

CHARTER ON
CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL-
BOILERS/ HEATERS/ FURNACES USED IN AHMEDABAD CITY.

PREFACE:

1. Industrial development is an important constituent in our pursuits for economic growth, employment generation and betterment of the quality of life. At the same time, industrial activities, unless carried out with due regard to environmental protection and pollution control has the potential to cause severe damage to public health. That is why, regulations based on “polluter pays” principle have been introduced. The industrialists need to discharge not only their legal responsibility but also their moral responsibility to prevent pollution. Their activity must not deprive the right of people to enjoy a clean environment, guaranteed by the Constitution.

2. The action points listed in this Charter are addressed to all those who run industrial units in the State. This Charter is a road map for progressive improvement in environmental management systems. Thus, it is not necessarily limited to compliance of emission standards but going beyond minimum compliance as per law, to bring about real time improvement in management of the environment.

3. The Hon.Supreme Court of India has directed to clean up air pollution in major cities including Ahmedabad. Accordingly, Government of Gujarat in consultation with GPCB has prepared an Air Action Plan and submitted to EPCA which is empowered to oversee the implementation of the Action Plan and EPCA has directed all concerned to go ahead with the implementation of the Plan with immediate effect to bring about qualitative change in the air quality of Ahmedabad City.

4. The industrial hubs in Ahmedabad city are Narol, Vatva, Naroda, Odhav and other scattered locations which were initially beyond the periphery of city but now very much part of Ahmedabad city. There is predominance of small scale units engaged in manufacturing of textile processing, chemicals, foundries, dyes, dye-intermediates, engineering, steel rolling mills etc. GPCB has over the past three years taken up campaign to bring all units causing air pollution under the ambit of Air Act, 1981 and accordingly, as many as about 1893 units have been covered under the purview of Air Act, 1981. The Consent granted to these units stipulate the threshold limits for various pollutants. As per the records available, approximately 337 units are found to be non-operative. Hence, 1556 units have the potential to causing air pollution. The distribution of industries size and location wise are as under:

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY ; SIZE & LOCATION WISE

LOCATION	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL	TOTAL
Narol	5	14	119	192
Naroda	5	13	174	138
Odhav	5	13	116	134
Vatva	10	40	414	464
Other Areas of AMC	16	29	583	628
	41	109	1406	1556

FUEL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRY:

SR.NO	FUEL	TOTAL QTY	NO.OF IND.
1	LIGNITE	768.60 MT/DAY	106
2	WOOD	506.24 MT/DAY	444
3	COAL	644.65 MT/DAY	224
4	COKE	34.75 MT/DAY	123
5	AGRO WASTE	132.08 MT/DAY	14
6	FO	281.38 KL/DAY	263
7	LDO	469.26 KL/DAY	357
8	HSD	31.12 KL/DAY	29
9	CBFS	12.61 KL/DAY	19

The EPCA meeting held on 21-12-2004 took note of the extent of air pollution caused by Industries in Ahmedabad. The quick stack monitoring carried out by GPCB brought out that majority of the larger units particularly those using coal and lignite for boilers are not complying with stack standards. The situation was further reviewed by the EPCA in the review meeting held on 21-12-04, when EPCA flagged the need for bringing emission from industrial units under control. It is, therefore necessary that all round efforts are made to correct the situation by all concerned. That is why this Charter has become a matter of urgency.

ACTION POINTS FOR CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION:

1. Implementation of Environmental Standards (Emission Standards) as per individual Consent granted to the respective unit with immediate effect. The industrial unit will provide adequate air pollution control devices like cyclone separator/multi cyclone separator followed by water scrubber, lime addition system to reduce SO₂ in flue gas, bag filters, ESP and shall operate them to fully meet with the norms.

2. Stack height for emission must be as per the norms prescribed in individual Consent Order and must be raised if found inadequate with immediate effect.

3. Coal, Lignite and Ash handling system:
 - (a) Unloading of coal trucks shall be carried out with proper care avoiding dropping of materials from height. It is advisable to moist the material by sprinkling water while unloading.

 - (b) Pulverizing of coal shall be carried out in an enclosed place and water sprinkling arrangement shall be provided at coal/lignite heaps, crushing area and on land around the coal/lignite handling area.

 - (c) Work areas surrounding the plant shall be asphalted or concreted to avoid dust formation caused by movement of vehicles.

 - (d) Green belt shall be developed around the boundary of industry.

4. The printed log-books shall be maintained and got them certified for
 - Energy/Fuel Consumption/Timing of start up/duration of boilers/heaters

 - Gaseous flow at inlet and outlet of air pollution control measures

 - Laboratory analysis/reports for each of the specified parameters of gaseous discharge - *for large scale industries*

Respective associations will certify these log-books / data.

5. Unit (*having boilers > 5 MT/hr capacity*) shall put up a Black Board showing the following information for each boiler/heater near Boiler House:

Boiler	Capacity	
“	Start-up Date/Time	
“	Temp. °C	
“	Pressure kg/cm ²	
Fuel -	Coal/Lignite/Wood etc.	
“	Quantity MT/Day	
APCM –	Cyclone/Multi-cyclone/etc.	
“	- Dust remover Date/Time	
“	- Quantity : Ash in MT	

6. Adequate in house supervision should be provided to check the continuous operation of feeding of coal/lignite into boiler and under no circumstances, there may be charging of excess coal/lignite, which may ultimately lead to excess emission. Appropriate care should be taken to control the feeding rates of coal/lignite to avoid shock load of emission.
7. Fugitive emissions should be controlled, regularly monitored and data recorded.
8. Ambient air quality monitoring stations should be set up individually or jointly in the downwind direction as well as at locations where maximum ground level concentrations are anticipated. These locations should be fixed in consultation with GPCB. The number of air quality monitoring stations and frequency of monitoring should be selected on the basis of mathematical modeling to represent short term ground level concentrations, human settlements, sensitive targets etc., stack emissions from the boiler and heater should be monitored for SO₂, NO_x, Hydrocarbon and SPM and records maintained. On line continuous stack monitoring equipments should be provided for measurement of PM, SO₂ and NO_x by large scale units.
9. Data on ambient air quality and stack emission from boiler and heater should be submitted to this Board quarterly along with the statistical analysis and interpretation by large scale units.

10. Good house keeping shall be maintained within the factory and industrial premises. All pipes, valves and port holes etc. shall be leak-proof.

EPCA has already directed GPCB to prepare a Plan of Action for the Industrial Units to switch over to CNG for reducing pollution. Draft Plan in this regard has already been discussed with Industrial Associations etc. and comments invited. EPCA has now extended the time limit for submission of the Plan till 31-3-2005. GPCB in consultation with Industries Associations will finalize this Plan and submit as per the time limit. All stake-holders will be responsible and commit themselves to implement that Plan as directed by EPCA/Supreme Court.

It is reiterated that implementation of these Charter points is not a substitute for compliance of Consent issued under the Air Act or the EPCA's future directions regarding switching over to CNG or any other directive for controlling air pollution in Ahmedabad. They shall be adhered to as directed by the competent authority.
