

MADHYA PRADESH PRADUSHAN NIWARAN MANDAL
PARYAVARAN PARISAR, E-5, ARERA COLONY, BHOPAL-462016.

No: 7806 /PNM/SS/87/Bhopal, dt: 8/7/87

To,

The Regional Officer,
Regional Office,
M.P. Pradushan Niwaran Mandal,
...26-A...Telephone...Nagar
...Kanaelia Road, Indore

Sub:- Photostat copy of the 'Environmental
Guidelines for siting of Industry'.

A photostat copy of the "Environmental
Guidelines for siting of Industry" published by
Deptt. of Environment/^{Govt. of India} is enclosed herewith for
your Guidance.

(DR. G.K. KHARE)
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
M.P. PRADUSHAN NIWARAN MANDAL
BHOPAL.

Office
File
102

ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES
FOR
SITING OF INDUSTRY



REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

AUGUST 1985

ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR SITING OF INDUSTRY REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI
August 1985**

1. Introduction

1.1 Industrial development significantly contributes towards economic growth. However, industrial progress brings along with it a host of environmental problems. Many of these problems could be avoided if industries are located on the basis of environmental considerations. Injudicious siting of industry can seriously affect the environmental features such as air, water, land, flora, fauna, human settlements and health of people. The entrepreneur should be fully aware of these implications and he should take necessary steps while setting up the industry so as to minimize the possible adverse effects on the environmental resources and quality of life. Often, an entrepreneur finds it very costly to install pollution control equipment and other mitigative measures after the industry is already set up. As such, preventive steps are needed at the time of siting rather than going in for curative measures at a later stage.

1.2 The Industrial Policy Statement of July 1980 recognized the need for preserving ecological balance and improving living conditions in the urban centers of the country. On the basis of the Policy, indiscriminate expansion of the existing industries and setting up of new industrial undertakings within the limits of metropolitan cities and the larger towns should not be permitted. However, the Policy has not touched upon the implications of setting up an industry in sensitive areas, both ecological and otherwise, which could have an effect on the overall development process.

1.3 At present, industries are being located on the basis of raw material availability, access to the market, transport facilities and such other techno-economic considerations without adequate attention to environmental considerations are recognized as an important criterion for setting of industry.

1.4 To prevent air, water and soil pollution arising out of industrial projects, the industrial Licensing Procedure requires that the entrepreneurs before setting up the industry should obtain clearance from Central/State Air and Water Pollution Control boards. The Central/State Pollution Control Boards stipulate that air (gases) and water (effluents) emanating from the industry should adhere to certain quality standards. However, these stipulations do not prevent them from affecting the total environment by wrong siting. Also, the cumulative effect of a number of industries at a particular place is not being studied upon, with the result that an industry or an industrial area over a period of time could cause significant damage to the surrounding environment and ecological features.

1.5 In respect of certain industrial development projects (List at Appendix I), it is not only necessary to install suitable pollution control equipment but also to identify appropriate sites for their location. To give a concrete shape to this requirement, a select group of 20 Industries (List at Appendix II) has been notified by the Department of Industrial Development. A formalized procedure has been stipulated for site selection from environmental angle regard to these projects.

1.6 According to this procedure for the select group of industries, the letters of intent should be converted to industrial licenses only after the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(i) The state Director of Industries confirms that the project has been approved from environmental angle by the competent State Authority.

(ii) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and central Government that he will install the appropriate equipment and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution.

(iii) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirement.

1.7 The State Department of Environment will be the competent authority for approval of project sites from environmental angle. In those States where such Departments have not yet been set up, approval should be obtained from the nodal agency designated for looking after environmental matters. With regard to projects where support from the Central Government/International Agencies is envisaged and which come under the purview of Industrial Licensing, approval of the project site from environmental angle should be obtained from the Department of Environment, Government of India. The entrepreneur should provide the details of proposed project site, pollution abatement measures and such other relevant information as required for review from environmental angle.

1.8 The entrepreneur will be required to submit half-yearly progress report on installation of pollution control devices to the respective State Pollution Control Boards.

1.9 Depending on the nature and location of the project, the entrepreneur will be required to submit comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Report, and Environmental Management Plans.

