

Industrial Estate Siting

Objective

A. New industrial estates

- i) Site identification
- ii) Identification of industries suitable
- iii) Suggest effluent/emission/waste treatment and disposal options
- iv) Suggest land use controls around the sites

B. Existing industrial estates with vacant plots

- i) Identification of industries suitable
- ii) Suggest improvements for effluent/emission/waste treatment and disposal
- iii) Suggest land use controls around the sites

The studies are to be taken up collaboratively with the industrial estate owners/developers.

Methodology

Step I:

Regional level environmental assessments (Macro-level Zoning Atlas studies) in 1:250,000 scale

Step - II:

Identification of a search area from the suitable areas of macro-level studies in 1:250,000 scale

Step - III:

Mapping of the study area (25 km around the candidate site) in 1: 50,000 scale

Step - IV:

Identification of areas to be avoided for siting of industrial estates

Step - V:

Identification of candidate sites based on socio-economic factors from the areas other than those areas to be avoided

Step - VI:

Rapid environmental assessment of the candidate sites and identification of potential site(s)

Step – VII:

Assessment of sensitivity of land use and air/water pollution sensitivity and suitability to industries

Step-VIII: Recommendations on:



- 1. Site(s) for industrial estates
- 2. Suitability to industries
- 3. Land use development concept around the site

Step I: Regional level environmental assessments (Macrolevel studies) in 1:250,000 scale

Refer the criteria for preparation of district-level 'Zoning Atlas for Siting of Industries'

Step - II: Identification of a search area from the suitable areas of macro-level studies in 1:250,000 scale

- Land availability extent of land to suit to the industrialization demand, preferably wastelands
- Land ownership government or private land lease in acquisition.
- Electricity- nearness or distance of various pre- final sites from nearest existing sub-station / power plant.
- Nearness to the major settlement distance of nearest major settlement from all the pre-final candidate sites.
- Water availability- distance from source of water supply for domestic and industrial purposes
- Distance from existing industrial areas
- Distance from sensitive zone
- Drainage- distance of major rivers or drains from the pre-final sites
- Nearness to transportation network for economic handling of both raw materials and finished goods
- Environmental sensitivity of the area to suit to the needed industrial development.
- Transportation facility: distance from existing railway line and highway.

Step - III: Mapping of the study area (25 km around the candidate site) in 1: 50,000 scale

- 1. Base Map
- 2. Village reference Map
- 3. Land use/Land cover Map
- 4. Slope Map
- 5. Drainage Map
- 6. Hydrogeomorphology Map
- 7. Existing industries map
- 8. Infrastructure map (transportation network, water availability, electricity etc.)
- 9. Air quality map
- 10. Surface water quality map
- 11. Ground water quality map
- 12. Environmentally sensitive zones and resource areas



Step - IV: Identification of areas to be avoided for siting of industrial estates

A.1 Biological diversity of an area

1.	National parks
2.	Wild life sanctuaries
3.	Game reserve
4.	Tiger reserve/elephant reserve/turtle nesting ground, breeding grounds
5.	Core zone of biosphere reserve
6.	Habitat for migratory birds
7.	Mangrove area
8.	Areas with threatened (rare, vulnerable, endangered) flora/fauna , protected corals
9.	Wetlands
10.	Botanical gardens, Zoological gardens, Gene Banks
11.	Reserved forests, Protected forests
12.	Any other closed/protected area under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
13.	Any other area as locally applicable

A.4 Sensitive/incompatible land uses

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Step - V: Identification of candidate sites based on socioeconomic factors from the areas other than those areas to be avoided

- Land availability extent of land to suit to the industrialization demand, preferably wastelands
- Land ownership government or private land lease in acquisition.
- Electricity- nearness or distance of various pre- final sites from nearest existing sub-station / power plant.
- Nearness to the major settlement distance of nearest major settlement from all the pre-final candidate sites.
- Water availability- distance from source of water supply for domestic and industrial purposes
- Distance from existing industrial areas
- Distance from sensitive zone
- Drainage- distance of major rivers or drains from the pre-final sites
- Nearness to transportation network for economic handling of both raw materials and finished goods
- Environmental sensitivity of the area to suit to the needed industrial development.
- Transportation facility: distance from existing railway line and highway.

