed based on the manual testing. The idea of measurement of violation on hourly basis may be considered in future, when OCEMS is widely installed and included in policy.
	(b)	CETP should be categorized under Red Category of industries. Some sub-classification should be undertaken under red categories of industries.	-	-	CETPs are already categorized under Red Category of Industries
	(c)	Based on the spirit behind the proposed charge, it should therefore be called an "environmental penalty" rather than "environmental compensation".	-	-	The power of imposing "Penalty" lies in the jurisdiction of the Hon'ble Courts and NGT only. The CPCB is empowered to levy environmental compensation by the Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 03.08.2018 (OA No.593/2017). Therefore, term "Environmental Penalty" is avoidable.

Annexure-IV

Item Nos. 01 & 02 Court No. 1

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 125/2017
(M.A. No. 1337/2018)
With
Original Application No. 217/2017
(M.A. Nos. 761/2017, 1073/2017,
1098/2017 & 1471/2017)

Court on its own Motion — Applicant(s)
Versus
State of Karnataka — Respondent(s)

With

D. Kupendra Reddy — Applicant(s)
Versus
State of Karnataka — Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 06.12.2018

CORAM: **HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON**
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER

Original Application No. 125/2017
(M.A. No. 1337/2018)

For Applicant(s): Mr. Sajan Poovayya, Sr. Advocate and Mr. Saransh Jain, Advocate for impleaded applicant – Namma Bengluru Foundation
Mr. Vikram Hegde, Advocate for impleaded applicant

For Respondents (s): Mr. Devraj Ashok, Advocate
Mr. Rajkumar, Advocate and Ms. Sonia, LA
Ms. Nidhi Mehrotra, Advocate

Original Application No. 217/2017
(M.A. Nos. 761/2017, 1073/2017,
1098/2017 & 1471/2017)

For Applicant(s): Ms. Guneet Khehar, Mr. Tarunvir Singh Khehar, Mr. P. Ramaprakash and Mr. Sandeep Mishra, Advocates

For Respondents (s): Dr. Abhishek Atrey, Advocate
Mr. Rajkumar, Advocate and Ms. Sonia, LA

ORDER

1. The issue for consideration in the two matters, one initiated by the Tribunal on its own motion and the other filed by an individual relates to contamination of water bodies at Bengaluru - Bellandur lake, Agara lake and Varthur lake *inter-alia*, on account of discharge of untreated sewage and other effluents from

their performance should be recorded and considered favourably or otherwise for their career progression.

xv. Similar exercise as (xiv) may be undertaken to identify officers responsible for failure in the past. Such exercise may be completed within three months from today.

xvi. Since failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies (including lakes) and failure to implement solid and other waste management rules are too frequent and widespread, the CPCB must lay down specific guidelines to deal with the same, throughout India, including the scale of compensation to be recovered from different individuals/authorities, in addition to or as alternative to prosecution. The scale may have slabs, depending on extent of pollution caused, economic viability, etc. Deterrent effect for repeated wrongs may also be provided.

xvii. MoEF&CC may specify limit for phosphorus in soaps and detergents to prevent damage to the environment and public health.

27. The above amount in the present case has been determined having regard to the estimated cost of setting up of STPs, based on the data available, which has been assessed with the assistance of the learned Counsel for the parties.

28. We have nominated Justice Santosh Hegde on information being provided during the hearing that he is agreeable to undertake the above job.

29. Justice Hegde will be entitled to a token honorarium of Rs. 2.5 Lakh per month from the date he assumes the charge. Justice Hegde will be entitled to assistance of persons of his choice for which remuneration will be paid by the SPCB, Karnataka as may be determined by Justice Hegde.

Annexure-V

Item Nos. 1 to 11 Court No. 1

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 176/2015
(M.A. No. 1332/2015)
&
Original Application No. 59/2012
(M.A. No. 34/2016 & M.A. No. 190/2016)
&
Original Application No. 108/2013
(M.A. No. 489/2015)
&
Original Application No. 179/2013
(M.A. No. 866/2014 & M.A. NO. 644/2015)
&
Appeal No. 67/2015
(M.A. No. 652/2015)
And

Original Application No. 484/2015
(M.A. No. 155/2017, M.A. No. 567/2017
& M.A. No. 927/2017)
And
Original Application No. 327/2018
(M. A. No. 1282/2018)
And
Original Application No. 115/2017
(M.A. No. 442/2017)
And
Original Application No. 411 of 2018
And
Original Application No. 613/2017
And
Original Application No. 614/2017

Shailesh Singh Respondent(s)
Versus
Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors. Applicant(s)
With

Legal Aid, National Green Tribunal Bar Association
Applicant(s)
Versus
NCT of Delhi & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
Raj Hans Bansal Applicant(s)
Versus
Ministry of Water Resources & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
Apex Chambers of Commerce and
Industries of N.C.T. of Delhi & Ors. Applicant(s)
Versus
Govt. of NCT Delhi & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
Vikrant Tongad Applicant(s)

