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**NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
Western Zone Bench, Pune**

O.A. NO. 215 / 2024 (WZ)

Uttam Manohar Mokal Applicant

VERSUS

**State of Maharashtra & Respondents
Others**

**REPLY TO APPLICANT AND
JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT
BY OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 4
"KARAMVEER SHANKARRAO KALE
SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD."
(DISTILLERY DIVISION)**

INDEX OF ENCLOSURES - NEXT PAGE

Date : **30/05/2025**

Place : **Pune**

Filed by :



Adv. Sachin Subhash Gore

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CONTACT DETAILS

.... Applicant

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VERSUS

.... Respondents

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2 Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

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3 Office of District Collector

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Thro' : District Collector

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**4 M/s. Karamveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari
Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. (Distillery Division)**

Suregaon 23, Fat no. 109/1,
At - Gautamnagar, Post - Kolpewadi
Kopargaon, Ahmednagar

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

Short	Full-form
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CMD	cubic meters per day = m ³ /day
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CPU	Condensate Polishing Unit
CTE	Consent to Establish
CTO	Consent to Operate
DM	Demineralization
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
MPCB	Maharashtra Pollution Control Board
MPKV	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith
NGT	National Green Tribunal
P.I.L	Public Interest Litigation
SRO	Sub-Regional Officer
ZLD	Zero-Liquid Discharge

DIARY OF EVENTS

Sr.	Date (yy/mm/dd)	Activity / Particulars
1.	2009/01/30	Environmental Clearance with expansion
2.	2019/08/16	Consent to Establish expansion from 30 KLPD to 45 KLPD Distillery Unit
3.	2019/09/02	Environmental Clearance with expansion
4.	2019/10/31	1 st Consent to Operate of 15 KLPD distillery with Renewal of existing consent of 30 KLPD distillery
5.	2021/10/11	Renewal of Consent to Operate for 45 KLPD molasses base distillery unit
6.	2022/11/08	Renewal of Consent to Operate for manufacturing of Country liquor with increased in C.I.,
7.	2024/10/25	Renewal of Consent to Operate for 45 KLPD molasses based distillery

AFFIDAVIT IN REPLY TO THE APPLICATION FILED ON 16/10/2024

1. I, Dnyaneshwar Vasantryao Abhale, working as a General Manager with Respondent No.4 (hereafter referred to as R-4/PP/Respondent industry), am filing this Affidavit in reply to the allegation and averments made by the Applicant in the original application. This submission is only to record the true facts and circumstances of the present matter and the steps taken by PP to comply with the environmental norms as under.

2. I say and submit that the PP "Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd." (Distillery Division), a cooperative society registered under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act 1925 and governed by the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act 1962. The registered office of the PP is at Gautamnagar, Post - Kolpewadi, Taluka - Kopargaon, Dist.- Ahmednagar (now Ahilyanagar). As an authorised person of the Respondent industry, I am submitting facts and circumstances, as well as a record of the Distillery Division made available to me about this OA. I shall not be deemed to admit anything save except whatever is specifically stated hereunder.

3. Respondent industry has received 'Renewal

of Consent to Operate' on 25/10/2024 from the MPCB, which is valid till 31/08/2025. **[Ax. A ■ : Consent to Operate dated 25/10/2024]**. The Respondent industry has the consent for the manufacturing of the Rectified Spirit: 1350 KL/M, Fusel Oil: 4 KL/M and power: 1.5 MW.

REPLY TO THE APPLICANT'S SUBMISSION:

III	That the present application is being filed under Section 18 read with Section 15 and Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, raising the substantial question regarding unauthorized discharge of effluents onto fields, and into mined-out stoned quarries, wells and other waterbodies situated on and adjoining Gat Nos. 190, 191, 194/1, 194/2, 194/2, 195, 196, 200, 201/1, 201/2, 202, 203, 204/1, 204/2, 205/1, 207, 208, and 209/2 in the village of Kolgaon Mal, Taluka Sinnar, District Nashik (hereinafter referred to as the alleged 'polluted lands'), by the Distillery Division of Respondent No. 4 M/s Karamveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. in violation of the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, (hereinafter referred to as the
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	'Water Act, 1974') as well as conditions imposed by Renewal to Consent to Operate ('CTO') dated 11.10.2021 granted by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board ('MPCB')
■	Reply: The allegation of the applicant is false, incorrect and denied.
IV	The Applicant submits that the impugned polluted lands are owned by Respondent No. 4 and are situated adjacent to Gat No. 210/3, which is the land belonging to the Applicant, whereupon the Applicant has carried out agriculture for the past several years
■	Reply: The allegation of the applicant is false, incorrect and denied. Gat No. 210/3 does not belong to the Applicant. It belongs to Raju Manohar Mokal, who is the brother of the Applicant. The applicant has never carried out any agricultural activity for the past several years on the said land. [Ax. B ■ : Google Image of Gat No. 210/3]
V	It is submitted that since January 2022, the Applicant has observed multiple instances wherein effluent generated at the impugned Distillery operated by Respondent No. 4 has been discharged onto the polluted lands

through tankers that have transported effluents from the impugned Distillery to the impugned polluted lands. Furthermore, the Applicant has also observed discharge of effluents onto the impugned polluted lands via a pipeline system that has been laid out underground from the Distillery, which is being used to transport effluents to the impugned polluted lands, resulting in soil and water pollution

■ **Reply: Denied,**

1.1) Respondent industry has received Consent to Operate from MPCB on 11/10/2021 for a period up to 31/08/2024 and thereafter renewed consent was valid for the period up to 31/08/2025. This issued 'Consent to Operate' specifically permits at condition No.6 (1) to utilise/dispose of Yeast Sludge of 5 MT/Month as a **manure**, which is delivered to as per the demand from the nearby farmers and shareholders. Copy of the said CTE is already filed by the Applicant as ■ Ax.: A-1: Page No. 25.

1.2) The photograph filed by the Applicant to support his say is totally wrong. The land depicted in the photograph is owned by the Respondent industry only. Respondent

	<p>industry never disposed of the effluent through tankers to the applicant's land at any point of time. Photographs enclosed as an ■ Annexure A-2 do not depict the real facts. On 08/02/2022, the process of manufacturing of rectified spirit in the distillery was disturbed due to a sudden variation occurred in batch type fermentation. Respondent distillery had to remove the Yeast Sludge from the fermenter as per the protocol and ensure that it would not settle down at the bottom of the fermenter. In the course of action, Respondent's distillery unit has removed the sludge and spread it on its own land. This manure was further dried and that became useful for the next crop on the said land. There has been no adverse impact seen by the Respondent industry thereafter. Respondent industry, by its letter dated 08/02/2022, had communicated said incident to the SRO, MPCB, Ahmednagar. [Ax. C ■ : Letter to SRO MPCB dated 08/02/2022]</p>
VI	<p>Accordingly, the present Application seeks relief for the victims of pollution aggrieved by the unauthorized discharge of effluents, restitution of the lands, groundwater, and water bodies that are polluted due to said</p>

	effluent discharge, and imposition of penalties as per the Polluter Pays Principle against Respondent No. 4.
■	Reply: Denied, Pollution caused, if any, has to be verified and certified by the MPCB yet.
	ARRAY OF PARTIES:
1	That Applicant No. 1 is a farmer and the former Sarpanch of the village of Kolgaon Mal, District Nashik, who has actively worked for the local community for several years. Furthermore, the Applicant's agricultural land is located adjacent to the lands used by the Respondent No. 4 for effluent disposal, hence the productivity of the Applicant's land is adversely impacted due to the pollution caused to land and groundwater by the unauthorized effluent discharge by Respondent No. 4.
■	Reply: Incorrect statement, suppressing the facts. Applicant has no land for farming. The land claimed by the Applicant belongs to his brother Raju Manohar Mokal. Respondent industry has not discharged any unauthorised effluent, which can cause land pollution or water pollution.

5	<p>That Respondent No. 4 is M/s Karamveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana (Distillery Division) through its chairman, the operators of the impugned Distillery unit, who have repeatedly discharged effluent generated at their Distillery Unit across land and water bodies in violation of the provisions of the Water Act, 1974, as well as CTO dated 11.10.2021 issued by the MPCB.</p>
■	<p>Reply: Denied, Respondent industry never discharged untreated effluent water, neither on land nor into any water bodies.</p>
	<p>BRIEF FACTS LEADING TO THE PRESENT APPLICATION:</p>
6	<p>It is submitted that as per CTO dated 11.10.2021, the impugned Distillery operated by the Respondent No. 4 M/s Karamveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. (Distillery Division) is a 45 Kilo Litres Per Day ('KLPD') Molasses Base Distillery Unit located in village Suregaon, Taluka Kopargaon, Ahmednagar District. However, Respondent No. 4 has been repeatedly observed discharging effluents on the impugned polluted lands which are located in village Kolgaon Mal, Taluka Sinnar, District</p>

	Nashik, which is at a distance of around 5 km from the Distillery.
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent never discharged effluent on any land at any point of time.
	VIOLATION OF CONSENT TO OPERATE BY RESPONDENT NO. 4
7	It is submitted that the impugned Distillery has been permitted to generate 415 Cubic Metres per Day ('CMD') of Trade Effluent, and 20 CMD of Domestic Effluent, as per CTO dated 11.10.2021 issued by the MPCB. That as per said CTO, the impugned Distillery is a Zero-Liquid Discharge ('ZLD') plant. A copy of the Consent to Operate dated 11.10.2021 issued by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board to Respondent No. 4 is annexed and marked herewith as ANNEXURE A-1 . The copy of renewal dated 25/10/2024 at [Ax. A ■ : Renewal of Consent to Operate]
■	Reply: No comment needed As per the granted consent to operate from the MPCB Respondent industry is ZLD.

8 That the said CTO dated 11.10.2021 for Red Category industry clearly specifies the manner in which the aforementioned volume of trade and domestic effluent is to be disposed by Respondent No. 4. Accordingly, the relevant provisions of the CTO dated 11.10.2021 are reproduced as follows:

1. Conditions for Trade effluent:

A) You have provided comprehensive treatment i.e. Effluent treatment plant ETP with the design capacity of 450 CMD for trade effluent 415 CMD including MEE for volume reduction and incineration Boiler for achieving zero discharge. In no any spent wash shall discharge outside the factory law Material premises/on land/ into stream directly or indirectly.

C) Zero liquid discharge shall be ensured and no waste/treated water shall be discharged outside the premises.

