

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market, By Technology (Filtration, Ion Exchange, Membrane Processes, Chemical Treatment, Others), By Application (Power Generation, Oil & Gas, Chemical & Petrochemical, Food & Beverage, Others), By End User (Industrial, Commercial, Institutional), By Region, Competition, Forecast & Opportunities, 2020-2030F

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Abstracts

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market was valued at USD 467 Million in 2024 and is expected to reach USD 672 Million by 2030 with a CAGR of 6.10% during the forecast period.

A Boiler Water Treatment Plant is a specialized facility designed to treat and purify water used in boilers to ensure efficient operation, prevent damage, and extend the equipment's lifespan. Boilers generate steam or hot water for various industrial and commercial applications, but untreated water contains impurities like dissolved salts, minerals, and gases that can cause scaling, corrosion, and biological growth.

The treatment process typically includes filtration, softening, de-aeration, and chemical dosing. Filtration removes suspended particles, while softening eliminates hardness-causing minerals like calcium and magnesium. De-aeration helps in removing dissolved oxygen and carbon dioxide, which can cause corrosion. Additionally, chemical treatment with oxygen scavengers, pH adjusters, and anti-scalants further protects the system.

Proper boiler water treatment prevents scale formation, which reduces heat transfer efficiency, and corrosion, which can lead to equipment failure. It also helps in controlling pH levels and removing contaminants that could affect boiler performance. This

treatment is crucial for industries such as power generation, food processing, and manufacturing, where steam or hot water is essential.

By maintaining water quality, a Boiler Water Treatment Plant ensures energy efficiency, reduces maintenance costs, and enhances the overall safety and reliability of boiler systems.

Key Market Drivers

Growing Power Generation Sector

India's energy demand is constantly increasing, driven by population growth, industrialization, and infrastructure development. The power generation sector is one of the largest consumers of boiler systems, with thermal power plants relying on boilers to produce electricity. These boilers require high-purity water to function efficiently and prevent issues such as scaling, corrosion, and sludge buildup.

With India focusing on expanding its power capacity, especially in coal-fired and biomass power plants, the demand for boiler water treatment plants is rising. The government's push for renewable energy, such as biomass and waste-to-energy plants, also contributes to this growth, as these plants require boilers that function efficiently with treated water. Furthermore, the adoption of supercritical and ultra-supercritical boilers in thermal power plants requires advanced water treatment technologies. These modern boilers operate at higher temperatures and pressures, making them more sensitive to water quality issues. As a result, power producers are investing in state-of-the-art boiler water treatment solutions to ensure operational efficiency, meet regulatory standards, and reduce environmental impact.

With India's commitment to increasing power production and enhancing energy efficiency, the demand for boiler water treatment plants is expected to surge in the coming years. As of January 2025, India's total installed power generation capacity is approximately 410 GW (Gigawatts). This includes a mix of thermal, hydro, nuclear, and renewable energy sources. 70% of the total installed capacity, with around 290 GW. India is rapidly growing its renewable energy capacity, with 174 GW from renewable sources (solar, wind, biomass, and small hydro).

Strict Environmental Regulations and Sustainability Initiatives

India has implemented stringent environmental and water usage regulations to reduce

industrial pollution and promote sustainable water management. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) have imposed strict guidelines on industries to treat water before it is used in boiler systems or discharged as wastewater.

Boiler water treatment plants help industries comply with these regulations by removing harmful contaminants, reducing wastewater discharge, and ensuring efficient water recycling. Many industries are now adopting zero liquid discharge (ZLD) systems, which require effective water treatment solutions to recycle and reuse boiler feed water. Additionally, the growing focus on sustainability is pushing industries to adopt eco-friendly water treatment technologies. Many companies are now investing in membrane filtration, reverse osmosis (RO), and chemical-free water treatment systems to minimize environmental impact. Governments are also offering incentives and subsidies to industries that implement sustainable water management practices, further driving the market for boiler water treatment plants.

As environmental concerns continue to grow, industries are expected to prioritize water treatment and conservation, making boiler water treatment solutions a crucial investment for long-term sustainability.

Advancements in Water Treatment Technology

Technological advancements in boiler water treatment are significantly driving the market in India. Traditional water treatment methods, such as manual chemical dosing, are being replaced by automated and digitalized solutions that offer greater efficiency, accuracy, and cost-effectiveness.

Modern boiler water treatment systems now incorporate smart sensors, IoT (Internet of Things), and real-time monitoring to optimize water quality and reduce operational risks. These advancements allow industries to detect issues like scaling and corrosion in real time, preventing costly downtime and maintenance.

The adoption of advanced filtration methods such as ultrafiltration (UF), reverse osmosis (RO), and electrodeionization (EDI) is also on the rise. These technologies ensure high-purity boiler feed water, reducing the need for chemical treatment and improving overall efficiency. Additionally, nanotechnology-based water treatment solutions are emerging, offering enhanced filtration and contamination removal capabilities. Moreover, the development of environmentally friendly water treatment chemicals is gaining traction. Companies are now using biodegradable anti-scalants,

oxygen scavengers, and corrosion inhibitors to reduce chemical waste and meet environmental standards.

