

N.D.H.: 05.02.2026

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE**

**APPEAL NO. 160 OF 2025**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

M/S VICTORY FLOOR TILES PVT. LTD. .... APPELLANT

VERSUS

GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD ... RESPONDENT

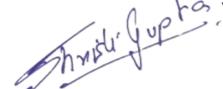
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**Place:** New Delhi

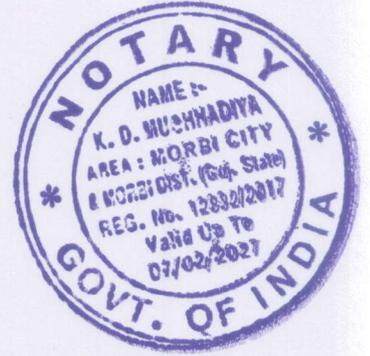
**Date:** 31.01.2026

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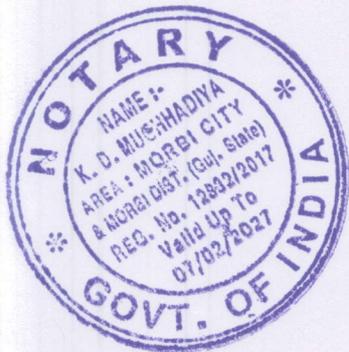
**REJOINDER AFFIDAVIT**

I, Mansukhbhai Koradiya, aged about 60 years, Shri Polabhi, Resident of Morbi, TA and Dist. Morbi, Gujarat-363341 do state hereby on solemn oath as under :

1. That the deponent is the director of the Appellant company in the present Appeal and as such he is well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case and hence, competent to swear the present affidavit.
2. That the deponent has gone through and understood the entire reply affidavit filed by the Respondent GPCB in reply to the Appeal filed by the Appellant and is hereby giving reply to the same.
3. That at the outset the Appellant deny every averment made by the Respondent in their reply which has not be specifically admitted herein or in the Appeal. The Appellant further, reiterate and affirm the contents of the Appeal.
4. That the contents of para no. 1-3 of reply by GPCB do not need any specific reply.

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5. That in reply to the contents of para no. 4 of reply by GPCB it is submitted that the Appellant herein has challenged the direction issued by the Respondent dated 01.05.2025 u/s 31 A and 33A of the Air and Water Act respectively, imposing environment damage compensation. Simultaneously, the Appellant also challenged the report of the oversight committee dated 20.12.2024, direction issued by Respondent for interim environment compensation damages dated 11.09.2019 and the report of joint committee dated 12.04.2019. However, on 12.08.2025 notice was issued in the lead Appeal No. 181 of 2025 (WZ) by the Hon'ble Tribunal only against impugned direction dated 01.05.2025. The order impugned reports and directions being beyond the limitation period not notice was issued against the same.
6. That, however, it is submitted that the said reports and quantification was challenged before this Tribunal in light of the direction/ liberty granted by the High Court by order dated 08.01.2025 in SCA No. 2664 of 2020.
7. That contents of para no. 5 of reply by GPCB is not admitted in the manner stated and is misleading. Complete facts of the case leading to OA No. 20 of 2017 are :
- (i) An OA No. 21 of 2015(WZ) was filed before this tribunal seeking closure of all coal based gasifiers used in and around the town of Morbi and ensure compliance of the terms of CCA issued by GPCB and directions of CPCB dated 21.06.2014.
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- (ii) By order dated 08.09.2015 this Tribunal disposed of OA setting up a three member committee of representatives of CPCB, GPCB and HOD Environment Engineering Department of MS University, Baroda. The said committee was fastened with the task to (i) evolve the parameters and standards for the purpose of coal gasifiers (ii) requirement of particular quality of fuel as per the capacity of production by industry (iii) evolve mechanism to monitor the implementation of standards. With the said direction the Hon'ble Tribunal ordered that only the industries granted having consent from GPCB for coal gasifiers can operate in strict compliance of the conditions therein.
- (iii) Against the said order of Tribunal Applicant approached Supreme Court in CA No. 584 of 2016. While the said Appeal was pending the joint committee submitted its report. Hence, on 16.01.2017 Supreme Court disposed of the Appeal with direction to approach Tribunal again placing the additional documents on record.
- (iv) Hence, OA No. 20 of 2017 (WZ) and 42 of 2017 (WZ) was filed before this Tribunal, wherein notices were issued on 24.07.2017 and a committee of CPCB, GPCB and NEERI was constituted to submit an Environment Status Report covering all aspects of environment. Additionally, coal gasifiers not conforming to the standards laid down by CPCB were directed to be shut down within two months. The said committee submitted



its report in Feb 2018, which was based on survey of 432 units only.