2. Conditions for Sewage/Domestic effluent:

iii. The sewage shall be treated by using septic tank and soak pit and overflow if any shall be used on-land for gardening/irrigation."¹
(emphasis supplied)

	<p>■ Reply: No comment needed.</p> <p>The above-mentioned conditions are part the issued consent to operate, The Respondent industry here submits that the said conditions were neither violated in past nor violated in future.</p>
9	<p>It is submitted that the above-mentioned Conditions of the CTO dated 11.10.2021 dearly prohibit discharge of effluent outside the premises of the impugned Distillery. Furthermore, it has been mandated that any overflow domestic effluent is to be exclusively used on-land for gardening/irrigation</p>
	<p>■ Reply: Yes, Accepted. No comment needed.</p> <p>Respondent never discharged effluent outside the premises of the distillery unit.</p>
10	<p>However, in violation of CTO Conditions, effluents are transported by Respondent No. 4 from the impugned Distillery via tankers to the impugned polluted lands thereafter the effluents are indiscriminately and unauthorizably discharged and dumped across lands and water bodies by Respondent No. 4. Photographs depicting dumping of effluent from tankers belonging to Project Proponent</p>

	<p>onto agricultural fields located in village Kolgaon Mal as captured by the Applicant in February 2022 are annexed and marked herewith as ANNEXURE A-2</p>
<p>■ Reply: Denied,</p>	<p>The reply to this point is already provided under point no. V of this submission. The industry never discharged any effluent on any land.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Such effluent disposed on the polluted land and waterbodies remains stagnant across the lands and waterbodies, and is likely to be seeping into and polluting the groundwater aquifers beneath the land surface. Photographs depicting stagnating effluent on the impugned polluted lands as captured in March 2023 is annexed and marked herewith as ANNEXURE A-3.</p>
<p>■ Reply: Denied,</p>	<p>Respondent industry has already answered this point that Respondent industry never discharged untreated effluent outside its premises.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Furthermore, the Applicant submits that effluent from the impugned Distillery is also disposed onto land and water bodies through</p>

a system of pipelines laid out by the Respondent No. 4 which originate at the impugned Distillery and have outlets at various points adjacent to the impugned plots. Photographs displaying the pipeline outlets installed by Respondent No. 4 used for unauthorized disposal of effluent as captured by the Applicant in August 2024 are annexed and marked herewith as **ANNEXURE A-4**.

■ **Reply: Denied,**

This is a totally incorrect, false and mischievous statement of the Applicant that, Respondent industry discharges the untreated effluent to any other land via a pipeline system that has been laid out underground from the distillery and resulting in soil and water pollution. Whereas the said pipeline is used for the transportation of treated effluent generated in the sugar factory of the Respondent industry for irrigation purposes.

The PP has already provided a full-fledged Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for the treatment of effluent generated in the sugar factory. Also, the sugar unit of the Respondent industry has the valid consent to operate from Respondent No.2 (MPCB), which was issued on 25/10/2024.

	<p>As per the consent to operate, the disposal method for the treated effluent of the sugar unit is to recycle/reuse/on land for gardening purposes for the industry's own land after achieving the prescribed standards only, and Respondent industry following the same. After the treatment, both the sugar and domestic effluent are further collected in the RCC tank and then passed through the said pipeline for further disposal on land for irrigation purposes, for its own premises.</p>
13	<p>That in no case can it be stated that overflow of domestic effluent is used on-land to exclusively for the purposes of gardening/irrigation, as no crops or gardens whatsoever are cultivated on the impugned plots of lands used by Respondent No. 4 for disposal of effluents.</p>
<p>■</p>	<p>Reply: Denied,</p> <p>The Respondent industry owned a total 58 hectares (143.32 Acres) of land in Kolgaon Mal area. The treated effluent from the sugar unit and the domestic effluent have been utilised successfully on its own land and the said land is approximately 110 acres out of 143.32 Acres. This involves irrigating the crop like sugarcane, seasonal kharif and rabbi</p>

	crops such as maize, wheat etc. and the trees like Neem, Bamboo and Mohagani.
14	Therefore, it is submitted that Respondent No. 4 has violated the aforementioned CTO conditions by disposing effluent generated in the impugned Distillery onto land, into mined-out stone quarries, and in wells and other waterbodies.
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has already answered this in point No. 13
	II. VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE WATER ACT, 1974
15	It is further submitted that acts of effluent discharge carried out by Respondent No. 4 are also in violation of the provisions of Section 24 of the Water Act, 1974, which directly and unequivocally prohibit the deliberate causing of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter to enter directly into wells or on land
■	Reply: Dined, Respondent industry has not violated any provision of the Water (P&CP) Act 1974.

16	<p>Accordingly, the relevant provisions of Section 24 of the Water Act, 1974 are reproduced as follows:</p> <p>24. Prohibition on use of stream or well for disposal of polluting matter, etc.</p> <p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this section-</p> <p>(a) no person shall knowingly cause or permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter determined in accordance with such standards as may be laid down by the State Board to enter (whether directly or indirectly) into any stream or well or sewer or on land;" (emphasis supplied)</p>
<p>■ Reply: Dined,</p>	<p>Respondent industry has followed the prescribed standards of the MPCB.</p>
17	<p>Accordingly, it is submitted that Respondent No. 4 must necessarily be held to be in violation of Section 24 of the Water Act, 1974, and accordingly, the relevant authorities must be directed to initiate action as per Section 43 thereof.</p>
<p>■ Reply: Dined,</p>	<p>Respondent industry has not violated any provision of the Water (P&CP) Act 1974.</p>

III. FAILURE OF MPCB TO INITIATE ACTION AGAINST POLLUTION

18 The Applicant submits that due to observed pollution caused due to discharge of effluents resulting in loss of agricultural productivity and adverse health impacts for locals, the Applicant himself had moved the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in P.I.L. 135 of 2022 titled Uttam Manohar Mokal v. State of Maharashtra and Ors., raising issues of loss of agricultural productivity, increased groundwater pollution, as well as rise in incidents of diseases amongst locals, so as to seek action against discharge of effluents by Respondent No. 4 onto lands and into waterbodies. A copy of P.I.L. 135 of 2022 is annexed and marked herewith as **ANNEXURE A-5**

■ **Reply: Dined,**
Respondent industry submitting that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay disposed of the said P.I.L No. 135 of 2022 by directing as follows;

"The Petitioner may request the Pollution Control Board to consider his complaint. Pollution Control Board may consider the complaint in accordance with law and as per the procedure. If the Petitioner has

any further grievance, the Green Tribunal is the appropriate forum."

There is no adverse finding noted or observed by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay against the Respondent industry in the mentioned P.I.L.

- 19 That while disposing off the said P.I.L, the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay had directed the MPCB to consider the complaint of the Applicant, and if aggrieved therefrom, the Applicant was directed to approach this Hon'ble Tribunal. Relevant extracts of the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay are as follows:

"The Petitioner may request the Pollution Control Board to consider his complaint. Pollution Control Board may consider the complaint in accordance with law and as per the procedure. If the Petitioner has any further grievances, the Green Tribunal is the appropriate forum."

A copy of the order dated 19.10.2022 of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in P.I.L. No. 135 of 2022 titled Uttam Manohar Mokal v. State of Maharashtra and Ors. is annexed and marked herewith as ■ **ANNEXURE A-6.**

■	Reply: Nothing to say, but MPCB may answer this appropriately.
20	In adherence to the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, the Applicant approached the MPCB and has provided the MPCB with detailed submissions regarding the manner in which the Respondent No. 4 has discharged effluent, as was previously submitted in P.I.L 135 of 2022
■	Reply: Nothing to say, but MPCB may answer this appropriately.
21	<p>That thereafter, a personal hearing was organized by the MPCB as on 9.05.2023, wherein the Applicant attempted to raise the same issues detailed in P.I.L 135 of 2022 before the MPCB Regional Officer, Nashik. The Applicant submits that a perusal of the Minutes of Meeting dated 9.05.2023 reveals the following:</p> <p>The industry informed that, earlier before 2018 the spent wash was used for Bio-composting at above Gut No. through pipe line in their own factory premises, in 2018 the industry has installed evaporator Boiler for spent wash and the pipe line used for carrying spent wash was discontinued and the treated</p>

	<p>water from the sugar is continued in the said pipe line for use of treated water for irrigation at their own field." (emphasis supplied)</p> <p>A copy of the Minutes of Meeting dated 9.05.2023 as received by the Applicant vide Letter No. MPCB/553/2023 dated 14.06.2023 sent by MPCB Regional Officer, Nashik, is annexed and marked herewith as ■</p> <p>ANNEXURE A-7.</p>
<p>■</p>	<p>Reply: Partially Accepted,</p> <p>In early 2018, the spent wash was used for bio-composting at above Gut No. through a pipeline to the industry's own factory premises. But in 2018, the Respondent industry installed a Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) and an incineration boiler for spent wash for disposal treatment. Thereafter, the said flow of spent wash from the distillery unit was discontinued, but the pipeline was still there, and the treated effluent from the sugar unit was continued in the said pipeline for the use of treated water for irrigation at industry's own fields.</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>The Applicant submits that the above-recorded statements in the Minutes of Meeting dated 9.05.2023 clearly evidence submissions made</p>

	<p>by Respondent No. 4 wherein they have admitted to discharging effluents onto the impugned polluted lands. However, Respondent No. 4 has attempted to mislead the MPCB by stating that such was for irrigation, despite no crops grown on such lands whatsoever. That the photographs annexed at Annexures A-2 to A-4 clearly evidence a complete absence of crops being cultivated on the impugned lands.</p>
■	<p>Reply: Denied, Said land belongs to the Respondent industry, and it is under cultivation. [Ax. D ■ : 7/12 extract]. The fact of the mentioned photographs is already clear in the above submission.</p>
23	<p>Furthermore, the Applicant submits that Respondent No. 4 has itself sent a Letter to the MPCB dated 21.06.2023, wherein it has admitted that the said pipeline is in fact used by Respondent No. 4 to discharge waste water for irrigation purposes. It is submitted that such is a blatant misrepresentation made by the Respondent No. 4, as trade effluent has been discharged onto impugned polluted lands, whereupon no agriculture was being carried out whatsoever. A copy of the Letter</p>

	No. KSK-DD/2023-24/713 dated 21.06.2023 sent by Respondent No. 4 to the Regional Officer, MPCB, is annexed and marked herewith as ■ ANNEXURE A-8
■	Reply: Denied, Answer to this point has already been given the point No. 22.
24	Furthermore, as no crops are being cultivated across the impugned polluted lands which have become barren and infertile due to effluent discharge, the Applicant submits that MPCB ought to have investigated into the submissions made by Respondent No. 4 regarding use of pipeline for irrigation purposes
■	Reply: Denied, Answer to this point has already been given the point No. 22.
25	The Applicant submits that the MPCB has prima facie accepted the submissions made by Respondent No. 4 without applying any mind of its own and authenticating the claims made by Respondent No. 4. The Applicant submits that to the best of his knowledge, no on-site inspection was carried out by the MPCB to

	ascertain the veracity of statements made by Respondent No. 4
■	Reply: Nothing to say, but MPCB may answer this Appropriately.
26	Therefore, the Applicant submits that despite the order dated 19.10.2022 by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, the MPCB has failed to inquire into and appropriately appraise the grievances raised the Applicant regarding discharge of effluents by Respondent No. 4 into agricultural fields and waterbodies
	Reply: Nothing to say, but MPCB may answer this Appropriately.
	IV. ILLEGAL EFFLUENT DISCHARGED OBSERVED BY CPCB
27	The Applicant submits that it is not possible for a layperson to determine the exact nature effluent being discharged onto the polluted lands. However, the Applicant submits that due to the barren and infertile nature of the land, as well as observed effluent remnants present in parts of the polluted land and water bodies, it is likely that effluent discharged onto the impugned polluted lands is of a noxious

	and toxic nature, and is likely to be causing persistent pollution to land and groundwater.
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry is not generating noxious and toxic or hazardous effluent.
28	That multiple types of waste-water are generated at the impugned Distillery, including but not limited to, effluent generated from the Condensate Polishing Unit ('CPU'), which is being discharged outside the premises of the impugned distillery by Respondent No. 4, as has been previously observed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB').
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has stopped discharging DM plant regeneration effluent and floor washing streams into to old bio-methanated storage lagoon as per the direction of the MPCB. Now, the total generated effluent is treated in the existing CPU unit. The treated effluent of CPU is recycled for cooling tower makeup water, Molasses dilution and fermenter washing purposes.
29	It is submitted that an inspection of the impugned Distillery was carried out by the CPCB on 28.07.2023, wherein the CPCB has

