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INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL

Depending upon the pollution potential of different industrial processes of the state, the West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB) has classified the industrial units into three different categories: 'Red', 'Orange' and 'Green'. While the Red category units have maximum pollution potential, the Orange category units have moderate pollution potential and the Green units pollute the least. However, considering the degree of pollution among the Red units, these are further classified into 'Special Red' and 'Ordinary Red' categories. Also a few units under the Green category with no pollution potential are classified as 'Exempted' category units. **Annexure II** entails the different categories of industries. In combating industrial pollution in West Bengal, the transparent industrial siting policy of the Board (**Annexure III**) to control pollution is in place.

The WBPCB ensures that compliance is attained through negotiated agreements and technical guidance. Under the siting policy of the Board, the red industries are not permitted

in Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA) areas, and orange industries are not permitted in Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and Howrah Municipal Corporation (HMC) areas, except the industrial estates of KMC and HMC. This policy does not permit a few water-intensive and highly polluting industrial units having high water consumption within 10-km radius of the Calcutta Leather Complex at Bantala. A total of 294 grossly polluted industries (**Annexure IV**) were identified for regulatory compliance on an immediate basis. These are under strict monitoring schedule of the Board.

As a part of its promotional role, consent administration for small-scale industries was simplified and decentralised through General Managers of District Industries Centre, District Land and Land Reforms Officers and Regional Officers of the Board. The WBPCB provides financial assistance for change of fuel in small boilers and ceramic kilns within the KMC area. The Board works in close association with various NGOs, academic

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institutions, Chambers of Commerce and Industry Associations. The establishment of the West Bengal Cleaner Production Centre in collaboration with the National Cleaner Production Centre and the Indian Chamber of Commerce is a case in point.

Consent to Establish

The category-wise number of 'Consent to Establish' applications received and processed by the Board during the year 2003-2004 is tabulated below.

TABLE: 2.1.1
MONTHLY AND CATEGORY-WISE 'CONSENT TO ESTABLISH' APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED DURING 2003-2004

Months	NOC applications received			NOC issued		
	Red	Orange	Green	Red	Orange	Green
April	111	70	94	105	53	122
May	92	55	66	93	58	109
June	88	79	83	88	78	95
July	114	71	103	101	54	91
August	106	68	121	91	69	101
September	118	83	124	99	66	141
October	61	40	45	103	47	59
November	95	62	96	84	47	93
December	108	99	133	121	90	111
January	127	70	79	111	85	90
February	99	76	85	101	69	87
March	152	96	117	116	78	119
Total	1271	869	1146	1213	794	1218

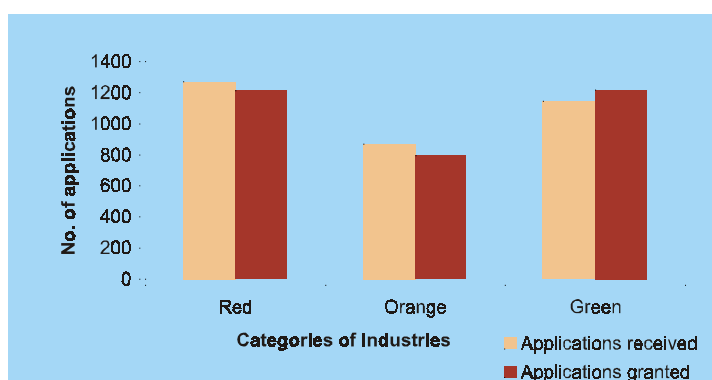
TABLE: 2.1.2
'CONSENT TO ESTABLISH' APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED DURING 2003-2004

Issues	Red	Orange	Green	Total
No. of NOC applications pending as on 01.04.2003	98	32	138	268
No. of NOC applications received during this period	1271	869	1146	3286
Total no. of NOC applications available for processing	1369	901	1284	3554
No. of NOC applications granted during this period	1213	794	1218	3225
No. of NOC applications denied during this period	9	3	1	13
No. of NOC files closed during this period	55	18	13	86
No. of NOC files reopened during this period	23	0	0	23
No. of NOC applications disposed off during this period	1254	815	1232	3301
No. of NOC applications pending as on 31.03.2004	110	88	55	253

Issues	Red	Orange	Green	Total
No. of NOC applications pending for > 4 months	4	1	0	5
No. of NOC applications pending for > 2 months & < 4 months	7	9	0	16
No. of NOC applications pending for > 1 months & < 2 months	22	26	20	68
No. of NOC applications pending for < 1 months	77	52	35	164

* 2 applications received as Red category later considered as Orange category. 3 applications received as Red category later considered as Green category.