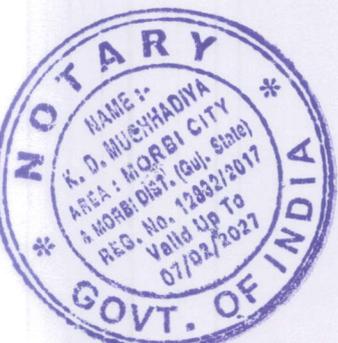
- (v) On 06.03.2019 OAs were listed before the NGT, Principal Bench, and the Tribunal accepting the report directed for closure of all coal based gasifiers, with direction to Respondent to prosecute and recover compensation for damages from the violating units.
8. That in para 25-28 of the order of the Tribunal dated 06.03.2019 categorically directed the GPCB for *prosecution of industries which have operated in violation of law and recover compensation for causing damages to the environment and public health*. The direction was against the erring units and not for the units which merely possessed the coal gasifiers.
9. That a further direction was issued constituting a three member committee of CPCB, GPCB and NEERI to make assessment of the amount of damages. The direction was itself delegation of exercise by the Tribunal to the committee, with no further direction to sub delegate the same to another body.
10. That, lastly in order to oversee the execution an oversight committee headed by Justice B C Patel was appointed. The said oversight committee was not entrusted with task to formulate the imposition of compensation/ damages on the units.
11. That the content of para 6 of the reply of GPCB are not admitted and denied. It is submitted that the inspection as alleged to be carried out for 952 units in Morbi is a merely a bald statement. No notice or information was given to the Appellant herein before conducting any inspection in or around





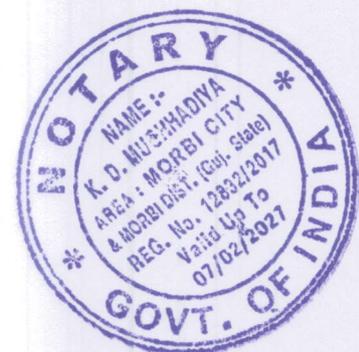
his unit. Further, no member of the committee has ever visited his premises for inspection. The Appellant herein cannot be held guilty for environment damage on account of use of coal gasifier unless it can be shown specifically by the Respondent that it violated any law or caused damage to environment. A general inspection of the area without any notice or information cannot suffice.

12. That a persual of report dated April 2019 in Annexures-1 to Annexure-4 at page 63 to 83 of the reply will fortify the fact that no inspection of the Appellant herein was carried out. Also, on inspection of 952 units out of more than 1600 units situated in Morbi, the report in Annexure -1 merely mentions 9 contaminated with waste water. Moreover, the joint committee in its report alleged that 568 units were found having gasifiers but no details fo the said units were provided. The said Annexure also shows that no actual site visit was conducted by the committee asalleged. The Appellant reiterates and affirms the ground K of the Appeal.
13. That in reply to the contents of para 6.1 of the reoly of GPCB it is submitted that the interim compensation of Rs 5000 per day for the number of years of gasifier in possession based on and earlier order of the Tribunal was not within the authority of the committee. The order of the Tribunal dated 06.03.2019 was clearly for prosecution and recovery of damages from units violating law. The Tribunal by its order dated 06.03.2019 never directed for :
  - a. Imposition of compensation for possession of gasifier.
  - b. Imposition of interim compensation.



