தமிழ்நாடு

OBLIGATION OF INDUSTRY AND ROLE OF LOCAL BODIES

TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
MADRAS-4.

Obligations of Industries and Role of Local Bodies Under Pollution Control Laws

The protection of environment has assumed great significance in recent years. The Stockholm Conference on Human Environment held in 1972, served as a catalyst to focus the attention of mankind to the deteriorating quality of the environment. The quality of the environment has a direct bearing on the well being of man, animal and plant life, which form part of the environment. Over the years, man has assumed powers to transform the environment, to meet his requirements. Demographic expansion, over-exploitation of natural resources, developmental projects with least concern for sustainability and conservation have greatly affected the quality of the environment. Pollution caused by the indiscriminate disposal of untreated or partially treated effluents generated by developmental activities is one aspect of the many faceted environmental problems.

The growing awareness for projection of environment emphasised the need for treating the effluents to make them innocuous before disposal. However for effective implementation of protective measures envrionmental laws were enacted the world over. The salient features of the following environmental laws in our country are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs:

1) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974).
2) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (Central Act 36 of 1977).
3) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act 1978 (Central Act 44 of 1978).
4) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Central Act 14 of 1981).

The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1978.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, enacted by Parliament, provides for the prevention and control of Water Pollution and maintaining or restoring the wholesomeness of Water. This Act provides for the establishment of Central and State Boards. As per Section 3 of the Act the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been established at New Delhi. This Board is in charge of control of water Pollution in Union Territories and it also co-ordinates the activities of other States Boards. The Act was adopted in Tamil Nadu in August 1981; the State Government constituted the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board with effect from 27, February, 1982. Subsequently the Act was amended by the Government of India by enacting the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1978. The amendment Act has also been adopted in Tamil Nadu.

As per Sub-section 2 of Section 17 of the Act the Board recognised M/s. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Madras-1 as Board Laboratory. The Board has now set up its own laboratories at Madras, Madurai and Salem. As required under Sub-section (1) of Section 52, the Government have notified the Water Analysis Laboratory, King Institute, Guindy as State Water Laboratory.

In G. O. Ms. No. 2, Environment Control dated 26-9-83 Government have notified the Tamil Nadu Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules 1983 to carryout the purposes of the Act.

The obligations of industries under Water Act, 1974 are as follows :

Furnishing of Information :

As per Sub-section (2) of Section 20, the industry has to furnish information regarding construction, installation or operation of any establishment where any trade or industry is carried on or of any disposal system or any extension or addition there to in such establishment. Failure to comply with the above

provision is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

Power to take Samples of Effluents :

The Board is empowered under Section 21, to take samples of sewage or trade effluent passing from the industry for purposes of analysis. If the occupier or his agent so requests, the samples may be divided into two parts and one part has to be sent to the Board Laboratory and the other part has to be sent to the State Laboratory, for analysis. In case of discrepancy or inconsistency between the results of the two laboratories, the report of the State Water Laboratory shall prevail.

Prohibition of Pollution :

Section 24 of the Act prohibits the disposal of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter into any stream or well. Contravention of the provisions of Section 24 is punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to six years and fine as per Section 43 of the Act.

Consent for discharge of Sewage/Trade Effluent :

As per Section 25 of the Amended Act, the consent of the Board has to be obtained for bringing into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or on land. Similarly the consent of the Board has to be obtained as per Section 26 of the Act, for using the existing outlet for discharge of sewage or trade effluent. Government in G.O. Ms. No. 12, Environment Control, dated 12-3-84 notified that application for consent was to be made to the Board before 31-5-84. Application for consent has to be made to the Board before 31-5-84. Application for consent has to be made in triplicate in Form II of the Tamil Nadu Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules 1983. The forms may be obtained from the Board or from the Regional offices of the Board on payment of Rs. 40/- through Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Tamil Nadu pollution Control Board, Madras.

Standards for Effluents :

Standards for tolerance limits of different ingrediants in trade effluent have been laid down by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, as at Appendix I.

Appeals :

Under Section 28, Government in G. O. Ms. No. 5. Environment Control dated 15-2-84 have constituted an Appellate Authority. Any person aggrieved by the order of the Board under Section 25 or 26 of the Act may prefer an appeal, to the Appellate Authority within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated.

Furnishing of Information in Certain Cases :

Section 31 of the Act requires that, if in any industry or trade due to any accident or unforeseen act or event any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter is discharged or is likely to be discharged into a stream or well and due to such discharge, the stream or well is polluted or is likely to be polluted, the person in charge of the plant has to intimate such occurrence to the Board and also other agencies concerned.

Emergency Measures in case of Pollution of stream or Well :

Where it appears to the Board that any poisonous or noxious matter is present or has entered into a stream or well due to any accident or unforeseen act, the Board under Section 32 of the Act, may issue orders restraining or prohibiting the discharge of any poisonous or noxious or polluting matter into any stream or well or from making any insanitary use of the stream or well. Government in G.O. Ms. No. 17, Envrionment Control dated 10-4-84 have also laid down that in case of eighteen categories of industries, the local bodies have to ensure that, while applying for building permission or before grant of permission, these industries have to enclose the consent order of the Board.

Failure to comply with the provisions of Section 25 or 26 is punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to six years and with fine.

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (Central Act 36 of 1977)

This legislation was enacted by Parliament to augment the resources of the Central Board and State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution. This Act is applicable to all States which have adopted the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974. In Tamil Nadu the Act is enforceable from 31-8-1981, the date on which the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was adopted. In notification dated 24-7-78. Government of India published the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1978.

Payment of Cess :

As per Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Act every person carrying on any specified industry included in Schedule 1 of the Act has to pay a Cess based on the quantum of water consumed for the purpose specified in Schedule II of the Act. Government of India issued a notification specifying the rates of cess as below .