	<p>inter alia observed that the Distillery Unit of Respondent No. 4 has been discharging effluent outside the unit premises instead of reusing and recycling the same, and accordingly the CPCB has stated the following in letter dated 17.11.2023 sent to MPCB:</p> <p>"Whereas as evident from the above observations made by the inspection team that the Unit, M/s Karamveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. found non-complying w.r.t. manufacturing and bottling of Country Liquor without CTO, having 15 days Raw spent wash storage lagoon capacity which is higher than permitted raw spent wash storage-capacity in case of ZLD through Incineration Boilers; Bio-methanated spent wash lagoon is not dismantled by the unit after closing Bio-composting practice and the lagoon is found filled with effluent; effluent from CPU is discharged outside the Unit premises instead of reusing & recycling being a ZLD plant as per CTO.." (emphasis supplied)</p>
<p>■</p>	<p>Reply: The answer to this point is already covered in point no. 28 and the annexed document.</p>
<p>30</p>	<p>Accordingly, the CPCB has inter alia directed the MPCB to ensure that the impugned</p>

	Distillery shall not discharge treated effluent of CPU into gardening/irrigation being a ZLD plant as per Consent dated 11.10.2021
■	Reply: The answer to this point is already covered in point no. 28 and the annexed document.
31	Furthermore, due to various other violations observed during such inspection, the CPCB has issued directions vide letter dated 17.11.2023 to the MPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974, directing the MPCB to take appropriate action against the Respondent No. 4 to inter alia ensure that the Respondent No. 4 does not discharge treated effluents for irrigation. A copy of the CPCB Letter No. CP-14/31/2023-IPC-III-HO-CPCB-HQ dated 17.11.2023 issued to the MPCB under Section 18(1) of the Water Act, 1974 is annexed and marked herewith as ■ ANNEXURE A-9.
■	Reply: The answer to this point is already covered in point no. 28 and the annexed document.
32	However, to the best of the knowledge of the Applicant, no action has as yet been initiated against the Respondent No. 4 by the MPCB, and in any case, no restitution of polluted

	lands and water sources has been undertaken by the MPCB or Respondent No. 4 whatsoever, and toxic elements persist in the local environment
■	Reply: Nothing to say, but MPCB may answer this properly.
	V. EFFLUENT POLLUTION ADVERSELY IMPACTING LOCALS
33	The Applicant submits that toxic remnants of the effluent discharged by Respondent No. 4 continue to be found in the water and in the soil of the area, wherein trace particles of likely noxious elements persist and remain in the soil and water bodies and are therefore likely to be causing pollution to the land and water of the area. Such pollution is also likely to have adversely impacted the agricultural productivity, increased groundwater pollution, and led to spread of health problems for locals
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry already mentioned that there is no discharge of the effluent from industry to another land. There is no toxic or noxious process involved in the manufacturing of the Respondent industry. Therefore, there is no generation of toxic or noxious wastewater.

35	<p>These include news report titled 'Nashik: Agriculture in Danger due to Sugar Mills' published on 1.01.2023 in Pudhari Newspaper, which details local farmer distress caused due to pollution of well-water adjacent to the polluted lands which has become contaminated due to effluent discharged by the Respondent No. 4. The said news report also quotes that the "Groundwater Survey Department has given a report to the farmer, that the water in the said Well, is contaminated" and that due to such pollution, one local farmer has "warned of self-immolation along with his family". A copy of true-translated English version of news report titled 'Nashik: Agriculture in Danger due to Sugar Mills' published on 1.01.2023 in Pudhari Newspaper is annexed and marked herewith as ■ ANNEXURE A-10.</p>
	<p>Reply: Denied,</p> <p>Details mentioned below the annexed photos are <i>"Sinner: Contaminated water from fertihzer dumped in fields at Kolgaonmal. In another photo, a farmer shows that the soil is becoming infertile due to the rainwater."</i></p>
36	<p>That therefore, the Applicant submits that notwithstanding an assessment of the exact</p>

	<p>nature and composition of the effluent being disposed in lands and water bodies, Respondent No. 4 is incontrovertibly in violation of the conditions imposed by virtue of the CTO dated 11.10.2021, the provisions of Section 24 of the Water Act, 1974, and it is undeniable that such violations have resulted in land and water pollution which is likely causing significant adverse impacts on the health and agricultural productivity of the area</p>
■	<p>Reply: Denied, Violation has to be proven yet.</p>
	<p>VI. ORDERS OF HON'BLE TRIBUNAL AGAINST RESPONDENT NO. 4</p>
37	<p>The Applicant submits that the Respondent No. 4 has a prior history of misconduct and disregard for pollution being caused to local farmers, agricultural lands, and water sources. That such has been evidenced in a previous Original Application Details of restoration led by local farmers against Respondent No. 4 in OA No. 34/2014/WZ titled Sukhdev Kolpe and Anr. v. M/s Kopargaon Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. and Ors.</p>
■	<p>Reply: There is no relation between the previous NGT matter and the present</p>

application. Applicant unnecessarily clubbed together both the matters to mislead the Hon'ble **Tribunal. Previous OA was for the sugar unit, whereas this OA is for the distillery unit. These are totally different units, activities and processes which have no similarity.**

- A) This Hon'ble Tribunal by order dated 30/07/2014 partly allowed the application No.34 of 2014 filed by Shri. Sukdeo Karbhari Kolpe v/s Sakharam Nathu Kolpe. Hon'ble NGT directed to pay the cost of Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- (Page No. 109 to 111 of the OA memo) The imposed cost is already deposited by Respondent industry at that time only.
- B) Further to comply with the direction of the Hon'ble NGT, the Respondent industry had engaged The Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith, Rahuri (MPKV) for the work of restoration of land to its original conditions, also work for the restoration of water quality to its original conditions in the supervision of Regional Officer of the MPCB, the Deputy Collector and the District Agriculture Officer Ahmednagar. The progress report of

	<p>restitution and restoration works has been submitted by the MPKV to the MPCB and the Collector, Ahmednagar for each quarter for two years as per the Judgment and order of this Hon'ble Tribunal.</p>
38	<p>That this Hon'ble Tribunal in the said matter has decidedly held that the sugar factory being operated by Respondent No. 4 has illegally discharged effluents onto the agricultural fields of local farmers, and has accordingly held as follows:</p> <p><i>"11... The Sugar Factory was found to have discharged untreated water in the Nalla and subsequently it was being discharged in a well. The water analysis reports of the water samples collected during the relevant period, are also indicative of the fact that the water found in the area was unfit for human use, agricultural use or for any other purpose."</i></p>
■	<p>Reply: Please refer to the answer submitted in point no. 38</p>
39	<p>Furthermore, this Hon'ble Tribunal accordingly went on to hold the following:</p>

	"13... Needless to say, both the Applicants are entitled to compensation for loss sustained by them and the Respondent Nos. 1 and 2, also shall be liable to restore the damage caused to the lands and groundwater in the area."
■	Reply: Please refer to the answer submitted in point no. 38
40	That due to observed violations in the form of illegal discharge of effluents onto the agricultural lands of local farmers, this Hon'ble Tribunal had held Respondent No. 4 liable for damage caused due land and groundwater pollution, and accordingly imposed penalties upon Respondent No. 4 and directed that Respondent No. 4 to restore the damage land and water quality to its original condition. A copy of the judgment dated 30.07.2014 in OA No. 34/2014/WZ titled Sukhdev Kolpe and Anr. v. M/s Kopargaon Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. and Ors. is annexed and marked herewith as ■ ANNEXURE A-11
■	Reply: Please refer to the answer submitted in point no. 38
41	Accordingly, the Applicant submits that the previous conduct of the Respondent No. 4 is indicative of the callous, negligent, and

	<p>unauthorized manner in which Respondent No. 4 has disposed of the effluent being generated within their industrial premises. Although the above-mentioned matter dealt with the effluent discharged caused by the Sugar Factory operated by Respondent No. 4, the Applicant submits that the impugned Distillery unit is also being operated by Respondent No. 4 in a similar manner, with complete disregard for the health and prosperity of the local farmers and the environment of village Kolgaon Mal.</p>
■	<p>Reply: Please refer to the answer submitted in point no. 38</p>
43	<p>However, no action has thus far been initiated by the Respondent Authorities, and hence, the Applicant is moving this Hon'ble Tribunal with the present Application</p>
■	<p>Reply: Nothing to say, MPCB and CPCB may answer this point properly. Whereas MPCB and CPCB had taken action and corresponding follow-up from time to time.</p>
	<p>GROUND</p>
44	<p>That the present Application is being filed on the following grounds amongst others that the</p>

	Applicant may take during the hearing of the Application:
A	Because the present Application filed under Section 18 read with Section 15 and Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 raises the substantial question regarding discharge of effluents onto fields, and into mined-out stoned quarries, as well as waterbodies by the Distillery Division of Respondent No. 4 in violation of the provisions of the Water Act, 1974 as well as the conditions imposed by CTO dated 11.10.2021 granted by MPCB
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has already answered this in the above submission.
B	Because the present Application seeks relief for the victims of pollution aggrieved by the unauthorized discharge of effluents, restitution of the lands and water bodies that are polluted due to effluent discharge, and imposition of penalties as per Polluter Pays Principle against Respondent No. 4
■	Reply: Denied,

	Respondent industry never discharged the untreated effluent, neither on land nor into any water body.
C	Because conditions of CTO dated 11.10.2021 clearly prohibit discharge of effluent outside the premises of the impugned Distillery. Furthermore, it has been mandated that any overflow domestic effluent is to be exclusively used on-land for gardening/irrigation. However, the said CTO dated 11.10.2021 is being violated by illegal discharge of effluents on lands and water bodies.
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has not violated any condition of the CTO. There is no illegal discharge of the untreated effluent or treated effluent.
D	Because such effluent disposed on the polluted land and waterbodies remains stagnant across parts of the lands and waterbodies, and is likely to be seeping into and polluting the groundwater aquifers beneath the land surface
■	Reply: Denied, There is no discharge of the untreated effluent or treated effluent on land or in a water body.

