

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

O.A NO. 1326/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUBLIC ACTION COMMITTEE & ORS.

.....APPLICANTS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

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PLACE: GURGAON

DATE: 14.05.2025

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BY THE APPLICANTS.**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That the present captioned Original Application has been filed by the Applicants and the same is pending adjudication before this Hon'ble Tribunal and is now listed for hearing on 16.05.2025.
2. That the matter was last listed before this Hon'ble Tribunal on 09.04.2025. That the Applicant filed its written submissions cum rejoinder on 08.04.2025 and therefore, the counsel appearing on behalf of the Respondent No.4 herein sought time to examine the same. That therefore, the present reply to the written submissions cum rejoinder filed by the Applicants is being filed by the Respondent No.4 herein.
3. That at the outset, the Respondent No.4 herein denies each and every statement and contentions set forth in the reply to the extent the same are contrary to and/or inconsistent with the true and complete facts of the case. That the Respondent No.4 herein further humbly submits that the averments and contentions, as stated in the written submissions cum Rejoinder filed by the Applicants, may not be taken to be deemed to have been admitted by the Respondent No.4 herein, save and except what are expressly and specifically admitted and the rest may be read as travesty of facts.
4. That the averments made by the Respondent No.4 herein in the reply filed by it to the Original Application, along with the submissions made in the connected Appeals as well as various IA's filed in all connected matters for place on record facts stated in the body of those IA's are reiterated and are not being specifically repeated herein for the sake of brevity. The Respondent CETP needs to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble Tribunal certain important submissions, which are as under:

- A. The Environmental Clearance (EC) dated 03.05.2013 was granted in respect of an entirely different project, which has since been scrapped. The said EC pertained to a proposed 117 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) intended to be established on a 32-acre plot at Jamalpur Awana, Ludhiana. This project was originally conceived for the treatment of trade effluent generated by 241 dyeing industries spread across five industrial clusters, at an estimated cost of ₹255 crores. However, the said project never materialized due to a multitude of administrative, technical, and practical impediments, and was ultimately abandoned in its entirety. Consequently, with the scrapping of the said project, the Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013 granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) also became infructuous and ceased to have any legal effect. To this extent it would be relevant to point out that as per condition no. 6(vi) in this Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013 granted to the 117 MLD CETP in the event of change in the project profile or change in the implementation agency, a fresh reference shall be made to the MoEF, meaning thereby that the moment the project of 117 MLD was scrapped and a new project of 40 MLD was conceived, the Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013 died its own death for all intents and purposes. Even the Appraisal Committee of MoEF while recommending/approving the 40 MLD CETP project considered the same as a **New Proposal** as would be clear from the minutes of the Appraisal Committee meeting on common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) held in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 03.03.2016 (**Annexure – R4/7** of the reply filed by the Answering Respondent No. 4 in this OA).
- B. It is submitted that the 40 MLD CETP constituted a new and independent project, distinct in all material respects from the previously proposed and abandoned 117 MLD CETP. Accordingly, any environmental clearance granted in relation to the earlier project had or has no legal or operational bearing on the present 40 MLD CETP. It is respectfully submitted that any assumption of continuity or transferability of the earlier EC dated 03.05.2013 would be misplaced in law, as that clearance was project-specific and ceased to subsist upon the abandonment of the earlier 117 MLD CETP proposal.
- C. In view of the fact that the 40 MLD CETP differs significantly in scale, location, land area, cost, and the number of industrial units served, it fell to be evaluated independently under the applicable provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended. The project, having a capacity of 40 MLD and intended to serve 55 dyeing units on a land parcel of 8.65 acres, warranted a separate appraisal for environmental clearance based on its own environmental

footprint and techno-economic parameters. When this project was being conceived i.e. planning, preparation of DPR seeking due permissions under the direct supervision of PPCB and other Central and State Authorities including getting subsidy etc., it was known to all that this project would require prior Environmental Clearance in terms of MoEF notification dated 14.09.2006.

- D. It is respectfully submitted that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Respondent's 40 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) was prepared by Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College (Consultancy Cell), Ludhiana. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), the said DPR was forwarded for further technical appraisal to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras. Upon completion of the technical evaluation, certification of designs, and drawings by IIT Madras, the PPCB, having conducted its own technical assessment, vide its letter no. 7726 dated 19.11.2015, recommended the DPR to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), certifying the technical feasibility of the project. The Applicants' contention that the grant-in-aid was sanctioned based on the Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013 is factually incorrect and misleading. The aforementioned letter issued by PPCB explicitly states that the Government of Punjab had initially proposed a 117 MLD CETP on 32 acres of leased land at an estimated cost of Rs. 400 crores. However, due to the financial infeasibility of the larger project the project could not be implemented. Hence, it is evident that the sanction of grant-in-aid was not predicated upon the Environmental Clearance dated 03.05.2013, but rather upon the subsequently revised and technically vetted DPR for the modular 40 MLD CETP.
- E. The MoEF in its appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016 under the chairmanship of Dr. Manoranjan Hota, Advisor MoEF and comprising of other Environment Experts, duly approved the project upon confirmation given by Member Secretary, PPCB during the meeting which stands recorded in the approval letter issued by MoEF itself that treated effluent from CETP will be utilized for irrigation purpose and he further confirmed that Government of Punjab had approved a project for carrying treated effluent from STP/CETP for irrigation purpose.
- F. That thereafter despite all approvals, due to administrative bottlenecks etc. no subsidy was released for the project by both central and state governments which led to huge delay in the start of construction for the 40 MLD CETP. The Respondent herein in the interregnum had already engaged a reputed firm i.e. Larsen and Toubro for the planning, development and operation of 40 MLD CETP.

G. That the Punjab Pollution Control Board vide office order dated 12.07.2017 laid down the procedure to be adopted for the utilization of Grant in Aid to be received from the Government of India and the Government of Punjab for setting up of CETPs being provided for the dyeing industries at Ludhiana. That as per the said Office Order issued by the Board, the Special Purpose Vehicle i.e. the Respondent herein had to nominate additional members on the Board of Directors including senior officers from the Government. Further, a managing committee constituting of nominee directors and two directors from the association side was directed to be constituted and further a Work Force Committee comprising of – Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, PPCB Ludhiana, Executive Engineer, Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Ludhiana and Deputy Controller/ Assistant Controller (Finance and Accounts), PPCB, Patiala was also directed to be constituted to get the quality of work verified at site. Copy of the office order dated 12.07.2017 issued by the Board is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/18**. That in compliance to the office order dated 12.07.2017 issued by the Board, the Respondent Association herein on 28.12.2018 nominated additional members on the Board of Directors and a copy of the minutes of meeting held on 28.12.2018 to nominate the additional members are marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/19**.

H. That the first tranche of subsidy amounting to Rs. 2.88 CR and Rs. 1.44 CR were released by the Central Government and the State Government respectively on 12.05.2018 and 08.05.2018. That pursuant to the release of first tranche of subsidy by the Central Government and the State Government the Respondent herein was in the process of completing all the documents for submitting the application for grant of Environment Clearance when in the interregnum, Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification no. 5.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 amended the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 wherein in the schedule for item 7(h) in the column of conditions a note has been appended which is reproduced below for kind perusal:

"Note: - Environmental Clearance for CETPS set up for or within projects or activities which do not require Environmental Clearance are exempted and if any of the existing or proposed member units of the said CETP produce or proposes to produce any product requiring Environmental Clearance, then the CETP shall need Environmental Clearance".

With the above amendment carried out in the EIA notification by the MoEF & CC, the setting up of CETP for dyeing industries stood exempted from the purview of the EIA notification and thus the

Respondent CETP was exempted for obtaining Environment Clearance. Copy of Notification no. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/20**. It is respectfully submitted that the notification dated 20.09.2021 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF), as relied upon by the Applicants in their written submissions, does not affect the Respondent No.4 herein. This is for the reason that the earlier Notification dated 19.12.2018 had already granted exemption to Respondent No.4 from the requirement of obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC), thereby placing it outside the purview of the EC regime. This legal position is further substantiated by the fact that, notwithstanding the issuance of strict directions by the MoEF under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, no direction was ever issued by the Respondent Board to Respondent No.4 requiring it to obtain EC. On the contrary, the Respondent Board continued to renew the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the Respondent CETP from time to time, in recognition of the fact that the said CETP stood validly exempted from the obligation of securing Environmental Clearance in terms of the Notification dated 19.12.2018. The relevant portion of the aforesaid notification dated 20.09.2021 is being reproduced herein below for ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

“Now therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government, hereby directs that all SPCB/UTPCC shall:

- i. Ascertain the applicability of EIA Notification at the time of grant/renewal of CTE and stipulate appropriate condition for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC), if applicable, before construction/ commencement of project/activity.*
 - ii. Ensure that the project proponent possesses a valid Prior EC in terms of the extant EIA Notification, if applicable, at the time of grant/ renewal of CTO and no CTO shall be granted or renewed unless EC, if applicable, has been obtained.”*
- The construction of the 40 MLD CETP effectively commenced in February 2019, following the award of the construction and operation contract to Larsen & Toubro (L&T), a well-established and reputed engineering and construction firm. The bills pertaining to the period from 11.02.2019 to 30.04.2019 were subsequently prepared by L&T in July 2019. Thereafter, the Joint Evaluation Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF), conducted its first site visit to the under-construction CETP on 10.09.2021 as part of its mid-term evaluation process. During the said visit, the Committee observed that the CETP was being constructed in accordance with the approved design and for the intended

purpose of effluent treatment and subsequent disposal, and did not suggest any major modifications to the project. Copy of bills for the period from 11.02.2019 to 30.4.2019 prepared by L&T in July 2019 are marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/21**. That in so far as the image Annexure-B annexed by the Applicants is concerned, it is of a time in the beginning when brick line demarcation of the structures to be built for the purpose of planning was undertaken. The image itself shows only partial brick line demarcations and there is not even proper digging of the ponds done, what to talk about lining of the same and installation of necessary machinery. The area surrounding these brick line structures is completely raw and underdeveloped and this comparison can be drawn by comparing the historical imagery of the site taken by Google Earth, attached hereto as **Annexure-R4/22** with a latest image downloaded from Google Earth attached hereto as **Annexure -R4/23**. The brick line demarcation undertaken by the Respondent was within the knowledge of both the Respondent Board and the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). This fact stands duly corroborated by the statement of the Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), made during the meeting held on 03.03.2016. The relevant extract from the minutes of the said meeting is reproduced herein for ready reference:

"viii. The Member Secretary, PPCB has stated that the basic construction activities of the CETP of the Punjab Dyers Association, Ludhiana has been taken up by the project proponent to demonstrate PDA-Focal Point Module's commitment to the project and does not have much bearing on assistance component on the overall scale and cost of the project."

The above clearly evidences that the minor brick line demarcation was not only within the knowledge of the Respondent Board and MoEF, but was also viewed as a symbolic step to demonstrate the Respondent's commitment to the project.

- I. In view of the foregoing submissions, it is respectfully submitted that the Environmental Clearance (EC) dated 03.05.2013 has no applicability whatsoever to the present 40 MLD CETP, as the same was granted in respect of a fundamentally different project—namely, the 117 MLD CETP—which was never implemented and has since been scrapped in its entirety. Furthermore, the present 40 MLD CETP did not attract the requirement of prior Environmental Clearance under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) Notification No. S.O. 6350(E) dated 19.12.2018. The

Respondent's CETP was exempted from obtaining Environmental Clearance under Notification No. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018, before any effective construction of this CETP could start.

J. It is submitted that the Applicants, in their written submissions under reply, have sought to place reliance on Entry 5(f) of the Schedule to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. In this regard, it is pertinent to clarify that Entry 5(f) pertains to the requirement of Environmental Clearance (EC) for *Synthetic organic chemicals industry (dyes & dye intermediates; bulk drugs and intermediates excluding drug formulations; synthetic rubbers; basic organic chemicals, other synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates)*. In the present case, the member units connected to the Respondent CETP are not involved in the manufacturing of dyes; rather, they are exclusively engaged in the activity of fabric dyeing. Fabric dyeing, in itself, does not fall within the ambit of Entry 5(f) of the EIA Notification, 2006. Accordingly, since the Respondent CETP is designed to treat the trade effluent generated from such dyeing units, which are themselves not required to obtain EC under the aforesaid Notification, the Respondent CETP is, by extension, exempt from the requirement of obtaining Environmental Clearance, as per the specific exemption granted under the MoEF & CC notification dated 19.12.2018. This fact stands admitted by PPCB in Para No. 12 of the reply filed by Member Secretary, PPCB in Appeal No. 48 of 2024 titled as Badadur Ke Textiles Knitwear Association vs. PPCB and for ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the said Para No. 12 is being reproduced as under:

"12. It is further pertinent to mention here that the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification no. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 has amended the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 wherein in the schedule for item 7(h) in the column of conditions a note has been appended which is reproduced below for kind perusal:

"Note:- Environmental Clearance for CETPs set up for or within projects or activities which do not require Environmental Clearance are exempted and if any of the existing or proposed member units of the said CETP produce or proposes to produce any product requiring Environmental Clearance, then the CETP shall need Environmental Clearance".

It is relevant to mention here that since the issuance of the EIA notification dated 14.9.2006, the dyeing industries do not require the Environmental Clearance. However, all type of CETPs were covered under the EIA notification 2006. With the above

amendment carried out in the EIA notification by the MoEF&CC, the setting up of CETP for dyeing industries is exempted from the purview of the EIA notification. A copy of Notification no. S.O. 6250(E) dated 19.12.2018 vide which EIA notification dated 14.09.2006 has been amended is enclosed as Annexure-F.”

K. The Applicants have further contended that, since the CETP is situated within a critically polluted area, it must be treated as a Category ‘A’ project in accordance with the General Conditions stipulated in the EIA Notification, 2006, thereby making the requirement of Environmental Clearance (EC) indispensable. In this regard, it is necessary to clarify that the classification of projects into Category ‘A’ and Category ‘B’ under the EIA Notification, 2006 is intended solely to determine the competent authority for appraisal and grant of EC—whether it be the Central or the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority. The General Condition, which provides for the upgradation of Category ‘B’ projects to Category ‘A’ where such projects are located within critically polluted areas, operates only for the limited purpose of determining the level at which the project shall be appraised. It does not, by itself, impose a fresh or independent obligation to obtain EC in cases where the requirement is otherwise exempted under applicable law or subsequent notifications, such as the exemption granted to CETPs under the MoEF & CC notification dated 19.12.2018. The relevant portion from the EIA Notification is reproduced herein below for the ready reference of this Hon’ble Tribunal:

“4. Categorization of projects and activities: -

- (i) All projects and activities are broadly categorized in to two categories – Category A and Category B, based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impacts on human health and natural and man made resources.*
- (ii) All projects or activities included as Category ‘A’ in the Schedule, including expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities and change in product mix, shall require prior environmental clearance from the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on the recommendations of an Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) to be constituted by the Central Government for the purposes of this notification;*

(iii) All projects or activities included as Category 'B' in the Schedule, including expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities as specified in sub paragraph (ii) of paragraph 2, or change in product mix as specified in sub paragraph (iii) of paragraph 2, but excluding those which fulfill the General Conditions (GC) stipulated in the Schedule, will require prior environmental clearance from the State/Union territory Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). The SEIAA shall base its decision on the recommendations of a State or Union territory level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) as to be constituted for in this notification. In the absence of a duly constituted SEIAA or SEAC, a Category 'B' project shall be treated as a Category 'A' project;

L. From a legal standpoint as well, the EC dated 03.05.2013 cannot be extended or transferred to the 40 MLD CETP, as both projects differ materially in terms of capacity, scope, location, and implementation. In this context, it is pertinent to refer to Condition 6(vi) of the said EC, which expressly provides that any change in the project profile or in the implementation agency shall necessitate a fresh appraisal by the Competent Authority. Relevant Condition of the Environment Clearance dated 03.05.2013 granted to the 117 MLD CETP is reproduced herein below for ready reference:

“6 (vi). In the event of change in the project profile or change in the implementation agency, a fresh reference shall be made to the Ministry of Environment and Forest.”

That thus, the sum and substance of the aforesaid submissions and contentions raised is that it would be fallacious and illegal to apply the EC dated 03.05.2013 of 117 MLD scrapped CETP project to the 40 MLD CETP, which is altogether a different project and further not requiring any Environmental Clearance in view of Notification dated 19.12.2018.

M. That the Applicants have placed reliance on certain orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana, wherein directions were issued prohibiting any discharge into the Buddha Nallah. At the outset, it is pertinent to note that the Respondent Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), in affidavit dated 18.12.2024 and replies filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal in connected matters, has itself acknowledged that, due to technical and administrative constraints, the proposed project for

establishing a conveyance system to transport treated effluent from the STPs and CETPs in Ludhiana for use in irrigation could not be implemented by the Government. Consequently, the said irrigation project did not materialize. Furthermore, it is also an admitted position of the Respondent Board that, in order to comply with the timelines laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti vs. Union of India* [Civil Appeal No. 375 of 2012, judgment dated 22.02.2017], concerning the establishment and operation of CETPs, the Board itself granted permission for discharge through the issuance of Consent to Operate (CTO) to the CETPs, including the present one.

N. That it is germane to mention herein that the Government of Punjab had earlier approved the project for providing conveyance system for carrying the treated effluents from the STPs and CETPs in Ludhiana for irrigation. A condition to this effect in the consent to establish was also stipulated in the case of 40 MLD CETP that the farmers shall be made aware that the water supplied to them is treated effluent. The Consent to Establish (NOC) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was granted to 40 MLD CETP with the mode of disposal as under:

Mode of disposal (40 MLD CETP): Trade effluent from CETP @ 40 MLD through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic waste water of STP. Domestic Effluent @ 20 KLD into sewer."

That as per the directions/mandate of the MoEF, the DPR aforesaid along with the recommendations of PPCB was sent for further technical evaluation and appraisal to IIT Madras and on 28th October 2015, Prof Ligy Philip of the said IIT appraised this project of 40 MLD CETP and certified that designs and drawings were technically evaluated and found to be adequate for the intended purpose of treatment. It is imperative to mention that the Punjab Pollution Control Board vide letter number 7726 dated 19.11.2015 after duly technically appraising the project report aforesaid recommended the same to the Ministry of Environment and Forests certifying that the project was technically feasible and the treated trade effluent would be discharged onto land for irrigation. Relevant extract from the letter dated 19.11.2015 is reproduced herein below for your ready reference:

“Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module) has also proposed dedicated conveyance system to carry the untreated effluent from the industries located in Focal Point, Phase-I-VIII to the CETP and to carry treated trade effluent from the CETP to the outlet of STP. The total length of dedicated conveyance system will be 16.9 km at estimated cost of Rs. 15.95 Crore. Necessary approval for laying the dedicated conveyance system has been given by the Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana.”