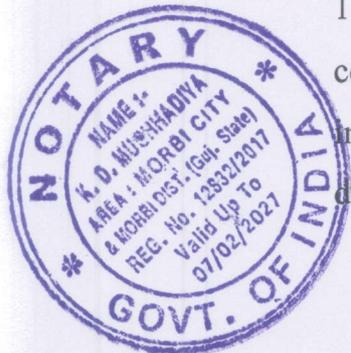
c. Compensation based on O. A. No. 593 of 2017.

14. That it is further submitted that O.A. No. 593 of 2017 is related to STP/ETP and was not related to gasifier. The recommendation of joint committee for interim compensation based on the order in O.A. No. 593 of 2017 was, therefore, incorrect and illegal.
15. That in reply to the contents of para no. 6.2 of the reply of GPCB it is submitted that there was no direction by the tribunal to the joint committee to further delegate the exercise of making the assessment to a third party. The Tribunal by its order dated 06.03.2019 clearly directed the committee to make assessment of environment compensation. Thus, the further sub delegation was illegal and beyond the direction the Tribunal.
16. That it is further submitted that the Appellant has already dismantled the gasifier and sold the scrap in March 2019 only after the information of the order of the Tribunal dated 06.03.2019 was received. The Appellant did not operate the coal gasifier after the order for closure of the same.
17. That it is denied that the joint committee has any power to attribute collective responsibility to all 568 industries when it failed to attribute a particular industry of the area. The polluter pays principle fixes responsibility of the a person only when it can be established that he is responsible for the pollution caused. Moreover, the committee was not assigned to assess compensation from the units operating on coal gasifier, but to make assessment of the environment damages caused by the units operating in violation of law. Mere possession of coal



gasifier and operating the same in accordance with law was not violative of law prior to 06.03.2019.

18. That in reply to the contents of para 7 of the reply of GPCB it is submitted that the action taken by the GPCB in passing direction in compliance of recommendation of three member committee was not in accordance with direction of the Tribunal. The three member committee was not formed to make recommendation on the further course of action to the GPCB. The sole purpose of the three member committee was to make assessment of the damages and submit its report to the Tribunal. However, the said committee exceeded its authority and sat in execution exercise not even contemplated in the order dated 06.03.2019.
19. That in reply to the contents of para 8 of the reply of GPCB it is submitted that the notice issued on 11.12.2019 seeking the interim compensation by Respondent was illegal and not in accordance with law. There was no mention of any violation or the pollution being caused by the Appellant, thereby requiring the issuance of notice. Moreover, the report of the joint committee itself mentions that around 568 ceramic units were having coal gasifier, still notice was issued to 606 units, shows an arbitrary exercise of power by the Respondent.
20. That in reply to the contents of para 9 and 10 of the reply of GPCB it is mentioned that the notices dated 11.09.2019 and 11.12.2019 imposing interim environment damages compensation were challenged before the High Court. By its interim order dated 06.08.2021 the High Court stayed the demand of the interim compensation subject to deposit of 25%



of the amount by the units. It is pertinent to mention here that the High Court never confirmed the demand of the environment compensation and was subject to the final report. The matter were kept for final hearing after the final report.

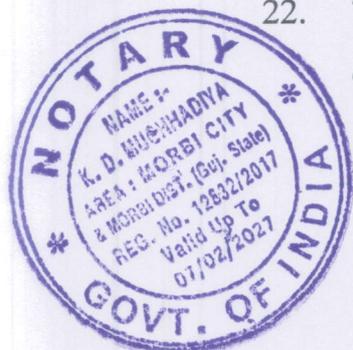
21. That the contents of para 11 of the reply of GPCB is not admitted and is denied. The Appellant herein did not approach the Supreme Court against the order dated 06.08.2021. In further reply it is submitted that the manner in which the reply is made is misleading and not correct. The order of the High Court dated 06.08.2021 granting stay subject to deposit of 25% on interim compensation was challenged in SLP (C) No 16667 of 2021 before Supreme Court by some units. By order dated 29.10.2021 the Supreme Court decline to interfere against the order dated 06.08.2021 being an interim order and observed that:

*“.....If the appellant/petitioner(s) have any objection to the notices issued, they can as well raise their objections before the High Court. As such, we do not find any good ground to interfere with the impugned order, which is passed as an interim measure pending disposal of the petitions, based on the recommendations of the committee.*

Accordingly, Appeal/Special Leave Petitions are dismissed. Pending applications, if any, shall stand disposed of.