Table

Purpose for which water is consumed	Rates of Cess
1. Industrial cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed	Three fourths of a paise per kilo litre.
2. Domestic Purpose	One paise per kilo litre.
3. Processing whereby water gets polluted and the pollutants are easily bio-degradable.	Two paise per kilo litre.
4. Processing whereby waters get polluted and the pollutants are not easily bio-degradable, and are toxic.	Two and half paise per kilo litre.

Government of Tamil Nadu have authorised the Board to collect the Cess.

Furnishing of returns :

As per Section 5 of the Act and Rule 4, any specified industry has to furnish to the Board before 5th of each month a return in Form I, showing the quantity of water consumed during the previous month.

Rebates :

Section 7 of the Act and Rule 6 of the Rules contain provisions for a rebate of seventy percent of the cess payable subject to the condition laid down therein.

Interest on delayed payment of Cess :

If the Cess is not paid within the date specified in the assessment order, an interest at twelve percent per annum on the amount has to be paid from the date on which the amount is due (vide section 10).

Appeal :

As per Sub-Section (1) of Section 13 and Sub-Rule 3 of Rule 9, any person aggrieved by the assessment order may file an appeal within a period of thirty days from the date of communication of the order.

Penalty :

Section 14 of the Act provides that furnishing a false return is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both and that non-payment of cess is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 (Central Act 14 of 1981)

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 was enacted by Parliament for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. This Act extends to the whole of India. The Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution formed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

are empowered to enforce the provisions of the Air Act, 1981. In Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board enforces the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Government in G.O.Ms. No. 3, Environment Control dated 27-9-83 have notified the Tamil Nadu Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983 for carrying out the functions under the Act The salient features of the Act are as follows.

Air Pollution Control area :

As required under Section 19, Government have declared the entire state of Tamil Nadu as air pollution control area.

Consent for Operating Certain Industrial Plants :

Sub-section (1) of Section 21 stipulates that no person shall operate any industrial plant in the Air pollution control area for the purpose of any industry specified in the Schedule of the Act without the previous consent of the Board. As regards the existing units. Government notified 31-3-84 as the last date for making application to the Board for consent. The application for consent has to be made in Form I accompanied by a consent fee varying from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 5,000/- based on the gross fixed assets of the Industry The application forms can be had from the Board or from the Regional Officers of the Board on payment of Rs. 50/- through Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Madras. The Act also lays down that the emissions from any industry specified in the schedule and operating in the air pollution control area shall not exceed the standards laid down by the Board. Failure to comply with the conditions stipulated in the consent order or failure to comply with the standards prescribed by the Board is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.

Standards for Air Pollutants :

Standards for ambient air quality, stack emission for twelve industries and emission from boilers, furnaces etc., automobiles, have been laid down by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board as at Appendix II.

Furnishing of Information in Certain Cases :

Where due to any accident or unforeseen act or event, emission of pollutant occurs or is apprehended to occur, the person in charge of the premises has to intimate forthwith the Board, the Collector of the District, the Revenue Divisional Officer, the District Health Officer, the Executive Authority of the local body and the nearest police station as per Sub-Section (1) of Section 23 and Rule, 10. Failure to do so is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Power of Entry and Inspection :

The Act empowers any person empowered by the Board to enter any place in performing the functions of the Act and industries shall render necessary assistance. Wilful delay or obstruction of the person who undertakes inspections is an offence under the Act.

Power to Obtain Information :

The Act provides that the Board or any person empowered by the Board shall call for any information from the Occupier or any person carrying on any industry Failure to comply with the above provisions is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

Power to take Samples of Air or Emission :

Section 26 of the Act empowers the Board or any officer empowered by the Board to take samples of air or emission from any chimney, flue or duct or any other outlet for analysis

Appeal :

Any person aggrieved by an order of the Board shall prefer an appeal to the Appellate Authority within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him.

In the foregoing paragraphs, a brief outline of the obligations of industries in complying with the provisions of the

legislations on control of water and air pollution have been given. Adoption of proper antipollution measures is as much a responsibility of the industry as procurement of raw materials, machinery, etc. for its manufacturing processes. It is hoped that a culture of pollution control will permeate the entire industrial scene

Duties of Local Bodies :

Issue of running licence to industries under the respective local body Acts vests with the local bodies. To ensure that the industries provide effluent treatment plant to treat the effluent to the standards prescribed by the Board, the local bodies have to play a vital and responsible role, for which instructions have been issued in several government orders mentioned in the following paragraph.

As per the instructions issued by the Government in G O.Ms, No. 148, Rural Development and Local Administration Department dated 3-2-83 (Appendix III) the Excecutive Authorities of local bodies have to ensure that before granting licence under the concerned local body Acts, they should require the entrepreneurs to produce the consent issued by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board alongwith the application for licence as a pre requisite condition. Further, the Government in G.O. Ms. No 1. Environment Control Department dated 6-2-84 (Appendix IV) issued orders that no industries causing intensive water pollution shall be located within 1 kilometre from the banks of rivers, streams, reservoirs, etc Hence, even prior to taking up of construction by the industries, the local bodies have to ensure that the instructions in the Government Order are adhered to. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 17, Environment Control dated 10-4-84 (Appendix V) have issued orders that in respect of 18 categories of industries, the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and other local bodies while receiving application for building licence or before issue of building licence, have to ensure that these industries produce the consent of the Board.

