PARYAAVARAN TIMES



Paryaavaran Times is a monthly newsletter edited by Paryaavarneer Engineers & Consultants Pvt Ltd.

The newsletter aims at providing the updates in the field of environment in the previous month including environmental legal updates, guidelines, standards and other updates.

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"Ignorance / unawareness of the law is no excuse" Are you finding it difficult to ensure 100% compliance to all environmental compliance requirements?

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Our annual package

Licenses / Consents

- Consent for Operation (CFO)
- > Hazardous waste authorization
- NOC for ground water extraction

Hazardous Waste Management

- > MoU with authorized waste vendors
- Updating form-10 during waste disposal
- ➤ Maintaining form-3 at site
- > Filing of annual returns (form-4)
- > Preparation of TREM (form-9)

Filings / other works

- > Environment Quality Monitoring
- > Submission of form-5 (Environment Statement) & other returns

Ground Water Extraction

- Ground water quality monitoring
- Piezometric well water level measurement
- NOC compliance report submission
- Assistance for payment of ground water extraction charges
- > Calibration of flow meters
- Annual water audit & submission

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MOEF&CC:Battery Waste Management Rules 2022

Applicability:

Producer, dealer, consumer, entities involved in collection, segregation, transportation, re-furbishment and recycling of Waste Battery



Link to notification

Intent / Background

Considering the drawbacks of Battery Waste Management Rules, 2020, MOEF&CC amended the rules to redefine and omit certain sections

Summary:

- · These rules do not apply to Battery used in equipment connected with the protection of the essential security interests including arms, ammunitions, war material and those intended specifically for military purposes and equipment designed to be sent into space.
- Producer shall provide EPR plan to Central Pollution Control Board by 30th June.
- · Waste Battery collected by the Producer, sent for recycling or refurbishing and will not be sent for landfilling or incineration.
- Extended Producer Responsibility certificates for recyclers and refurbishers shall be generated based on weight of Battery processed, percentage fulfilment of material recovery targets.
- Producer will meet their EPR obligation through the EPR certificate made available by recycler or refurbisher. In case of non-availability of EPR certificates with recyclers or refurbishes, the Producer shall have the responsibility of collections.
- Maximum recovery target is the percentage of non-recoverable hazardous material content in the Battery. It would mean the reduction of recovery target by the same percentage of the hazardous material present in the Waste Battery.

Implications:

All the Producer, refurbishers and recylers has to register themselves in the EPR portal created by CPCB and follow EPR regime.

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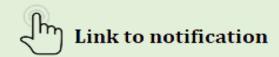
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State cabinet approved Water Policy 2022

Intent / Background

Water policy 2022, approved for better management of water resources and aimed to catering to Bengaluru potable water requirement and ensuring safe, pollution free ground water.

Summary:

- With agriculture accounting for about 84% of water consumption and the estimated water demand set to reach 1,859 tmcft by 2025, the State Cabinet approved the Karnataka Water Policy 2022 for effective management of water resources.
- The policy says that "water management is not a techno-managerial process" and it has multiple uses and multiple stakeholders. The State adopted a water policy in 2002 but due to changed scenarios of water availability and demand, it felt the need for a new policy.
- The policy said "flood risks are to be controlled by real-time monitoring and forecasting technologies with provision of flood cushion during heavy rainfall and with effective communication between dam managers and floodplain administration."
- As per the energy department records, Borewell registered from 2018 to 2022 August 32.5 lakh. But as per KGWA records only 14,240 nos registered.
- The KGWA shows Bengaluru urban obtained the highest NoCs for 89 Borewells, fallowed by Ramanagar(63), Bengaluru Urban (33), Ballari (20) and Mysuru (19).
- As per the State water policy 2022, nearly 56% of Karnataka's agricultural water requirement is sources from groundwater.

Implications:

The alarming depletion of groundwater and gradual pollution of the groundwater table should give equal attention. The Bengaluru is expanding in all direction, the government need to focus on harnessing wastewater, surface water, out of the basin water arrangement and groundwater

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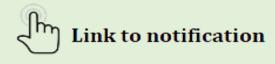
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Unauthorised use of 4 highly hazardous pesticides

Intent / Background

Unapproved and un-authorised use of the agrochemicals — chlorpyrifos, fipronil, atrazine and paraquat — was found across the country.

Summary:

- *Chlorpyrifos, Fipronil, Atrazine And Paraquat Dichloride In India*, was developed by Pesticide Action Network (PAN), a non-profit that works on eliminating human and environmental hazards caused by pesticides. It was released by Indian Council of Agricultural Research emeritus professor P Indira Devi August 11, 2022, at an event in Thrissur, Kerala. ICAR is the apex body for agricultural research in India.
- A field study was conducted in seven states: Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Telangana and West Bengal. Pesticide usage and its health effects were studied on 300 respondents, including farmers, farm workers and pesticide retailers.
- The HHPs are approved for use in the country for only specific crop-pest combinations. However, they are being used for several food and non-food crops without approval, the study found.
- Chlorpyrifos is approved for 18 crops in India, while the study found it was used for 23 crops.
 Fipronil is approved for nine crops but was used in fields for 27 crops. Atrazine and paraquat dichloride are approved for one and 11 crops, but field uses were noted for 19 and 23 crops, respectively.

Implications:

inherent toxicity, as well as the widespread unsafe and non-approved use" of the four pesticides, should be considered and banned. Monitoring pesticide residues in farm produce and environmental samples to understand the level and extent of contamination was also recommended.

Head office:

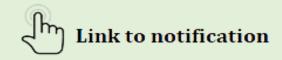
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Audit by the Comptroller Auditor General :large-scale violations of coastal zone regulations by several projects in the country

Intent / Background

A report on the conservation of coastal ecosystems was released August 8, 2022 and found that norms set down by Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification, 2019 were not being followed.

Summary:

- In the report found ,The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) cleared projects without proper approval of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) consultants. The pre-audit studies also recorded illegal construction activities and effluent discharges from industries and farms.
- The construction of a hotel in Mangaluru, Karnataka, received clearance by MoEFCC in 2017.
 However, the project proponent did not appoint an accredited consultant for the EIA and proposed the environment management plan and the disaster management plan itself.
- MoEFCC cleared a project in Dahej in Gujarat's Bharuch district in 2013 for developing a
 petroleum, chemical and petrochemical investment region. The baseline data for the EIA was
 more than seven years old, with the water quality analysis data pertaining to 2010-11.
- The audit said ,Environment impact studies for 14 projects out of 43 sampled approved ones failed to identify the key biodiversity in target area. It did not include mitigation measures to alleviate the risks faced by the biodiversity.

Implications:

The Comptroller Auditor General (CAG) found that, there is no active website to disseminate the information related to National Coastal Zone Management Authority, like agenda notes and minutes of the meetings. This is against the mandated responsibilities of the institution.

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