

**REPORT ON
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS OF
NASHIK
REGION
MAHARASHTRA**



**MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL
BOARD**

**Kalpataru Point, Sion Circle, Sion (East)
Mumbai 400**

ENVIRONMENT STATUS REPORT OF NASIK REGION

INTRODUCTION:

NASHIK CITY AND NASHIK DISTRICT

Nashik city is the capital of **Khandesh** and also has a head quarter of Nashik revenue division and so also Regional office of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. Nashik city is an important and one of the famous ancient cities of Maharashtra. It is a district head quarter located on the banks of Godavari River and is at 565 meters above mean sea level (MSL). Two interpretation are available on origin of the name 'NASHIK', the first relates with the town situated on nine peaks (Navshikhar) and second relates to the incidence in Ramayana where at this place Lakshmana is said to have cut off the nose (Nashik) of Shurpanakha, a sister of Lankadhipati Ravan.

It is a place of rich heritage and culture and now developed into a metropolis with a population of approximately 11 Lakhs. The banks or the Ghats of the river Godavari are considered to be sacred people take holy dip in the "Kundas" (Ponds) constructed on the river banks. Godavari river is "Dakshin Vahini", Ramkund is a unique place of religious importance at all the times, specially in the "Kumbhamela".

Nashik, a major industrial town situated at Latitude $19^{\circ} - 33'$ and $20^{\circ} - 53'$ North and Longitude $73^{\circ} - 16'$ and $75^{\circ} - 6'$ East in Northern Maharashtra, is located at a height of 565 meters above mean sea level at a distance of 180 Km from Mumbai (Bombay), 210 Kms from Pune, 165 Kms. from Ahmednagar and 180 Kms from Aurangabad. The total area is 259.13 Sq.Km which is 2nd largest in Maharashtra after Mumbai. It has a population of **15, 00,000** and road length of 850 Kms. Similarly Mumbai Agra National Highway No.3 (1000 Km) and Nashik-Pune National Highway No.50 (210 Kms). The main rivers flowing in the district are Godavari, Kashyapi, Darna, Girna, Kadwa and Nasardi (Nandini),. There are two industrial eastates namely Satpur having 1600 Acres and 750 no. of units and Ambad having 1400 Acres area with 850 nos. of units.

The city has become the center of attraction because of its beautiful surroundings and cool and pleasant climate. Nashik has a peculiarity of its own due to its mythological, historical, social and cultural importance. The city, vibrant and active on the industrial, political, social and cultural fronts, has influenced the lives of many great personalities. The river Godavari flows through the city. Temples and ghats on the banks of Godavari have made Nashik one of the holiest places for Hindus all over the World. Religious spots such as Trimbakeshwar, Panchavati, and Tapovan are known all over India. Nashik **Municipality** was formed in the year **1864** and in the same year, Nashik was

made a full fledged district with 13 Talukas. Presently there are 15 Talukas namely Nashik, Peth, Dindori, Surgana, Kalvan, Baglan(Satana), Devla, Trimbakeshwar, Malegaon, Chandwad, Nandgaon, Yeola, Niphad, Sinnar and Igatpuri.

Nashik District is a major agricultural center known for grapes, onion, flowers, sugar cane, rice and popular vegetables. Grapes, onions and flowers are exported all over the World. Cultivated area is around 56% of the total land area.

Nashik abounds in forest wealth. The forest lies in the western part of the District. Surgana, Kalvan, Peth, Dindori, Nashik & Igatpuri Talukas have a number of forest. Teak and sissou trees are found in large number in these forests. Besides these trees and shrubs like anjan, agave and babmoo are also found here. The jungles are in habitat by animal such as wolves, hyenas, sambars, foxes and birds like koels, kingfishers and peacocks.

CLIMATE

The climate of Nashik compares well with that of Pune & Bangalore. The climate is pleasant almost through out the year. Winter temperature as low as 2⁰ C has been recorded in the city. The hottest month is May with temperature touching 43⁰ C . Average rainfall is approx. 650 mm most of which is during the periods June-September. Evenings are cool even during summer as it is surrounded by hilly areas. Due to rapid industrialization, and increase in population, the average temperature is increasing in every year.

WATER SUPPLY

Nashik gets its water supply from wells, lakes, rivers and percolation tanks. The Darna, Gangapur, Chankapur, Mukane, Ozarkhed and Waghad lakes have been formed by constructing Dams across rivers. The gangapur and Nandur-Madhameshwar Dams have been built across the river Godavari. Similarly there are two dams across the Girna-one at Chankapur and the other at **Panzarakhan**.

HISTORY OF NASHIK

From archaeological excavations it is found that the area surrounding Nashik was inhabited since early Stone Age. Tools of trap rock characteristic of that time have been found buried in the river bed at Gangavadi, 16 Km North-West of Nashik. Agastya, the renowned sage was the first Aryan to cross the Vindhya Mountains and live on the banks of the Godavari. Agastya was followed by other sages.

Lord Rama accompanied by Lakshman and Sita met Agastya, and he presented Ram with bow and two quivers presumably to fight the Rakshasas. He also advised him to settle down at Panchavati, so called because of the five great

banyan trees which grew there. Panchavati was then at the fringe of the Dandkaranya forest. It is from here that Sita was abducted by Rawan to Lanka. Later on poets like Walmiki, Kalidas, the dramatist Bhavbhuti discovered and found in Padmapur as Nashik was then known, great inspiration.

Coming closer to historical times, we find that all this territory was included in Ashok's mighty empire. Later during the era of the Satavahana the Nashik district become very prosperous as it lay on the trade route to Broach. The city was named as Gulshanabad during Mughal period, in appreciation of beauty of Nashik. The old name of Nashik was restored when Peshwas took over in 1751.

Raghobadada and Anandibai of Peshwas had stayed at Nashik during later part of their life. By 1818 Nashik was a considerable town with two places, magnificent buildings and beautiful gardens and vineyards.

The Nashik Municipal Corporation has completed dream project of Dadasaheb Phalke Memorial Park and Buddha Vihar. The memorial is spread over 29 acres of land at the foot of the Pandava Caves. The landscape with pavements on natural slopes, greenery, flower-beds and mini forest give you the refreshing experience of tranquility.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Muktidham was built in the year 1971 and is renowned for its peculiar architecture. It is just half a kilometer from Nashik road railway station. It is made of marble stones on which Shlokas of Gita are carved very decoratively. Lodging and boarding facility is also made available to the visitors.

Pandav Caves are so called because in 17th century some people erroneously thought that the idols in caves are those of Pandavas. These caves are located on Mumbai-Agra Road at a distance of 8 kms. from Nashik. These caves were carved by Mahayan Pantha 2000 years ago.

Saptashrunji Mata (Wani) temple is 52 kms. from Nashik. Taxis, jeeps, ST and mini buses go almost up to foot of the temple, from where one has to climb 472 steps. Chaitra Purnima, the main fair, is held in April every year.

Vipassyana International Academy : Dharmmagiri (Igatpuri) is situated in the beautiful, hilly surroundings, less than a km from Igatpuri Railway station. The splendid pagoda, built in Burmese architecture, and having 380 meditation cells beneath, is worth visiting and experiencing. But more important activity there is to conduct 10 days "Vipassyana" meditation courses for better mental health. There are no fees for these in-house courses and modest arrangements for stay and food are available. One can voluntarily donate at the end of the course. There are 20 more Vipassyana Centers in India and 30 centers in other parts of the world.

Shirdi is a popular holy place in Ahemadnagar district, about 90 kms away from Nashik. Shri.Saibaba's temple is the main attraction for all classes of people from every corner of India.