APPENDIX - I

A B S T R A C T

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board - Fixing up of effluent standards for the discharge of trade/sewage effluents - Revised - Orders - Issued.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

B.P.Ms. No. 30 Dated : 21-02-84

Read :

i) G.O. Ms. No. 340/H & FW/Dt. 19-02-1982
ii) G.O. Ms. No. 148/RDLA/Dt. 03-02-1983
iii) B.P. Ms. No. 7/Dt. 16-07-1983
iv) TNPC Bd. Resolution No. 6-10/dt. 16-02-1984.

Order :

Government in G.O. Ms. No. 340 H & FW/dt. 19-02-1983 have constituted the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board as required under Section 4 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1874) with effect from 27-02-1982.

2. As per section 25 of the Act, prior consent of the Board has to be obtained before binging into use any new or altered outlet or begin to make any new discharge of sewage or trade effluent into a steam or well* (*as defined in the Act).

3. As per section 26 of the Act, consent of the Board has to be obtained for use of existing outlet for discharge of any sewage or trade effluent. While, granting consent, the Board has to fix up tolerance limits for verious pollutants present in the effluents depending upon the mode of disposal of effluents either into inland surface water, public sewers, marine coastal areas or on land for irrigation. Clause (3) of Sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 empowers the Board to lay down effluent standards.

4. The Board during its third meeting held on 05-05-1983 approved the standards for pollutants according to the mode of disposal and issued orders in the Board proceeding III cited above.

5. The standards prescribed by the Board for various pollutants and the revised standards prescribed by the ISI for discharge of trade effluent was considered by the Technical Committee. The committee recommended the standards given in the annexure to be prescribed as tolerance limits for the disposal of trade effluents into inland surface waters, public sewers, marine coastal areas or on land for irrigation. The recommendations of the committee were placed before the Board during its sixth meeting held on 16-02-1984.

6. The Board examined the matter carefully and approved in resolution No. 6-10 the revised effluents standards as annexed to this order.

7. This order shall take effect from 16-01-1984.

Encl.: Annexure.

(Sd.)
Member Secretary.

To
The Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Madras-4.
Board Analyst, Madras, Coimbatore &
M/s Richardson & Cruddas Limited, Madras.

Copy to S/F & T3
Copy to all consultants

Sewage.

1. BOD 20
2. pH 5.5 & 9
3. T.S.S. ~~100~~ 30

TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR TRADE EFFLUENTS

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Tolerance Limits for Discharge of Trade Effluents Discharged into			
		Inland surface Water	Public Sewers	Marine Coastal areas	on land for Irrigation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Colour and Odour				
2.	Suspended solids mg/1	100	600	a) For process waste waters 100 b) For cooling water effluents 10 percent above total suspended matter of influent cooling water	200
3.	Particle size of suspended solids	Shall pass 850 micron IS sieve	—	a) Floatable solids, max. 3 mm. b) Settleable solids max 850 microns	
4.	Dissolved solids (inorganic) mg/1	2100	2100	—	2100
5.	pH Value	5.5 to 9·0	5·5 to 9·0	5·5 to 9·0	5·5 to 9·0

1	2		3	4	5	6
6.	Temperature °C		40 at the point of discharge	45 at the point of discharge	45 at the point of discharge	
7.	Oil and grease	mg/1	10	20	20	10
8.	Total residual chlorine	mg/1	1	—	1	—
9.	Ammonical Nitrogen (as N)	mg/1	50	50	50	—
10.	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N)	mg/1	100	—	100	—
11.	Free Ammonia (as NH3)	mg/1	5	—	5	—
12.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 days at 20°C)		30	350	100	100
13.	Chemical Oxygen Demand,	mg/1	250	—	250	—
14.	Arsenic (as As)	mg/1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15.	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
16.	Lead (as Pb)	mg/1	0.10	1 00	1.00	1.00
17.	Hexavalent Chromium (as Cr 6)	mg/1	0.10	2.0	1.0	1.0
18.	Total Chromium as Cr)	mg/1	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
19.	Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/1	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
20.	Copper (as Cu)	mg/1	3	3	3	3

1	2		3	4	5	6
21.	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/1	1	15	15	15
22.	Selenium (as Se)	mg/1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
23.	Nickel (as Ni)	mg/1	3	3	3	3
24.	Boron (as B)	mg/1	2	2	2	2
25.	Percent Sodium	mg/1	—	60	—	60
26.	Residual Sodium Carbonate	mg/1	—	—	—	5
27.	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/1	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.2
28.	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/1	1000	1000	—	600
29.	Flouride (as F)	mg/1	2.0	15	15	2.0
30.	Dissolved Phosphates (as P)	mg/1	5	—	—	—
31.	Sulphates (SO_4)	mg/1	1000	1000	1000	1000
32.	Sulphide (as S)	mg/1	2	—	5	2
33.	Pesticides		Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
34.	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH)	mg/1	1	5	5	5
35.	Radioactive materials					
	a. Alpha emitters (uc/ml)		10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8
	b. Beta emitters uc/ml		10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6

APPENDIX - II

ABSTRACT

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board-To lay down standards for the emission of air pollutants as per section 17(I) (g) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981-Orders issued.

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board

B.P.Ms. No. 49 19-7-1984

1. G.O.Ms. No. 340/Health and Family Welfare/dated 19-2-82.
2. G.O Ms. No. 4, Environment Control dated 28-9-83.
3. Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board Resolution No. 8-5 dated 15-6-84.

Order :

The Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board has been formed in G.O.Ms. No. 340, Health and Family Welfare dated 19-2-1982 with effect from 27-2-1982 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974).

Government in G.O.Ms. No. 4, Environment Control, dated 28-9-1933 have declared the entire area within the State of Tamilnadu as air pollution control area as required under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 with effect from 1-10-1983.

As per section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, no person shall, without the previous concent of the Board, operate any industrial plant for the purpose of any industry specified in the Schedule to the Act in an air pollution control area. Also any person operating an industrial plant for the purpose of any industry specified in the Schedule has to obtain the consent of the Board within such period as may be prescribed. Government have prescribed a period of six months from the date of declaration of air pollution control area for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Board.

