

# Technology Exclusion List

Version 2.0

Accretive Cleantech Finance Private Limited (“the Company”/ “Ecofy”) will not lend or financially support any borrower who is engaged in any of activities/events mentioned in the below Exclusion list. The Exclusion list is the prime short listing criteria for evaluating financing opportunities as per the enrolled ESG Management System Framework of Ecofy.

## Annex 1: E&S Exclusion List

Ecofy shall not finance the items listed below which is in line with the reference framework (1)<sup>1</sup>:

- a) Production of or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements subject to international phase outs or bans, such as:
  - polychlorinated biphenyls (i), pharmaceuticals (ii), pesticides, herbicides, and wastes<sup>2</sup>;
  - ozone depleting substances<sup>3</sup>;
  - wildlife or wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora<sup>4</sup>;
  - unsustainable fishing methods<sup>5</sup>;
  - transboundary trade in waste or waste products<sup>6</sup>;
- b) Production of or trade in arms (i.e., weapons, ammunitions, or nuclear products, primarily designated for military purposes, including paramilitary material)\*;
- c) Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest or old-growth forests;
- d) Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests;
- e) Destruction<sup>7</sup> of High Conservation Value areas<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> IFC's project exclusion list

(<https://www.ifc.org/en/what-we-do/sector-expertise/sustainability/ifc-exclusion-list-2007>).

<sup>2</sup> As specified in the 2004 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (“POPs”), see <https://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ThePOPs/AllPOPs/tabid/2509/Default.aspx>; the 2004 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and list of pesticides and herbicides subject to phaseouts or bans, <https://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx>; and the 1992 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, see <https://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx>; as may be amended from time to time

<sup>3</sup> A list of the chemical compounds that react with and deplete stratospheric ozone resulting in the widely publicized ozone holes is specified in the 1999 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, together with target reduction and phaseout dates see <https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/montreal-protocol/summary-control-measures-under-montreal-protocol>, as may be amended from time to time

<sup>4</sup> As specified in the 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Flora and Fauna (“CITES”), see <https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>, as may be amended from time to time

<sup>5</sup> These will include such as large-scale pelagic drift net fishing and fine mesh net fishing, harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats, and blast fishing.

<sup>6</sup> As defined by the Basel Convention; see <https://www.basel.int/Implementation/Controllingtransboundarymovements/Overview/tabid/4325/Default.aspx>.

<sup>7</sup> Destruction means the (1) elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of an area caused by a major, long-term change in land or water use or (2) modification of a habitat in such a way that the area's ability to maintain its role is lost

<sup>8</sup> High Conservation Value (HCV) areas are defined as natural habitats where these values are considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance (See <https://www.hcvnetwork.org/hcv-approach>).

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- f) Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour<sup>9</sup> and child labour<sup>10</sup>;
- g) Production of, use of, or trade in, unbounded asbestos fibres<sup>11</sup>;
- h) Production of or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine) \*;
- i) Production of or trade in radioactive materials<sup>12</sup>;
- j) Racist and/or anti-democratic media
- k) Any businesses if any of the following activities represents a substantial portion of such business<sup>13</sup>:
  - Gambling, gaming casinos and equivalent enterprises\*;
  - Production of or trade in Tobacco or tobacco related products \*<sup>14</sup>; or
  - Pornography
- l) Fossil fuel sub-sectors<sup>15</sup> comprising of upstream activities (exploration and production of fossil fuels); midstream (transportation and storage of raw fossil fuels); downstream (refining and distribution of refined fossil fuels); and power generation (defined as grid-connected rather than in captive capacity).

Additionally, as per investor requirements, Ecofy will not finance the following industries:

- m) Red Category<sup>16</sup> of industrial sectors as per classification of industrial clusters by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)<sup>17</sup>. There are a total of 77 industries that have been classified as Red Category.
- n) 13 high energy emission industries identified by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)<sup>18</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty

<sup>10</sup> Child labor means the employment of children whose age is below the host country's statutory minimum age of employment or employment of children in contravention of International Labor Organization Convention No. 138 "Minimum Age Convention"

([https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100::NO:12100:P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C138:NO](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C138:NO)).

<sup>11</sup> This does not apply to purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%

<sup>12</sup> This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment in which the radioactive source could reasonably be considered to be trivial or adequately shielded

<sup>13</sup> For companies, "substantial" means more than 10 % of their consolidated balance sheets or earnings. For financial institutions, "substantial" means more than 10% of their underlying portfolio volumes.

<sup>14</sup> Except, in the case of tobacco production only, with an appropriate timeframe for phase out

(i) A group of highly toxic chemicals, polychlorinated biphenyls are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors, and switchgear dating from 1950 to 1985.