Jain Caves or Shree Digambar Jain Siddhakshetra Gajpanth Mhasrul, is a temple of 24th Tirthankar, Bhagwan Mahavir. This place is 5 kms. away from Nashik city. There are ancient caves dating back to 60 BC and are known as Siddakshetra.

Trimbakeshwar is a well known pilgrimage centre having Lord Mahadev temple which is one among twelve Jyotirlingas. The river Godavari originates from Brahmagiri hills of Trimbakeshwar. It is situated at a distance of 29 kms. from Nashik.

Dadasaheb Phalke Smarak at the foot of Pandav Leni (caves) is dream project of Nashik Municipal Corporation. This memorial is spread over 29 acres of land with very good landscape.

Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies for studies and research in coins and is located about 19 kms from Nashik city on Nashik-Trimbak road. Its museum has an impressive Money Gallery, presenting the history of Indian coins right from its beginning to the modern period and a photo gallery.

Kapalvruksha Science Museum is a mini institution handcrafted by an imaginative small scale entrepreneur, Mr. P.V.Deshpande, a very unassuming personality with a strong national pride : The museum offers visitors a chance to roam in the realm of science and technology with play and fun. The answer to the questions like what is gyroscopic mechanism or momentum machine, what are population of India and what rate it is increasing, your weight on different planets, how India was about 10,000 years ago and how it changed can be had at the museum? Besides, the thrilling experience of darkness or earthquake or a kaleidoscope can also be had at the museum. This is the only museum of its kind in the country.

AGRO NASHIK:

Bajra, Rice and Jawar are the main kharif crops of Nashik district. Cotton and ground nuts are also grown here. Bajra is the main crop in the eastern parts, especially in Malegaon, Baglan, Yeola, Nandgaon and Chandwad talukas. Rice is mainly grown in the western parts of the district – Igatpuri, Peth, Nashik and Surgana talukas. Jawar is grown on a large scale in Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, Chandwad and Kalvan talukas though it is common in other talukas also. This crop is grown on a large scale in the Rabi season as well. Groundnut is grown in all parts of the district but Malegaon, Baglan, Nandgaon and Kalwan talukas produce more of it. Cotton is produced by Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan

Talukas on a small scale. Besides, these crops, several pulses like Udad (black gram), Moong (green gram) and Tur are grown here.

Jawar, wheat and gram are grown in the district during Rabi season. Jawar is common in almost all the talukas. However, in Yeola, Dindori, Sinnar and Kalwan talukas, it is grown on a large scale. Wheat is grown in Dindori, Niphad, Baglan, Yeola and Nashik talukas. Gram is grown in all the talukas.

Nashik is known as 'Grape city'. Nashik district is known for certain irrigated crops like Sugarcane, Grapes Onions and other vegetables. Sugarcane is the main irrigated crop of the district. Niphad, Nashik, Baaglan, Yeola, Maledgaon and Sinnar talukas produce large quantities of sugarcane. Nashik, Niphad, Dindori, and Kalvan talukas have many vineyards. Onions is grown in plenty in Lasalgaon, Niphad, Nashik, Sinnar and Malegaon areas. Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Cucumber, Carrot, Potato and Coriander are some of the vegetables grown in the district.

Export Potential of Nashik Onions

India is a major onion producing country and is the 2nd largest onion producer in the world, first being China, India has doubled its producing during the past two decades. The share of Maharashtra in the production of onion is around 30% of the country's production. In Maharashtra Nashik district contributes 35 to 40% of the state's production.

India's export has made a gradual growth during the last four and half decades. Consumers in the importing countries have traditionally developed special taste and liking for Nashik onion due to its pungency, flavour and colour. These qualities have had an added advantage for Nashik onion in the export market. Moreover, it has longer shelf life compared to other onion varieties grown in other parts of India. The onion harvested during October-December is Kharif crop, January-March is Rangada Crop and April-May is called Rabi or Unhali Crop. All the above harvested onion is available for export with Rabi crop having its longer shelf life. Thus export from Nashik Region is possible throughout the year.

National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) came into onion export as back as in 1965 when small consignments were exported to ShriLanka. This export was continued to other countries also and due to NAFED's increasing role in this trade, Government of India chanzalized onion export through NAFED. Under the chanzalization scheme NAFED has been exporting onion on its own account, as also streamlining the exports of onion through Associate Shippers. In this case the quality, export price, etc. is regulated. In addition, linkage with farmers, trade and foreign buyers has been systematically established. A research body, presently known as National Horticulture Research and Development Foundation (NHRDF) was established more than two decades ago, sponsored by NAFED. This institution has been

engaged in research, development and extension, improved cultivation practices, improving the storage life etc.

WINE PARK

Wine park, the brain child of Government of Maharashtra, is a concept wherein solution to the wastage of grapes, due to its highly perishable nature, is sought to be found. After extensive deliberations the government of Maharashtra has announced a new policy to encourage cultivation, marketing processing and export of this profitable crop, emphasizing the need of wine making by creating exclusive wine parks. There are at present fifteen wineries in operation in Nashik district and few more are ready to join shortly. The total installed capacity of all the wineries are around 25 lakh lits/year.

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is actively collaborating with the state government in creating Wine Parks in the districts of Nashik and Sangli. In this context, the Government has announced the Grape Processing Industry Policy – 2001.

AHMEDNAGAR:

Ahmednagar is a historic city having a history of 500 years in existence. The first Municipal Council in existence since 150 years, now, converted into a Municipal Corporation. In India, during British Rule, the first Municipal Corporation was established in 1688 A.D. in Chennai (Then Madras). Lord Ripon set up the Rules and Regulations about work pattern of Municipal Corporations, post independence since 1949 Municipal Corporations work under Mumbai Regional Corporation Rules till date.

As per the 12th Amendment in Constitution, Municipal Corporations were required to look after environment, forest, public health, municipal solid waste, fire prevention, slums welfare, etc. The aim was to strengthen the National Development through efficient working of urban and local bodies. Following the 74th Amendment in the Constitution, Municipal Council & Corporations were made compulsory to look after and bring about project for the development and protection of environment. As compared to the other Municipal Corporations, Ahmednagar is less urbanized and efforts could be made to protect and develop surrounding environment. As per 2001 census, population of Ahmednagar city is 307455 souls. Out of which 159409 are male and 148046 females. The rate of population increase is 1981 → 21.74%, 1991 → 25.98 and 2001 → 69.74% which is clear cut indication of fast urbanization. The percentage of literacy is 77.52%. The Ahmednagar city is normally comes under arid zone. The average rainfall is 531 mm. The average temperature ranges from 10 to 40°C throughout three seasons. The average humidity ranges from 25 to 80%.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION & LAND USE:

Ahmednagar city is located in Central Maharashtra 656.54 Mtrs from MSL at 74°48' Latitude and 19°05' Longitude. The total area is 85.15 sq.km. It is 120 km from Pune and 278 km. from Mumbai. The total land under city area is 8514 hectares. The break-up of land is developed land 958.59 hectare, i.e. 48.24% and undeveloped land is 1028.4 hectare, i.e. 51.76%.

The land use is mainly under residential and commercial use. Rest of land is under development. Hence 22 spots of land is under slums where 15% of population is residing. There are 17 official and 5 unofficial slums in the city. The major causes of slums are (1) failure to central migration (2) Inadequate basic amenities which are responsible for slum growth. The growth of slum is a major cause of domestic pollution. It is need of the hour to look after the provision of basic amenities to the citizens to control mushrooming of the slums of the cities.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS :

As Ahmednagar is a prominent historical city, there are some historical monuments such as Ahmednagar Fort, Baugh Roja, Damdi Masjid, Farah Baugh, etc. of which Ahmednagar Fort has a unique importance where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was kept under imprisonment during independence movement against British Rules where he wrote famous book "Discovery of India". There are various religious places in Ahmednagar city representing cosmopolitan nature of the society.

