

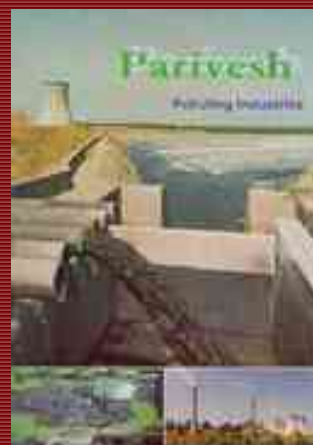
# Parivesh

A News Letter from ENVIS Centre - Central Pollution Control Board

## Editorial

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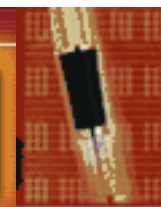


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# Parivesh

A News Letter from ENVIS Centre - Central Pollution Control Board



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## Editorial

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in pursuance of its mandate, formulates national programmes for prevention and control of pollution. These include nationwide monitoring network, laying down national standards for ambient water and air quality, source-specific Minimal National Standards (MINAS) for effluents and emissions, and action plans for critically polluted areas and highly polluting categories of industries. In regard to polluting industries, the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) in State and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in UT Administration enforce the standards laid down for various types of industry. For a nation-wide drive to control industrial pollution, the Central Pollution Control Board enlisted 17 categories of highly polluting industries and grossly polluting industries discharging their effluents into the rivers and lakes. The SPCBs/PCCs were asked to give special attention to these industries and the progress of implementation of the programme is regularly monitored by CPCB. Earlier, such an initiative was also taken in regard to the grossly polluting industries discharging their effluents into the river Ganga.

The implementation of these programmes has been intensified through creation of the Environment Surveillance Squads by the Central/State Boards for surprise inspection of industries. Over 625 surprise inspections have been made by the Central and State Boards during 1999-2000. As a result of sustained persuasion, the number of defaulting units has considerably reduced.

The current issue of Parivesh covers the details of these programmes including, the various concerned developments, their present status and suggested actions for an effective control of pollution from polluting industries.

The information and the status concerning these programmes have been reviewed and collated by my colleagues Dr. R.S. Mahwar, Shri Shriance Jain, Shri Subhash Chand and Shri N.K. Verma.

**(Dilip Biswas)**  
**Chairman, CPCB**



## Polluting Industries

### INTRODUCTION

The Government of India has been increasingly concerned about the control of environmental pollution specially due to industrial activities. This is evident from the pollution control legislation enacted by the Parliament and follow-up programmes for their implementation. These programmes involve three different approaches, namely,

- (i) tackling of the pollutants;
- (ii) tackling of the polluted areas; and
- (iii) tackling of the polluting sources.

Direct control of the pollutants includes the reduction of lead content in motor spirit, controlling mercury pollution from caustic soda industries, improved house-keeping for controlling discharge of heavy metals, like chromium and nickel, in electroplating industries etc. Controlling polluted areas necessitates an integrated approach towards environmental management through control at source, which in turn involves concerted efforts in evolving time-targeted action plans, and their implementation through various agencies concerned. The third approach involves securing compliance with the effluent/emission standards prescribed in respect of the polluting industries.

The Central Board has been actively involved in developing the sectorwise standards at national level, for effluents and emissions from different polluting industrial sectors, and formulating nation-wide programmes for their effective implementation. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have been persuading the industries since the enactment of the Water & Air Acts and rules thereof to make them comply with the standards. In addition to this, National level programmes for control of discharges/emissions from polluting industries have also been taken up. The details of these programmes and the status of implementation of these programmes are presented in the following sections.

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## Polluting Industries

### Polluting Industries

There are 64 types (listed below) of polluting industries/industrial activities, which are classified as "Red Category" industries on the basis of their emissions/discharges of high/significant polluting potential or generating hazardous wastes. These include large, medium as well as small scale industries.

**Industries identified by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India as heavily Polluting and covered under Central Action Plan, viz.;**

1. Distillery including Fermentation Industry
2. Sugar (excluding Khandsari)
3. Fertiliser
4. Pulp & Paper (Paper manufacturing with or without pulping)
5. Chlor Alkali
6. Pharmaceuticals (Basic) (excluding Formulation)
7. Dyes and Dye Intermediates
8. Pesticides (Technical) (excluding Formulation)
9. Oil Refinery (Mineral oil or Petro refineries)
10. Tanneries
11. Petrochemicals (manufacture of and not merely use of raw material)
12. Cement
13. Thermal Power Plants
14. Iron & Steel (Involving processes from ore/scrap, and Integrated Steel Plants)
15. Zinc Smelter
16. Copper Smelter
17. Aluminum Smelter

**Industries manufacturing following products or carrying out following activities:**

18. Tyres and Tubes Vulcanisation/ Retreading/molding
19. Synthetic rubber
20. Glass and fibre glass production and processing
21. Industrial carbon including electrodes and graphite blocks, activated carbon, carbon black etc.
22. Paints and Varnishes (excluding blending/mixing)
23. Pigments and intermediates
24. Synthetic resins
25. Petroleum products involving storage, transfer or processing
26. Lubricating oils, greases or petroleum – based products
27. Synthetic fibre including rayon, tyre cord, polyester filament yarn
28. Surgical and medical products involving prophylactics and latex.
29. Synthetic detergent and soap
30. Photographic films and chemicals
31. Chemical, petrochemical and electrochemicals including manufacture of acids such as Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Phosphoric Acid etc.
32. Industrial or inorganic gases
33. Chlorates, perchlorates and peroxides
34. Glue and gelatine
35. Yarn and Textile processing involving scouring, bleaching, dyeing, printing or any effluent/emission generating process
36. Vegetable oils including solvent extracted oils, hydrogenated oils.
37. Industry or process involving metal treatment or process such as pickling, surface coating, paint baking, paint stripping, heat treatment, phosphating or finishing etc.
38. Industry or process involving electroplating operations
39. Asbestos and asbestos based industries
40. Slaughter houses and meat processing industries
41. Fermentation industry including manufacture of yeast, beer etc.
42. Steel and steel products including coke plants involving use of any of the equipment's such as blast furnaces, open hearth furnace, induction furnace or an arc furnace etc. or any of the operations or processes such as heat treatment, acid pickling, rolling or galvanising etc.
43. Incineration plants