It is needless to observe that if any of the appellant(s)/petitioner(s) dispute their liability, it is open for them to raise objection by way of counter affidavits before the High Court.

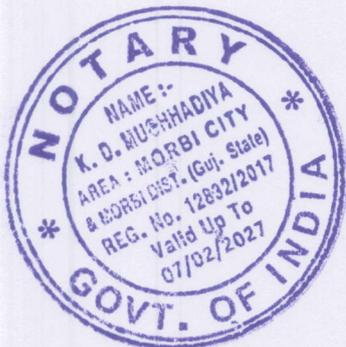
22. That by the order of the Supreme Court no liability of environment damage upon the units was confirmed. The



liability of the parties were left open to be raised before the High Court by filing affidavit.

23. That in reply to the contents of para 12 of the reply of GPCB, which is based on incorrect appreciation of the order of the Tribunal and High Court, it is stated that the demand of the interim environment damage was never under the direction of the NGT. The NGT (PB) by its order dated 06.03.2019 never directed Respondent to impose environment compensation at rate of Rs. 5000 per day for the number of days the gasifer was in possession of unit. Further, by order dated 06.08.2021 High Court never confirmed the interim environment damage. The effect of the order dated 06.08.2021 was that the notices dated 11.09.2019 and 11.12.1019 were stayed subject to deposit of 25%. Thus, in effect neither the liability nor the quantum was final and in light of the Supreme Court observation the same were to be decided by the High Court.
24. That in reply to contents of para 13 of the reply of GPCB it is submitted that the on 08.01.2025 the batch of the writ petitions were listed and the High Court considered the earlier interim orders passed by it as well as the order of the Supreme Court and NGT(PB). The High Court held that :

“15. Taking note of the above, we may record the submissions of the learned Senior Counsels appearing for the petitioners that many of the petitioners have closed their industries; stopped use of coal gasifiers much earlier and were not operating their industries for a sufficient long time. According to them, some of the petitioners had established their industries using coal gasifiers as per the permission granted by the GPCB and they have followed



the norms laid down by the GPCB in the permission letter. Some of the learned counsels for the petitioners had argued that the petitioners to whom they represent cannot be made liable to damages and it cannot be levied from them as they cannot be said to have violated any of the environment laws.

16. It was argued that the categorization of the industries in three categories by the Oversight Committee is unfair, inasmuch as, there cannot be any formula for distribution of environment damages, inasmuch as, the damages were required to be computed depending upon the size of the industry, period and quantity of production. It was sought to be argued by Mr. K. K. Sharma, learned advocate appearing for some of the petitioners in the connected writ petitions (seven in number) that the petitioners therein were not using coal gasifiers at all. Even this is the case of many of the learned advocates appearing for petitioners in the connected writ petitions (total 550 matters in number). The petitioners, thus, seek to dispute their liability for damage compensation as computed by the Oversight Committee. Essentially, the challenge is sought to be raised to the report of the Oversight Committee on the premise that the Oversight Committee was required to grant opportunity of hearing to each of the petitioners herein and the report is in ignorance of factual data.

17. Be that as it may, we may record that the Oversight Committee has been constituted pursuant to the order dated 06.03.2019 of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), which reads as under:-

*“21. In view of the above, it is clear that coal gasi\_ers are no longer viable. Inspection by GPCB shows high level of air pollution which is dangerous for health and environment. ‘Sustainable Development’*



and 'Precautionary' principles are to be upheld.

