

To

The Divisional Forest Officer,
Parvati Forest Division Shamshi,
Distt. Kullu H.P.

Sub:- Diversion of 0.1982 ha. of forest land in Development Officer Kullu, in favour of Rural Development and Panchyati Raj Department for the construction of Solid Waste Management Plant at Kasol, within the jurisdiction of Parvati Forest Division, Distt. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.

Sir,

This is with reference to the subject cited above. In this context this is to inform you that the EDS raised by the forest authorities has been attended and parawise reply for the same is as under:-

Sr. No.	Observation	Reply
1.	In reference to Condition No-B (V), State Govt. instead of specifying the requirement of obtaining a No Objection Certificate (NoC) from the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), the State Government has submitted an undertaking stating that the requisite NoC would be submitted, if required. State Govt. is required to clarify whether there is requirement of NOC from SC-NBWL or not, if yes, same is required to be submitted.	No Objection Certificate (NoC) from the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) is not required in this project. The said project is a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and falls under ESZ of Kanawar WLS, further, as per comments of CWLW there will be no direct disturbance to Flora and Fauna of Kanawar WLS. Also, as per the intimation from Director, Environment Science Technology & Climate, the EIA Notification 2006 and Environment Clearance is not required for small Solid Waste Management Plant/Material Recovery Facility. (Copy Attached).
2.	In reference to Condition No-B(Vii), mitigation measures plan prepared as per the Solid Waste Management Rules has been uploaded; however, the same is not in a legible/readable format. A clear and readable copy of the mitigation measures plan is required to be uploaded.	A clear and readable copy of the mitigation measures plan has been uploaded in online Portal.
3.	In reference to Condition No-B (Viii), No Objection Certificate (NoC) issued by the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) has been uploaded instead of "The Consent to Establish (CTE)". State Govt. is requested to upload the same.	Since the said project falls under " List of Blue Category Sectors- Essential Environment Services for Domestic/Household Activities " as per the notification of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) dated 12.02.2025 (Copy Attached) and does not required " Consent to Establish (CTE) " from concerned PCB. The category of the said project is listed on Page No. 78 at Sr. No. 1.6 of the said

		Notification. The abstract of the same is attached and uploaded against additional information detail in online Part-I.
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Yours Faithfully 
Block Development Officer
Development Block Kullu

MITIGATION MEASURES PLAN

FOR

**SETTING UP OF MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF)
/ SWM PLANT AT KASOL, KULLU, HP.**

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

- Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Government of India
- Department of
Environment, Science & Technology (DEST)
Government of Himachal Pradesh
- Department of Rural Development, GoHP
- District Administration Kullu
- Block Development Office, Kullu
- Gram Panchayat, Kasol

1. Introduction

In order to manage municipal solid waste effectively & scientifically the State Government in its budget announcement 2018-19 had decided to setup 10 Demonstration Model Municipal Solid Waste Management plants in the state through Department of Environment, Science & Technology (DEST) in association with Urban Development Department, Rural Development & Concerned District Administration and stakeholder department.

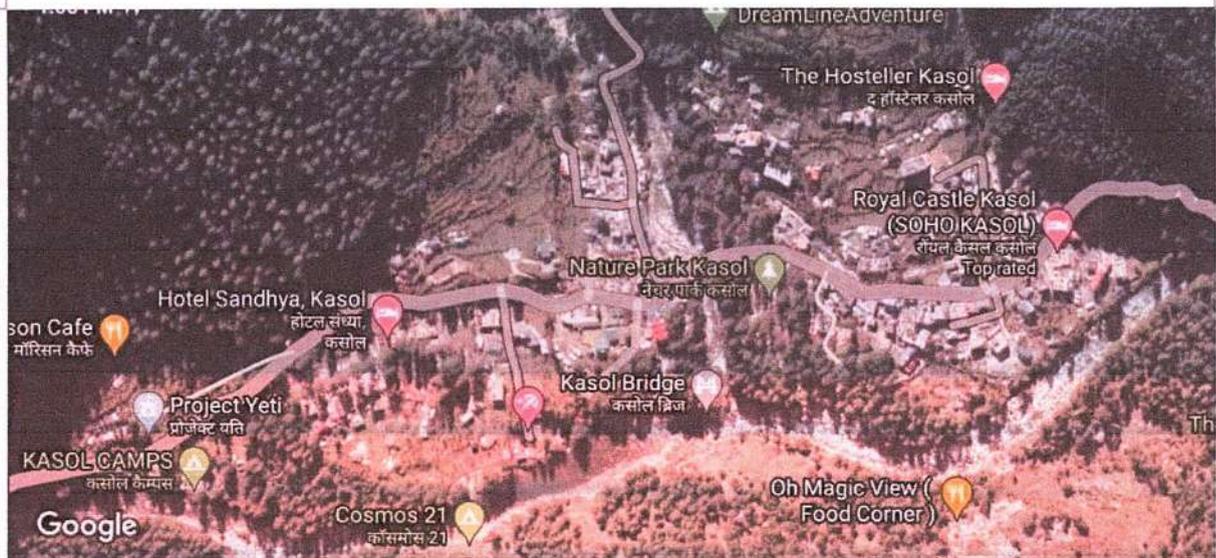
In pursuance to the decision of the State Government the DEST submitted a project proposal to the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, Government of India. The MoE & CC, GoI sanctioned the project for development of demo MRF/MSW sites in following locations in the State. The State Government decided to setup MRF/MSW sites in the following locations:

