



# Standard Industry Classification System for Environmental Enforcement

## Sustainable and Environment-friendly Industrial Production Project, Phase II

### Part A: The Study, Approach and Findings



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## Abbreviations

ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
BRE	Business Register of Establishments
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CIN	Company Identification Number
CTE	Consent to Establish
CTO	Consent to Operate
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
DPIIT	Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
FOD	Field Operations Division
GSTIN	Goods and Services Tax Identification Number
HSN	Harmonised System of Numbers
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
MSME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NIC	National Industry Classification
OCMMS	Online Consent Management & Monitoring System
RTC	Rail Traffic Control
RE	Resource Efficiency
SAC	Services Accounting Code
SEIP	Sustainable and Environment-friendly Industrial Production
SCP	Sustainable Consumption & Production
UT	Union Territory
WCO	World Custom Organisation

## 1. Introduction

The prevention and control of industrial pollution in the country is mandated under various environmental laws and rules. The central and state agencies mandated with prevention and control of pollution include the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (MoEFCC), the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). Various actions and measures are in place from these agencies for dealing with industrial pollution.

Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, a consent to establish and a consent to operate is necessary for establishing an industry or its operation. For this purpose, the Central Pollution Control Board, has classified industries based on pollution potential into different categories, viz. Red, Orange, Green and White.

For a specified list of industries and projects, the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 apply as per which the project proponent must seek an Environmental Clearance from MoEFCC, or an Authority appointed by it under Section 5 of the said law. For seeking such a clearance, an Environmental Impact Assessment has to be undertaken. A list of such activities, including the approval process was notified on 7 September 2006, vide S.O. 1533(e) of the MoEFCC under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Further, industries have to obtain 'Authorisation' under the EP Act from the SPCBs/PCCs for waste management.

It may be noted here that primarily the onus of seeking Environmental Clearance, Consent to Establish, Consent to Operate and Authorisation lies with the proponent of the activities/industries. However, project proponents may not be sure as regards to which industry category (Red, Orange etc.) would their projects/industry fall under due to lack of elaborate industry classification system. For example, some non-polluting or less polluting sub-categories/sectors could be a grouped under their main sectors that have higher pollution potential. For example, a textile sector has several sub-sectors, viz. 'Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles', which is further having sub-categories of 'preparation and spinning of cotton fibre' etc. Due to lack of elaborate industry classification system, there would be additional regulatory burden on such sub-sectors that have low pollution potential but fall into higher pollution categories. In addition, some State Pollution Control Boards have made changes to the CPCB classification system – some by means of additions to the list of industries under various categories, a few by means of changed classification. Hence, there is no single classification system of industrial activities for the purpose environmental regulation and enforcement.

As seen from various sources, the total number of industries in the country could be as high as 60 million. As per the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)<sup>1</sup>, there are 63,400,000 MSME Units in the country. The number of industries registered with the District Industrial Centers<sup>2</sup> (Small Scale Industries) is 10,521,190 (all categories). The number of micro, small and medium enterprises as registered on Udyog Aadhar<sup>3</sup> is 7,059,227. The other sources show about 60,000,000<sup>4</sup> enterprises in the country.

However, only about 600,000 units have sought environmental permits under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 or the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1973 or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. This number is much smaller than the industries existing in India. Possibly, several of the remaining industries do not fall under the purview of the environmental laws, but this is required to be ascertained by the environmental regulatory agencies. The solution to this is to match the environmental permit system with the national registry of industries.

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<https://www.cii.in/Sectors.aspx?enc=prvePUj2bdMtgTmvPwvisYH+5EnGjvGXO9hLEcVtUNuXK6QP3tp4gPGuPr/xpT2f#:~:text=With%20around%2063.4%20million%20units,33.4%25%20of%20India's%20manufacturing%20output.&text=Out%20of%20these%2C%20around%20126%20are%20MSME%20associations>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/census/ch6.htm>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.makeinindia.com/msme>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.livemint.com/opinion/columns/opinion-fifty-million-enterprises-must-succeed-for-a-5-trillion-economy-1562576904708.html>

<https://bfsi.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/blog/nbfc-the-knight-in-shining-armor-for-india-s-60-million-micro-enterprises/4351>

<https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/sme/msme-other-indias-msme-sector-swells-adds-these-many-enterprises-in-fy20-micro-businesses-dominate/1906979/>

If the CPCB/SPCBs industry classification system is matched with an existing national industry classification system, the environmental permit system can be strengthened, the industries better monitored by MoEFCC/CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs and the overall environmental compliance improved.

## **2. Purpose and Scope of the Report**

### **2.1 Purpose of the Report**

The purpose of the unified industry classification system in the country is for strengthening environmental enforcement by the regulatory agencies, viz. MoEFCC, CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs, as well supporting the industries in better adhering to the right industry category their operations fall into.

The unified industry classification system has the following main purposes:

- (1) Ensures that the classification of industries from environmental consideration is aligned to the National Industry Classification system, which is already in line with the International Standard Industry Classification System (ISICS) of the United Nations.
- (2) Ensures that all the industries registered in the country are under the radar of the environmental regulatory agencies and can ensure that all the industries with pollution potential and may or are likely to pollution have obtained the necessary environmental permits and are regulated under the environmental laws/rules. This would help in better tracking the industries operating in the country with or without environmental permits.
- (3) Ensures rationalising industry classification to consider sub-sectors and sub-sub-sectors, some of which may not have pollution potential as much as the others within the same sector. This helps in focussing regulatory regime on industries with higher pollution potential.
- (4) Possibly the annual industrial survey conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation of the MoS&PI, could include survey of the environmental parameters for recording compliance. For this MoEFCC and CPCB could take up the matter with CSO.

The report will help MoEFCC/CPCB to take a decision on adopting the proposed Unified Industry Classification System for rationalising and strengthening environmental enforcement in the country.

