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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्तूबर, 2016

सा.का.नि. 978(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 6 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :--

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) पाँचवाँ संशोधन नियम, 2016 है।

(2) ये उनके राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची 1 में,--

(क) क्रम सं. 6 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम सं. और प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :--

कपड़ा उद्योग से बहिस्रावों के निस्सारण के लिए मानक

क्रम सं.	उद्योग	पैरामीटर	मानक (निपटान की सभी विधियों को लागू)
1	2	3	4
"6	सभी एकीकृत कपड़ा इकाइयां, सूती / ऊनी / कारपेट / पालिस्टर	उपचारित बहिस्राव	पीएच, अरंजक और एसएआर के सिवाय मिलीग्राम/लीटर में अधिकतम अनुज्ञेय मान
		पीएच	6.5 से 8.5

क्रम सं.	उद्योग	पैरामीटर	मानक (निपटान की सभी विधियों को लागू*)
	इकाइयां, इकाइयां जिनमें मुद्रण/ रंगाई / विरंजन प्रक्रियाएं हैं या विनिर्माण और परिधान इकाइयां	निलंबित ठोस	100
		रंजक, पीसीयू (प्लेटिनम कोबाल्ट यूनिट)	150
		जैव-रसायन ऑक्सीजन मांग [27⁰ सेंटीग्रेड पर 3 दिन] (बीओडी$_3$)	30
		तेल और ग्रीस	10
		रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन मांग (सीओडी)	250
		कुल क्रोमियम (Cr के रूप में)	2.0
		सल्फाइड (S के रूप में)	2.0
		फेनोलिक यौगिक (C_6H_5OH के रूप में)	1.0
		कुल भंग ठोस पदार्थ अकार्बनिक (टीडीएस)	2100 **
		सोडियम अवशोषण अनुपात (एसएआर)	26 **
		अमोनिकल नाइट्रोजन (N के रूप में)	50

टिप्पण :

1. * नदियों और झीलों में सीधे निपटान की दशा में, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) या राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/ प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां (एसपीसीबी / पीसीसी), प्राप्त करने वाले जल स्रोत की क्वालिटी के आधार पर अधिक कठोर मानक निर्दिष्ट कर सकेंगी ।

2. **टीडीएस और एसएआर के मानक समुद्र में समुचित समुद्री आउट फाल के माध्यम से निपटान की दशा में लागू नहीं होंगे ।

3. उपचारित बहिस्रावों का परिवेशीय वातावरण में बहिस्राव केवल औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाओं / सिंचाई में पुन: इस्तेमाल के विकल्पों के समाप्त हो जाने पर, ताजे जल के उपयोग को न्यूनतम करने के लिए, अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा ।

4. सामान्य बहिस्राव उपचार संयंत्र (सीईटीपी) के साथ उपाबद्ध सभी कपड़ा इकाई को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची – 1 में क्रम सं. 55 पर यथा विनिर्दिष्ट इनलेट और उपचारित बहिस्राव क्वालिटी मानकों को हासिल करेगी और वह संयुक्त रूप से और पृथक् रूप से अनुपालना का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगी ।

5. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उपक्रम विकास अधिनियम, 2006 के अनुसार एकल सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उपक्रम पूर्वोकत मानकों को पूरा करेंगे ।

6. एकल बड़े पैमाने की इकाइयां पूर्वोक्त विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों को पूरा करेंगी ; तथापि, सीपीसीबी या एसपीसीबी / पीसीसी सीपीसीबी के अनुमोदन से, पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संवेदनशील / महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में शून्य तरल बहिस्राव (ZLD) का आदेश दे सकेंगे ।

7. उपचारित बहिस्राव के संबंध में टीडीएस मानक 2100 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर होंगे ; तथापि, उन मामलों में जहां इनटेक जल में टीडीएस 1100 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर से अधिक हैं, प्रति लीटर 1000 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर तक के अधिकतम

अभिदाय को अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा, किंतु उपचारित बहिस्राव में अधिकतम टीडीएस मानक 3100 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।"।