1. Municipal Council Theog (Municipal Solid Waste = 1.8 tons per day)
2. Nagar Panchayat Narkanda (Municipal Solid Waste = 0.80 tons per day)
3. Gram Panchayat Kasol (Municipal Solid Waste = 0.50 to 1 tons per day)
4. Gram Panchayat, Dharampur, Solan (Municipal Solid Waste = 0.50 to 5 tons per day)
5. Municipal Council Sarkaghat, Mandi, (Municipal Solid Waste 1.5-2 tons per day)
6. Temple committee at Chintpurni Temple (Kitchen waste 50 to 200 kg/day)
7. Temple committee at Naina Devi Temple (Kitchen waste 50 to 200 kg/day)
8. Temple Maa Bala Sundari, Trilokpur, Nahan Temple (Kitchen waste 50 to 200 kg/day)
9. Municipal Council Joginder Nagar, (Municipal Solid Waste = 2-2.5 tons/day)
10. Nagar Panchayat Baijnath-Paprola, (Municipal Solid Waste = 3-4 tons/day)

Kasol Panchayat is one of the locations where setting up of the MRF/MSW demo site was proposed. The DEST had signed MoU with the Directorate of Rural Development, Himachal Pradesh to implement the project at two sites GP Kasol, Kullu & GPDharampur, Solan.

2. Brief Introduction Project Area

Kasol is one of the Gram Panchayat of the State of HP situated in Parvati valley, on the banks of the Parvati River on the way between Bhuntar and Manikāian. It is located 30 km from Bhuntar and 3.5 km from Manikāian at an altitude of 1640 meters.



Kasol is a tourist attraction that is rapidly gaining fame as a popular hub for trekkers, backpackers, and nature lovers and it acts as a base for nearby treks to [Malana](#) and [Kheer Ganga](#). It is also called Mini Israel of India due to a high percentage of Israeli tourists here. Kasol has good weather for several months of the year and receives a fair amount of snowfall from late December to February.

Gram Panchayat Kasol is divided into 7 wards and total population is around 1400

S.No	WardName	WardNo	HouseHolds	Population	Male	Female
1	Chowki	1	110	522	244	278
2	Chowki	2	Combined with ward 1			
3	Kasol	3	112	443	228	215
4	Kasol	4	3	9	3	6
5	Thunja	5	16	98	50	48
6	Grahan	6	68	328	176	152
7	Grahan	7	Combined with ward 6			
	TOTAL	7	309	1400	701	699

Administrative Setup of GP, Kasol

S.No	Name	Designation
1	Ms. Besru Devi	Pradhan
2	Mr. Tehal Singh	Up Pradhan
3	Ms. Thakri Devi	BDC
4	Ms. Rekha Gundderia	Zila Parishad
5	Mr. Ved Prakash	Secretary

WardMembers,GPKasol

Sr. No.	Ward Member	Ward Name	Ward No.
1	Ms.MiraDevi	Chowki	1
2	Mr.RamChand	Chowki	2
3	Mr.OmPrakash	Kasol	3
4	Mr. YogRaj	Kasol	4
5	Ms.ChayaDevi	Thunja	5
6	Ms.Urmila	Grahan	6
7	Ms.TejiDevi	Grahan	7

