

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL

Introduction

The rapid industrial expansion in West Bengal has given rise to significant pressure on the environment. The industrial units has now become a major point source of pollution. One of the major mandates of the West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB), therefore, is to reduce industrial emission or effluent generation, and to control the quality of the same within safe limits.

Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, any industry, operation or process or an extension and addition thereto, which is likely to discharge sewerage or trade effluent into the environment or likely to emit any air pollution into the atmosphere will have to obtain consent from the State Pollution Control Board. There are different types of consent issued under the provisions of the Water Act and the Air Act:

- *Consent for Establishment:* All the industries and activities needing consent must obtain 'Consent for Establishment' before actual commencement of work for establishing the industry/activity.
- *Consent for Operation:* This consent, which is valid for a certain duration of time needs to be taken before actual commencement of production.
- *Renewal of Consent for Operation:* The 'Consent for Operation' is renewed after certain period.

Industrial Categorisation and Siting Policy

Depending upon their pollution potential, the WBPCB has classified the industrial units into three different categories: 'Red', 'Orange' and 'Green'. The Red category units have maximum pollution potential, the Orange category units have moderate pollution potential and the Green units have the least pollution potential. Further, considering the degree of pollution among the Red units, these

are classified into 'Special Red' and 'Ordinary Red' categories. In addition, a few units under the Green category with no pollution potential are classified as 'Exempted' category units. *Annexure I* shows the different categories of industries.

The WBPCB ensures that compliance to environmental standards is attained through negotiated agreements and technical guidance. Under the current 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, excepting 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. *Annexure II* represents the transparent industrial siting policy of the Board for combating industrial pollution in West Bengal.

Consent Administration

The Board rationalised its procedure for consent administration to put in external technical inputs in the decision making process involving various stakeholders. Different recommendatory committees have been constituted to impart transparency and valuable technical inputs in the process of consent administration. These Committees involve stakeholder participation including views from industries, non-governmental organisations, etc for taking recommendatory decisions only. The power of taking final decisions on the recommendations of these committees, solely lies with the WBPCB. The following committees had been constituted:

a. *Technical Committee at head office:* To provide technical inputs for 32 industries of the special red category requiring clearance from the Government of India, to review Environmental Impact

- Assessment (EIA) / Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports and to examine matters related to public hearing.
- b. *CFE (Consent For Establishment) Committee at head office:* To consider recommendations of Technical Committee, to consider proposals for CFE and take recommendatory decisions.
- c. *CFO (Consent For Operation) Committee at head office:* To examine CFO applications and take recommendatory decisions.
- d. *Task Force Committee at head office:* To look into details necessitating directions including closure/reopening of industries, imposition of bank guarantee, imposition of pollution cost as well as to recommend on the issue of such directions.
- e. *Consent (CFE/CFO) Committee at circle offices:* To examine CFE/CFO proposals of units/industries at circle office.
- f. *Consent (CFE/CFO) Committee at regional offices:* To examine CFE/CFO proposals of units/industries at regional offices.

The salient features of the new consent administration mechanism of the WBPCB are:

- Decision making through broad-based committees comprising of technical experts, representatives of Chambers of Commerce, representatives of Industry Associations, non-governmental organisations etc.;
- Decision making process made more decentralised whereby quick decisions can be taken at regional and circle office levels;
- Enabling the industries to file application for 'consent for establishment' and 'consent for operation' through web-based Environment Management Information System (EMIS); and
- Prompt communication of decisions of Committees on 'consent for establishment' and 'consent for operation' applications through the Board's website (www.wbpcb.gov.in).

The new procedure for consent administration has come into force from September 1, 2005. The various offices of the Board deals with the CFE and CFO applications for the different categories of industries. The current process of consent administration of the WBPCB is given in *Annexure III*.

The number of 'Consent for Establishment', commonly known as 'No-Objection Certificates' (NOC) applications and 'Consent for Operation' applications processed by the Board during April 2005 to August 2005 is tabulated in Table 2.1.1.

