Half Yearly Compliance Report for Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) by M/s AV Biomedical Waste Services is located at Plot No. A-2/36 Sector 15 at Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) Gorakhpur

Category of the Project: 7(d)(a)

Area: 2800 Sqm.

EC Reference No. EC23B057UP110682

File No. - 7866-7762

Dated: 01/07/2023

Period- October 2023 to March, 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

RIAN ENVIRO PRIVATE LIMITED

Address: 202 & 402, Mangal Market, Sheikhpura Raja Bazar, Patna, Bihar-800014

NABET ACCREDETION NO.: NABET/EIA/2124/SA0197 VALID TILL 11/09/2024

Name of the project- Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) M/S AV Bio Medical Waste Services, Plot No. A-2/36, Sector 15 at Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA), Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.		
1.	**EC letter no.**	**EC23B057UP110682**
S. No.	**Conditions**	**Reply**
	Additional conditions	
1.	Proposed CBWTF shall comply with the revised guidelines issued by CPCB on December 21st 2016 with respect to location criteria.	Complied. The proposed project site is located in Industrial area, Plot No. A-2/36, Sector 15 at Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA), Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh as per the revised guideline of CPCB for CBWTF which states that "A CBWTF shall preferably be developed in a notified industrial area without any requirement of buffer zone".
2.	In case, the number of beds is exceeding >10,000 beds in a locality and the existing treatment capacity is not adequate, in such a case, a new CBWTF may be allowed in such a locality in compliance with various provisions notified under the location. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to cater services only to such additional bed strength of the HCFs.	Gap Analysis Report from UPPCB is attached as Annexure I.
3.	In compliance to Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 13/01/2020 in IA no. 158128/2019 and 158129/2019 in Writ petition no. 13029/1985 (MC Mehta Vs. GoI and others) anti-smog guns shall be installed to reduce dust during excavation.	At the time of construction adequate water sprinkling will be done.
4.	Proponent shall comply with the action plan and CSR plan submitted by PP/consultant at the time of EIA presentation.	Noted Expenses under the CSR will be done in the coming year. Details of CSR activities done will be submitted with next EC compliance report.
5.	The project proponent should develop green belt in the CBWTF unit as per the plan submitted and also follow the guidelines of CPCB/Development authority for green belt as per the norms.	The greenbelt development will be done in 33% (0.09 ha.) of the total land area. The respective guidelines & norms will be complied and adhered with.

6.	Project proponent should invest the CSR amount as per the proposal and submit the compliance report regularly to the concerned authority/Directorate of environment.	Noted Expenses under the CSR will be done in the coming year. Details of CSR activities done will be submitted with next EC compliance report.
	Standard Environmental Clearance Conditions prescribed by MoEF&CC:	
I	**Statutory compliance:**	
1.	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.	Not applicable to this project as no forest land is involved in the project.
2.	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.	No Wildlife Sanctuary or any National Park is located within the 10 km radius of the project site; hence this condition is not applicable.
3.	The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and be approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site- Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six- monthly compliance report. (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)	There is no schedule 1 species found within the study area of the project site, hence this condition is not applicable.
4.	The project proponent shall obtain Consent to establish/Operate under the provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.	Noted
5.	Transportation and handling of Bio-medical Wastes shall be as per the Biomedical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 20016 including section 129 to137 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules1989.	Noted Transportation and handling of Bio-medical Wastes will be done as per the Biomedical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 including section 129 to137 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules1989. Copy of Standard Operating Procedure for waste collection, handling

		transportation, treatment and disposal as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016 attached as annexure III.
6.	The project shall fulfil all the provisions of hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 including collection and transportation design etc and also guidelines for Common Hazardous Waste Incineration — 2005, issued by CPCB Guidelines of CPCB/MPPCB for Bio-medical Waste Common Hazardous Wastes incinerators shall be followed.	Will be Complied.
7.	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.	The ground water requirement is less than 10 KLD therefore no ground water NOC is required as per Notification No.-330/76-3-2021-44NG/2020 Lucknow, dated: 02 March, 2021. Copy of the Notification is attached as annexure V.
8.	A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.	After getting CTO.
9.	All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.	Not required for this project.
II.	**Air quality monitoring and preservation:**	
1.	The project proponent shall install an emission monitoring system including Dioxin and furans in monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online serves and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.	Complied at the time of Operation phase. After getting CTO from UPPCB.