44. Power generating plants (excluding D.G. Sets)
45. Lime manufacturing
46. Tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco processing
47. Dry coal processing/Mineral processing industries like ore sintering, palletisation etc.
48. Phosphate rock processing plants
49. Coke making, coal liquefaction, coaltar distillation or fuel gas making
50. Phosphorous and its compounds
51. Explosives including detonators, fuses etc.
52. Fire crackers
53. Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons
54. Chlorine, Fluorine, bromine, iodine and their compounds
55. Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives
56. Milk processing and dairy products (Integrated Project)
57. Industry or process involving foundry operations
58. Potable alcohol (IMFL) by blending or distillation of alcohol
59. Anodizing
60. Ceramic/refractories
61. Lead processing and battery reconditioning & manufacturing including lead smelting
62. Hot mix plants
63. Hospitals
64. Mining and ore-beneficiation

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## Polluting Industries

### National Level Programmes for Industrial Pollution Control

The Industrial pollution control programmes taken up for monitoring/actions at the national level are,

- (i) Industrial Pollution Control along the River Ganga,
- (ii) Pollution Control in Major Polluting Industries,
- (iii) Industrial Pollution Control along the Rivers and Lakes.

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## Polluting Industries

### Industrial Pollution Control along the River Ganga

#### Programme and Developments

A programme was initiated by CPCB in 1993-94 to identify polluting industries along the rivers in India for priority actions for control of industrial discharges into rivers. While this process of inventorisation continued, the National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) in its meeting held on July 12, 1997 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, decided that the polluting industries which are discharging their effluents into rivers and lakes should be directed to install the requisite effluent treatment systems within three months, failing which closure notices should be issued. Accordingly, the Chairman, Central Board at the instance of MoEF issued directions under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, to all the SPCBs/PCCs on July 14, 1997, requiring them to :

- i) submit (within 10 days) a list alongwith the names and addresses of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI)\* discharging their effluents into rivers and lake which have taken requisite measures for meeting the respective effluent standards prescribed;
- ii) submit (within 10 days) a list alongwith the names and address of GPIs discharging their effluent into rivers and lakes which have not taken requisite measures for meeting the respective effluent standards prescribed; and
- iii) direct the defaulting industries to take necessary action for effluent treatment within 3 months failing which closure notices shall be issued against the defaulting industries.

(\*industries discharging 100 kg per day or more of BOD)

The programme was further intensified and four Regional Committees of experts were constituted to monitor the compliance of the directions issued by the CPCB to the SPCBs/PCCs in this regard. A series of discussions have been held since then by the expert committees with the concerned SPCBs/PCCs to monitor the progress of implementation of the programme and to ensure issuance of appropriate directions to the defaulting industries by the concerned SPCBs/PCCs. The important decisions taken in these meetings and also communicated to the various Boards/Committees for implementation include (i) the industries where the commissioning of ETPs are going on satisfactorily are to be given a reasonable time extension, (ii) the industries which have neither shown sufficient progress nor complying with the standards are to be issued closure notices, (iii) the industries which are closed are to be directed not to restart till they provide requisite ETPs, and (iv) the industries where there is no ETP are to be issued confirmed orders for their closure with immediate effect.

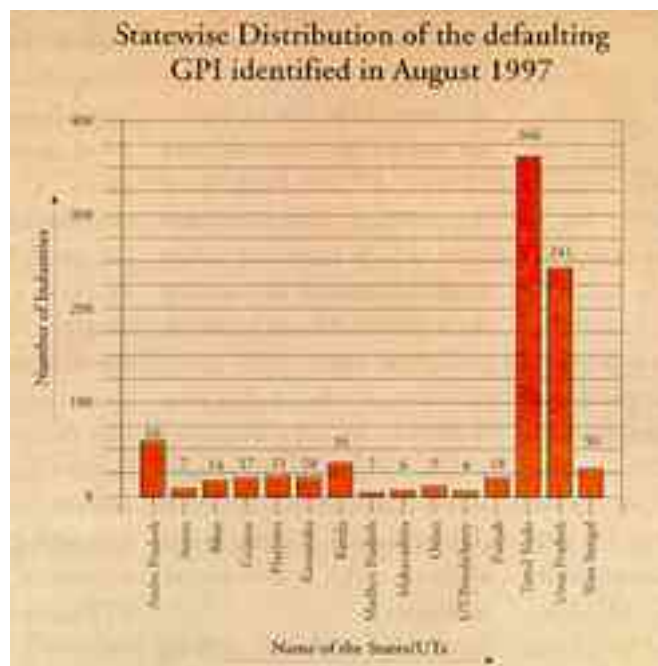
The programme is being continued since then, and the monitoring of the progress include feed back from the SPCBs/PCCs and direct action against the industries by CPCB in cases needing special attention.

#### Industries Identified

A total of 851 industries which are discharging 100 kg/day or more of BOD without adequate treatment got identified under this programme in 1997.