TABLE: 2.1.1
MONTH-WISE 'CONSENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT' AND 'CONSENT FOR OPERATION'
APPLICATIONS ISSUED DURING APRIL TO AUGUST 2005

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>CFE</i>	<i>CFO</i>
April 2005	247	443
May 2005	266	456
June 2005	292	478
July 2005	290	465
August 2005	306	491
Total	1401	2333

The number of 'Consent for Establishment' and 'Consent for Operation' applications processed by the Board through Consent Committees during September 2005 to March 2006 is tabulated in Table 2.1.2.

TABLE: 2.1.2
MONTH-WISE 'CONSENT TO ESTABLISHMENT' AND 'CONSENT FOR OPERATION'
APPLICATIONS PROCESSED THROUGH CONSENT COMMITTEES
DURING SEPTEMBER 2005 TO MARCH 2006

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>CFE</i>	<i>CFO</i>
September 2005	148	274
October 2005	147	497
November 2005	163	280
December 2005	172	383
January 2006	135	319
February 2006	123	291
March 2006	157	311
Total	1045	2355

Surveillance on industries

Given the constraints of resource and manpower, the Board prioritises 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 on a quarterly or half-yearly or yearly basis. The Board has identified 334 grossly polluting units under its regular surveillance. The list of grossly polluting units is given in *Annexure IV*. These grossly polluting units are the

industries specifically identified as indicated below:

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

17 Categories of Polluting Industries

The Central Pollution Control Board and the Ministry of Environment & Forests have evolved “Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP)” that enlists action points for 17 category highly polluting industries. These action points are addressed to corporate bodies as well as Regulatory Agencies. Thus, the charter is a commitment for partnership and participatory action of the concerned stakeholders. The charter is also a road map for progressive improvement in environmental management systems. Thus, it is not necessarily limited to compliance of end-of-the-pipe effluent and emission standards. As per the CREP, the State Pollution Control Boards are required to verify compliance status of 17 category highly polluting industries with the National Standards notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The 17 Categories of the major polluting

industries include the following:

1. Aluminium Smelter
2. Caustic Soda
3. Cement
4. Copper Smelter
5. Distilleries
6. Dyes & Dye Intermediates
7. Fertiliser
8. Integrated Iron & Steel
9. Tanneries
10. Pesticides
11. Petrochemicals
12. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals
13. Pulp & Paper
14. Oil Refineries
15. Sugar
16. Thermal Power Plants
17. Zinc Smelter

TABLE: 2.1.3
INSPECTION SCHEDULE OF GROSSLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES
DURING 2005-2006

WBPCB Regional Office	No. of industries						
	Monthly	Bimonthly	Quarterly	Thrice a year	Half yearly	Yearly	TOTAL
Camac St.	3	2	4	1	12	0	22
Salt Lake	1	3	1	1	16	1	23
Alipore	2	2	1	0	6	0	11
Howrah	0	5	3	1	66	0	75
Hooghly	6	9	2	6	11	0	34
Kakinara	6	14	14	2	14	2	52
Haldia	8	4	2	7	11	0	32
Durgapur	15	3	4	15	14	5	56
Asansol	2	4	1	6	6	4	23 + 1*
Siliguri	1	2	0	0	2	0	5
TOTAL	44	48	32	39	158	12	334

* No inspection schedule for one industry which is presently closed

Environmental compliance in sponge iron plants with e-enabled system

Sponge Iron or Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) is the product from direct reduction of Iron ore and having an iron content of 83 to 97 per cent. During the reduction process, oxygen in the iron ore is eliminated, leaving void space and the whole mass becomes porous and spongy in appearance. Sponge iron is produced either in lumps or in pellet forms and is also available in briquette form.

The production process in coal fired sponge iron plants emits substantial amount of suspended particulate matter as air pollutants. Continuous operation of air pollution control equipment like electrostatic precipitators (ESP) is necessary for mitigating this pollution. It has been observed that many plants do not operate the ESPs continuously due to various reasons. In this context, the West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB) has put in place an effective computer application system for ascertaining continuous operation of ESPs with an "interlock" to production.