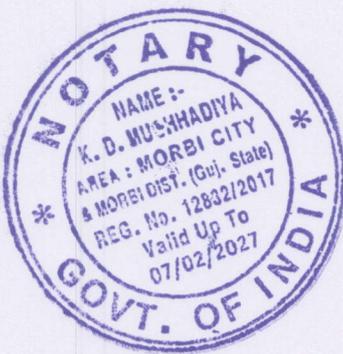
22. Purpose of economic development in any region is to provide opportunities for improved living by removing poverty and unemployment. While industrial development invariably creates more jobs in any region, such development has to be sustainable and compliant with the norms of environment. In absence of this awakening or tendency for monitoring, industrialization has led to environmental degradation on account of industrial pollution. It is imperative to ensure that steps are taken to check such pollution to uphold statutory norms. Adequate and effective pollution control methods are necessary.
23. We may also note that as per data compiled by the CPCB MorbiWankaner is one of the polluted industrial clusters. Vide order dated 13.12.2018 in Original Application No. 1038/2018, this Tribunal considered the subject matter of critically polluted industrial clusters and directed preparation of action plans by the respective States for remedying the situation.
24. Even though, this area is polluted but not 'critically polluted', the same may not be covered by the said order, but the fact remains that there is high amount of pollution as shown by the latest report of the GPCB quoted above in para no. 13. PM10 is equal to 552.66 and PM2.5 is equal to 289.61. Stringent measures are, thus, required in the interest of protection of environment and public health.
25. Accordingly, we allow the applications and direct the GPCB to close all coal gasi\_ers industries and units operating with the





help of coal gasifiers without prejudice to such units switching over to non-coal gasifiers or PNG or technology consistent with the above report. The GPCB must initiate immediate steps for prosecution of the industries which have operated in violation of law and recover compensation for causing damage to the environment and public health. This amount may be assessed by a Committee with representatives of CPCB, GPCB and NEERI. The CPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance. The Committee may suggest restoration plan.

26. The Committee may give its report within one month by e-mail at [ngt.\\_ling@gmail.com](mailto:ngt._ling@gmail.com)
27. The Committee may take into account the cost of reversing the damage caused and also the amount to be recovered which will operate as deterrent and render any polluting activity non-profitable.
28. To oversee the execution of this order by the GPCB, we appoint an Oversight Committee headed by Justice B.C. Patel, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court and former Judge of Gujarat High Court who is already heading an Oversight Committee constituted by this Tribunal vide order dated 16.01.2019 in O.A. 606/2018. He will also be assisted by a representative of CPCB. The GPCB will provide all logistics to Justice Patel. Any person concerned with execution of this order will be at liberty to represent to the said Oversight Committee.
29. Learned Counsel for the GPCB states that expenses incurred by the NEERI will be paid as per direction of this Tribunal within one month from today.

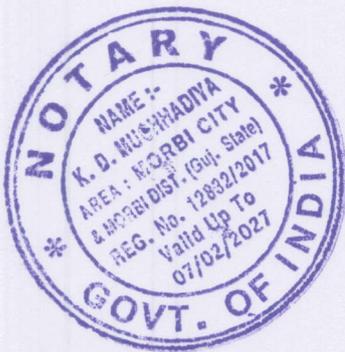




30. Industries have led applications which have no merit and are not maintainable under Sections 14 and 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. Same is the position with regard to the applications of the manufacturers.

*All the applications stand disposed of accordingly."*

18. Taking note of the directions issued by the NGT in the above noted paragraphs of the order dated 06.03.2019, we find that all the issues sought to be raised before us regarding the correctness of the report of the Oversight Committee can only be raised by the petitioners before the NGT. However, it is open for the petitioners to avail any other alternative remedy if available in law, inasmuch as, it is not permissible for this Court to sit over the report of the Oversight Committee as a Court of appeal, which has been constituted by the NGT while directing the GPCB to close all coal gasifier industries and units operating with the help of coal gasifiers and to initiate fresh steps for prosecution of the industries, which have operated in violation of law and recover compensation for causing damages to the environment and public health.
19. The three expert bodies have submitted their reports in compliance of the order passed by the NGT, wherein direction was issued to assess the damages compensation amount by a committee with representatives of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR – NEERI).
20. The Oversight Committee headed by Justice B. C. Patel, Former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court and Former Judge of the Gujarat High Court has been constituted vide order dated 16.01.2019 by the NGT and direction was



issued that the Oversight Committee shall be assisted by the representative of the CPCB and the reports of the expert bodies shall be assessed by the Oversight Committee to ascertain the damages.