- O. It is crucial to highlight that from the inception of this project, during the DPR stage and thereafter, it was always intended that the treated effluent from the CETP would be mixed with treated domestic effluent from 225 MLD Jamalpur STP, and used for irrigation either directly or through Buddha Nallah. The proposed scheme of mixing treated trade effluent from the CETP with the treated domestic effluent from the STP aimed to dilute the treated trade effluent and resolve the TDS level issue before it is collectively used for irrigation purpose etc. This intent is evident from the fact that the State Government deliberately and intentionally selected the existing parcel of land for constructing the CETP due to its proximity to the 225 MLD Jamalpur STP and Buddha Nallah both and in this regard kind attention of this Hon’ble Tribunal is drawn to **Annexure-R4/6** of the reply filed by the Answering Respondent No. 4 in this OA.
- P. That the MoEF in its appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016 under the chairmanship of Dr Manoranjan Hota, Advisor MoEF and comprising of other environmental experts, duly approved the project upon confirmation given by Member Secretary, PPCB during the meeting which stands recorded in the approval letter issued by MoEF itself that treated effluent from CETP will be utilised for irrigation purpose and he further confirmed that Government of Punjab had approved a project for carrying treated effluent from STP/CETP for irrigation purpose. Further the sanction letter specifically states that the treated effluent will be discharged at the outfall of Ludhiana Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and will be utilized for irrigation of agricultural land. It is relevant to mention herein that the discharge of the 40 MLD CETP is just 50-100 mtrs before the outfall of discharge of the 225 MLD Jamalpur STP and the effluent of STP and the CETP gets automatically mixed. That therefore it was upon the Statutory Authorities, State Government, Pollution Control Board, Water Supply/Irrigation Department and CPCB, Municipal Corporation Ludhiana to devise a methodology to provide the

treated trade effluent to the farmers for irrigation after mixing the same with domestic effluent from the STP.

- Q. That the 40 MLD CETP was commissioned on 04.01.2022 and the Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was granted to the Respondent CETP on 16th May 2022 and same was valid up to 15th May 2023. It is imperative to mention herein that as per the Consent to Establish granted to the 40 MLD CETP, the treated trade effluent from the outlet of the CETP had to be disposed off **through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic waste water of STP.** However, the construction of the STP i.e. 225 MLD STP at Jamalpur was not completed at that point of time, due to which the Consent to Operate granted by PPCB had a specific condition that the trade effluent shall be disposed into the Buddha Nallah after treatment through CETP of 40 MLD (Focal Point Module). That the Jamalpur STP of 225 MLD was commissioned only on 01.05.2023. Copy of letter dated 31.08.2023 issued by Punjab Water Supply and sewerage division, Ludhiana stating the stabilization date to be 01.05.2023 is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/24.**
- R. That the plant was being operated after duly obtaining necessary regulatory clearance as applicable at that point of time as well as consent to operate from the PPCB. It is important to mention here that PPCB was all through from the beginning an important companion along with the government who were both keen that the trade effluent from the dyeing industries and Ludhiana doesn't get discharged untreated/partially treated anywhere but should be treated in the CETPs to be established for this purpose by the SPV and then get discharged. It was all through in the knowledge of the PPCB that the State of Punjab was yet to introduce and implement the scheme for irrigation usage of this treated trade effluent from these CETPs of the dyeing industries, and the CETPs had no option but to discharge the treated trade effluent meeting with the parameters into the Buddha Nallah near the outlet of the STP for mixing, till the implementation of the project of carrying treated effluent from CETPs for irrigation as committed by MS PPCB to the MoEF during appraisal of the project in the appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016. It is precisely for this reason that the Consent to operate granted to the CETPs always carried a condition that the treated trade effluent conforming to the approved parameters would be discharged into the Buddha Nallah through the underground pipeline.

- S. It is imperative to mention herein that a reply dated 18.12.2024 has been filed by the Member Secretary Punjab Pollution Control Board in the Appeal filed by 15 MLD CETP before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Appeal bearing No. 48 of 2024) and the submissions made with respect to 40 MLD CETP are reproduced herein below for your ready reference:

*“10. That it is germane to mention here that the **Government of Punjab has earlier approved the project for providing conveyance system for carrying the treated effluents from the STPs and CETPs in Ludhiana for irrigation. A condition to this effect in the consent to establish was also stipulated in the cases of 40 MLD and 50 MLD CETPs that the farmers shall be made aware that the water supplied to them is treated effluent. The Consent to Establish (NOC) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was granted to 40 MLD and 50 MLD CETPS with the mode of disposal as under:***

*A. Mode of disposal (40 MLD CETP): **Trade effluent from CETP @ 40 MLD through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic waste water of STP. Domestic Effluent @ 20 KLD into sewer. A copy of Consent to Establish (NOC) dated 20.05.2015 granted to 40 MLD CETP is enclosed as Annexure-D.***

*11. **However, due to some technical and administrative reasons, the project for providing conveyance system for carrying the treated effluents from the STPs and CETPs in Ludhiana for irrigation could not happen, hence the project for irrigation had not materialized and implemented by the Government.***

.....

13. That it is Important to brought on record that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide judgment dated 22.02.2017 delivered in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375 of 2012 titled as Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another v/s Union of India and Others had issued directions to the State Governments for the setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants which are yet to be set up to complete the

same within a period of three years and Sewage Treatment Plants in the cities and towns. The State Pollution Control Boards were issued directions of setting up of functional Common Effluent Treatment Plants within the time lines mentioned above.

14. That considering the above-mentioned facts and the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375 of 2012 titled as Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another v/s Union of India and Others, the Punjab Pollution Control Board has facilitated the setting up of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants of 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD of the appellant at Ludhiana and carried out sincere efforts so as to ensure that the Common Effluent Treatment Plant are made operational at the earliest.

15. That in view of the above stated facts, the Consent to Operate an outlet for discharge of treated effluent was granted by the Board to the CETPs at Ludhiana as under:

A.....

B. To the 40 MLD CETP for discharge trade effluent into Buddha Nallah after treatment through CETP of 40 MLD (Focal Point Module) and domestic effluent onto land for plantation through septic tank.....

16. That considering the non-availability of alternate methods for the disposal of treated trade effluent of Common Effluent Treatment Plants of 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD either for irrigation or for plantation purpose and also considering the urgent commissioning of the said CETPS, the Board has granted conditional temporary permission to the said CETPS for discharge of treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah.”

T. That therefore, a perusal of the reply filed by the Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board would at a glance show that **firstly it was the Government of Punjab who had to provide a conveyance system for utilization of the treated trade effluent for irrigation purpose.** Secondly,

based on the conveyance system to be provided by the Government of Punjab, Consent to Establish was granted to the 40 MLD CETP with a condition that the treated trade effluent from the outlet of the CETP had to be disposed of **through dedicated conveyance system leading up to the outlet of STP, Jamalpur installed by Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana for mixing with treated domestic wastewater of STP.** That since the construction of the STP i.e. 225 MLD STP at Jamalpur was not completed at that point of time when the 40 MLD CETP was commissioned and further due to failure of Government of Punjab to provide a conveyance system and non-availability of alternate methods for the disposal of treated trade effluent of the CETP, the Board itself had permitted the 40 MLD CETP to discharge treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah, by incorporating the said condition in the Consent to Operate.

U. That therefore, even if only for the sake of legal discussion it is taken though not admitted, that the discharge is contrary to the policy conditions and the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana, it was for the State of Punjab as per their assurance given to MOEF in the appraisal committee meeting held on 03.03.2016 through MS, PPCB to implement the project for carrying treated effluent from CETP/STP for irrigation. Instead of passing directions prohibiting the CETP from discharging the treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah, especially when it was a permitted mode of disposal as per the conditions of consent to operate granted to the said CETP, the Board should collaborate with the State Government and conceive and implement a project for using this trade effluent by mixing it with STP treated domestic effluent for irrigation. That the Respondent SPV of 40 MLD CETP is ready and willing to collaborate with PPCB for laying a pipeline from the outlet of the CETP to the STP for mixing as per the condition stipulated under the Consent to Establish granted to the 40 MLD CETP. In this regard, it is necessary to mention herein that a letter dated 29.08.2024 was issued by PPCB stating that a Joint meeting of River Rejuvenation Committee, Air Quality Monitoring Committee and State Level Monitoring Committee was held on 30.07.2024 and the committee had directed PPCB to hold a separate meeting with SPVs of CETPs to resolve the issue of TDS. That vide the said letter the Respondent herein was directed to appear and attend the meeting with PPCB on 05.09.2024. Copy of the letter dated 29.08.2024 issued by PPCB is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/25**. That the Respondent herein attended the meeting scheduled on 05.09.2024 and relevant portion from the minutes of meeting are reproduced herein below:

“The SPV representatives were briefed that in Jalandhar TDS problem in case of leather complex CETP has been resolved by getting it diluted with STP treated wastewater. On

the same pattern, possibilities may be explored whether same option can be exercised in Ludhiana, keeping, In view various legal as well as technical aspects.

The representatives of SPVs appreciated the decision of the committee and thanked Punjab Pollution Control Board for calling the meeting in this regard. After detailed discussions, the representatives of the SPVs requested at least 2 month's time to examine legal aspects and to work out the technically and practically viability/modalities to achieve the TDS parameter. It was decided that the matter will be discussed further on receipt of proposals from SPVS."

Copy of the minutes of meeting communicated to the Respondent vide letter dated 06.09.2024 are marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/26**. That in view of the aforesaid meeting, a proposal letter seeking permission for this was submitted to the PPCB on 21.09.2024 and a copy of the same is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/27**. Further, the SPV of 40 MLD CETP is also ready and willing to render all help for utilization of treated trade effluent for irrigation purpose provided that the Government of Punjab provides a conveyance system to carry the same as committed by it.

- V. It is respectfully submitted that as per the standards of parameters of discharge laid down by various notifications issued by MoEF for various STP's/CETP's, there is no bar except where specifically provided, to discharge into inland surface waters provided the prescribed parameters are met with. Pan India the STP's have been established so as to ensure that no untreated effluent enters the water bodies/rivers. In almost all STP's the treated discharge of effluent domestic or otherwise post treatment is legally being discharged into water bodies/rivers as there are no other alternatives especially where the quantities are large. This fact stands endorsed by PPCB in Para No. 16 of the reply filed by Member Secretary, PPCB in Appeal No. 48 of 2024 titled as Bahadur Ke Textiles Knitwear Association vs. PPCB and for ready reference and kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the said Para No. 16 is being reproduced as under:

"16. That considering the non-availability of alternate methods for the disposal of treated trade effluent of Common Effluent Treatment Plants of 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD either for irrigation or for plantation purpose and also considering the urgent commissioning of the said CETPS, the Board has granted conditional temporary permission to the said CETPS for discharge of treated trade effluent into Buddha Nallah."

At this stage, the Answering Respondent No. 4 would draw the attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal towards the discriminatory and arbitrary attitude of the Respondent Punjab Pollution Control Board with the 40 MLD CETP vis-à-vis the other dyeing industries who neither have established CETPs nor have they got adequate and appropriate ETPs and still they are discharging their trade effluent high in TDS as well into Municipal Sewer or into surface water. The glaring example in this regard is the large scale dyeing units and scattered medium scale dyeing units, all of them are not connected to any CETP and have been permitted by the PPCB to discharge their treated effluent high in TDS directly into Sewer till December, 2025 contrary to the undertaking given by the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana and earlier directions passed by the State Government/State Board which have been duly taken note of by this Hon'ble Tribunal in its order dated 27.11.2024 passed in connected matter OA No. 225 of 2022. Similarly in Amritsar all large, medium and small industries (about 50 units) are operating without any CETP whatsoever and their treated/untreated trade effluent is directly being discharged into Sewer, Tung Doab drain, all leading to River Beas. There is no proposal even planned to install a CETP at Majitha Road/Verka Bypass area where these textile processing units are located. Not only this the Leather tanneries/Industries in Leather Complex, Jalandhar, are discharging effluent from their CETP with TDS as high as 13,000 mg/l and have been allowed to mix their effluent with STP discharge by the Respondent PPCB, whereas the same benefit of mixing which was originally planned and permissible in terms of MoEF Notification 01.01.2016, for the reason best known to Respondent PPCB is being denied to Respondent No. 4 - 40 MLD CETP which is totally discriminatory and arbitrary apart from being colourable exercise of power on the part of Respondent PPCB. Still further another example is of a textile dyeing/blanket manufacturing large scale industry at Jalandhar which is operating without any EC for long (now not required), no ZLD equipment and without being connected to any CETP, discharging its trade effluent into Municipal Sewer/inland surface water.

In stark contrast, the Answering Respondent No. 4 has established and operationalized a CETP at a capital expenditure of approximately ₹100 crores, thereby demonstrating its bona fide commitment to environmental compliance, though the dyeing units discharging into the CETP had before setting up of the CETP had all got their own captive ETPs treating their trade effluent efficiently and were discharging the same into Sewer. Despite having spent a huge amount on this CETP planned, designed and set up under the direct supervision and control of Respondent PPCB/MoEF and State Government, it is being ordered to be closed whereas the large and medium scattered dyeing units operating elsewhere in Ludhiana are being allowed to operate and discharge their effluent with high TDS into

Sewer without setting up any CETP or being connected to one. This effluent, without undergoing adequate treatment, ultimately reaches the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and thereafter flows into the Buddha Nallah. Notably, these units have not been subjected to the stringent environmental compliance norms now being selectively enforced upon the Answering Respondent. As per the progress report filed by the Respondent Punjab Pollution Control Board in connected Original Application No. 546/2024, it is evident that only a nominal environmental compensation—ranging from ₹3 lakhs to ₹9 lakhs—has been imposed on such defaulting units despite their discharge of inadequately treated effluent into the environment. In stark contrast, an Environmental Compensation (EC) of ₹2,96,70,000/- (Rupees Two Crores Ninety Six Lakhs and Seventy Thousand only) is being levied on the Respondent CETP, which is discharging treated trade effluent consistently meeting all prescribed environmental parameters except for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), a parameter known to be influenced by regional water quality and source input. This glaring disparity in treatment and regulatory enforcement raises serious concerns regarding parity, fairness, and non-discriminatory application of environmental laws and policies.

In the case of the Respondent CETP as well the treated effluent is getting mixed with the treated domestic discharge of the STP at Jamalpur and post discharge into Buddha Nallah, there is no deterioration in the quality of water in Buddha Nallah whatsoever as would be clear from the averments made and analysis reports of Buddha Nallah water sampling. It is submitted that in any case there is no alternate source available. That water analysis was carried out by PPCB and DC Ludhiana on 06.08.2024 and 09.08.2024 from various points in the Buddha Nallah. That result of water samples collected after the mixing of the treated trade effluent from the 40 MLD CETP i.e. at Mahavir Jain Pully, have been found to be well within the prescribed limits. The relevant portion from the report is reproduced herein below for the ready reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

PARAMETERS	UPSTREAM CETP OUTLET AT TAJPUR ROAD ON 06.08.2024	UPSTREAM CETP OUTLET AT TAJPUR ROAD ON 09.08.2024	MAHAVIR JAIN PULI ON 06.08.2024	MAHAVIR JAIN PULI ON 09.08.2024
pH	6.7	6.7	7.2	7
TSS	324	50	79	35

TDS	330	286	976	648
COD	117	96	108	66
BOD	34	24	28	14
Colour	50	60	40	50
Fixed Dissolved Solids	283	245	833	553
Ammonical Nitrogen	3.6	BDL	5	6.8
Nitrate	12	9	12.6	10.7
Phosphate	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8
Sulphate	32	32	64	79
Fluoride	0.39	0.3	0.38	0.31
Sulphide	BDL	7	BDL	BDL
Chloride	25	26	333	194
Phenol	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.9
Iron	8.6	3.8	10.8	7.1
Zinc	0.46	BDL	0.25	0.19
Nickel	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Hexa Chrome	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Manganese	BDL	BDL	0.1	BDL
Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Arsenic	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Cyanide	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Vanadium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Selenium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Mercury	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
TKN	5	BDL	7.1	9.5

DO	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Oil and Grease	2.3	BDL	3.6	4.9
Total Coliform	2200000	2800000	54000000	35000000
Feacal Coliform	1100000	1200000	21000000	6300000
Bio- Assay	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % OF EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % OF EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.	100 % SURVIVAL OF FISH IN 100 % OF EFFLUENT AFTER 96 HOURS.

Copy of the report of water analysis carried out by PPCB and DC Ludhiana on 06.08.2024 and 09.08.2024 from various points in the Buddha Nallah is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/28**.

- W. Further, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), during its inspection visit conducted on 24th–25th December 2024, carried out a comprehensive assessment of the Respondent CETP and collected samples from various components of the facility and a compliance report in this regard has been submitted by CPCB before this Hon’ble Tribunal in connected matter titled as Nitin Dhiman vs. State of Punjab & Ors. (OA/225/2022) (Relevant Page 4396). The analysis of these samples was undertaken at the CPCB Head Office laboratory. As per the findings of the said report, the overall performance efficiency of the CETP was recorded at **95.10% with respect to COD, 93.75% for BOD, and 92.47% for Suspended Solids**—each of which demonstrates a high degree of compliance with environmental standards. Furthermore, the CPCB has also reported the MLVSS/MLSS ratio of the CETP to be 0.70, which, as per CPCB’s own observations, falls within the ideal range of 0.6 to 0.8 and is indicative of satisfactory performance of the Biological Treatment System (SBR). In light of these findings, it would be wholly unjustified and disproportionate to categorize the Respondent’s CETP as poorly performing or non-compliant. The Respondent respectfully submits that such a facility, operating at over 90% efficiency, cannot reasonably be deemed as failing or deserving of extreme punitive measures. The Respondent is, in any case, fully committed to environmental protection and is open to undertaking any

necessary upgradation as may be advised by the competent authority, solely with the objective of sustaining its operations while ensuring compliance, thereby safeguarding the livelihood of hundreds dependent on the facility.