3. SolidWasteManagement-ScenarioatKasol

The waste generated in GP Kasol is normal in most of the months of year but it increases from November to March because most the tourist visit here in this time period. Due to increasing floating population during this time the quantity of waste increases and the problems regarding disposal and processing of waste also increases. The normal waste generated in Kasol is 0.400 to 0.500 tons per day approx. and it increases almost double after the month of November when tourists start visiting. Most of the market area faces the problem of increased quantity of waste. The detail of waste generated in the area is as under:

S.No	Waste Type	Quantity (Approx.)
1	Dry	0.300-0.500 ton per day
2	Wet	0.200-0.300 ton per day
3	Household	0.010-0.030 ton per day
	LOLAL	0.510-0.830 ton per day

The waste generated from this site was dumped & thrown in forest area and river resulting heavy pollution. There is no specific dumping site identified for managing MSW. The MSW disposal is carried out in an unscientific manner by open disposal of mixed waste.

4. Setting up of Material Recovery Facility

In order to overcome the existing MSW problem and to manage Municipal Solid Waste generated at Kasol there was a requirement of setting up of dedicated Material Recovery Facility (MRF). It was decided that the concerned department i.e. Rural Development Department will facilitate to identify & provide land in consultation with district administration and local Panchayat to setup the MRF demosite.

As per the decision of the State Government, manpower has been deployed in the area by DEST under the project. People are being sensitized for managing waste and segregating it at source. Required technical manpower, machinery Plastic Waste Shredders, Bailing/Compacting Machines, Incinerator etc. has been provided under this project.

At present garbage collectors have been deployed by SADA to collect garbage from door to door. Vehicle has been arranged for this task. Now, there is proper mechanism for the collection of municipal solid waste garbage. Local authorities like Panchayat, Mahila Mandal and Yuvak Mandal have been sensitized and they are now doing their best to manage waste properly. Panchayat Committee/ SADA has been made responsible to manage and send the waste to 'Waste to Energy Plant' Rangriat Manali.

People are now aware about the health and other issues because of un-managed waste. Majority of the households and shop keepers in market areas have started to put their own dustbins. However, the additional requirement of dustbins is being assessed. The process of procurement and distribution of dustbins, sanitary kits for garbage collector has been initiated.

Though the Panchayat is managing waste generated at Kasol. With the increase of MSW heavy pressure is there to manage this waste. Therefore, there is a requirement of one Material Recovery Facility to be set up in the area.

As per the SWM Rules, 2016 "Materials Recovery Facility" (MRF) means a facility where non compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any person or agency authorized by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorized informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the local body for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal;

Material recovery starts at the primary level, by households who segregate recyclables like newspapers, cardboard, plastics, bottles, etc. from waste to sell such material to kabadiwalas, local recyclers and scrap dealers.

It has been proposed that waste generated from seven wards of the Kasol Panchayat will be segregated at source and un-segregated waste will be segregated at MRF site. Wet waste will be used to produce manure bio-waste processing machine will be installed. Composting pits will be constructed to produce manure. The segregated dry waste will be scientifically processed and managed. Plastic waste will be shredded and provided to PWD for road construction. Un-shredded plastic will be baled and sent to the cement industries as RDF. The remaining waste will be sent to recycling units.

Detail of MRF Equipment's: Following equipments will be installed in MRF Site.

Shredder: Dry and dust free thin plastic is shredded into 2-4 mm flakes using thin plastic shredder. These shredders tear up the plastic into small pieces/ flakes, preparing them for recycling into other products. Shredded plastic is easy to use in road construction and is the feed/raw material for the agglomeration stage. Shredder includes cutting tools welded on the shaft, connected to an AC Motor.

Compactor/ Baling Machine: The plastic / PET bottles being low weight and high-volume material, handling huge quantity of plastic waste in limited space could be challenging. The baling machine is used to compress high volume of plastic waste/PET bottles, into rectangular bales and bind them. Rectangular bales are best for space saving because of their shape and are usually raised by a forklift. Bales are easy and safe to transport.

Small Incinerator: An incinerator is a furnace for burning waste which cannot be recycled or managed like dippers etc. Incinerators include pollution mitigation equipment such as flue gas cleaning.

An organic waste composting machine: It is an independent unit that facilitates the composting process and provides better composts. It takes waste as its input and provides manure as its output. Composting without an organic waste composting machine will take a considerable amount of time.