### **2.2 Scope of the Study**

The study looked into the following existing classification systems:

- a. The current system of classification of activities (and their consequent industries) by environmental regulatory agencies (CPCB, SPCBs, PCCs) in terms of 'potential to cause pollution' – viz. Red, Orange, Green and White.
- b. The system used by the National Industries Classification, 2008.
- c. The system followed under the Goods and Services Tax regime, comprising of Harmonised System of Numbers and Service Accounting Codes

The comparison of the above systems took into account the following:

- a. Whether the classification system is robust enough to cover all categories of industrial activities?
- b. Whether the classification system can be used across various sectoral Departments/Ministries?
- c. Whether the systems can be superimposed upon each other?

## 2.3 Approach Followed

This report compares the three systems for classification for goods and activities as mentioned above. The information collection was mainly done literature survey of the available documents in the public domain and consultation with individual environmental experts. These three systems have been selected on account of the fact that they are already existing in India and are in use in one or more statutory or official activities, and in each case, there is a custodian of the data. The implication of the classification systems on environmental enforcement was looked into.

## 3. Existing Industry Classification Systems

### 3.1 CPCB's Industry Classification System

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has adopted a categorization of industries based on their pollution potential. This categorisation is based on a Pollution Index, which has been worked out based on the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources for various industrial categories. Based on the scores from this Pollution Index, industries have been categorized into:

- Red category: Pollution Index is more than or equal to 60
- Orange category: Pollution Index is between 41 to 59
- Green category: Pollution Index is between 21 to 40
- White category: Pollution Index is less than 20

As per the classification, the Red category covers 60 industrial sectors, Orange category covers 83 industrial sectors, Green category covers 63 industrial sectors and the White category covers 36 industrial sectors. Details are provided at Annexure 1. This categorisation is helping the environmental agencies as well as industries. For example, under the ease of doing business, MoEFCC has approved self-certification for industries, which fall in 'white' category of industrial sectors and locate their establishment in conformity with approved land-use. The industrial units falling under the 'white' category are expected to submit self-certified declarations to the SPCBs/PCCs stating that the industrial unit solemnly believes that the unit falls under white category, and that no actions or activities are being undertaken inside the premises that may cause it to be listed otherwise. An industrial unit is supposed to review the nature of operations and processes it is engaged into to check if they cause or are likely to cause pollution before submitting self-certified declarations. The declaration assumes that the unit is not 'hiding' any information on activities that would bring it under any other category. However, this process does not relinquish powers of SPCBs/PCCs from conducting an inspection to verify the claim.

Does CPCB classification cover all types of industries? Although the list is significantly exhaustive, the classification of activities by pollution potential does not cover every known industrial activity in greater details by its subsets due to which certain amount of subjectivity goes into in determining the category of an industrial process. Also, there is a major deviation in the industries having consent/permit from the actual number of industries registered/operating in the country.

### 3.2 SPCBs/PCCs Industry Classification System

The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees (present Union Territories or quasi-States under Article 239AA of the Constitution) are largely bound to follow the classification issued by the Central Pollution Control Board, but are usually at liberty to add new entries that are exclusive to the State, using the same parameters of pollution potential as indicated by the Central Pollution Control Board.

In some cases, States have added certain conditionalities that can cause the classification suggested by CPCB to change, usually putting such categories of industries and/or activities in a more stringent category. In Punjab for instance, white category industries are restricted by the value of plant and machinery upto Rs 10 million. This is a stipulation that does not exist within the original CPCB classification. Another example is 'ammonia

based chilling plants' by the States, though there is no express entry in CPCB list that cites ammonia-based. In most cases, these changes usually end up classifying a category of industry or activity in a higher (more stringent) category than what was originally proposed.

In summary, it is seen that there is no unified industry classification system adopted by CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs.

### 3.3 Approach of MoEFCC

As per provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, a scheduled list of industries is required to obtain Environmental Clearance from MoEFCC, or any authority appointed by it under Section 5 of the said Act. The list of these industries is given at Annexure 2.

Here, it is seen that the industries are not based on CPCB classification system (Red, Orange etc.).

### 3.4 National Industrial Classification (NIC)

The National Industrial Classification (NIC) is a statistical standard in India for developing and maintaining comparable database of the economic activities. It is aligned to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), which is approved by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The latest update of the National Industry Classification system in India was done in the year 2008 (NIC-2008). The structure of NIC-2008 is identical to the structure of ISIC Revision 4 up to 4-digit level. The 4-digit level classes are then divided into 5-digit 'sub classes' according to India's national requirements.

Conventionally, NIC 2008 is used by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India, apart from its attached offices for reporting of the national level economic and accounting data, besides the annual survey of industries. However, this is also used by some of the other Ministries and Departments of the Government of India:

- a. The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT, once known as Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion or DIPP) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India uses this code system for various policies – notably identifying certain categories of activities that are considered for inclusion or otherwise in foreign investment policies.
- b. Ministry of Company Affairs of the Government of India uses a portion of the coding system to register new companies and limited liability partnerships; it is affixed to company or LLP data as regards the kind of business(es) they follow
- c. Ministry of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises of the Government of India uses a portion of the coding system to tag industrial or other commercial establishment units interested to register for benefits under MSME schemes – through the Udyog Aadhaar programme.

The single largest use of the NIC system is within the Annual Survey of Industries. However, the NIC captures not only industrial units, but also other economic activities – that may necessarily not be within the purview of seeking environmental clearances. The National Industries Classification coding system works on a series of primary, secondary and tertiary classifications. The primary classification is given below.

NIC Code	Types of Industries
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management
F	Construction



<b>NIC Code</b>	<b>Types of Industries</b>
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transport and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use

Each of these are divided into further categories. For example, Category C of ‘manufacturing’ is divided into different industry categories, which are further divided into products and sub-products. For instance, in the case of cotton fibre including blended cotton, the NIC has the following break-up details:

<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>
Section C	Manufacturing
Division 13	Manufacture of textiles
Group 131	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles
Class 1311	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
Sub-Class 13111	Preparation and spinning of cotton fibre including blended cotton

The NIC code has over 20 Sections of industries (ref. above list of A to T categories), each with various divisions, groups, class & sub-classes. This has over 238 groups of industries and over 1300 sub-classes<sup>5</sup>.

The NIC 2008 classifies industries up to four-digit figures, i.e. say, category 1311 in the example above. However, during the Annual Survey of Industries by CSO, the actual data may be captured for some of these industries with more sub-categories, viz. 13111, 13112 and 13113.