FIGURE 2.1.1
NO. OF 'CONSENT TO ESTABLISH' APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED DURING 2003-2004



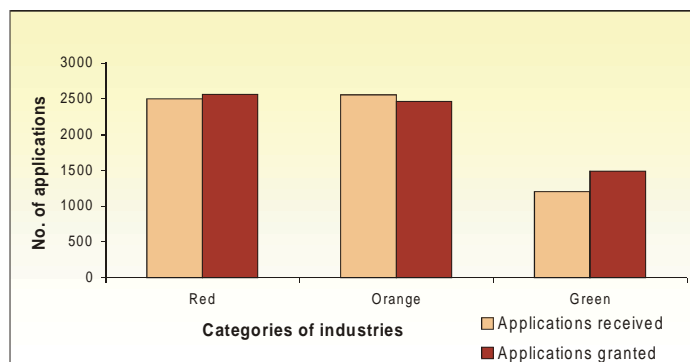
Consent to Operate

The category-wise number of 'Consent to Operate' applications received and processed by the Board during the year 2003-2004 is tabulated below.

TABLE: 2.1.3
'CONSENT TO OPERATE' APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED DURING 2003-2004

Issues	Red	Orange	Green	Total
No. of consent applications pending as on 01.04.2003	312	254	361	927
No. of consent applications received during this period	2499	2551	1206	6256
Total no. of consent applications available for processing	2811	2805	1567	7183
No. of consent applications granted during this period	2563	2465	1490	6518
No. of consent applications denied during this period	15	10	3	28
No. of consent applications closed during this period	94	68	7	169
No. of consent applications reopened during this period	108	0	0	108
Total no. of applications disposed off during this period	2564	2543	1500	6607
<i>No. of consent applications pending as on 31.03.2004</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>576</i>
No. of consent applications pending for > 4 months	23	69	0	92
No. of consent applications pending for > 2 months & < 4 months	65	60	33	158
No. of consent applications pending for > 1 months & < 2 months	38	41	9	88
No. of consent applications pending for < 1 months	121	92	25	238

FIGURE 2.1.2
NO. OF 'CONSENT TO OPERATE' APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
AND GRANTED DURING 2003-2004



Surveillance on Industries

Considering the limited resource and manpower, the Board prioritised its surveillance over the grossly polluting units instead of monitoring all the units under its consent administration. These units are inspected and monitored in a fixed schedule either monthly or bimonthly or thrice a year or quarterly or half-yearly or yearly. The Board has identified 294 grossly polluting units under its regular surveillance. These grossly polluting units are the industries identified under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), 17 category units, major air polluting units and major water polluting

industries as mentioned below:

- **Industries identified under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP):**
 Industries discharging effluent into the rivers and lakes directly or indirectly and effluent having BOD load of 100 Kg/day or more before treatment
- **Industries under the 17 categories of polluting industries as notified by Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi**
- **Major air polluting industries**
- **Major water polluting industries**

TABLE: 2.1.4

INSPECTION SCHEDULE OF GROSSLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES DURING 2003-2004

Regional Office	No. of industries						
	Monthly	Bimonthly	Quarterly	Thrice a year	Half yearly	Yearly	TOTAL
Camac St.	3	2	3	0	12	0	20
Salt Lake	1	3	1	1	15	1	22
Alipore	2	2	1	0	6	0	11
Howrah	0	5	3	1	62	0	71
Hooghly	6	9	2	6	10	0	33
Kakinara	6	14	13	2	13	2	50
Haldia	8	4	0	2	9	0	23

Regional Office	No. of industries						
	Monthly	Bimonthly	Quarterly	Thrice a year	Half yearly	Yearly	TOTAL
Durgapur	15	2	3	11	12	5	48
Asansol	0	1	0	3	5	2	11 + 1*
Siliguri	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
TOTAL	42	44	26	26	145	10	294

* No inspection schedule for one industry which is presently closed.

Public Hearing

Some specific categories of industries require carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and also require clearance from Government of India after obtaining 'Consent to Establish' from the State Pollution Control Board. This environmental clearance involves Environmental Public Hearing as per the notification of Ministry of Environment

and Forests, Government of India. In the Environmental Public Hearing, the public, at large who are expected to be affected by the proposed developmental project have the right to comment on the proposed project. The Board conducted the following Environmental Public Hearing during the year 2003-2004.