- X. That with respect to the submissions of the Applicants with regard to the directions of CPCB, it is imperative to mention herein that CPCB issued directions dated 12.08.2024 under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water Act and the same were based on an analysis report of the samples collected by CPCB dated 20.06.2024. It is submitted that the same cannot be relied upon in any administrative or legal proceedings as the same were drawn without following the due procedure of law in terms of Section 21 (3) (b) of the Water Act. Further, with respect to the directions issued by the Respondent Board dated 26.09.2024, it is stated that the issue is under challenge by way of an Appeal filed by the Respondent herein before this Hon'ble Tribunal bearing Appeal No. 41 of 2024 titled as Punjab Dyers Association vs. Punjab Pollution Control Board & Ors. It is however important to state here that apart from the CPCB sample analysis report dated 20.06.2024, none of the samples during that time and even thereafter collected by the Respondent PPCB or the State Laboratory i.e. PBTI have failed except for the TDS, regarding which submissions have already been made hereinabove.
- Y. It is submitted that the Applicants have further sought to rely upon the circulars dated 07.03.2016 and 12.02.2025 issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). At the outset, the Respondent No. 4 respectfully submits that the reliance placed by the Applicants on the said circulars is wholly misconceived and misapplied. The manner in which these circulars have been referred to by the Applicants presents an inaccurate and misleading representation of their true intent and applicability. It is relevant to mention herein that as per the circular dated 12.02.2025 issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Respondent No.4 herein falls under the Blue Category i.e. Essential Environmental Services for management of environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities and as an incentive for the essential services, additional 2 years validity for consent to operate (as per PI) shall be provided. That the Central Pollution Control Board vide circular dated 12.02.2025 has issued Directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 regarding harmonization of classification of industrial sectors under Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories. That as per the Final report in titled as "Classification of sectors in to Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories (A tool for progressive environmental management)" submitted by CPCB to MoEF (for which MoEF granted

concurrency), CETP is an Essential Environmental Service thereby falling under the new Blue Category. Relevant portion from the Final report in titled as "Classification of sectors in to Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories (A tool for progressive environmental management) submitted by CPCB to MoEF is reproduced herein below for the ready reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

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

Essential Environmental Services may be defined as those facilities which are essential to control, abate and mitigate pollution generated from Domestic and Industrial activities. Such Essential environment services for Industrial Activity includes CETP, CHWTSDF, Effluent conveying system etc. and essential environment services for domestic activities includes STP, MSW etc. Both the type of EES plays a vital role in Environment Management.....

As the role and importance of these facilities is different in nature as compared to other activities and industries in the sense that they are primarily set-up for prevention, control and abatement of soil, water and air pollution. It is more appropriate to have a separate colour category-Blue Category for essential environmental services facilities related to environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities. These activities are required to meet all the prescribed environmental norms/rules notified from time to time and the pollution index for such Essential Environmental Services (EES) shall continue to be calculated as per the formula and consent to operate will be governed based on the pollution index. However, the category of the EES will be termed "Blue Category sector" and as an incentive for the essential services, additional 2 years validity for consent to operate (as per PI) will be provided.

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

LIST OF ESSENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

i. Essential Environmental Services for Industrial Waste Management

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	Pl _w	A1	A2	A3	Pl _A	H1	H2	Pl _H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0	COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT (CETP)															
1.1	CETP having MEE/spray drier	30	30	35	95	25	0	25	50	25	50	75	98.1	Red		IPC-VII
1.2	CETP (without having MEE/spray drier), Common MEE/common spray driers	25	30	30	85	0	0	0	0	25	30	55	89.1	Red		IPC-VII
1.3	Common Sewage-Effluent Treatment Plant (CSETP)	25	30	30	85	0	0	0	0	25	20	45	88.4	Red		WQM-I & IPC-VII

Copy of the circular dated 12.02.2025 issued by CPCB along with Classification of sectors in to Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories (A tool for progressive environmental management) is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/29**. That therefore, after the issuance of the said circular, the Respondent CETP falls within the Blue Category of Industries and hence is an Essential Environment Service.

Z. That in reply to Para 10, it is submitted that it is for the Respondent PPCB to take strict action against those dyeing industries which used to bypass and/or discharge their untreated effluent into Municipal Sewer and not into effluent line leading to the CETP. It is for the Board to close such industries and/or impose Environmental Compensation in accordance with law. It is denied that the CETP is an offender much less a habitual offender as claimed by the Applicants in their averments mentioned in Para 10.

AA. That another aspect where Applicants are misleading this Hon'ble Tribunal relates to the allegations that on account of discharge of treated trade effluent of these CETP's people are having health hazards since many decades. They are malafidely targeting the industries only for their own personal interests and not highlighting that there are 241 other outlets releasing untreated domestic and other effluents including but not limited to dairy excreta in huge quantity which was responsible for deteriorating the Buddha Nallah water. These 241+ outlets present along the entire stretch of Buddha Nallah are discharging untreated effluent even having BOD beyond 4500mg/L & COD beyond 10,000 mg/L especially from dairies. It is relevant to mention herein that the entire discharge from the Habowal Dairy Complex goes into the Buddha Nallah on a daily basis. Further, approximately 700 tonnes of cow dung goes into the Buddha Nallah daily from the dairy clusters at Tajpur Road and Habowal. There are a large number of colonies/villages as well discharging their domestic and other effluents into Buddha Nallah. There are neither any deaths or any serious health ailments being suffered by anybody as would be clear from the final order dated 21.03.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in OA No. 379 of 2022. The issue of water quality of river Sutlej which feeds the Gang Canal in Rajasthan, was under consideration before this Hon'ble Tribunal in the matter titled as G.S. Bansal vs. State of Punjab & Ors. Bearing OA No. 379/2022. That in the said matter a report dated 16.03.2022 was submitted by the Joint Committee so appointed by this Hon'ble Tribunal and it was stated in the report filed by the Joint Committee as under:

“Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that sources of pollution discharging effluent into drains leading

to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and the installation of Treatment systems for the same are under process and same will be implemented in time bound manner.....

Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that recently STPs of capacity 225 MLD at Ludhiana and 50 MLD capacity at Jalandhar have been commissioned. Also STPs of capacities 15 MLD and 05 MLD at Basti Peer Dad, Jalandhar and Focal Point Jalandhar respectively will be commissioned in March 2023. He further informed that with these treatment plants coming into operation and after commissioning of other ongoing projects being implemented at various outlets for treatment of effluent, the quality of water in the canal will improve further.”

That a perusal of the said report would show that there is no allegation or even mention to the effect that the discharge from the CETPs is contaminating the water of the River Sutlej (through Budha Nallah). After considering the said report of the Joint Committee, this Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 21.03.2023 was pleased to observe that:

‘District Sriganganagar, Rajasthan received good quality of water throughout the year except in the months of May and June in which quality of water gets deteriorated due to stagnation near the gates during closure period of canal...

On analysis of the water samples drawn at different levels for chemical and bacteriological parameters and heavy metals from January 2022 till February 2023 no heavy metal were detected and various parameters were found within permissible limits. The sources of pollution discharging effluent to the drains leading to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and remedial measures by way of setting up of STPs are being taken. In the report, it has been mentioned that the incidents of cancer patients found in the area could not be attributed to canal water but still suggestion has been made for getting the study conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute by CPCB regarding

the problem so that appropriate remedial measures can be taken, if so required.”

Copy of the order dated 21.03.2023 passed by this Hon’ble Tribunal in the matter titled as G.S. Bansal vs. State of Punjab & Ors. Bearing OA No. 379/2022 is marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/30**.

BB. That the Respondent No. 4 respectfully places on record video recordings of the confluence point in the Buddha Nallah where the treated discharge from the Respondent CETP, after mixing with the discharge from the Jamalpur STP, enters the Nallah. The said videos, along with geo-coordinates, are marked and annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/31**. A perusal of these videos clippings would show that the water from the Buddha Nallah post mixing of discharge of CETP and STP when collected in a transparent vessel is absolutely clear, clearly demonstrating the allegations made by Public Action Committee in this Original Application to be hollow and baseless. This fact is further corroborated by the sample testing report dated 30.11.2024 of the samples collected by PPCB from Respondent No. 4 CETP analysed by Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, which confirms that the parameters of colour of the treated effluent is well within the prescribed limits notified by the MoEF—being recorded at 125 against the permissible limit of 150. A copy of the said sample testing report is annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/32**. Moreover, the Respondent No.4, being confident that the quality of water in the Buddha Nallah improves post the discharge of treated effluent from the CETP, has proactively sent a request letter dated 06.05.2025 via email to the Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, seeking collection and analysis of water samples from points before and after the confluence, in order to objectively assess the impact of the CETP discharge. A copy of the request letter and email dated 06.05.2025 is also annexed herewith as **Annexure-R4/33**.

PRAYER

In the light of the facts and circumstance mentioned hereinabove, it is prayed that this Hon’ble Tribunal may be graciously pleased to:

- i. take the present reply on record; and/or
- ii. dismiss the Original Application filed by the Applicants; and/or
- iii. exempt the Respondent No 4 from filing typed/translated/copies of annexure; and/or

Pass such and/or further orders as deemed fit and proper in the peculiar facts and circumstances of this case in favor of the Respondent No. 4.

Note : Affidavit in support is attached.

For Punjab Dyers Association
DIRECTOR

Respondent No. 4

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION THROUGH ITS DIRECTOR MR. VISHAL JAIN

(Handwritten signatures)

(A.R. TAKKAR, SHRIYA TAKKAR, ASMITA DUGGAL,

Manan Takkar

**MANAN TAKKAR & AASTHA TYAGI)
ADVOCATES
M/S ARTLO
P-6/2-E, DLF PHASE 2,
GURGAON – 122002
882600005
EMAIL ID: ARTAKKAR@ARTLO.IN**

VERIFICATION

I, Vishal Jain S/o Vipan Kumar, Aged about 44 years, Director of Punjab Dyers Association, SCF- 36, 1st Floor, Commercial site, phase - 5, Focal point Ludhiana, Punjab – 141010 hereby verify that the contents there of are true and correct to my knowledge No part of it is false and no material fact has been kept concealed therefrom.

For Punjab Dyers Association
DIRECTOR

Respondent No. 4

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION THROUGH ITS DIRECTOR MR. VISHAL JAIN

Place: Ludhiana
Date: 09-05-2025

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

O.A. NO. 1326 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUBLIC ACTION COMMITTEE & ORS.

..... APPLICANTS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

..... RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Vishal Jain S/o Vipin Kumar, Aged about 44 years, Director of Punjab Dyers Association, SCF- 36, 1st Floor, Commercial site, phase 5, Focal point Ludhiana, Punjab – 141010 the above named deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That the Reply has been drafted under the authority and instructions of the deponent and after perusing its contents, the deponent has duly signed it, and the contents of paragraph Nos. 1 to 4 thereof are true and correct to the knowledge of the deponent, and the same may be read as contents of this affidavit also, which are not being reproduced for the sake of brevity. No part of it is false and nothing material has been kept concealed therefrom.
2. That the contents of paragraphs no. 1 to 4 of above tilted Reply are true and correct to my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been kept concealed therefrom.



09 MAY 2025

For Punjab Dyers Association

DIRECTOR

3. That the Annexures attached with the Reply are true copies of their respective original.

Place: Ludhiana

Date: 09-5-2025

certified that the affidavit SPA/GPA has been read over & explained to the deponent/ executant who seemed correctly to understand the same at the time making above there of.

For Punjab Dyers Association

DIRECTOR

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

Verified that the contents of para 1 and 3 of my affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge. No part of it is false and nothing material has been kept concealed therefrom.

Place: Ludhiana

Date: 09-05-2025

I know the deponent/executant signatory and he/she has signed/marked his/herself in my presence.

AT no 3554 2869 6277

For Punjab Dyers Association

DIRECTOR

DEPONENT

ATTESTED AS IDENTIFIED



NOTARY PUBLIC
LUDHIANA (PB.)

09 MAY 2025



09 MAY 2025

PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
VATAVARAN BHAWAN, NABHA ROAD, PATIALA

OFFICE ORDER

No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/.....27

Date...12.07.2017

Subject:- Procedure to be adopted for the utilization of Grant-in-Aid received from the Government of India and the Government of Punjab for setting up of CETPs being provided for the dyeing industries at Ludhiana.

There is a proposal to provide 3 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) of capacity 50 MLD, 40 MLD and 15 MLD for the dyeing clusters of Ludhiana namely Tajpur Road & Rahon Road, Focal Point and Bahadurke Road respectively. These projects are to be executed by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) constituted by the respective industrial associations. There is proposal to establish these CETPs projects under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India and the cost is to be shared by the beneficiary associations, State and the Centre as per the sharing pattern decided under the relevant scheme.

To ensure the transparency, proper financial procedures, quality control and proper utilization of funds, it has been decided to adopt following procedure and guidelines for the utilization of Grant-in-Aid received/to be received from Central and State Government for the installation of 15 MLD CETP of Bahadurke Road dyeing cluster at Ludhiana and two other CETPs of 40 MLD and 50 MLD being provided at Ludhiana:

- 1) The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) shall nominate following additional members on the Board of Directors & get it approved from the Competent Authority under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The list of reconstituted Board of Directors shall be uploaded on the website immediately after reconstitution:-

Sr. No	Members of Board from various departments	Designation	To be nominated by	Remarks
1.	Representative from the Deptt. of Industries & Commerce, Punjab (not below the rank of GM, DIC)	Director	Director of Industries, Govt. of Punjab, Deptt. of Industries & Commerce.)	To represent the industrial issues and to facilitate the various clearances at Govt. level.
2.	Representative from Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board (not below the rank of Superintending Engineer)	Director	CEO, PWSSB	PWSSB has the specialization for installing STP projects and have expertise in tendering and execution of civil works.

3.	Technical Experts (2 nominees) > From civil engineering > From environment engineering	Director	Special Purpose Vehicle	Technical Experts shall either from the engineering institutes of repute (not below the rank of associate Professor) or some engineer having at least B.Tech qualification in the relevant field with 10 year experience or Chartered Engineer enlisted by State Govt. / Central Govt. with at least 10 year experience as Chartered Engineer or retired Engineers not below the rank of Executive Engineer from State/ Central Govt.
4.	Financial Expert	Director	Special Purpose Vehicle	Chartered Accountant with an experience of 10 years or retired Govt. officer having specialization in the finance matters, not below the rank of Deputy Controller (Finance & Accounts).

- 2) A managing committee comprising of the Nominee Directors and two Directors from the association side will be constituted. The Managing Committee may request the Chairman, Punjab Pollution Control Board to nominate officer from PPCB as a special invitee, if required, in the periodic meetings of the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the SPV will be the head of the managing committee. The nominee Director from the Deptt. of Industries & Commerce will be the Convenor member of the managing committee. The managing committee will be authorised to do the following acts:
- a) To settle the issues related to the land on which CETP is being established.
 - b) Finalization of DPR.
 - c) Tendering process.
 - d) Allotment of work.
 - e) Financial closure and other issues related to the funding including collection of share from member units, release of loans from the Financial Institution and disbursement of the funds after the concurrence of PPCB.
 - f) Acceptance of bills raised by the executing agency and to give recommendations to the PPCB for release of grant after adopting proper procedure of verification.

- g) Oversee progress and performance made by the executing agency regarding the installation of CETP.
- h) Suggest suitable/ appropriate steps for proper execution and completion of the project.
- i) Discuss any issue relating to the installation & commissioning of the CETP as decided by the committee.
- j) Ensure that the work will be started immediately by the agency to whom the work is allotted* and shall ensure completion of the project in the postulated time frame.

3) Terms and conditions and working procedures of the managing committee will be as under:

- i) The committee will hold office till the project is completed or until communicated by PPCB or dissolved by the State Government.
- ii) The committee will meet atleast once in a month.
- iii) The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall upon the written request of not less than 3 members or upon a direction of the PPCB or the State Government call a special meeting of the Board of Directors to dispose off important work.
- iv) Ten clear days notice of an ordinary meeting and five clear days of special meeting specifying time & place, where meeting is to be held & business to be transacted thereat shall be given to the members and pasted in the office of the managing committee.
- v) The notice may be given to a member by delivering the same by messenger or by sending to his last known place of residence or business or in such manner as the Chairman, in the circumstances of each case thinks fit.
- vi) Every meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman & in his absence by any one of the members present as may be elected by the members present amongst themselves.
- vii) All questions at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting shall be by raising of hands in favour of a proposal.
- viii) In case of an equality of votes, the presiding officer shall have a second or casting vote.
- ix) Five members shall form the quorum for a meeting.
- x) Record shall be kept of the names of the members who attend the meeting and of the proceedings at the meeting in a minute book to be maintained by the Convener.
- xi) The minutes of the previous meeting shall be circulated to all members within 15 days after the meeting.

- xii) The minutes shall be read at the beginning of every succeeding meeting & shall be confirmed and signed by the Presiding Officer at such meeting.
 - xiii) Except with the permission of the Presiding Officer, no business which is not entered in the agenda, shall be transacted at any meeting. Business shall be transacted in the order in which it is entered in the agenda.
 - xiv) The meeting of the committee will be held at Ludhiana for conducting the proceedings and minutes of the meeting will be circulated preferably within 7 working days to the Chairperson, Member Secretary and the Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana.
 - xv) The SPV (M/s Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association) will arrange an office for the managing committee of SPV at Ludhiana and depute staff for performing various activities to be carried out by the committee.
 - xvi) Any expenditure related to the activities being performed by the managing committee shall be borne by the SPV (Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association).
 - xvii) The committee will ensure that the funds reserved by the association/ SPV shall not be used for any other purpose than for which the Grant-in-Aid has been released by the Centre and the State Government.
 - xviii) The committee shall ensure complete transparency, proper quality control and to follow financial procedures laid down by the Government from time to time.
- 4) A committee namely work verification committee of the following officers will get the quality of work verified at the site.
- a) Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, PPCB, Ludhiana.
 - b) Executive Engineer, Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Ludhiana.
 - c) Deputy Controller/Assistant Controller (Finance & Accounts), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala.

Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, PPCB, Ludhiana will be the member convener of the committee. The technical members of the work verification committee as mentioned at a) and b) above, will regularly visit the project site and take the following actions:

- i) Submit the progress report to the concerned Senior Environmental Engineer/ Chief Environmental Engineer of the Punjab Pollution Control Board at Ludhiana.