The first attempt in India as a role model, the WBPCB is applying Information Technology (IT) for implementation of interlocking device between the rotary kiln and ESP.

Sponge iron units are one of the most polluting industries India. Besides having emission of particulate matter, the process produces toxic gases including carbon monoxide. West Bengal is the first state in India where electrostatic precipitator (ESP) as air pollution control system has been installed for rotary kilns in almost all the

sponge iron manufacturing units. Bag filters are present for other areas such as raw material handling, product house, cooler discharge etc. Since all the sponge iron units in West Bengal are coal-based, therefore, potentially these industries are severely air polluting in nature compared to the gas-based units.

In spite of having ESP as emission control device, quite often many of the sponge iron units do not operate their emission control system, primarily in order to cash on electricity causing irreparable environmental damage to the surrounding environment. When the ESP remains non-functional, the units open up the stack cap of the burning chamber to discharge the entire flue gas loaded with particulate matter that blackens the sky and results in alarming levels of air pollution. The impact of air pollution caused by such sponge iron units in urban and rural areas are different in nature. Due to the high population density in the urban areas, the direct impact of such pollution results in severe health hazards in human beings. But in rural areas, the impact is directly on the agricultural crops, livestock and water bodies.

To ensure continuous running of ESPs during plant operation, an interlocking arrangement between the rotary kilns and the ESP has been developed so that if the industry wants to run their rotary kiln without ESP, the feeding system of coal and iron ore through conveyor belt will be stopped immediately and the industry can only restart after necessary compliance of pollution control. The feeding will be stopped within one minute and the entire production process will ultimately come to a permanent halt in case the pollution control devices are deliberately bypassed or excess load is made to the conveyor feed belt. The interlocking system can only be reset and opened with a password which would only be known to the WBPCB officials. In this

system, more than 12 parameters have been considered in the software, and hence it is very difficult for an industry to bypass the ESP. The salient features of this Environmental Compliance Management & Control System (ECMCS) are given below:

- Capturing data from OPC server on real time identifying non-compliant event;
- Event based log in of non-compliant incidents;
- Withdrawal of permission for running;
- Graphical use interface for administration and report filing;
- Generic configurable system for different plant capacity; and
- Highly secure tamper-proof IT application including reporting mechanism.

