

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 01/2026 – *M/s Ridhi Sidhi Processors, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Ridhi Sidhi Processors**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that

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no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 02/2026 – *M/s Mahabali Textile, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Mahabali Textile**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.



BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority
(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 03/2026 – *M/s Narsingh Textile, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Narsingh Textile**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 04/2026 – *M/s Dhariwal Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Dhariwal Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 05/2026 – *M/s Navratna Textile, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Navratna Textile**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.


(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 06/2026 – *M/s S.R. Printing Works, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s S.R. Printing Works**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 07/2026 – *M/s G.D. Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s G.D. Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 08/2026 – *M/s Bharat Mahan Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Bharat Mahan Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 09/2026 – *M/s J.K. Printers, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s J.K. Printers**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 10/2026 – *M/s Jawar Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Jawar Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 11/2026 – *M/s Jaishri Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Jaishri Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 12/2026 – *M/s Vandana Printers, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Vandana Printers**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 13/2026 – *M/s Surati Dupatta Palace, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Surati Dupatta Palace**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 14/2026 – *M/s Chhajjar Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd., Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Chhajjar Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd.**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 15/2026 – *M/s Kamala Printers, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Kamala Printers**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 16/2026 – *M/s Kiran Processing Centre, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Kiran Processing Centre**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 17/2026 – *M/s Mahashree Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Mahashree Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 18/2026 – *M/s Mahalaxmi Textile, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Mahalaxmi Textile**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 19/2026 – *M/s Mayur Fashion, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Mayur Fashion**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 20/2026 – *M/s Nahata Leasing Pvt. Ltd., Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Nahata Leasing Pvt. Ltd.**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 21/2026 – *M/s Rajasthan Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Rajasthan Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 22/2026 – *M/s Bharat Vijay Textile, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Bharat Vijay Textile**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 23/2026 – *M/s Nahata Fabrics Pvt. Ltd., Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Nahata Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)
Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 24/2026 – *M/s Kalavati Fabrics Pvt. Ltd., Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Kalavati Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 25/2026 – *M/s Paras Textile Mills, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Paras Textile Mills**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 26/2026 – *M/s Pooja Traders, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Pooja Traders**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 27/2026 – *M/s Jai Textile, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Jai Textile**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 28/2026 – *M/s Sailini Printers, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Sailini Printers**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 29/2026 – *M/s Paras Tax Printers, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Paras Tax Printers**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 30/2026 – *M/s Max Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Max Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 31/2026 – *M/s Nav Bharat Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Nav Bharat Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 32/2026 – *M/s Bothra Textile Mills, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Bothra Textile Mills**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.


(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

(Appellate Authority)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 33/2026 – *M/s Priyanka Textile Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Priyanka Textile Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 34/2026 – *M/s Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

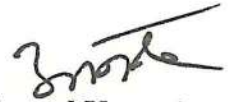
The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)
Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 35/2026 – *M/s Arhint Impax, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Arhint Impax**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 36/2026 – *M/s Bharat Vijay Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Bharat Vijay Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)
Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 37/2026 – *M/s Pramod Fabrics, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Pramod Fabrics**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 38/2026 – *M/s Nahata Textile Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Nahata Textile Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 39/2026 – *M/s Sankar Textile Industries, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Sankar Textile Industries**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)

Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 40/2026 – *M/s Kamal Kishore Madhulesh Kumar, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Kamal Kishore Madhulesh Kumar**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)
Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 41/2026 – *M/s Maa Vankal Textile, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Maa Vankal Textile**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)
Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Appeal No. 42/2026 – *M/s Pankaj Kumar Mundra & Company, Pali Vs. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur & Another*

Order Reserved on: 11.06.2026

Order Pronounced on: 18.06.2026

ORDER

The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant, namely **M/s Pankaj Kumar Mundra & Company**, a textile processing unit situated at RIICO Industrial Area, Pali, challenging the order dated 07.04.2026 passed by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), whereby the Consent to Operate (CTO) granted to the appellant has been revoked and closure directions have been issued under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the impugned order has been passed arbitrarily and without affording adequate opportunity of hearing. It was contended that the appellant has been operating with valid consents granted by the respondent Board and is connected with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) established in the Pali textile cluster. It was further submitted that, in the absence of a closed conduit pipeline network, transportation of industrial effluent through tankers had earlier been permitted pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and that the appellant cannot be penalized for infrastructural deficiencies beyond its control. The appellant accordingly prayed for setting aside the impugned order.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the respondent Board submitted that the impugned order has been passed in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025, In Re: 2 Million Lives at Risk, Contamination in Jojari River, Rajasthan*, and the decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee (HLEOC). It was submitted that the HLEOC, in its meeting held on 31.01.2026, resolved that industrial effluent shall be conveyed to the respective CETPs only through dedicated closed conduit pipelines connected with SCADA-based flow meters and that transportation of industrial effluent through tankers shall be completely prohibited. It was further submitted that the impugned action has been taken strictly in compliance with the aforesaid directions.

This Appellate Authority has considered the submissions advanced by learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

The issue involved in the present appeal cannot be examined in isolation from the continuing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 08/2025* concerning contamination of the Jojari-Bandi-Luni river system. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 18.03.2026, accepted the recommendations and decisions of the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee, including the prohibition on transportation of industrial effluent through tankers and the requirement that industrial effluent be conveyed only through dedicated closed conduit pipeline networks.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its subsequent order dated 29.05.2026, further reiterated the necessity of strict compliance with the directions issued by the HLEOC and emphasized that

BEFORE THE APPELLATE AUTHORITY
Constituted Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

no laxity can be permitted in matters relating to environmental protection and prevention of industrial pollution.

The material available on record clearly demonstrates that the impugned action of the respondent Board has been taken pursuant to and in furtherance of the binding directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High-Level Ecosystem Oversight Committee.

This Appellate Authority, therefore, finds no infirmity, illegality or arbitrariness in the impugned order warranting interference in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the present appeal, being devoid of merit, is hereby dismissed.



(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary (Environment & Climate Change)
Appellate Authority

(Anand Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Dept.
Government of Rajasthan