Step - VI: Rapid environmental assessment of the candidate sites and identification of potential site(s)

Parameters		Site – I	Site - II	Site - III	Site		
ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS							
Distance to	Weightage						
sensitive zones	Justification						
Suitability to	Weightage						
air Polluting Industries	Justification						
Suitability to	Weightage						
Water	Justification						
Polluting							
Industries							
	PHYSICAL INFR	ASTRUCT	URE PARA	METERS			
Availability of	Weightage						
water and	Justification						
nearness to							
water supply							
source							
Availability of	Weightage						
effluent	Justification						
disposal							
places							

Candidate Site Matrix of Industrial Estate Siting



Parameters		Site – I	Site - II	Site - III	Site
Nearness to	Weightage				
Road	Justification				
Nearness to	Justification				
Railway Line	Weightage				
Availability of	Weightage				
Land and Land Costs	Justification				
	SOCIO-EC	ONOMIC P	ARAMETE	RS	
Skilled	Weightage				
Manpower	Justification				
Availability				1	
Nearness to	Weightage				
Sales Market	Justification			I	
Nearness to	Weightage				
Major Settlement	Justification				
Contribution	Weightage				
to balanced industrial development	Justification				
Social	Weightage				
acceptance to the proposed	Justification				
estate development					

The categorization of physical, environmental and social parameters have to be done rationally, such as in the case of physic infrastructure given below.

Physical Infrastructure Parameters

Parameters	Good	Moderate	Poor
Water supply (Nearness to the source)	Upto 5 km	5-10 kms	10-15 kms
Availability of electricity	Uninterrupted power supply	Power supply with intermittent cuts	Frequent power cuts
Discharge from the ETP (nearness to the disposal point)	Disposal point within 5 kms	Disposal point within 15 kms	Disposal point more than 15 kms
Nearness to road	Up to 1 km	1-5 km	More than 5 km
Nearness to railway line	Up to 1 km	1-2 km	More than 2 km
Availability of land	Government ownership	Institutional ownership	Private ownership

Weightage out of 5 : 5 for excellent, 4 for very good, 3 for good, (-ve)3 for poor, (-ve) 5 for very poor.



Description of potential site(s)

Parameters	Industrial Estate 1	Industrial Estate2
Location		
Area		
Habitable villages		
Land use		
Land availability		
Nearness to the road		
Nearness to the railway line		
Water supply (Nearness to the		
source)		
Discharge from the ETP		
(Nearness to the disposal		
point)		

Step – VII: Assessment of sensitivity of land use and air/water pollution of the potential site(s) and suitability to industries

A. LANDUSE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

а	Biological diversity	0.5 km	0.5- 2 km	2-5 km	5-7 km	7-15 km	>15 km
1.	National parks						
2.	Wild life sanctuaries						
3.	Game reserve						
4.	Tiger reserve/elephant reserve/turtle nesting ground, breeding grounds						
5.	Core zone of biosphere reserve						
6.	Habitat for migratory birds						
7.	Mangrove area						
8.	Areas with threatened (rare, vulnerable, endangered) flora/fauna, protected corals						
9.	Wetlands						
10.	Botanical gardens, Zoological gardens, Gene Banks						
11.	Reserved forests, Protected forests						
12.	Any other closed/protected area under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972						
13.	Any other area as locally applicable						
b)	Incompatible Land uses						
14.	Public water supply areas from rivers/surface water bodies - Upto 2 km from watersheds u/s of public water supply abstraction points in the rivers/surface water bodies						