E	<p>Because acts of effluent discharge carried out by Respondent No. 4 are also in violation of the provisions of Section 24 of the Water Act, 1974, which directly and unequivocally prohibit the deliberate causing of any polluting matter to enter directly into wells or on land and are punishable as per Section 43 thereof</p>
<p>■ Reply: Denied,</p>	<p>Respondent industry has never violated the Water Act 1974, and there is no outside discharge of effluent.</p>
F	<p>Because the Applicant himself had moved the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in P.I.L. 135 of 2022 titled Uttam Manohar Mokal v. State of Maharashtra and Ors., raising issues of loss of agricultural productivity, increased groundwater pollution, as well as rise in incidents of diseases amongst locals, so as to seek action against pollution caused by discharge of effluents by Respondent No. 4.</p>
<p>■ Reply: Denied,</p>	<p>Respondent industry has already answered this in its above submission.</p>
G	<p>Because while disposing off the said P.I.L, the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay had directed the MPCB to consider the complaint of the</p>

	Applicant, and if aggrieved therefrom, the Applicant was directed to approach the Hon'ble NGT.
■	Reply: Denied, MPCB may answer this point appropriately.
H	Because a personal hearing was organized by the MPCB as on 9.05.2023, wherein the Applicant attempted to raise the same issues detailed in P.I.L 135 of 2022 before the MPCB Regional Officer, Nashik. However, the MPCB has been misled by Respondent No. 4 who has prima facie accepted the submissions made by Respondent No. 4 without applying any mind of its own and authenticating the claims made by Respondent No. 4.
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has already answered this in its above submission.
I	Because an inspection of the impugned Distillery was carried out by CPCB, as on 28.07.2023, wherein the CPCB has inter alia observed that Respondent No. 4 has been discharging effluent outside the unit premises, and accordingly directed the MPCB to initiate action against Respondent No. 4.

■	<p>Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has already answered this in its above submission.</p>
J	<p>Because to the best of the knowledge of Applicant, no action has as yet been initiated against Respondent No. 4 by MPCB, and in any case, no restitution of polluted lands and water sources has been undertaken by MPCB or Respondent No. 4 whatsoever, and toxic elements persist in the local environment.</p>
■	<p>Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has already answered this in its above submission</p>
K	<p>Because various news reports published across regional Maharashtra newspapers have covered the issue of effluent pollution caused by Respondent No. 4 leading to adverse impacts on the health of locals and agricultural productivity, including news report titled 'Nashik: Agriculture in Danger due to Sugar Mills' published on 1.01.2023 in Pudhari Newspaper, which details how local farmer distress caused due to pollution of well-water adjacent to the polluted lands which has become contaminated due to effluent discharged by the Respondent No. 4.</p>

	<p>Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has already answered this in its above submission</p>
L	<p>Because the Respondent No. 4 has a prior history of misconduct and disregard for pollution being caused to local farmers, agricultural lands, and water sources, as evidenced in OA No. 34/2014/WZ titled Sukhdev Kolpe and Anr. v. M/s Kopargaon Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. and Ors.</p>
■	<p>Reply: Dined, As stated above, the earlier and the present both NGT matters have different grounds and different causes of action. Applicant is unnecessarily creating confusion between two matters and misleading the Hon'ble Tribunal. Regarding the judgment of the mentioned matter Respondent industry has already clarified the view of the Hon'ble NGT in the above submission.</p>
M	<p>Because in furtherance of seeking administrative action against Respondent No. 4, the Applicant has sent a Representation Letter dated 10.07.2024 to the concerned Respondent Authorities vide the authorized</p>

	<p>Advocate for the Applicant. However, no action has thus far being initiated whatsoever</p>
■	<p>Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has already answered this in its above submission.</p>
Q	<p>Because the Respondent No. 4 must be made liable to pay compensation for damage caused to the environment as per the CPCB 'Guidelines for Implementing Liabilities for Environmental Damages due to Handling and Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Penalty' which provides Cost of Liability for remediation for 'release of hazardous waste into environment' at Rs 10,000,000 to Rs 250,000,000 and the cost of liability for 'Improper handling and Storage of hazardous waste' at Rs 5,000,000 to Rs 75,000,000, etc. A copy of the said CPCB Guidelines is annexed and marked herewith as ■ ANNEXURE A-14.</p>
■	<p>Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has not done any wrong which could cause damage to the environment. Therefore, there is no question of environmental compensation. Also Applicant has not proven anything in support of his averments.</p>

	Point NO. I, II, 2, 3, 4, 34, 42, N, O, P & R
■	Reply: Nothing to say
	LIMITATION
	That the present Application is being filed under Section 18 r/w Section 15 and Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 seeking restitution of environment polluted due to unauthorized discharge of effluent by Respondent No. 4 as observed by the Applicant since January 2022. Accordingly, the present Application is within the statutory limitation of 5 years as has been prescribed by Section 15 of the NGT Act, 2010.
■	Reply: Nothing to say
	PRAYERS
	In light of the above stated facts and circumstances of the present case, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass the following orders
A	Direct constitution of a Joint Committee comprising of Respondents Nos. 1-3 to assess the extent of pollution caused by Respondent No. 4 on the impugned polluted lands

	surrounding Gat No. 210/3 of village Kolgaon Mal, District Nashik;
	Reply: Nothing to say. The Committee was already formed.
B	Direct Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 to impose penalties and initiate action against Respondent No. 4 for pollution caused to land and water bodies, in adherence to the CPCB Compensation Guidelines and Section 43 of the Water Act, 1974
	Reply: Denied, The allegations of pollution are not proven at all. As such there is no question of any penalty to be imposed.
C	Direct that the penalties recovered from the Respondent No. 4 be utilized to ensure restitution of the polluted lands, groundwater, and other waterbodies surrounding Gat No. 210/3 village Kolgaon Mal, District Nashik to their original condition;
■	Reply: Denied, Industry has not polluted any water body, and as such, this prayer needs to be rejected.
D	Direct that Respondent No. 4 be permanently prohibited from discharging any effluents onto

	impugned polluted lands via tankers and/or underground pipelines.
■	Reply: Denied, Respondent industry has not discharged any type of effluent outside its premises, either by tanker or by pipeline. This prayer needs to be rejected.
E	Impose costs of litigation upon Respondent No. 4. Pass any other orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the instant case.
■	Reply: Denied, There is no evidence of pollution caused. There is no evidence of damage to environment from the untreated effluent of industry. As such this prayer needs to be rejected.

**REPLY AND OBJECTIONS TO THE
JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT
(SITE VISIT ON 19/12/2024)**

4. Based on the direction dated 14/11/2024 of the Hon'ble Tribunal Joint Committee visited the Respondent industry on 19/12/2024. The report submitted by the Joint Committee before this Hon'ble Tribunal fails to present an accurate depiction of the area in question and warrants

reconsideration. The respondent industry has obtained and maintained valid consent to operate its sugar and distillery units, as well as its country liquor bottling unit.

Para-wise Response to the Report of the Joint Committee

■ **Page No.:** 266 **Para No.:** 2.2

REPLY: There is a correction in the year of the operation of the Sugar Unit. The Sugar Unit has been operational since 1956.

■ **Page No.:** 267 **Para No.:** 2.4

The Joint Committee has failed to take into account the particulars pertaining to the existing Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) of the **Sugar Unit**. It is submitted that the Sugar Unit of the Respondent industry is equipped with an operational ETP having a treatment capacity of 624 m³/day (CMD).

■ **Page No.:** 268 **Para No.:** 2.7

The Respondent industry respectfully submits that it utilises only a negligible quantity of fresh water solely for the purpose of maintaining the requisite moisture content of press mud, particularly during dry seasons. As such, the requirement for installation of a metering system or maintenance of water consumption records does not arise. Furthermore, it is submitted that the bio-compost

fertiliser produced by the Respondent industry is supplied to its cane grower members strictly on a no-profit, no-loss basis. However, there is no objection to measuring the water, though it serves no purpose for pollution control. This measured water to maintain moisture doesn't leave the premises of the industry.

■ Page No.: 269 Para No.: 2.10

The quarries in proximity to the compost yard collect rainwater from nearby fields during the monsoon season, which often contains residues of pesticides and chemical fertilizers from agricultural run-offs. Even the diluted content of pesticides and fertilizers causes a significant increase in BOD / COD, which is not at all related to the Respondent industry. As a result, water in the quarries may exhibit elevated levels of COD, BOD, and hardness. Nonetheless, water from the quarry situated on private land is utilized by local farmers for irrigation, confirming its suitability for such purposes.

■ Page No.: 270 Para No.: 2.11.6

Google Earth imagery alone is insufficient evidence. The Respondent industry has cultivated **sugarcane, tag, dhaincha, mohgani bamboo**, and other crops. Relevant entries in the revenue

records (7/12 extract) of the land should also be considered.

■ **Page No.:** 271 **Para No.:** 2.12

Respondent industry has already answered this fact before the joint committee at the time of the site visit and made the above submission. The fact behind the photographs is not explained by the applicant to the joint committee.

■ **Page No.:** 272 **Para No.:** 2.15

The cleaning process of the evaporator in the sugar factory involves the use of caustic soda, which, on occasion, temporarily increases the effluent load received by the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP). This, in turn, led to the temporary depletion of activated microorganisms present in the aeration tank, resulting in sludge bulking, which was subsequently observed in the treated wastewater pipeline. However, the Respondent industry took immediate corrective measures to address the said issue and has since restored the ETP to its optimal operating parameters.

■ **Page No.:** 272 **Para No.:** 2.16

The discharge of wastewater was an isolated incident. Upon becoming aware of the same, the Respondent industry immediately ceased such discharge and refrained from utilising the affected

wastewater for irrigation purposes. It is further submitted that the samples collected by the Committee during this limited period may reflect parameters higher than the normal operational standards. Now the results are well within the consent limits as usual.

■ **Page No.:** 272 **Para No.:** 2.18

Treated effluent may be used for land preparation for cultivation.

■ **Page No.:** 272 **Para No.:** 2.19

The Respondent industry has already prepared an irrigation management plan on 17/07/2021, in consultation with the College of Agriculture, Bhabulgaon, Tal. Yeola, Dist. Nashik. Under this plan, treated wastewater is applied to the respondent's own land for irrigation purposes. Detailed documentation is attached with this reply **[Ax. E ■ : Irrigation Management Plan dated 17/07/2021]**. The Google Earth imagery cited in the report cannot substantiate claims of excessive discharge. Further Respondent industry stated that, in February 2024, a PVC pipe of an irrigation water supply was broken, which led to the accumulation of fresh water within the respondent's premises.

■ **Page No.:** 273 **Para No.:** 2.21

The Respondent's sugar unit is compliant with all consent conditions and does not utilize highly concentrated wastewater for irrigation. The incidents highlighted in the report are isolated cases.

■ **Page No.:** 273 **Para No.:** 2.22

The low-lying area referred to by the applicant, situated on the approach road to the bio-compost yard, does not exhibit wastewater stagnation attributable to the sugar unit or distillery. No pipeline exists to release wastewater in that area. Approximately 20–30 litres of wastewater found in the area are unrelated to treated wastewater from the respondent industry. The parameters of the sampled water do not correspond with the treated wastewater characteristics.

■ **Page No.:** 275 **Para No.:** 2.26

The distance of the said Well from the Respondent industry is approximately 1000 meters. Also said Well is located in an upstream (elevated) area of the Respondent industry. Which clearly shows that the Respondent industry is not responsible for the occurrence of this brown colour. Wells belonging to farmers Somnath Lahanu Ghayal (Gat No. 173) and Laxman Kisan Karle (Gat No. 206) may exhibit brownish-yellow colouration and foul smell due to organic decomposition and water stagnation. The proximity of dairy farms and cow dung

decomposition near these wells likely contributed to such observations.