- ii) Will verify the bills submitted by the managing committee and forward the same to the concerned Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana for release of payment.
- 5) The Senior Environmental Engineer, Zonal Office-2, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana will perform the following functions:
 - a) Act as the project co-ordinator and will oversee whole of the work of CETPs at Ludhiana including the work of managing committees and the work verification committee.
 - b) Act as an interface between the SPV, PPCB and State/ Centre Government.
 - c) Examine the verified bills received from the work verification committee and forward these bills to the Chief Environmental Engineer, Ludhiana for release of payment by the Competent Authority i.e. Chairman of the Punjab Pollution Control Board at Head Office, Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala.
- 6) A sanction letter/ release order will be issued by the Accounts Branch of the PPCB after obtaining the sanction from the Competent Authority for allowing the release of payment to the SPV with an endorsement to the SPV allowing to disburse the payment to the Executing Agency.
- 7) After the issuance of release orders, payment will be transferred from the dedicated accounts of the Board (maintained by Senior Environmental Engineer, Zonal Office, PPCB, Ludhiana) to an ESCROW Account to be maintained by the SPV under the joint signature of Chief Environmental Engineer and Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Ludhiana for the release/ reimbursement of Central/ State assistance (Grant-in-Aid).
- 8) The above ESCROW Account will be opened by the SPV. This account will be maintained through two authorized signatories of SPV and one authorized signatory of PPCB i.e. Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Ludhiana. The SPV will transfer whole of its share including loan amount to the ESCROW Account so as to ensure that the Central/ State assistance will be utilized properly. After the receipt of release orders and transfer of funds in ESCROW Accounts, payment will be released to the executing agency under the joint signatures of above two authorized nominees of SPV and Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Ludhiana.
- 9) Before the release of Grant-in-Aid, the Special Purpose Vehicle shall submit a bank guarantee of matching amount released by the Central and State assistance. After the execution of work and acceptance of utilization certificate (UC) by the Central/ State Govt., the bank

guarantee of that amount equivalent to the amount mentioned in the UC certificate will be released. Before the release of old bank guarantee, a new bank guarantee of the amount equivalent to the balance amount of Central/ State assistance shall remain with the PPCB and the same is required to be submitted by the SPV.

- 10) PPCB will maintain dedicated head of accounts in the respective cash book and all the receipts and expenditure/ release of payments are to be entered in this cash book as per proper procedure laid down and prescribed under the financial rules.
- 11) The managing committee constituted by the SPV will submit the bills to the Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana with copy to the Convener of work verification committee (Environmental Engineer, PPCB, Regional Office, Ludhiana) for release of payment. The SPV will submit bills alongwith the following documents:
 - a) Expenditure statement verified by C.A.
 - b) Chartered Engineer Certificate.
 - c) Coloured photographs of the work done at site.
 - d) Bills duly signed by the authorized signatories of the SPV.

The bills are to be submitted bi-monthly and shall be minimum of the amount of Rs. 2 Crores. In case, there is any deviation of billing pattern while finalizing the tender document, same may be adopted only after the concurrence of the Competent Authority of the Punjab Pollution Control Board.

- 12) An amount of 10% of total bill amount/ project cost will be deducted from the running bills as a security and will be released after monitoring of the projects for one year after the completion and commissioning of the CETP on achieving the desired results for which the CETP is designed for. Further, during this period of one year, in case any defect is observed in the Civil, Mechanical or any other component of CETP or in case, the funding agency (Central/ State Government) has any observation or it has not accepted the utilization certificate, the security amount will not be released till the rectification of such defects or final approval by the funding agency.
- 13) The Punjab Pollution Control Board will engage an agency(ies) for Third Party Inspection (TPI) and Third Party Audit (TPA). The TPI and TPA report will be submitted to the PPCB and final report within 1 month from the completion of the project. Term of reference (TOR) for TPI and TPA will be laid down separately.
- 14) The Punjab Pollution Control Board will engage a Third party monitoring agency for period of one year for the evaluation/ performance of the CETP atleast two months before the completion of the project so as to

ensure that the CETP shall conform to the standards for which it has been designed for.

- 15) The managing committee constituted by the SPV will submit utilization certificate on prescribed format to the PPCB with following documents:
 - a) Expenditure statement verified by C.A.
 - b) Chartered Engineer Certificate.
 - c) Coloured photographs of the work done at site.
 - d) Bills duly signed by the authorized signatories of the SPV.
- 16) Any condition imposed by the Government of India and the Government of Punjab while sanctioning and releasing the Grant-in-Aid for the CETP project will have to be complied by the SPV and all the stakeholders.
- 17) The SPV (Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association) shall constitute another managing committee and put in place a foolproof mechanism for the operation and maintenance of the CETP atleast two month before the completion of the project so as to ensure smooth and efficient operation of the CETP.
- 18) The SPV shall have to comply with any other directions issued by the Central Government/State Government/Punjab Pollution Control Board with respect to the utilization of funds and the execution of the project.

This order shall also be applicable for the utilization of funds and execution of all the 3 No. CETP projects of capacity 15 MLD, 40 MLD & 50 MLD for dyeing/textile industries of Ludhiana city.

-sd-

Member Secretary

Endst. No. _____

Date _____

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India, New Delhi in reference to the Grant-in-Aid received for 15 MLD CETP (Bahadurke Road dyeing cluster, Ludhiana) received vide C.P. Division letter no. Q-15017/22/2014-CPW dated 22-03-2017.

-sd-

Member Secretary

Endst. No. _____

Date _____

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Additional Chief Secretary, Deptt. of Local Govt., Punjab, Chandigarh.
2. The Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Science, Technology & Environment, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. The Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Finance, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.

-sd-

Member Secretary

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information with request to nominate the officers from their respective departments for the SPV, managing committee and work done committee as detailed in the aforesaid office orders:-

1. The Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Industry & Commerce, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.
2. The Chief Executive Officer, Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Chandigarh.

Endst. No. 3732

[Signature]
Member Secretary
Date 12/7/17

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Chairman, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Head Office, Patiala for the kind information and further necessary action, please.

Endst. No. 3733-42

[Signature]
Member Secretary
Date 12/7/17

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Chief Environmental Engineer (HQ), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala.
2. The Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana.
3. The Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office-1/2, Ludhiana.
4. The Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office-3/4, Ludhiana.
5. The Deputy Controller (F & A), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala.
6. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Bahadurke Textile & Knitwear Association (Bahadurke dyeing cluster), Ludhiana.
7. The Chief Executive Officer, Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module), Ludhiana constituted for the construction of 40 MLD CETP at Tajpur Road for dyeing cluster of Focal Point, Ludhiana.
8. The Secretary, Punjab Dyers Association (Tajpur Road-Rahon Road cluster), Ludhiana constituted for the construction of 50 MLD CETP at Tajpur Road for dyeing cluster of Tajpur Road-Rahon Road, Ludhiana.

[Signature]
Member Secretary
lc

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141009 (Punjab)
Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point
Ludhiana 141010

Email: pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com Contact No. 88720-80029

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ANNEXURE R-4/19**PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION**

DATE&DAY : 28th December, 2018
(Friday)

TIME : 01:00P.M.

VENUE : Indian Summer, 368, RK Road,
CheemaChowk, Industrial Area- A,
Ludhiana, Punjab 141003

S. NO.	ITEM NO.	PARTICULARS
1.	PDA/1	To elect the Chairman of the meeting
2.	PDA/2	To grant leave of absence, if any.
3.	PDA/3	To ratify and confirm the Minutes of the last Board Meeting.
4.	PDA/4	To appoint Mr. Mahesh Khanna (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC, as representative Director from the Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Punjab.
5.	PDA/5	To appoint Mr. Harbans Lal Gupta (DIN: 07923552), Superintending Engineer, as representative Director from Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board.
6.	PDA/6	To appoint Mr. Darshan Singh Jaidka (DIN: 07923583), as Director being a Technical Expert in the area of Civil Engineering.
7.	PDA/7	To appoint Mr. Malvinder Singh (DIN: 07923560), as Director being a Technical Expert in the area of Environment Engineering.
8.	PDA/8	To appoint Mr. RakeshSoni (DIN: 07262045), as Director being a Technical Expert in the area of Finance & Accounts.
9.	PDA/9	To appoint Mr. Vishal Jain (DIN: 01148658), as an Additional Director
10.	PDA/10	To appoint Mr. Vijay Kumar Mehtani (DIN: 01004622), as an Additional Director.
11.	PDA/11	To constitute a Managing Committee in compliance with Office Order issued by Punjab Pollution Control Board.
12.	PDA/12	To authorize members of the Board of Directors to open ESCROW Account with State Bank of India.
13.	PDA/13	Any other matter with the permission of Chair.
14.	PDA/14	Vote of Thanks

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

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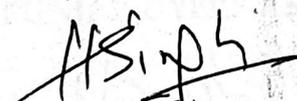
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 ME
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION
FRIDAY, 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368,
RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB
141003

TO APPOINT SH. VISHAL JAIN (DIN: 01148658), AS AN ADDITIONAL
DIRECTOR.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company Sh. Vishal Jain (DIN: 01148658) be and is hereby appointed as Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 28th Dec, 2018 who shall hold office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting and be eligible for re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Vishal Jain (DIN: 01148658) as Additional Director of the Company."

Certified to be true copy
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION


(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,
Ludhiana 142027 PB

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

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(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)
Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point
Ludhiana 141010

Email: pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com Contact No. 88720-80029

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003

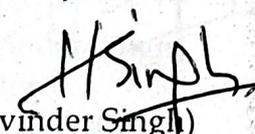
TO APPOINT SH. VIJAY KUMAR MEHTANI (DIN: 01004622), AS AN ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company Sh. Vijay Kumar Mehtani (DIN: 01004622) be and is hereby appointed as Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 28th Dec, 2018 who shall hold office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting and be eligible for re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Vijay Kumar Mehtani (DIN: 01004622) as Additional Director of the Company."

Certified to be true copy

For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION


(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,
Ludhiana 142027 PB

(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)

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Ludhiana 141010

Email: pdafocalpoint@gmail.com Contact No. 88720-80029

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003

TO APPOINT SH. MALVINDER SINGH (DIN: 07923560), AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR BEING TECHNICAL EXPERT IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENT ENGINEERING.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Malvinder Singh (DIN: 07923560) be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors being a Technical Expert in Environment Engineering w.e.f. 28th Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Malvinder Singh (DIN: 07923560) as Nominee Director of the Company. "

Certified to be true copy
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION


(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,
Ludhiana 142027 PB

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION*(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)*

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

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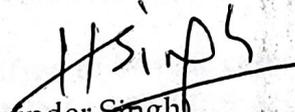
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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON
FRIDAY, 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368,
RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB
141003

TO APPOINT SH. RAKESH SONI (DIN: 07262045), AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR
BEING TECHNICAL EXPERT IN THE AREA OF FINANCE & ACCOUNTS.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Rakesh Soni (DIN: 07262045) be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors being a Technical Expert in Finance & Accounts w.e.f. 28th Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Rakesh Soni (DIN: 07262045) as Nominee Director of the Company."

Certified to be true copy
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION


(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,
Ludhiana 142027 PB

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION*(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)*

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)
Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point
Ludhiana 141010Email: pdafofocalpoint@gmail.com Contact No. 88720-80029

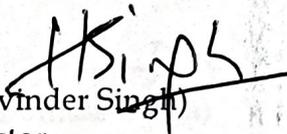
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003

TO APPOINT SH. DARSHAN SINGH JAIDKA (DIN: 07923583), AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR BEING TECHNICAL EXPERT IN THE AREA OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Darshan Singh Jaidka (DIN: 07923583) be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors being a Technical Expert in Civil Engineering w.e.f. 28th Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Darshan Singh Jaidka (DIN: 07923583) as Nominee Director of the Company.”

Certified to be true copy
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION



(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,
Ludhiana 142027 PB

PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION*(A Company Incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956)*

CIN: U93000PB2010NPL033734

Regd. Off: C/o Shree Balaji Processors, Kaka Road,
Opp. Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana-141109 (Punjab)
Focal Point Off: 341/342-D, Phase VIII, Focal Point
Ludhiana 141010.

Email: pdaefocalpoint@gmail.com Contact No. 88720-80029

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED IN 05/2018-19 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION HELD ON FRIDAY, 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018 AT 01.00 P.M. AT INDIAN SUMMER, 368, RK ROAD, CHEEMA CHOWK, INDUSTRIAL AREA- A, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB 141003

TO APPOINT SH. MAHESH KHANNA (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC, AS NOMINEE DIRECTOR FROM THE DEPT. OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, PUNJAB.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 161 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8, 9 and 14 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof) and Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance of Punjab Pollution Control Board, Office Order No. SEE(ZO-2)/LDH/CETP/27 dated 12 Jul 2017 Sh. Mahesh Khanna (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Board of Directors as a representative of Department of Industries & Commerce, Punjab w.e.f. 28th Dec, 2018.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Sh. Harvinder Singh (DIN: 01388809), Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to sign and file requisite e-Form DIR-12 with the Registrar of Companies and to do all other deeds, things and acts that are necessary to give effect to the matter including all necessary returns and declarations and to make entries in the statutory records and registers of the Company in relation to the appointment of Sh. Mahesh Khanna (DIN: 08222579), GM DIC as Nominee Director of the Company. "

Certified to be true copy
For PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION


(Harvinder Singh)

Director

DIN: 01388809

Address: Harman Villa, Crescent Avenue,
Near Apna Punjab, South City, Ayali Khurd,
Ludhiana 142027 PB



ANNEXURE R-4/20

भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 5011] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, दिसम्बर 21, 2018/अग्रहायण 30, 1940
No. 5011] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2018/AGRAHAYANA 30, 1940

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 2018

का.आ. 6250(अ).—पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) के साथ पठित उप-धारा (1) और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिसूचना कहा गया है) के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के खंड (घ) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की संख्या का.आ. 1533 (अ) तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006, के द्वारा भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निदेश दिया कि इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख से ही भारत के किसी भी भाग में परियोजनाओं अथवा क्रियाकलापों के अपेक्षित निर्माण का कार्य अथवा उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध की गई मौजूदा परियोजनाओं अथवा क्रियाकलापों के विस्तारण अथवा आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य, जिसमें प्रक्रिया अथवा प्रौद्योगिकी अथवा उत्पाद मिश्रण में परिवर्तन सहित क्षमता संवर्धन आवश्यक है, को केन्द्रीय सरकार से अथवा यथास्थिति, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से गठित किए गए राज्य स्तर के पर्यावरण समाघात मूल्यांकन प्राधिकरण से पूर्व पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति प्राप्त करने के बाद शुरू किया जाएगा।

और, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986, की धारा 3 के उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) और उपधारा (1), द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग में जारी उक्त अधिसूचना में संशोधन करने के लिए एक प्रारूप अधिसूचना, भारत के राजपत्र में प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीस दिनों की अवधि के भीतर, प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से आपत्तियों और सुझावों को आमंत्रित करते हुए; का.आ.3018 (अ), को 21 जून, 2018 के द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था,

और, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986, की धारा 3 के उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) और उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग में जारी उक्त अधिसूचना में

संशोधन करने के लिए एक प्रारूप अधिसूचना, भारत के राजपत्र में प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीस दिनों की अवधि के भीतर, प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से आपत्तियों और सुझावों को आमंत्रित करते हुए; का.आ.5213 (अ), को 08 अक्टूबर, 2018 के द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था,

और उपरोक्त उल्लिखित प्रारूप अधिसूचना के प्रतिउत्तर में प्राप्त सभी आपत्तियों और सुझावों को केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से विचार किया गया है

अतः अब, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) और उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) के साथ पठित उप-धारा (1) और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (3) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, जो राजपत्र में इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख को लागू होंगे, अर्थात्:-

उक्त अधिसूचना में, अनुसूची में, मद 7 (ज) और तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियां के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात्:-

परियोजना अथवा क्रियाकलाप		शुरुआती सीमा सहित श्रेणी		शर्तें, यदि कोई हों
		क	ख	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"7 (ज)	साझा बहिःस्त्राव शोधन संयंत्र (सीईटीपी)	-	सभी परियोजनाएं	सामान्य शर्तें लागू होंगी टिप्पण: परियोजनाओं के भीतर अथवा ऐसे क्रियाकलापों, जिनके लिए पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित नहीं है, के लिए सीईटीपी की स्थापना हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति की अपेक्षा से छूट प्राप्त है, और पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति की अपेक्षा किए जाने वाले किसी उत्पाद को प्रस्तुत करने के उद्देश्य के लिए अथवा उक्त सीईटीपी उत्पादन की इकाई के विद्यमान या प्रस्तावित सदस्य में से किसी को पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

[फा.सं. 22-28/2018-आईए-III]

गीता मेनन, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण: मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में का.आ. 1533 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2006 के द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात निम्नलिखित संख्याओं द्वारा संशोधन किया गया था :-

1. का.आ.1949 (अ), तारीख 13 नवम्बर, 2006;
2. का.आ.1737 (अ), तारीख 11 अक्टूबर, 2007
3. का.आ. 3067 (अ), तारीख 01 दिसम्बर, 2009;
4. का.आ. 695 (अ), तारीख 04 अप्रैल, 2011;
5. का.आ. 156 (अ), तारीख 25 जनवरी, 2012;

6. का.आ. 2896 (अ), तारीख 13 दिसम्बर, 2012;
7. का.आ. 674 (अ), तारीख 13 मार्च, 2013;
8. का.आ. 2204 (अ), तारीख 19 जुलाई, 2013;
9. का.आ. 2555 (अ), तारीख 21 अगस्त, 2013;
10. का.आ. 2559 (अ), तारीख 22 अगस्त, 2013;
11. का.आ. 2731 (अ), तारीख 09 सितम्बर, 2013;
12. का.आ. 562 (अ), तारीख 26 फरवरी, 2014;
13. का.आ. 637 (अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2014;
14. का.आ. 1599 (अ), तारीख 25 जून, 2014;
15. का.आ. 2601 (अ), तारीख 07 अक्टूबर, 2014;
16. का.आ. 2600 (अ), तारीख 09 अक्टूबर, 2014;
17. का.आ. 3252 (अ), तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 2014;
18. का.आ. 382 (अ), तारीख 03 फरवरी, 2015;
19. का.आ. 811 (अ), तारीख 23 मार्च, 2015;
20. का.आ. 996 (अ), तारीख 10 अप्रैल, 2015;
21. का.आ. 1142 (अ), तारीख 17 अप्रैल, 2015;
22. का.आ. 1141 (अ), तारीख 29 अप्रैल, 2015;
23. का.आ. 1834 (अ), तारीख 06 जुलाई, 2015;
24. का.आ. 2571 (अ), तारीख 31 अगस्त, 2015;
25. का.आ. 2572 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2015;
26. का.आ. 141 (अ), तारीख 15 जनवरी, 2016;
27. का.आ. 648 (अ), तारीख 03 मार्च, 2016;
28. का.आ. 2269 (अ), तारीख 01 जुलाई, 2016;
29. का.आ. 2944 (अ), तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 2016;
30. का.आ. 3518 (अ), तारीख 23 नवम्बर, 2016;
31. का.आ. 3999 (अ), तारीख 09 दिसम्बर, 2016;
32. का.आ. 4241 (अ), तारीख 30 दिसम्बर, 2016;
33. का.आ. 3611 (अ), तारीख 25 जुलाई, 2018;
34. का.आ. 3977 (अ), तारीख 14 अगस्त, 2018
35. का.आ. 5733 (अ), तारीख 14 नवम्बर, 2018;
36. का.आ. 5736 (अ), तारीख 15 नवम्बर, 2018 और
37. का.आ. 5845 (अ), तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 2018.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2018

S.O. 6250(E).—Whereas, by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, issued under sub-section (1), read with clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and clause (d) of the sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, hereinafter referred to as the said notification, the Central Government directed that on and from the date of its publication, the required construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the said notification entailing the capacity addition with change in process or technology and or product mix shall be undertaken in any part of India only after prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, duly constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act, in accordance with the procedure specified therein;

And whereas, a draft notification for making amendments in the said notification, issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 was published vide S.O. 3018 (E), dated the 21st June, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected there by, within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft notification in the Gazette of India;

And whereas, a draft notification to extend the notice period was issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 was published vide S.O. 5213(E), dated the 8th October, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected there by, within a period of another thirty days from the date of publication of the draft notification in the Gazette of India;

And whereas, all objections and suggestions received in response to the above-mentioned draft notification have been duly considered by the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the said notification which shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, for item 7(h) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely: -

Project or Activity		Category with threshold limit		Conditions if any
		A	B	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
“7(h)	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)	-	All projects	General Condition shall apply Note: Environmental clearance for CETPs setup for or within projects or activities which do not require environmental clearance are exempted, and if any of the existing or proposed member units of the said CETP produces or proposes to produce any product requiring environmental clearance, then the CETP shall need environmental clearance.”