2. Environmental Guidelines for Industries

2.1 In order to help the concerned authorities and the entrepreneurs, it is necessary to frame certain broad guidelines for siting an industry. It is necessary to frame certain broad guidelines for siting an industry. It is also necessary to identify the parameters that should be taken into account while setting up and identify the parameters that should be taken into account while setting an industry. With this in view, the following environmental guidelines are recommended for siting of industries to ensure optimum use of natural and man-made resources in sustainable manner with minimal depletion, degradation and/or destruction of environment. Those which are in addition to those directives, are already in existence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

2.2 Areas to be avoided

In siting industries, care should be taken to minimize the adverse impact of the industries on the immediate neighborhood as well as distant places. Some of the natural life sustaining systems and some specific land uses are sensitive to industrial impacts because of the nature and extent of fragility. With a view to protecting such an industry, sites shall maintain the following distances from the areas listed:

(a) Ecologically and/or otherwise sensitive areas : at least 25 km;

depending on the geo-climatic conditions the requisite distance shall have to be increased by the appropriate agency.

(b) Coastal Areas : at least ½ km. from high tide line.

(c) Flood Plain of the Riverine System : at least ½ km. from flood plain or modified flood plain affected by dam in the upstream or by flood control systems.

(d) Transport/Communication System : at least ½ km. from highway and railway.

(e) Major Settlements (3,00,000 population) : distance from settlements is difficult to maintain because of urban sprawl. At the time of siting of the industry if any major settlements notified limit as within 50 km., the spatial direction of growth of the settlement for at least a decade must be assessed and the industry shall be sited at least 25 km. from the projected growth boundary of the settlement.

Note: Ecological and/or otherwise sensitive areas include (i) Religious and Historic Places; (ii) Archaeological Monuments (e.g. identified zone around Taj Mahal); (iii) Scenic Areas; (iv) Hill Resorts; (v) Beach Resorts; (vi) Health Resorts; (vii) Coastal Areas rich in Corals, Mangroves, Breeding Grounds of Specific Species; (viii) Estuaries rich in Mangroves, Breeding grounds of Specific Species; (ix) Gulf Areas; (x) Biosphere Reserves; (xi) National Parks and Sanctuaries; (xii) Natural lakes, Swamps; (xiii) Seismic Zones; (xiv) Tribal Settlements; (xv) Areas of

Scientific and Geological Interest; (xvi) Defence Installations, specially those of security importance and sensitive to pollution; (xvii) Border Areas (International) and (xviii) Air Ports. Pre-requisite: State and Central Governments are required to identify such areas on a priority basis.

2.3 Siting Criteria

Economic and social factors are recognized and assessed while siting an industry. Environmental factors must be taken into consideration in industrial siting. Proximity of water sources, highway, major settlements, markets for products and raw material resources is desired for economy of production, but all the above listed systems must be away for environmental protection. Industries are, therefore, required to be sited, striking a balance between economic and environmental considerations. In such a selected site, the following factors must be recognized.

- No forest land shall be converted into non-forest activity for the sustenance of the industry (Ref: Forest Conservation Act, 1980).
- No prime agricultural land shall be converted into industrial site.
- Within the acquired site the industry must locate itself at the lowest location to remain obscured from general sight.
- Land acquired shall sufficiently large to provide space for appropriate treatment of waste water still left for treatment after maximum possible reuse and recycle. Reclaimed (treated) wastewater shall be used to raise green belt and to create water body for aesthetics, recreation and if possible, for aquaculture. The green belt shall be ½ km. wide around the battery limit of the industry. For industry having odour problem it shall be a kilometer wide.
- The green belt between two adjoining large scale industries shall be one kilometer.
- Enough space should be provided for storage of solid wastes so that these could be available for possible reuse.
- Lay out and form of the industry that may come up in the area must conform to the landscape of the area without affecting the scenic features of that place.
- Associated township of the industry must be created at a space having physiographic barrier between the industry and the township.
- Each industry is required to maintain three ambient air quality measuring stations within 120 degree angle between stations

3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

3.1 The Purpose of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is to identify and evaluate the potential impacts (beneficial and adverse) of development projects on the environmental system. It is a useful aid for decision making based on understanding of the environmental implications including social, cultural and aesthetic concerns which could be integrated with the analysis of the project costs and benefits. This exercise should be undertaken early enough in the planning stage of projects for selection of environmentally compatible sites, process technologies and such other environmental safeguards.