(ख) क्रम सं. 7 और क्रम सं. 92 तथा उनसे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों का लोप किया जाएगा ;

[फा. सं. क्यू-15017/30/2004-सीपीडब्ल्यू]

डा. राशिद हसन, सलाहकार

टिप्पण : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (i) में का.आ. 844(अ) तारीख 19 नवंबर, 1986 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा उनका संशोधन किया गया है, अर्थात् :--

का.आ. 433(अ), तारीख 18 अप्रैल 1987 ; सा.का.नि. 176(अ), तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 1996 ; सा.का.नि. 97(अ), तारीख 18 फरवरी, 2009 ; सा.का.नि. 149(अ), तारीख 4 मार्च, 2009 ; सा.का.नि. 543(अ), तारीख 22 जुलाई, 2009 ; सा.का.नि. 739(अ), तारीख 9 सितम्बर, 2010 ; सा.का.नि. 809(अ), तारीख 4 अक्टूबर, 2010 ; सा.का.नि. 215(अ), तारीख 15 मार्च, 2011 ; सा.का.नि. 221(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2011 ; सा.का.नि. 354(अ), तारीख 2 मई, 2011 ; सा.का.नि. 424(अ), तारीख 1 जून, 2011 ; सा.का.नि. 446(अ), तारीख 13 जून, 2011 ; सा.का.नि. 152(अ), तारीख 16 मार्च, 2012 ; सा.का.नि. 266(अ), तारीख 30 मार्च, 2012 ; और सा.का.नि. 277(अ), तारीख 31 मार्च, 2012 ; और सा.का.नि. 820(अ), तारीख 9 नवंबर, 2012 ; सा.का.नि. 176(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2013 ; सा.का.नि. 535(अ), तारीख 7 अगस्त, 2013 ; सा.का.नि. 771(अ), तारीख 11 दिसंबर, 2013 ; सा.का.नि. 2(अ), तारीख 2 जनवरी, 2014 ; सा.का.नि. 229 (अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2014 ; सा.का.नि. 232(अ), तारीख 31 मार्च, 2014 ; सा.का.नि. 325(अ), तारीख 07 मई, 2014 ; सा.का.नि. 612(अ), तारीख 25 अगस्त 2014 ; सा.का.नि. 789(अ), तारीख 11 नवंबर 2014 ; का.आ. 3305(अ), तारीख 7 दिसंबर, 2015 ; का.आ. 4(अ), तारीख 1 जनवरी 2016 ; सा.का.नि. 35(अ), तारीख 14 जनवरी 2016 ; सा.का.नि. 281(अ), तारीख 7 मार्च, 2016 ; सा.का.नि. 496(अ), तारीख 09 मई, 2016 और अंतिम संशोधन अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि..497 (अ), तारीख 10 मई, 2016 द्वारा किया गया ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 10th October, 2016

G.S.R. 978(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in Schedule-I,–

(a) for serial number 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :–

STANDARDS FOR DISCHARGE OF EFFLUENTS FROM TEXTILE INDUSTRY

S. No.	Industry	Parameter	Standard (applicable for all modes of disposal*)
1	2	3	4
"6	All Integrated textile units, units of Cotton / Woollen / Carpets / Polyester, Units having Printing / Dyeing / Bleaching process or manufacturing and Garment units.	TREATED EFFLUENTS	Maximum concentration values in mg/l except for pH, colour, and SAR
		pH	6.5 to 8.5
		Suspended Solids	100
		Colour, P.C.U (Platinum Cobalt Units)	150
		Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand [3days at 27°C] (BOD_3)	30
		Oil and Grease	10
		Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	250
		Total Chromium as (Cr)	2.0
		Sulphide (as S)	2.0
		Phenolic Compounds (as C_6H_5OH)	1.0
		Total Dissolved Solids , Inorganic (TDS)	2100**
		Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)	26**
		Ammonical Nitrogen (as N)	50

NOTES:

1. *In case of direct disposal into rivers and lakes, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs / PCCs) may specify more stringent standards depending upon the quality of the recipient system.
2. **Standards for TDS and SAR shall not be applicable in case of marine disposal through proper marine outfall.
3. The treated effluent shall be allowed to be discharged in the ambient environment only after exhausting options for reuse in industrial process / irrigation in order to minimise freshwater usage.
4. Any textile unit attached with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) shall achieve the inlet and treated effluent quality standards as specified in serial number 55 of Schedule-I to the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and shall also be jointly and severally responsible for ensuring compliance.
5. The standalone Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as per the MSME Development Act, 2006 shall meet the values specified above.
6. The standalone large scale units shall meet the values specified above; however, CPCB or SPCBs / PCCs with the approval of CPCB, may mandate Zero Liquid Discharge in Large scale units in environmentally sensitive / critical areas.
7. The TDS value with respect to treated effluent shall be 2100 milligramme per litre; however, in case where TDS in intake water is above 1100 milligramme per litre, a maximum contribution up to 1000 milligramme per litre shall be permitted provided the maximum value of 3100 milligramme per litre is not exceeded in the treated effluent.".

(b) serial numbers 7 and 92 and the entries relating thereto, shall be omitted;

[F. No. Q-15017/30/2004-CPW]]

DR. RASHID HASAN, Adviser

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3,Sub-section (i), *vide* number S.O. 844 (E), dated the 19th November, 1986 and subsequently amended *vide* the following notifications, namely:-

S.O. 433 (E), dated the 18th April 1987; G.S.R. 176(E), dated the 2nd April, 1996; G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 18th February, 2009; G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 4th March , 2009; G.S.R. 543(E), dated the 22nd July,2009; G.S.R. 739 (E), dated the 9th September, 2010; G.S.R. 809(E), dated, the 4th October, 2010, G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 15th March, 2011; G.S.R. 221(E), dated the 18th March, 2011; G.S.R. 354 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2011; G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011; G.S.R. 446 (E), dated the 13th June, 2011; G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 16th March, 2012; G.S.R. 266(E), dated the 30th March, 2012; and G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 31st March, 2012; and G.S.R. 820(E), dated the 9th November, 2012; G.S.R. 176 (E), dated the 18th March, 2013; G.S.R. 535(E), dated the 7th August, 2013; G.S.R. 771(E), dated the 11th December, 2013; G.S.R. 2(E), dated the 2nd January, 2014; G.S.R. 229 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014; G.S.R. 232(E), dated the 31st March, 2014; G.S.R. 325(E), dated the 07th May, 2014, G.S.R. 612, (E), dated the 25th August 2014; G.S.R. 789(E), dated the 11th November 2014; S.O. 3305(E), dated the 7th December, 2015; S.O.4(E), dated the 1st January 2016; G.S.R. 35(E), dated the 14th January 2016; G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 7th March, 2016; G.S.R. 496(E), dated 09th May, 2016 and lastly amended vide notification G.S.R.497(E), dated 10th May, 2016.

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Ref no. 3/Envi/12305 **31.12.2015**

Hon'ble Sri Prakash Javadekar,
Minister of State (IC) for Environment,
Forest & Climate Change
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan
Jorbagh Road
New Delhi -110 003

Subject: Petition for saving MSMEs with reference to Zero Liquid Discharge System and finding an amicable solution for the problem

Dear Sir,

Indian Industries Association (IIA) is an apex representative body of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) with a strong membership base of more than 7000 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). IIA's motto is to create an enabling environment for the promotion, development and growth of MSMEs in today's ever changing and extremely competitive industrial scenario.

We are fully aware about Government's concern that River Ganga has been facing serious threat due to discharge of increasing quantities of sewage effluents, trade effluents and other pollutants on account of rapid urbanization and industrialization.

Accordingly the UPPCB issued directions in May 2015, (in accordance with the directions from Central Pollution Control Board) to several MSME units as well to submit time target action plan for ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) based ETP instead of Conventional ETP failing which the 'consent to operate' will stand automatically withdrawn. This requirement is applicable to all units discharging more than 25 Kl/day. It has been stated that no 'consent' shall be granted to units who do not comply and no ground water extraction shall be allowed by end of 2016.