[F.No. 22-28/2018-IA.III]

GEETA MENON, Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) *vide* number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and subsequently amended *vide* the following numbers: -

1. S.O. 1949 (E) dated the 13th November, 2006;
2. S.O. 1737 (E) dated the 11th October, 2007;

3. S.O. 3067 (E) dated the 1st December, 2009;
4. S.O. 695 (E) dated the 4th April, 2011;
5. S.O. 156 (E) dated the 25th January, 2012;
6. S.O. 2896 (E) dated the 13th December, 2012;
7. S.O. 674 (E) dated the 13th March, 2013;
8. S.O. 2204 (E) dated the 19th July 2013;
9. S.O. 2555 (E) dated the 21st August, 2013;
10. S.O. 2559 (E) dated the 22nd August, 2013;
11. S.O. 2731 (E) dated the 9th September, 2013;
12. S.O. 562 (E) dated the 26th February, 2014;
13. S.O. 637 (E) dated the 28th February, 2014;
14. S.O. 1599 (E) dated the 25th June, 2014;
15. S.O. 2601 (E) dated the 7th October, 2014;
16. S.O. 2600 (E) dated the 9th October, 2014
17. S.O. 3252 (E) dated the 22nd December, 2014;
18. S.O. 382 (E) dated the 3rd February, 2015;
19. S.O. 811 (E) dated the 23rd March, 2015;
20. S.O. 996 (E) dated the 10th April, 2015;
21. S.O. 1142 (E) dated the 17th April, 2015;
22. S.O. 1141 (E) dated the 29th April, 2015;
23. S.O. 1834 (E) dated the 6th July, 2015;
24. S.O. 2571 (E) dated the 31st August, 2015;
25. S.O. 2572 (E) dated the 14th September, 2015;
26. S.O. 141 (E) dated the 15th January, 2016;
27. S.O. 648 (E) dated the 3rd March, 2016;
28. S.O. 2269(E) dated the 1st July, 2016;
29. S.O. 2944(E) dated the 14th September, 2016;
30. S.O. 3518 (E) dated 23rd November 2016;
31. S.O. 3999 (E) dated the 9th December, 2016;
32. S.O. 4241(E) dated the 30th December, 2016; and
33. S.O. 3611(E) dated the 25th July, 2018.
34. S.O. 3977 (E) dated the 14th August, 2018
35. S.O. 5733 (E) dated the 14th November, 2018;
36. S.O. 5736 (E) dated the 15th November, 2018 and
37. S.O. 5845(E) dated the 26th November, 2018.



Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical

ANNEXURE R-4/21

Original for recipient

Duplicate to supplier

Supplier's Address (Dispatch from)
 M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical
 341/342 -D, Phase VIII,
 Focal Point
 Ludhiana, Punjab, India, 141010
 03AAACL0140P1ZT

IRN No.:

Ack No.:

Ack Date.:

Details of Receiver (Billed to)
 Punjab Dyers Association
 341/342 -D, Phase VIII,
 Focal Point
 Ludhiana, Punjab, India, 141010
 GST Reg no : 03AAFCP4960L1Z8

Details of Consignee (Shipped to)
 Punjab Dyers Association
 341/342 -D, Phase VIII,
 Focal Point
 Ludhiana, Punjab, India, 141010
 GST Reg no : 03AAFCP4960L1Z8

Invoice No LEPBLE19IN000060
Invoice Date 12-Jul-2019
Order / LOA Ref 2014-15/PDAFP/0012
Order / LOA Date 08-Oct-2014
Billing Period 11-Feb-2019 To 30-Apr-2019
Job Order Ref LE140773/00001

Ref Doc No

Place of Supply Punjab	Place of Delivery Punjab	Job Ref LE140773	IC Ref WS	Site Doc Ref No 00/PI/000008	Client Code PO02958
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Sl. No.	Code	City	Rate	Taxable Value (INR)	Tax Item - Rate	Tax Amount (INR)
1	995428 - A.2-S1-00 - Civil Work					
	LS	0.090	249300000.00	22559429.48	CGST	1353565.76
					SGST	1353565.76
2	995428 - A.3-S1-00 - Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Mechanical, Electrical, Instrumentation Equipment and other services					
	LS	0.024	277000000.00	6713608.83	CGST	402816.53
					SGST	402816.53
Items Total				29273038.31		3512764.59

CGST %	IGST	CGST %	CGST	SGST %	SGST	IGST %	IGST
6.00		6.00	1756382.30	6.00	1756382.30		

Total Taxable Value	29273038.31
Total Tax Amount	3512764.60
Add. Total	
Grand Total	32785802.91
Deductions	
Less: Cess on BOCW	327858.00
Less: INCOME TAX	655716.00
Less: RETENTION	3278580.00
Less: Sales Tax	0.00
Ded. Total	4262154.00
Net Total	28523648.91
Rounding off	0.09

For Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical

E & O.E

Authorised Signatory

Principal Place of Business: LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED, C/O NABHA POWER LIMITED, NEAR VILLAGE NALASH, RAJPURA, Punjab, 140401 - India
 Registered Office: L&T House, Ballard Estate, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400001 - India CIN : L99999MH1946PLC004768 - PAN : AAACL0140P



Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical

795

Tax Invoice
52

Original for recipient

Duplicate to supplier

Total Tax

3512764.30

Amount Payable

28528619.00

Indian rupee : Two Crore, Eighty-Five Lakh, Twenty-Three Thousand, Six Hundred Forty-Nine INR and Zero Paise Only

For Larsen & Toubro Limited Infrastructure Vertical

E & O.E

Authorised Signatory

Principal Place of Business: LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED, C/O NABHA POWER LIMITED, NEAR VILLAGE NALASH, RAJPURA, Punjab, 140401 - India
Registered Office: L&T House, Ballard Estate, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400001 - India CIN : L99999MH1946PLC004768 - PAN : AAACL0140P

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Search Google Earth



40 MLD CETP
L&T Construction



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Historical Imagery

Dec 20, 2016 < > >|

2016 2017



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Search Google Earth



40 MLD CETP
L&T Construction



← ↻ + ?

Historical Imagery

Oct 15, 2023 < > >|

2023



60 m



PUNJAB WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE DIVISION, LUDHIANA

epwssdivn2ldh@gmail.com

To

M/s Khilari Infrastructure Private Limited (Lead Partner)
Khilari Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. & GVPR Engineers Ltd.- Joint Venture,
101-104, Prabhat Centre Annex, Sector-1A, CBD Belapur,
Navi Mumbai -400614 (ssk.kipl2005@gmail.com).

No: 4882

Date: 31/8/2023

Subject: Stabilization of 225MLS STP Jamalpur Ludhiana

Project: Construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Pumping Stations, ETPs for Project Dairy Complexes, Rehabilitation of existing STPs & Main Pumping Stations for abatement of pollution in Buddha Nallah, Ludhiana including Operation & Maintenance for a period of 10 years (on DBOT basis) under AMRUT scheme. – Contract Agreement No: - 17 of 2020-21.

Reference: Your office letter no **KIPL-GVPR/Ludhiana/910/22-23 dated 05.05.2023**

It is intimated that as per approval given by Superintending Engineer PWSSC Ludhiana letter no PWSSC-L/23/G/1057 dated 30.08.2023, Stabilization of 225 MLD STP Jamalpur Ludhiana is considered wef 01.05.2023.

DA/ As Above.


Executive Engineer
Pb. W/S & Sew. Division,
Ludhiana.

Endst. No.

Date:

A copy of above said is forwarded to the followings for information and necessary action please.

1. The Superintending Engineer, Punjab W/S & Sew. Circle, Ludhiana (sepwsscidh@gmail.com).
Wrt his office letter no PWSSC-L/23/G/1057 dated 30.08.2023
2. Sub Divisional Engineer, Pb. W/S & Sew. Sub Division No.-1, Ludhiana


Executive Engineer
Pb. W/S & Sew. Division,
Ludhiana.

Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Circle Ludhiana.

To,

Executive Engineer,
Pb. W/S & Sewerage Division,
Ludhiana.

Subject - No. PWSSCL-23/G/, _____ Dated: _____
Stabilization of 225 MLD STP Jamalpur, Ludhiana.

Name of work: Construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Pumping Stations, ETPs for Project Dairy Complexes, Rehabilitation of existing STPs & Main Pumping Stations for abatement of pollution in Buddha Nallah, Ludhiana including Operation & Maintenance for a period of 10 years (on DBOT Basis) under AMRUT Scheme.
Agg No 17 of 2020-21 Contractor:-M/s Khilari Infrastructure Pvt.Ltd.
Khilari Infrastructure Pvt Ltd & GVPR Engineers Ltd-Joint Venture.

Reference:- Head office Order No. PWSSB/2019/D II/784 dated 26-11-2019 and This office letter No. 263-65 dated 16-06-2023 and your office letter No. 4861 Dated 29-08-2023

On the request of M/s KIPL-GVPR 'JV' addressed to Executive Engineer, Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Division Ludhiana & EE, PWSSD, Ludhiana letter No. 3053 dated 29.05.2023 to this office for considering the stabilization of 225MLD STP. On the request of Executive Engineer and as per Head office Order No. PWSSB/2019/D II/784 dated 26-11-2019, this office constituted a committee of following officers to check all aspects and parameters as per norms regarding stabilization of 225 MLD STP Jamalpur at Ludhiana.

- 1.Sh. Parul Goyal, Executive Engineer, PWSSD, Ludhiana - Convener.
- 2.Sh. Jugal Kishor, Executive Engineer, PWSS Division 1, Patiala - Member
- 3.Sh. Vikas Dhawan, Executive Engineer, PWSSB, Chandigarh - Member

The committee visited the STP, collected the samples and sent to GNE & PBTI Mohali. On the basis of reports and site visit the committee has recommended for stabilization of 225MLD STP from 01.05.2023.

Considering the recommendation and report submitted by the committee after checking the various parameters as per norms regarding stabilization of STPs. The plant is considered to be stabilized w.e.f 01.05.2023.

On the basis of committee reports " Concerned Executive Engineer will ensure that one effluent sample be got tested from PPCB and results be communicated to the team & to this office.

---s.d---
Superintending Engineer,
Pb. W/S & Sewerage Circle,
Ludhiana

Endst. No.

1058-64

Date 30/8/2022

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information.

1. Chief Executive Officer, PWSSB Chandigarh.
2. Engineer-in-Chief, PWSSB, Chandigarh.
3. Chief Engineer(South) PWSSB, Bathinda.
4. Sh. Parul Goyal, Executive Engineer, PWSSD, Ludhiana
5. Sh. Jugal Kishor, Executive Engineer, PWSS Division 1, Patiala
6. Sh. Vikas Dhawan, Executive Engineer, PWSSB, Chandigarh.
7. M/s KIPL-GVPR 'JV'


Superintending Engineer,
Pb. W/S & Sewerage Circle,
Ludhiana
30/8



801
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਬੋਰਡ



58

Punjab Pollution Control Board

Chief Office, E 648-B, Phase-5, Focal Point, Ludhiana

Phone: 0161-2673353

Email: ceeludhiana@yahoo.com

No...865-872

E-mail

Dated...29/8/2024

To

ANNEXURE R-4/25

1. The Additional Deputy Commissioner,
Urban Development, DC Office, Ludhiana
2. The Director, Deptt. of Local Govt of Punjab,
Chandigarh
3. The General Manager,
District Industries Centre of Ludhiana
4. The Superintending Engineer,
Punjab water Supply and Sewage of Board,
Ludhiana
5. The Chairman,
Bhadur ke Textile & knitwear Association(SPV), 15 MLD CETP,
C/o M/s Adinath Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Bhadur ke Road, Dyeing Complex, Ludhiana.
6. The Director,
Bhadur ke Textile & knitwear Association(SPV), 15 MLD CETP,
C/o M/s Shri Bala ji Finishing Mills,
Bhadur ke Road, Dyeing Complex, Ludhiana.
7. The Chief Executive Officer,
Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module),40 MLD CETPs,
SCF-3, Commercial site, Phsase-5, Focal Point, Ludhiana.
8. The Chairman,
Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module),50 MLD CETPs,
Backside Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana.

Subject: - Functioning of CETPs of Capacity of 15 MLD for Dyeing cluster of Bahdur ke Industries, 40 MLD of Dyeing Cluster of Focal Point industries and 50 MLD of Dyeing Cluster of Focal Point (Module) of back side Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana.

It is intimated that the Joint meeting of River Rejuvenation Committee, Air Quality Monitoring Committee and State Level Monitoring Committee was held under the Chairmanship of Sh. Rahul Tewari, IAS, Secretary, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Govt. of Punjab to review the Progress of implementation of Action Plans for Clean Water, Air & Waste Management along with District Environment Plans at PBTI, Mohali on 30.07.2024. Among the other decision, following decision was also taken.

Agenda No- 2.4 Review of monitoring of functioning of CETPs & ETP in the catchment area.

Status of CETP monitoring

"The Committee noted that the CETPs of textile dyeing units of Ludhiana are continuously failing due to TDS.

The Committee directed PPCB to hold separate meeting with SPVs of CETPs, DIC, DLG/PWSSB to resolve the issue of non-compliance of CETPs”.

To review of functioning of subject cited CETPs a meeting has been fixed in the office of Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, E-648B, Phase-5, Focal Point, Ludhiana on date 05.09.2024 at 11:30 am.

You are, therefore requested, to make it convenient to attend the meeting on schedule date 05.09.2024 and time 11:30 am.


Environmental Engineer

O/o Chief Environmental Engineer
Ludhiana.


29/08/24



Phone: 0161-2673353

No. 885-892

Through E-mail only

Dated 06/9/2024

ANNEXURE R-4/26

To

1. The Commissioner,
Municipal Corporation,
Ludhiana.
2. The Additional Deputy Commissioner,
Urban Development, DC Office, Ludhiana
3. The Director, Deptt. of Local Govt of Punjab,
Chandigarh
4. The General Manager,
District Industries Centre of Ludhiana
5. The Superintending Engineer,
Punjab water Supply and Sewage of Board,
Ludhiana
6. The Chairman,
Bahadur ke Textile & knitwear Association (SPV), 15 MLD CETP,
C/o M/s Adinath Dyeing & Finishing Mills,
Bahadur ke Road, Dyeing Complex, Ludhiana.
7. The Chief Executive Officer,
Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module), 40 MLD CETP,
SCF-3, Commercial site, Phsase-5, Focal Point, Ludhiana.
8. The Chairman,
Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module), 50 MLD CETPs,
Backside Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana.

Subject: -

Proceedings of meeting taken by Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution control Board, Ludhiana on 05.09.2024 at 11.30 am. to adopt the methodology to reduce the TDS parameter of CETPs of capacity of 15 MLD, 40 MLD and 50 MLD of Ludhiana.

Please find enclosed herewith the proceedings of meeting taken by Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution control Board, Ludhiana on 05.09.2024 to adopt the methodology to reduce the TDS parameter of CETPs of capacity of 15 MLD, 40 MLD and 50 MLD of Ludhiana for your information and necessary action.

DA/-As Above

Endst no. 893

[Signature]
Asstt. Environmental Engineer
For Chief Environmental Engineer
(Water)
Dated 06/9/2024

A Copy of the above is forwarded to the Director, Govt. of Punjab, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Directorate of Environment & Climate Change, Chandigarh for his kind information. This is w.r.t DECC letter no. 1882-1933 dated 06.08.2024.

DA/-As Above

[Signature]
Asstt. Environmental Engineer
For Chief Environmental Engineer
(Water)

894-95
Endst no. ~~894-95~~

Dated... 06/9/2024

A Copy of the above is forwarded to the following for kind information please:-

1. The Secretary to Chairman, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala for kind information of worthy Chairman of the Board, Please.
2. The PA to Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala for kind information of worthy Member Secretary of the Board, Please.

DA/-As Above


Asstt. Environmental Engineer
For Chief Environmental Engineer
(Water)

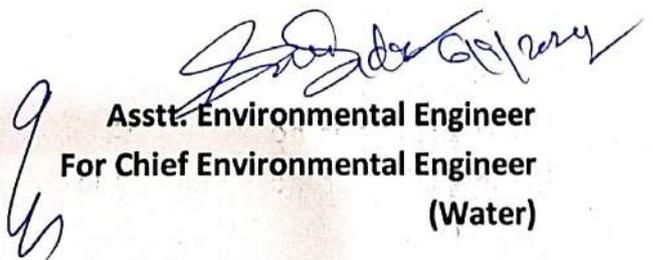
Endst no. 896-901

Dated... 06/9/2024

A Copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action please:-

1. The Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office-1/2, Ludhiana.
2. The Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office-1/2/3/4 Ludhiana.

DA/-As Above


Asstt. Environmental Engineer
For Chief Environmental Engineer
(Water)

subject:- Proceedings of meeting taken by Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution control Board, Ludhiana on 05.09.2024 at 11.30 am. to adopt the methodology to reduce the TDS parameter of CETPs of capacity of 15 MLD, 40 MLD and 50 MLD of Ludhiana.