#### Statewise distribution





Effluent Treatment Plant of Pharmaceutical Industries



Chemical Recovery Plant of a Pulp and Paper Industries



## Progress Made

### *Yearwise Progress*



## Present Status

### *Statewise (as on June 30, 2000)*

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of defaulters as in August '97	No. of Industries Closed	No. of Industries which have provided requisite treatment/disposal facilities after issuance of directions	No. of defaulters
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	17	36	07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
3.	Assam	07	04	00	03
4.	Bihar	14	04	10	00
5.	Goa	00	00	00	00
6.	Gujarat	17	03	14	00
7.	Haryana	21	05	12	04

8.	Himachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	00	00	00	00
10.	Karnataka	20	02	16	02
11.	Kerala	36	04	32	00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	02	00	00	02
13.	Maharashtra	06	03	01	02
14.	Manipur	00	00	00	00
15.	Meghalaya	00	00	00	00
16.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
17.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00
18.	Orissa	09	01	03	05
19.	Pondicherry	04	00	04	00
20.	Punjab	18	01	16	01
21.	Rajasthan	00	00	00	00
22.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00
23.	Tamil Nadu	366	118	248	00
24.	Tripura	00	00	00	00
25.	UT-Andaman & Nicobar	00	00	00	00
26.	UT-Chandigarh	00	00	00	00
27.	UT-Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00
28.	Delhi	CSP	-	-	-
29.	UT-Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	241	59	175	07
31.	West Bengal	30	07	22	01

Total	851	228	589	34
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\* CSP: Covered under the separate plan involving shifting /relocation of the units as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

### Break-up of the 34 Defaulting Units

Matter Subjudice in Hon'ble Supreme/High Court	10
Action taken by SPCBs under Water Act	12
Under Observation of SPCBs/CPCB	09
ETP nearing completion	02
Sick Unit (Orissa Textile, Cuttack), under BIFR for Rehabilitation	01

### Name of the 34 Defaulting Units

- M/s J.E.T.L., Jeedimetla, R.R. District. Andhra Pradesh
- M/s Zeenath Tanners, 281/A, Enumamula Deshaipet, Warangal-506 006, Andhra Pradesh
- M/s Indian Leathers, 22/3, Deshaipet, Warangal-506 006, Andhra Pradesh
- M/s Tirumala Leathers, 22/11, Deshaipet, Warangal 506 006, Andhra Pradesh
- M/s Tavakkal Tannery Industry, 22/60 Deshaipet,, Warangal 506 006, Andhra Pradesh
- M/s Warangal Tannery, Deshaipet, Warangal 506 006, Andhra Pradesh
- M/s. Progressive Effluent Treatment Plant, Bollaram, Medak Distt. -II, Andhra Pradesh
- Nezone Tubes Ltd., N.H. Bye Pass, Guwahati, Assam
- Kamrup Roofings Ltd., Amingaon, Guwahati, Assam
- Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd., Namrup Unit, P.O. Parbatpur - 786 623, Dist. Dibrugarh, Assam
- M/s. Haryana Organics, Samalkha, Panipat, Haryana
- M/s. Frost Falcon Distilleries, Vill. Jahri, Sonapat, Haryana
- M/s. Ashoka Distillery Hathin, Dist. Faridabad, Haryana
- M/s. Haryana Distillery, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana
- M/s. Dev Kiran Paper Mills, Mysore Road, Bangalore, Karnataka
- M/s. Mysore Paper Mills Limited, Bhadravathi, Shimoga District, Karnataka
- M/s. Kedia Distilleries Ltd., 4-D, Light Industrial Area, Bhilai. Madhya Pradesh

M/s. Kedia Great Galeon Ltd., Sejwaya, Ghata Billod, Dist. Dhar, Madhya Pradesh

M/s. Gaurav Paper Mills, Village Hardoli, Post Hardoli, Tal Bhadravati, Chandrapur, Maharashtra

M/s. The Shirke Paper Mills Ltd., S. No. 483, Shirwal, Tal. Khandala Shirwal, Tal., Khandala, Satara, Maharashtra

M/s. Talcher Thermal Power Station (NTPC), Talcher, Orissa

M/s. Fertilizer Plant, (SAIL), Rourkela , Orissa

M/s. Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela , Orissa

M/s. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Chowdwar, Cuttack, Orissa

M/s. Paradeep Phosphate Ltd., Paradeep, Orissa

M/s. Rana Mahindra Papers Ltd., Vill. Fatehpur (Sialba), Punjab

M/s. Majhola Distillery & Chemicals, Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Saraya Distillery Sardar Nagar, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Narang Industries Ltd. Nawabganj, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh.

M/s. Somaiya Organics Ltd, Captain Ganj , Padrauna. Uttar Pradesh

M/s. K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd. (Distillery Unit), Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Pilkhani Distillery & Chem Works, Pilkhani, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. B&M Chemicals Ltd., 24 PGS (N), West Bengal

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## Polluting Industries

### Pollution Control in Major Polluting Industries,

#### Programme and Developments

The situation had arisen which required immediate steps to be taken for industrial pollution control as the routine enforcement through penal provisions of the various legislations, which used to be a long drawn affair and the industries preferring to be drawn to courts rather than implementing pollution control systems, did not yield effective pollution control. Hence, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) selected the following 18 categories of major polluting industries for priority action:

1. Aluminum smelting
2. Basic Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing
3. Caustic Soda
4. Cement (200 TPD and above)
5. Copper Smelting
6. Dyes & Dye Intermediate
7. Fermentation (Distillery)
8. Fertiliser
9. Integrated Iron & Steel
10. Leather Processing including Tanneries
11. Oil Refinery
12. Pesticide Formulation & manufacturing
13. Pulp & Paper (30 TPD and above)
14. Petrochemical
15. Sugar
16. Sulphuric Acid
17. Thermal Power
18. Zinc Smelting

The SPCBs were asked to modify the 'consents' already issued to the units of these 18 categories to ensure that time-bound programmes for installing pollution control facilities are formulated by each of the units, keeping in view the above target date for standard compliance. The SPCBs were also asked to restrict the validity of these consents upto December 31, 1991 and grant their renewal only in cases, where units were complying with the standards.

