



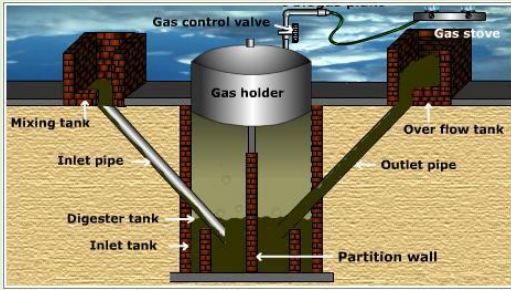
September 2022

Paryaaavan Times is a monthly newsletter edited by Paryaaavarner 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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Applicability:
Bio Gas Plant

KSPCB: Re-categorization of industry /organizations/activity as per directions of CPCB



Link to notification

Intent / Background

Central pollution control Board issued direction under the section of Water Act 1974 and Air Act 1981 for re-categorization of industrial sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White categories.

Summary:

- The CPCB had earlier categorized the 'Compressed/refined bio-gas production from bio-degradable waste' under Orange category (Sl.No.1407)
- Later revisit the categorization, gazette Notification issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Dt:14.07.2020 and 01.06.2021 **inclusion** of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) and Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) under Fertilizer (Inorganic, organic or mixed) control Act 1985.
- CPCB issued new categorization of industries **incorporating** Household Bio-digesters/Gobar gas (Cow dung) plants based on degradable waste, with feed slurry to digesters having Volatile Organic Fraction more than 75%.

Implications:

The revised categorization shall supersede the earlier categorization. Revised categorization with respect to 'Compressed Biogas(CBG)/Bio- CNG Plants and 'Household Bio-digester/Gobar Gas (Cow dung) plants based on Biodegradable waste.

Applicability:

All projects mentioned in schedule 1 of EIA notification 2006

KSPCB:Acceptance of CFE applications attracting EIA-2006



Link to notification

Intent / Background:

The officers of the Board are informed to follow this direction to accepting and disposing Consent for Establishment applications attracting EIA Notification,2006 and amendments thereof.

Summary:

- Industries and Construction projects covered under Environmental Impact Assessment Notifications, 2006 and amendments, the applicant taking both Environmental Clearances from concerned authority, SEIAA Karnataka and MoEFCC, as well as Consent of establishment from KSPCB.
- Project proponent are splitting the activity, this creates duplications of works to Board. Hence the project proponent have to be apply single CFE line with EC permitted quantities. They may take CFO after completion of the project.

Implications:

The officers of the Board are informed to follow this direction to accepting and disposing Consent for Establishment applications attracting EIA Notification,2006 and amendments thereof.

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MOEF&CC: Applicability of EIA notification for R&D activities

Applicability:

The projects mentioned in schedule 1 of EIA notification 2006



Link to notification

Intent / Background:

The environment ministry has now exempted Research & Development (R&D) activities at pilot scale carried out for the infrastructure projects from prior environment clearance needed under the law.

Summary:

- The decision was taken as the ministry has been receiving requests from project proponents for clarifying applicability of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification, 2006 for undertaking various research and development activities.
- At present, such matters were referred on a case to case basis to the expert appraisal committee to address policy issues for taking a considered view on the same.
- the environment ministry in view of the receipt of other such representations seeking clarification on applicability of EIA notification 2006 for undertaking various R&D activities, examined the matter afresh in light of the earlier recommendations.
- Accordingly, it is hereby clarified that R&D activities on laboratory scale/pilot scale carried out for the projects or activities which are listed in the schedule to the EIA Notification 2006, as amended and where no commercial production is involved, are exempted from the requirements of prior EC, provided such activities are clearly mentioned as R&D activities in the consents obtained from the respective State Pollution Control Boards

Implications:

The environment ministry has now exempted Research & Development (R&D) activities at pilot scale carried out for the infrastructure projects from prior environment clearance needed under the law.

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NGT Orders Maharashtra government to pay ₹12,000 crore compensation for improper waste management



[Link to notification](#)

Intent / Background:

The National Green Tribunal held that the compensation under Section 15 of the NGT Act was necessary to remedy the continuing damage to the environment caused due to the shortcomings in waste management.

Summary:

- The order stated that, Award of the compensation has become necessary under section 15 of the NGT Act to remedy the continuing damage to the environment and to comply with directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court requiring this Tribunal to monitor enforcement of norms for solid and liquid waste management.
- The tribunal while fixing liability necessary for restoration underlined that mere passing of orders did not show any tangible results in the last eight years for solid waste management and five years for liquid waste management, even after expiry of statutory timelines.
- The NGT determined the compensation in respect of gap in treatment of liquid waste/sewage that is 5420.33 MLD to be about ₹10,840.66 crores and in respect of un-remediated legacy waste to be around ₹1,200 Crores. It rounded the amount off to ₹12,000 crores and directed the State of Maharashtra to deposit the same in a separate ring-fenced account to be operated as per directions of Chief Secretary and utilised for restoration measures.
- The restoration measures for sewage management would include establishing sewage treatment and utilisation systems, upgrading systems/operations to ensure full capacity utilisation, ensuring compliance with standards, including those for faecal coliform, and establishing proper faecal sewage and sludge management in rural areas.

Implications:

The restoration plan must be executed in a time bound manner, the tribunal cautioned that if violations continued, additional compensation may be considered against the Maharashtra State.

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Applicability:
Thermal Power plant

**MOEF&CC: Environment
(Protection) Second Amendment
Rules, 2022.**



Link to notification

Intent / Background:

As per The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 2022, Government gives two-year extension to thermal power plants on SO₂ norms.