3.2 While all industrial projects may have some environmental impacts, all of them may not be significant enough to warrant elaborate assessment procedures. The need for such exercises will have to be decided after initial evaluation of the possible implications of a particular project and its location. The projects which could be the candidates for detailed Environmental Impact assessment include the following:

- (i) Those which can significantly alter the landscape, land use pattern and lead to concentration of working and service population ;
- (ii) Those which need upstream development activity like assured mineral and forest products supply or downstream industrial process development ;
- (iii) Those involving manufacture, handling and use of hazardous materials ;
- (iv) Those which are sited near ecologically sensitive area, urban centres, hill resorts, places of

(iv) Infrastructural facilities should be provided for monitoring the stack emissions and measuring the ambient air quality including micro-meteorological data (wherever required) in the area.

(v) Proper stack height as prescribed by the Central/State Pollution Control Boards should be provided for better dispersion of pollutants over a wider area to minimize the effect of pollution.

(vi) Community buildings and townships should be built up -wind of plant with one-half to one kilometer green belt in addition to physiographical barrier.

3.7 Solid Wastes

(i) The site for waste disposal should be checked to verify permeability so that no contaminants percolate into the groundwater or river/lake.

(ii) Waste disposal areas should be planned down -wind of villages and townships.

(iii) Reactive materials should be disposal of by immobilizing the reactive materials with suitable additives.

(iv) The pattern of filling disposal site should be planned to create better landscape and be approved by appropriate agency and the appropriately pretreated solid wastes should be disposed according to the approved plan.

(v) Intensive programmes of tree plantation on disposal areas should be undertaken.

3.8 Noise and vibration

Adequate safety precautions should be taken for control of noise and vibration in the industries.

3.9 Occupational Safety and Health

Proper precautionary measures for adopting occupational safety and health standards should be taken.

3.10 Prevention maintenance and operation of environmental Control systems

(i) Adequate safety precautions should be taken during preventive maintenance and shut down of the control systems.

(ii) A system of inter-locking with the production equipment should be implemented where highly toxic compounds are involved.

3.11 House-Keeping

Proper house-keeping and cleanliness should be maintained both inside and outside the industry.

3.12 Human Settlements

(i) Residential colonies should be located away from the solid and liquid waste dumping areas. Meteorological and environmental conditions should be studied properly before selecting the site for residential areas in order to avoid air pollution problems.

(ii) Persons who are displaced or have lost agricultural lands as a result of locating the industries in the area should be properly rehabilitated.

3.13 Transport Systems

(i) Proper parking places should be provided for the trucks and other vehicles by the industries to avoid any congestion or blocking of roads.

(ii) Sitting of industries on the highway should be avoided as it may add to more road accidents because of substantial increase in the movements coming up around the industrial complex.

(iii) Spillage of chemicals/substances on roads inside the plant may lead to accidents. Proper road safety signs both inside and outside the plant should be displayed for avoiding road accidents.

3.14 Recovery reuse of waste products

Efforts should be made to recycle or recover the waste materials to the extent possible. The treated liquid effluents can be conveniently and safely used for irrigation of lands, plants and fields for growing non-edible crops.

3.15 Vegetal Cover

Industries should plant trees and ensure vegetal cover in their premises. This is particularly advisable for those industries having more than 10 acres of land.

3.16 Disaster Planning

Proper disaster planning should be done to meeting any emergency situation arising due to fire, explosion, sudden leakage of gas etc. Fire-fighting equipment and other safety appliances should be kept ready for use during disaster/emergency situation including natural calamities like earthquake/flood.

3.17 Environmental Management Cell

Each industry should identify within its set-up a Department/Section/Cell with trained personnel to take up the overall responsibility of environmental management as required for planning and implementation of the projects.