JALGAON DISTRICT:

The District Jalgaon is having geographical area about 11771 Sq.Km. The main notified rivers are Tapi and Girna. Both rivers are seasonal. The main crop cultivated in various parts of district is Banana, Cotton and Sugar Cane. The soil strata of the various field is deep black soil, having high fertile structure. The major dams in the jurisdiction are Hatnur and Girna. The annual average rainfall of the district is 445.4 mm. The extreme temperature noted in the last summer season is 47°C. The mean sea level of the Jalgaon city is 208.51 M. The most part of the forest having variety of Angiospermic trees and also having biodiversity appeared in the most part of the tropical region of the district. The Jalgaon district is having 14 Nos. of Talukas. The population of Jalgaon city as per last census indicates normal growth rate and having total population is about 368000.

DHULE DISTRICT :-

The District Dhule situated on North of Nashik regions it is geographically located in between 20° to 21° latitudes and 74°-55' to 76°-28' longitudes. The river Aner distinguished the Boundaries of Jalgaon & Dhule District, Madhya Pradesh. On its East side there is Jalgaon District and North West Nandurbar District of Maharashtra. The North East side of the District covered with State of Madhya Pradesh. The North side there is Tapi River flowing East West through Mudavad, Jayatpur, Babhulade, Uparpind, Anturli etc. The tributary rivers are Arunawati, Panzara, Burai, Amarawati, Aner flows through various parts of the district. The major Dams in the district are Arunapuri, Nakane, Latipada, Burai & Amrawati. The geographical area of Dhule District is 8061 Sq.Km. The District comprised predominantly Black-cotton soil, medium Black-cotton soil, sandy and murumy etc. The geographical area of the forestland is about 1861.851 Sq.Kms. The average rainfall yearly is 755mm. and the whole district atmosphere is hot and dry category.

There are Four Talukas in the District with Two Municipal Councils & One Municipal Corporation. The major crops cultivated in the district are Bajra, Sweet corn, Cotton, Sugar Cane etc. The total No. of industries in the district is 492. The major products are Oil, Sugar, Ginning & Pressing of Cottons, Milk, and Saw Mills etc. National Highway No. 3 & 6 passes through various places of the district.

NANDURBAR DISTRICT :-

The District Nandurbar situated on North West of Dhule regions it is geographically located in between 20° to 22° latitudes and 75°-56' to 77°-29' longitudes. The river Narmada distinguished the Boundaries of Gujarat & State of Maharashtra. The geographical area of Nandurbar District is about 5035 Sq.Kms. The District comprised predominantly Black-cotton soil, medium Black-cotton soil, sandy and murumy etc. The geographical area of the forestland is about 2214.029 Sq.Kms. The average rainfall yearly is 780mm. and the whole district atmosphere is hot and dry category. There are 06 Talukas in the District with 04 Municipal Councils. The major crops cultivated in the district are Bajra, Sweet corn, Cotton, Sugar Cane etc. The major hill station Toranmal situated on the Northern side of the Nandurbar district and it is known to be second coolest tourist place of the state. The total No. of industries in the district is 210. The major products are Oil, Sugar, Ginning & Pressing of Cottons, Milk, and Saw Mills etc.

INDUSTRIAL NASHIK REGION:

The Regional office of MPCB is functioning at Nasik since 1984. As of now there are five districts in its jurisdiction, namely Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon

Dhule and Nandurbar. In the jurisdiction of Regional Office-Nasik there are about 9 Nos. of MIDC areas of which MIDC areas at Ambad, Satpur, Sinner, Palkhed, and Vinchur are in Nasik district, MIDC Ahmednagar, MIDC Supa, and MIDC Shrirampur are in Nagar district, MIDC Jalgaon and MIDC Dhule are fully developed. There is also better response for establishing the industrial unit in MIDC areas of Vinchur, Jalgaon, Nagar and Dhule. Apart from above, in Nasik region about 22 Nos. of Co-operative Industrial Estates had also been established. In addition to this, the industries are also establishing rapidly on the private land near Nasik and Nagar city. In all there are around 8552 number industries are pressed in this region. The history of industrial Nashik dates back to some 300 years when Copper and Brass handicraft industries were started by the migrant artisans from Gujarat, known as Tambats or Kansaras. These once upon a time flourishing industries are now almost on the verge of extinction, though the remnants of it can still be spotted in the main market of Nashik.

The other industries in Nashik district were silk, silk dying, Calico printing, blanket weaving, paper manufacturing etc. Paithani sarees of Yeola are highly popular with ladies. All these industries together provided livelihood to about 35000 families in the year 1872.

Bidi manufacturing was started at Sinnar in the year 1900 by Late Shri Balaji Waje, which paved the way for many small and large scale industries to take a plunge in this sector. The Bidi industries employ more than 19000 people. Some of the brands have even established their reputation in the international market.

The infrastructure development started with the establishment of Railway loco sheds and goods yard at Igatpuri and a junction cum terminus at Manmad Traction Motor Workshop and INDIAN RAILWAYS INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (IRIEEN) were established at Nashik road. Railways have set up this Institute for imparting training to Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers (IIRSEE). In addition, IRIEEN also conducts training courses for the serving electrical engineers of Indian Railways.

Indian Security Press was started by the Government of India in November 1928 for printing Stamps and Currency Notes. A separate Currency Note Press was established at Jail Road years later. These two major establishments under the finance Ministry employed 11000 persons in the area.

The First Sugar factory was started by Walchand Group of Industries in the year 1933 at Ravalgaon in Malegaon Taluka. At present there are 7 Sugar factories in the District employing hundreds of people and helping sugarcane growers. Likewise, the first foundry in Nashik was started in 1933, first Soap factory in 1936 and the first Cement Tiles factory in 1943. Malegaon is a major power loom centre in Maharashtra.

Nashik basically remained dormant till 1962 in terms of industrialization. Thereafter, the things slowly and steadily started changing for Nashik to develop into an important industrial centre of the country. The Government of Maharashtra announced its industrial development Policy in the year 1962 and Satpur in Nashik was declared as an Industrial Area in 1963. A new era of industrialization started with setting up of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Ozar, 17 kms. from Nashik on Agra Road, for manufacturing MIG series of fighter aircrafts. The factory was established in 1964. The change in industrial scenario can be gauged from the fact that till 1961 only 181 factories were registered under the Factory's Act which gradually rose to 1086 factories by the year 1988. MIDC was established to oversee the growth of the industries. The industries in Satpur started functioning by 1965-66. The decision of SICOM in 1967 to develop Nashik as a growth centre was like a boon for rapid industrialization of the region. Nashik, due to its location and climatic advantages, was soon flooded with many small and large scale industries. Some major business organizations in Satpur are ABB, MICO, XLO, VIP, Mahindra & Mahindra, Crompton Greaves, Carbon Everflow, Taparia Tools etc., Here, we fondly remember Late Padmashri Babubhai Rathi, Shri. Dadasaheb Potnis and others, who were first to visualize the strength of Nashik to develop into a prominent industrial zone formed the Nashik Industrial Co-operative Industrial Estate (NICE) in 1962. This is where the Modern Industrial Nashik was born and grew from strength to strength to become one of the most important industrial zones of the country.

The real transformation of Nashik took place during last twenty-five years. Saturation of Satpur MIDC with industries necessitated the creation of an additional industrial. This led to acquisition of 5231 hectares of land at Ambad by MIDC in 1980. Apart from Satpur, Ambad and Sinnar (Malegaon), the district has other MIDC estates at Malegaon, Dindori, Vinchur, Peint and Surgana.