ANNEXURE

Ambient air Quality Standards of Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board

	Concentration in micrograms per meter cube			
	SPM	SO_2	CO	NO_x
A. Industrial and mixed use	500	120	5000	120
B. Residential & Rural	200	80	2000	80
C. Sensitive	100	30	1000	30

ABSTRACT

T.N.P.C. Board-To lay down standards for the emission of Air pollutants as per section 17(1)(g) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981-Orders-Issued.

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board

B.P.Ms. No. 68 Dated 28-2-1985

1. G.O.Ms. No. 340, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 19-2-1982.
2. G.O.Ms. No. 4, Environment Control Department, dated 28-9-1983.
3. Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board Resolution No. 14-2 dated 21-2-85.

Order :

The Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board (since renamed as Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board) has been formed in G.O.Ms. No. 340, Health and Family Welfare dated 19-2-1982 with effect from 27-2-1982 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974).

Government in G.O.Ms.No. 4, Environment Control, dated 28-9-1983 have declared the entire area within the State of Tamil Nadu as air Pollution Control area as required under Sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 with effect from 1-10-83

As per Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, no person shall without the previous consent of the Board, operate any industrial Plant for the purpose of any indstry specified in the Schedule to the Act, in an air Pollution control area. Also any person operating an industrial plant for the purpose of any industry specified in the schedule has to obtain the consent of the Board within such period as may be prescribed. Government have prescribed 31-3-84 as the date before which the application for consent has to be made.

As per Section 17 (1) (g) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 the Board may lay down standards in consultation with the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution New Delhi for emission of any pollutant. The emission standards for the six industries mentioned in Annexure adopted by Central Board for the prevention and control of water pollution, New Delhi were placed before the Board during its special meeting held on 21-2-1985.

The Board examined the matter carefully and adopted the standards ('Annexed to this order).

This order shall take effect from 21-2-1985 and is applicable upto December 1986.

Encl : Annexure

G. RENGASAMY,
Member-Secretary (I/C),

To
The Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Madras
The Regional Officers of All Regions.
The Board Analyst, Coimbatore, Madras and
M/s. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Madras.
Copy to Stock File and T 3.
Copy to All Consultants,
Copy to B.C. File.

ANNEXURE
EMISSION STANDARDS

1. CEMENT

Standard for particulate matter emission.

Capacity	Protected area	Other area
200 tpd and less	250 mg Nm3	400 mg/Nm3
Greater than 200 tpd	150 mg/Nm3	250 mg/Nm3

2. THERMAL POWAR

(a) Standard for particulate matter emission.

Boiler size	Protected area	Other area	
		Old (before 1979)	New (after 1979)
Less than 200 MW	150 mg/Nm3	600 mg/Nm3	350 mg/Nm3
200 MW and above	150 mg/Nm3	—	150 mg/Nm3

(b) Standard for Sulphur dioxide control (through stack height)

Boiler Size	Stack height
Less than 200 MW	H=14 (Q) 0.3
200 MW to less than 500 MW	220 meters
500 MW and more	275 meters

Q = Sulphur Dioxide emission in kg/hr
H = Stack height in meters.

3. IRON & STEEL

Standard for particulate matter

Process	Emission Limits
Sintering plant	150 mg/Nm3
Coke over	—
Blast furance	—
Steel making during normal operation	150 mg/Nm3
during oxygen lancing	400 mg/Nm3

4. FERTILIZER (UREA)

Standard for particulate matter emission

Process	Emission Limit
Drilling Tower	50 mg/Nm3

5. NITRIC ACID

Standard for oxides of nitrogen, NOx

3Kg of Nox per tonne of weak acid (before concentration) produced.

6. SULPHURIC ACID

Standard for sulphur dioxide and acid mist emission

Process	Sulphur dioxide emission	Acid mist emission
Single conversion Single absorption	10 Kg/tonne of concentrated (100%) acid produced.	50 mg/Nm3
Double conversion Double absorption	4 Kg/tonne of concentrated (100%) acid produced.	50 mg/Nm3

ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board - Emission standards for Calcium Carbide, Copper, Lead and Zinc Smelting, Carbon black, Fertiliser (Phosphatic), Oil Refineries, Aluminium as per Section 17 (1) (g) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1981 - Orders - Issued.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

B. P. Ms. No. 120 Dated : 7-5-86

1. G. O. Ms No. 340/Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 19-2-82.
2. G. O. Ms. No. 4, Enviornment Control Department, dated 28-9-83.
3. Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board Resolution No. 26-7 dated 29-4-86.

ORDER :

Section 17 (1) (g) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 empowers the State Board to lay down, in consultation with the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, standards for emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from different Industrial plants.

The Central Board has evolved the emission standards for Calcium Carbide Copper, Lead and Zinc Smelting, Carbon Black, Fertilizer (Phosphatic) Oil Refineries and Aluminium included in the Schedule to the AIR (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The emission standards for the above six industries mentioned in Appendix were placed before the Board at its Special Meeting held on 29-4-86. The Board examined the matter carefully and adopted the standards (Annexed to this order).

This order shall take effect from 29-4-86 and is applicable upto December, 1987.

G. RENGASAMY
Member-Secretary (incharge)

Encl : Annexure.

To

The Environmental Engineers &
Asst Environmental Engineers &
Jr. Environmental Engineers,

Copy to Chief Scientific Officer,
Madras, Madurai

Copy to Stock File and TI (4)
Copy to B. P. File

Annexure

EMISSION STANDARDS

1. CALCIUM CARBIDE:

Standard for particulate matter emission.