Summary:

- The MOEF&CC has extended the deadlines for thermal power plants to install pollution control technologies and comply with new emission norms.
- The notification issued, the ministry said the deadline for the power plants within a 10-km radius of Delhi-NCR and cities with a population of more than 10 lakh has been extended from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024.
- For the power plants in a 10-km radius of critically-polluted areas or non-attainment cities, the deadline has been pushed from December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2025.
- “Non-attainment cities” are those that consistently failed to meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identifies 132 such cities.
- For all other power plants across the country, the deadline has been pushed from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2026.

Implications:

The power plant units declared to retire before December 31, 2027 will not be required to meet the specified norms for SO₂ (sulphur dioxide) emissions in case such plants submit an undertaking to the CPCB and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for exemption on the ground of retirement



Applicability:

Chemical Storing Industries

CPCB: The Hon'ble NGT order, directed to all SPCBs/PCCs recommendations by the units located in their jurisdiction.



Link to notification

Intent / Background:

The news item published in "The Times of India" titled 'Six killed in chemical factory blast' in Gujarat. The Hon'ble NGT order, directed to all SPCBs/PCCs ensure compliance of following recommendations by the units located in their jurisdiction.

Summary:

- Any organic solvent/ spent solvent should have proper MSDS mentioning flash point and same should be known by plant workers.
- Regular training worker about process details, process and safety is required. Training should handling emergencies. Emergency preparedness should be reviewed by plant management on routine basis. Mock drill calendar should be prepared.
- Every solvent recovery plant should have Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and leak detection and repair (LDAR) systems.
- Seals Glands and Gaskets shall be regularly inspected, without dismantling. Leak detectors should be provided for all piping, valves, seals, flanges, and other pertinent equipment. Flow meters, sensors measuring devices regularly calibrated and all process parameter monitor should alert /siren system.
- Flame arrestors, water curtains and adequate fire safety arrangements shall be installed. Spark /flame proof electrical fittings shall be installed. In no case any unit should be allowed to store petroleum Class A or Class B or Class C in open to sky area.
- The Regulatory Authorities shall take immediate action against erring industries as per prevailing Rules based on periodic inspections. Annual safety audit from third party should be made mandatory before operation of distillation plant.

Implications:

The CPCB requested to all SPCB/PCCs to intimate the concerned industries for compliance of above recommendations.

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CPCB: Guidelines for Assessment of Environment Compensation to be levied for violation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

Applicability:

Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners, recyclers and end of life processors



Link to notification

Intent / Background:

The EC regime framed has been updated in accordance with Amendments dated August 12, 2021, February 16, 2022 & July 06, 2022 to Plastic waste Management Rules. The details the EC regime to be levied on the violators in accordance with provisions of PWM Rules.

Summary:

- Assessment of Environment compensation for violation of provision of PWM Rules is based on the, Assessment of cost incurred in plastic waste management has been made based on the inputs provided by various local bodies.
- Average cost incurred for collection and transportation of solid waste is Rs.2000/- per ton..of waste
- Average cost of setting up of Material Recovery of 100 TPD plastic is Rs. 7 crore and corresponding cost for setting up of 1 TPD plant is Rs.7 lakh. Considering 15 years life of the plant – cost incurred for setting up of MRF Rs.150/- per ton of plastic waste.
- Average cost of setting up of Refused Derived Fuel of 100 TPD capacity is Rs. 12.5 crore. And corresponding cost for setting up of 1 TPD plant is Rs.12.5 lakh. Considering 15 years life of the plant – cost incurred for setting up of RDF for is Rs.270/- per ton of plastic waste
- Operational and Maintenance cost of RDF(Refused Derived Fuel) is Rs. 1200/- per Ton and Transportation cost is Rs. 300/- per ton of plastic waste
- The Environmental Compensation Charges and Financial Penalty shall be deposited by the violating facility within the stipulated time period specified under directions issued by CPCB/SPCB/ PCC. In case, such facility does not submit the same within the stipulated time frame the amount will be exponentially increased.
- The funds collected under environmental compensation shall be utilized in collection, recycling and end of life disposal of uncollected and non-recycled or non- end of life disposal of plastic packaging waste, on which the environmental compensation is levied.

Implications:

Modalities for utilization of the funds for plastic waste management on an annual basis would be recommended by the Committee for Extended Producer Responsibility implementation and approved by the Competent Authority in the Ministry.

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Applicability:

**Commission for Air Quality
management in NCR and adjoining
areas**



Link to notification

Intent / Background:

Direction under Section 12 of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 for effective control of air pollution in Delhi- NCR- Regulations for use of DG sets greater than 800 KW capacity.

Summary:

- Commission is vested with powers to take all measures, issue directions as it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the air in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas.
- The Commission, from time to time, asked CPCB to expedite the guidelines for DG Sets of more than 800 KW capacity. The CPCB has advised that Genset Engines of gross mechanical power more than 800 KW are basically power houses and it is not possible to test the efficacy of such retrofitted emission control devices in iso-kinetic conditions and have suggested for Stack Emission Standards for such Gen Sets to be in accordance with the notification GSR 489 dated 09.07.2002;
- There is a strong need to control the PM emissions from DG Sets of more than 800 KW capacity and accordingly stringent desired emission standards.

Implications:

The stack emissions from >800 KW capacity DG set shall conform to the following.

Sl. No.	Parameter	Standards
1.	PM(at 15% O ₂)	50 mg/Nm ³
2.	NOX(at 15% O ₂)	650 mg/Nm ³
3.	CO(at 15% O ₂)	100 mg/Nm ³
4.	Stack Height	a)Min 6m ABL b)Max 30 m ABL