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15.	Public water supply areas from				
	ground water				
16.	Ground water recharge areas				
17.	Scenic areas/tourism areas/hill				
	resorts (over 10 lakhs				
	tourists/visitors a year)				
18.	Religious places, pilgrim centers				
	(over 10 lakhs pilgrims/visitors a				
	year				
19.	Protected tribal settlements -				
	notified tribal areas where industrial				
	activity is not permitted		 		
20.	Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ)				
21.	Monuments of national significance				
22.	Monuments of state significance				
23.	Monuments of local significance				
24.	0				
25.	Flood prone areas (based on flood				
	in 1in 25 years)				
26.	Agricultural research stations				
-	Air port areas				
28.	Any other feature as specified by				
20.	the State or local government and				
	other features as locally applicable				
	(including prime agricultural lands,				
	pastures, migratory corridors etc.)				
c)	Land Use:				
29	Double Cropped				
30	Single Cropped				
31	Plantations				
32	Command Areas				
33	Fallow Lands				
33	Forests:				
34	Reserved Forest		 		
35	Protected Forest				
36					
	Scrub/Degraded Forest Other Forest		 		
37					
20	Waste Lands:				
38	1. gullied and/or ravenous land				
	2. upland with or without scrub				
	3. water logged and marshy				
	land/salt pan				
	4. land affected by				
	salinity/alkalinity-coastal/inland 5. shifting cultivation area				
	 shifting cultivation area under utilized/degraded 				
	notified forest land				
	7. degraded pastures/grazing				
	land				
	8. degraded land under				
	plantation crops				
	9. sands-desertic/coastal				
	10. mining/industrial wasteland				
	11. barren rocky/stony				
	waste/sheet rock area				
L	Hubble briede rock area	1		I	



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	12. steep sloping area				
	13. snow covered and/or glacial				
	area				
d)	Population				
46	Rural				
47	Urban				
e)	Environmental Quality				
48	Areas with 'critical'/'high' air				
	pollution				
49	Critically polluted areas or 'low'				
	quality areas - areas with surface				
	water quality exceeding the				
	applicable `criteria'				
50	Areas with ground water quality				
	exceeding the applicable 'criteria'				
51	Hilly stretches that act as barriers				
	for dispersion of emissions, areas				
	with frequent inversion conditions				
f)	Others				
51	Municipality/ Metro City				
52	NH				
53	Railways				

Note:

- 1. Use 'X' to indicate not existing and ' \checkmark ' to indicate that a feature exists.
- 2. From the above table, the conclusions on the land use sensitivity are to be drawn. For example, if a sensitive land use falls at a distance of 6 km, for this site industries with pollution potential of 5-7 km are not permissible.

Distance to sensitive land use Impact potential of industry	< 0.5 km	0.5 to 2 km	2 to 5 km	5 to 7 km	7 to 15 km	> 15 km
Upto 0.5 km	В	G	G	G	G	G
0.5 to 2 km	R	В	G	G	G	G
2 to 5 km	R	R	В	G	G	G
5 to 7 km	R	R	R	В	G	G
>7 km	R	R	R	R	В	G

Site Suitability

R	Unsuitable
В	Partially Suitable, Preferably avoid
G	Suitable



B. AIR POLLUTION SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

a) Air Pollution Potential of Industries

Industry Category	Impact Potential*
A1	> 7 km
A2	5 to 7 km
A3	2 to 5 km
A4	< 2 km

* impact potential considered without pollution control equipment in operation

b) Air Quality in the Area

Distance	Upto 0.5 km	0.5 to 2 km	2 to 5 km	5 to 7 km	7 to 15 km
from IE Site					or more
Air Quality*					

* Low, Moderate, high, Critical

Concentration	Industrial	SO ₂	SPM	Residential	SO ₂ &NO ₂	SPM
Low	L	0-40	0-180	L	0-30	0-70
Moderate	М	40-80	180-360	М	30-60	70-140
High	Н	80-120	360-540	Н	60-90	140-210
Critical	С	> 120	> 540	С	>90	>210

Site Suitability -

Distance to `critical'/'high' quality	< 0.5 km	0.5 to 2 km	2 to 5 km	5 to 7 km	7 to 15 km	> 15 km
Impact potential of industry						
A4 (>2 km)	R	В	G	G	G	G
A3 (2 to 5 km)	R	R	В	G	G	G
A2 (5 to 7 km)	R	R	R	В	G	G
A1 (>7 km)	R	R	R	R	В	G

R	Unsuitable
В	Preferably avoid
G	Suitable



c) Land Use Sensitivity

Distance to sensitive land use	< 0.5 km	0.5 to 2 km	2 to 5 km	5 to 7 km	7 to 15 km	> 15 km
Impact potential of industry						
A4 (>2 km)	R	В	G	G	G	G
A3 (2 to 5 km)	R	R	В	G	G	G
A2 (5 to 7 km)	R	R	R	В	G	G
A1 (>7 km)	R	R	R	R	В	G