It should be noted that this NIC classification system does not identify an individual industrial unit. This is done separately through a Company Identification Number (CIN) or a Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN) – at least one of which is necessary to precisely identify the unit.

Does National Industries Classification System (NIC) system cover all industries or economic activities? The NIC system, by design, is meant to cover every conceivable economic activity – be it manufacturing, handling, storage or services. However, certain additional aspects that are listed in the pollution index-based classification, such as the presence of a diesel generator set, irrespective of other activities performed at the premises or

<sup>5</sup> See [https://www.ncs.gov.in/Documents/NIC\\_Sector.pdf](https://www.ncs.gov.in/Documents/NIC_Sector.pdf)

establishment, is enough to warrant a 'red category' classification for the same. This cannot be captured in the NIC system as the classification is based on economic activity and not on specific individual activities or operations.

Which government agencies uses the NIC system presently? The Registrars of Companies and the Limited Liability Partnerships (under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008) are now warranted to seek, at the time of registration of the Company or Firm, the division or group of the NIC to which the applicant belongs. However, since most memorandum of associations of Companies or firms cover a very large range of activities, it is usually not possible to go beyond the division or group of NIC at this stage. The Udyog Aadhaar scheme of the Ministry of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME) also utilises the first two digits (division) grouping of the NIC 2008. Nevertheless, since Udyog Aadhar is available to functional units, it is possible to assign the full 5-digit classification to the unit. However, it should be borne in mind that registration under the Udyog Aadhar scheme is voluntary and optional, and does not require every Medium, Small or Micro Enterprise to register.

Further, if the proponent is, (i) sole proprietorship firm, or (ii) Partnership under the Partnership Act, 1932, or (iii) Society under Societies Registration Act of the State, or (iv) Cooperative under the Cooperative Societies Act under the State, the registration processes with the concerned authority (usually the Registrar of Firms and Societies of the State or any delegate thereof) is under no compulsion at present to record any data related to the intended business of the registrant that reflects the NIC categorisation or classification. Sole proprietorship firms usually do not require any registration at all in terms of their establishment.

However, in most cases, the unit would also be registered under a competent authority under any one or more of these laws: (i) Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, (ii) Factories Act, (iii) Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966, (iv) Khadi Village Industries Commission, or (v) Labour Commissioner. As things stand, none of these laws require the registrant to furnish NIC classification or categorisation at the time of registration.

Can the NIC 2008 classification system be used for updating CPCB classification? Each of the NIC categories could possibly be categorised into CPCB classification system as Red, Orange, green and White categories. A sample of the same is given below.

**NIC linking - sample for Rajkot District MSME 2006-13 (824 Units)**

		Employment	No. of Units	Investment ₹ In Lakhs	CPCB Category			
<b>Division 13 : Manufact ure of textiles</b>	<b>Group 131:</b> Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	<b>Class 1311:</b> Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	13111 Preparation And Spinning Of Cotton Fiber Including Blended Cotton	228	21	3763.5	<b>White</b>	
			13114 Preparation and spinning of man-made fiber including blended* man-mead fiber.	53	9	186.9		
		<b>Class 1312:</b> Weaving of textiles	13121 Weaving Manufacture Of Cotton And Cotton Mixture Fabrics	212	25	1069.9		
			13122 Weaving, Manufacture of silk and silk mixture fabrics	4	2	34		
			13123 Weaving, Manufacture of wool and wool mixture fabrics	4	1	17		
			13124 Weaving Manufacturing of man-made fiber and man-made mixture fabrics	82	5	1294		
	<b>Class 1313:</b> Finishing of textiles	13131 Finishing of cotton and blended cotton textiles	472	52	3363.7	<b>Red Category</b>		
		13134 Finishing Of Manmade And Blended Man Made Textiles	10	2	50			
		13135 Finishing of jute, mesta and other vegetable textiles fabrics	2	1	6			
		13136 Activity related to screen printing,	3118	526	11410.6			
		13139 Other activities relating to finishing of textile n.e.c.	27	6	123.8			
	<b>Group 139:</b> Manufacture of other textiles	<b>Class 1391:</b> Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	13911 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted cotton textiles products	175	6	95	<b>White</b>	
				13912 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted woolen textiles products	3	1		44
				13919 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted textiles products n.e.c	24	1		16.5
		<b>Class 1392:</b> Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	13921 Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings	16	4	40		
			13923 Manufacture of mosquito nets	2	2	9		
			13924 Manufacture of bedding, quilts, pillows,cushions and sleeping bags(manufacture of coil foam mattress	61	4	305		
			13929 Manufacture of other made up textile goods, except apparel n.e.c.	29	3	35.4		
		<b>Class 1393:</b> Manufacture of carpets and rugs	13931 Manufacture of cotton carpets by hand	10	1	5		
			13935 Manufacture of carpets, rugs and other covering of jute mesta and coil	16	3	15		
13939 Manufacture of other floor coverings (including felt ) of textile, hemp and other kindres fibre			32	5	63			
<b>Class 1394:</b> Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting		13941 Manufacture of thread, including thread ball making	40	5	180.5	<b>Green Category</b>		
		13942 Manufacture of jute/hemp rope and cordage	6	2	82			
		13945 Manufacture of knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope (other than mosquito net)	5	1	119			
		13946 Manufacture of tapes, newar and wicks	24	3	73			
	13949 Manufacture of other cordage or rope n.e.c.	8	2	111				
<b>Class 1399:</b> Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	13991 Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes other than by hand	58	20	449.4				
	13992 Making of other ornamental trimmings by hand, n.e.c.	432	86	1654.1				
	13994 Manufacture of gas mantles	14	3	30				
	13995 Manufacture of made up canvas goods such as tents and sailies etc	3	1	48				
	13997 Manufacture Of Metallised Yarn Or Gimped Yarn Rubber Thread Or Cord Covered With Textile Material Te	60	5	1083.66				
	13999 Manufacture Of Other Textiles/Textile Products	228	16	2397				