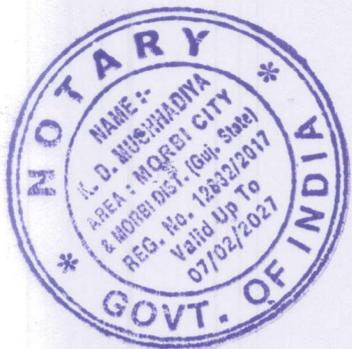
21. **In view of the above, we dispose of all the writ petitions with the observations and directions that we have not entered into the merits of the claim of any of the petitioners herein about their liability towards compensation or the issues pertaining to the quantum of damages computed by the Oversight Committee. It is open for the petitioners to avail appropriate remedy available in law.**
22. Consequently, in view of the disposal of the said writ petitions, all the civil applications pending in the connected writ petitions, if any, stand disposed of.
23. **All the issues agitated before us are left open, to be raised before the NGT or any other competent authority, as maybe advised.** “

25. That the above observation of the High Court clarifies the fact situation that the quantification and the liability was not never final and set at rest by the High Court or even Supreme Court. the issue is still and very much alive to be decided by this Tribunal.
26. That the contents of para 14, 14.1 and 14.2 of the reply of GPCB are are denied being naot admitted in the manner stated. It is submitted that the High Court while disposing of the writ petitions did not confirmed the report of oversight committee. Further, the formula as devised by the oversight committee is neither statutorily provided nor approved scientific calculation. The oversight committee is not a statutory body and has no role



to play in determining the imposition of compensation upon a unit. The impuned orer dated 01.05.2025 are mere reiteration of the determination done by the oversight committee which is impermissible under section 31A of the Air Act and 33A of the Water Act.

27. That methodology devised by the Oversight Committee is neither justified not legal acceptable. The basis of categorisation of the industry by the Oversight Committee is the amount of investment done by it, however, the amount of investment may not be always proportionate with the production. The entire exercise done by the Oversight Committee was beyond its authority and direction of the Tribunal.
28. That in reply to the contents of para 15 of the reply of GPCB it is submitted that the preliminary objection so as to entertainability and maintaibility of the Appeal is not sustainable for the reason that (i) CPCB was never a party in the matter individually and was only a part of the joint committee. A joint committee being an expert body, irrespective of the members, are nct liable to be impleaded, otherwise not only CPCB, even NEERI, three institutes and Oversight committee would have to be made party, (ii) The impugned direction dated 01.05.2025 imposing environment compensation was passed by Respondent alone, hence, GPCB is made a party. (iii) By order dated 12.08.2025 notice is issued against the impugned direction dated 01.05.2025 which is issued by GPCB. Hence, there is no non-joinder of party in present Appeal.
29. That the contents of para no. 16-18 of the reply of GPCB is based on incorrect appreciation of facts and law. The direction



dated 01.05.2025 were the passed on basis of the final assessment and determination by the oversight committee. The Respondent by order dated 01.05.2025 did not confirm the direction dated 11.09.2019 imposing interim compensation. The imposition of environment damages compensation vide impugned order was a fresh exercise. It was illegal and unjustified for the Respondent to pass irection without issuance of notice and granting any opportunity of hearing.

30. That the Appellant being aware of dispute pertaining to the environemtn compensation and representation through the association does not absolves the Respondent of its liability and responsibility to grant opportunity of hearing. Neither the joint committee nor the oversight committee nor the Rspndent ever issued any notice to the Appellant before passing the impugned direction.
31. That there are catena of cases in which the Supreme Court has held that even for the Tribunal to issue notice and grant opportunity of hearing before accepting the report of joint committee as final and imposing compensation. However, in present case the Respondent while passing direction under 33A and 31 A of Water and Air Act did not even issued notice to Appellant, which is illegal. Appellant reiarate and reaffirm the grounds T, U and V.
32. That in **Sumit Knit Fab. v. Punjab Pollution Control Board and Others, Appeal No. 37 of 2024, NGT (PB)** has set aside environment compensation considering not only the opportunity of hearing but even when while passing the direction board



relies on material not before the project proponent. The Tribunal has held :