Meanwhile, a 15-point programme, for priority action, was formulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The first item of this 15-point action plan identified 17 categories of polluting industries for standard compliance by December 31, 1991. These 17 categories included all the categories identified by the CPCB, except the category 'Sulphuric Acid', which was omitted due to the fact that most of the sulphuric acid plants are captive units of the fertiliser plants, which is already covered under the 17 categories. The programme was rigorously followed up by the Central Board.

The status of pollution control in each of the medium and large units of 17 categories, was continuously obtained from the SPCBs, collected, compiled and reported regularly to MoEF. A report was also prepared for ascertaining the pollution control status in these units, as on December 31, 1991.

The time target of December 31, 1991, continued to be the focus for reviewing the pollution control status in the identified industries, but for the units which had taken adequate steps to display proof of commencement of physical work for controlling pollution, the dates by which such units could be permitted to comply, were further fixed, vide the MoEF's notification of February 12, 1992. The industry, operation or process which has commenced production on or before the 16th May, 1981 (i.e. the Pre-81 units) was required to comply with the standards latest by the 31st day of December, 1993; and the unit which has commenced production after the 16th day of May, 1981 but before the 31st day of December, 1991 (i.e. the Post-81 and Pre-91 units), was given time up to the 31st day of December, 1992 to comply with the standards.

The programme was followed up with the State Environment Departments, and SPCBs, to review the progress of the action plan as per the provisions of the February 12, 1992 - notification. The concerned Ministries were also approached for speedy implementation of the pollution control programmes in the public sector units.

The Central Board, while monitoring the progress of the pollution control programme in the 17 categories, continuously collected the data for all the States/UTs, and compiled for the reporting quarterly progress to MoEF. Status reports were also prepared for all the 17 categories of industries in the country to review the progress. While this effort continued, the month of January, 1993 was observed as 'Compliance Month', when day to day progress of the actions taken by the SPCBs against the willful defaulters among the Post-81 & Pre-91 units (for which the maximum possible target date was December 31, 1992) was monitored. This involved daily collection of the information from the SPCBs, compilation and reporting to MoEF, throughout the month of January, 1993.

The progress was again reviewed, after this exercise and willful defaulters were identified. It is pertinent to mention that the December 31, 1993, was the target date for compliance for the Pre-81 industries. After careful consideration regarding actions to be taken against the defaulting units, CPCB issued directions to SPCBs, on January 27, 1994 through which the SPCBs were required to :

- Verify the identified willful defaulters, who had not taken any step to install adequate pollution control facilities.
- Examine the bonafide cases and determine the time required by each of the units for completion of the pollution control programme on a case to case basis, and give them time-frame not exceeding the maximum of 6 months (i.e. upto June 30, 1994); and
- Initiate legal action against the identified willful defaulters.

The above exercise was to be completed by the SPCBs by the end of February, 1994, followed by reporting of the progress to the CPCB.

To follow up these directions, the CPCB collected the latest information in respect of all the States/UTs through visits by the CPCB officers to the concerned SPCBs for updating of the data on the status of pollution control in the identified 17 categories of industries. A compilation, ascertaining the status in each of the above units, as on June 30, 1994, based on the information provided by SPCBs/UTs, was prepared and published by the CPCB.

### **Delegation of Powers to CPCB**

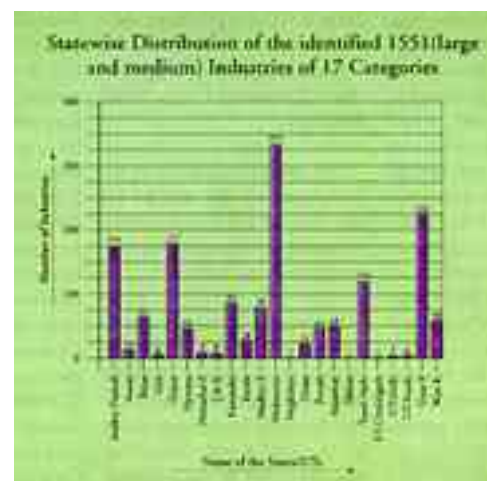
The implementation of pollution control programmes in respect of defaulters as on June 30, 1994 was pursued by CPCB through meetings with the concerned SPCBs, industrial sectors etc. and also continued follow ups to make the State Boards for initiating legal actions against the defaulters. While the process continued, the MoEF, delegated the powers under Section 5 of the E (P) Act, 1986, to the Chairman, CPCB to enable initiation of action against the defaulters directly. This followed issuance of the show cause notices under Section 5 of the E(P) Act, to all the existing defaulters by CPCB in August-September, 1996. The objections filed by the industries were reviewed on a case to case basis by a Committee of experts constituted by the Chairman, Central Board, and follow up actions were taken as per the recommendations of the Committee in consultation with the MoEF. This resulted in issuance of confirmed directions, to file affidavits to those industries which claimed to have provided adequate effluent/emission control facilities, declaring compliance claimed by them in their objections, and to complete all the pending job by specific target date as specified in

the direction to those industries which had already made considerable progress in the regard.

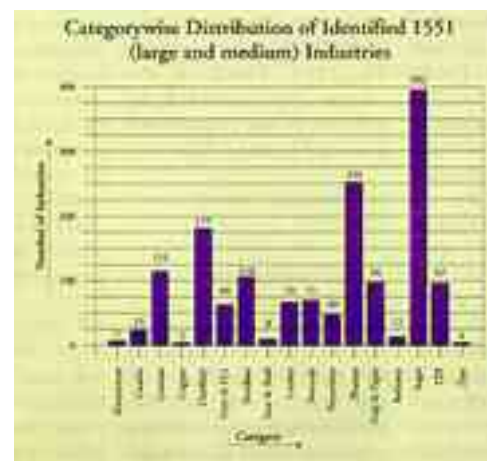
### Identified Industries

A total of 1551 large and medium industries, which came into operation on or before December 31, 1991, got identified for priority actions under this programme.

