



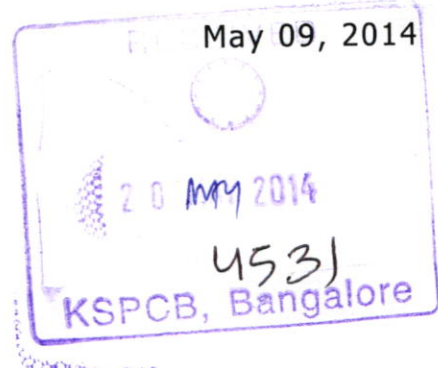
केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

BY FAX/SPEED POST

B-29021/1/91/PCI-I/ 1020

To

The Member Secretary
Karnataka Pollution Control Board
Parisara Bhavan,
#49, 4th & 5 th floor, Church Street,
Bangalore-560001



**Sub: Minutes of 28th Peer and Core Expert Committee meeting on
'Environmental Standard of Manmade Fibre Industry' held on
March 04, 2014 –regarding**

Sir,

Enclosed ,Please find a copy of the minutes of 28th Peer & Core Expert Committee meeting on Environmental Standard of Manmade Fibre Industry held on March 04, 2014, at Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex ,New Delhi for your kind perusal please.

Encl: as above

Yours faithfully,

Paritosh Kumar
(Paritosh Kumar)
I/C PCI-I

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**MINUTES OF TWENTY EIGHTH MEETING OF THE PEER & CORE EXPERT
COMMITTEE TO EVOLVE STANDARDS FOR EFFLUENT, EMISSION, AMBIENT
AIR & WATER QUALITY, HELD ON MARCH 04, 2014**

Environmental Standard of Manmade Fibre Industry

The Consultant, NEERI, Nagpur presented the proposed environmental standards. The Peer Members representing the Ministry of Chemical and Fertiliser, MPCB, GPCB and Industry Association (AMFI) were present.

The deliberation made and decisions taken are as follows.

Sh R. N. Jindal, Additional Director, MoEF suggested for prescribing standards for % Na for the effluent discharge instead of TDS, citing that the manmade fiber units generate Na_2SO_4 as a by-product, which contributes towards the TDS in the final effluent. In order to control TDS, sodium sulphate recovery is more important for the unit. Prof Mukesh Sharma explained that the drinking water standard for TDS is in the range of 500 mg/l (Desirable limit) to 2000 mg/l (maximum permissible limit). Therefore, TDS standard for effluent is not required however if necessary, it should be prescribed more than 2000 mg/l above the TDS content in source water for effluent. He also suggested that the industry in the areas having very high TDS content in ground water may use surface water instead of ground water.

Sh R. N. Jindal opined that the concentration based emission standard for CS_2 should be notified. It was clarified that the load based standards were evolved in accordance to the NEP-2006 and it is derived from concentration based monitoring results only. As the industry can meet concentration based standards by dilution with fresh air, the purpose of pollution control will be defeated.

Sh Jindal further suggested that in the Factory Act, 1948 CS_2 standard is prescribed for work place zone and same should be adopted in Manmade fibre industry. As per the Factory Rules in India, CS_2 and H_2S standards at workplace are 10 ppm. These standards are similar to the WHO guideline values, which says that the lowest-adverse-effect level of hydrogen sulphide is 15 mg/m³ (about 10 ppm), when eye irritation is caused. Similarly in case of CS_2 at exposure levels of 30 mg/m³ (10 ppm) and above, observable adverse health effects have been well established. The Work place standards for CS_2 and H_2S will apply in manmade fiber industry as per Factories Act, 1948.

The AMFI reported that there is no international standard for H_2S emission although H_2S emissions from industries is within the standard proposed. As per USEPA documentation, emission factor of H_2S from rayon industry is prescribed.

Prof Mukesh Shama stated that the proposed wastewater generation limit is higher than average water consumption figure in the industries which should