- “35. Therefore, certain material, adverse to the interest of the appellant, which has been taken into consideration by PSPCB while passing the impugned order, was withheld from appellant and it is in utter violation of principles of natural justice.
36. It is also evident from the impugned order that after recording the findings of inspection team, regarding its inspection made on 30.05.2024, immediately thereafter, Chairman of Board decided to refer the matter to Environmental Compensation Verification Committee and upon its recommendations, impugned order has been passed. Therefore, even recommendations of Environmental Compensation Verification Committee were never confronted to appellant while the law is well settled that any material which is considered to be adverse to the person against whom an order is passed by the authority, it must be disclosed to such person before passing any order against its interest.
37. It is well settled that civil rights cannot be affected adversely without disclosing the material found adverse to the person concerned.
38. The procedure followed by PSPCB otherwise is clearly in utter violation of principles of natural justice.
39. In the light of the facts discussed above, we are clearly of the view that impugned order dated 24.07.2024 passed by PSPCB is unsustainable, being in violation of principles of natural justice and also having travelled beyond the facts which were disclosed to appellant in the show cause notice and at the time of personal hearing.
40. Appeal is accordingly allowed. The impugned order dated 24.07.2024 is hereby set aside. Pending IAs stand disposed of accordingly.”



33. That in almost similar nature of case in **Piramal Enterprises Limited v. Telangana Pollution Control Board Appeal No. 09 of 2020 (SZ)** the Tribunal has held that even where the compensation is imposed and recovered under the order of the Tribunal the Pollution Control Board is required to afford opportunity of hearing. The Tribunal has held :

“25. Since, the principle of natural justice has been violated in this case before passing the final order to the extent of imposing environmental compensation merely relying on the direction issued by the tribunal, it is as against law and the same is liable to be set aside. So, we set aside the impugned order dated 29.01.2020 by order No. MDK-07/TSPCB/TF/HO/2016 - dated 29.01.2020 issued by the 1st Respondent only to the extent of imposing environmental compensation alone as that alone was challenged before this Tribunal.”

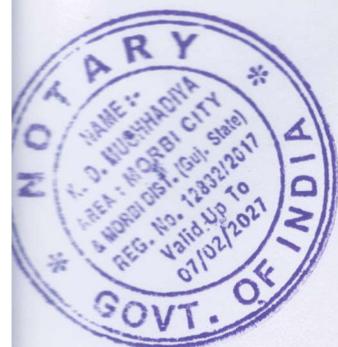
34. That in case of **Delhi Pollution Control Committee v. Lodhi Property Co. Ltd., Civil Appeal No. 757-760 of 2013**, the Supreme Court has held that that board must be guided by the transparency and non arbitrariness. The Supreme Court has made it clear that the board can act only in accordance with principle of natural justice while imposing environment compensation.
35. That it is also pertinent to mention that the aforesaid judgement requires rules/ regulations to be notified the board for exercising its restitutionary and compensatory environment damage power. The Supreme Court has held in para 39 that :

“It is further directed that the power to impose or collect restitutionary or compensatory damages or the requirement to furnish bank guarantee as an ex-ante measure under section 33A and 31A of the Water an



Air Act shall be enforced only after detailing the principle and procedure incorporating basic principles of natural justice in subordinate legislation.”

36. That the contents of para no. 19-21 of the reply of GPCB are not admitted and in reply it is stated that bare perusal of the order of the Tribunal dated 06.03.2019 amakes it abundantly clear that the oversight committee was not authorised to make any assessment or determination of the compensation. The GPCB acting on the recommendations of the oversight committee committee gross illegality as the power for issuance of direction under 33A and 31 of the Water and Air Act being statutory in nature cannot be exercised on recommendation of Oversight committee. Further para no. 20 of the reply of GPCB affirms that the quantification and liability of Appellant and other units were never final nor confirmed.
37. That the illegality in action of the Respondent can also be ascertained from the fact the similar directions as issued against the Appellant were issued against other Appellants in the batch before this Tribunal. However, out of the same 77 units are lying closed as per the own data of Respondent. While one of the unit Suzuki Ceramic is closed since 31.03.2015 and did not use coal gasifier, Atlas ceramic closed since 01.12.2016, Sagway Ceramics closed since 1.07.2018 and Leo Ceramic closed since 01.04.2018. While as many as 7 were closed in year 2019 only. Further, there are 23 units which did not even use the coal gasifier and were running of fuel other than coal, i.e., PNG/LNG, still they have been issued directions u/s 33A and 31A imposing environmental compensation.