Site Suitability

R	Unsuitable
В	Partially Suitable, Preferably avoid
G	Suitable

d) Dispersion Sensitivity

Distance	Upto 0.5 km	0.5 to 2 km	2 to 5 km	5 to 7 km	7 to 15 km
from IE Site					or more
Dispersion					
Sensitivity*					

* Low, Moderate, high, Critical

Site Suitability

Distance to critical/high dispersion area	< 0.5 km	0.5 to 2 km	2 to 5 km	5 to 7 km	7 to 15 km	> 15 km
Impact potential of industry						
A4 (>2 km)	R	В	G	G	G	G
A3 (2 to 5 km)	R	R	В	G	G	G
A2 (5 to 7 km)	R	R	R	В	G	G
A1 (>7 km)	R	R	R	R	В	G

R	Unsuitable
В	Preferably avoid
G	Suitable

e) Confirmatory Tests Through Air Quality Modelling

The Kilder Dispersion Model system (POI-KILD and ARE-KILD) of the NILU programs specially prepared for planning use for the Central Pollution Control Board in India



should preferably be used to confirm the site suitability by placing the data from existing industries of the suitable type at the proposed site and assessing its behavior.

f) Suitability to Air Polluting Industries

Summary statement showing the site suitability for air polluting industries form various aspects as above (air quality, dispersion, land use, modeling) should be summarized as below:

S.No.	Parameter	Suitability	
		Site 1 Site	
1	Land use sensitivity assessment		
2	Dispersion sensitivity		
2	Air Quality		
4	Air quality modelling		

C. WATER POLLUTION SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

- 1. Water pollution potential of industries
- 2. Wastewater disposal options (place of disposal) available
- 3. imilative capacity of the receiving water body (taking into consideration source strength (pollution potential of industries), dilution factor (flow), use, existing quality etc.)
 - a) Location of wastewater disposal point in the river or receiving water body
 - b) Flow available in the rivers/streams (hydrology of the receiving water bodies);
 - c) Uses in the downstream (ecological sensitivity and functions of the receiving water bodies);
 - d) Existing water quality (ref. Chapter 2)
 - e) Assimilative capacity

a) Water Pollution Potential of Industries

Industry Category	Description	Impact Potential*
W1	 Industry with ≥25 kld discharge of effluents (irrespective of organic load) that are not easily bio-degradable (BOD/COD ≤ 0.4) or toxic or having TDS generation more than 10,000 mg/l Industry with 100-500 kld discharge of non-toxic effluents with organic load of >100 kg/d with BOD/COD ratio ≤ 0.4-0.7) Industry with > 500 kld of discharge of non-toxic effluents (irrespective of organic load) that are less bio-degradable (BOD/COD=0.4-0.7) 	Very High
W2	• Industry with 100-500 kld discharge of non-toxic effluents	High



Industry Category	Description	Impact Potential*
	 with organic load of < 100 kg/day with BOD/COD ≤ 0.7 Industry with >500 kld discharge of non-toxic effluents (irrespective of organic load) that are less biodegradable (BOD/COD ratio of >0.7) Industry with ≥25 kld discharge of effluents (irrespective of organic load) having TDS generation >5,000 mg/l but ≤ 10,000 mg/l 	
W3	 Industry with 25-500 kld of non-toxic effluents that are easily biodegradable or less biodegradable (BOD/COD ratio of > 0.7) Industry with ≥25 kld discharge of effluents (irrespective of organic load) having TDS generation ≤ 5,000 mg/l 	Medium to High
W4	Industry with <25 kld discharge of effluents that are easily biodegradable (BOD/COD ratio of > 0.7) and non-toxic	Low

* impact potential considered without pollution control equipment in operation

Assimilative Capacity

Assimilative capacity is assessed using Streeter-Phelps model. The model is based on the kinetics of the BOD reaction.