There are several co-operative industrial estate located in and around Nashik, Sinnar, Malegaon, Manmad, Yeola, Pimpalgaon Basant, Kalwan, Igatpuri, Chandwad and Nandgaon in the district. There are many well planned flatted estates at Satpur and Ambad wherein small and tiny enterprises are functioning. The industrial expansion of district has spread along the Mumbai-Agra road (NH3) between Nashik and Igatpuri where many large and medium scale industries have come up. Some of the renowned names in this area are Mahindra & Mahindra, EBG India, Shalimar Paints, Sapat, Samsonite, Carbon Everflow, etc.

Agriculture is the main occupation for majority population of Nashik district. The main producers are Grapes and onion. Maharashtra is one of the largest producers of grapes where Nashik along with Single district leads the race.

Table- industrial statistics

No. of Industries in Nashik Region

Sub-Region	LSI	MSI	SSI
Nashik	92	40	5240
Ahmednagar	33	45	906
Jalgaon-I	22	10	1565
Jalgaon-II (Dhule & Nandurbar Dist.)	24	10	605
Total (Region)	171	105	8311

Sub-Region	RED	ORANGE	GREEN
Nashik	370	281	4721
Ahmednagar	215	66	703
Jalgaon-I	121	128	1348
Jalgaon-II (Dhule & Nandurbar Dist.)	76	43	520
Total (Region)	782	518	7292

Sub-Region	Water polluting Industries	Air Polluting Industries	H.W. generating Industries
Nashik	355	67	133
Ahmednagar	118	60	59
Jalgaon-I	213	52	78
Jalgaon-II (Dhule & Nandurbar Dist.)	119	41	30
Total (Region)	805	220	300

Status of MIDC area in a Nashik Region:

MIDC area	No. of Industrial Unit	CETP	Illegal dumping site
Nashik Distt. Satpur- Ambad- Sinnar Palkhed Vinchur	5372	Nil	Nil
Ahmednagar Distt. Supa Parner Shrirampur Sangamner Kedgaon	984	Nil	Nil
Jalgaon Distt. Jalgaon MIDC	1597	Nil	Nil
Dhule Distt Dhule MIDC	639	Nil	Nil

As such there is no common effluent treatment plant in this region for the treatment of effluent generated from SSI Unit. It is the need of the hour to provide common effluent treatment plant in these industrial areas. The M.I.D.C. has not provided any underground drainage system for collection of industrial and domestic waste water. There is no common hazardous waste dumping site identified in the area. The Nagar district is dominated by agro-based industries like Sugar and Distilleries. There are 13 nos. of Distilleries, 18 nos. of Sugar Industries apart from large nos of milk processing plants.

In addition to above there are 5 co-operative industrial estates viz, Nashik, Sinnar, Yeola, Ozar, Pimpalgaon in Nashik District. Similarly there are 4 Co-operative industrial state viz, Sangamner, Kedgaon, Kopargaon, Shirampur in Ahemadnagar district. In Jalgaon district there are 9 Nos. of Co-Op. Industrial Estates in the districts namely Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Pachora, Chalisgaon, Jamner, Amalner, Chopda, Raver and Savada-Faizpur. The existing MIDC area which is located about 5 kms. from the Jalgaon city. Considering the need of growth of industries, MIDC intend to commission new industrial area, which will be located at Khadka village, Taluka Bhusawal, Dist.Jalgaon. Though, there is an adequate treatment facility, which is duly provided by individual industries there is a need of common effluent treatment plant for which the proposal, is under the consideration of District Sallagar Samiti Jalgaon.

Municipal Solid Waste Management :

In Nashik region there are 41 nos, of local bodies are in existence & details of the same is given as below:-

Municipal solid waste Collection, treatment & disposal facility at Nashik. Includes composting & scientific land filling which is in operation. Malegaon Municipal Corporation has provided vermin-Composting. Satana, Bhagur & Chalisgaon municipal council have also set up for vermin composting for municipal solid waste. Similarly at Shirpur & Chopada Municipal Council has provided composting facility for MSW.

The problems of municipal councils Nawapur have been studied with a respect to develop a model facility for the municipal solid waste. A grant of Rs.75 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Board for developing the model facility at Municipal Council Nawapur, which is ready for commissioning. The development of MSW management facilities at other areas of Nashik region are in progress. Presently, most of the Municipal Councils/Corporations are just dumping the municipal solid waste on open land in an unscientific way.

This office has visited almost all the sites of municipal councils/corporation for proper management & disposal of municipal solid wastes & the necessary authorizations have been issued to them, with certain conditions for establishing adequate municipal solid waste processing facilities. However, very few corporation/council have started the actual work. Similarly, Show Causes Notices were issued to some of the corporations/councils for non compliance. This office is constantly pursuing local bodies to provide adequate facilities for treatment & disposal of the Municipal solid waste.

Information Regarding Local Bodies-Nashik District(Sept.-05)

Sr. No.	Name of local body	Popula tion	Source of Water	Consent under Water Act			Qty. of water consumption MLD	Qty. of Dom. Effluent MLD	Treatment facility provided whether Adequate/Inadequate	Mode of Disposal	Qty. of solid waste generated T/D	Treatment facility for solid waste generated	Disposal of solid waste generated	Authorisation MSW Rules		Remark
				Obtained	Validity	Not obt.								Obtained	Not obtained	
1	Nashik Municipal Corporation	10.76 Lakhs	Godavari River	Yes but not valid	Applied for renewal		180	144	Adequate for 75% sewage	Partly on land/ River	210	Composting & Landfill provided	By compost & Landfilling	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005		1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid till date
2	Yeola Nagar Parishad	43206	Palkhed Dam	Yes but not valid	31/12/91		3.7	3.6	STP Not provided	Partly on land/ River	12	Collection & dumping on open land.	Dumping on existing land S.no.19/2Wadgaon Shivar	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amt 2.Outstanding cess Amt. Rs. 3,78,000/-
3	Nandgaon Nagar Parishad	20434	Girna River	Yes but not valid	31/12/82		1.5	1.2	STP Not provided	Partly on land/ River	6	Collection & dumping on open land.	Dumping on existing land S.No.10Girnagnagar	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 30/04/2005.

4	Sinnar Nagar Parishad	31727	Darna	Yes but not valid	31/05/91		3	2.4	STP Not provided	Partly on land/ River	15	Collection & dumping on open land.	Dumping on existing land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 19/07/2005.
5	Manmad Nagar Parishad	72396	Palkhed Dam	Yes but not valid	30/11/87		6.5	6	STP Not provided	Partly on land/ River	20	Collection & dumping on open land.	Dumping on existing landS.No.139/1Adh aegaonTal Chandwad	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amt 2.Outstanding cess Amt. Rs. 9,75,589/-
6	Bhagur Municipal Council	12454	Darna	No			0.87	0.52	STP Not provided	Partly on land/ River	2	Collection & dumping on open land.	Dumping on existing land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 06/04/2005.
7	Satana Municipal Council	27666	Girnal wells	No			2.1	1.68	STP Not provided	Partly on land/ River	10	Collection & dumping on open land.	Dumping on existing landSNo.176/2Tal satana	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto June 2005.
8	Malegaon Municipal Corporation	5,00,000	Girna	Yes	31/12/93		22	17.6	STP Not provided	On land/River	120	Vrmicomposting provided (50MT/d)	Non Biodegradeble dumped on open land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 31/08/2005.