38. That the Respondent has acted arbitrarily and the joint committee as well as the oversight committee have acted beyond their authority and direction of the Tribunal. The impugned order dated 01.05.2025 being issued by the GPCB in violation of principles of natural justice as well as in absence of application of mind on its own, by merely following the recommendation of the committee, it liable to be set aside.

39. That the contents of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief and I believe the same to be true.

Solemnly affirmed on this 31 day of January, 2026 at Morbi, Gujarat

Victory Floor Tiles P. Ltd.  
*[Signature]*  
Director

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at Morbi, Gujarat on this 31 day of January, 2026, that the contents of my above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Victory Floor Tiles P. Ltd.  
*[Signature]*  
Director

DEPONENT



Solemnly Affirmed before me by  
Kobadiya memsurh P.  
who is Identified by Shri .....  
..... Advocate  
who is personally know to me on  
This 31 Day of Jan 2026  
Reg. Sr. No. 957  
Page No. 30 Book No. 02



KAMLABEN D. MUCHHADIYA  
NOTARY (GOVT. OF INDIA)  
MORBI DIST. GUJARAT.





भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण  
भारत सरकार  
Unique Identification Authority of India  
Government of India



नामांकन क्रम संख्या/Enrolment No.: 2130/29041/04570

Date: 04/11/2016  
Koradiya Mansukh Polabhai (કોરડિયા મનસુખ પોલાભાઈ)  
A/4 ISHA VASHYAM, patel society, ravapar road,  
Morvi, Morbi,  
Gujarat - 363641  
તમારી આધાર સંખ્યા/ Your Aadhaar No.:

સૂચના

- આધાર ઓળખાણનું પ્રમાણ છે, નાગરિકતાનું નહિ.
- ઓળખાણનું પ્રમાણ ઓનલાઈન ઓથેન્ટિકેશન દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત કરો.
- આ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક પ્રક્રિયા દ્વારા બનાવેલા દસ્તાવેજ છે.

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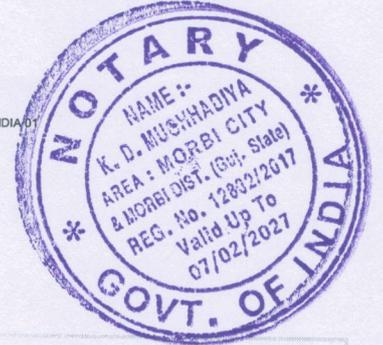


મારો આધાર, મારી ઓળખ

INFORMATION

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કોરડિયા મનસુખ પોલાભાઈ  
Koradiya Mansukh Polabhai  
જન્મ તારીખ/ DOB: 11/05/1965  
પુરુષ / MALE



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મારો આધાર, મારી ઓળખ

સરનામું :

એ/4 ઈશા વશ્યમ, પટેલ  
સોસાયટી, રવાપર રોડ, મોરબી,  
મોરબી,  
ગુજરાત - 363641

Address:

A/4 ISHA VASHYAM, patel  
society, ravapar road, Morvi,  
Morbi,  
Gujarat - 363641

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MERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

*(Handwritten signature)*

Proof of Service**Rejoinder affidavit in Appeal No.160 of 2025****From** <clerk@grvlegal.in>**To** <membersecretarygpcb@gmail.com>**Date** 2026-01-31 03:49

FINAL REJOINDER - VICTORY FLOOR TILES.pdf (~12 MB)

Sir/Mam,

Please find attached advance service of Rejoinder affidavit on the behalf of Appellant in Appeal No.160 of 2025 Victory Floor Tiles Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Gujarat Pollution Control Board.

Regards:

Nitesh Kumar

Clerk to

Mr. Gaurav Agarwal Advocate

for Appellant

(M) 9958982328