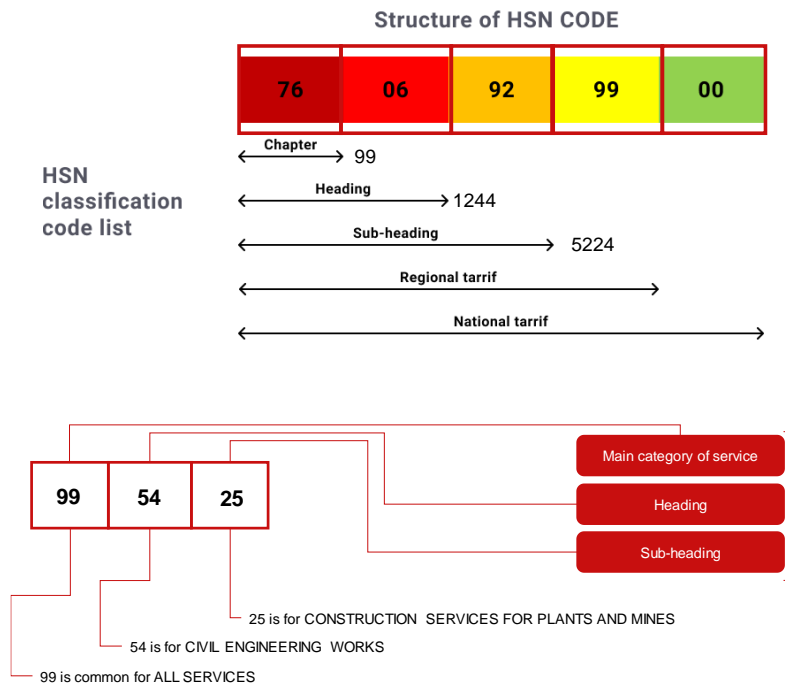
**3.5 Goods and Services Tax Classification System**

Every entity in India that is in the business of providing any goods or services is required having a Goods and Services Tax registration, called GSTIN or Goods and Services Tax Identification number. This holds true for industries as well – since an industrial unit will engage in either manufacture of goods, provision of services or both – in terms of the finished outputs that leave the unit. Since every good (product) or service has a tax rate attached to it, Government of India has attached a code to each possible product or a service.

In the case of goods, this code is referred to as HSN or Harmonised System of Numbers code, which is largely derived from the World Customs Organisation coding system – which is constant for right about every country in the world. Every unique product or family of products is assigned an HSN code.

A full HSN code comprises of ten digits, of which the first two denote the product family, also known as ‘chapter’. The next four digits denote the heading and sub-heading – which are usually adequate to identify a product. The last four digits are used to determine the Regional and National tariff – which in fact, is the operative part of the purpose for use of this code – its classification into an appropriate tax or tariff bracket.

In the case of services, a more domesticised coding system – known as Service Accounting Code (SAC). These are six digit codes that usually are matched to the HSN model – the first two define the chapter (all services have been incorporated as chapter 99), followed by two digits that provide the category of services, and finally two digits that state the nature of the service.



Does this system cover all industries or economic activities? The Goods and Service Tax codes are, at least by design, capable of covering any and all economic activities. However, there are exceptions within the Goods and Services laws themselves that prevents the optimal usage of these codes. For instance, only businesses with a turnover greater than or equal to Rupees Five Crore per annum would have a full six-digit code – thereby potentially putting all medium, small and micro-enterprises ‘under the radar’ and susceptible to ‘slippage’ from the radar.

Likewise, enterprises that have a turnover of less than Rupees Forty Lakh and which offer services are not required to have a SAC, thereby there is a good number of enterprises that fall beneath the radar using this system of classification.

It is also broadly possible to link HSN and SAC codes with the NIC 2008 classification. Even if a unit has only a two digit HSN code, it can be traced to the NIC division, group, class or even sub-class from where it could be traced as to whether the manufacture, handling and storage of an item or provision of any service attracts a ‘red’, ‘orange’, ‘green’ or ‘white’ classification. However, this cannot be done using HSN or SAC alone – it has to be read alongside the NIC code assigned to the activities pursued by the unit.

Since every commercial establishment will have a GSTIN, by tracing all such GSTINs which have a high risk HSN or SAC associated with it, the number of potential polluters could be found. However, as indicated, (1) it takes a full six digit code to identify if the HSN code is high-risk or not, (2) units with a turnover of less than Rupees Five Crore will not have an HSN of six digits and (3) almost 85% of units in India work with less than Rupees Five Crore of turnover (micro or small enterprises), there is a good possibility that searching potential high risk polluters using HSN or SAC codes will not be very effective.

Can it identify units automatically? Goods and Service Tax number provides one very clear advantage- the GSTIN itself. A single unit, depending on the finished goods or services leaving its premises, may have one GSTIN, but several HSN and SAC codes associated with it. Further, if the owner of the unit has separate units in separate States, each such unit would have a different GSTIN and each such GSTIN could have multiple HSN or SAC codes associated with it.

A GSTIN will be availed of by any unit – irrespective of whether it is registered under any law, since without GSTIN, the unit or establishment cannot commence register a single sale or transfer (without evading tax or scrutiny). As a result, even if an establishment or unit does not register under any other law, it will still register for a GSTIN. It is possible to avoid this too – but this is usually in the case of trades and businesses that will never attract environmental scrutiny, such as agriculture. Therefore, from the perspective of coverage, the Goods and Services Tax system – while lacking in terms of coverage activities, trades and callings from the perspective of environment compliance, is perfectly capable of ‘capturing’ units prior to commencement of trades. Although GSTIN is meant for use for Goods and Service Tax purposes for the most part, law requires vendors to keep their GSTIN in public domain for use by sellers and purchasers for input tax credit purposes. Further, the data is uniquely identifiable and is not restricted by limitation of purpose, like Annual Survey of Industry data is.

#### 4. Comparison of Different Classification Systems

The comparison of the above systems took into account mainly the following aspects:

- Whether the classification system is robust enough to cover all categories of industrial activities?
- Whether the classification system can be used across various sectoral Departments/Ministries?
- Whether the systems can be superimposed upon each other?