Appendix I

LIST OF POLLUTING INDUSTRIES

1. Ferrous Metallurgical Industries

- Integrated Iron Steel (metal)
- Ferrous-alloys
- Special Steels
- Iron and Steel Castings and Forgings

2. Non-Ferrous Metallurgical Industries

- Primary Metallurgical Producing Industries, namely, zinc, lead, copper and aluminium
- Non-Ferrous Castings and Forgings

3. Mining Industries

- Coal Washeries
- Hydraulic Mining
- Hydraulic Transport

4. Ores/Mineral Processing Industries

- Beneficiation and/or Pelletization

5. Coal (including coke) Industries

- Coal, Lignite, Coke etc.
- Fuel Gases (Coal Gas, Producer Gas, Water Gas and the like)

6. Power Generating Industries

7. Paper and Pulp (including paper products) Industries

- Paper writing, Printing and Wrapping (to include security paper also)
- Newsprint
- Paper board and Straw Board
- Paper for Packaging (corrugated papers, crafts paper, paper bags, paper containers and the like)
- Pulp-Wood Pulp, Mechanical, Chemical (including dissolving pulp)
- Sanitary Paper
- Cigarette Paper
- Insulation and Other Coated Papers

8. Fertilizer Industries

- Nitrogenous
- Phosphatic
- Mixed

9. Cement (including cement asbestos products) Industries

- Portland Cement (including slag cement, pozzolana cement and their products)

- Asbestos Cement Products
- 10. Petroleum Industries
 - Oil production
 - Oil Refining
 - Lubricating Oils and Greases
 - Oil Exploration
- 11. Petrochemicals Industries
- 12. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industries
 - Narcotics, Drugs, and Pharmaceuticals including Vitamins (Antibiotics and Indigenous Systems of Medicines covered)
- 13. Fermentation Industries
 - alcohol (Industries and potable)
- 14. Rubber (natural & synthetic) including Rubber Products Industries
 - Natural and Synthetic Rubber
 - Tires and Tubes
 - Surgical and Medical products including Prophylactics and Latex Products
 - Footwear
 - Other Rubber Goods
- 15. Paints Industries
- 16. Leather Training Industries
- 17. Electro-Plating Industries
- 18. Chemical Industries
 - Coke Oven By-Products and Coal tar Distillation Products
 - Industrial Gases (nitrogen, oxygen, Acetylene, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide, halogenated hydrocarbon, ozone etc.)
 - Industrial Carbon
 - Alkalies
 - Electrochemical (metallic sodium, potassium and magnesium, chlorates, per chlorates, and peroxides)
 - Nitrogenous Compounds (cyanides, cyan amides, and other nitrogenous compounds)
 - Halogens and Halogenated Compounds (Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine and iodine)
 - Explosives (including industrial explosive and detonators and fuses)
- 19. Insecticides, Fungicides, Herbicides and other Pesticides Industries
- 20. Synthetic Resin and Plastics
- 21. Manmade Fiber (cellulose and non-cellulose industry).

Appendix II

LIST OF POLLUTING INDUSTRIES REQUIRED TO OBTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR SITING (VIDE PRESS NOTE NO. 10/60/83 -LP, DATED 10 TH DECEMBER, 1984 ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

1. Primary metallurgical producing industries viz. zinc, lead, copper, aluminium and steel
2. Paper, Pulp and Newsprint
3. Pesticides/Insecticides
4. Refineries
5. Fertilizers
6. Paints
7. Dyes

8. Leather Training
9. Rayon
10. Sodium/Potassium Cyanide
11. Basic drugs
12. Foundry
13. Storage Batteries (lead acid type)
14. Acids/Alkalis
15. Elastics
16. Rubber - Synthetic
17. Cement
18. Asbestos
19. Fermentation industry
20. Electro-plating Industry

महाराष्ट्र प्रमुख निवारण मंडल
कार्यालय भवन, ६-७, गेट नं. १,
अहमदनगर जिला, महाराष्ट्र

पृष्ठ संख्या

क्रमांक १०००१८/प्रतिनिधि/१०/१७ मीमांसा, दिनांक १६ अक्टूबर, ८७
प्रति,

श्री. व. अ. ध. मंडल,
म. प्र. प्रमुख निवारण मंडल,
अधीनस्थ कार्यालय,
अहमदनगर

विषय:- लघु केली के उद्योगों सम्मति-मार्गदर्शी जानकारी ।
संदर्भ :- कार्यालयीन आदेश क्रमांक २५६८/प्रतिनिधि/८७ दिनांक १.९.८७