Following were present: -

1. Sh.Ravinder Bhatti, Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal office-I, Ludhiana.
2. Sh.Kuldeep Singh, Senior Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office –II, Ludhiana.
3. Sh.Balraj Singh Gill, Executive Engineer, Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Division, Ludhiana.
4. Sh.Jasvir Singh, Executive Officer, Payal (on behalf of Addl. Deputy Commissioner (Urban Development), Ludhiana.
5. Sh.Sunil Verma, Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module), 40 MLD CETP, Ludhiana.
6. Sh.Rahul Verma, Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module), 40 MLD CETP, Ludhiana.
7. Sh.Bobby Jindal, Punjab Dyers Association (Focal Point Module), 50 MLD CETP, Ludhiana.
8. Sh.Lalit Kumar Jain, Chairmen, Bhadurke Textile & Knitwear Association (SPV), 15 MLD CETP, Ludhiana.
9. Sh.Subhash Saini, Bhadurke Textile & knitwear Association (SPV), 15 MLD CETP, Ludhiana.
10. Er. Sushil Kumar, Assistant Environmental Engineer (Water), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana.
11. Er.Kapil, Assistant Environmental Engineer (Water), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana.

At the outset, Senior Environmental Engineer welcomed the officers of stake holder departments /representatives of the SPVs in the meeting.

Chief Environmental Engineer apprised that during Joint meeting of River Rejuvenation Committee, Air Quality Monitoring Committee and State Level Monitoring Committee meeting held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Science, Technology and Environment on 30.07.2024, the status of CETPs of Dyeing clusters at Ludhiana regarding continuously failure to achieve the TDS parameter was discussed. After detailed deliberations, the committee decided Punjab Pollution Control Board to hold separate meeting with SPVs of CETPs, DIC, DLG/PWSSB to resolve the issue of non-compliance of CETPs of 15 MLD and 40 MLD. Punjab Pollution Control Board to brief the progress in the next meeting, hence this meeting has been called.

The SPV representatives were briefed that in Jalandhar TDS problem in case of leather complex CETP has been resolved by getting it diluted with STP treated waste water. On the



same pattern, possibilities may be explored whether same option can be exercised in Ludhiana, keeping in view various legal as well as technical aspects.

The representatives of SPVs appreciated the decision of the committee and thanked Punjab Pollution Control Board for calling the meeting in this regard. After detailed discussions, the representatives of the SPVs requested at-least 2 months time to examine legal aspects and to work out the technically and practically viability / modalities to achieve the TDS parameter.

It was decided that the matter will be discussed further on receipt of proposals from SPVs.

The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the Chair.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized capital letter 'A' followed by a horizontal line.

Date: ^{23/09/24}
~~01-09-2024~~

Punjab Dyers Association
 (Focal Point Module)
 SCF-36, First Floor, Commercial Site,
 Phase V, Focal point, Ludhiana-141010
 GSTIN: - 03AAFCP4960L1Z8
 email:- pdafofocalpoint@gmail.com

To
 Chief Environmental Engineer
 Punjab pollution Control Board
 Ludhiana

ANNEXURE R-4/27

(K)
 23/09/2024

Subject:-Proceedings of the meeting taken by Chief Environmental Engineer PPCB Ludhiana on 05-09-2024 to adopt the methodology to reduce the TDS parameter of CETPs. Request for in Principle approval for mixing of treated effluent of 40 MLD CETP with 225 MLD STP.

Sir,

This is with reference to the decision taken in the meeting taken by Chief Environmental Engineer PPCB Ludhiana on 05-09-2024 received vide letter no 885-892 dated 06-09-2024 wherein it was decided that SPVs to explore technical and practical viability/modalities to achieve the TDS parameter by mixing treated effluent from CETP with Treated sewage of STP as is done in case of CETP leather Complex Jalandhar.

Sir, the matter has been discussed with our technical experts in detail regarding mixing of treated effluent from 225 MLD STP at Jamalpur with 40 MLD Treated effluent from our CETP. The TDS level of our treated effluent varies in the range of 3000 - 4500 mg/l as per sample analysis carried out by PPCB and whereas the TDS of treated effluent of Tannery units varies around 12000-15000mg/l (FDS 9000mg/l) which has already been allowed to mix with STP Peerdaad having capacity of 50 MLD by laying a pipe line of treated CETP effluent into STP. Accordingly with same yard stick, Our 40 MLD treated effluent with much lower TDS can also be allowed to mix with 225 MLD STP as

Punjab Dyers Association
(Focal Point Module)
SCF-36, First Floor, Commercial Site,
Phase V, Focal point, Ludhiana-141010
GSTIN: - 03AAFCP4960L1Z8
email:- pda focalpoint@gmail.com

has been officially permitted by Municipal Corporation/PWSSB Jalandhar. This methodology is technically feasible and can also be replicated after which our CETP will be fully compliant as all other parameters except TDS is the only cause of concern for us as well as for the Govt.

It is therefore prayed that;

1. Commissioner MCL /SE PWSSB be requested to grant us in principle permission for mixing of our treated effluent with that of STP before discharge into Budha Dariya.
2. PPCB Regional Office Jalandhar be requested to facilitate visit of our Team to CETP/STP Jalandhar at the earliest.

For and on behalf of
Punjab Dyers Association.
(40 MLD Module)
Focal Point, Ludhiana


Authorised Signatory

Cc to following with request to kindly expedite approval as requested please.

- 1 Chairman PPCB Patiala
- 2 Member Secretary PPCB Patiala
- 3 Commissioner Municipal Corporation Ludhiana
- 4 Environmental Engineer, PPCB Regional Office ,Opposite Bus stand Jalandhar



810

67

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

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

Date: 12.02.2025

To

ANNEXURE R-4/29

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 1 of 5

‘परिवेश भवन’ पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110032

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Encl. As above.



(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary



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(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
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Classification of Sectors into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories

(A tool for progressive environmental management)



Central Pollution Control Board

“Parivesh Bhawan”, East Arjun Nagar

Delhi-110032

(January 2025)

तन्मय कुमार, भा.प्र.से.
अध्यक्ष

Tanmay Kumar, I. A. S.
Chairman



FOREWORD

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड 80
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

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

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

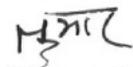
The 2025 classification methodology bifurcates sub-sectors based on pollution load, scale of operation, production technology, and type of fuel used into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories. Red indicates the highest pollution potential, requiring stringent regulatory oversight, while White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

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

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

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

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


(Tanmay Kumar)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following are the salient features of the revised classification methodology:

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

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

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

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CBG:	Compressed Biogas
CNG:	Compressed Natural Gas
CPI:	Cumulative Pollution Index
CPCB:	Central Pollution Control Board
CTE:	Consent to Establishment
CTO:	Consent to Operate
EC:	Environment Compensation
ETP:	Effluent Treatment Plant
EES:	Essential Environmental Services
Gen-Set:	Generator Set
HAPs:	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HCFs:	Health Care Facilities
HW:	Hazardous Waste
MoEF&CC:	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
LNG:	Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
NGT:	National Green Tribunal
NOC:	No Objection Certificate
OCEMS:	Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System
PCC:	Pollution Control Committee
PM:	Particulate Matter
PI:	Pollution Index
PI _A :	Air pollutant score
PI _H :	Waste pollutant score
PI _w :	Water pollutant score
PNG:	Piped Natural Gas
SPCB:	State Pollution Control Board
TTZ:	Taz Trapezium Zone
VOCs:	Volatile Organic Compounds

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Genesis and Journey of Classification

1.1 Introduction

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

Green	Orange	Red
Permitted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No discharge of industrial effluent Non-Obnoxious & non-hazardous industries Employees up to 100 Process does not involve- tanning, dyeing, pickling, pulping, etc. E.g. Toys, ice cream, candles, carpet weaving, etc. 	Permitted after MoEF approval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid effluent up to 500 KLD which can be controlled with suitable proven technology Coal/fuel up to 24 TPD Employees up to 500 E.g. Ceramics, tyres, soft-drinks, wire drawing, instant tea/coffee, petroleum storage, etc. 	Not Permitted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid effluent > 500 KLD which can not be controlled with suitable technology Coal/fuel > 24 TPD Employees > 500 E.g. Cement, refinery, sugar, explosives, acid & their salts, power plants fertilizers, etc.

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

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

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

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

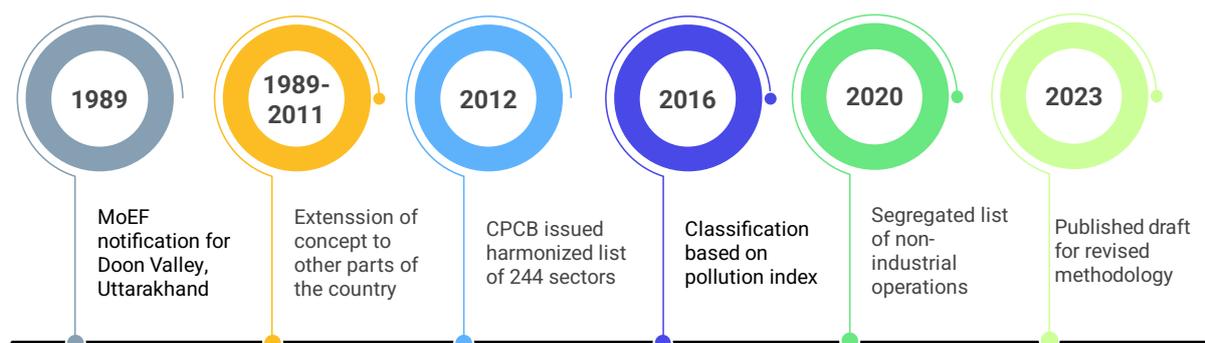


Figure II: Genesis and journey of classification of sectors

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

2

Modified Methodology for Classification

2.1 Need and scope for revision of methodology

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

i. Assessment of Pollution Index:

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

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

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

ii. Size of operations of industrial activities:

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

iii. Consideration to segregated industrial activities:

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

iv. Consideration of type of fuel used:

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

v. Separate scoring for sewage and trade effluent:

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

vi. Motivation to industries for progressive environmental management:

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

2.2 Modified methodology for classification of sectors

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

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

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

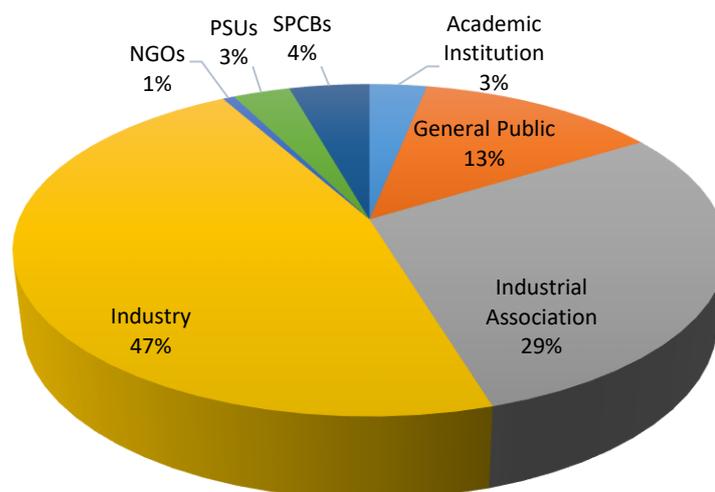


Figure III: Stakeholder-wise representations received

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.1 Scoring criteria for Water Pollutant “ PI_w ”

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

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

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

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

Table I: Scoring Criteria for Water Polluting Sector

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

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

2.2.2 Scoring criteria for Air Pollutant “PI_A”:

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

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

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

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

Table II : Scoring criteria for air polluting sectors

Air Pollutant Group	Description	Score
Score A1: Score based on Process emissions (point source) (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
A1-1	Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) and heavy metals: <i>HAPs (Phosgene, Benzene, Benzo(α)pyrene, Butadiene, Toluene Di-isocyanate, Methylene-di-phenyl Di-isocyanate, Ethylene Oxide, Ethylene Di Chloride, Acrylonitrile, Propylene Oxide), Dioxins & Furans, Asbestos, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), HCN, Cd, Th, Hg, Sb, As, Pb, Co, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, V, etc.</i>	35
A1-2	Halogens, acids, and pesticides-based pollutants: <i>H₂S, HF, HBr, P₂O₅ as H₃PO₄, NH₃, TOC, Cl, HCl, SO₃, CH₃Cl, Total Fluoride, PM having pesticide compounds/other organic compounds, Acid mist, etc.</i>	30
A1-3	Pollutants due to combustion of fuel or due to process: <i>PM, CO₂, CO, NO_x, SO₂, etc.</i>	25
A1-4	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): <i>Ethyl benzene, Styrene, Toluene, Xylene, Aromatics, Propylene Glycol, Ethylene Glycol, etc.</i>	20
Score A2: Score based on fugitive emissions and odour nuisance (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
A2-1	Fugitive emissions of Particulate Matter (PM), acid mist, VOCs, etc. from process	30
A2-2	Fugitive emissions of Particulate Matter (PM), acid mist, VOCs, etc. due to storage and handling, etc.	25
A2-3	Odour nuisance, including odour due to the use of binding gums, cements, adhesives, enamels etc.	20
Score A3: Score based on quantity of fuel (Maximum of the following scores to be considered)		
Coal or liquid fuels		
A3-1	Fuel consumption ≥ 24 TPD	35
A3-2	12 TPD ≤ Fuel consumption < 24 TPD	30
A3-3	Fuel consumption < 12 TPD	25
Biomass-based fuels		
A3-4	Fuel consumption ≥ 48 TPD	25
A3-5	24 TPD ≤ Fuel consumption < 48 TPD	20
A3-6	Fuel consumption < 24 TPD	15
Cleaner/gaseous fuels, such as, PNG, CNG, LPG, Compressed Biogas (CBG), propane, butane etc.		
A3-7	Fuel consumption ≥ 120 TPD	20
A3-8	60 TPD ≤ Fuel consumption < 120 TPD	15
A3-9	Fuel consumption < 60 TPD	10
A3-10	Electricity	0
Air Pollutant Score (PI_A) = A1+A2+A3		
Note: In case, any sector/unit is using more than one type of fuel, the most polluting fuel category, will be considered.		

2.2.3 Scoring criteria for Industrial Waste Generating Sector “PI_H”

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table III: Scoring criteria for waste generating Sectors

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table IV: Ranges of Cumulative Pollution Index for different categories

Cumulative Pollution Index (PI)	Category of industrial sector
$PI \geq 80$	Red
$55 \leq PI < 80$	Orange
$25 \leq PI < 55$	Green
$PI < 25$	White

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The list of EES facilities is given at [Annexure-II](#).

3

Classification of Sectors as per Revised Methodology

3.1 Types of sectors based on their activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table V: Number of sectors classified under different categories

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

3.2. Usage of classification of sectors

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

- i. **Consent management:** SPCBs/PCCs may grant Consent to Operate (CTO) to red, orange, and green categories of industries for validity up to 5 years, 10 years, and 15 years, respectively as per existing provisions which would be later governed as per the provisions/guidelines under Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023/Water Act, as amended. The validity of blue category sectors will be 2 years more than the category based on PI.
- ii. **Inspection frequency:** SPCBs/PCCs may prioritize their environmental surveillance programs based on the categories of sectors. SPCBs/PCCs are required to ensure inspection of red, orange, and green category of industries at least once in six-months, one-year, and two-years, respectively. Common facilities and 17 categories of industries are to be inspected at least once in every three-months.
- iii. **Siting criteria:** The categorization may be used as a tool for deciding the location/siting of an industry in a particular location.
- iv. **Development of cluster:** The classification will help in planning of sector specific cluster, based on scoring of various pollutants and development of adequate environment management infrastructure facility, accordingly.
- v. **Sector specific plans for pollution control:** The plans for control of pollution may be prepared and implemented on priority for the sectors having higher pollution index and overall higher pollution load.
- vi. **Levying environmental compensation:** Pollution index may be used for determining and levying environmental compensation on industries violating the environmental norms.
- vii. **A tool for progressive environmental management:** Industrial units may adopt cleaner technologies, cleaner fuels, etc. which may result in reduction of pollution index, thus, moving to lower pollution potential category. It will provide incentives to industries in terms of less consent renewal fees, less environmental surveillance/compliance burden, more validity period for consents/authorizations, etc.

3.3 Classification of left-out/new sectors

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

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

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

4

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

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

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

4.1 Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

4.2. Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

Criteria	Checks and balances
I. Wastewater Management	
Installation of wastewater recovery system resulting into treatment and 100% reuse of treated wastewater in industrial process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit must have adequate operational Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP). The freshwater requirement of the unit has shown proportionate reduction. • There should not be any flow/ponding of wastewater inside the premises or discharge outside from the premises. Further, there should not be any by-pass. • Electronic flowmeters and Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) camera should have been installed with connectivity for continuous transmission of data to SPCB/PCC and CPCB servers (as applicable). • Recirculation system should be clearly mapped and visible for inspection and flow meter should be installed at required locations with records. • Mass/water balance based on actual production need to be checked. The claim regarding reduction in freshwater consumption should have concurrency with the readings of flow meters, water bill, log-books, etc. • Treated wastewater should not be used for horticulture or agriculture purposes. • Sludge generated from treatment of wastewater should be managed properly as per the authorization issued by the concerned SPCB/PCC and timely submission of Form-IV as per the requirement of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
II. Air Pollution Management	
100% fuel dependency on cleaner fuels, such as- Piped Natural Gas (PNG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other fuel (coal, pet-coke, furnace oil, etc.) should be stored/used in the unit premises. Diesel for Gensets (as an auxiliary power source) may be allowed. Preference may be given to the units using gas based Gensets. • Adequate facility for stack monitoring (port holes, zig-zag ladder etc.) should be available with provision of OCEMS (as applicable).

Biogas (CBG), propane, butane, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of upgraded air pollution control devices with higher efficiency for the reduction of emissions. • Adoption of cleaner technology, advanced pollution control systems etc. to control fugitive/emissions • Use of alternate cleaner raw material for generation of less pollution. • Use of renewable energy as an alternate to conventional fuel/power should be considered.
III. Waste Management	
The unit has adopted cleaner technology/ cleaner production which results in reduction in pollution/hazardous waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in generation of pollution/waste due to adoption of cleaner technology/change in raw material etc. • Mass balance based on actual production need to be checked. There should be concurrency in generation of hazardous waste, utilization, disposal, etc. with respect to net reduction in generation.
IV. EPR Targets (for recycling facilities)	
Recycling units identified for EPR obligations and has fulfilled all requirement including Environmentally Sound Management Facility for recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complying with the requirement of EPR obligation identified by CPCB from time to time.

4.3. Re-assessment of Pollution Index (PI)

The purpose of giving star category is to classify the unit in the sector as star performing units.

The category of the unit may be re-assessed as detailed below:

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

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

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

Table VIII: Nomenclature for revised category

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

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

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

4.4 Incentives to the units for better environmental management

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

Table IX: Incentives to units for better environmental performance

Category	Incentives
Red*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTO may be granted for the validity of max. 10 years. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once a year, considering the change in category.
Orange*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTO may be granted for the validity of max. 15 years. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once in two years, considering the change in category.
Green*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTO may be granted for the validity of max. 20 years. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once in four years, considering the change in category and given incentives twice the original category.
Blue*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTO may be granted with additional 3 years validity period. • Prescribed random environmental surveillance inspection frequency may be once in 3 months.