Source	Emission Limit
Kiln	250 mg/Nm³
Arc Furnace	150 mg/Nm³

2 COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC SMELTING:

Standard for particulate matter and oxides of sulphur

Concentrator Smelter and Converter	150 mg/Nm³ for particulate matter Off-gases must go for H_2SO_4 manufacture. No release of SO_2/SO_3 shall be permitted from the smelter of converter.

3. CARBON BLACK:

Standard for particulate matter emission.

Year of Commissioning	Emission Limit
New Plants Built and Commissioned after January 1, 1985)	150 mg/Nm³
Existing Plants (Built and Coomissioned before December 31. 1984)	250 mg/Nm³ (till December 31, 1986)
	150 mg/Nm³ (from January 1. 1987)

4. FERTILIZER (PHOSPHATIC) :

Standard for fluoride and particulate matter.

Process	Emission Limit
Acidification of rock phosphate	25 mg/Nm3 as total fluoride (F—)
Granulation, Mixing, Rock Grinding	150 mg/Nm3 of particulate matter from each process.

5. OIL REFINERIES :

Standard for sulphur dioxide

Process	Emission Limit
Distillation (Atmospheric Plus Vacuum)	0.25 Kg/Te of feed*
Catalytic Cracker	2.5 Kg/Te of feed
Sulphur Recovery Unit	120 Kg/Te of Sulphur in the feed.

*Feed indicates the feed for that part of the process under consideration only.

6. ALUMINIUM :

Standard for fluoride and particulate matter.

Process	Standard
Calcination	250 mg/Nm^3 of particulate
Aluminium Smelting	1 Kg (F—) /Te of aluminium produced and 150 mg/Nm^3 of particulate matter

Member-Secretary

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board

ABSTRACT

T. N. P. C. Board - Emission standards for Boiler flue gases and the minimum height of stack reqired to be provided for Boilers of different ranges, Generator sets, Incinerators and furnaces/Kilns.

B. P. Ms. No. 144. Dated : 23-10-1986

Read :

1. G O Ms No. 340 Health and Family Welfare Department dt. 19-2-82.
2. G. O. Ms. No. 4 Environment Control Department, dated 28-9-83.
3. T. N. P. C. Board Resolution No. 34-21 dated 6-10-86.

ORDER :

Section 17(1) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 empowers the State Pollution Control Boards to lay down, in consultation with the Central Board, Standards for emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from industrial plants.

The Central Board has evolved emission standards (Part IV) for small boilers, diesel generator sets and devices such as incinerators furnaces and Kilns. The emission standards suggested by the Central Board as in the annexure were placed before the Board at its Special Meeting held on 6-10-86. The Board examined the matter carefully and adopted the standards (Annexed to this order)

This order shall take effect from the date of issue and is applicable till June 1989.

(Sd). G. RENGASAMY
Member Secretary (i/c)

Encl : Annexure.

To
The Chairman,
T. N. P. C. Board,
Madras-4

The Environmental Engineers, Asst. Env. Engrs., and Jr. Env. Engrs. of Board Office.

Copy to All Regional Officers.
Copy to Board Analyst, Madras Coimbatore and Richardson & Cruddas Limited, Madras.
Copy to Chief Scientific Officer, Madras/Madurai.
Copy to Techical Section I & II and APC Section.
Copy to Stock file.
Copy to B. P. file (5 copies)

ANNEXURE

I. EMISSION STANDARDS FOR BOILERS

	Capacity of boiler	Particulate emission limits
1.	Less than 2 tons/hr	1600 mg/Nm³
2.	2 to 15 tons/hour	1200 mg/Nm³
3.	More than 15 tons/hour	150 mg/Nm³

This requirement is applicable for boilers using any type of solid fuel.

II. STACK HEIGHT FOR COAL FIRED BOILERS

	Capacity of Steam generation	Stack height
1.	Less than 2 tons/hour. (or 2.6 MT/day of coal used)	Two and a half times the neighbouring building height of 9.0 m whichever is more
2.	More than 2 tons/hr to 5 tons/hour (or 2 6 MT/day to 6.5 MT/day of coal used)	12.0 m
3.	More than 5 tons/hr to 10 tons/hour (or 6.5 MT/day to 13 MT/day of coal used)	15.0 m
4.	More than 10 tons/hr to 15 tons/hour (or 13 MT/day to 19.5 MT/day of coal used)	18 0 m
5.	More than 15 tons/hr or 20 tons/hour (or 19 5 MT/day to 26.0 MT/day of coal used)	21.0 m
6.	More than 20 tons/hr to 25 tons/hour (or 26 MT/day to 32 5 MT/day of coal used)	24.0 m
7.	More than 25 tons/hr to 30 tons/hour (or 32.5 MT/day 39 MT/day of coal used)	27.0 m
8.	More then 30 tons/hour (or more than 39 MT/day of coal used)	30.0 m or using the formula $H = 14Q^{0.3}$ where H = minimum stack height required in metres. Q is sulphurdi-oxide emissions in kg/hr, whichever is more)

The above stack height standards are also applicable to devices such as incinerators, furnaces and kilns where coal is used as fuel.

III. STACK HEIGHT REQUIRED FOR BOILERS USING LIQUID FUELS

For boilers using liquid fuels, the minimum stack height required will be arrived at using, the formula $H = 14\ Qg^{0.3}$ where H is the height of stack and Qg is the emission of sulphurdioxide in kg/hr.