समाप्त का दिनांक १० अक्टूबर १९८७ के प्रकरणों में संदर्भित
आदेश के तत्त्वों में अंतर्गत की जाती है । प्रकरणों के निष्पत्ति की
प्रक्रिया के संबंध में कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बताये गये हैं, जिनकी एक प्रतिलिपि
संलग्न है । निस्तुत वर्ग हेतु अधिकारियों की सूची नंबर ८७ के प्रथम
अनुभाग में प्रस्तावित है, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि अलग से दी जायेगी ।

संलग्न : उपरोक्तानुसार

आर. के. खरे
अधीनस्थ अधिकारी

पृ. क्रमांक १०००१८/प्रतिनिधि/१०/१७ मीमांसा, दिनांक १६ अक्टूबर, ८७

प्रतिलिपि :-

१. अधीनस्थ मंत्री श्री व. अ. ध. मंडल, म. प्र. प्रमुख निवारण मंडल, मीमांसा ।
२. अधीनस्थ मंत्री श्री पूर्ण श्री. प्र. प्रमुख निवारण मंडल, मीमांसा ।
३. कार्यालयीन श्री व. अ. ध. मंडल, म. प्र. प्रमुख निवारण मंडल, मीमांसा ।
४. कार्यालयीन मंत्री श्री पूर्ण श्री. प्र. प्रमुख निवारण मंडल, मीमांसा ।

आर. के. खरे

अधीनस्थ अधिकारी

म. प्र. प्रमुख निवारण मंडल
मीमांसा

Subj:- Procedure and Guidelines for disposal of application for consent of Small Scale unit in the Regional Office.

1.1.1

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 lay down that the State Board may make such enquiries as it may deem fit in respect of application forms for consent and in making any such enquiry shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed. In view of this provision in the Act and also provisions made in the general rules (procedure for making any enquiry in to applications for consent), a particular procedure has been followed for systematic and timely disposal of applications for consent cases in the Head Office. According to office order 2467/PIM/87/Bhopal dated X.8.87 Regional Offices are assigned responsibility, duty and power to deal with cases of small scale industries. Regional Offices shall adopt and follow nearly same procedure as practiced in the Head Office. A few guidelines in respect of system and procedure follows:-

I. PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE

To fulfill the assigned duties successfully all the officers concerned must read, understand the provisions of the Air and Water Acts and rules. This helps in properly advising the applicant on all points. preliminary check list may be as below:-

A. General:-

Application be completed in respect of applicant's name, office address, location of factory with details, signature of applicant, designation, name of Director/ Partners in respective columns. Name of Director/ Partners may be an extra information which is necessary. Investment, Registration number and date of Industries Deptt. as S. S. I. unit, copy of registration/industrial licence of D. I. C. In this name of products and their capacity for which registration to given is important.

2. Similarity in Air Act application, information must be entered in all the columns. Particularly product, raw material, fuel and its consumption, details of stack (if any) control equipments. There is no column for process and production capacity in Air Act application. These information may be obtained separately from the applicant particularly when the industry is exempted from application under Water Act.

D. Accompaniments:

Each application in prescribed proforma shall have accompaniments.

1. Index/Site Plan.
2. Topographical Map/Detailed sketch showing location of unit, near about habitation, industries commercial, agriculture, forest or any other activities/Details of industrial Area, plots etc. which ever necessary.
3. Details of ETP/APC proposals, drainages etc.
4. Map showing effluent discharge, Wells, river etc. is necessary.
5. Project report.
6. D.I.G. Registration copy.

II RECORD KEEPING SYSTEM-

Record keeping shall be such that it covers required data and informations which is asked for time to time.