The findings from the comparison of the different systems of classification, viz. CPCB’s classification NIC classification system, GSTIN HSN and GSTIN SAC are summarised below.

Parameter	Red/ Orange/ Green/ White Classification	NIC Classification	GSTIN HSN (for Goods only)	GSTIN SAC (for services only)
Whether this system of classification can categorise every known economic activity	Only specific industry/ processes.	All economic activities (goods + services).	All products (manufacturing/ handing/ storage).	All services.
Scale	All industrial units irrespective of size	Assessment frame covers all industries irrespective of size and/or turnover.	Unable to capture units with turnover lesser than Rupees Forty Lakh per annum; gives limited coverage to units of less than Rupees Five Crore.	
If the system can capture every possible unit that engages in any industrial activity with pollution potential	Only when the industry applies to the State PCB for CtO/CtE.	At the time of registration of the entity if the same is a company or LLP; MSME (voluntary) but does not indicate whether the entity would need a consent or not.	Captured at the time of GSTIN registration itself; but cannot identify compliance requirements for entities with turnover less than Rupees Five Crore meaningfully (goods) and Rupees Forty Lakh (services).	
If the system can be used across multiple user Departments.	Used only by CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs and MoEFCC. Not of much relevance to any other	Used by at least four Government of India agencies – DPIIT, MoS&PI, Ministry of Company Affairs, Ministry of MSME.	Used only by the Central Board for Direct Taxation, but GSTIN being a unique number associated with the Income Tax PAN (the sequence from the third character to 12 <sup>th</sup> character of a GSTIN is actually the	

	Government Department.		PAN number of the registrant), there is more than one use.	
Limitation of purpose	For pollution control purposes only.	Categorically limited under the provisions of Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.	Although used only by Central Board for Direct Taxation, the GSTIN is meant to be placed publicly by all registrants.	
Geographical detection	Fragmented. Each State collects its own data, which can be collated.	Is collected at an all India level, but can be differentiated in terms of States/ UTs.	Is collected at an all India level, but can be differentiated in terms of States/ UTs.	
International recognition	No, domestic and specific to India.	Yes, follows ISIC-4, adapted to Indian conditions.	Yes, follows WCO classification, only tariff rates vary locally.	No, domestic and specific to India, but derived from the WCO model for HSN.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above analysis:

- That the pollution potential model currently used in pursuance of the Water and Air Acts can not account for all industry categories in greater detail.
- The NIC 2008 model accounts for all trades and/or activities but cannot, (i) account for individual units or establishments, and (ii) provide uniquely identifiable data for individual unit or establishment. It is also not possible to acquire this data prior to the unit or establishment coming into existence and being operational. However, this system is in use by at least four Government of India agencies, viz. DPIIT/MoC&Ind, MoS&PI, Ministry of Company Affairs, Ministry of MSME.
- The Goods and Services Tax model classification is nearly as robust as the NIC 2008, but provisions of GST regulations prevent using the HSN or SAC code to identify smaller units. However, that each unit, irrespective of the law under which it was formed – has a GSTIN is a unique advantage of enumeration that none of the other two systems offer. Further, GSTIN is assigned significantly prior to the stage at which Consents are sought.
- The pollution potential model of CPCB can be superimposed upon the NIC 2008. For identification of individual industrial units, GTSIN numbers could be used.

## 5. Proposed Standard Industry Classification System for Environmental Enforcement

CPCB and SPCBs have adopted Red, Orange, Green and White categorisation system for industries. To make this system robust, it is proposed to overlay this classification system onto NIC-2008 system. Details of this proposed Unified Industry Classification System is given in Part B of this report.

The activities such as boilers and DG Sets that are not covered under NIC-2008 but covered under the present CPCB classification system will continue to be there in the proposed Unified Industry Classification System (Part B).

The GSTIN itself – and not the HSN or SAC – is the most comprehensive and inclusive system of enumeration that can list units and establishments even before they begin to operate and irrespective of what formative laws were used to create such unit. At the time of issuing consent/authorisation by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs and EC by MoEFCC or assigned Authority, each individual unit will be identified by the GSTIN number. The industrial database created by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/MoEFCC will use GSTIN numbers as IDs of the individual industries.

For tracking an industry for issuing consent/EC/authorisation and later tracking for environmental compliance purposes, the sector code (NIC-2008 based) and GSTIN code can be captured for easy identification. The sector codes allow for data analysis. For example, through a centralised industry database at CPCB, information can be called on any particular industry sector and sub-sector.

The GSTIN data can also be used by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/MoEFCC for tracking industries that do not have consent/authorisation/EC.

CPCB/MoEFCC could discuss with CSO of MoS&PI/GoI for inclusion of environmental data into the Annual Industry Surveys taken up by CSO for over 200,000 industries each year.

## **Annexures**



## Annexure I: Existing System of Classification of Industries by CPCB as per Pollution Index

### Industries in the Red Category (CPCB, 2016)

S.No.	Industry Sector	S.No	Industry Sector
1	Isolated storage of hazardous chemicals	39	Yarn / Textile processing
2	Automobile Manufacturing (integrated)	40	Chlor Alkali
3	Hazardous waste recycling (Spent cleared metal catalyst)	41	Ship Breaking
4	Lubricating oils and grease mfg.	42	Oil and gas extraction
5	DG Set (> 5 MVA)	43	Metal surface treatment
6	Carbon black & allied	44	Tanneries
7	Lead acid battery	45	Ports /harbor/jetties
8	Phosphate rock processing	46	Synthetic fibers
9	Power generation plant	47	Thermal Power Plants
10	Hazardous Waste Recyclers (Spent catalyst)	48	Slaughterhouse
11	Chlorinated hydrocarbons	49	Aluminium Smelter
12	Sugar	50	Copper Smelter
13	Fibre glass production	51	Fertilizer (basic)
14	Firecrackers	52	Integrated Iron & Steel
15	E-Waste Recyclers	53	Pulp & Paper (bleaching)
15	Milk and dairy products	54	Zinc Smelter
17	Phosphorous	55	Oil Refinery
18	Pulp & Paper	56	Petrochemicals
19	Coke making	57	Pharmaceuticals
20	Explosives / detonators	58	Pulp & Paper (Large Agro+wood),
21	Paints varnishes, pigments	59	Distillery
22	Organic Chemicals	60	Railway locomotive workshop/ service centers
23	Airports and Commercial Air Strips		
24	Asbestos		
25	Basic chemicals		
26	Cement		
27	Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides		
28	Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine		
29	Dyes and Dye- Intermediates		
30	Health-care Establishment		
31	Hotels (Big)		
32	Lead acid battery -recyclers		
33	Waste electrical and electronic recyclers		
34	Glue and gelatin		
35	Mining and ore beneficiation		
36	Nuclear power plant		
37	Pesticides		
38	Photographic film /chemicals		