2.	Periodical air quality monitoring in and around the site including VOC, HC shall be carried out.	Complied at the time of operation.
3.	Incineration plants shall be operated (combustion chambers) with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, to achieve Total Organic Carbon (TOC) content in the slag and bottom ashes less than 3% or their loss on ignition is less than 5% of the dry weight of the material.	This condition will be strictly followed.
4.	Venture scrubber (alkaline) should be provided with the incinerator with stack of adequate height (Minimum 30 meters) to control particulate emission within 50 mg/Nm3.	Will be complied. Ventury scrubber is provided with incinerator with stack height of 30 m to control particulate emission under the prescribed limited after getting CTO.
5.	Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply with prescribed standards. All necessary air pollution control devices (quenching, Venturi scrubber, mist eliminator) should be provided for compliance with emission standards.	Will be complied.
6.	Masking agents should be used for odour control.	Noted. Masking agent will be used for odour control.
III.	**Water quality monitoring and preservation:**	
1.	The project proponent shall install effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.	Not applicable
2.	Waste water generated from the facility shall be treated in the ETP and treated waste water shall be reused in the APCD connected to the incinerator. The water quality of treated effluent shall meet the norms prescribed by State Pollution Control Board. Zero discharge should be maintained.	Complied. ETP of capacity 10 KLD will be installed and treated waste water will be reused in the APCD connected to the incinerator. Zero liquid discharge is maintained at the site.
3.	Process effluent/any waste water should not be allowed to mix with storm water.	Waste water will not be allowed to mix with storm water.
4.	Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission	The fresh water demand is calculated on the basis of peak demand so it will not exceed the requirements.

	from the competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water	
5.	A sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.	Domestic waste water is managed through septic tank followed by soak pit.
6.	A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.	ZLD will be implemented at site.
7.	The leachate from the facility shall be collected and treated to meet the prescribed standards before disposal.	Not applicable.
8.	Magnetic flow meters shall be provided at the inlet and outlet of the ETP & all ground water abstraction points and records for the same shall be maintained regularly.	Not applicable.
9.	Rain water runoff from the hazardous waste storage area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.	Will be complied. Rain water runoff from the hazardous waste storage area will be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.
IV.	**Noise monitoring and prevention:**	
1.	The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during daytime and 70 dB(A) during night-time.	Will be complied Ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during daytime and 70 dB(A) during night-time at the time of operation.
V.	**Energy Conservation measures:**	
1.	Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for the solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around the project area and maintain the same regularly.	Complied. Solar power will be harnessed for lightening the common area, street lights, parking etc.
2.	Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.	Complied. LED lights will be provided inside the plant premises.
VI.	**Waste management:**	
1.	Incinerated ash shall be disposed of at approved TSDF and MoU made in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry prior to the commencement.	Noted. Incinerated ash will be disposed of at approved TSDF site. MoU with TSDF will be done after getting CTO.
2.	The solid wastes shall be segregated as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.	Yes solid wastes will be managed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

3.	A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from the project.	Noted
4.	Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016	Will be complied.
5.	No landfill site is allowed within the CBWTF site.	Noted
6.	The Project proponent shall not store the Hazardous Wastes more than the quantity that has been permitted by the CPCR/SPCB.	Noted.
VII.	**Green Belt:**	
1.	Green belt shall be developed in the area as provided in project details, with native tree Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant.	Will be complied. Tree planation work will be done in approx. 33 % of the total plant area.
VIII.	**Public bearing and Human health issues:**	
1.	Feeding of materials/Bio-medical waste should be mechanized and automatic no manual feeding is permitted.	Will be complied. No manual feeding will be done. Conveyors will be provided for feeding.
2.	Proper parking facility should be provided for employees & transport used for collection & disposal of waste materials.	Will be complied. Adequate parking facilities are provided for employees and transport vehicles used in plant operation.
3.	Necessary provision shall be made for fire-fighting facilities within the complex.	Will be complied. Fire fighting facilities like Fire tenders, Fire extinguisher, fire alarms, smoke detector, fire water hydrant etc are provided at the project site.
4.	An emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan are attached as Annexure IV.
5.	An emergency plan shall be drawn in consultation with SPCB/CPCB and implemented in order to minimize the hazards to human health or the	Will be complied. Copy of Emergency Plan to minimize the hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions or

	environment from fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or gradual release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water.	any unplanned sudden or gradual release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water is attached as annexure V.
6.	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, creche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.	Will be complied. Temporary housing facility was provided to the construction labour during the construction phase of the project along with following facilities 1. Safe drinking water 2. Toilet facility 3. First-aid 4. Creche
7.	Occupational hearth surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.	Bi-annual occupational health surveillance for the Worker will be made each year. Occupational health surveillance report will be submitted with next compliance report.
IX.	**Corporate Environment Responsibility:**	
1.	The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.1I I dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.	Noted for action
2.	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake holders. A copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of the six-monthly report.	Copy of Environmental policy duly approved by the director of the company is attached as annexure VI.
3.	A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the	Will be complied A separate Environmental Cell will be constituted with qualified personnel. Details of the Environmental Cell are attached as annexure VII.