The computer model is based on these BOD equations and the necessary inputs for this model are as follows:

- location of existing water polluting industries and other pollution sources
- sampling points
- probable/existing discharge points
- water quality data (MINARS, SPCB, reports, etc.) from probable/existing disposal point and beyond (up to 10-15 km at frequent intervals for different seasons/months)
- flow rate and velocity of rivers (in different seasons/months)
- Location of existing water intake points in downstream.

For a particular quantity of BOD load, the impact zone in the downstream of the river can be assessed using the model.

The model operates in the following manner:

• If the discharge from the industrial estate has a BOD load of Q_1 and the drain into which it is to be discharged has a BOD load of Q_2 , then the resultant BOD is:

Resultant BOD $(Q_3) = (Q_1 F_1 + Q_2 F_2)/(F_1 + F_2)$ where F1 is the flow from the industrial estate and F2 is the flow of the drain

• The time taken for the effluent discharged into a drain or a smaller stream to reach the confluence of a river is calculated as follows:

Time (number of days) = Distance/Velocity of the stream

The permissible BOD load at a discharge point is calculated as below:



Permissible BOD	Max.	(Existing BOD load in d/s of the
load at a discharge point (say "X" t/d)	permissible = BOD load	river + existing BOD load at the - discharge point)

The corresponding quantity of discharge if BOD after treatment from the estate is 30 mg/l is calculated as below:

$$\frac{``X''x1000x1000x1000}{30x1000} = \dots m^3/d$$

Based on above analysis and the simulation results the sites are suitable for the following water polluting industries.

Site	Suitability (Category of Industries)	Max. Permissible BOD Load, Quantity of Discharge	Remarks

Step VIII: Recommendations

A) Site(s) for Industrial Estate (in 1:12,500 scale)

- Exact Location, their distances to the nearest settlements
- Linkages- railway/roadway/port
- Area
- Land use description
- Nearest water body
- Distance and description of the nearest land use

B) Suitability to industries

Suitability	Industrial Estate - 1	Remarks
Suitability to industries		
Industries not suitable		



C) Recommendations on treatment and disposal of wastes/effluents, greenbelts, buffer zones etc.

D) Land use development concept around the site

Zone type	AGRICULTURAL PREFERENCE ZONES APZ
Sub-type	AGRICULTURAL PREFERENCE ZONE APZ 1 (AFFECTED BY AIR POLLUTION)
Definition	The Zone which is primarily used for agricultural production and where the air pollution risks are high i.e. where the ground level concentration exceed 50% of the maximum ground level concentration (as per the results of dispersion modeling).
Distance from Estates	Will vary depending on results of simulation, in particular type of air polluting industries and their stack height permitted for the estate but often within $2 - 4$ km distance from estate
Function	Primary agricultural function without extension of other, not related uses
Allowed uses	Infrastructure development (electricity, water supply, sewage or effluent treatment, roads, rails etc.) Plants for processing agro-products (e.g. rice mills etc.) Agriculturally related buildings (store houses, go-downs etc.) Extension of farm buildings Extension of residential buildings only of villagers Structures related to water management
Excluded uses	Industrial development Residential development unrelated to agriculture Commercial development
Procedural requirements	To be included into regional perspective plan as agricultural preference zone [UDPFI GUIDELINES, Model Urban & Regional Planning and Development Law: Section 26, Sub-Section (1),(a), (I), (ii) and/or (viii)]

Zone type	AGRICULTURAL PREFERENCE ZONES APZ
Sub-type	AGRICULTURAL PREFERENCE ZONE APZ 2
Definition	Zone primarily for agriculture production
Distance from Estates	Varies with the existing land use
Function	Primary agricultural function without extension of other, not related uses
Allowed uses	Infrastructure development (electricity, water supply, sewage or effluent treatment, roads, rails etc.) SSI related only to agricultural products (e.g. rice mills etc.) Agriculturally related buildings (store houses, go-downs etc.)