### Industries in the Orange Category (CPCB, 2016)

S.No.	Industry Sector	S.No.	Industry Sector
1	Almirah, Grill Manufacturing	43	Large Cotton spinning and weaving
2	Aluminum & copper extraction from scrap	44	Lime manufacturing (using lime kiln)
3	Automobile servicing, repairing	45	Liquid floor cleaner, black phenyl
4	Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine	46	Manufacturing of glass
5	Brickfields	47	Manufacturing of mirror from sheet glass

6	Building and construction >20,000 sq. m	48	Manufacturing of mosquito repellent coil
7	Cashew nut processing	49	Manufacturing of Starch/Sago
8	Ceramics and Refractories	50	Mechanized laundry using oil fired boiler
9	Chanachur and laddoo using husk fired oven	51	Medium scale Hotels
10	Coal washeries	52	Modular wooden furniture
11	Coated electrode	53	New highway construction project
12	Coffee seed processing	54	Non-alcoholic beverages (soft drink)
13	Compact disc computer floppy	55	Paint blending and mixing (Ball mill)
14	Copper waste recyclers	56	Paints and varnishes (mixing and blending)
15	Dairy and dairy products (small scale)	57	Parboiled Rice Mills
16	DG set (>1MVA but < 5MVA)	58	Pharmaceutical formulation
17	Dismantling of rolling stocks	59	Ply-board manufacturing
18	Dry cell battery	60	Potable alcohol (IMFL) by blending
19	Dry coal / mineral processing	61	Printing ink manufacturing
20	Fermentation (Extra Neutral Alcohol)	62	Printing or etching of glass sheet
21	Ferrous and Non-ferrous metal extraction	63	Printing press
22	Fertilizer (granulation / formulation / blending)	64	Producer gas plant
23	Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed	65	Recyclers - used oils
24	Fish processing and packing	66	Recyclers - waste oils
25	Flakes from rejected PET bottle	67	Recycling - Paint and ink Sludge
26	Foam manufacturing	68	Reprocessing of waste plastic /PVC
27	Food and food processing	69	Rolling mill (oil or coal fired)
28	Forging of ferrous and non-ferrous	70	Silica gel
29	Formulation/pelletization of camphor tablets etc.	71	Silk /saree screen printing
30	Glass ceramics, earthen potteries and tile	72	Spray painting
31	Gravure printing, digital printing on flex, v	73	Steel and steel products with furnaces
32	Heat treatment using oil fired furnace	74	Stone crushers
33	Hot mix plants	75	Surgical and medical products (latex)
34	Ice cream	76	Synthetic detergents and soaps
35	Industry or processes involving foundry operations	77	Synthetic resins
36	Iodized salt from crude/ raw salt	78	Synthetic rubber excluding molding
37	Jute processing without dyeing	79	Teflon based products
38	large Bakery and confectionery	80	Thermocol manufacturing (with boiler)
39	Transformer repairing/ manufacturing	81	Thermometer
40	Tyres and tubes vulcanization/ hot retread	82	Tobacco products including cigarettes
41	Vegetable oil manufacturing	83	Tooth powder, toothpaste, talcum powder
42	Wire drawing and wire netting		

### Industries in the **Green Category** (CPCB, 2016)

S.No.	Industry Sector	S.No.	Industry Sector
1	Aluminum utensils	36	Ready mix cement concrete
2	Ayurvedic medicines	37	Reprocessing of waste cotton
3	Small Bakery /confectionery	38	Rice mill (Rice hullers only)
4	PP film	39	Rolling mill (gas fired) and cold rolling mill
5	Biomass briquettes	40	Rubber goods (gas operated baby boiler)
6	Melamine resins	41	Saw-mills
7	Brass and bell metal utensils	42	Soap manufacturing
8	Candy	43	Spice Blending
9	Cardboard / corrugated box	44	Spice grinding
10	Carpentry & wooden furniture	45	Steel furniture
11	Cement products	46	Grains processing

12	Ceramic colour by mixing	47	Tyres /tube retreating
13	Chilling plant and ice making	48	Chilling /ice plant
14	Coke briquetting	49	CO2 recovery
15	Small Cotton spinning and weaving	50	Distilled water
16	Dal Mills	51	Small Hotels
17	Decoration of ceramic cups	52	Optical lenses
18	Digital printing on PVC clothes	53	Mineralized water
19	Handling, storage of food grains	54	Tamarind powder
20	Flour mills	55	Marble stone
21	Electrical Glass, ceramic, earthen potteries	56	Emery powder
22	Glue from starch	57	Flyash export
23	Gold and silver smithy	58	Mineral stack yard
24	Non-polluting Heat treatment	59	Oil and gas transportation pipeline
25	Insulation /coated papers	60	Seasoning of wood
26	Leather footwear /products	61	Synthetic detergent
27	Blending of Lubricating oil, greases	62	Tea processing
28	Pasted veneers	63	Pulverization of bamboo
29	Oil mill Ghani		
30	Packing materials		
31	Phenyl/toilet cleaner		
32	Polythene and plastic products		
33	Poultry, Hatchery and Piggery		
34	Power looms (without dye and bleaching)		
35	Puffed rice (muri) (gas or electrical heating)		