(ii) A list of pharmaceutical products subject to phaseouts or bans is available at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240014770>. This is the most recent update to the Fourteenth Issue of the United Nations Consolidated List of Products whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments - Pharmaceuticals (UN General Assembly Resolutions 37/137, 1982; 38/149, 1983; 39/229, 1984; 44/226, 1989).

<sup>15</sup> This does not include Stand-alone diesel generators, where demonstrated that the option of a renewable generator is technically or commercially not feasible. Also, use of LPG for cooking and heating are an accepted practice.

<sup>16</sup> Industrial sectors having pollution index of 60 and above.

<sup>17</sup> Detailed classification of industrial sectors by CPCB can be accessed [here](#) and list of red category of industries as per CPCB (2020) can be accessed [here](#)

<sup>18</sup> List of high energy emission industries as per BEE can be accessed [here](#) (Page 22)

\*Implies that this does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations.

### **Note:**

Please find below further explanations to understand some of the sectors highlighted in the exclusion list above in further detail.

#### **Hazardous chemicals, PCB's (Polychlorinated Biphenyl's) and other specific, hazardous pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, and cross border trade in wastes**

As specified in the 2004 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ("POPs", see <https://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ThePOPs/AllPOPs/tabid/2509/Default.aspx>); the 2004 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (see <https://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx>); the 1992 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (see <https://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx>) and WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class Ia (extremely hazardous); or Ib (highly hazardous): see <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240005662>; as may be amended from time to time.

#### **Ozone Depleting Substances**

Man-made ozone-depleting substances destroy the protective ozone layer, and the international community established the Montreal Protocol in 1987 to cut their consumption and production. Main substances include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs - Group I: Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114 and CFC-115; Other fully halogenated CFCs (CFC-13, CFC-111, CFC-112, CFC-211, CFC-212, CFC-213, CFC-214, CFC-215, CFC-216, CFC-217)), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons (Group II: Halons (halon-1211, halon-1301 and halon-2402), carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, Bromochloromethane and methyl bromide. The damage to the ozone layer caused by each of these substances is expressed as their ozone depletion potential (ODP).

*For more information, click [HERE](#).*

#### **Radioactive Materials**

Radioactive materials are a class of chemicals where the nucleus of the atom is unstable. They achieve stability through changes in the nucleus (spontaneous fission, emission of alpha particles, or conversion of neutrons to protons or the reverse). This process is called radioactive decay or transformation, and often is followed by the release of ionizing radiation (beta particles, neutrons, or gamma rays). These include:

- Cesium
- Cobalt
- Iodine
- Ionizing Radiation
- Plutonium
- Radium
- Radon
- Strontium
- Thorium
- Uranium

## Forced Labour / Harmful Child Labour

Forced labor means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), Child Labour refers to work that deprives children (any person under 18) of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and/or mental development. In India, it refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or
- interferes with a child's ability to attend and participate in school fully by obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitive, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

In India, hiring children below the age of 14 years for any kind of work, other than in certain family-based work, is a cognizable offence and will attract a jail term of up to 2 years. Adolescents between the age of 14 – 18 years cannot be employed in any hazardous occupation. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012, the parents of the underage child employed can be penalized as well.

Children under the age of 14 years cannot be employed or permitted to work in any occupation or process. **However, this restriction will not apply if a child helps his/her family or family enterprise (which is not a hazardous occupation), after his/her school hours or during vacation.** Family in relation to a child means his/her father, mother, brother, sister and father's sister and brother and mother's sister and brother.

The Child Labour (Prevention and Regulation) Amendment Act allows adolescents (14 – 18 years) to work in **non-hazardous** occupations and processes. If an adolescent is employed, the following conditions must be satisfied by the employer:

- The period of work on each day should be fixed in a manner that no period of work would exceed three hours.
- The adolescent must have an interval for rest for at least one hour after working for three hours.
- The total time spent working by an adolescent cannot exceed 6 hours in a day, including the time spent in waiting for work.
- Adolescents cannot be employed during the hours of 7 PM to 8 AM.
- Adolescents cannot be made to work overtime.
- Adolescents cannot work in more than one establishment, at any time.
- Adolescents must be provided in every week, a holiday of one whole day.

All employers employing adolescents must maintain a register with the following information:

- Name and date of birth of every adolescent employed or permitted to work.
- Hours and periods of work of an adolescent and the intervals of rest to which the adolescent is entitled.
- The nature of work of any such adolescent.

In addition to the above register, on employing or permitting an adolescent to work in an establishment, the owner of the establishment must send the Local Inspector the following information within 30 days:

- Name and situation of the establishment.
- Name of the person in the actual management of the establishment.
- Address to which communications relating to the establishment must be sent.
- Nature of the occupation or process carried on in the establishment.

