

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:285
ANSWERED ON:23.07.2009
DISPOSAL OF TREATED DYE EFFLUENT
Sivasami Shri C.

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the system being followed at present by the Textiles Units in the country for disposal of hazardous treated dye effluent;
- (b) whether complaints/representations have been received from various quarters regarding unsafe disposal of harmful treated dye effluent by different textiles units in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken / measures suggested by the Government for safe disposal of treated dye effluent;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to implement the Marine Discharge Project to find a permanent solution for safe disposal of the harmful treated dye effluent; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHIMARAN)

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (f) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.285 TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.2009

Part (a): The system being followed at present by the Textiles Units in the country for disposal of hazardous treated dye effluent;

The individual textiles units have generally established and commissioned in-house Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) while in certain cases a group of individual units have joined together and established/commissioned Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) for disposal of hazardous treated dye effluent. The Textiles units have installed Primary Treatment Plant followed by Secondary Treatment. The system followed by textile industries for treating the effluent includes Physico-chemical and biological treatment system. In recent times, industries are coming forward for recycling the treated effluents back in the process by adopting Tertiary Treatment such as, pressure sand filtration & activated carbon filtration, Nano filtration, Reverse -Osmosis, etc.

The effluent of textiles units is discharged into drains/rivers after treatment as per the standard prescribed by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). Some textiles units recycle effluent back into the process and the remaining treated effluent is utilized for other gainful purposes like plantation, quenching of coal ash and spray upon roads to achieve zero discharge status.

Parts (b) and (c): Whether complaints/representations have been received from various quarters regarding unsafe disposal of harmful treated dye effluent by different textiles units in the country. If so, the details thereof;

No, Madam.

Part (d): The steps taken/measures suggested by the Government for safe disposal of treated dye effluent;

The activities relating to Environmental Laws and Regulations in all Industry including Textile Industries are being looked after by Ministry of Environment & Forests. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is the Advisory Body to the Ministry of Environment & Forest in respect of pollution control measures in India. CPCB along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are enforcing the legislations relating to prevention and control of environmental pollution. The standards for treatment of effluents have been notified and these standards are implemented through the Pollution Control Boards.

The Ministry of Textiles encourages establishment & commissioning of the Effluent Treatment Plant under schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) and Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP).

Under SITP the textiles parks with all infrastructural facilities including state-of-the-art Effluent Treatment Plants are encouraged. The scheme provides for 40% subsidy on the project cost subject to the maximum of Rs. 40 crore. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme

(TUFS) launched by Government of India, Ministry of Textiles on 1st April, 1999, envisages boosting investment in high-tech Processing Units, by providing 5% interest reimbursement on TUFS loans. The scheme has been extended for 11th five year plan. The Ministry of Textiles have modified the TUF Scheme which emphasizes greater thrust to environment protection by way of giving 10% additional capital subsidy benefits over and above 5% Interest reimbursement for specified Modern new Processing machinery as well as various pollution control equipments as under:-

- i. PLC (Pneumatic Logic Control) based oil/gas fired boiler (Steam/Thermic fluid) with automatic control on combustion efficiency.
- ii. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) upto secondary and/or tertiary treatment facilities.
- iii. Reverse Osmosis, Nano Filtration, Multiple effect/stage Evaporators/Mechanical Evaporators.

Ministry of Environment and Forests also has a scheme for assistance up-to 25% of total cost for setting up of common effluent treatment plants, for Small Scale Industries.

Parts (e) and (f): Whether the Government proposes to implement this Marine Discharge Project to find a permanent solution for safe disposal of the harmful treated dye effluent; and If so, the details thereof?

There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Textiles.