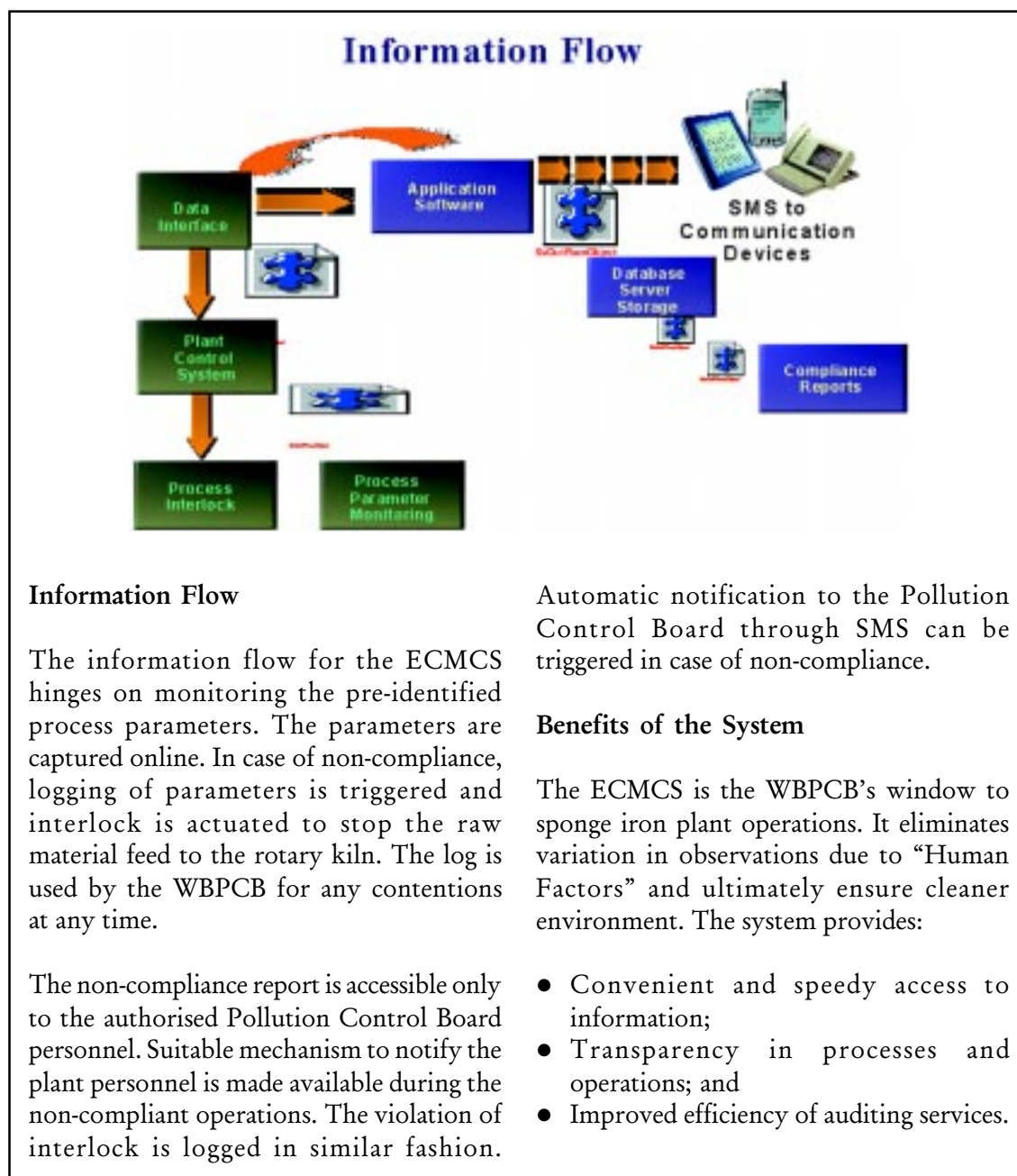
Initial Investigations

Initially, the motives and constraints for not running the pollution control equipment were investigated. Some of the possible causes of not running the equipment are as follows:

- Paucity of water for running gas-cooling tower, making the electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) dysfunctional;
- Saving on maintenance cost of pollution control equipment;
- Saving on power consumption;
- Lack of skilled manpower for maintenance of ESPs and multi-stage pumps; and
- No direct impact on quality and quantity of production leading to operational ease.

The Solution

The ECMCS is highly secured and configurable for different plant capacities. In addition, the system has rich Graphic User Interfaces, customised reports based on “Events” as well as Time and Instant Messaging triggered by non-compliant events.



Calcutta Leather Complex

The Calcutta Leather Complex is an important industrial sector of the state. The Complex was inaugurated on June 30, 2005. The Complex has a capacity to process 1000 kg per day of raw hides and skins using 30 MLD (million litres per day) of water. More than 500 tanneries are expected to be set up within the Complex.

All process and domestic wastewater from the tanneries in the Complex are treated in a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP), which has a planned capacity to treat 30 MLD of wastewater through six modules. Presently, four modules are in operation. The treated effluent is discharged to the Karaidanga SWF canal.

Most of the units in the Complex have installed their own Chrome Recovery Units. The complex will also have a common chrome recovery plant to cater to 109 relocated tanneries who had opted for a Common Chrome Recovery Unit. The recovered chrome is being reused in the process by all units.

The Tannery Management Cell at the WBPCB Camac Street Office regularly monitors the activities of the Calcutta Leather Complex.