The following occupations and processes have been listed as hazardous under Section 3 of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. Hence, any child below the age of 18 cannot be employed for any of the following:

#### **Occupation**

An occupation connected with:

1. Transport of passengers, goods, or mails by railway;
2. Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
3. Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or cut off a moving train;
4. Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done close to or between the railway lines;
5. A port authority within the limits of any port;
6. Work relating to the selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licences;
7. Abattoirs/ slaughterhouses;
8. Automobile workshop and garages;
9. Foundries;
10. Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
11. Handloom and power loom industry;
12. Mines (underground and underwater) and collieries;
13. Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;
14. Employment of children and domestic workers or servants;
15. Employment of children in Dhaba (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas, or other recreational centres;
16. Diving;
17. Circus;
18. Caring for Elephants.

#### **Processes**

Any of the following processes:

1. Bidi- making;
2. Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;
3. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;
4. Cloth printing, dyeing, and weaving including processes, preparatory and incidental to it;
5. Manufacture of matches, explosives, and fireworks;
6. Mica-cutting and splitting;
7. Shellac manufacture;
8. Soap manufacture;
9. Tanning;
10. Wool- cleaning;
11. Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones;
12. Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);
13. Manufacture of products from agate;
14. Manufacturing process using toxic metals and substances, such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides, and asbestos;
15. 'Hazardous process' as defined in section 2(cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notified in Rules under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
16. Printing as defined in section 2(k)(iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
17. Cashew and cashew nut descaling and processing;
18. Soldering processes in electronics industries;
19. "Aggarbatti" manufacturing;
20. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental to it, namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting;
21. Brick kilns and roof tiles units;
22. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods;
23. Detergent manufacturing;
24. Fabrication workshop (ferrous and non-ferrous);

25. Gem cutting and polishing;
26. Handling of chromite and manganese ores;
27. Jute textile manufacture and coir making;
28. Limekilns and manufacture of lime;
29. Lock making;
30. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal construction, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing cable making, wire patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops, Store typesetting, assembling of cars, shot-making and lead glass blowing;
31. Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work;
32. Manufacturing of glass, glassware including bangles, fluorescent tubes, bulbs, and other similar glass products;
33. Manufacture of dyes and dyestuff;
34. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;
35. Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photoengraving and soldering processes in the electronic industry;
36. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes;
37. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals, and leather;
38. Moulding and processing of fibreglass and plastic;
39. Oil expelling and refinery;
40. Papermaking;
41. Potteries and ceramic industry;
42. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding, and manufacture of brass goods in all forms;
43. Process in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting;
44. Sawmill all processes;
45. Sericulture processing;
46. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products;
47. Stone breaking and stone crushing;
48. Tobacco process hag including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form;
49. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation;
50. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing;
51. `Zari making (all processes);
52. Electroplating;
53. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
54. Grinding or glazing of metals;
55. Diamond cutting and polishing;
56. Extraction of slate from mines;
57. Rag picking and scavenging.
58. Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g., working near the furnace) and cold;
59. Mechanized fishing;
60. Food Processing;
61. Beverage Industry;
62. Timber handling and loading;
63. Mechanical Lumbering.
64. Warehousing;
65. Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry

## Investor Requirements



- a) Red Category<sup>19</sup> of industrial sectors as per classification of industrial clusters by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)<sup>20</sup>. There are a total of 77 industries that have been classified as Red Category.
- b) Similarly, 13 high energy emission industries have been identified by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)<sup>21</sup>

**Combined list of these industries include:**

1. Isolated storage of hazardous chemicals (as per schedule of manufacturing, storage of hazardous chemicals rules, 1989 as amended)
2. Automobile Manufacturing (integrated facilities)
3. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H& TBM) rules, 2008. Spent cleared metal catalyst containing copper, spent cleared metal catalyst containing zinc,
4. Manufacturing of lubricating oils, grease, and petroleum-based products
5. DG Set of capacity > 5 MVA
6. Industrial carbon including electrodes and graphite blocks, activated carbon, carbon black
7. Lead acid battery manufacturing (excluding assembling and charging of lead - acid battery in micro scale)
8. Phosphate rock processing plant
9. Power generation plant (except renewable energy)
10. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H& TBM) rules, 2008. Spent catalyst containing nickel, cadmium, Zinc, copper, arsenic, vanadium, and cobalt
11. Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons
12. Sugar (excluding Khandsari)
13. Fibre glass production and processing (excluding moulding)
14. Fire crackers manufacturing and bulk storage facilities
15. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H& TBM) rules, 2008. Dismantlers Recycling Plants -- Components of waste electrical and electronic assembles comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, activated glass culets from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule
16. Milk processes and dairy products (integrated project)
17. Phosphorous and its compounds
18. Pulp & Paper (wastepaper based without bleaching process to manufacture Kraft paper)
19. Coke making, liquefaction, coal tar distillation or fuel gas making
20. Manufacturing of explosives, detonators, fuses including management and handling activities
21. Manufacturing of paints varnishes, pigments and intermediate (excluding blending/mixing)
22. Organic Chemicals manufacturing
23. Airports and Commercial Air Strips
24. Asbestos and asbestos based industries
25. Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid

<sup>19</sup> Industrial sectors having pollution index of 60 and above.