■ **Page No.:** 276 **Para No.:** 2.28

There is less possibility of groundwater contamination because of lagoons/solar pits, because the mentioned solar pits were dismantled two decades ago in 2005–2006. The respondent industry implemented comprehensive restoration measures, including trenching, installation of subsurface drainage systems, and provision of green manure and salt-tolerant crops like maize to affected farmers.

■ **Page No.:** 276 & 277 **Para No.:** 2.29 to 2.31

In compliance with the Hon'ble NGT's directives, the Respondent industry engaged **MPKV Rahuri** for restoration activities concerning the affected land and groundwater. Relevant reports are annexed to the Joint Committee report.

■ **Page No.:** 277 **Para No.:** 2.32

As per the observation of the joint Committee, the old ETP is operational, and new 1500 CMD ETP is under the commissioning phase. The vegetative growth on the side wall of the aeration tank is due to the supply of oxygen in the aeration tank; its

cleaning is a regular part of the process, and Respondent industry does it from time to time.

■ **Page No.:** 278 **Para No.:** 2.32.2

During annual maintenance in December 2024, the Respondent industry removed fly ash from the distillery's incineration boiler and yeast sludge lagoon. Appropriate corrective measures, including restoring the HDPE sheets of the lagoon, were undertaken as per CPCB guidelines

■ **Page No.:** 278 **Para No.:** 2.33

The Respondent industry has complied fully with previously issued CPCB directions.

■ **Page No.:** 279 **Para No.:** 3

Findings of the Committee

■ **Page No.:** 279 **Para No.:** 3.3

The Respondent industry has previously carried out remedial activities for soil & groundwater under the guidance of Mahatma Fule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. Hope it may be restored to its original position soon. Respondent industry is already taking care of it.

■ **Page No.:** 279 **Para No.:** 3.4

The joint committee report is based on spot sampling. For the right conclusion, multiple samples

have to be drawn so that the correct values can be known.

■ **Page No.:** 279 **Para No.:** 3.5

The Respondent industry's ETP experienced a temporary disturbance due to a sudden shock load during the committee's visit. Respondent industry will share the correct and factual report of the ETP along with the analysis report to MPCB soon.

■ **Page No.:** 279 **Para No.:** 3.6

The Respondent industry has not discharged excessive effluent onto its land for disposal and uses treated effluent diluted with canal water for irrigation purposes.

■ **Page No.:** 279 **Para No.:** 3.7

The Respondent industry has developed an irrigation management plan in consultation with the College of Agriculture, Bhabulgaon, for the scientific utilization of treated effluent. A copy of the same is enclosed with this reply.

■ **Page No.:** 280 **Para No.:** 4.0

The recommendations of the Joint Committee are not accepted for the reasons recorded above.

5. Therefore, in view of the facts and circumstances set out hereinabove, the Respondent industry most respectfully urges that

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this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to exonerate the Respondent industry from the allegations levelled by the Applicant and direct that the name of the Respondent industry be deleted from the array of parties to the present Original Application, without imposing any environmental compensation or recording any adverse finding against it and any other order as deemed fit.

[Handwritten Signature]

Identified by
(Adv. S. B. Dagtap)

Place: Pune

Date: **30 May 2025**

[Handwritten Signature] x

DEPONENT
RESPONDENT NO. 4



BEFORE ME
[Handwritten Signature]
Adv. Vidyasagar A. Shinde
NOTARY
Govt. of INDIA, Reg. 11259
Date: 30/05/2025



VERIFICATION AND AFFIDAVIT

I, Dnyaneshwar Vasantrao Abhale, adult, resident of the Gautamnagar, Post- Kolpewadi, Taluka- Kopargaon, District-Ahilyanagar, do hereby state that I have verified that the facts are true to my personal knowledge. I have not suppressed any material fact known to me and relevant to this matter.

I have submitted this Affidavit on solemn affirmation and oath.

Place: Pune

Date: **30 May 2025**

Identified by & before me:

 x
Dnyaneshwar Abhale
DEPONENT



Solemnly affirmed before me

by Shri Dnyaneshwar Vasantrao Abhale, R/o - Gautamnagar
Post- Kolpewadi, Tal. Kopargaon.

Who is identified before me by Shri. S. B. Jagtap, Advocate, Kopargaon, Dist. Ahilyanagar.
To Whom I Know Personally Adv. Vidyasagar A. Shinde, Dist. Ahilyanagar.

Adv. Vidyasagar A. Shinde
NOTARY

GOVT. OF INDIA Reg. 11259

Sr. No.: 472/2025

Pages: 1 to 58

Date: 30/05/2025



BEFORE THE HONOURABLE
NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
 WESTERN ZONE BENCH PUNE

Application No. 215 / 2024 (WZ)

VAKALATNAMA

BETWEEN

Uttam Manohar Mokal

.....

Applicant

VERSUS

State of Maharashtra & Ors.

.....

Respondent/s

We/I hereby appoint the following Advocate/s to represent us/me and sign wherever required on our/my behalf.

Advocate Sachin S. Gore सचिन गोरे

M.Sc. (Environmental Science), L.L.M Crime.

Office: 601, 6th floor, Rohit Park II, S.No. 71/3A,
 Morya Col., Near Tapkir Vidyalaya, Tapkir
 Chowk, Kalewadi, Pimpri, Pune-411017.

Email: ssgore2005@gmail.com Cell: 7350212877

OR ANY OTHER ADVOCATE THAT SHALL BE APPOINTED BY HIM

ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO PAYMENT OF FEES.

Sachin S. Gore



Adv. Sachin S. Gore

Date: **18 March 2025**

Place: **Pune**

NO OBJECTION

D T Devale

Advocate D T Devale

**GENERAL MANAGER
 DISTILLERY DIVISION**

Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakar
 Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Gautamnagar

X

RESPNDENT NO. 4_



MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Tel: 24010706/24010437
 Fax: 24023516
 Website: <http://mpcb.gov.in>
 Email: cac-cell@mpcb.gov.in



Kalpataru Point, 2nd, 3rd
 and 4th floor, Opp. Cine
 Planet Cinema, Near Sion
 Circle, Sion (E),
 Mumbai-400022

RED/L.S.I (R60)
 No:- Format1.0/CAC/UAN No.MPCB-
 CONSENT-0000213120/CR/2410002473

Date: 25/10/2024

To,
 KARMAVEER SHANKARRAO KALE SAHAKARI SAKHAR
 KARKHANA LTD., (DISTILLERY DIVISION),
 Suregaon 23, Gat No. 109/1, AT-Gautamnagar, Post -
 Kolpewadi,
 Tal. - Kopergaon, Dist.- Ahmednagar.



Sub: Renewal of consent for 45 KLPD molasses based distillery

Ref: 1. Earlier consent granted vide no. Format1.0/CAC/UAN No
 0000114347/CR-2110000536 dated 11.10.2021
 2. Minutes of 8th CAC meeting held on 04.10.2024

Your application No.MPCB-CONSENT-0000213120 Dated 17.06.2024

For: Renewal of consent to operate under Section 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Authorization under Rule 6 of the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016 is considered and the consent is hereby granted subject to the following terms and conditions and as detailed in the schedule I, II, III & IV annexed to this order:

- The consent to renewal is granted for a period up to 31/08/2025**
- The capital investment of the project is Rs.20.0832 Crs. (As per C.A Certificate submitted by industry Capital investment of existing Sugar & Co-gen unit is 249.64 Cr + CI of existing distillery unit is 20.0832 Cr.)**
- Consent is valid for the manufacture of:**

Sr No	Product	Maximum Quantity	UOM
Products			
1	Rectified Spirit	1350	KL/M
2	Fusel Oil	4	KL/M
3	Power	1.5	MW

T.C

(Handwritten signature)

4. **Conditions under Water (P&CP), 1974 Act for discharge of effluent:**

Sr No	Description	Permitted (in CMD)	Standards to	Disposal Path
1.	Trade effluent	415	As per Schedule-I	After volume reduction 125 CMD - MEE followed by Incineration Boiler to achieve ZLD.
2.	Domestic effluent	20	As per Schedule-I	On land for gardening

5. **Conditions under Air (P& CP) Act, 1981 for air emissions:**

Sr No.	Stack No.	Description of stack / source	Number of Stack	Standards to be achieved
1	1	Incineration Boiler	1	As per Schedule -II

6. **Non-Hazardous Wastes:**

Sr No	Type of Waste	Quantity	UoM	Treatment	Disposal
1	Yeast Sludge	5	MT/M	NA	Manure
2	Potash rich Ash	720	MT/M	NA	Manure

7. **Conditions under Hazardous & Other Wastes (M & T M) Rules 2016 for Collection, Segregation, Storage, Transportation, Treatment and Disposal of hazardous waste:**

Sr No	Category No./ Type	Quantity	UoM	Treatment	Disposal
NA					

8. Industry shall install online continuous monitoring system as per CPCB guidelines & data to be transmitted directly from Data Logger to Board server .
9. The Board reserves the right to review, amend, suspend, revoke this consent and the same shall be binding on the industry.
10. This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/ permission from any other Government authorities.
11. This consent is issued pursuant to the decision of the 8th Consent Committee Meeting held on 04.10.2024
12. The applicant shall make an application for renewal of consent 60 days prior to date of expiry of the consent.
13. Industry shall extend/submit Bank Guarantee of Rs. 25 lakh towards O & M of pollution control systems and compliance of consent conditions.

14. The industry shall create an Environment Cell by appointing an Environmental Engineer / Expert for looking after day-to-day activities related to Environment / Pollution control.

This consent is issued on the basis of information/documents submitted by the Applicant/Project Proponent, if it has been observed that the information submitted by the Applicant/Project Proponent is false, misleading or fraudulent, the Board reserves its right to revoke the consent & further legal action will be initiated against the Applicant/Project Proponent.



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Signed by: **Dr. Avinash Dhakne**
Member Secretary
For and on behalf of
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board
ms@mpcb.gov.in
2024-10-25 12:46:34 IST

Received Consent fee of -

Sr.No	Amount(Rs.)	Transaction/DR.No.	Date	Transaction Type
1	150000.00	MPCB-DR-27481	25/06/2024	NEFT

Balance amount of Rs. 98500 will be considered at the time of next renewal of consent.

Copy to:

1. Regional Officer, MPCB, Nashik and Sub-Regional Officer, MPCB, Ahmednagar
- They are directed to ensure the compliance of the consent conditions.
2. Chief Accounts Officer, MPCB, Sion, Mumbai
3. CC/CAC desk - for record and website updation purpose.

SCHEDULE-I**Terms & conditions for compliance of Water Pollution Control:****1. Conditions for Trade effluent:**

- A] You have provided comprehensive treatment i.e Effluent treatment plant with the design capacity of 450 CMD for trade effluent 415 CMD including MEE for volume reduction and Incineration Boiler for achieving zero discharge. In no any spent wash shall discharge outside the factory premises/ onland / into stream directly or indirectly.
- B] Industry shall provide CPU for recycle/reuse of treated effluent.
- C] Zero Liquid discharge shall be ensured, and no wastewater/treated water shall be discharged outside the premises.
- D] Industry shall operate Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) and shall transmit Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) data to Board's server directly through the data logger without any intermediate server

2. Conditions for Sewage/ Domestic effluent:

- i. You shall provide sewage treatment plant for the treatment of 20 CMD sewage generation due to expansion and provide including disinfection facility.
- ii. The industry shall operate sewage treatment system to treat the sewage/ domestic effluent so as to achieve the standards as prescribed by the board/under EP Act, 1986 and rules made thereunder from time to time whichever is stringent.