### Statewise Distribution



### Categorywise Distribution



### Relative Distribution

The review of the Statewise and Categorywise distribution reveals that States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have substantially large number of industries in the identified sectors and that the sugar sector has the maximum number of (i.e. 392) industries, followed by pharmaceuticals, distillery, cement and fertiliser. It also indicate that agro-based and chemical industries have major shares of 47% and 37% respectively, of the total number of industries. About 77% and 15% of the industries are predominantly water polluting and air polluting respectively and 8% of the industries are potentially both air and water polluting.

### Progress made

#### Yearwise Progress

Status	Total No. of Industries	Closed	C*	Defaulters**
March 31, 1993	1551	51	960	540



March 31, 1994	1551	74	1154	319
March 31, 1995	1551	121	1178	252
March 31, 1996	1551	111	1237	203
March 31, 1997	1551	125	1260	166
March 31, 1998	1551	125	1261	165
March 31, 1999	1551	135	1269	147
March 31, 2000	1551	164	1320	67
June 30, 2000	1551	165	1324	62

\* Having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

\*\* Not having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

### ***Reduction in Defaulters***



### ***Progress after Delegation of powers to CPCB***

The status of these identified 1551 large and medium industries falling under 17 categories of highly polluting industries as on March 1996 when the powers under Section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 was delegated to CPCB and as June, 2000 is as follows :

As on	<b>March 31, 1996</b>	<b>June 30, 2000</b>
Total no. of units	1551	1551
No. of units which have provided the requisite pollution control facilities	1220	1324
No. of units closed	111	165
No. of units defaulting	220	62



Caustic Recovery System of a Textile Industry



Sludge Dewatering System of a Distillery Unit (above)  
 Hydrochloric Acid Absorption / Handling system of a Caustic soda Industry (below)

**Present Status**

*Categorywise (as on June 30, 2000)*

S.No.	CATEGORY	Total No. of Units	Status ( No. of Units )		
			Closed	C#	Defaulters ##
01.	ALUMINIUM	07	01	06	00

02.	CAUSTIC	25	00	25	00
03.	CEMENT	116	08	108	00
04.	COPPER	02	00	01	01
05.	DISTILLERY	177	29	133	15
06.	DYES & D.I.	64	08	56	00
07.	FERTILIZER	110	10	97	03
08.	IRON & STEEL	08	00	02	06
09.	LEATHER	70	11	59	00
10.	PESTICIDE	71	07	63	01
11.	PETROCHEM	49	00	49	00
12.	PHARMA	251	26	225	00
13.	PULP & PAPER	96	20	75	01
14.	REFINERY	12	00	12	00
15.	SUGAR	392	43	334	15
16.	TPP	97	02	75	20
17.	ZINC	04	00	04	00
TOTAL		1551	165	1324	62

# Having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

## Not having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

**Statewise (as on June 30, 2000)**

S. No.	STATE/UT	Total No. of Units	Status ( No. of Units )		
			Closed	C#	Defaulters ##
01.	Andhra Pradesh	173	29	142	02
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
03.	Assam	15	02	11	02
04.	Bihar	62	17	35	10
05.	Goa	06	00	06	00

06.	Gujarat	177	07	168	02
07.	Haryana	43	04	36	03
08.	Himachal Pradesh	09	00	09	00
09.	Jammu & Kashmir	08	03	05	00
10.	Karnataka	85	09	72	04
11.	Kerala	28	06	20	02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	78	09	60	09
13.	Maharashtra	335	24	301	10
14.	Manipur	00	00	00	00
15.	Meghalaya	01	00	01	00
16.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
17.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00
18.	Orissa	23	01	15	07
19.	Punjab	45	06	39	00
20.	Rajasthan	49	06	43	00
21.	Sikkim	01	00	01	00
22.	Tamil Nadu	119	02	117	00
23.	Tripura	00	00	00	00
24.	UT - Andman & Nicobar	00	00	00	00
25.	UT - Chandigarh	01	00	01	00
26.	UT - Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00
27.	UT - Delhi	05	01	04	00
28.	UT - Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00
29.	UT - Pondicherry	06	01	05	00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	224	21	198	05
31.	West Bengal	58	17	35	06
	TOTAL	1551	165	1324	62

# Having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

## Not having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

### Break-up of the 62 Defaulting Units

Pollution Control facilities under evaluation 45

Matter Subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme/High Courts 15

**Name of the 62 Defaulting Units**

M/s. N.V.R. Co-op Sugars Ltd., Jampani Vemur Mandal, Guntur Dist., Andhra Pradesh

M/s. Kothagundem Thermal Power Station, Paloncha, Khammam Dist., Andhra Pradesh

M/s Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd., Namrup Unit - I&II, Parbatpur Dibrugarh Dist., Assam

M/s Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station, Bongaigaon Assam

M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd., Indian Copper Complex, P.O. Ghatsila - 832 303, Dist. Singhbhum, Bihar

M/s Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro, Bihar

M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bihar

M/s Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Sakri, Patna, Bihar

M/s Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Motipur, Muzaffarpur Dist., Bihar

M/s Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Banmankhi, Purnia Dist., Bihar

M/s Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Sugauli, East Champaran Dist., Bihar

M/s Patratu Thermal Power Station, Patratu, Hazaribagh, Bihar

M/s Bokaro Thermal Power Plant (DVC) A, Bokaro, Bihar

M/s Bokaro Thermal Power Plant (DVC) B, Bokaro, Bihar

M/s Yeast Alco Enzymes Ltd., Palitana Dem Site, Bhavnagar Dist., Gujarat

M/s Charotar Sahakari Khand Udyog Limited P.O. Palaj - 388 465 Tehsil Petlad, Dist Kaira, Gujarat

M/s Haryana Breweries Ltd., Murthal, Sonapat, Haryana

M/s Haryana Distillery, Yamunanagar, Haryana

M/s Ashoka Distillery & Chemicals, Hathin Fbd. Gahlab Road, Vill. Hathin Faridabad, Haryana