Public Hearing

Specific categories of industries require EIA and also require clearance from the Government of India after obtaining 'Consent for Establishment' from the State Pollution Control Board. This environmental clearance involves public hearing as per the notification of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India. In an environmental public hearing, the public who are expected to be affected by the proposed development project have the right to comment on the proposed project. The Board conducted various environmental public hearing during the year 2005-2006.

TABLE: 2.1.4
ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEARING DURING 2005-2006

Sl. No.	Name & location of the project	Category	Date of Public Hearing	Location of Public Hearing Investments (in Rs. Crore)
1.	M/s. Hooghly Met Coke and Power Company Limited, Haldia, Purba Medinipur.	Waste Heat Recovery Type Coke Oven-cum-captive power project at Haldia, Dist-Purba Medinipur	13/05/2005	Office of the Sub-divisional Officer, Haldia at Durgachak, Haldia, Dist-Purba Medinipur.
2.	M/s West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency at Durgaduani Creek in the Gosaba Island.	Tidal power plant having capacity of 3.65 MW	17/05/2005	Office of the B.D.O. Gosaba, Dist-24 Parganas (South)
3.	M/s. Crescent Power Pvt. Limited, Mouza: Madanpur, P.S. Barabani, Burdwan.	2X20 MW AFBC Power project	13/06/2005	Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Asansol, Dist-Burdwan.
4.	M/s. Bengal Ambuja Housing Development Limited. "UPOBAN" Mouza-Taltore, PS- Bolpur, Dist- Birbhum.	Housing Project	28/06/2005	Prashasan Bhawan, Birbhum Collectorate, Suri, Dist-Birbhum.
5.	M/s. National Highways Authority of India	Widening project of National Highway No.31 from Siliguri to Islampur passing through two Districts - Darjeeling and Uttar Dinajpur	27/07/2005	Office of the Sub-divisional Officer, Islampur, Dist-Uttar Dinajpur.
6.	M/s. National Highways Authority of India	Widening project of National Highway No.31 from Siliguri to Islampur passing through two Districts - Darjeeling and Uttar Dinajpur	28/07/2005	National Highways-31, Chandmoni Tea Estate near Paribahan Nagar, Siliguri, Dist-Darjeeling
7.	M/s. Luxmi Township Limited at Chandmoni Tea Estate, P.S. Matigara, Darjeeling	Housing Project.	29/07/2005	B.D.O. Office Matigara, Shibmandir, Dist-Darjeeling.

(Contd.)

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Sl. No.	Name & location of the project	Category	Date of Public Hearing	Location of Public Hearing Investments (in Rs. Crore)
8.	M/s. UAL Bengal (Prop: Utkal Asbestos Ltd.), Tungadhowa village, Paschim Medinipur	Expansion/modernization of the existing Asbestos Cement Corrugated Sheet mfg. unit	03/08/2005	Meeting Hall of Paschim Medinipur Collectorate, Dist - Paschim Medinipur.
9.	M/s. CESC Limited, Budge Budge, South 24 Parganas	Augmentation of capacity of existing Budge Budge Thermal Power plant by installation of an additional 1X250 MW Thermal Power Plant (3 rd Unit) at the Budge Budge Generating Station, Pujali Municipal Area, Dist-South 24 Pgs.	04/08/2005	Office of the B.D.O. Budge Budge-1, Budge Budge Trunk Road, South 24 Parganas.
10.	M/s. Portside Estates Ltd. 34/1, Diamond Harbour Road, PO-Mominpur, Kolkata-27	Housing Project	05/10/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board.
11.	M/s. DSK Real Estate Limited, 34, Diamond Harbour Road, PS- South Port, Kolkata-27	Housing project	06/10/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control
12.	M/s. G.L. Investment Pvt. Ltd. 72, Tiljala Road, Park Circus, PO- Gobinda Khatik Road, PS- Beniapukur, Kolkata-46	Housing Project	08/11/05	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
13.	M/s. Merlin Projects Ltd. 15, Kabitirtha Sarani, PS-Watgunge, Ward No.75, Kolkata-23	Housing Project	09/11/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
14.	M/s. Fort Projects Pvt. Ltd. 36B, Panditiya Road, Ward No.85, Kolkata-29	Housing Project	10/11/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
15.	M/s. Fort Builders 38/1, Panditiya Road, KMC Ward No.85, Kolkata-29	Housing Project	11/11/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
16.	M/s. Bengal Ambuja Housing Development Ltd. Mouza-Taltore, PS- Bolpur, Dist- Birbhum	Housing Project	14/12/2005	S.D.O. Bolpur, Birbhum.
17.	M/s. Basera Enclave Makers Pvt. Ltd. 82, Raja S. C. Mallick Road, Kolkata-84	Housing Project	16/12/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
18.	M/s. Durga Trading Corporation, 134B, Belegkata Road, Ward No.36, Kolkata-15	Housing project	19/12/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
19.	M/s. Swastic Group, 46, Sridhar Roy Road, Ward No.66, Kolkata-39	Housing project	19/12/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
20.	M/s. D. C. Paul Group Construction Private Ltd. & Others, "SALBONI", 64/98C, Khudiram Bose Sarani, PS-Ultadanga, Ward No.3, Kolkata-37	Housing Project	21/12/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
21.	M/s. Avani Griha Nirman Pvt. Limited., 1, Dr. Radha Gobinda Nath Sarani, PS-Jadavpur, Ward No.94, Kolkata-33	Housing Project	23/12/2005	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board