Zone type	AGRICULTURAL PREFERENCE ZONES APZ
	Extension of farm buildings Limited residential development Structures related to water management
Excluded uses	Industrial development Large residential development Organised commercial development
Procedural requirements	To be included into regional perspective plan as agricultural preference zone UDPFI GUIDELINES, Model Urban & Regional Planning and Development Law: Section 26, Sub-Section (1), (a), (I), (ii) and/or (viii)

Zone type	BUFFER ZONES BZ	
Sub-type	Subdivision into an core buffer and outer buffer possible	
Definition	Peripheral strip of land surrounding the boundary of estate	
Distance from Estates	Up to 50 m from estate border for low air and water polluting industries Up to 250 m from estates with moderate air polluting industries Up to 1000 from high air polluting industries under consideration of dispersion conditions	
Function	Dispersion of air pollutants Attenuation of air pollutants Separation of estate from residential developments Land treatment of effluents Groundwater recharge of storm water	
Allowed uses	tree plantation agro-forestry agriculture (if not affected by emission of pollutants) infrastructure development	
Excluded uses	All others	
Procedural requirements	Specific landscaping, use and management concept necessary If buffers are subdivided for each buffer zone different management recommendations needed	

Zone type	DEVELOPMENT ZONES – DZ 1
Sub-type	To be further detailed and subdivided according to zoning regulations applicable for town planning
Definition	Zone that after environmental sensitivity assessment is suitable to accommodate development directly or indirectly connected with the estate and likely to come close to it
Distance from Estate	Outside of Buffer Zone (distances see there) Outside of APZ 1 (Zone affected by air pollution)
Function	Accommodate informal development Accommodate residential and commercial development
Allowed uses	In accordance with a lay-out plan to be specifically prepared for the marked development zone
Excluded uses	Industry and Infrastructure facilities related to industries



Zone type	DEVELOPMENT ZONES – DZ 1
Procedural requirements	To be included into regional perspective plan as agricultural preference zone [UDPFI GUIDELINES, Model Urban & Regional Planning and Development Law: Section 26, Sub-Section (1),(a), (ix) and (if applicable) Section 44, Sub-section (2), (c), (f)]
	Lay-out plan to be prepared by appropriate local authorities and to be approved and implemented as per prescribed procedures

Zone type	DEVELOPMENT ZONES – DZ 2	
Sub-type	To be further detailed and subdivided according to zoning regulations applicable for town planning	
Definition	Zone that after environmental sensitivity assessment is suitable to accommodate development directly or indirectly connected with the type of industries likely to come in the estates	
Distance from Estate	Outside of Buffer Zone (distances see there) Outside of APZ 1 (Zone affected by air pollution)	
Function	Accommodate informal development Accommodate infrastructure likely to come with the state	
Allowed uses	Industry and Infrastructure facilities related to industries Wholesale and ware housing facilities, Integrated freight Complex, Truck Terminals, Substations, Fire Stations and Service centers related industries.	
Excluded uses	Residential and commercial development likely to come of with residential development. In accordance with a lay-out plan to be specifically prepared for the marked development zone	
Procedural requirements	To be included into regional perspective plan as agricultural preference zone [UDPFI GUIDELINES, Model Urban & Regional Planning and Development Law: Section 26, Sub-Section (1),(a), (ix) and (if applicable) Section 44, Sub-section (2), (c), (f)] Lay-out plan to be prepared by appropriate local authorities and to be approved and implemented as per prescribed procedures	

Zone type		ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ZONES ERPZ 1	
Sub-type		Regional green corridors, National Parks, Forests, Sanctuaries, Natural resource areas Ground water recharge areas etc.	
Definition		Legally restricted and environmentally sensitive zones	
Distance Estate	from	From buffer boundary up to 10 km	
Function		Natural resource areas Dispersion of air pollutants Attenuation of air pollutants Improvement of micro-climate Separation of estate from large urban areas (over 10 lacs population) Groundwater recharge Recreational functions Agriculture	



Zone type	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ZONES ERPZ 1
Allowed uses	Infrastructure development (electricity, water supply, sewage or effluent treatment, roads, rails etc.) Plants for processing agricultural products (e.g. rice mills etc.) Agriculturally related buildings (store houses, go-downs etc.) Extension of farm buildings Limited residential development (not-related to farming) Structures related to water management
Excluded uses	Industrial development Larger residential development Organised commercial development
Procedural requirements	To be included into regional perspective plan as agricultural preference zone in accordance with UDPFI GUIDELINES, Model Urban & Regional Planning and Development Law: Section 26, Sub-Section (1), (a), (ii) (viii) and/or (xii)