M/s Dakshina Kannhada S.S.K. Ltd.,Brahmvar Udupi, S. K. Dist., Karnataka

M/s Bidar S.S.K. Ltd., Bidar, Karnataka

M/s Sahakari Sakkare Karkhana Niyamit, Aland Taluk, Gulbarga Dist., Karnataka

M/s Siruguppa Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Deshnur Bellary, Bellary Dist., Karnataka

M/s The Co-operative Sugars Ltd., (Distillery Unit) Chittur, Palakkad, Kerala

M/s The Co-operative Sugars Ltd., (Sugar Unit) Chittur, Palakkad, Kerala

M/s. Cox Distillery Naugaon, Chattarpur, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Chhatisgarh Distillery, Khapri, Kunhari Durg, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Kediya Distillery, Bhilai, Durg, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Bhopal Distilleries, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Orient Paper Mill, Amlai, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Naval Singh Ka Sahkari Shakkar Kharkhana, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Gwalior Sugar Co., Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Satpura Thermal Power Station, Betul, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Niphad S.S.K. Ltd., Bhausahenagar, Niphad Dist. Nasik, Maharashtra

M/s Panchaganga S.S.K. Ltd., Ganganagar, Hatkanangale, Maharashtra

M/s Karanveer Kakasaheb Wagh SSK Ltd., Kakasaheb Nagar Niphad Dist, Nasik, Maharashtra

M/s Terna Shetkari SSK Ltd., Terna Nagar Osmanabad Dist, Maharashtra

M/s Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra

M/s. Koradi Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Koradi - 441 111, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra

M/s. Paras Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Vidyut Nagar, Paras, Dist. Akola-444 109, Maharashtra

M/s. Nashik Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, P.O. Eklahare - 422 105, Maharashtra

M/s. Bhusawal Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Deep Nagar - 425 307, Maharashtra

M/s Parli Vajinath Thermal Power Station Beed, Maharashtra

M/s. Rourkela Steel Plant (Fertilizer Unit) Rourkela - 769 011, Orissa

M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd., P.O. PPL Township, Paradeep - 754 145, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa

M/s Rourkela Steel Plant (Iron & Steel), Rourkela, Dist. Sundergarh, Orissa

M/s Dharani Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Nayagarh, Orissa

M/s Aska Co-operative Sugar & Chemicals Ltd., Aska, Orissa

M/s Talcher Thermal Power Station, P.O. Talcher Thermal, Dist. Angul, Orissa - 759 101

M/s Rourkela Steel Plant (CPP-I & II), Rourkela, Sundergarh, Orissa

M/s Saravasti Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills, (Distillery Unit) Nanpara, Baharaich, Uttar Pradesh

M/s Captanganj Distilleries, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Obra Thermal Power Station, Unit (B) Obra, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Obra Thermal Power Station, Unit (A) Obra, Sonebhadra. Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Hardwarganj Thermal Power Project, Kasimpur, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh

M/s Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur, Burdwan, West Bengal

M/s Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur, West Bengal

M/s Shaw Wallace, Haldia, Midnapur, West Bengal

M/s Santaldihi Thermal Power Station, Puralia, West Bengal

M/s. Durgapur Thermal Power Station, Damodar Valley Corpn., P.O. Durgapur - 713 207 Dist. Burdwan, West Bengal

M/s. Durgapur Projects Ltd., Burdwan, West Bengal

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## Polluting Industries

### Industrial Pollution Control along the Rivers and Lakes

#### Programme and Developments

A programme was initiated by CPCB in 1993-94 to identify polluting industries along the rivers in India for priority actions for control of industrial discharges into rivers. While this process of inventerisation continued, the National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) in its meeting held on July 12, 1997 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, decided that the polluting industries which are discharging their effluents into rivers and lakes should be directed to install the requisite effluent treatment systems within three months, failing which closure notices should be issued. Accordingly, the Chairman, Central Board at the instance of MoEF issued directions under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, to all the SPCBs/PCCs on July 14, 1997, requiring them to :

- i) submit (within 10 days) a list alongwith the names and addresses of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI)\* discharging their effluents into rivers and lake which have taken requisite measures for meeting the respective effluent standards prescribed;
- ii) submit (within 10 days) a list alongwith the names and address of GPIs discharging their effluent into rivers and lakes which have not taken requisite measures for meeting the respective effluent standards prescribed; and
- iii) direct the defaulting industries to take necessary action for effluent treatment within 3 months failing which closure notices shall be issued against the defaulting industries.

(\*industries discharging 100 kg per day or more of BOD)

The programme was further intensified and four Regional Committees of experts were constituted to monitor the compliance of the directions issued by the CPCB to the SPCBs/PCCs in this regard. A series of discussions have been held since then by the expert committees with the concerned SPCBs/PCCs to monitor the progress of implementation of the programme and to ensure issuance of appropriate directions to the defaulting industries by the concerned SPCBs/PCCs. The important decisions taken in these meetings and also communicated to the various Boards/Committees for implementation include (i) the industries where the commissioning of ETPs are going on satisfactorily are to be given a reasonable time extension, (ii) the industries which have neither shown sufficient progress nor complying with the standards are to be issued closure notices, (iii) the industries which are closed are to be directed not to restart till they provide requisite ETPs, and (iv) the industries where there is no ETP are to be issued confirmed orders for their closure with immediate effect.