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Part II • Chapter 1

Sl. No.	Name & location of the project	Category	Date of Public Hearing	Location of Public Hearing Investments (in Rs. Crore)
22.	M/s. Supernova Private Limited, 302, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Ward No.36, Kolkata-9	Housing Project	04/01/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
23.	M/s. DTL Asiana Pvt. Ltd. 43, Binoba Bhabe Road, PO-Behala, PS-Behala, Ward No.119, Kolkata-38	Housing Project	04/01/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
24.	M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Expansion project at Sonepur Bazari, Burdwan	Expansion of Open Cast Mining Project	09/01/2006	Office of the BDO, Pandabeshwar, Burdwan.
25.	M/s. Larica Estates Ltd. Opposite of Loknath Temple at Barasat-Barrackpore Road, PO-Nabapally, PS-Barasat, Ward No.26, Barasat Municipality of North 24 Parganas	Housing project	17/01/2006	New Administrative Building at Barasat, Office of D.M., Dist-North 24 Parganas
26.	M/s. Ramsarup Lohh Udyog Ltd. P.S.Kharagpur Local, P.O.Rakhajungle, West Midnapore	Integrated Steel Plant project	10/02/2006	Office of the Kalaikunda Gram Panchayat, Paschim Midnapore,
27.	M/s. KPC Medical College & Hospital 1F, Raja S.C. Mallick Road, Jadavpur, Kolkata-32	Hospital project	20/02/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
28.	M/s. Gopi Properties Pvt. Ltd. 87, Dum Dum Cossipore Road, PO-Motijheel, PS-Dum Dum, Ward No.15, South Dum Dum Municipality in 24 Parganas (North)	Housing Complex	22/02/2006	New Administrative Building at Barasat, Office of D.M., DistNorth 24 Parganas.
29	M/s. Guild (India) Housing Pvt. Ltd. "THE EMPIRE", 16A, Gurusaday Road, P-Karaya, Ward No.69, Kolkata-19	Housing Complex	02/03/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
30.	M/s. Bengal Citiscap Homes Pvt. Ltd. "SOUTH CITY GARDEN", 61, B. L. Saha Road, PS-Behala, Ward No.116, Kolkata-53	Housing Complex	02/03/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
31.	M/s. MCC PTA India Corporation Pvt. Ltd. JL No.122, 128, 121, 129, Vill & PO-Bhuniarchak Via Sutahata, Haldia, Purba Medinipore-721635	Expansion of Purified Terephthalic Acid Plant	06/03/2006	Office of the Environmental Engineer, Haldia, Regional Office, Super Market Building, Durgachak, Haldia, Purba Medinipur.
32.	M/s. Asansol Durgapur Development Authority, Jamuria Industrial estate JL No.37, 38, Mouza-Mandalpur, Ikra, PO-Jamuria, Burdwan.	Industrial Estate	10/03/2006	Jamuria Municipality