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



Implementation pathway/guidelines

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

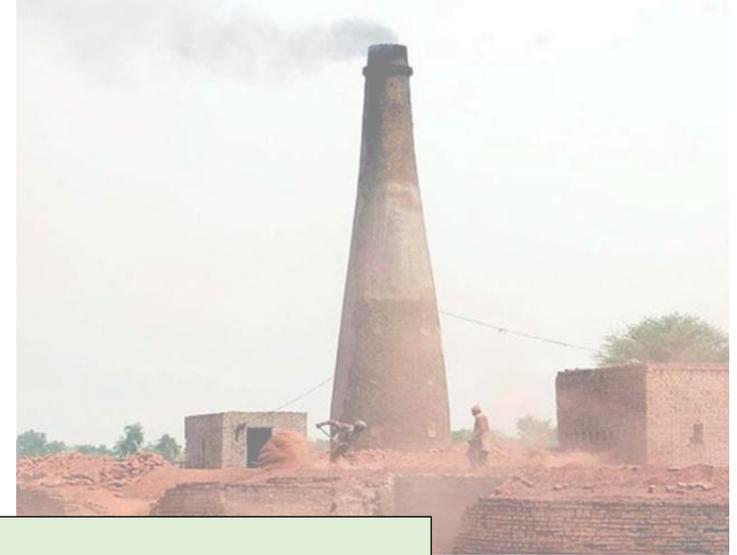
- i. All pending application for consideration of CTE/CTO and future such application shall be processed as per the revised methodology of classification. In case CTE granted before the revised classification, applicability of CTO will be as per new classification.
- ii. New classification will be applicable to existing units at the time of renewal of CTO or within one year from the date of directions issued by CPCB regarding implementation of revised classification, whichever is earlier. The annual fees or cumulative fees for the remaining period shall be as per the revised category.
- iii. SPCBs/PCCs may grant Consent to Operate (CTO) to units under red, orange, and green categories for maximum validity up to 5 years, 10 years, and 15 years, respectively as per existing provisions which would be later governed as per the provisions/guidelines under Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023/Water Act, as amended. SPCBs/PCCs may grant Consent to Operate (CTO) to units under Blue Category sectors with additional 2 years validity, considering their role as Essential Environmental Services for management of waste generated from domestic/household activities.
- iv. Requirement of intimation/consent for white category of industries, shall be governed as per the provisions/guidelines under Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023//Water Act, as amended.
- v. All sectors irrespective of category shall follow guidelines for pollution control, if any, issued by SPCB/PCC/CPCB time to time.

- vi. Siting of units shall be only in the conforming area as per the guidelines of CPCB/SPCB/PCC. Further, as per the Section 17(1)(n) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Section 17(1)(h) of the Air Act, 1981, SPCB/PCC may also frame policies/advisory with respect to the location of any industry/operations, the carrying on of which is likely to cause air/water pollution, considering the scale/type of industries and sensitivity of area. Siting of units in eco-sensitive area will be governed by their respective notifications.
- vii. The classification of sectors shall not be linked to sanction of loans/finance of bank proceedings.
- viii. In the matter of Taz Trapezium Zone (TTZ), for air pollution scores of 10 and 20 (as per 2016 methodology), equivalent scores of 30 and 60 (as per 2025 methodology), respectively, may be considered for sectoral guidelines/opinion from NEERI (Ref: Order dated 08.12.2021, in the matter of M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India, Writ Petition (Civil) No.13381/1984, before Hon'ble Supreme Court).
- ix. As per CPCB directions dated 12.12.2019, issued under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981, SPCBs/PCCs are required to ensure inspection of red, orange, and green category of industries at least once in six-months, one-year, and two-years, respectively. Common waste treatment facilities and 17 categories of industries are to be inspected at least once in every three-months. (Ref: Order dated 05.11.2019, in the matter of Shailesh Singh v/s State of Haryana & Ors., OA No.639/2018, before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench).
- x. The sectors which are classified under white or green category and if such sectors have installed Genset(s) of higher capacity which are classified under orange/green category, then such sector will be considered under higher category.
- xi. All Industrial units are encouraged to adopt measures such as cleaner technology/cleaner production, cleaner raw material, cleaner fuel etc., for better environmental management. If such measures result into overall reduction of pollution

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

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ANNEXURE-I
**(LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS CLASSIFIED UNDER RED, ORANGE,
GREEN, AND WHITE CATEGORIES)**



LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI _w	A1	A2	A3	PI _A	H1	H2	PI _H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
35	Decoration of Ceramic Cups and plates by electric furnace	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	25	Green		IPC-V
36	Ready mix Cement Concrete	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	Green		IPC-V
37	CO₂ recovery plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	30	30	Green	Exhausted molecular sieves are generated as hazardous waste.	IPC-V
38	Assembly of air Coolers/Conditioners , repairing and servicing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	White		IPC-V
39	Chalk making from plaster of Paris (only casting without boilers etc. - sun drying / electrical oven)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	White		IPC-V
40	Standalone manufacturing of Concrete admixtures up to 1000 MT per Month capacity by physical mixing (without boiler and reactor and no generation of wastewater)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	20	White	The sector may become green category if it generates wastewater. The unit needs to be re-classified as per the methodology in case the capacity exceeds 1000 MT per Month.	IPC-V
41	Used Cooking oil (UCO) collection centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	White		IPC-V
~D~																
42.0	DYES, DYE INTERMEDIATES AND PIGMENT PRODUCTIONS															
42.1	Dyes, Dye Intermediates and Pigments produced by chemical synthesis	35	30	25	90	30	20	25	75	30	20	50	96.3	Red		IPC-I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI _w	A1	A2	A3	PI _A	H1	H2	PI _H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division	
162.0	MANUFACTURING OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PRODUCTS																
162.1	Manufacturing of Surgical and medical products	10	25	15	50	25	0	10	35	0	0	0	58.8	Orange		IPC-V	
162.2	Surgical and medical products assembled only (with effluent-generating processes)	10	25	15	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Green		IPC-V	
162.3	Surgical and medical products assembled only (without effluent-generating processes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	White		IPC-V	
163.0	SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																
163.1	Semiconductor fabs manufacturing	25	30	35	90	35	30	0	65	25	10	35	95	Red	i. Toxic wastewater is generated due to presence of Hydrofluoric acid (HF), Mixed Nitric HF (HF+HNO ₃), Phosphoric acid, Sulphuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄), Hydrogen Peroxide, Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) / Methanol (Methanol Only), Stripper EKC-265 /ACT N396 (ACT N396 Only), BHF – 63 U, Choline etchant, etc. ii. The air pollutants which are being emitted during the manufacturing process are SiH ₄ , PH ₃ , B ₂ H ₆ , HF, HBr, DCS, NF ₃ , SF ₆ , BCl ₃ , Cl ₂ , HCL, NH ₃ , C ₂ F ₆ , CHF ₃ , CF ₄ , C ₄ F ₈ , C ₂ F ₆ etc. iii. Process waste, used oil etc. are generated as hazardous waste.	WM-III	
163.2	Display fabs manufacturing	25	30	35	90	25	30	0	55	25	10	35	94.5	Red		WM-III	
163.3	Sensor fabs manufacturing/ Compound semiconductors/ silicon photonics	25	30	35	90	25	30	0	55	25	10	35	94.5	Red		WM-III	
163.4	Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging Facility (ATMP)	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	10	35	43.1	Green		WM-III	
164	Saw mills	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	Green		IPC-V	

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

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

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

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

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



ANNEXURE-II

(LIST OF ESSENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES)

LIST OF ESSENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**i. Essential Environmental Services for Industrial Waste Management**

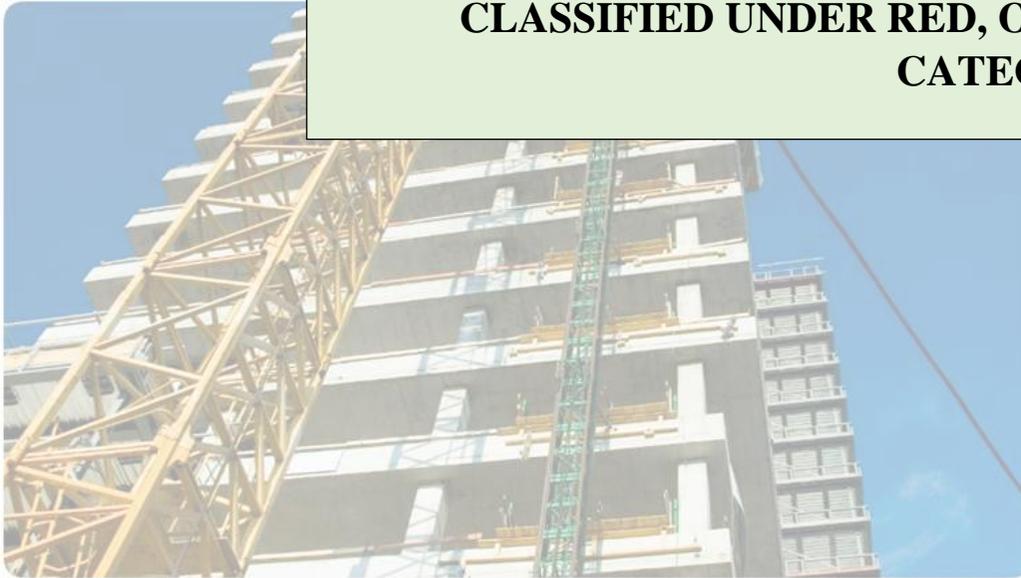
S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI _w	A1	A2	A3	PI _A	H1	H2	PI _H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division	
1.0	COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT (CETP)																
1.1	CETP having MEE/spray drier	30	30	35	95	25	0	25	50	25	50	75	98.1	Red		IPC-VII	
1.2	CETP (without having MEE/spray drier), Common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

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

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



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



SERVICE/INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

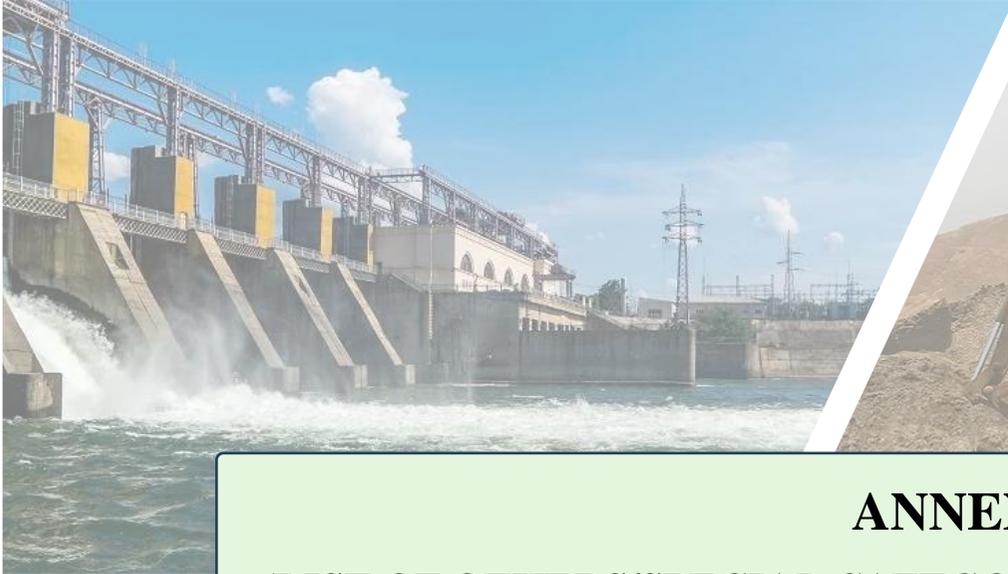
S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI _w	A1	A2	A3	PI _A	H1	H2	PI _H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division	
1.0	STANDALONE GENERATOR SET (Genset)																
1.1	Genset(s) of total capacity \geq 1 MVA, using liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	50	30	10	40	60.0	Orange	i. Standalone genset(s) of total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

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

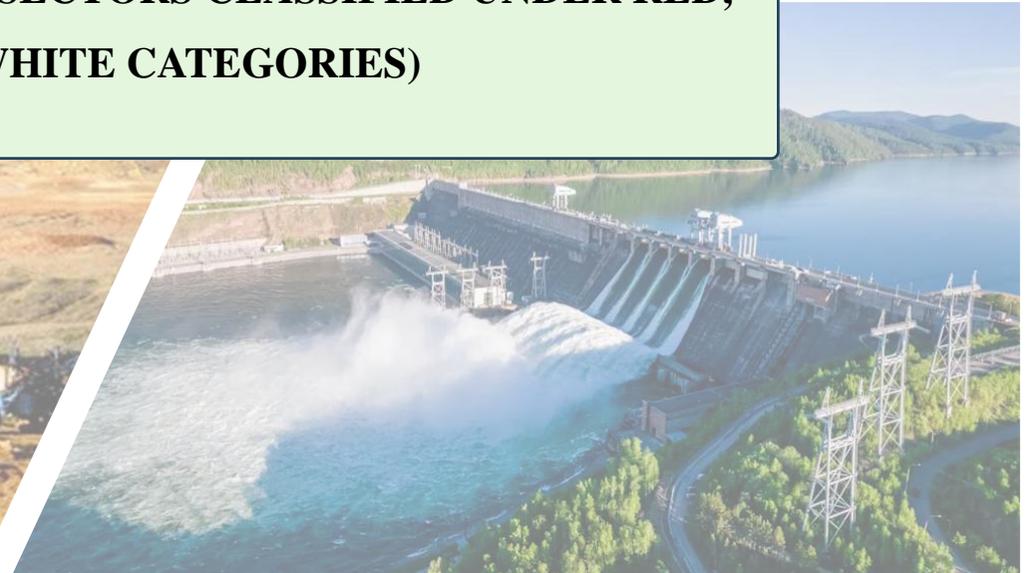
S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI _w	A1	A2	A3	PI _A	H1	H2	PI _H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division	
7.0	RAILWAY SIDINGS																
7.1	Railway sidings / Mineral stock yard	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	25.0	Green	Fugitive emissions due to loading, unloading, storage and transportation of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

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

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



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



OTHERS/SPECIAL CATEGORY SECTORS

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

ANNEXURE-V**FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION BY SPCBS/PCCS REGARDING SECTORS****CLASSIFIED UNDER WHITE CATEGORY**

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



A tool for progressive environmental Management



Central Pollution Control Board

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

ANNEXURE R-4/30

Item No. 5

(Court No. 2)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPALBENCH, NEW DELHI.**

(Through Physical Hearing with Hybrid VC Option)

Original Application No. 379/2022

G.S. Bansal

...Applicant

Versus

State of Punjab & Ors.

...Respondents

Date of hearing: 21.03.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER.
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER.**

Applicant: None.

Respondent: None.

Application is registered based on a letter petition received by email.**ORDER**

1. The applicant has sent by way of email the present letter petition which has been treated and registered as original application for directing the State of Punjab to stop pollution of drinking water in Gang Canal flowing to Sri Ganga Nagar, Rajasthan.

2. The applicant has averred that hundreds of persons are getting sick everyday by drinking the polluted water. Some Senior Officers of the Punjab Administration are, by their inaction, supporting the factory owners in polluting Gang Canal. The applicant has further averred that this Tribunal has warned several times which did not make any difference

3. Vide order dated 05.07.2022, this Tribunal constituted a Joint Committee with direction to submit factual and action taken report.

4. In compliance thereof report of the Joint Committee has been filed vide email dated 16.03.2022. The relevant part of the report is reproduced below:-

“ Submission of factual and action taken report in compliance of order dated 5.7.2022 and 30.11.2022.

3. That in order to make compliance of order dated 5.7.2022 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, the meeting of the Joint Committee was held on 10.11.2022 through virtual model, wherein Secretary, Health, Family Welfare, Punjab ; Secretary, Medical Health and Family Welfare, Rajasthan; Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board; Chief Environmental Engineer (Water), Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana; Scientist-D of Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi; Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepur (Punjab); Deputy Commissioner of Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan); Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar; Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (Hanumangarh); Scientific Officer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Laboratory, Jalandhar had participated.

4. That after deliberating various issues involved in the case at length, it was decided in the meeting as under that:

i) District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner, Sri Ganganagar and Ferozepur shall collect year wise data regarding number of people, affected due to water borne disease with type of disease, residing around the catchment area of gang canal from respective Health Department of their State for the last 3 years.

ii) The Central Pollution Control Board / Punjab Pollution Control Board shall provide water quality data of Rajasthan Feeder Canal for the last two years which can be perused for further study.

iii) The concerned Department of Rajasthan responsible for supplying drinking water in various parts of Rajasthan should also be called in the next meeting of the Joint Committee alongwith analysis record and system followed by them to ensure supply of potable water to public.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting held on 10.11.2022 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-A** for kind perusal.

4) That on the request made for extension of time by the Nodal Officer-cum-Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar vide email dated 29.11.2022, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal was pleased to grant time of three months vide order dated 30.11.2022 for submission of report by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of

searchable PDF / OCR supported PDF and not in the form of image PDF.