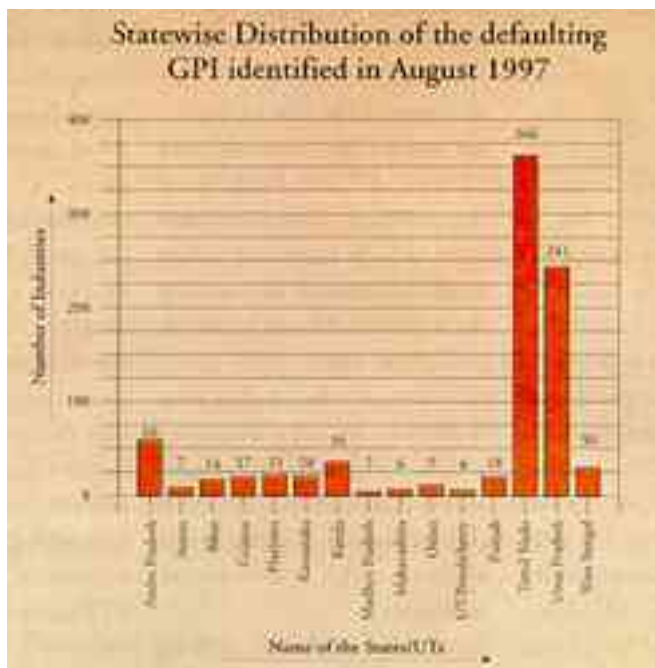
The programme is being continued since then, and the monitoring of the progress include feed back from the SPCBs/PCCs and direct action against the industries by CPCB in cases needing special attention.

#### Industries Identified

A total of 851 industries which are discharging 100 kg/day or more of BOD without adequate treatment got identified under this programme in 1997.

#### Statewise distribution





Effluent Treatment Plant of Pharmaceutical Industries

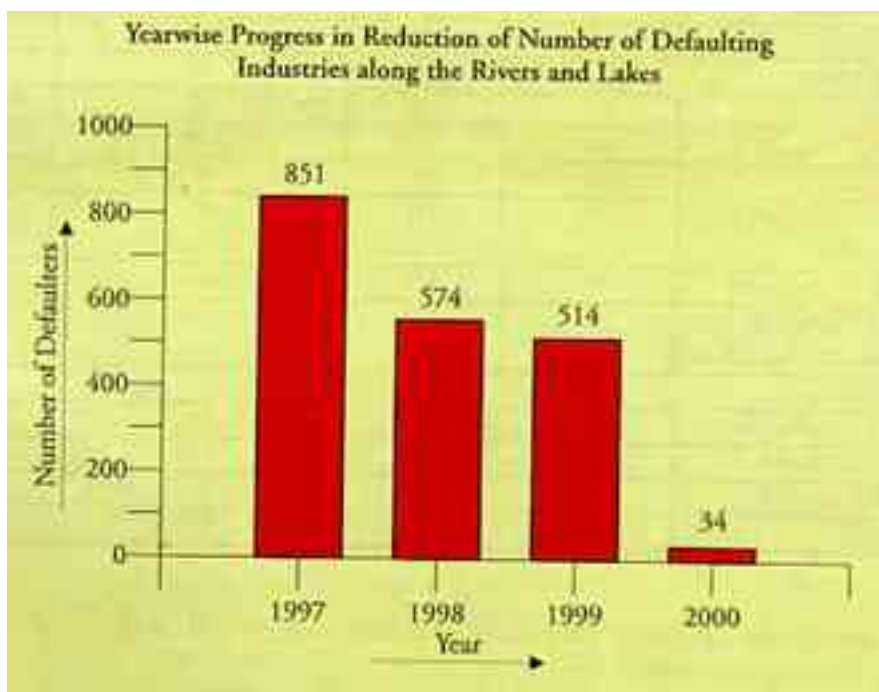


Chemical Recovery Plant of a Pulp and Paper Industries



**Progress Made**

**Yearwise Progress**



**Present Status**

**Statewise (as on June 30, 2000)**

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of defaulters as in August '97	No. of Industries Closed	No. of Industries which have provided requisite treatment/disposal facilities after issuance of directions	No. of defaulters

## Central Pollution Control Board

1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	17	36	07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
3.	Assam	07	04	00	03
4.	Bihar	14	04	10	00
5.	Goa	00	00	00	00
6.	Gujarat	17	03	14	00
7.	Haryana	21	05	12	04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	00	00	00	00
10.	Karnataka	20	02	16	02
11.	Kerala	36	04	32	00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	02	00	00	02
13.	Maharashtra	06	03	01	02
14.	Manipur	00	00	00	00
15.	Meghalaya	00	00	00	00
16.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
17.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00
18.	Orissa	09	01	03	05
19.	Pondicherry	04	00	04	00
20.	Punjab	18	01	16	01
21.	Rajasthan	00	00	00	00
22.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00
23.	Tamil Nadu	366	118	248	00
24.	Tripura	00	00	00	00
25.	UT-Andaman & Nicobar	00	00	00	00
26.	UT-Chandigarh	00	00	00	00
27.	UT-Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00
28.	Delhi	CSP	-	-	-
29.	UT-Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	241	59	175	07
31.	West Bengal	30	07	22	01
Total		851	228	589	34

\* CSP: Covered under the separate plan involving shifting /relocation of the units as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

### Break-up of the 34 Defaulting Units

Matter Subjudice in Hon'ble Supreme/High Court	10
Action taken by SPCBs under Water Act	12
Under Observation of SPCBs/CPCB	09
ETP nearing completion	02
Sick Unit (Orissa Textile, Cuttack), under BIFR for Rehabilitation	01