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name & location of the project	Category	Date of Public Hearing	Location of Public Hearing Investments (in Rs. Crore)
33.	M/s. P. L. International 16/1E/1, East Topsia Road, PS-Tiljala, Ward No.66, Kolkata-46	Housing Complex	15/03/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
34.	M/s. Reckitt Benckiser (I) Ltd. 18, Ho-Chi-Minh Sarani, PS-Thakurpukur, Kolkata-61	Housing Complex	15/03/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
35.	M/s. D.C. Paul Group Construction Pvt. Ltd. "SHALPIYALI", Mouza-Madurdaha, JL No.12, R.S.Dag No.174(Part) under KMC, PS-Topsia, Ward No.108, Kolkata-107	Housing Complex	24/03/2006	Paribesh Bhavan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board

Regulatory Role

As part of its regulatory role, all industries defaulting marginally compared to the prescribed standard (either set up by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India or Central Pollution Control Board or WBPCB) are allowed reasonable time to comply with the standards. On repetitive non-compliance, the erroneous units are served with show-cause notices, followed by technical hearing, 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, leading to closure of the units under extreme circumstances. After adoption of adequate pollution control measures, the closure order is suspended and the industry is allowed to operate again.

Promotional Role: Environment Excellence Award 2005

The Environment Excellence Award was initiated in November 2000 when a partnership was forged between the WBPCB, the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC), New Delhi to constitute the West Bengal Cleaner Production Centre (WBCPC) in

Kolkata. The Environment Excellence Award for the year 2005 was announced for four categories, namely large and medium-scale industries, small-scale industries, local bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). On August 25, 2005, the Award was declared for the above categories through newspaper insertions inviting applications from the concerned sectors. The details regarding application procedure and the application forms were posted at the WBPCB website (www.wbpcb.gov.in) and ICC website (www.indianchamber.org/environment). The last date of submission of completed applications was September 15, 2005.

Four separate Jury Committees, comprising of eminent persons in the field of environment, shortlisted the applications based on well-developed qualifying criteria. In the industry sector, applications were received from the large and medium-scale industries, but none from the small-scale sector. After primary screening, the environmental performance of applicants of all the four sectors were assessed through extensive site visits and interaction with the stakeholders. The industries/organisations who had received the Award in the previous years, were not considered.

On December 28, 2005, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, Hon'ble Chief Minister of West

Bengal, conferred the Environment Excellence Award 2005 at a ceremony held at the Oberoi Grand, Kolkata. Shri Manabendra Mukherjee, Hon'ble Minister-in-charge, Departments of Information Technology & Environment, Government of West Bengal was also present

on the occasion. The Awards were bestowed upon three industries, one local body and three NGOs. In addition, certificates of appreciation were given to one industry, three local bodies and three NGOs.

TABLE: 2.1.5
RECIPIENTS OF ENVIRONMENT EXCELLENCE AWARD 2005

Industry Sector	Local bodies Sector
FIRST: M/s. UAL Bengal SECOND: M/s. Exide Industries Ltd. THIRD: M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION: M/s Coca Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	Kalyani Municipality CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION: Kanchrapara Municipality, 24 Pgns (N) Bhadreswar Municipality, Hooghly
NGO Sector	
FIRST: Agradut Polly Unnayan Samity, Howrah SECOND: Birati Mahajati Vidyamandir (H.S.), 24 Pgns (N) THIRD: Angina Birds and Environment Protection Samity, Dakshin Dinajpur	CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION Bijnan Chetana Forum, 24 Pgns (N) Bivisonpur Three Star Club, Purba Medinipur Akabpur Sammelani, Bardhaman