Sr.No	Parameter	Concentration not to exceed(in mg/l except for pH)
1.	pH	6.5-9.0
2.	BOD	30
3.	TSS	100

- iii. The sewage shall be treated by using septic tank and soak pit and overflow if any shall be used on-land for gardening/irrigation.

5. The Applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and as amended, by installing water meters and other provisions as contained in the said act:

Sr. No.	Purpose for water consumed	Water consumption quantity (CMD)
1.	Industrial Cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed	100.00
2.	Domestic purpose	30.00
3.	Processing whereby water gets polluted & pollutants are easily biodegradable	400.00
4.	Processing whereby water gets polluted & pollutants are not easily biodegradable and are toxic	0.00
5.	Gardening	0

6. The Applicant shall provide Specific Water Pollution control system as per the conditions of EP Act, 1986 and rule made there under from time to time/ Environmental Clearance.

SCHEDULE-II**Terms & conditions for compliance of Air Pollution Control:**

1. As per your application, you have provided the Air pollution control (APC) system and erected following stack (s) to observe the following fuel pattern:

Stack No.	Stack Attached To	APC System	Height in Mtrs.	Type of Fuel	Quantity & UoM	S%	SO₂
1	Incineration Boiler	ESP	72	Concentration spentwash + Coal	40 MT/Day	0.50	400.00

2. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed stack emission and fugitive emission standards.
3. The Applicant shall obtain necessary prior permission for providing additional control equipment with necessary specifications and operation thereof or alteration or replacement/alteration well before its life come to an end or erection of new pollution control equipment.
4. The Board reserves its rights to vary all or any of the condition in the consent, if due to any technological improvement or otherwise such variation (including the change of any control equipment, other in whole or in part is necessary).
5. The applicant shall operate and maintain above mentioned air pollution control system, so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards:

Particulate matter	Not to exceed	150 mg/Nm ³
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6. Storage of raw materials, coal etc. shall be either stored in silos or in covered areas to prevent dust pollution and other fugitive emissions.
7. The industry shall submit monthly summary report of continuous stack emission and air quality monitoring and results of manual stack monitoring and manual monitoring of air quality /fugitive emissions to Regional Office MPCB.
8. The Board reserves its rights to vary all or any of the condition in the consent, if due to any technological improvement or otherwise such variation (including the change of any control equipment, other in whole or in part is necessary).
9. Industry shall provide Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) i.e. flow meter and night vision camera to ensure the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) of spent wash and OCEMS for Boiler stack for PM parameter.

SCHEDULE-III**Details of Bank Guarantees:**

Sr. No	Consent (C2E/C2O/C2R)	Amt of BG Imposed	Submission Period	Purpose of BG	Compliance Period	Validity Date
1	C to R	2500000	15 days/ To be extended	Towards O & M of pollution control systems and compliance of consent conditions	31.08.2025	28.02.2026

If the above Bank Guarantee is not submitted within stipulated period, then 12% interest will be levied as a penalty as per circular dtd 29/02/2024 No. BO/MPCB/AS(T)/Circular/B-240229FTS0122

BG Forfeiture History

Srno.	Consent (C2E/C2O/C2R)	Amount of BG imposed	Submission Period	Purpose of BG	Amount of BG Forfeiture	Reason of BG Forfeiture
NA						

BG Return details

Srno.	Consent (C2E/C2O/C2R)	BG imposed	Purpose of BG	Amount of BG Returned
NA				



SCHEDULE-IV**General Conditions:**

1. The Energy source for lighting purpose shall preferably be LED based
2. The PP shall harvest rainwater from roof tops of the buildings and storm water drains to recharge the ground water and utilize the same for different industrial applications within the plant
3. Conditions for D.G. Set
 - a) Noise from the D.G. Set should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure or by treating the room acoustically.
 - b) Industry should provide acoustic enclosure for control of noise. The acoustic enclosure/ acoustic treatment of the room should be designed for minimum 25 dB (A) insertion loss or for meeting the ambient noise standards, whichever is on higher side. A suitable exhaust muffler with insertion loss of 25 dB (A) shall also be provided. The measurement of insertion loss will be done at different points at 0.5 meters from acoustic enclosure/room and then average.
 - c) Industry should make efforts to bring down noise level due to DG set, outside industrial premises, within ambient noise requirements by proper siting and control measures.
 - d) Installation of DG Set must be strictly in compliance with recommendations of DG Set manufacturer.
 - e) A proper routine and preventive maintenance procedure for DG set should be set and followed in consultation with the DG manufacturer which would help to prevent noise levels of DG set from deteriorating with use.
 - f) D.G. Set shall be operated only in case of power failure.
 - g) The applicant should not cause any nuisance in the surrounding area due to operation of D.G. Set.
 - h) The applicant shall comply with the notification of MoEFCC, India on Environment (Protection) second Amendment Rules vide GSR 371(E) dated 17.05.2002 and its amendments regarding noise limit for generator sets run with diesel.
4. The applicant shall maintain good housekeeping.
5. The non-hazardous solid waste arising in the factory premises, sweepings, etc. be disposed of scientifically so as not to cause any nuisance / pollution. The applicant shall take necessary permissions from civic authorities for disposal of solid waste.
6. The applicant shall not change or alter the quantity, quality, the rate of discharge, temperature or the mode of the effluent/emissions or hazardous wastes or control equipments provided for without previous written permission of the Board. The industry will not carry out any activity, for which this consent has not been granted/without prior consent of the Board.
7. The Board reserves the right to review, amend, suspend, revoke this consent and the same shall be binding upon you.
8. The industry shall submit quarterly statement in respect of industries obligation towards consent and pollution control compliance's duly supported with documentary evidences (format can be downloaded from MPCB official site).
9. The industry shall submit official e-mail address and any change will be duly informed to the MPCB.
10. The industry shall achieve the National Ambient Air Quality standards prescribed vide Government of India, Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI-L dated. 18.11.2009 as amended.
11. This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/ permission from any other Government authorities.
12. The industry shall ensure replacement of pollution control system or its parts after expiry of its expected life as defined by manufacturer so as to ensure the compliance of standards and safety of the operation thereof.

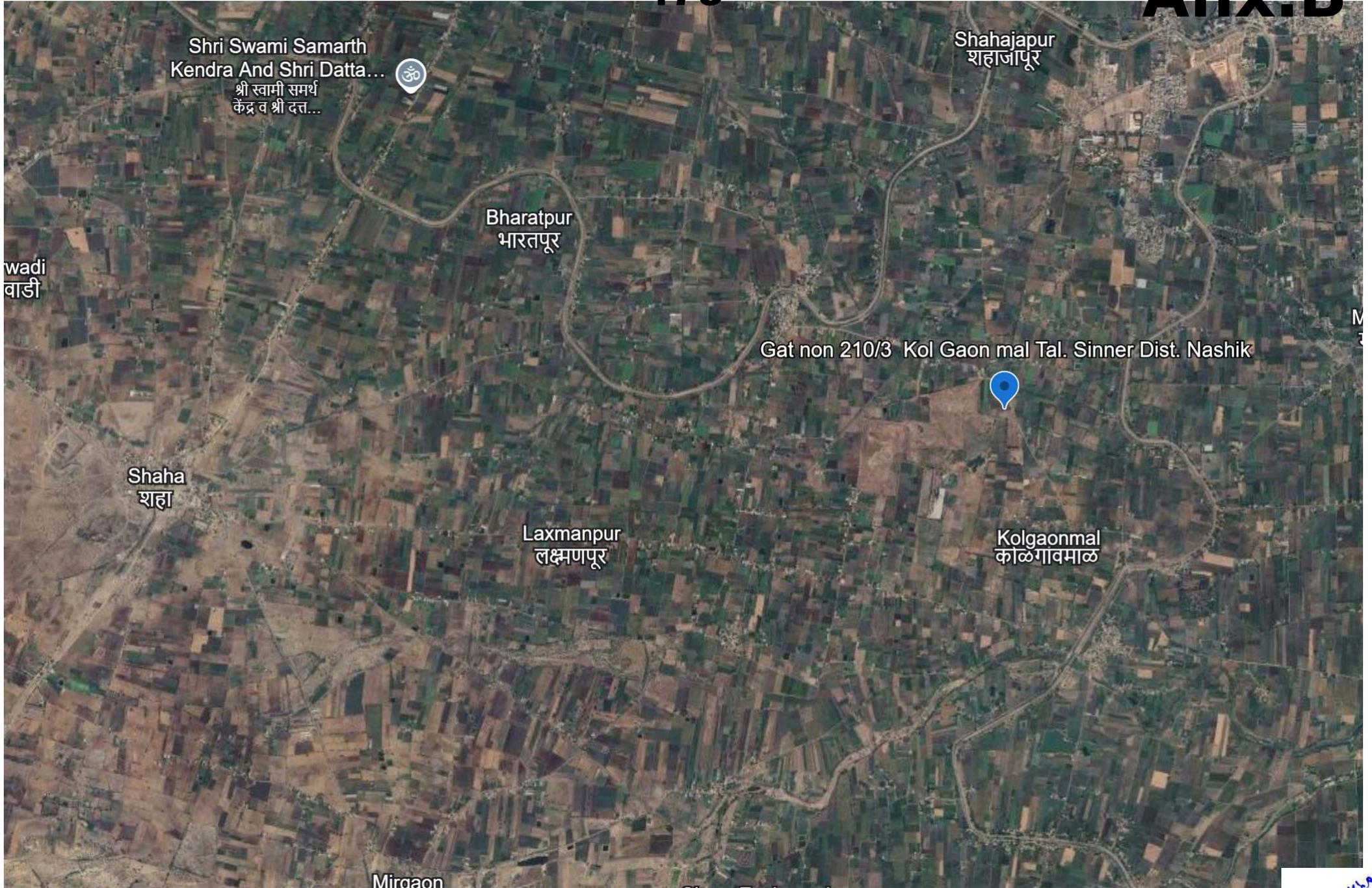
13. You shall operate OCEMS installed for source emission round 'O' clock and transmit data online to CPCB and MPCB server. You shall also monitor effluent quality, stack emissions and ambient air quality monthly/quarterly. You shall conduct Dioxin Furan monitoring by third party NABL Accredited agency once in year and submit report to Sub Regional Officer.
14. You shall ensure collection, and segregation of BMW regularly to treat and dispose Off within 48 hrs from generation.
15. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or even, such emissions occur or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be forthwith Reported to Board, concerned Police Station, office of Directorate of Health Services, Department of Explosives, Inspectorate of Factories and Local Body. In case of failure of pollution control equipments, the production process connected to it shall be stopped.
16. The applicant shall provide an alternate electric power source sufficient to operate all pollution control facilities installed to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of the consent. In the absence, the applicant shall stop, reduce or otherwise, control production to abide by terms and conditions of this consent.
17. The industry shall recycle/reprocess/reuse/recover Hazardous Waste as per the provision contain in the Hazardous and Other Wastes (M & TM) Rules 2016, which can be recycled /processed /reused /recovered and only waste which has to be incinerated shall go to incineration and waste which can be used for land filling and cannot be recycled/reprocessed etc. should go for that purpose, in order to reduce load on incineration and landfill site/environment.
18. An inspection book shall be opened and made available to the Board's officers during their visit to the applicant.
19. You shall not Rent, Lend, Sell, Transfer or Close Down the facility or otherwise transport the Bio Medical waste for any other purpose without obtaining prior written permission of the MPC Board.
20. Separate drainage system shall be provided for collection of trade and sewage effluents. Terminal manholes shall be provided at the end of the collection system with arrangement for measuring the flow. No effluent shall be admitted in the pipes/sewers downstream of the terminal manholes. No effluent shall find its way other than in designed and provided collection system.
21. Neither storm water nor discharge from other premises shall be allowed to mix with the effluents from the factory.
22. The industry should not cause any nuisance in surrounding area.
23. The industry shall take adequate measures for control of noise levels from its own sources within the premises so as to maintain ambient air quality standard in respect of noise to less than 75 dB (A) during day time and 70 dB (A) during night time. Day time is reckoned in between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. and night time is reckoned between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
24. You shall ensure that fugitive emissions from the activity are controlled so as to maintain clean and safe environment in and around the facility premises.
25. The applicant shall provide ports in the chimney/(s) and facilities such as ladder, platform etc. for monitoring the air emissions and the same shall be open for inspection to/and for use of the Board's Staff. The chimney(s) vents attached to various sources of emission shall be designated by numbers such as S-1, S-2, etc. and these shall be painted/ displayed to facilitate identification.
26. The Board reserves its rights to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plant setup for the treatment of waterworks for the purification thereof & the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluent or in connection with the grant of any consent conditions. The Applicant shall obtain prior consent of the Board to take steps to establish the unit or establish any treatment and disposal system or an extension or addition thereto
27. The applicant shall install a separate meter showing the consumption of energy for operation of domestic and industrial effluent treatment plants and air pollution control system. A register showing consumption of chemicals used for treatment shall be maintained.