TABLE: 2.1.5
PUBLIC HEARING HELD DURING THE YEAR 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry & Proposed location	Nature of Industry	Date of Public Hearing	Total Fixed Capital Investments (in Rs. Crore)
1	Etone India Pvt. Ltd. Mouza-Bally Dist-Howrah	Galvanising of Roto-gravure cyclinder	30.04.2003	Rs. 4.97 crores
2	Vikas Castings Mouza- Jaladhulagori P.S-Sankrail Dist-Howrah	Foundry Unit	07.05.2003	Rs. 1.71 crores
3	Visaka Industries Limited Mouza-Changsole & Krishnapur P.S-Salboni Dist-Paschim Medinipur	Expansion of Asbestos Industry	28.07.2003	Rs. 16.3 crores
4	Jawala Steels Pvt. Ltd. 3511, Lenin SARANI, Durgapur Dist-Burdwan	Installation of Preheating (Cupola) Furnaces - 6 nos. for preheating the scarp before charging into existing Induction furnace	26.08.2003	Rs. 3.97 crores

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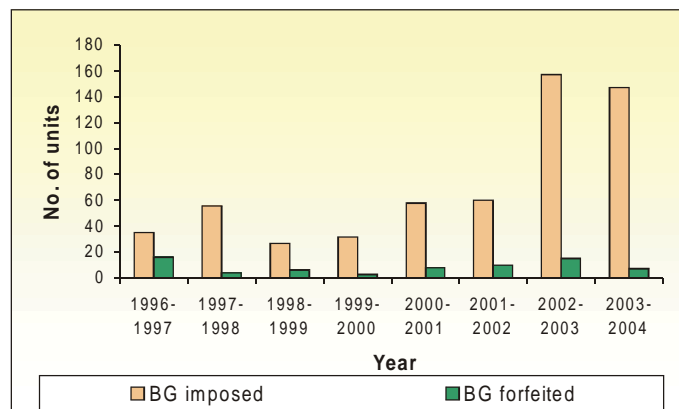
Sl. No.	Name of the Industry & Proposed location	Nature of Industry	Date of Public Hearing	Total Fixed Capital Investments (in Rs. Crore)
5	M/s. Damodar Valley Corporation Mouza- Waria, Dhubchuria, Andal, P.S.-Andal, Dt. Burdwan	Installation of Thermal Power Station	22.10.2003	Rs.4194.17 crores
6	Sahara India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. Princep Ghat , Kolkata Sagar Island(Ganga Sagar) , Frazerganj , Sridhar Nagar(L-Plot), Kaikhali Sundarban Dist-24 Parganas(S).	Integrated Sahara Tourism project in Sundarban Region	28.01.2004	Rs. 464 crores
7	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Pipeline Division within the district of Purba Medinipur	Laying of pipeline	30.01.2004	Rs. 99 crores

Regulatory Actions by the Board

All the industries defaulting marginally compared to the prescribed standard set by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India or Central Pollution Control Board or the WBPCB are allowed reasonable time to comply with the standards. On repetitive non-compliance, the defaulting units are served with show-cause notices, followed by technical hearing and imposition

of bank guarantee for ensuring time-bound compliance and imposition of pollution fines. Consistent non-compliance leads to disconnection of electricity and water supply, and also closure of the units under extreme situations. After adoption of adequate pollution control measures, the closure orders are suspended and the unit is allowed to operate.

FIGURE 2.13
STATUS OF BANK GUARANTEE DURING 1996-2004



Promotional role of the Board



The Hon'ble Chief Minister conferring Environment Excellence Award 2003 to the recipients

Environment Excellence Award 2003

The West Bengal Cleaner Production Centre, a collaborative effort of the WBPCB, Indian Chamber of Commerce and National Cleaner Production Centre, New Delhi instituted the 'Environmental Excellence Award' for encouraging proactive efforts on the part of the industries to protect and preserve the environment. On June 5, 2003, the Board awarded the following four industries for their performance in safeguarding the environment. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee handed over the awards to four industries in a function held at Paribesh Bhaban, Salt Lake.

- Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd - First (jointly),
- Bakreswar Thermal Power Project - First (jointly),
- Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd, Belur – Second, and
- ITC Ltd., Tribeni Unit - Third

Three organisations were felicitated with the Environmental Appreciation Certificate in recognition of their praiseworthy efforts to protect and preserve the environment during the same period.

- Nicco Parks & Resorts Ltd.,
- Amrapali Creations, and
- My Dear Trees & Wilds.