9	Trimbak Municipal Council	9800	Godavari River	Yes			0.75	0.61	Adequate STP	On land/River	2	Collection & dumping on open land.	Dumping on open land	No	Refused due to non conforming of river criteria	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amt 2.Outstanding cess Amt. Rs. 4,193/-
10	Igatpuri Municipal Council	26,961	Igatpuri / Talegaon Dam	No			2	1.8	STP Not provided	Partly on land/ River	6	Not provided	Dumping on existing land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amt 2.Outstanding cess Amt. Rs. 8,000/-

Ahmednagar District

Sr. No.	Name of local body	Population	Source of Water	Consent under Water Act			Qty. of water consumption MLD	Qty. of Dom. Effluent MLD	Treatment facility provided whether Adequate/Inadequate	Mode of Disposal	Qty. of solid waste generated T/D	Treatment facility for solid waste generated	Disposal of solid waste generated	Authorisation MSW Rules		Remark
				Obtained	Validity	Not obtained								Obtained	Not obtained	
1	Ahmednagar Municipal Corp.	3.34 Lakhs	Mula Dam	No			48	30	STP not Provided	River	60	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on Openland S.no.34.Burdgaon	Yes	.....	A.M.C. has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
2	Kopargaon M.C.	59,944	Godhavari Dam	Yes	31/12/2005		11	10	STP not Provided	River	7	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on Openland S.No.200/1/2/3/4	Yes	.....	K.M.C. has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
3	Pathardi M.C.	22887	Jaikawadi Dam	No			20	15	STP not Provided	River	4.5	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on Openland by the side of shegaon road	Yes	.....	P.M.C. has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.

4	Rahuri M.C.	34465	Mula Dam	Yes			27	22	STP not Provided	River	4	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on land S.NO.234/1/2	Yes	.....	1.R..M.C. has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount. 2.Cess paid up to Dec 2004
5	Rahta M.C.	19024	Godhavari Right Bank Cannel	No			0.12	0.1	STP not Provided	Local nala	2.5	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on S.No.341/48 own land	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	Rahat.M.C. has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & paid outstanding cess amount.
6	Devalali & Pravara	30340	Mula Dam	No			10	8	STP not Provided	Local nala	5	25% vermicomposting & remaining dumping on open land	Dumping on Openland G.No.1239 near Kanifnath Mandir	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	Devalali & Pravara. has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
7	Shirdi Nagar Panchyat	27000	Nandurma hehwarDam	No			9	7.5	STP not Provided	Lendhi nala	2	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on open Land S.No.26/1A/1B	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	Shirdi Nagar Panchyat has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.

8	Sangamner M.C.	61958	Pravara River	No			50	40	STP not Provided	River	20	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on open Land S.No.209	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	S.M.C has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
9	Shrigondha M.C.	26324	Ghod River	No			12.5	6	STP not Provided	Local nala	2	Collection and dumping on open Land	Dumping on Land G.No.1629	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	Shrigonda .M.C has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
10	Shrirampur M.C.	81,280	Pravara Left Cannel	Yes			15	12	STP not Provided	Brahman goan nala	20	50% Vermicomposting & 50 % dumping on open Land	Dumping on Land S. No. 25 & S. No.2132	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	Shrirampur M.C has to be directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.

Jalgaon Disgtrict

Sr. No.	Name of local body	Popula tion	Source of Water	Consent under Water Act			Qty. of water consumption MLD	Qty. of Dom. Effluent MLD	Treatment facility provided whether Adequate/Inadequate	Mode of Disposal	Qty. of solid waste generated T/D	Treatment facility for solid waste generated	Disposal of solid waste generated	Authorisation MSW Rules		Remark
				Obtained	Validity	Not obtained								Obtained	Not obtained	
1	Jalgaon Municipal Corporation	3,68,365	Girna River/Well	Yes	31/03/85	Applied for renewal	43.8	35.7	STP not Provided	In Nalla	160	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1.It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount. 2. Outstanding cess Amt. Rs.232000/-
2	Bhusawal M.C.	1,72,000	Tapi River	Yes but not valid			12.1	10	STP not Provided	River/Nalla	51	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes valid up to 31/8/2005	.....	It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
3	Pachora M.C.	51000	Girna River/Well	Yes	30/11/88	Applied for renewal	40	32	STP not Provided	Nalla	10	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
4	Erandol M.C.	30120	Ajani & Girna River	Yes	31/03/88	Not Applied	2.1	1.7	STP not Provided	Anjani river	5	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1.It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount. 2. Outstanding cess Amt. Rs.232000/-

5	Parola M.C.	34800	Bori River	Yes	31/12/99	Not Applied	2.5	2	STP not Provided	Nalla	5	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid till date
6	Amalner M.C.	91,456	Bori River/Tapi	Yes	31/03/88	Applied for renewal	6.4	5.2	STP not Provided	Nalla	35	Vermicomposting	Non Bio degradable disposed on open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1.It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount. 2. Outstanding cess Amt. Rs.3,56,004/-
7	Chalisingaon M.C.	91,110	Girna	Yes	31/05/94	Not Applied	6.4	5.12	STP not Provided	Nalla	35	Vermicomposting	Non Bio degradable disposed on open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount.
8	Savda M.C.	19332	Tube Well	Yes	31/05/91	Not Applied	1.4	1.2	STP not Provided	Nalla	3	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 30/09/2004.
9	Raver M.C.	26000	Tapi River	Yes	31/05/91	Not Applied	1.8	1.5	STP not Provided	Nalla	3	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid till date

10	Faizpur M.c.	23,690	Suki River	Yes	31/12/82	Not Applied	1.7	1.4	STP not Provided	Nalla	2	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount of Rs. 138210/-
11	Yawal M.c.	31804	Well/Bore well	No		Not Applied	2.2	1.7	STP not Provided	Nalla	2	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount. 2. Outstanding cess Amt. Rs. 76000/-
12	Chopada M.C.	60865	Tapi River/Bore well	Yes		Applied for renewal	4.2	3.2	STP not Provided	Nalla	6	Vermicomposting & composting adopted	Let over disposed on Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid regularly.
13	Dharangaon M.C.	33625	Ajani/Tapi River	Yes		Not Applied for renewal	2.4	2	STP not Provided	Nalla	6	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amount. 2. Outstanding cess Amt. Rs. 300764/-
14	Jamner M.C.	36000	Kang River	Yes		Applied for renewal	2.5	2	STP not Provided	Nalla	4	Collection & disposal on open Land	On Open Land	Yes Valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid regularly.

Dhule & Nandurbar Districts.

Sr. No.	Name of local body	Population	Source of Water	Consent under Water Act			Qty. of water consumption MLD	Qty. of Dom. Effluent MLD	Treatment facility provided whether Adequate/Inadequate	Mode of Disposal	Qty. of solid waste generated T/D	Treatment facility for solid waste generated	Disposal of solid waste generated	Authorisation MSW Rules		Remark
				Obtained	Validity	Not obtained								Obtained	Not obtained	
1	Dhule Municipal Corporation	3.1162 Lakhs	Tapi River/Nakani Dam	Yes	31/12/08		35	28	oxidation pond (4 Nos)	partly irrigation & partly river panjara	70	Collection & dumping on open land	On open Land	Yes valid up to 31/12/2003	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 31/06/2005.
2	Dondaicha M.C.	44393	Tapi River/Amravati dam	Yes	applied for Renewal		20	10	STP not provided	Amravati River	10	Collection & dumping on open land	On open Land	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 27/01/2005. 3.Outstanding cess Amt. Rs.18,000/-
3	Shirpur M.C.	61688	Karvam dam & Tube well	Yes	31/12/04		40	32	STP not provided	Partly irrigation & partly river p	18	Vermicomposting	On open Land	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 11/10/2005.
4	Nandurbar M.C.	94365	Shivan River Zarali Nall Wells 4 Nos.	Yes	31/12/05		5.5	4.5	STP not provided	River patalganga	18	Collection & dumping on open land	On open Land	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 30/04/2005.