- (a) On receipt of application.
The Registration number may be given as

Regional Office	Water Or Air	Month of Receipt	Year	Number
-----------------	--------------------	---------------------	------	--------

For example :- JBP/Water/Oct.-87/5

A register shall be maintained by Regional Office for general information. The Index shall be as:-

S.No.	Name of Applicant	Registration No.	Page No.
-------	----------------------	---------------------	----------

Note:- Leave space after last application of the month and start of entry of first application or new month.

Register is to maintain record as per enclosed proforma Annexure B-1

This register shall help in watching monthly work progress.

(b) For technical information generally required for assessment of pollution etc. by different organisation, State/Central Government etc. and register may be maintained. Index shall be as:-

S. No.	Name of Industry	District	Page.
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Pages inside covers informations^{as} in annexure B-2.

C As per provisions of the water and Air Act and Rules, A register has to be maintained separately water under each Act, which includes certain details of each consent case. This is statutory requirement and is essential to keep this record up to date shall be the responsibility of Regional Officer. They will sign these register. Procedure and details may be seen in the Head Office. A sample copy is enclosed as annexure B-3, & B-4.

The maintainance of the information in different registers appear to be voluminous but it is not so. It will be seen that hardly once a year entry is to be made for each industry. In addition to this if in future one list stating names and existing industries in each district, another list stating names of existing industries, district, different type of industries be maintained will be very help full particularly for informations required by Government.

Contd...5.

(ii) For Poha, Rice Mills:

In general sites within corporation, Municipal, Gram Panchayat habitation area may be totally avoided,

(a) Site shall preferably be atleast 2 KM from Corporation boundary or 1 KM. from small towns.

(b) If industry wish to utilise effluent for irrigation availability of land (requirement as per IS 2490 (1981) may be checked.

(c) Distances Expected:

500 M. from National Highway.

250 M. from State Highway.

200 M. from District Road.

(d) Availability of land for Effluent Treatment plant and disposal.

(e) Holo, River where effluent may join.

3. Line Kilns:-

Distances as above may at least be expected. Distances between two kilns or groups of kilns may be about 200 meters. within 1 km. area. Maximum 14-16 kilns of 20 TPD may be allowed but the subject requires detail study.

4. Regional Office shall submit monthly report to Head office. A copy of the application alongwith project report, maps and other enclosures. Copy of inspection report additional information which might have been submitted after application and a copy of the consent letter shall be sent to Head Office. Monthly report shall be submitted as detailed in proforma N-5.

A copy of the Consent letter under
order No. - shall be enclosed to Water Conservation
Section.

सम्पत्ति हेतु आवेदन की गतति में प्रथम पृष्ठ इस प्रकार का रखा जा सकता है। इस पृष्ठ के परचाय आवेदन आदि फाइन करें। इसमें उद्योग की सम्पत्ति संबंधी रिपोर्ट का पूर्ण जानकारी दी गयेगी।

1. उद्योग का नाम -
2. स्थान -
3. जिला -
4. कार्यालय -
5. फोन नम्बर -
6. लागत -
7. उत्पाद रस -
8. उत्पादन क्षमता -
9. उत्पादन शुरू किये जाने की तिथि. -

आवेदन तिथि	आवेदन प्रोप्ता नम्बर/तिथि	पुरुष प्राप्ति की तिथि	सम्पत्ति पर नम्बर/दि.	सम्पत्ति की अवधि.	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

// क्षेत्रीय कार्यसूचि में प्राप्त हुए उद्योगों के आवेदन //
 // प्रकरणों की स्थिति //

प्रपत्र-आर-5

क्र.सं.	संख्या	स्थिति	निरस्त	शे.	संविदा होने का कारण					टोल
					गुणक अप्राप्त/ अन्य स्थितियों के	वर्षावर्षीय	निरीक्षण	रिपोर्ट	प्रकरण पर कार्यवाही	
					पान. अप्राप्त	पान. अप्राप्त	समिति के	ग्राम.		पान रही है.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

पौनः स्थे
 पाञ्चदशतय।
 तयति य पता।
 तय - तय
 तय

- प्रत्येक उद्योग के उपरोक्त जानकारी के सादर कुछ नगद वार्षिक महीनेके लक्ष्य की रन्नी हेतु बाकी छोड़ी या तब्दी है ।

For Consent under water (Prevention and Control
of Pollution) Act 1974.