IV. STACK HEIGHT REQUIRED FOR GENERATOR SETS

	Capacity of generator set	Total height of stack in m
1.	0 to 50 KVA	Height of the building +1.5 m
2.	50 to 100 KVA	Height of the building +2 0 m
3.	100 to 150 KVA	Height of the building +2 5 m
4.	150 to 200 KVA	Height of the building +3 0 m
5	200 to 250 KVA	Height of the building +3 5 m
6.	250 to 300 KVA	Height of the building +3.5 m

Note : For higher KVA ratings, stack, height shall be arrived at using the formula $H = h + 0.2\sqrt{KVA}$.

where H = Total height of stack in meter.

h = height of the building in metres where the generator set is installed.

KVA = Generator capacity in KVA,

V. For generator sets installed in industries located for way from urban, residential or commercial areas, the stack from urban, residential or commercial areas, the stack from the ground level may be relaxed to two and a half times ($2\frac{1}{2}$) the building height. This building may be either the one in which the diesel generator set is housed or a building with people working, within the premises of the factory. This is also applicable for oil fired furnaces, engines and equivalent.

VI. In cae of industries, wh ich install facilities for removal of particulates or gaseous emissions to adhere to the limits prescribed, the stack height H, can be relaxed to $H = 14Qg^{0.3}$. Where Qg = amount of gaseous emissions in kg/hr. In case of particulates when controlled to the limits prescribed, then stack height canbe relaxed to helght (H) = $74Qp^{0.27}$ where Qp is the particulate emissions in tonnes/hr.

VII. These norms apply to existing as well as new industries.

VIII. Minimum height of stack in all cases shall be 9.0 m (30.0 feet) or as calculated by the relevant formula whichever is more

These standards are applicable till June, 1989 and shall be reviewed thereafter.

(Sd.) G. RENGASAMY.
For Member Secretary (I/c)

APPENDIX III

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

Licence - Dangerous and Offensive Trade licence - Health Clearance Certificate for the treatment and disposal of effluents - Clearance from the Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board for existing and new Industries - Instructions - issued.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. No. 148 Dated : 3-2-1983

READ :

1. Government Memorandum No. 50725A/Q2/76-4/H & F W Department, Dated : 20-7-1976.
2. G. O. Ms. No 291, H & F W Department, Dated : 20-2-1979.
3. From the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine Letter No. R/33354/H1/82, Dated: 18-5-1982

ORDER

In pursuance of the orders issued in the Government Memorandum and in the Government order first and second read above, the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine had been issuing Health Clearance Certificate to new Industries for the treatment and disposal of effluents. The Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board has been constituted with effect from 27-2-1982 under the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Consequently, the instructions mentioned above, have become null and void as per Section 60 of the said Act. As per Section 25(1) and 26 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974, the consent of the Board is to be contained by the new and existing industries for letting the sewage or trade effluents into any stream or well. Similary, issue of the consent under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pullution) Act. 1981, is also

vested with the above Board. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine has ther efore requested the Government to issue suitable instructions to the Executive Authorities of all local bodies on the procedure to be followed by them in obtaining "Health Clearance" before the grant of licences for Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

2. As per Sections 25(1) and 26 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Polltuion) Act. 1974, consent of the Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board is to be obtained by the new and existing Industries for letting the sewage or trade effluents into any stream or well. Hence the executive authorities of all local bodies are informed that before granting licences under the concerned local body acts, they should require the enterpreneurs to produce the consent issued by the Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board, in so far as it relates to the disposal of effluents along with the application for licence as a pre-requisite condition. The local bodies will however continue to consult the Municipal Health Officer or District Health Officer, as the case may be, as statutorily required under the provisions of the local body acts and the rules issued thereunder, in respect of grant of licence for all Dangerous and Offensive Trades from the Public Health point of view, as hither-to done by them.

3. The Collectors are requested to communicate this order to all the Panchayat Union Commissioners and Executive Officers of all Town Panchayats in their Districts for their information and guidance.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

H. B. N. SHETTY,
Commissioner and Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX IV

நகல்

தமிழ் நாடு அரசு

சுருக்கம்

சுற்றுப்புற சூழல் கட்டுப்பாடு-காவிரியாறு நீர் மாசு படுதல் தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள்—ஆணை—வழங்கப்படுகிறது.

சுற்றுப்புற சூழல் கட்டுப்பாடு துறை

அரசு ஆணை (பல்வகை) எண் : 1

நாள்: 6 பிப்ரவரி, 1984
ருத்ரோத்காரி—தை 23
திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2015

பார்வை :

1. தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (நீர்ப்பாசனம்) கடிதத எண். ஐ. எஸ். டபிள்யூ/12-காவிரி/6/79·2 நாள்27—10—1979,

2. பொதுச் சுகாதாரம்-தடுப்பு மருந்துத் துறை இயக்குநர் கடிதத எண். 17357/எச்.2/80இ நாள் 9—8—1982

ஆணை :

1. தொழில் மையங்களும் நகர்ப்புறங்களும் வெளியேற்றும் கழிவுகளினால் பெரும்பாலும் காவிரியாற்றில் நச்சுப் பொருட்களும். தடுக்கப்பட வேண்டிய மாசுகளும் கலந்து வருவதாக தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (நீர்ப்பாசனம்) 1979ல் தெரிவித்திருந்தார். எனவே அவர், தொழில் மையங்கள் வெளியேற்றும் கழிவு நீரின் தரத்தைக் கண்காணிக்குமாறும், பல்வேறு வழிகளில் ஆற்றினுள் புகும் சாக்கடைகளை தடை செய்யுமாறும், அரசை கேட்டிருந்தார்.

2. பொதுச் சுகாதாரம்-தடுப்பு மருந்துத் துறை இயக்குநர், தொழிற்சாலைகள் கழிவுகளைச் சுத்திகரித்து அப்புறப்படுத்த மேற்கொண்டுள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் போதுமானதாக இல்லையெனவும், அத் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு பற்றிய சமூக மற்றும் சட்ட பூர்வமான பொறுப்புகள் உணர்த்தப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் தெரிவித்தார்.