28. The applicant shall bring minimum 33% of the available open land under green coverage/ plantation. The applicant shall submit a yearly statement by 30th September every year on available open plot area, number of trees surviving as on 31st March of the year and number of trees planted by September end.
29. The Board reserves its rights to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plant setup for the treatment of waterworks for the purification thereof & the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluent or in connection with the grant of any consent conditions.
30. The firm shall submit to this office, the 30th day of September every year, the Environment Statement Report for the financial year ending 31st March in the prescribed FORM-V as per the provisions of Rule 14 of the Environment (Protection) (second Amendment) Rules, 1992.
31. You should monitor effluent quality, stack emissions and ambient air quality monthly/quarterly. You shall conduct Dioxin Furan monitoring by third party NABL Accredited agency once in every year and submit report to Sub Regional Officer.
32. The Board reserves its rights to vary all or any of the condition in the consent, if due to any technological improvement or otherwise such variation (including the change of any control equipment, other in whole or in part is necessary).
33. The applicant shall provide facility for collection of environmental samples and samples of trade and sewage effluents, air emissions and hazardous waste to the Board staff at the terminal or designated points and shall pay to the Board for the services rendered in this behalf.
34. You shall obtain necessary prior permission for providing additional control equipment with necessary specifications and operation thereof or alteration or shall ensure replacement of pollution control system or its parts after expiry of its expected life as defined by manufacturer so as to ensure the compliance of standards and safety of the operation thereof.
35. You shall strictly comply with the Water (P&CP) Act, 1974, Air (P&CP) Act, 1981 and Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and industry specific standard under EP Rules 1986 which are available on MPCB website (www.mpcb.gov.in).
36. You shall create the Environmental Cell by appointing an Environmental Engineer and Chemist for looking after day-to-day activities related to compliance of CCA.
37. You should comply with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (M & TM) Rules, 2016 , Bio Medical Waste Management Rules,2016 and submit the Annual Returns as per Rule 6(5) & 20(2) of Hazardous and Other Wastes (M & TM) Rules, 2016 for the preceding year in Form-IV by 30th June of every year

This certificate is digitally & electronically signed.

T.C





Handwritten signature in blue ink.



कर्मवीर शंकरराव काले सहकारी साखर कारखाना लिमिटेड
(डिस्टिलरी डिविजन)
KARMAVEER SHANKARRAO KALE SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LIMITED
(DISTILLERY DIVISION)



Ref. : KSK-DD/2022-23/ 2675-A

Date : 8 FEB 2022

To,
Sub Regional Officer,
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board,
Savitribai Fule, Vyapari Sankul,
Hall No. 2 & 3, Near T. V. Center, Sawedi,
AHMEDNAGAR - 414 003.
E-mail - sroahmednagar@mpcb.gov.in

**Sub. : Temporary application of liquid yeast sludge as manure
on our own agricultural land.**

Dear Sir,

We hereby inform to your good sleeves that our spirit production have been temporarily halted on dated 8-2-2022 due to sudden variations occur in our batch type fermentation. This problem resulting in fermentation, efficiencies and necessitates immediate corrective action.

In compliance with environmental protocol we have taken fermenter as it is for distillation and emptied it to assured that the settled yeast sludge at the bottom of fermenter has been safely removed and transfered in the tanker and sprayed on our own agriculture land as a manure. We are actively working on resolving the issue on the same day and system will be resumed in fully functional and meets environmental norms.

This is for your kind information and record.

Thanking You.


GENERAL MANAGER
DISTILLERY DIVISION


I/C. MANAGING DIRECTOR

T.C



मु. गौतमनगर, पो. कोळपेवाडी, ता. कोपरगांव, जि. अहमदनगर, पिन-४२३ ६०२. (महाराष्ट्र) दूरध्वनी क्र. ०२४२३-२६१२१० ते २६१२१५
फॅक्स : ०२४२३- २६१ २१७/२६१ २१९ E-mail : kosakabhingari@rediffmail.com



महाराष्ट्र शासन

गाव नमुना सात (अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक)

[महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसुल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम १९७१ यातील नियम ३,५,६ आणि ७]

गाव :- कोळगांवमाळ (५५१२४५)

तालुका :- सिन्नर

जिल्हा :- नाशिक



PU-ID : 10846813284

गट क्रमांक व उपविभाग

२१०/३

10846813284

मुधारणा पद्धती भोगवटादार वर्ग -१

शेताचे स्थानीक नाव :

क्षेत्र, एकक व आकारणी	खाते क्र.	भोगवटादाराचे नाव	क्षेत्र	आकार	पो.ख.	फेरफार क्र	कुळ, खंड व इतर अधिकार
क्षेत्राचे एकक हे.आर.चौ.मी	७२४	राजु मनोहर मोकळ	०.४१.००	०.७२		(५४८४)	कुळचे नाव व खंड
अ) लागवड योग्य क्षेत्र जिरायत ०.८२.०० बागायत - एकुण ला.यो. क्षेत्र ०.८२.००	१०७६	[अब्दुल्लाह सुमान पिंपळारी]				(५६०५)	इतर अधिकार बोजा - सहकारी सोसायटी इकरार कोळगांवमाळ वि.का.से.सो. (४६१०)
ब) पोटाखराब क्षेत्र (लागवड अयोग्य) वर्ग (अ) ०.०३.०० वर्ग (ब) - एकुण पो.ख.क्षेत्र ०.०३.००	११५३	बाबासाहेब लक्ष्मण भालेराव	०.४१.००	०.७२		(५६०५)	डिव्ले.र.रु.१००००/- दि.२७/०८/२००९ (४६१०) राजु मनोहर करीता (४६१०) बोजा - राष्ट्रीयकृत बँक गहाण दिनांक १०/६/२०२१ रोजी युनियन बँक ऑफ इंडिया शाखा कोळपेवाडी चा राजु मनोहर मोकळ यांच्या नावे र.रु. ३०००००/- पिककर्ज. (५८२४)
एकुण क्षेत्र (अ+ब) ०.८५.००							प्रलंबित फेरफार : नाही.
आकारणी १.४४							शेवटचा फेरफार क्रमांक : ५८२४ व दिनांक : ११/०६/२०२१
जुडी किंवा विशेष आकारणी							
जुने फेरफार क्र : (१८१३) (४१९७) (४३३३) (४३३४) (४६१०) (४८२८) (५४८४)							सीमा आणि भुमापन चिन्हे :



हा गाव नमुना क्रमांक ७ दिनांक ११/०६/२०२१ ०६:३८:४८ AM रोजी डिजिटल स्वाक्षरीत केला आहे व गाव नमुना क्रमांक १२ चा डेटा स्वयंप्रमाणित असल्यामुळे ७/१२ अभिलेखावर वर कोणत्याही सही शिकण्याची आवश्यकता नाही.
७/१२ डाउनलोड दि. : १४-१२-२०२४ : १०:५३:४६ AM. वैधता पडताळणीसाठी <https://digitalsatbara.mahabhumi.gov.in/dslr/> या संकेत स्थळावर जाऊन 2013100001187097 हा क्रमांक वापरावा.

पृष्ठ क्र. 1/2

गाव नमुना बारा (पिकांची नोंदवही)

[महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम १९७१ यातील नियम २९]

गाव :- कोळगांवमाळ (५५१२४५)

तालुका :- सिन्नर

जिल्हा :- नाशिक

गट क्रमांक व उपविभाग

२१०/३

वर्षे	हंगाम	खाते क्रमांक	पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा तपशील					लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन		शेरा
			पिकाचा प्रकार	पिकांचे नाव	जल सिंचित	अजल सिंचित	जल सिंचनाचे साधन	स्वरूप	क्षेत्र	
(१)	(२)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)	(८)	(९)	(१०)	(११)
					हे.आर.चौ.मी	हे.आर.चौ.मी			हे.आर.चौ.मी	
२०१६-१७	खरीप		निर्मळ	बाजरी	०.४०००					
			मिश्र	सोयाबीन	०.४२००					
२०१७-१८	खरीप		मिश्र	सोयाबीन	०.४२००					
			निर्मळ	बाजरी	०.४०००					
२०१८-१९	खरीप		मिश्र	सोयाबीन	०.४२००					
			निर्मळ	बाजरी	०.४०००					
२०१९-२०	खरीप		मिश्र	सोयाबीन	०.४२००					
			निर्मळ	बाजरी	०.४०००					
२०२०-२१	खरीप		मिश्र	सोयाबीन	०.४२००					
			निर्मळ	बाजरी	०.४०००					
२०२१-२२	खरीप	७२४	निर्मळ	सोयाबीन	०.४१००		विहिर			
२०२२-२३	खरीप	११५३*	निर्मळ	सोयाबीन	०.४१००		विहिर			
		७२४*	निर्मळ	सोयाबीन	०.४१००		विहिर			
२०२३-२४	खरीप	७२४*	निर्मळ	सोयाबीन	०.४१००		विहिर			

टिप : ** सदरची नोंद मोबाइल ॲप द्वारे घेणेत आलेली आहे

T.C





COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, BABHULGAON

Affiliated to Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri

Tal-Yeola, Dist- Nashik, 423401

Website :- www.abyeola.com

E mail - principal@abyeola.com

Office- (02559)-225040

Outword No - COAB/CImp/17/2021

Date - 17/07/2021

COMPREHENSIVE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

**M/S. KARMAVEER SHANKARRAO KALE S.S.K.
LTD.**

AT- GAUTAMNAGAR POST- KOLPEWADI TAL- KOPARGAON, DIST-
AHMEDNAGAR, MAHARASHTRA.