1

Versus

Union of India & Ors. Respondent(s)

With
Shailesh Singh Applicant(s)

Versus
Hotel The Oberoi Amarvilas & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
Shailesh Singh Applicant(s)

Versus
Panchsheel Buildtech Pvt. Ltd. & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
Shailesh Singh Applicant(s)

Versus
Central Ground Water Board & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
M/s A-One Mineral Water Industry Applicant(s)

Versus
Central Ground Water Authority & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
Mohd. Javed Asghar Applicant(s)

Versus
M/s Upper Ganges Sugar and Industries Ltd.
(Distillery Unit) & Ors. Respondent(s)
With
Mohd. Javed Asghar Applicant(s)

Versus
State of U.P. & Ors. Respondent(s)

Hearing concluded on: 18.12.2018
Order uploaded on: 03.01.2019

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): Mr. Raj Pajwani, Senior Advocate and Mr. Rahul Choudhary, Advocate (In O.A. Nos. 59/2012 & 108/2013)
Ms. Preeti Singh, Mr. S. Porwal, Mr. Shivam Jaiswal, Advocates (In O.A. Nos. 176/2015, 484/2015, 327/2018 & 115/2017)
Mr. Amrendra Kumar Dubey, Advocate (O.A. No. 411/2018

For Respondent (s): Ms. Sakshi Popli, Advocate for DJB (O.A. No. 59/2012)
Mr. Sumeet Pushkarna, Mr. Devanshu, Advocates with Mr. Sudhir Chauhan, E.E., Delhi Jal Board (O.A. No. 108/2013)
Mr. Ajay Jain, Advocate for GNCTD
Mr. Ardhendumauli Kumar Prasad, Mr. Shashank Saxena, Ms. Diksha Gera, Mr. Amritesh Raj, Advocates for CGWA
Mr. Pradeep Mishra, Mr. Daleep Dhyani, Advocates for UPPCB
Ms. Sakshi Popli, Advocate for NDMC
Mr. Amit Tiwari, Mr. Rohit Pratap Singh, Advocates for State of UP

appropriate mechanism can be introduced consistent with the needs of environment.

29. The MoEF&CC is directed to constitute an Expert Committee by including representatives from IIT Delhi, IIT Roorkee, IIM Ahmedabad, CPCB, NITI Ayog and any other concerned agency or department to examine the issue of appropriate policy for conservation of ground water with a robust institutional mechanism for surveillance and monitoring with a view to enhance access to ground water for drinking purposes in OCS areas by way of appropriate replenishment practices which can be properly accounted and measured for as well as to sustain the floodplains of rivers in terms of e-flows and other water bodies. The MoEF & CC and MoWR may finalize the issue of subject remain *inter-se* with regard to ground water reserve and its quality.

30. The Committee may be constituted in two weeks and report of the Committee may be furnished to the MoEF &CC and this Tribunal in two months by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com.

31. The Committee may also indicate the projection of its impact study in light of projected data for the next 50 years (in phased manner with action plan for each decade). Thereafter, fresh guidelines be issued by the concerned Ministry and the report furnished to the Tribunal on or before 30.04.2019.

32. The CPCB may constitute a mechanism to deal with individual cases of violations of norms, as existed prior to Notification of 12.12.2018, to determine the environment compensation to be recovered or other coercive measures to be taken, including prosecution, for past illegal extraction of ground water, as per

law. All the matters relating to illegal extraction of ground water by individuals are disposed of with these directions.

33. The Expert Committee report, the new policy and challenge to orders of authorities, if any, will be considered on the next date.

The matter be put up for above consideration in the first week of May, 2019.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P. Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

January 03, 2019
Original Application No. 176/2015
(M.A. No. 1332/2015) and other connected matters
AK

Annexure-VI

CRITERIA TO CALCULATE WATER CONSUMPTION

Table 1: Discharge of 4'' Dia and 1 HP Pump

Sl. No.	Depth (Meter)	Discharge	
		LPM	m^3/hr
1	25	50	3
2	43	40	2.4
3	59	30	1.8
4	69	20	1.2
5	77	10	0.6

Table 2: Discharge of 4'' Dia and 2 HP Pump

Sl. No.	Depth (Meter)	Discharge	
		LPM	m^3/hr
1	60	50	3
2	98	40	2.4
3	124	30	1.8
4	141	20	1.2
5	165	10	0.6

Table 3: Discharge of 6'' Dia and 3 HP Pump

Sl. No.	Depth (Meter)	Discharge	
		LPM	m^3/hr
1	17	200	12
2	29	175	10.5
3	41	150	9
4	50	130	7.8
5	62	100	6

Table 4: Discharge of 6'' Dia and 5 HP Pump

Sl. No.	Depth (Meter)	Discharge	
		LPM	m^3/hr
1	26	225	13.5
2	50	200	12
3	70	175	10.5
4	86	150	9
5	92	140	8.4

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