3. தலைமைச் செயலக சுற்றுப்புற சூழல் கட்டுப்பாடுத் துறையில் நிகழ்ந்த கூட்டத்தில் ''குறிப்பாக மாசு நிலவுவதற்கான அறிக்கைகளை ஒட்டி, காவிரி ஆற்றுப் பாசன முறையின் கீழ் வரும் ஏரி குளங்களின் புற நிலை ஆராய்ச்சி'' பற்றிய அறிக்கையில் காணப்படும் பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் தடுப்பு மருந்து துறை இயக்குநர் தனது கடிதத்தில் அளித்த பரிந்துரைகள் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டன. கூட்டத்தின் நடவடிக்கை குறிப்புகள் பின்னிணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. நடவடிக்கைக் குறிப்பிலுள்ள பரிந்துரைகளின் அடிப்படையில் கீழ்க்கண்ட ஆணைகள் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன.

அ. தொழிற்சாலைகளிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படும் கழிவு நீர், காவிரியாற்றில் விடப்படும் முன்னர், முறையாகச் சுத்திகரிப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதா என்பதைச் சட்டவரையறைக்குட்பட்டு தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் மேற்பார்வை செய்து தக்க நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்

ஆ. தமிழ்நாடு மாசுகட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம், தொழிற்சாலையில் கழிவு நீர் சுத்திகரிப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டு, ஆற்று நீரில் கலந்து வெளியேறும் இடத்தின் அருகே அந்த நீரின் மாதிரியை எடுத்து இரசாயன மற்றும் நுண்ணுயிரியல் ஆய்வுகளையும் நீர்வாழ் உயிரினங்கள் மீது ஏற்படும் பாதிப்புக்களையும் குறித்த உயிரின ஆய்வை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மாதிரிகள் முறையாக எடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலைகள் கழிவுகளை சுத்திகரிக்காமல் நள்ளிரவில் ஆற்றில் கலக்க வாய்ப்புள்ளதால் இரவில் திடீரென சென்று மாதிரிகளை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இ நகர்புற கழிவு நீரைச் சுத்திகரிக்காமல் ஆற்றினுள் விடுவதை நிறுத்துவது பற்றியும், நகர்புற திட மாசுப்பொருள்களை அப்புறப்படுத்துவது பற்றியும் விரிவாக ஆராய ஒரு தனிக்குழு அமைப்பதுபற்றி தனி ஆணை பிறப்பிக்கப்படும்.

ஈ. அதிகமான அளவில் நீரை மாசுபடுத்தும் தொழிற்சாலைகள் எதனையும் ஆறுகள், நீரோடைகள், அணைக்கட்டுகள் முதலியவற்றின் கரைகளிலிருந்து ஒரு கிலோ மீட்டர் தொலைவிற்குள் அமைப்பதற்கு அனுமதி வழங்கக்கூடாது ஏற்கெனவே உள்ள அவ்வாறான தொழிற்சாலைகளின் பட்டியலை, தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் அனைத்து உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

உ. தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் இம்மாநிலத்திலுள்ள நீரின் தரத்தை ஆராய்ந்து, தற்போது எற்படுகிற மாசுபடுதல் அல்லது நீரின் தரத்தையொட்டி எந்தெந்த நீர் நிலை, நீர்பிடிப்புப் பகுதிகளில் தூய்மைக்கேடு ஏற்படுகிறதென்பதைக் கண்டறிய வேண்டும் நீர் மாசுபடுதல் அளவு மற்றும் நீரின் தரத்தையொட்டி, தொழிற்சாலைகளின் வகையை முறைப்படுத்த வேண்டும். இதற்கு தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் விரிவானப் பரிந்துரைகள் அரசுக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும்.

ஊ. ஆற்றோரங்களில் கனிம, திட மற்றும் கழிவு குப்பைகளைக் குவிக்காதிருக்குமாறு உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கு உள்ளாட்சி இயக்கமும் நகர அமைப்பு இயக்கமும், அறிவுரை வழங்க வேண்டும்.

எ. தொழிற்சாலைகள் கழிவு நீரை முழுமையாகச் சுத்திகரிப்பு செய்த பின்னரே மேல்மட்ட நீருடன் கலக்கவிட வேண்டும் என்று தொழிற்சாலைகளை தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் எச்சரிக்க வேண்டும்,

(ஆளுநரின் ஆணைப்படி)

மு. அகமது,
அரசு ஆணையாளர் மற்றும் செயலாளர்

பெறுநர்,
தலைவர்,
தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்,
80, இராஜா அண்ணாமலைபுரம், சென்னை-600 028.

[உண்மை நகல்]

APPENDIX V

நகல்

தமிழ் நாடு அரசு

சுருக்கம்

சுற்றுப்புற சூழல் கட்டுப்பாடு-நீர் (மாசு தடுப்பு மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாடு) சட்டம் 1974 மற்றும் காற்று (மாசு தடுப்பு மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாடு) சட்டம் 1981-இன் கீழ் எந்த தொழிற்சாலை அமைப்பதற்கும் கட்டிட உரிமம் வழங்குமுன் தொழிலதிபர்களை மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்திடமிருந்து பெற்ற ஒப்புதலை காட்டும்படி வற்புறுத்தல்-ஆணை வழங்கப்படுகிறது.