5) That the second meeting of the Joint Committee as constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 5.7.2022 was held on 27.2.2023 through virtual mode wherein following officers of the State of Punjab and Rajasthan had participated:

- a) Sh. Veerendra Kumar Meena, IAS
Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab*
- b) Dr. Prithvi Raj, IAS
Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Rajasthan*
- c) Sh. Rajesh Dhiman, IAS
Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur*
- d) Sh. Saurabh Swami, IAS
District Collector, Sriganganagar*
- e) Sh. G.S. Majithia,
Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala*
- f) Sh. Gulshan Rai, Chief Environmental Engineer (Water),
Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana*
- g) Sh. Vishal Gandhi, Scientist D,
Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi.*
- h) Sh. Dheeraj Chawla, Superintending Engineer,
Public Health Engineering Department Circle Sriganganagar*
- i) Shri Pradeep Kumar Asnani, Regional Officer,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Hanumangarh*
- j) Sh. Jatinder Soni, Environmental Engineer,
Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar*
- k) Sh. Sandeep Gupta, Scientific Officer,
Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Lab, Jalandhar*

6) That the issues involved in the case were deliberated by the Joint Committee members and the key observations and discussion of various stakeholders are summarized herein below:

i) Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur (Punjab) informed that cases of people affected by water borne diseases has been only 08 nos. in the last 03 years, residing near to the catchment area of Gang canal.

ii) District Collector, Sriganganagar (Rajasthan) informed that the District has been receiving good quality of water throughout the year, except in the months of May & June in which quality of water gets deteriorated due to stagnation near the gates during closure period of canal.

iii) *Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Circle Ganganagar informed that the raw water is stored in the sedimentation tank through the inlet channel from the canal and it is then filtered through the slow sand established at various water supply schemes, then disinfection of filtered water is done by chlorination process and after this drinking water is made available to the public through the distribution system and as per the analysis results of water samples taken at different levels for chemical & bacteriological parameters and heavy metals from January 2022 till February 2023, no heavy metal has been detected and various parameters have been found within the permissible value as per BIS 10500:2012. He further informed that although they have provided treatment system consisting of filtration and disinfection at various water supply schemes for drinking water supply to public through the distribution system, however at certain points people residing on the bank of the canal in rural areas take unauthorized supply of canal water through direct pumping without treatment and disinfection.*

iv) *Scientific Officer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Zonal Lab, Jalandhar informed that quality of water in Rajasthan Feeder canal as per DBU (Designated Best Use) is categorized as "C" which signifies the water in the canal as drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection as per analysis results of samples in last 02 years.*

v) *Chief Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that sources of pollution discharging effluent into drains leading to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and the installation of Treatment systems for the same are under process and same will be implemented in time bound manner. It was further informed that standard operating procedure (SOPs), already prescribed for opening of gates at Harike Barrage for cleaning of the Gang canal were implemented last year through a Joint Committee comprising of members of BBMB, PPCB, RSPCB, Department of Water Resources, Punjab & Rajasthan.*

vi) *Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board informed that recently STPs of capacity 225 MLD at Ludhiana and 50 MLD capacity at Jalandhar have been commissioned. Also STPs of capacities 15 MLD and 05 MLD at Basti Peer Dad, Jalandhar and Focal Point Jalandhar respectively will be commissioned in March 2023. He further informed that with these treatment plants coming into operation and after commissioning of other ongoing projects being implemented at various outlets for treatment of effluent, the quality of water in the canal will improve further.*

vii) *Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Rajasthan informed that Govt. of Punjab and Punjab Pollution Control Board have been continuously supporting efforts of the Rajasthan Government regarding mitigation of the disposal of*

untreated wastewater into the river/canal. He further observed that based on the existing data, cancer patients in the area cannot be attributed to canal water and suggested that a study in the matter should be got conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute (IOR) by CPCB regarding the problem and the status report w.r.t. same may be filed in the Hon'ble NGT.

viii) Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Punjab concurred with the suggestion of his counterpart from the State of Rajasthan regarding conducting of study in the matter from Institute of Repute (IOR) by CPCB to examine the causes behind cancer patients in the area including canal water, agricultural pesticides etc so that root cause of the problem can be identified and corrective action may be taken accordingly.

7) That after detailed discussion in the matter, the Joint Committee has decided as under:

A. Since quality of water in the Rajasthan Feeder Canal as per DBU is category "C", therefore, Govt. of Rajasthan shall ensure that the raw water from the canal reaching the urban and rural areas of the District shall receive conventional treatment and disinfection before its supply to the public to be used for potable purpose and to ensure that no unauthorized supply of canal water without required treatment and disinfection is available to the public, specifically in rural areas.

B. In order to find out the root cause of cancer patients in District Sriganganagar, a study shall be got conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute (IOR) to examine all the possible causes including canal water, agricultural pesticides etc.

C. The report w.r.t. above deliberation and decisions taken in the Joint Committee meeting shall be prepared and submitted in the Hon'ble NGT by the nodal agency on behalf of the Joint Committee.

*8) That a copy of the minutes of the second meeting of Joint Committee issued by the Nodal Officer-cum-Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Amritsar vide letter no.604-11 dated 14.3.2023 after the approval of the Joint Committee members is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-B** for kind perusal.*

9) That the above report containing the observations and decisions of the Joint Committee is hereby submitted in compliance to order dated 5.7.2022 and 30.11.2022 for kind perusal and appropriate orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal."

5. We have gone through the report of the Joint Committee. In the report of the Joint Committee, it has been mentioned that District Sriganganagar, Rajasthan received good quality of water throughout the year except in the months of May and June in which quality of water gets

deteriorated due to stagnation near the gates during closure period of canal. Remedial measures have already been/are being taken as mentioned in the report of the Joint Committee. Appropriate filtration and chlorination of the drinking water received from the canal is done before supplying the same to the public through the distribution system. On analysis of the water samples drawn at different levels for chemical and bacteriological parameters and heavy metals from January 2022 till February 2023 no heavy metal were detected and various parameters were found within permissible limits. The sources of pollution discharging effluent to the drains leading to rivers have already been identified by the Punjab Pollution Control Board and remedial measures by way of setting up of STPs are being taken. In the report, it has been mentioned that the incidents of cancer patients found in the area could not be attributed to canal water but still suggestion has been made for getting the study conducted from ICMR or any other Institute of Repute by CPCB regarding the problem so that appropriate remedial measures can be taken, if so required. The Joint Committee has also recommended that Government of Rajasthan must ensure that the raw water from the canal reaching the urban and rural areas of the District receives conventional treatment and disinfection before its supply to the public for potable purpose and to ensure that no unauthorized supply of canal water without required treatment and disinfection is available to the public, specifically in rural areas.

6. None has appeared on behalf of the applicant today. No objection has been filed by the applicant or any one else to the report of the Joint Committee.

7. We accept the report of the Joint Committee and direct that appropriate remedial measures as mentioned in the report of the Joint

Committee be taken. We also direct Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RJSPCB) and Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) to get a joint study conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi or Indian Toxicological Research Institute (ITRI), Lucknow to find out the root causes of increasing cancer patients in both the States as suggested in the report of the Joint Committee. The expenses of such study may be borne by RSPCB and PSPCB jointly in equal proportions. The Member Secretary, RSPCB shall be the nodal officer for the purpose of carrying out of the study and all matters related thereto. On completion of the study, copies of the study report shall be sent by the Member Secretary, RSPCB to the Chief Secretaries of Government of Rajasthan and Punjab respectively who shall take appropriate measures in accordance with the observations/recommendations in the study report, as may be required, in time bound manner. The Member Secretary, RSPCB and PSPCB shall also ensure that a copy of the study report be also uploaded on the website of the RSPCB as well as the PSPCB.

8. The present application is disposed of with the directions as aforesaid.

9. The applicant or any other person feeling aggrieved from any non-compliance of this order or inaction/negligence in taking appropriate remedial measures may move this Tribunal by way of appropriate proceedings for further directions in the matter.

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

March 21, 2023
AG

ANNEXURE R-4/31

LINK OF VIDEO RECORDINGS OF THE CONFLUENCE POINT IN THE BUDDHA NALLAH WHERE THE TREATED DISCHARGE FROM THE RESPONDENT CETP, AFTER MIXING WITH THE DISCHARGE FROM THE JAMALPUR STP, ENTERS THE NALLAH.

<https://www.flexclip.com/share/1251418192746ade10cbec356031fefa626d4e12.html>

<https://www.flexclip.com/share/125150622f885ccd853020167c808aee97dd1a3c.html>



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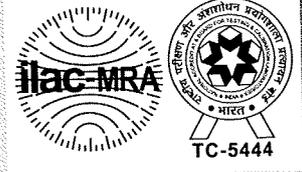
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E-mail id : customercare@shriraminstitute.org
qad@shriraminstitute.org

ULR NO. : TC544424000014297F

TEST REPORT

NO : C1/0000378093

ANNEXURE R-4/32



Issued To :

Client Code : (LUDH01P0488)
PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
[LUDHIANA]
ZONAL OFFICE, E-648-B
BACKSIDE CICU OFFICE
PHASE-3, FOCAL POINT
LUDHIANA
PUNJAB-

Date of issue : 30-11-2024
Job No : 2411-1-411-1261
Booking No : RG2425/1/6582
Booking Date : 15-11-2024
Customer Ref No. : PPCB/SEE/ZO-2/LDH/2024/6086
Customer Ref Dt. : 14-10-2024
Location : Laboratory

Sample Description:

Job No. 2411-1-411-1261

One Grab Tape Sealed sample drawn by our representative on 13.11.2024 from 40 MLD CETP Plant, (Focal Point Module) Tajpur Road, Ludhiana, Sub : Monitoring of CETPs of Capacity 15MLD, 40MLD & 50MLD installed in Ludhiana City for Dyeing Industries, marked as 'CETP Inlet' was received.

Note :- The sample details provided in the test certificate are based on the declaration by party.

Discipline : Chemical

Group: Pollution & Environment

<u>SNo.</u>	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Protocol</u>
1	pH	8.4	IS: 3025 Pt-11-2022
2	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	400	IS: 3025 Pt-17-2022
3	Colour, P.C.U (Platinum Cobalt Units)	1000	IS: 3025 Pt-4-2021
4	Biochemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l (at 27°C for 3 days)	641	IS: 3025 Pt-44-2023
5	Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l	1216	IS: 3025 Pt-58-2023
6	Oil & Grease, mg/l	29	APHA 24th Ed., 5520
7	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l	0.07	IS: 3025 Pt-2-2019
8	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N), mg/l	6.3	IS: 3025 Pt-34-1988, RA 2019
9	Total Dissolved Solids (Inorganic), mg/l	5170	IS: 3025 Pt-18 - 2022
10	Phenolic Compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH), mg/l	1	IS: 3025 Pt-43/Sec-1-2022
11	Sulphide (as S), mg/l	2.8	IS: 3025 Pt -29-2022

Reviewed and Authorized by
EMPLOYEE CODE: (6591)

GC-01(Rev-05)

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Note: The results relate only to the items tested / calibrated above.
Scanned copies/photocopies or any other copies should be authenticated by reference to the original report.

Phone : 91-11-35200445, 35200449

Fax : 91-11-35200455

See overleaf for terms & conditions



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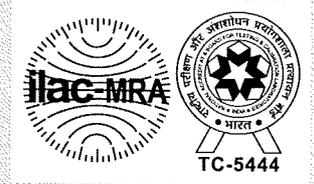
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12	Fixed Dissolved Solids, mg/l	5170	IS: 3025 Pt-18 - 2022
13	Chlorides (as Cl), mg/l	2016	IS: 3025 Pt-32-1988, RA 2019
14	Sodium Absorption Ratio, (millimole/litre) ^{1/2}	29	IS: 11624-2019

Sampling Method : APHA 24th Ed.1060-2023 & 9060 -2023

Environmental Conditions : -

- a. During Sampling : 23 °C
- b. During transportation: 4-6 °C

Date of Receipt : 15.11.2024

Date of Start : 15.11.2024

Date of Completion : 30.11.2024

—End of Report —

[Signature]
Reviewed and Authorized by
EMPLOYEE CODE:(6591)



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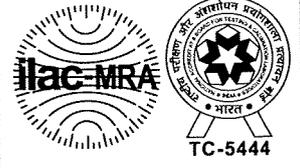
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ULR NO. : TC544424000014298F

TEST REPORT

NO : C1/0000378094



Issued To :
Client Code : (LUDH01P0488)
PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD [LUDHIANA]
ZONAL OFFICE, E-648-B
BACKSIDE CICU OFFICE
PHASE-5, FOCAL POINT
LUDHIANA
PUNJAB

Date of issue : 30-11-2024
Job No : 2411-1-411-1262
Booking No : RG2425/1/6582
Booking Date : 15-11-2024
Customer Ref No. : PPCB/SEE/ZO-2/LDH/2024/6086
Customer Ref Dt. : 14-10-2024
Location : Laboratory

Sample Description: Job No. 2411-1-411-1262

One grab sample drawn by our representative on 13.11.2024 from 40 MLD CETP Plant, (Focal Point Module) Tajpur Road, Ludhiana, Sub : Monitoring of CETPs of Capacity 15MLD, 40MLD & 50MLD installed in Ludhiana City for Dyeing Industries, marked as 'CETP Outlet' was received.

Note: The sample details provided in the test certificate are based on the declaration by party.

Discipline : Chemical
Group: Pollution & Environment

(As per THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) RULES, 1986)
Standards for Discharge of Effluents from Textile Industry

SNo.	Tests	Results	Requirements	Conformity	Protocol
1	pH	8.2	6.5 - 8.5	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-11-2022
2	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	35	100 Max.	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-17-2022
3	Colour, P.C.U (Platinum Cobalt Units)	125	150 Max.	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-4-2021
4	Biochemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l (at 27°C for 3 days)	26	30 Max	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-44-2023
5	Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l	132	250 Max.	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-58-2023
6	Oil & Grease, mg/l	6	10 Max.	Yes	APHA 24th Ed., 5520
7	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l	0.07	2.0 Max.	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-2-2019
8	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N), mg/l	5.1	50 Max.	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-34-1988, RA 2019
9	Total Dissolved Solids (Inorganic), mg/l	4244	2100 Max.	No	IS: 3025 Pt-18 - 2022

Reviewed and Authorized by
EMPLOYEE CODE: (6591)

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Note: The results relate only to the items tested / calibrated above.
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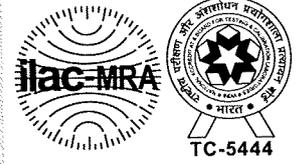
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gad@shriraminstitute.org

ULR NO. : TC544424000014298F

TEST REPORT

NO : C1/0000378094



10	Phenolic Compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH), mg/l (Detection Limit:- 0.01mg/l)	Below Detection Limit	1.0 Max.	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt-43/Sec-1-2022
11	Sulphide (as S), mg/l	0.1	2.0 Max.	Yes	IS: 3025 Pt -29-2022
12	Fixed Dissolved Solids, mg/l	4244	—	—	IS: 3025 Pt-18 - 2022
13	Chlorides (as Cl), mg/l	1786	—	—	IS: 3025 Pt-32-1988, RA
14	Sodium Absorption Ratio, (millimole/litre) ^{1/2}	21.6	26 Max.	Yes	IS: 11624-2019
15	Bio Assay (% Survival of fish after 96 hours in 100 % effluent)	90	—	—	SOP-SRI/EPD-WATER LAB/05-2023

Sampling Method : APHA 24th Ed.1060 & 9060 - 2023

Environmental Conditions : -

a. During Sampling : 23 °C

b. During transportation: 4-6 °C

Date of Receipt : 15.11.2024

Date of Start : 15.11.2024

Date of Completion : 30.11.2024

—End of report —

Reviewed and Authorized by
EMPLOYEE CODE:(6591)

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Note: The results relate only to the items tested / calibrated above.
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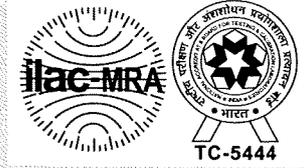
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qad@shriraminstitute.org

ULR NO. : TC544424000014302F

TEST REPORT

NO : C1/0000378099



Issued To :

Client Code : (LUDH01P0488)
PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
[LUDHIANA]
ZONAL OFFICE, E-648-B
BACKSIDE CICU OFFICE
PHASE-5, FOCAL POINT
LUDHIANA
PUNJAB-

Date of issue : 30-11-2024
Job No : 2411-1-411-1267
Booking No : RG2425/1/6582
Booking Date : 15-11-2024
Customer Ref No. : PPCB/SEE/ZO-2/LDH/2024/6086
Customer Ref Dt. : 14-10-2024
Location : Laboratory

Sample Description:

Job No. 2411-1-411-1267

One Grab Tape Sealed sample drawn by our representative on 13.11.2024 from 40 MLD CETP, (SBR-3), (Focal Point Module), Tajpur Road, Ludhiana, Sub : Monitoring of CETPs of Capacity 15MLD, 40MLD & 50MLD installed in Ludhiana City for Dyeing Industries was received.

Note: The sample details provided in the test certificate are based on the declaration by party.

Discipline : Chemical

Group: Pollution & Environment

<u>SNo.</u>	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Protocol</u>
1	Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids, mg/l (in terms of Total Suspended Solids)	1100	Waste Water Engineering by Metcalf & Eddy guidelines and IS: 3025 Pt-17-2022
2	Mixed Liquor Volatile Suspended Solids, mg/l (in terms of Total Volatile Suspended Solids)	440	Waste Water Engineering by Metcalf & Eddy guidelines and IS: 3025 Pt-18-2022

Sampling Method :- APHA 24th Ed.1060

Environmental Conditions :-

a. During Sampling : 23 °C

b. During transportation: 4-6 °C

Date of Receipt : 15.11.2024

Date of Start : 15.11.2024

Date of Completion : 30.11.2024

—End of Report —

Reviewed and Authorized by
EMPLOYEE CODE:(6591)

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Note: The results relate only to the items tested / calibrated above.
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Phone : 91-11-35200445, 35200449

Fax : 91-11-35200455

See overleaf for terms & conditions

(Focal Point Module, 40 MLD CETP)
SCF-36, First Floor, Commercial Site,
Phase V, Focal point, Ludhiana-141010
GSTIN: - 03AAFCP4960L1Z8
email:- pdafocalpoint@gmail.com

Through mail| BY HAND

DATE: 06-05-2025

ANNEXURE R-4/33

TO

The Chief Environmental Engineer

Punjab Pollution Control Board

Ludhiana

Subject: Request for collection of samples before and after confluence of discharge of treated effluent of 40 MLD CETP into Buddha Nallah

Sir

This is with reference to discussions held during the hearing before Hon'ble chairman of the Board on 06-05-2025. It is requested that effluent samples be got collected from before and after confluence of discharge of treated effluent of 40 MLD CETP into Buddha Nallah to analyse the impact on quality of water in the Buddha Nallah after discharge of treated effluent of 40 MLD CETP .It is also requested to intimate charges for samples collection and analysis which will be deposited by us.

THANKING YOU

FOR PUNJAB DYERS ASSOCIATION

(40 MLD FOCAL POINT MODULE)



DIRECTOR

COPY TO :

1. Chairman, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala
2. Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala
3. Senior Environmental Engineer, , Zo 1 , Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana
4. Environmental Engineer, Zo 1 , Punjab Pollution Control Board, Ludhiana

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

Advance Service in OA No 1326 of 2024**190****From** Prince <prince@artlo.in>**Date** Wed 5/14/2025 5:26 PM**To** PAC MattewaraSutlej <mattewarasutlejpac@gmail.com>; aroraengineers@gmail.com <aroraengineers@gmail.com>; jaskirats@gmail.com <jaskirats@gmail.com>; amandeepsinghbains@yahoo.com <amandeepsinghbains@yahoo.com>; Kuldeep Singh Khaira <kuldeepsinghkhaira5@gmail.com>**Cc** Manan Takkar <manantakkar@artlo.in>

1 attachment (29 MB)

OA NO 1326 OF 2024.pdf;

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Please find attached herewith the advance copy of the reply on behalf of Respondent No. 4 to the Written Submissions cum Rejoinder filed by the Applicants in OA No. 1326 of 2024 titled as Public Action Committee & Ors. vs. Union of India & Ors.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Prince Sharma
Advocate
Artlo
95852209633
Prince@artlo.in