With industries focusing on efficiency, automation, and sustainability, the demand for cutting-edge boiler water treatment technologies is expected to grow, making technological innovation a major driver of the Indian boiler water treatment plant market.

Key Market Challenges

High Initial Investment and Operational Costs

One of the major challenges in the India Boiler Water Treatment Plant market is the high initial investment and ongoing operational costs. Setting up a boiler water treatment plant requires significant capital expenditure for equipment, infrastructure, and installation. Advanced treatment technologies, such as reverse osmosis (RO), ultrafiltration (UF), and electrodeionization (EDI), come with high procurement and maintenance costs, making them less accessible for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Many industries, particularly in sectors like textiles, food processing, and small-scale manufacturing, struggle to afford these technologies despite their benefits.

Apart from the initial investment, continuous operational costs pose another financial burden. The treatment process involves regular chemical dosing, membrane replacement, energy consumption, and skilled labor for system maintenance. Fluctuating costs of water treatment chemicals such as anti-scalants, corrosion inhibitors, and biocides further add to the financial strain. Moreover, power consumption in advanced treatment plants is high, making the process expensive in areas with rising electricity tariffs.

Another factor contributing to high costs is the requirement for skilled personnel. Effective boiler water treatment involves monitoring water quality parameters like pH, dissolved oxygen, and total dissolved solids (TDS), which requires trained technicians. Many industries face a shortage of qualified professionals, leading to inefficiencies and higher operational costs due to frequent system failures or poor maintenance.

Government incentives and subsidies for water treatment initiatives are limited, making it difficult for businesses to justify heavy investments in boiler water treatment plants. As a result, many industries opt for low-cost and less effective water treatment methods, increasing the risk of boiler damage, frequent maintenance, and reduced efficiency. Addressing this challenge requires financial support from the government, greater

awareness, and more affordable treatment technologies for industries of all sizes.

Lack of Awareness and Compliance with Regulations

Another significant challenge in the India Boiler Water Treatment Plant market is the lack of awareness and inconsistent compliance with water treatment regulations. Many industrial operators, especially in small and medium enterprises (SMEs), do not fully understand the importance of proper boiler water treatment. They often neglect water quality management, leading to scaling, corrosion, and reduced boiler efficiency. This results in higher maintenance costs, frequent breakdowns, and lower energy efficiency, ultimately increasing operational expenses.

Despite stringent government regulations under the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), many industries fail to comply due to a lack of enforcement and monitoring. Regulations require industries to treat boiler feed water and wastewater discharge to meet environmental standards. However, due to insufficient regulatory oversight, many businesses continue to use untreated or poorly treated water, causing long-term damage to their boiler systems and increasing environmental pollution.

A major issue is the lack of technical knowledge among industry personnel regarding modern water treatment techniques. Many businesses still rely on outdated chemical treatment methods without understanding the need for advanced solutions like reverse osmosis (RO), de-aeration, and automated water quality monitoring. The reluctance to adopt new technologies stems from both cost concerns and a lack of awareness about their long-term benefits. Furthermore, industries located in semi-urban and rural areas often do not have access to proper training and resources for implementing efficient boiler water treatment practices. In many cases, businesses prioritize short-term cost savings over long-term efficiency, leading to expensive repairs and downtime in the future.

To overcome this challenge, government bodies and industry associations must increase awareness programs, offer training, and ensure stricter enforcement of water treatment regulations. Incentivizing compliance through financial support, tax benefits, and certification programs can encourage industries to adopt better water treatment solutions. Additionally, technological innovations that make water treatment affordable and easier to implement can help drive wider adoption across industries in India.

Key Market Trends

Rising Adoption of Advanced Filtration Technologies

One of the key trends in the India Boiler Water Treatment Plant market is the increasing adoption of advanced filtration technologies to improve water quality and boiler efficiency. Traditional water treatment methods, such as basic chemical dosing and manual filtration, are being replaced by more sophisticated solutions like Reverse Osmosis (RO), Ultrafiltration (UF), and Electrodeionization (EDI). These technologies help industries achieve higher purity levels in boiler feed water, reducing the risk of scaling, corrosion, and sludge formation.

With the growing demand for high-pressure and high-efficiency boilers, industries are shifting towards membrane-based and automated filtration systems. These technologies provide better control over water quality, require less maintenance, and improve overall energy efficiency. Additionally, real-time monitoring and automation are being integrated into filtration systems, allowing industries to continuously monitor Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), pH levels, and dissolved oxygen to ensure optimal performance.

The power generation sector, in particular, is heavily investing in ultra-pure water treatment systems to meet the stringent requirements of supercritical and ultra-supercritical boilers. Similarly, industries such as pharmaceuticals, food processing, and textiles are increasingly relying on high-efficiency filtration methods to comply with water quality standards. As technology continues to advance, the cost of these filtration solutions is gradually decreasing, making them more accessible to a wider range of industries in India.