### Industries in the White Category (CPCB, 2016)

S. No.	Industry Sector
1.	Air coolers /conditioners
2.	Bicycles, baby carriages
3.	Bailing of waste papers
4.	Bio fertilizer /bio-pesticides
5.	Biscuits trays
6.	Blending / packing of tea
7.	Block making of printing
8.	Chalk making
9.	Compressed oxygen gas
10.	Cotton and woolen hosiers
11.	Diesel pump repairing
12.	Electric lamp (bulb) and CFL
13.	Electrical and electronic item
14.	Engineering and fabrication units
15.	Flavored betel nuts
16.	Fly ash bricks/ block
17.	Fountain pen
18.	Glass ampules
19.	Glass putty and sealant

20.	Ground nut decorticating
21.	Handloom/ carpet weaving
22.	Leather cutting and stitching
23.	Coir items from coconut husks
24.	Metal caps containers etc
25.	Shoe brush and wire brush
26.	Medical oxygen
27.	Organic and inorganic nutrients
28.	Organic manure
29.	Packing of powdered milk
30.	Paper pins and u clips
31.	Repairing of electric motors /generators
32.	Rope (plastic and cotton)
33.	Scientific and mathematical instrument
34.	Solar module non-conventional energy apparatus
35.	Solar power generation through solar photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW)
36.	Surgical and medical products assembling

**Annexure II: List of Projects or Activities requiring prior Environmental Clearance (As per Environmental Impact Assessment – Notification, 2006)**

**SCHEDULE**

(See paragraph 2 and 7)

**LIST OF PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES REQUIRING PRIOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE**

Project or Activity		Category with threshold limit		Conditions if any
		A	B	
<b>1</b>		<b>Mining, extraction of natural resources and power generation (for a specified production capacity)</b>		
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
v-1(a)	(i) Mining of minerals.  (ii) Slurry pipelines (coal lignite and other ores) passing through national parks / sanctuaries / coral reefs, ecologically sensitive areas.	<p>≥ 50 ha. of mining lease area in respect of non-coal mine lease.</p> <p>&gt; 150 ha of mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease.</p> <p>Asbestos mining irrespective of mining area</p> <p>All projects.</p>	<p>&lt;50 ha ≥ 5 ha .of mining lease area in respect of non-coal mine lease.</p> <p>≤ 150 ha ≥ 5 ha of mining lease area in respect of coal mine lease.</p>	<p>General Condition shall apply</p> <p>Note: Mineral prospecting is exempted.”;</p>
1(b)	Offshore and onshore oil and gas exploration, development & production	All projects		<p><u>Note</u></p> <p>Exploration Surveys (not involving drilling) are exempted provided the concession areas have got previous clearance for physical survey</p>
1(c)	River Valley projects	<p>(i) ≥ 50 MW hydroelectric power generation;</p> <p>(ii) ≥ 10,000 ha. of culturable command area</p>	<p>(i) &lt; 50 MW ≥ 25 MW hydroelectric power generation;</p> <p>(ii) &lt; 10,000 ha. of culturable command area</p>	<p>v “General Condition shall apply.</p> <p>Note: Irrigation projects not involving submergence or inter-state domain shall be appraised by the SEIAA as Category ‘B’ Projects.”;</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1(d)	Thermal Power Plants	<p>≥ 500 MW (coal / lignite / naphtha &amp; gas based);</p> <p>≥ 50 MW (Pet coke diesel and all other fuels including refinery residual oil waste except biomass);</p> <p>≥ 20 MW (based on biomass or non hazardous municipal waste as fuel).";</p>	<p>&lt; 500 MW (coal / lignite / naphtha &amp; gas based);</p> <p>&lt;50 MW ≥ 5MW (Pet coke, diesel and all other fuels including refinery residual oil waste except biomass);</p> <p>≥ 20 MW &gt; 15 MW (based on biomass or non hazardous municipal waste as fuel).";</p>	<p>“General Condition shall apply.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>(i) Power plant up to 15 MW, based on biomass and using auxiliary fuel such as coal / lignite / petroleum products up to 15% are exempt.</p> <p>(ii) Power plant up to 15 MW, based on non-hazardous municipal waste and using auxiliary fuel such as coal / lignite / petroleum products up to 15% are exempt.</p> <p>(iii) Power plants using waste heat boiler without any auxiliary fuel are exempt.”;</p>
1(e)	Nuclear power projects and processing of nuclear fuel	All projects		
<b>2</b>		<b>Primary Processing</b>		
2(a)	Coal washeries	≥ 1 million ton/annum throughput of coal	<1million ton/annum throughput of coal	General Condition shall apply (If located within mining area the proposal shall be appraised together with the mining proposal)
2 (b)	Mineral beneficiation	≥ 0.1million ton/annum mineral throughput	< 0.1million ton/annum mineral throughput	General Condition shall apply (Mining proposal with Mineral beneficiation shall be appraised together for grant of clearance)

<b>3</b>				
<b>Materials Production</b>				
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
3(a)	Metallurgical industries (ferrous & non ferrous)	a) Primary metallurgical industry All projects b) Sponge iron manufacturing $\geq 200$ TPD c) Secondary metallurgical processing industry All toxic and heavy metal producing units $\geq 20,000$ tonnes /annum	Sponge iron manufacturing <200TPD Secondary metallurgical processing industry i.) All toxic and heavy metal producing units <20,000 tonnes /annum ii.) All other non –toxic secondary metallurgical processing industries >5000 tonnes/annum	v "General condition shall apply. Note: (i) The recycling industrial units registered under the HSM Rules, are exempted. (ii) In case of secondary metallurgical processing industrial units, those projects involving operation of furnaces only such as induction and electrical arc furnace, submerged arc furnace, and cupola with capacity more than 30,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) would require environmental clearance. (iii) Plant / units other than power plants (given against entry no. 1(d) of the schedule), based on municipal solid waste (non-hazardous) are exempted."
3(b)	Cement plants	$\geq 1.0$ million tonnes/annum production capacity	<1.0 million tonnes/annum production capacity. All Stand alone grinding units	General Condition shall apply
<b>4</b>				
<b>Materials Processing</b>				
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
4(a)	Petroleum refining industry	All projects	-	-
4(b)	Coke oven plants	$\geq 2,50,000$ tonnes/annum	<2,50,000 & $\geq 25,000$ tonnes/annum	v "General Condition shall apply."
4(c)	Asbestos milling and asbestos based products	All projects	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4(d)	Chlor-alkali industry	≥300 TPD production Capacity or a unit located out side the notified industrial area/ estate	√ "(i) All projects irrespective of the size, if located in a Notified Industrial Area/ Estate. (ii) <300 tonnes per day (TPD) and located outside a Notified Industrial Area/ Estate."	√ "General as well as specific condition shall apply. No new Mercury Cell based plants will be permitted and existing units converting to membrane cell technology are exempted from this notification."
4(e)	Soda ash Industry	All projects	-	-
4(f)	Leather/skin/hide processing industry	New projects outside the industrial area or expansion of existing units out side the industrial area	All new or expansion of projects located within a notified industrial area/ estate	√ "General as well as specific condition shall apply."
5		<b>Manufacturing / Fabrication</b>		
5(a)	Chemical fertilizers	√ "All projects except Single Super Phosphate."	√ "Single Super Phosphate."	-
5(b)	Pesticides industry and pesticide specific intermediates (excluding formulations)	All units producing technical grade pesticides	-	-
5(c)	Petro-chemical complexes (industries based on processing of petroleum fractions & natural gas and/or reforming to aromatics)	All projects -	-	-
5(d)	Manmade fibers manufacturing	Rayon	Others	General Condition shall apply
5(e)	Petrochemical based processing (processes other than cracking & reformation and not covered under the complexes)	Located out side the notified industrial area/ estate -	Located in a notified industrial area/ estate	√ "General as well as specific condition shall apply."