5. Environmental Pollution Mitigation Plan

In order to construct the MRF site there is a possibility of air, water and land pollution in and around the project site. In order to mitigate environmental pollution following mitigation plan will be adopted:

5.2 Plantation & Green Belt

A green belt will be developed as per provisions of SWM Rules 2016. The green belt will be developed after the site is in operation. Tree plantation is proposed along boundary of site. The tree plantation will increase the aesthetical appearance of the site at the same time; it will prevent littering of the waste. The green belt will be maintained during the entire duration of the concession period and post closure.

5.3 Water Management

Construction Phase: A septic tank shall be provided to treat the domestic waste water generated due to labor settlements. Temporary facility would have impermeable flooring and proper leachate collection arrangement.

Operation Phase: During initial composting i.e. for about 3 days, leachate may be released. This leachate will be utilized to maintain required moisture level in composting pits. However the excess leachate discharged shall be collected and treated before draining.

Since the entire MRF structure will be covered shed there, is no possibility of generation of excessive leachate however during monsoon season this issue will be combated by covering the sub-cells of the facility during rain with HDPE sheets and ensure that no water comes in contact with the waste. The water balanced details are given below.

5.4 Air Quality Management

Comparing the baseline air quality along with predicted increase in SPM, the increase would be still within the stipulated ambient air quality levels for the residential areas. However, following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the dust levels in the ambient air environment:

- Maintaining and/or re-establishment of a grass cover on an area where there is no on-going activity
- Frequent watering of unsealed roads and stockpile area cover material
- Blacktop of the roads as and when they are settled and ready for the same
- Repair, relaying of blacktop roads from the land fill area to the main road
- Using dust control sprays during loading and unloading of wastes
- Ceasing dust generating activities during high wind times

- Minimizing working distances for internal transport of wastes
- Odor control by rapid stabilization and disposal of wastes at the earliest

along with daily cover placement. The above mentioned measures will help in minimizing the fugitive emissions and dust.

5.5 Noise Management

The sources of noise generation in the facility will be from the plastic waste shredders, baling machinery and probably vehicular movement. While all noise levels are well within the acceptable limits the following strategies would be adopted to further minimize the noise levels:

- Maintaining the site machinery in good operating condition
- Regular maintenance of systems and installation of noise control equipment wherever required
- Development of green belt all around the site
- Periodical monitoring of noise levels

5.6 Health And Safety Management

The health and safety of all those who work at the Plant shall be ensured by:

- Assessing the risk of all work activities, recording the significant findings and developing method statements as appropriate.
- Providing and maintaining safe plant and systems of work, together with appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Minimizing risks associated with hazardous substances including waste to be processed, materials used and the by-products of waste treatment processes
- Organization of health camps for workers periodically
- Minimizing risks associated with other occupational health risks including noise, vibration and manual handling
- Maintaining the Plant in safe condition including as regards workplace transport and fire risks
- Providing appropriate information, instruction, training and supervision to those working at the Plant or visiting the Plant, including information and training with regard to the emergency procedures
- Implementing effective systems for active and reactive monitoring of compliance, including by inspections, audits and incident/near miss investigation
- All personnel attending site, shall be equipped with Long Sleeves work clothes, Safety gloves, Safety Boots etc.


**Block Development Officer,
Development Block Kullu, HP.**



CP-18/1/2023-IPC-VI-HO-CPCB-HO

Date: 12.02.2025

To

The Chairman
State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee
(As per the list)

Sub: Directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 regarding harmonization of classification of industrial sectors under Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories.

WHEREAS, under section 16 (2)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 16 (2)(c) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); and

WHEREAS, under section 16 (2)(c) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 16 (2)(d) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the CPCB is to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs and PCCs; and

WHEREAS, it was brought to the notice of CPCB, that different SPCBs/PCCs were following different criteria for the classification of industrial sectors under different categories. Therefore, in 2012, to have uniformity in classification throughout the country, CPCB vide letter no. B-29012/1/2012/ESS/1526-1563, dated 04.06.2012 issued directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to SPCBs/PCCs to adopt and implement standardized list of Red, Orange and Green categories of industries; and

WHEREAS, in 2016, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) developed a scoring methodology based on the Pollution Index (PI) to harmonize the criteria for classification of industrial sectors. The PI is determined based on Precautionary Principle- by evaluating potential of water pollution, air pollution, and hazardous waste generation from particular sector. CPCB vide letter no. B-29012//ESS(CPA)/2015-16, dated 07.03.2016 issued directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to SPCBs/PCCs to adopt and implement revised classification. SPCBs/PCCs were also directed to categorize any new or left over sectors at their level by constituting a Committee and following the methodology prescribed by CPCB; and