### Name of the 34 Defaulting Units

M/s J.E.T.L., Jeedimetla, R.R. District. Andhra Pradesh
M/s Zeenath Tanners, 281/A, Enumamula Deshaipet, Warangal-506 006, Andhra Pradesh
M/s Indian Leathers, 22/3, Deshaipet, Warangal-506 006, Andhra Pradesh
M/s Tirumala Leathers, 22/11, Deshaipet, Warangal 506 006, Andhra Pradesh
M/s Tavakkal Tannery Industry, 22/60 Deshaipet,, Warangal 506 006, Andhra Pradesh
M/s Warangal Tannery, Deshaipet, Warangal 506 006, Andhra Pradesh
M/s. Progressive Effluent Treatment Plant, Bollaram, Medak Distt.-II, Andhra Pradesh
Nezone Tubes Ltd., N.H. Bye Pass, Guwahati, Assam
Kamrup Roofings Ltd., Amingaon, Guwahati, Assam
Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd., Namrup Unit, P.O. Parbatpur - 786 623, Dist. Dibrugarh, Assam
M/s. Haryana Organics, Samalkha, Panipat, Haryana
M/s. Frost Falcon Distilleries, Vill. Jahri, Sonapat, Haryana
M/s. Ashoka Distillery Hathin, Dist. Faridabad, Haryana
M/s. Haryana Distillery, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana
M/s. Dev Kiran Paper Mills, Mysore Road, Bangalore, Karnataka
M/s. Mysore Paper Mills Limited, Bhadravathi, Shimoga District, Karnataka
M/s. Kedia Distilleries Ltd., 4-D, Light Industrial Area, Bhilai. Madhya Pradesh
M/s. Kedia Great Galeon Ltd., Sejwaya, Ghata Billod, Dist. Dhar, Madhya Pradesh
M/s. Gaurav Paper Mills, Village Hardoli, Post Hardoli, Tal Bhadravati, Chandrapur, Maharashtra
M/s. The Shirke Paper Mills Ltd., S. No. 483, Shirwal, Tal. Khandala Shirwal, Tal., Khandala, Satara, Maharashtra
M/s. Talcher Thermal Power Station (NTPC), Talcher, Orissa

M/s. Fertilizer Plant, (SAIL), Rourkela , Orissa

M/s. Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela , Orissa

M/s. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Chowdwar, Cuttack, Orissa

M/s. Paradeep Phosphate Ltd., Paradeep, Orissa

M/s. Rana Mahindra Papers Ltd., Vill. Fatehpur (Sialba), Punjab

M/s. Majhola Distillery & Chemicals, Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Saraya Distillery Sardar Nagar, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Narang Industries Ltd. Nawabganj, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh.

M/s. Somaiya Organics Ltd, Captain Ganj , Padrauna. Uttar Pradesh

M/s. K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd. (Distillery Unit), Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Pilkhani Distillery & Chem Works, Pilkhani, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh

M/s. B&M Chemicals Ltd., 24 PGS (N), West Bengal

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## Polluting Industries

### SURPRISE INSPECTION OF THE POLLUTING INDUSTRIES

#### Programme Description

A comprehensive programme for conducting surprise inspection of the polluting industries has been initiated in December, 1999.

#### *Programme at the State/UT level*

##### *Programme*

SPCBs/PCCs were requested by CPCB, in November 1999, for constitution of the surveillance squads and carry out the surprise inspection of the polluting industries, in their respective States/UTs.

##### *Response and visits*

SPCBs/PCCs which have responded	15
SPCBs/PCCs which have constituted or already have surveillance squads	11
No. of units inspected	541

##### *Observation*

The number of visits made by the SPCBs/PCCs is not very encouraging. Also, only few SPCBs/PCCs have made such visits and the SPCBs/PCCs are required to give greater attention to the surprise inspection of the polluting industries to ensure proper operation of the pollution control facilities.

#### *Programme at the CPCB level*

##### *Programme*

A total of 137 polluting industries were identified in the various States/UTs for visits by the CPCB team during December 1999 to February 2000.

##### *Status of visits*

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Industries Planned for Visit	No. of Industries visited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	05
2.	Assam	02	02

3.	Bihar	10	05
4.	Gujarat	07	05
5.	Haryana	09	08
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	04	03
7.	Karnataka	11	02
8.	Kerala	03	02
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14	04
10.	Maharashtra	18	09
11.	Meghalaya	01	01
12.	Orissa	07	07
13.	Pondicherry	01	01
14.	Punjab	09	04
15.	Rajasthan	01	00
16.	Sikkim	01	00
17.	Tamil Nadu	02	02
18.	Delhi	02	00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	20	20
20.	West Bengal	09	06
Total		137	85

### Observations

Most of the industries inspected either do not have the requisite facilities or do not operate the facilities. The visit reports have been forwarded to SPCBs/PCCs for implementation of the findings and the action against the units have also been taken directly by CPCB wherever necessary. However, intensive surveillance is required at the State/UT level itself to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the pollution control systems by the industries.

### Limitations

- \* Long time periods involved in phasing out of the old process technologies.
- \* Problems of retrofitting modern control devices in old plants.
- \* Lack of space for construction of pollution control systems in old plants.

- \* Unplanned growth of Small Scale Industries.
- \* Lack of social responsibility in the containment of pollution.
- \* Pollution control still considered as wasteful expenditure by industries.
- \* Indiscriminate location of industries in non-conforming areas and residential areas.
- \* Lack of requisite enforcement machinery.

#### **Actions Required for Effective Control of Industrial Pollution**

- \* Surprise inspection of polluting industries by surveillance squads.
- \* Judicious location of the industries.
- \* Streamlining of the consent procedures and inspection system.
- \* Computerisation of the consent management and inspection system.
- \* Commissioning of continuous monitoring and recording of emissions/discharges and arrangements for guard pond system.
- \* Environmental Auditing by recognised auditors/agencies.

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## Polluting Industries

### FEEDBACK

Following are the Feedbacks received from the readers of the "Parivesh" Newsletter.

1. *"I congratulate you on the relevance and excellence of this publication."*

M S Swaminathan, Chairman  
M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai

2. *"The coverage of Clean Coal Initiatives is very comprehensive. It's only now with the mandatory requirement of using beneficiated coal by power plants situated well away from the pithead that coal beneficiation has received a filip."*

N R Krishnan, IAS (Retd.), Former Secretary, MOEF, Govt. of India  
Chennai

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