சுற்றுப்புற சூழல் கட்டுப்பாடு துறை

அரசு ஆணை (நிலை) எண் : 17 நாள் 10, ஏப்ரல் 1984.
பங்குனி 28-ருத்ரோத்காரி
திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு-2015

ஆணை ;

1, தொழிற்சாலைகளிலிருந்து வெளிப்படும் கழிவுகளை நீரோடை அல்லது கிணறு (அதாவது அரசால் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள எல்லைக்குட்பட்டுள்ள ஆறு மற்றும் நீர் நிலைகள் பூமி மற்றும் பூமிக்கடியில் உள்ள நீர், மற்றும் கடல் உட்பட, இவற்றில் கலக்க ஏதுவாகும்படி வெளியேற்றும் அனைத்து தொழிற்சாலைகளும் நீர் (மாசு தடுப்பு மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாடு) சட்டம் 1974-ன் கீழ் அடங்கும். அத்தொழிற்சாலைகள் கழிவுகளை வெளியேற்ற தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் இசைவைப் (consent) பெற வேண்டும்.

2. இதேபோல், காற்று (மாசு தடுப்பு) மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாடு) சட்டம் 1981-ன் கீழ் 20 வகை தொழிற்சாலைகள் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்திடமிருந்து இசைவைப் பெற வேண்டும்.

3. ஊர் வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் உள்ளாட்சித் துறையின் 3—2—1983-ம் நாளிட்ட அரசாணை எண் : 148-ன் படி, உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்கள், தொழிலதிபர்கள் தொழிற்சாலைக்கான உரிமத்திற்காக விண்ணப்பிக்கும்போதே தொழிற்சாலையிலிருந்து கழிவுகள் வெளியேற்றப்படுவதற்கு தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்திடமிருந்து ஒப்புதல்பெற்று அத்துடன் இணைக்க வற்புறுத்த வேண்டும். மேற்கண்ட ஆணையில் உரிமம் என்பது தொழில் உரிமத்தை மட்டுமே குறிக்கிறது. கட்டிட உரிமம் வழங்குமுன் தமிழ் நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் இசைவைக் கேட்க வேண்டுமா என்று பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டது. தொழில் உரிமத்திற்காக விண்ணப்பிக்கப்படும்போதே கட்டிடம் கட்டி முடிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கும். ஆகையால் மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள வரையறைக்கேற்ப குறுகிய காலத்தில் கழிவுகளை சுத்திகரிக்கும் அமைப்பு அல்லது இயந்திரம் ஏற்படுத்த இயலாமலிருக்கலாம். எனவே இத்தொழிற்சாலை அமைக்கத் திட்டமிடும்போதே, அதாவது உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்களால் கட்டிட உரிமம் வழங்கப்படும் முன்னரே, சில வகை தொழிற்சாலைகள் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் ஒப்புதலைப் பெறுவது அவசியமாகிறது.

4. ஆகவே கட்டிட விதிகளின் கீழ், மாநகராட்சிகள், நகர மன்றங்கள், மற்றும் உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்கள் தொழிற்சாலைகள் கட்டுவதற்காக கட்டிட உரிமத்திற்கான (Building Licence) விண்ணப்பத்தை பெறும்போதே, அல்லது உரிமம் வழங்கு முன் இவ்வாணையின் இணைப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள தொழிற்சாலைகளைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்திடமிருந்து பெறப்பட்ட ஒப்புதலையும் இணைக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என ஆணை பிறப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

5. மாசு கட்டுப்பாடுச் சட்டங்களுக்குக் கீழ் பழைய மற்றும் புதிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரித்திட மிருந்து பெறவேண்டிய இசைவு இவ்வாணையால் பாதிக்கப்பட மாட்டாது.

(ஆளுநரின் ஆணைப்படி)

மு. அகமது
ஆணையாளர் மற்றும் செயலாளர்

பெறுநர்,
தலைவர்,
தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்,
சென்னை-600 004.

இணைப்பு

1, சாராயவடி தொழிற்சாலைகள்.
2. மிருக மற்றும் தாவரயினப் பொருட்களைப் பதனிடும் தொழிற்சாலைகள் (தோல் பதனிடுதல் ஜவ்வரிசி, பசை, சர்க்கரை, மற்றும் பால் பண்ணைத் தொழிற் சாலைகள் உள்பட)
3. உரத் தொழிற்சாலைகள்.
4. மரக்கூழ் மற்றும் காகிதம் தயாரிக்கும் தொழிற்சாலை கள் (கையினால் தயாரிக்கப்படும் காகிதங்கள் உட்பட)
5. இரசாயனத் தொழிற்சாலைகள்.
6. நில எண்ணை (Petroleum) சுத்திகரிப்பு ஆலை.
7. துணியாலைகள் (சாயமிடுதல் மற்றும் வெளுப்பாலை கள் உட்பட)
8. இரும்பு உலைக் கூடம் (மின் மூலாம் பூசுதல், வெப்ப சுத்திகரிப்பு இயந்திரம் உட்பட)
9. மண்பாண்ட தொழிற்சாலை.
10. அனல் மின் நிலையங்கள்.
11. சிமெண்ட் தொழிற்சாலைகள்.
12. மருந்து தயாரிக்கும் தொழிற்சாலைகள்.
13. வர்ணம் மற்றும் மெருகு எண்ணை (Varnish) தயாரிக் கும் தொழிற்சாலைகள்.
14. கரைப்பான (Solvent) தயாரிக்கும் தொழிற்சாலை.
15. வாகனங்களுக்கு உதிரி-பாகங்கள் தயாரிக்கும் தொழிற் சாலைகள்.
16. பூச்சி மற்றும் களைக் கொல்லி மருந்து தயாரிக்கும் தொழிற்சாலைகள்
17. வார்ப்புத் தொழிற்சாலைகள்.
18. கல்நார் (Asbestos) தயாரிக்கும் தொழிற்சாலைகள்.

மு. அகமது
ஆணையாளர் மற்றும் செயலாளர்

/உண்மை நகல்/