Increasing Focus on Sustainability and Water Recycling

Sustainability and water conservation have become major priorities for industries in India, driving the demand for boiler water treatment plants that support water recycling and reuse. With water scarcity becoming a growing concern, industries are under pressure to adopt Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, which treat and recycle wastewater instead of discharging it into the environment.

Governments and regulatory bodies, such as the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), have implemented strict guidelines on industrial water usage and wastewater disposal. As a result, industries are investing in advanced water treatment solutions that minimize waste and improve water efficiency. Technologies such as multi-effect evaporation, membrane bioreactors (MBRs), and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs)

are gaining traction as they help industries achieve compliance with environmental regulations while optimizing water use.

The demand for eco-friendly water treatment chemicals, such as biodegradable anti-scalants, corrosion inhibitors, and green biocides, is also rising. Industries are actively looking for solutions that reduce their carbon footprint and chemical waste, aligning with global sustainability goals. The adoption of circular water economy principles, where industries recycle and reuse boiler feed water, is expected to significantly drive market growth in the coming years. India has a per capita annual water availability of approximately 1,545 cubic meters, which is classified as water-stressed according to global standards. This is expected to decline further due to rising population and climate change impacts.

Segmental Insights

Technology Insights

The Chemical Treatment held the largest market share in 2024. Chemical treatment is the dominant technology in the India Boiler Water Treatment Plant market due to its cost-effectiveness, ease of implementation, and widespread industrial adoption. Compared to advanced technologies like membrane filtration, ion exchange, or ultrafiltration, chemical treatment provides a practical and affordable solution for industries to maintain boiler efficiency and prevent operational issues.

Chemical treatment is significantly more cost-effective than high-end membrane processes or ion exchange systems. Many industries, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), prefer chemical dosing solutions, such as anti-scalants, corrosion inhibitors, oxygen scavengers, and biocides, as they require lower initial investment and minimal infrastructure changes. This makes chemical treatment financially viable for a broad range of industries.

Industries such as power generation, food processing, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and textiles rely on chemical treatment to prevent scale formation, corrosion, and microbial contamination in boiler systems. These industries require continuous steam generation, and chemical treatment ensures uninterrupted operations by maintaining water quality.

Unlike reverse osmosis (RO) or ion exchange systems, chemical treatment is easier to integrate into existing boiler systems without major modifications. It requires less maintenance and can be automated with dosing systems, reducing the need for skilled

labor. This simplicity makes it an ideal choice for industries looking for hassle-free water treatment solutions.

Chemical treatment helps industries meet water quality regulations set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Additionally, the rise of eco-friendly and biodegradable water treatment chemicals is encouraging industries to adopt green chemical solutions, further reinforcing the dominance of chemical treatment in the Indian market.

Regional Insights

South India held the largest market share in 2024. South India, particularly states like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Telangana, is home to a significant portion of India's manufacturing, power generation, and chemical industries. Cities such as Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Coimbatore are major industrial hubs that rely heavily on boiler systems for steam generation and heating. Industries like power, textiles, chemicals, and food processing are prevalent in this region, all of which require boiler water treatment to ensure efficient and safe operations. The presence of a diverse industrial base increases the demand for advanced water treatment technologies, making South India a primary market.

South India has a robust power generation infrastructure, including thermal, hydro, and renewable energy plants. Thermal power plants, in particular, are high consumers of water treatment plants due to the need for high-quality water in boiler systems. States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have numerous coal-fired and natural gas-based power plants, which rely on boiler water treatment to avoid scaling, corrosion, and energy inefficiency. With the increasing demand for electricity in both residential and industrial sectors, there is growing investment in boiler water treatment to ensure optimal performance of these plants.

The government in South India has introduced stringent environmental regulations to control water pollution and promote sustainable water management. Industries in the region are increasingly required to adopt Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and recycling technologies, both of which necessitate advanced water treatment systems. This regulatory push encourages the widespread adoption of boiler water treatment plants across various sectors.

South India has a well-established skilled workforce in engineering and technology, particularly in water treatment solutions. The presence of research institutions and technology development centers in cities like Bengaluru and Chennai fosters innovation

in water treatment technologies, making the region more conducive to market growth.

Key Market Players

Siemens AG

Dow Inc.

BASF SE

Alfa Laval AB

Pentair PLC

Veolia Environnement S.A.

Thermax Limited

General Electric Company

Report Scope:

In this report, the India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market has been segmented into the following categories, in addition to the industry trends which have also been detailed below:

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market, By Technology:

Filtration

Ion Exchange

Membrane Processes

Chemical Treatment

Others

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market, By Application:

Power Generation

Oil & Gas

Chemical & Petrochemical

Food & Beverage

Others

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market, By End User:

Industrial

Commercial

Institutional

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market, By Region:

South India

North India

West India

East India

Competitive Landscape

Company Profiles: Detailed analysis of the major companies present in the India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market.

Available Customizations:

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market report with the given market data, Tech Sci

India Boiler Water Treatment Plant Market, By Technology (Filtration, Ion Exchange, Membrane Processes, Chemic...

Research offers customizations according to a company's specific needs. The following customization options are available for the report:

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Detailed analysis and profiling of additional market players (up to five).

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