Code No.:

R-3

Name of Industry.

Office Address

Location

Investment

No. & Date of Receipt of Application.	Consent Period.	No. & Date of Despatch.
(1)	(2)	(3)

From _____ to _____
or 12 months from first day of the
month of commissioning.

(1) Product	(2) Production Capacity	(3) Water Consumption Lit/day.	(4) Waste Water Lit/day
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Parameters Before treatment	PH	BOD	COD	S.S	Other
After Treatment.					

Source of Water :

Date of Starting Production

Special Conditions:

1
2
3
4
5
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7
8
9

FORM VIII
(SEE RULE "25")

Under rule 25 the following shall be the form of the register to be maintained in respect of consent to be issued under section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1961

1. General :

(a) Consent is issued to :-

(Company, Country, Govt. Agency Firm etc.)

2. Location of plant or facility : (latitude and longitude must be to the nearest of 15 Seconds)

(a) Nearest City _____ District _____

b) Latitude _____ Longitude _____

c) It is located in air pollution area Yes/No.
If yes, Identification of Air Pollution Control area.

III Type operation or process:

(a) Name of the Operation process:

(b) Schedule Identification number :

IV Consent classification

(a) Proposed

(b) Now Operating

(c) Modification of Existing emission Source.

(d) Location change

(e) Ownership change

(f) Present consent order Number, if any

Yes

No

V. Implementation Dates :

(a) In the case of proposed Industries Operation Expected to begin.

(day)

(Month)

(Y)

(b) Air Pollution Equipment and emission to be installed standards achieved by

(day)

(Month)

(Year)

VI. Emission Standards:

Emission Source Number (from Plot Plans	Air Pollution Emitted	Emission rate Kg/ hour or Standard/ Sec.
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1

2

3

VII. Conditions, if any:

महानगरपालिका प्रशासन विभाग
व्यवस्थापन विभाग, ई-5, नेपाल
अहिलेको बजार, काठमाडौं

२०७७

क्रमांक ७२५० /प्रतिनिधित्व/८३

काठमाडौं, दिनांक २०/८/७७

॥ आदेश ॥

महानगरपालिकाको वडा क्रमांक २५६७/प्रतिनिधित्व/८३ काठमाडौं, दिनांक १८/८/७७
को दारा तल्लो उद्योगको सम्पत्ति देउरे के उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रीय अधिकारीको
गरे छ । जसले वडा क्रमांक ३७६६/३०५३/३२/८३ काठमाडौं, दिनांक १६/८/७७
दारा भारत सरकार के ग्रेट नोट क्रमांक -१७ के अर्थात् कानून नंं २० प्रकाश के
उद्योगको तल्लो उद्योगको प्रकृतिमा नै नभएको भन्ने हेतु तत्कालीन स्तर पर
बनाई गई छ । जसले वडा क्रमांक ३७६६/३०५३/३२/८३ के प्रकृतिमा नै नभएको
भन्ने हेतु तल्लो उद्योगको सम्पत्ति देउरे के उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रीय अधिकारीको
आगतको प्रकृतिमा नै नभएको भन्ने हेतु उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रीय अधिकारीको
गोप्यता छ, जसले वडा क्रमांक ३७६६/३०५३/३२/८३ के प्रकृतिमा नै नभएको
निष्ठावादी बाधेका ।

ये आदेश दिनांक १.८.७७ नै लागू हुनेछ ।

काठमाडौं, २०/८/७७

२०७७

पु. क्रमांक ७२५० /प्रतिनिधित्व/८३
प्रतिनिधित्व :-

काठमाडौं, दिनांक २०/८/७७

१. अधीक्षक मंत्री ॥ पूर्व व वरिष्ठ ॥ महानगरपालिका प्रशासन विभागको
सूचनाको ।
२. सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयको सूचनाको तल्लो उद्योगको अर्थात् कानून नंं २० प्रकाश
महानगरपालिकाको तल्लो उद्योगको तल्लो उद्योगको अर्थात् कानून नंं २० प्रकाश
कार्यवाही हेतु अर्थात् ।

काठमाडौं, २०/८/७७

२०७७

काठमाडौं, दिनांक २०/८/७७