	head of the organization.	
4.	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with the responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by the competent authority. The year-wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in a separate account and not be diverted for any other purpose. Year rise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.	Action plan for implementing EMP has been prepared. We assure that funds earmarked for environmental protection measures will not be diverted for any other purpose.
5.	A self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third-party environmental audit shall be carried out.	Noted for action
X.	**Miscellaneous:**	
1.	The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.	Complied Newspaper advertisement attached as annexure VIII.
2.	The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.	Complied.
3.	The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance with the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.	Website not developed. Compliance reports are regularly submitted to the RO MoEF.
4.	The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at the environment clearance	Complied. Reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions are regularly submitted.

	portal.	
5.	The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.	Noted Form V will be submitted to the Pollution Control Board for each financial year.
6.	The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SP, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.	Regular monitoring will be carried out for all environmental parameters along with stack monitoring and provision will be made for display of the monitored data near the main gate of the company.
7.	The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.	Will be complied.
8.	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.	We will ensure compliance of all the stipulations made by State Pollution Control Board by timely submission of Environmental Statement in Form V and Annual report in Form IV.
9.	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitments made during public hearings and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.	We are adhering to all our commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report.
10.	No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).	Noted No expansion or modifications in the plant will be done without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
11.	Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of the Environment	Noted We have not concealed any factual data or submitted false/fabricated data at any stage.

	(Protection) Act, 1986.	
12.	The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance if the implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.	Noted
13.	The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time-bound manner shall implement these conditions.	Noted
14.	The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance with the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports.	Noted We will extend our full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports as and when required
15.	The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts/NGT and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.	Noted
16.	Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.	Noted.

ANNEXURE I

Gap analysis report

प्रदुषण रोकिए !
तार - पर्यावरण
Gram : Paryavaran

पर्यावरण बचाइए !!
Phone & Fax : 0551-2273937
Contact No. : 7839891824

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

REGIONAL OFFICE

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

संदर्भ संख्या 74/ग्रा०औ०सी०-516/2023
Ref. No. .....

दिनांक
Dated 26/4/23

सेवा में,

ए0वी0 बायो–मेडिकल वेस्ट सर्विसेस,
1एफ. 964, वरदान खण्ड,
गोमती नगर विस्तार,
लखनऊ, उ0प्र0।

विषयः **मेसर्स ए0वी0 बायो–मेडिकल वेस्ट सर्विसेस, प्लाट नं0 ए–2/36, सेक्टर–15, गीडा, गोरखपुर में प्रस्तावित सी0बी0डब्लू0टी0एफ0 इकाई द्वारा वांछित गैप एनालिसिस अर्थात क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, गोरखपुर में आच्छादित जनपद गोरखपुर, देवरिया, कुशीनगर एवं महराजगंज में वर्तमान में संचालित अस्पतालो के बेड की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में।**

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक अपने पत्रांक दिनांक शून्य, दिनांक 11.04.2023 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त पत्र के माध्यम से आप द्वारा जनपद गोरखपुर में आच्छादित चारो जनपदों में वर्तमान में संचालित अस्पतालों के बेड की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाही गयी है। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में आपको अवगत कराना है कि कार्यालय अपर निदेशक चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण, गोरखपुर मण्डल, गोरखपुर के पत्रांक सं0 4303–1, दिनांक 27.03.2023 एवं क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, गोरखपुर के अभिलेखानुसार चारों जनपदों में वर्तमान में संचालित अस्पतालों के बेडो की संख्या का विवरण निम्नवत है:–

जनपद– गोरखपुर

क्रम सं0	अस्पताल का नाम	बेड की संख्या
1	सी0एम0ओ0 / डिस्ट्रीक मेल / फीमेल	1550
2	प्राईवेट हास्पिटल	13265
3	मेसर्स नेहरू चिकित्सालय सम्बद्ध मेसर्स बाबा राघव दास मेडिकल कालेज, गोरखपुर	850
4	मेसर्स ऑल इण्डिया इन्सटीच्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साईन्सेस, गोरखपुर	750
5	मेसर्स ललित नरायण मिश्र, रेलवे चिकित्सालय, गोरखपुर	366
	कुल	**16781**