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5(f)	Synthetic organic chemicals industry (dyes & dye intermediates; bulk drugs and intermediates excluding drug formulations; synthetic rubbers; basic organic chemicals, other synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates)	Located out side the notified industrial area/ estate	Located in a notified industrial area/ estate	<sup>v</sup> "General as well as specific condition shall apply."
5(g)	Distilleries	(i) All Molasses based distilleries (ii) All Cane juice/ non-molasses based distilleries $\geq 30$ KLD	All Cane juice / non-molasses based distilleries - <30 KLD	General Condition shall apply
5(h)	Integrated paint industry	-	All projects	General Condition shall apply
5(i)	Pulp & paper industry excluding manufacturing of paper from waste paper and manufacture of paper from ready pulp with out bleaching	Pulp manufacturing and Pulp& Paper manufacturing industry	Paper manufacturing industry without pulp manufacturing	General Condition shall apply
5(j)	Sugar Industry	-	$\geq 5000$ tcd cane crushing capacity	General Condition shall apply
5(k)	<sup>v</sup> Omitted			
6		<b>Service Sectors</b>		
6(a)	Oil & gas transportation pipe line (crude and refinery/ petrochemical products), passing through national parks / sanctuaries / coral reefs / ecologically sensitive areas including LNG Terminal	All projects		-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6(b)	Isolated storage & handling of hazardous chemicals (As per threshold planning quantity indicated in column 3 of schedule 2 & 3 of MSIHC Rules 1989 amended 2000)	-	All projects	General Condition shall apply
7	<b>Physical Infrastructure including Environmental Services</b>			
7(a)	Air ports	<sup>v</sup> "All projects including airstrips, which are for commercial use."	-	<sup>v</sup> "Note: Air strips, which do not involve bunkering/ refueling facility and or Air Traffic Control, are exempted."
7(b)	All ship breaking yards including ship breaking units	All projects	-	-
7©	Industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/ areas, export processing Zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotech Parks, Leather Complexes.	If at least one industry in the proposed industrial estate falls under the Category A, entire industrial area shall be treated as Category A, irrespective of the area.  Industrial estates with area greater than 500 ha. and housing at least one Category B industry.	Industrial estates housing at least one Category B industry and area <500 ha.  Industrial estates of area > 500 ha. and not housing any industry belonging to Category A or B.	<sup>v</sup> "Genral as well as special conditions shall apply.  Note: 1. Industrial Estate of area below 500 ha. and not housing any industry of Category 'A' or 'B' does not require clearance. 2. If the area is less than 500 ha. but contains building and construction projects > 20,000 Sq. mts. And or development area more than 50 ha it will be treated as activity listed at serial no. 8(a) or 8(b) in the Schedule, as the case may be."
7(d)	Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs)	All integrated facilities having incineration & landfill or incineration alone	All facilities having land fill only	General Condition shall apply

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7(e)	<sup>v</sup> "Ports, harbours, break waters, dredging."	≥ 5 million TPA of cargo handling capacity (excluding fishing harbours)	< 5 million TPA of cargo handling capacity and/or ports/ harbours ≥10,000 TPA of fish handling capacity	<sup>v</sup> "General Condition shall apply. Note: 1. Capital dredging inside and outside the ports or harbors and channels are included; 2. Maintenance dredging is exempt provided it formed part of the original proposal for which Environment Management Plan (EMP) was prepared and environmental clearance obtained."
7(f)	Highways	i) New National High ways; and ii) Expansion of National High ways greater than 30 KM, involving additional right of way greater than 20m involving land acquisition and passing through more than one State.	<sup>v</sup> " i) All State Highway Project; and ii) State Highway expansion projects in hilly terrain (above 1,000 m AMSL) and or ecologically sensitive areas."	General Condition shall apply. Note: Highways include expressways."
7(g)	Aerial ropeways	<sup>v(xvi)(a)</sup> "(i) All projects located at altitude of 1,000 mtr. And above. (ii) All projects located in notified ecologically sensitive areas."	<sup>v(xvi)(b)</sup> "All projects except those covered in column (3)."	General Condition shall apply
7(h)	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)		All projects	General Condition shall apply
7(i)	Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF)		All projects	General Condition shall apply
8		<b>Building /Construction projects/Area Development projects and Townships</b>		
8(a)	Building and Construction projects		≥20000 sq.mtrs and <1,50,000 sq.mtrs. of built-up area#	#(built up area for covered construction; in the case of facilities open to the sky, it will be the activity area)
8(b)	Townships and Area Development projects.		Covering an area ≥ 50 ha and or built up area ≥1,50,000 sq .mtrs ++	++All projects under item 8(b) shall be appraised as Category B1