5	Navapur M.C.	29974	Rangawali River	Yes	30/11/06		12	10	STP not provided	River Rangawali	7.66	In Vessel composting & scientific landfilling	on land filling	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid regularly.
6	Shahada M.C.	40000	Gomai River & Borewell	Yes	applied for Renewal		1.5	1.2	STP praposed under preparation	River Gomai	8.5	Collection & dumping on open land	On open Land	Yes	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility. 2.Cess paid upto 31/03/2005
7	Taloda M.C.	20000	Wells	Yes	31/12/88		1.5	1.2	No	Khardi River	3	Collection & dumping on open land	On open Land	Yes valid up to 31/12/2005	.....	1. It was directed to apply for renewal of consent, submit time bound programme for STP, solid waste & BMW generated treatment facility & pay outstanding cess amt 2.Outstanding cess Amt.paid since 1988.

Bio-medical waste management :

In Nashik region there are around 1344 identified hospitals which generate around 4500 kgs/day of bio medical waste. Out of which 2850 kgs/day is being treated in the common facility & the remaining by deep burial method. For the treatment of bio medical waste there are four common bio-medical waste treatment facilities at Nashik, Sinnar, Ahmednagar & Dhule are in existence which are giving services to 912 hospitals in the region. Apart from this, the individual incinerator facilities are also in existence at no. of hospitals. Many hospitals located in the rural area are treating the bio medical waste by deep burial method. Many hospitals in rural area are not treating the bio medical waste as per the prescribed methods. The non complying hospitals as & when noticed were served necessary directions for compliance of the Rules. The details are furnished as below :

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE (M & H) RULE 1998 AS ON 17th May-2005

Sr. No.	Name of the Region	Total No. of HCFs (Bedded Hospital)	Total no. of HCFs applied	No. of Authorisation granted	Applications under process	Member of HCFs CBMWT & DF	Showcause notices issued/ being issued			Applications received after show cause	No. of HCFs prosecuted	
							Not applied for Authorisation [A]	Given Authorisation but not joined CBMWT & DF [B]	Member of CBMWT & DF But Not sending the waste to CBMWT & DF [C]		10 beds & above	100 beds & above
1	Nashik	Hospital 1344	1225	696* 526**	2*	912	169	89	Nil	62	Nil	Nil

* HCFs having more than 5 nos. of beds (696+2=699).

** HCFs having less than 5 nos. beds, due to which only undertaking has been obtained(1225-699=526).

Domestic Pollution:-

The main source of domestic pollution is local bodies. There are 41 nos, of local bodies in the Nasik region and the details about the same are given in **Table** . Most of the local bodied do not have the treatment facilities for sewage generated from the local bodies. Nashik Municipal Corporation has provided 5 STPs which treat around 75% sewage generated in municipal limit.. The work of Sewage Treatment Plant for Jalgaon Corporation is in process Presently, sewage generated from most of the municipal bodies is being disposed off in the river through local nalas without any treatment. The total wastewater generation from all the 41 council/corporation is around 162 MLD.

Industrial Pollution:

In the jurisdiction of Regional Office, Nasik there are 9 Nos. of MIDC areas and about 22 Nos. of Co-operative Industrial Estates had also been established. The status of industries is given in Table which included Red, Orange, Green and LSI, MSI, SSI. In the jurisdiction of this office there are about 8552 industries in all. The break up of industries is large scale-191 medium scale-72 and small scale-8289.

The effluent generation from the consented industries is around 119262 M³/day. The effluent treatment plants are installed at individual level for the treatment of waste water. The major and medium scale of industries is visited by the officer of the Board at a regular interval for checking the pollution control compliance by way of collecting the samples of air, water and hazardous waste. In case of non-compliance, the Board issues notices, directions, etc. to the industries for improvement of pollution control systems. As a result, most of the industries had improved/in the process of improvement of pollution control facilities. There are 2218 polluting industries and remaining 6334 are non polluting industries in the region. The details are given in the in the prescribed formats and mark as Table- 3. Similarly the details treatment & disposal facilities are given in the in the prescribed formats and mark as Table- 4.

In Nasik region there are four industries which have adopted Clean Technologies. M/s Seagram Industries pvt. Ltd, located at Kadwa Mhalungi, Tq-Dindori, Distt-Nasik is a grain based distillery. To minimize pollution load, the industry had adopting dry house with drier, evaporation and secondary effluent treatment plant. By backset recycling effluent discharge has been reduced by 60 KL/Day. Similarly 90% reduction in pollution load by recovering solid from effluent (10 MT/D) to produced DDGS. This has resulted in conservation of natural resources (fresh water) and consequently fewer expenses on effluent treatment. M/s Sagar distillery had adopted the technology like RO and composting for the concentrated effluent generated from the RO, thereby achieved zero discharge. Similarly m/s somaiya organo chemicals, sakarwadi, kopergaon adopted

multistage treatment facility consisting of bio digester as primary treatment, activated sludge process (extended aeration) as secondary system followed by reverse osmosis as tertiary treatment system and also to achieve zero discharge composting which is under planning. Similarly m/s advance biochemical ltd., MIDC Sinner, had adopted multi-effect evaporation system so as to achieve zero discharge of industrial effluent. At present there is no C.E.T.P in this region, however industrial association is planning to set up CETP in MIDC area of Satpur and Ambad at Nasik.

Steps taken for control of Industrial Pollution.

The major and medium scale industries are visited by the officers of the Board at a regular interval for checking pollution control compliance by way of collecting the samples of air, water and hazardous waste. In case of non-compliance, the Regional Office, Nasik had issued Show Cause notices to 131 nos. polluting industries apart from 169 nos of Hospitals and proposed directions under section 33A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under section 31A of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to 58 nos. polluting industries. The Board has taken very serious steps and closed down around 4 Nos. of industries under various sections for non-compliance of various standards apart from 1235 nos of brick kiln located in and around 100 KM radius of Thermal Power stations. As a result, most of the industries had improved/in the process of improvement of pollution control facilities.

Water Pollution :-

The effluent generation from the consented industries is around 119262 M³/day. The effluent treatment plants are installed at individual level for the treatment of waste water. Similarly total wastewater generation from the council/corporation is around 162 MLD.

As stated above, the Nasik region is spread over the upper Godavari and Tapi River Basin. The tributaries of Godavari and Tapi River are darna, Kadwa, Mula, prawara and Girna, panjarakan. Gomai, Bhurai respectively. These rivers are getting polluted due the discharge of industrial effluent and sewage of local bodies located on the bank of these rivers. The river water quality is being monitored regularly at 28 locations. Out of these 9 monitoring points are in operation under MINARS, centrally sponsored project. The monitoring is being carried out by the Sub Regional offices, for there respective jurisdiction. The overall coordination is being done by the Regional office at Nasik to ensure proper monitoring, analysis of samples and correct and timely submission of data. The water quality monitoring stations were in operation since 1996-97 and the data is being sent to the head office Mumbai on regular basis.

To check the river water pollution, strict vigilance about the discharges of industrial effluent into the river water are kept. Similarly the local bodies is being perused for providing the effluent treatment plant for waste water and not allowed to discharge untreated effluent in to the river bodies.

This office monitors all the notified rivers in Nasik region under MINARS project and submits the report to the head office of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Mumbai on regular basis.

River water quality showing values of the Parameters with monitoring stations (2004-05) in the format enclosed as Table – 6. From results it may be seen that there is impact on the river water quality at all the locations.