<sup>20</sup> Detailed classification of industrial sectors by CPCB can be accessed [here](#) and list of red category of industries as per CPCB (2020) can be accessed [here](#)

<sup>21</sup> List of high energy emission industries as per BEE can be accessed [here](#) (Page 22)



26. Cement
27. Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides
28. Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, and their compounds
29. Dyes and Dye – Intermediates
30. Health -care Establishment (as defined in BMW Rules)
31. Hotels having overall waste - water generation @ 100 KLD and more.
32. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H& TBM) rules, 2008. Lead acid battery plates and other lead scrap/ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.
33. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H& TBM) rules, 2008. Integrated Recycling Plants -- Components of waste electrical and electronic assemblies comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury - switches, activated glass culets from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB - capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule.
34. Manufacturing of glue and gelatine
35. Mining and ore beneficiation
36. Nuclear power plant
37. Pesticides (technical) (excluding formulation)
38. Photographic film and its chemicals
39. Railway locomotive workshop/Integrated Road transport workshop/Authorized service centres
40. Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing, and colouring
41. Chlor Alkali
42. Ship Breaking Industries
43. Oil and gas extraction including CBM (offshore & on shore extraction through drilling wells)
44. Industry or process involving metal surface treatment or process such as pickling/ electroplating/paint stripping/ heat treatment using cyanide bath/ phosphating or finishing and anodizing / enamellings/ galvanizing
45. Tanneries
46. Ports and harbour, jetties and dredging operations
47. Synthetic fibres including rayon, tyre cord, polyester filament yarn
48. Thermal Power Plants
49. Slaughterhouse (as per notification S.O.270(E)dated 26.03.2001) and meat processing industries, bone mill, processing of animal horn, hoofs and other body parts
50. Aluminium Smelter
51. Copper Smelter
52. Fertilizer (basic) (excluding formulation)
53. Iron & Steel (involving processing from ore/ integrated steel plants) and or Sponge Iron units
54. Pulp & Paper (wastepaper-based units with bleaching process to manufacture writing & printing paper)
55. Zinc Smelter
56. Oil Refinery (mineral Oil or Petro Refineries)
57. Petrochemicals Manufacturing (including processing of Emulsions of oil and water) Gas Crackers, Naphtha Crackers and Petroleum Refineries
58. Pharmaceuticals
59. Pulp & Paper (Large-Agro + wood), Small Pulp & Paper (agro based-wheat straw/rice husk)
60. Distillery (molasses / grain / yeast based)

61. Fertilizers
62. Port Trust
63. Transport Sector (industries and services)
64. Thermal Power Stations, hydel power stations, electricity transmission companies and distribution companies

**Industries Added After 2020 based on Pollution Index Score**

65. Printed circuit Boards
66. Red Crumb Rubber / Polymer Modified Bitumen
67. Red Refilling of Hazardous Industrial gases
68. Red Instant Coffee production with wastewater generation more than 100 KLD and fuel consumption more than 12 TPD
69. Red Manufactures of Copper Rods & Bare and Copper Wires
70. Red Manufactures of Monolithic Microwave Integrated circuits
71. Red Biotechnology process by using organic solvents
72. Red Manufacture of oil by Tyre Pyrolysis
73. Red Manufacture of oil by Plastic Pyrolysis
74. Red Building & Construction Projects more than 20,000 Sq.mtrs built-up area having discharge more than 100 KLD Nonindustrial Operation
75. Red Automobile servicing, repairing, and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing) having wastewater generation 100 KLD and above Nonindustrial Operation
76. Red Fermentation industry including manufacture of yeast, beer, distillation of alcohol (Extra Neutral Alcohol) wastewater generation 100 KLD and above.
77. Red Non-alcoholic beverages (soft drink) & bottling of alcohol/non-alcoholic products having wastewater generation 100 KLD and above
78. Red Vegetable oil manufacturing including solvent extraction and refinery / hydrogenated oils having wastewater generation 100 KLD and above
79. Red Parboiled Rice Mills having wastewater generation > 100 KLD and fuel consumption > 12 TPD.
80. Red Manufactures of Chocolate (Wastewater generation > 100 KLD and fuel > 12 TPD)