PREPARED BY

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, BABHULGAON
AFFILIATED TO MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI
VIDYAPEETH, RAHURI.**

TAL. YEOLA DIST.NASHIK, MAHARASHTRA.

Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K.
Ltd.Gautamnagar,Tal.Kopargaon

19 JUL 2021

Inward No. 847

T.C

Shankarrao

CC

M.D. 19/07/21

1. Introduction:

The reuse of treated effluent by irrigation can make a significant contribution to the integrated management of our water resources. When the treated effluent is beneficially utilized through irrigation, some of the water extraction from rivers, ground and other resources can be replaced and the amount of treated effluent discharge into natural water bodies can be reduced.

On the request of M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd, Gautamnagar Post Kolpewadi Tal. Kopargaon, Dist.Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, a visit of the unit undertaken by the team of College of Agricultural Babhulgaon Affiliated to Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri Tal. Yeola Dist. Nashik, Maharashtra on 05.07.2021 for collection of data investigation, inspection, collection of data and analysis of the command area soil for assessment of utilization of treated effluent for irrigation purpose efficiently.

The factory area comes under semi-arid tropics with an annual rainfall of 450 to 750 mm. The rainfall of this area unevenly distributed in ten to fifteen metrological weeks. Out of the total rainfall received in a year maximum rainfall was received from July to August. The mean annual maximum and minimum temperature ranged in between 27.07°C to 43.5°C respectively. The soil colour ranged between medium brown to dark grey. The texture of the soil varied from sandy clay, slit clay loam to clay.

2. **Factory officers present at the time of visit.**

- Mr. G. J. Jagtap (Managing Director)
- Mr. S. S. Kolhe (General Manager)
- Mr. S. J. Takawane (Chief Chemist)
- Mr. K. V. Kapse (Chief Agriculture Officer)
- Mr. A. R. Chine (Cane Development Officer)
- Mr. S. D. Bothe (Environmental Officer)
- Mr. P. B. Mehetre (Environmental Chemist)

3. **Undertaken:**

The visit was undertaken during the off season of the factory. So, there was no chance to observe physically, the working of Effluent Treatment, Plant, quality and quantity of effluent. Our observation based on the basis of data provided by factory. All conclusions are carried out on basis of input provided by factory. The adequacy of the irrigation management plan is based on the data provided by the factory.

3. **Overview and Performance factory:**

At present factory is engaged in production of sugar. It has installed capacity of 4000 TCD. It is spread in more than 160 acre and first crushing season was conducted in the year 1956-57.

Untreated effluent of factory contain a number of pollutants such as oil & grease, carbonate, bicarbonate, volatile solids, dissolved solids, total suspended solid etc.

The objective of effluent treatment plant is remove this pollutants, coarse particles, pathogen so that quality of treated effluent to reach the permissible level of water to be used for irrigation purpose in agriculture land.

Sr. No.	Particulars	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
1.	Duration of Season	175	96	174
2.	Total Crushing	6,88,784	3,65,062	6,39,817
3.	Average Crushing per day	3936	3802	3677

As per the final manufacturing report RT8(c) average crushing rate is 3899 TCD while season days are 175.

4. Quantity of Effluent Generation :

Effluent generation observed on the basis of data recorded at effluent treatment plant of factory and as per assumption in adequacy assessment report prepared by Vasantdada Sugar Institute Pune, The effluent generation shall be about 170 liters per ton of cane crushed.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Values
1.	Capacity of Sugar Plant	4000 TCD
2.	Average effluent generation per ton	170 Liters/ton
3.	Total effluent generation per day	680.00 m ³ /day
4.	Total effluent available	680 m ³ /day
5.	Total effluent generated for average crushing for 175 days	119000 m ³ /Crushing Season

5. Existing Arrangement of treatment.

ETP is process design for treating the generated factory waste water and reuse for the irrigation purpose. Factory provided ETP contain primary, secondary & tertiary treatment. Existing ETP is capable to treat the total generated waste water.

Sr. No.	Unit	Dimensions in meter
1	Bar Screen	5.00×1.00 ×1.00
2	Oil and Grease removal chamber	4.00 × 2.00 × 2.00
3	Equalization	7.00 × 7.00 × 2.50
4	Primary Clarifier	4 .00 × 4.00 × 3.55ht
5	Anaerobic lagoon	Top 35× 35 Bottom 11× 11 ht 4m
6	Anaerobic filter	Media- 756 M ³ 7.2. 0 ×8.00 ×5.00 9.00 × 5.00 × 4.00
7	Aeration Tank	9 .00 × 7.00 × 4.00
8	Secondary Clarifier	6.44 dia × 2.68ht

9	Chlorination tank	3.00 × 2.00 × 1.50
10	Multi Grade Filter	2.00 dia × 2.40 ht
11	Activated carbon filter	2.00 dia × 2.40 ht
12	Sludge Drying Bed	12.00 × 17.00 × 2.00 2 nos.
13	15 days storage tank	6111 M ³

6. Quality of Effluent Generation:

After passing of waste water through the three stage of treatment system the treated effluent is in the norms laid down by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. Treated effluent analysis reports of NABL approved lab are attached as **Annexure-I**.

7. Storage Lagoon :

Presently M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd has constructed R.C.C. tank having capacity 6111M³ to store treated effluent when there is no demand for irrigation.

8. Cropping Pattern :

M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd, Falls in semi arid tropical climate. The soil colour ranged between medium brown to dark brown with 30 cm depth As per soil testing report command area of sugar mill having sandy loam soil is suitable for following crops.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1) Kharif Crop | : | Soyabean, sunhenp. |
| 2) Rabi Crop | : | Maize. |
| 3) Annual | : | Sugarcane. |

On the crop rotational aspect, factory mostly cultivate sunhenp followed by sugarcane. This common rotation is followed by factory.

9. Command Area.

Factory have more than 75 hectare own land out of that 56 hectare used as agriculture land on that generally sugarcane and sunhenp are cultivated. The factory uses treated effluent to irrigate the crops in the above land.

As per the soil analysis report command area of sugar factory having sandy loam soil. The average treated effluent requirement varies from crop to crop m³/hectare/day for irrigation of sandy loam soils.

Sr. No.	Soil	Effluent loading rate (m ³ /hectare/day)
1	Sandy Loam	170-225

10. Command Area Identified.

Sr. No	Location	Total Land available in hectare	Land under effluent irrigation system	Distance
1	Factory Site Own land	75	52	2.5 Km

The land available at sugar factory is sufficient to consuming treated effluent generated in factory for irrigation purpose of sugarcane and horticulture plantation in own land.

Details of the factory own land is attached as **Annexure-II**.

11. Details of Crop Area

Sr. No.	Location	Toatal Land under effluent irrigation system	Crops area under effluent irrigation system		
			Annual	Rabi	Annual
			Sugarcane	Maize	Tree plantation and Horticulture
1	Factory site own land	52	25	15	12

12. Treated water balance with respect to land available for irrigation to different crops in view of loading rate.

A) Water required for irrigation for Sugarcane crop @ factory site own land with average 175 days crushing season @ 225 m³/hectare/day at 12 days irrigation intervals

$$= 25 \times 225 \times 15 \text{ cycles}$$

$$= 84375 \text{ m}^3 / \text{Crushing Season}$$

B) Water required for irrigation for Maize crop @ factory site own land with average 90 days crushing season @ 125 m³/hectare/day at 21 days irrigation intervals

$$= 15 \times 125 \times 5 \text{ cycles}$$

$$= 9375 \text{ m}^3 / \text{Crushing Season}$$

C) Water required for irrigation for tree plantation and horticulture @ factory site own land with average 175 days crushing season @ 150 m³/hectare/day at 12 days irrigation intervals

$$= 12 \times 150 \times 15 \text{ cycles}$$

$$= 27000 \text{ m}^3 / \text{Crushing Season}$$

13. Total water required for irrigation per crushing season.

Location Crop	Effluent applicable m³/hectare	Crops area under effluent irrigation system in hectare	Crop wise effluent consumption in m³
Sugarcane	225 × 15 cycles = 3375	25	84375
Maize	125 × 5 cycles = 625	15	9375
Tree Plantation and Horticulture	150 × 15 cycles = 2250	11	27000
Total			120750

The availability of treated effluent at M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd. is 119000 m³ during the crushing season of 175 days. This quantity of treated effluent is less than the quantity of treated effluent can utilize for irrigation purpose i.e. 120750 m³.

14. Application Scheme :

A) Storage and Transportation :

M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd, has R.C.C. tank with capacity of 6111 cubic meters to store treated effluent and from here it is to be transported to the targeted area through PVC Pipe.

B) Irrigation Schedule :

The treated effluent is available from November to April depending upon the duration of crushing season which is generally 175 days. In factory Area, intensive agriculture is practiced wherein maize is immediately sown after ratoon cane harvesting and land is not left vacant. This intensive agriculture requires continuous use of water.

According to the weather condition of area factory provided irrigation to the cane field 12 days interval similarly for maize 3 week interval. Sugarcane is a crop which requires water in abundant through its life span.

C) Monitoring Schedule :

To monitor the irrigation system, factory has a team under the Cane Development Officer Mr. A. R. Chine for implementing irrigation plan and monitoring regularly.

D) Physico-Chemical Properties of Soil :

M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd reported following details with respect to analysis of the soil of the envisaged area where treated effluent if proposed to be used for the

irrigation purpose. Analysis report of the soil is attached as

Annexure-III.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result
1	pH	-	8.28
2	EC	dS/cm	0.017
3	Bulk Density	g/cm ³	1.25
4	Partial Density	g/cm ³	2.36
4	Porosity	%	46.9
5	CaCO ₃	%	5.6
6	Ca	ppm	652
7	Na	ppm	40.9
9	Sulphur	ppm	7.0
10	Cl	ppm	115
11	K	Kg/hectare	486

E) Technical Back-up :

M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd has back up of technical team for repairing of effluent supply line and daily maintenance requirement. In addition, cane professionals deputed by M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd.

11. Conclusion :

The irrigation management plan proposed by M/s. Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale S.S.K. Ltd may be considered to be in order to use treated effluent for irrigation the Maize and sugarcane. The proposed system shall be able to cope up with the requirement of utilization of the generated effluent for irrigation purpose.

D. P. Kuldhar
Sign

Professor Mr.
Dr. D. P. Kuldhar

**T.C***D. P. Kuldhar*



Proof of Service

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NGT OA 215/2024 (WZ) Uttam M Mokal Vs SoM: Next Date: 16/06/2025 : R-4 KSKSSKL

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2 June 2025 at 10:04

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Sir,**I am pleased to circulate the Reply in the above matter by Respondent No. 4 (M/s. Karamveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. (Distillery Division)).****Regards**

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**2025-05-30 Reply by R-4_Karmaveer Shankarrao Kale SSK Ltd F.pdf**

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