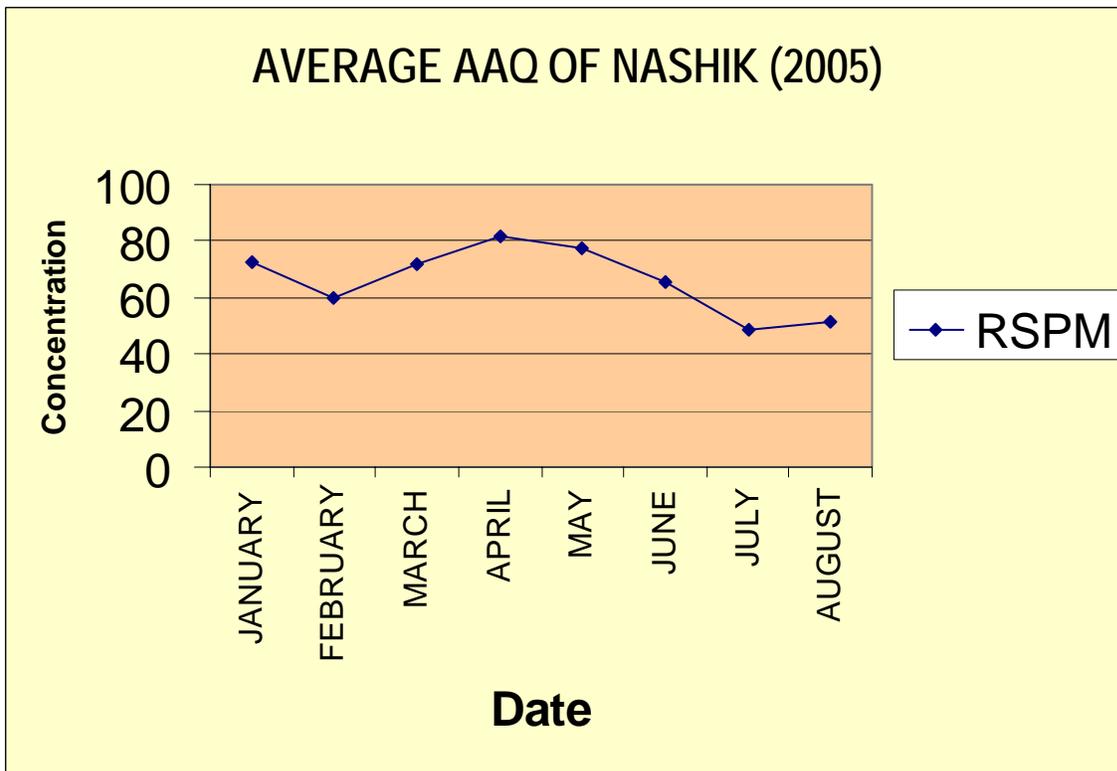
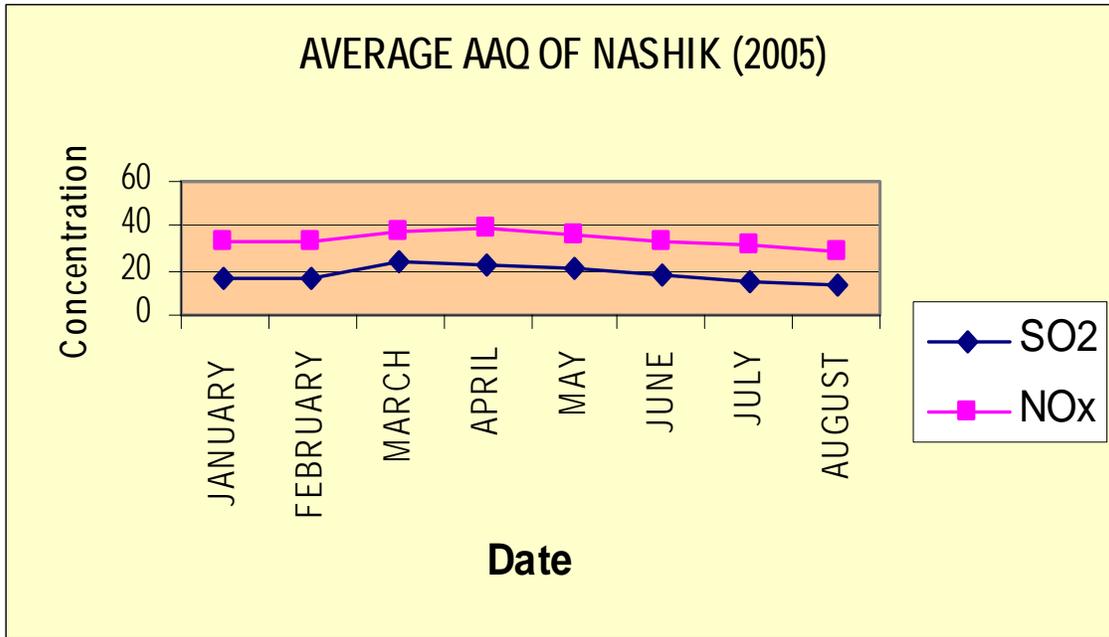
The major sources of river water pollution are domestic sewage of Local bodies as well as discharge of untreated/partially treated effluent from sugar factories and distilleries into the river directly/indirectly. To improve the water quality of the river Godawari at Nasik STP was constructed under National River Conservation Plan which is in operation, apart from three STP's at different location in the Nasik city.

Air Pollution Control:-

The major sources of air pollution are industries like stone crushers, sugar, distillery, steel re-rolling mills, Thermal Power Plant and Vehicular pollution within city area, etc.

In Nasik District, there are three major MIDC areas, namely, Satpur , Ambad and Sinner MIDC. The electroplating units located at MIDC Satpur and Ambad does not have adequate air and water pollution control system. Most of them have consent under green category for the product other than plating. The survey for the identification of such unconsented units is going on and on the basis of non-compliance status of the industries and complaints about the air pollution; this office has already started taking action against these units. In Malegaon area there is no. of plastic processing units. The main problem arises during segregation of used waste plastic which is being done with the help of child labours that too in very unhygienic conditions. For melting of used segregated plastics they do not have proper equipments/machinery thereby generating heavy fumes & creating air pollution problem in the surrounding area. Since, this is unorganized sector; this office has already ref. this matter to the Tahasildar, Malegaon & also labor commissioner of the area. The area has been surveyed by the officers of this office & the plastic industries were instructed to take suitable steps for minimizing the air pollution in the area.

Ambient air Quality observed for Nashik area during the year 2004-2005 shown in the fig. From the result it may be seen that all the parameters are well within the prescribed norms.



Ground Water Pollution:-

The ground water quality in the vicinity of all the distilleries located in the area has been deteriorated. The results of the ground water sample collected shows that the ground water has been contaminated. On the basis of complaints about ground water pollution this office had surveyed the area namely Sangamner Industrial estate, around M/s.Somaiyya organo Chemicals, in and around Chitali area. Based on the findings stringent action had been initiated against these industries Based on the direction issued by the MPCB the units located in the above area have upgraded their treatment systems and complied with the directives. After wards constant watch is being kept on these industries about the violation of the conditions given in the directions.