WHEREAS, CPCB vide letter no. B-29016/ROGW/IPC-VI/2020-21, dated 30.04.2020, issued directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to SPCBs/PCCs regarding segregated list of non-industrial sectors (activities/ facilities/ infrastructure/ services) such as sewage treatment plants, healthcare facilities, hotels, building and construction projects, airports, highways etc. Further, CPCB also classified few additional sectors from time to time; and

WHEREAS, based on the experience gained over the years in Pollution Index calculation, use of cleaner fuels like PNG/CNG etc., adoption of cleaner technology resulting in reduced emission/wastewater generation, a need was felt to revisit the classification methodology of 2016; and

WHEREAS, during July 2023, CPCB prepared a "Draft Report on Classification of Industrial Sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White Categories: A Tool for Progressive Environmental Management" which was uploaded on CPCB website for seeking comments/suggestions of the stakeholders/public on the same. The draft report was also circulated to SPCBs/PCCs/MoEF&CC for comments; and

WHEREAS, CPCB vide office order dated 26.09.2023 constituted a committee to critically examine and analyse the comments/suggestions and to make recommendations for suitable incorporation in the finalizing the methodology and classification; and

WHEREAS, based on the stakeholders' comments, a need was felt to promote/incentivize units for adopting measures resulting in better environmental performance. Additionally, a requirement was also felt for separate category – Blue Category- for essential environmental services for management of environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities. Accordingly, CPCB prepared an "Addendum and substitution thereto in Draft Report on Classification of Sectors into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories", which was shared with SPCBs/PCCs and also uploaded on CPCB website on 11.07.2024 for seeking inputs/comments; and

WHEREAS, the amendment in Section-21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 and amendment in Section-25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 through the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 2024, grant exemption to certain categories of industries, as notified by Central Government, for obtaining consent under these Acts; and

WHEREAS, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India vide notification no. G.S.R. 702(E), dated 12.11.2024 granted exemption of consent under the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to exemption of Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) to all industrial plants having pollution index score upto 20 (at present total 39 industrial sectors under white categories as per 2016 methodology) subject to

condition that such plant shall inform in writing to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC); and

WHEREAS, the MoEF&CC vide letter no. Q-15012/2/2022/-CPW-Part (1)/e-240741, dated 14.11.2024 has issued Standard Operating Procedure for implementation of the said Notification dated 12.11.2024. The SOP includes the following provisions for White categories of industries:

- i. Industry to intimate to concerned SPCB/PCC about operations and self-declare the compliance with prevalent rules & regulations,
- ii. Concerned SPCB/PCC to maintain separate list of such industries/activities, and
- iii. Concerned SPCB/PCC to ensure that no activities other than those intimated, are carried out by exempted units.

WHEREAS, the Committee constituted by CPCB evaluated the comments, incorporated the suitable changes and finalized the revised methodology as well as classification of sectors. Final report in this regard titled as "Classification of sectors in to Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories (A tool for progressive environmental management)" was submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for concurrence. The MoEF&CC vide letter no. Q-16017-57-2015-CPA, dated 15.01.2025 granted concurrence to the revised classification; and

WHEREAS, as per the revised methodology, the category of the sector is decided based on the following ranges of Pollution Index:

- i. Red: $PI \geq 80$,
- ii. Orange: $55 \leq PI < 80$,
- iii. Green: $25 \leq PI < 55$,
- iv. White: $PI < 25$; and

WHEREAS, based on the revised methodology, CPCB has classified a total of 419 sectors and sub-sectors as under:

- i. The Red Category: 125
- ii. The Orange Category: 137
- iii. The Green Category: 94
- iv. The White Category: 54
- v. The Blue Category: 9; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of classification is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner consistent with the environmental objectives and also to prompt industrial sectors to adopt cleaner technologies, ultimately resulting in the generation of no or minimum pollutants. The revised classification system also defines criteria for incentivizing such industry. The industry may self-assess the PI score as per defined criteria and can submit application to respective SPCBs/PCCs for consideration; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in the exercise of the powers delegated under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act, 1981 the earlier directions dated 07.03.2016 and subsequent directions/letter in the context of categorization of industries are withdrawn with immediate effect and following '**Directions**' are hereby issued for compliance by all SPCBs and PCCs:

1. That SPCBs and PCCs shall immediately adopt the revised methodology for classification of sectors and list of 419 sectors/sub-sectors classified under Red, Orange, Green, White, and Blue categories as detailed in the **attached** report- "Classification of Sectors into Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue Categories (A tool for progressive environmental management)".
2. That all pending application for consideration of consent (CTE/CTO) and future such application shall be processed as per the revised classification. In case CTE granted before the revised classification, applicability of CTO will be as per revised classification.
3. That the revised sectors/subsectors classified under Red, Orange, Green, White, and Blue category of sectors as given in the attached document shall be used by the SPCBs and PCCs for consent management, inventorization of units under different categories, siting criteria, deciding environmental surveillance frequency, calculation of environmental compensation, etc., as per the guidelines issued from time to time.
4. That SPCBs and PCCs shall prepare the inventory of Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories of units operating in their jurisdictions, based on the revised classification. SPCBs and PCCs shall upload the category and sector-wise list of such units on their website. SPCBs and PCCs shall also forward such list to CPCB, latest by 30.06.2025 and thereafter updated list by 30th June every year.
5. That the classification of sectors shall not be linked to sanction of loans/finance of bank proceedings.
6. That any further addition of any new or left-out sector and their classification which is not listed in the revised list of Red, Orange, Green, and White categories, shall be done at the level of concerned SPCB /PCC by constituting a Committee and following revised criteria & guidelines as detailed in the attached report and no concurrence of CPCB shall normally be required. Intimation of same from time to time will suffice. However, addition in Blue Category Sectors-Essential Environmental Services for domestic waste management, will be done at the level of CPCB only. SPCBs/PCCs may forward their proposal, if any, to CPCB in this regard.
7. That SPCBs and PCCs are required to prepare and submit list of additional sector classified under white category to CPCB on annual basis, by 30th of June every year, in the prescribed format (Annexure-V) as given in the attached report, for further notification for exemption from consent as per the provisions of the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, the Water Act, and the Air Act as amended from time to time by MoEF&CC.
8. That SPCBs and PCCs shall constitute a committee as prescribed in the report to evaluate the applications of the units for incentives due to adopting measures resulting in better environmental performance and reduction in PI score. The SPCB/PCC shall

place the separate list of such units on their website and also submit list of such units to CPCB on Annual Basis by 30th June every year.

The SPCBs/PCCs shall acknowledge the receipt of directions and submit the "Action Taken Report" in compliance with these directions to CPCB before 20.02.2025.

Encl. As above.


(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary


Copy to:

1. The Chief Secretary of all the States and UTs
(As per the list)
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs
Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 011
3. The Secretary,
Ministry of Heavy Industries
Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 011
4. The Secretary,
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Block-14, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003
5. The Joint Secretary (CP Division)
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110 003
6. All Regional Directorates, CPCB
(As per the list)


(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary


ii. LIST OF BLUE CATEGORY SECTORS- Essential Environmental Services for Domestic/Household Activities:

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI _w	A1	A2	A3	PI _A	H1	H2	PI _H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY																
1.1	Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (Sanitary landfill/ Integrated Sanitary landfill with material recycling facility/ refused derived fuel, etc.)	35	30	15	80	35	25	0	60	0	0	0	86.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.2	Waste to energy power plants	0	15	30	45	35	25	35	95	10	50	60	97.6	Blue		UPC-II
1.3	Bio-mining of legacy waste projects	35	30	25	90	35	25	0	60	0	0	0	93.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.4	Municipal Solid Waste Bio-methanation plant (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	30	25	25	80	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	82.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.5	Municipal Solid Waste Composting Facility (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	30	25	15	70	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	74.5	Blue		UPC-II
1.6	Municipal Solid Waste Material Recovery Facility (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	20	25	15	60	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	66.0	Blue		UPC-II
2.0	Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Processing Plants	10	0	15	25	25	25	0	50	0	0	0	56.3	Blue	Wastewater of high TDS of inorganic nature is generated.	UPC-I
3.0 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT																
3.1	Sewage Treatment Plant (5 MLD and above)	20	0	35	55	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	59.5	Blue		WQM-I
3.2	Sewage Treatment Plant (less than 5 MLD)	20	0	25	45	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	50.5	Blue		WQM-I