While we are fully with the Government & CPCB for its concern about clean Ganga mission, the installation of ZLDs are not practical solution for the following reasons especially for MSMEs:

- The ZLD system is prohibitively expensive which a large industry can possibly afford but small and medium enterprises can ill afford. As per CPCB's Techno Economic Feasibility Guidelines on ZLD (http://www.cpcb.nic.in/Final-ZLD(Draft)1.pdf), the cost of a combination of ZLD system with Conventional ETP will be Rs.12 to 15 crores per MLD and the running cost will be Rs. 2 to 3 crores per year besides the very high maintenance cost.
- Besides very high cost of plant & machineries for ZLD system, its installation will require large area of land which most of the SMEs will not be able to afford.
- After the recycling of the effluent about 20% thick salt concentrate will be left behind which the SMEs will be unable to dispose-off or store.
- The energy consumption and carbon emission will also increase considerably.
- The installation and running cost of ZLD will heavily increase the cost of production and the prices of the product to uncompetitive level. The export industry will also be hit badly out of the price increase as compared to competitors within the country who are not required to install ZLD and outside the country.
- As per our information, the concept of ZLD, though theoretically ideal, is still not quite successful in our country so far and the areas where ZLD has been imposed upon the industries, most of the SMEs were forced to ultimately close down resulting in considerable loss of employment and state exchequer. It may take a few years for the development of effective and economic ZLD based Effluent Treatment System for our country but currently this concept is rather counter-productive.

- It would be pertinent to mention that shortly before issuing the directions for ZLD, the UPPCB had issued directions to install Continuous Online Monitoring Systems for its effluent and Stack Emissions and connect it to the Board's server. Despite being expensive certain units have already installed Online Monitoring System at their effluent. The units have thus already had to make huge investment in installing Online Monitoring System which will be wasted if they are still forced with requirement for ZLD system.
- Further if the concerned Units do not install the ZLD system, we understand, the said Units will not be granted 'Consent to operate' by the Pollution Control Department and may rather receive order of closure. This may result in millions of people losing their employment besides considerable loss to State exchequer.
- The industry, particularly MSMEs, makes a significant contribution towards generating employment opportunities which our Hon'ble Prime Minister is seriously trying to promote by encouraging 'Make in India'.

In view of the above situation, we submit the following proposals for your kind consideration:

1. Units upto 1 MLD should be allowed to discharge their effluent after proper treatment and the treated effluent should be allowed to be used for irrigation of agricultural fields or for horticulture.

2. Wherever 2 or more units are located in close proximity, the government may consider establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP), with dual pipe connectivity with the member units. The dual pipe connectivity will be essential for the purpose of carrying effluent to CETP and then for carrying recycled water back to the unit and for this reason, the government's involvement in the establishment and running of CETP will be imperative. The concerned units will naturally pay for their amount of effluents discharged on 'polluter pays principle'.

3. Wherever the units are located in or around a town or municipal area, STP cum CETP should be established wherein not only the sewage but the trade effluents of the units can also be recycled and given to the units for consumption as per their needs.

4. Where no CETP is possible in close vicinity, the individual units should be granted at least 75% subsidy covering the cost of plant, machineries, additional land and civil works based on actual.

5. The government should bring all the polluted industries of all the states, across India at par so that the industries with ZLD system should not be discriminated against industries of the states where ZLD is not applicable.

We therefore request your honour to intervene in the matter in line with our above proposals.

To discuss the matter in details with you, we seek an appointment with you at the earliest convenience.

Hope you would be kind enough to accept our request and convey suitable time for the meeting of Indian Industries Association (IIA) delegation with you.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully

(Manish Goel)
President

Ref. no 3/Envi/12310 **1.1.2016**

Mr. Arun Kumar Mehta, IAS
Chairman
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan
CBD-cum-Office Complex
East Arjun Nagar
Delhi 110 032

Dear Sir

Subject: Meeting request regarding the setting up of ZLD based ETP by textile & leather SMEs located in River Ganga catchment area

Indian Industries Association (IIA) is an apex representative body of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) with a strong membership base of more than 7000 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). IIA's motto is to create an enabling environment for the promotion, development and growth of MSMEs in today's ever changing and extremely competitive industrial scenario.