Noise Pollution:-

Major sources of noise pollution are engineering industries, construction activities, loud speakers during various festivals, vehicular noises etc. In Nashik region monitoring of noise levels is carried out regularly specifically during festivals like Diwali, Ganesh utsav etc. and details of the same is attached herewith in tabular format as Table-

Table Noise Level Monitoring During Diwali Festival-Nashik

	<u>City</u>					
No.	Location	Date	Time	Min	Max	Avg.
1.	C.B.S.	11/11/04	19.00	89	96	92.5
		12/11/04	19.15	96	108	102
		13/11/04	19.00	88	96	92
		14/11/04	18.30	83	88	85.5
		15/11/04	19.00	83	85	84
2.	Ravivar Karanja	11/11/04	19.15	87	99	93
		12/11/04	19.30	94	109	101.5
		13/11/04	19.15	93	98	95.5
		14/11/04	18.45	82	87	84.5
		15/11/04	19.15	80	86	83
3.	Panchvati Karanja	11/11/04	19.30	88	93	91
		12/11/04	19.45	98	100	99
		13/11/04	19.30	87	99	93
		14/11/04	19.05	87	93	90
		15/11/04	19.30	85	93	89
4.	Dwarka	11/11/04	19.45	89	93	91
		12/11/04	20.00	98	107	102.5

	13/11/04	19.45	98	101	99.5
	14/11/04	19.30	88	95	91.5
	15/11/04	19.45	83	95	89
5. Shalimar Chowk	11/11/04	19.35	85	88	87
	12/11/04	19.55	85	110	97.5
	13/11/04	20.00	96	98	97
	14/11/04	19.40	85	96	90.5
	15/11/04	20.00	85	90	87.5
6. Gangapur Road / Akashwani Tower	11/11/04	19.50	97	98	97.5
	12/11/04	20.30	96	104	100
	13/11/04	20.30	87	96	91.5
	14/11/04	20.00	80	89	84.5
	15/11/04	20.40	80	87	83.5
7. Udyog Bhavan	11/11/04	20.00	83	96	89.5
	12/11/04	20.50	88	99	93.5
	13/11/04	21.00	89	98	93.5
	14/11/04	20.30	81	90	85.5
	15/11/04	21.00	85	89	87
8. CIDCO (Ranapratap Chowk)	11/11/04	20.15	96	102	99
	12/11/04	21.15	98	108	103
	13/11/04	21.30	93	108	101
	14/11/04	21.00	89	99	94
	15/11/04	21.30	87	93	90
9. Bytco point	11/11/04	20.30	88	93	90.5
	12/11/04	22.00	96	106	101
	13/11/04	22.00	90	98	94
	14/11/04	21.15	80	92	86
	15/11/04	22.00	88	93	90.5
10. Jail Road	11/11/04	21.00	90	95	92.5
	12/11/04	22.15	90	104	97
	13/11/04	22.15	89	96	92.5
	14/11/04	21.30	83	88	85.5
	15/11/04	22.15	86	88	87

Environmental Studies:-

Report about Municipal Solid Waste treatment and disposal for Navapur Municipal Corporation is already prepared & the facility is ready for commissioning. Similarly, for Shirdi & Singapur pilgrim places, the survey has been carried out and the report is under preparation through outside agency. Godavari river monitoring, air quality monitoring, noise level monitoring was carried out at various locations during Kumbhmela at Nashik & Trimbakeshwar for a period from July.2003 to Aug.04. Report showing the findings & recommendations for control of environmental pollution was prepared & published in the month of Aug.2004. Air quality monitoring for Nashik city is being carried out regularly & report about the same are submitted regularly to Doordardhan.

Environmental Awareness Programme and Public Participation :-

Various awareness programmes carried out such as on 5th June occasion in the form of public rally, display of hoardings in the city, distribution of environmental stickers, posters, banners, exhibition, tree plantation, essay competition, etc., Similarly, delivering of lectures in schools, colleges, meeting about BMW implementation with the Medical Associations, meeting about MSW implementation with Municipal Councils, were called. Publicity through local newspapers, local TV channels, public transports etc., This office was one of the participant during “Jal Jagruti” Programme (Godavari Abhiyan) organized by MERI Nashik.

d) Ozone Depleting substances (Regulation) Rules, 2000:

Industries covered under these rules are already directed to take proper steps as per the phase out plan for CFC. Action Plan for the same is already prepared by the industries and implementation is being started.

c) The Recycled Plastics Manufacture & Usage Rules 1999:-

Total 29 numbers of industries were identified out of which 5 industries were applied for the Registrations under the provisions of the said Rules. For left over 24 units this office had already issued Show Cause notices followed by directions u/s. 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for not obtaining/making applications for the Registrations under the provisions of the said Rules.

e) Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules 2001:

There are two units namely M/s. Swastik Industries, Indl. Estate Bhusaval & M/s. Kadari Metal Refinery, MIDC Dhule are manufacturing lead ingots – 49 MT/M & 50 MT/M respectively form scrap batteries & battery plates. These units are having valid consents of the Board & Registered with CPCB as a authorized re- processors. M/s Artikay Batteries has applied to Board for obtaining permission to import of 500 MT of fresh lead batteries form Hongkong & assured to abide the Battery Rules. The State Transport workshops were instructed to

return the used batteries to authorized preprocessors &/or to battery manufacturers.

Special / Note worthy achievements

During Sihastha Kumbhmela Officers and employees of the Board of Nashik Region did great job. Such as daily water sample collection from the river where mass bathing activities were going on. The samples were taken before bathing and after bathing. Noise level monitoring, ambient air quality monitoring was carried out with the help of mobile van. Awareness among the people regarding environment and various pollutions which is occurring in these days and affects of the same on human and animal health were also done by the active officers & employees of the Board.

The target against revenue collection of Rs. 2 crores were allotted to this region by HQ Mumbai. But by the end of the financial year this region had crossed the given target and collected revenue of Rs. 2.34 crores.

There are four BMW common facilities in Nashik Region and all are in regular operation as per the said rules. MPC Board issued Bio-Medical Authorization to number of hospitals in this region and for non complying hospitals issued Show Cause Notices.

Nashik Municipal Corporation has provided full-fledged Municipal Solid Waste treatment and disposal facility. Also STPs for domestic waste is provided and is in operation. Vermi composting is provided for Solid waste at Malegoan and Shrirampur Municipal Corporation.

Most of the industries generating Hazardous Waste have become Member of Common HW facility, Mumbai. From this Region the levy of fine of Rs.1.875 Lacs & Rs. 3.0 Lacs. has been imposed to M/s. Thyssenkrupp Electrical Steel Ltd., Gonde, , Igatpuri, Dist : Nashik. & M/s. Eternit Everest Ltd., Lakhmapur, Dindori, Dist. Nashik towards the unscientific storage of HW. Both this units have lifted the entire quantity of waste to Common H.W.facility at Taloja.

Board had issued 318 no. of Show Cause Notices to the industries, hospitals & plastic units which were non-complying of various enactments. Also issued proposed directions to 58 units for non-compliance of consent conditions. Further 14 units had called for personnel hearing. Final closure direction were issued to 4 units in addition to this 1235 units of Brick Kilns (within 100 km area from TPS) were also served with closure direction for not using the fly ash of Thermal Power Station in their manufacturing process as said in the notification of Fly Ash. Public Hearing of M/s. Perfect Circle, Satpur Nashik were also conducted & completed successfully by this Board.

Suggestions :

1. It would be desirable to have a common CETP for the electroplating units located at MIDC Satpur & Ambad.as well for other indl. Areas in the region. For this MIDC authority should come forward for providing CETP, technical guidance shall be provided from this Board. The CETP to be established operated & maintained under the Industrial Association comprising of member unit operating in the MIDC

Industrial area Satpur & Ambad as well as other indl. Areas in the region. For conveyance of effluent from industry to CETP should be by tanker.

2. To minimize the ground water pollution in & around the distilleries units State Level Policy is required to be adopted so as to achieve the zero discharge from all the distilleries.
3. For melting of used segregated plastics well equipments/machinery is required to be developed so as to minimize the air pollution problem in Malegaon area.
4. It is also suggested to develop a common collection centre for hazardous waste generated from SSI units of this region so as to facilitate the entrepreneurs to hand over the hazardous waste for further disposal at CHWTSDF.
5. There is a requirement of common bio-medical waste treatment facility at Malegaon & Jalgaon. In the meantime both the corporations should explore the possibility for sending their bio-medical waste to nearby common BMW facility.
6. The encroachments along the bank of river Godavari at Nashik & Titur river a tributary of Girna at Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon is required to be removed so as to avoid the flood problems. In this regard the Irrigation authorities should also be directed to take proper steps for removal of encroachments in the river basin.

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