We are fully aware about Government's concern that River Ganga has been facing serious threat due to discharge of increasing quantities of sewage effluents, trade effluents and other pollutants on account of rapid urbanization and industrialization.
Accordingly the UPPCB issued directions in May 2015, (in accordance with the directions from Central Pollution Control Board) to several MSME units as well to submit time target action plan for ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) based ETP instead of Conventional ETP failing which the 'consent to operate' will stand automatically withdrawn. This requirement is applicable to all units discharging more than 25 Kl/day. It has been stated that no 'consent' shall be granted to units who do not comply and no ground water extraction shall be allowed by end of 2016.

While we are fully with the Government & CPCB for its concern about clean Ganga mission, the installation of ZLDs are not practical solution for the following reasons especially for MSMEs:

- The ZLD system is prohibitively expensive which a large industry can possibly afford but small and medium enterprises can ill afford. As per CPCB's Techno Economic Feasibility Guidelines on ZLD (http://www.cpcb.nic.in/Final-ZLD(Draft)1.pdf), the cost of a combination of ZLD system with Conventional ETP will be Rs.12 to 15 crores per MLD and the running cost will be Rs. 2 to 3 crores per year besides the very high maintenance cost.
- Besides very high cost of plant & machineries for ZLD system, its installation will require large area of land which most of the SMEs will not be able to afford.
- After the recycling of the effluent about 20% thick salt concentrate will be left behind which the SMEs will be unable to dispose-off or store.
- The energy consumption and carbon emission will also increase considerably.
- The installation and running cost of ZLD will heavily increase the cost of production and the prices of the product to uncompetitive level. The export industry will also be hit badly out of the price increase as compared to competitors within the country who are not required to install ZLD and outside the country.
- As per our information, the concept of ZLD, though theoretically ideal, is still not quite successful in our country so far and the areas where ZLD has been imposed upon the industries, most of the SMEs were forced to ultimately close down resulting in considerable loss of employment and state exchequer. It may take a few years for the development of

effective and economic ZLD based Effluent Treatment System for our country but currently this concept is rather counter-productive.

- It would be pertinent to mention that shortly before issuing the directions for ZLD, the UPPCB had issued directions to install Continuous Online Monitoring Systems for its effluent and Stack Emissions and connect it to the Board's server. Despite being expensive certain units have already installed Online Monitoring System at their effluent. The units have thus already had to make huge investment in installing Online Monitoring System which will be wasted if they are still forced with requirement for ZLD system.
- Further if the concerned Units do not install the ZLD system, we understand, the said Units will not be granted 'Consent to operate' by the Pollution Control Department and may rather receive order of closure. This may result in millions of people losing their employment besides considerable loss to State exchequer.
- The industry, particularly MSMEs, makes a significant contribution towards generating employment opportunities which our Hon'ble Prime Minister is seriously trying to promote by encouraging 'Make in India'.

In view of above we had written a letter to Dr. A. B. Akolkar, Member Secretary, CPCB on 16th November, 2015 giving our proposals (Copy of the letter attached). The said letter was marked to Mr. Gurnam Singh/Dr. M. Madhusudnan, who were kind enough to give an appointment and accordingly a delegation of IIA met Mr. Gurnam Singh on 17th December, 2015.

Subsequently, we had a meeting with Principal Secretary MSME & Export Promotion, UP, Dr. Rajneesh Dubey to apprise him about the development. He has advised us to meet you in this regard.

Since the matter is not resolved as yet hence we now seek an appointment with you to discuss the matter in details with you at your earliest convenience. Hope you would be kind enough to accept our request and convey suitable time for the meeting of Indian Industries Association (IIA) delegation with you.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully

(Manish Goel)
President