जनपद– देवरिया

क्रम सं0	अस्पताल का नाम	बेड की संख्या
1	सी0एम0ओ0 / डिस्ट्रीक मेल / फीमेल	844
2	प्राईवेट हास्पिटल	2423
	कुल	**3267**

जनपद– कुशीनगर

क्रम सं0	अस्पताल का नाम	बेड की संख्या
1	सी0एम0ओ0 / डिस्ट्रीक मेल / फीमेल	544
2	प्राईवेट हास्पिटल	1091
	कुल	**1635**

जनपद– महराजगंज

क्रम सं0	अस्पताल का नाम	बेड की संख्या
1	सी0एम0ओ0 / डिस्ट्रीक मेल / फीमेल	540
2	प्राईवेट हास्पिटल	1123
	कुल	**1663**

उक्त के अतिरिक्त आपको अवगत कराना है कि वर्तमान में चारों जनपदों में कोई भी सी0बी0डब्लू0टी0एफ0 इकाई स्थापित एवं संचालित नहीं है। प्रस्तावित स्थल से लगभग 53 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर मेसर्स जे0के0एन0 पूर्वांचल सी0बी0डब्लूटी0एफ0 वर्क्स, ग्राम– पहाड़पुर, पो0– गोथा रसूलपुर, जनपद– देवरिया में स्थापित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। जिसको बोर्ड मुख्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 05.01.2022 के माध्यम से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत है। मेसर्स जे0के0एन0 पूर्वांचल सी0बी0डब्लूटी0एफ0 वर्क्स को निर्गत अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र एवं प्रस्तावित स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 में ओ0ए0 सं0 06/2022 प्रभाकर राय व अन्य बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया द्वारा अपील योजित है, जो की वर्तमान में विचाराधीन है। उक्त के अतिरिक्त प्रस्तावित स्थल से लगभग 71 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर मेसर्स ए0वी0 बायो–मेडिकल वेस्ट सर्विसेस, ग्राम– राजधानी, पो0– नौतनवां, जनपद– महराजगंज को बोर्ड मुख्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 16.08.2021 के माध्यम से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत है। मेसर्स ए0वी0 बायो–मेडिकल वेस्ट सर्विसेस, ग्राम– राजधानी, पो0– नौतनवां, जनपद– महराजगंज के विरूद्ध माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद में रिट सी सं0 –2022 मेसर्स मेडिकल पाल्यूशन कन्ट्रोल कमेटी बनाम उ0प्र0 राज्य एवं अन्य द्वारा रिट याचिका दायर है जो कि वर्तमान में विचाराधीन है।

भवदीय

(पंकज यादव)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि– मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त–6), उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

ANNEXURE-1

Coverage area-wise gap analysis for assessing additional BMW treatment capacity requirement

S.No	Coverage area	No of HCFs		No of Beds covered	Total estimated BMW generation in kg/day	Total Existing treatment capacity in kg					Total BMW Treated and disposed in Kg/Day	Gap Between BMW generation and the existing BMW treatment Capacity in kg	Remarks (Whether additional Treatment Capacity is required or not)	
		Bedded	Non Bedded			Incinerator (Kg/Hr)	Autoclaving /Hydroclavi ng	Chemical Disinfection	Deep Burial	Any other mode of disposal			Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Gorakhpur			16781	16781								TO TREAT REMAING BIO- MEDICAL WASTE OF APPROX 24 TON AND EXTRA BEDS OF APPROX 14000, ONE ADDITIONAL FACILITY IS REQUIRED IN THE ZONE.	
2	Deoria			3267	3267	250								
3	Maharajganj			1663	1663	250								
4	Kushinagar			1635	1635									

Total (In Kg)	23346	23346	500	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
Projection of increase in Bed Strength for next 5 years at the rate 10% /Year	37599			25680.6	28248.66	31073.526	34180.8786	37599	
Considering 80% of Incinerable waste	80%	30079							
Maximum Incinerable waste can be treated			9000						
GAP in Incinerable waste Treatment (In Kg)			21079						
Incinerator working hrs has been taken for 18									

Geo Co-ordinates of EC & CTE Granted CBWTF units in District- Mahrajganj & Deoria

1. M/S JKN PURVANCHAL CBWTF WORKS, DEORIA

26°38'33.09"N

83°44'56.74"E

2. A V Biomedical Waste Services, Nautanwa, Mahrajganj

27°22'13.92"N

83°23'51.22"E

ANNEXURE II

SOP for Transportation & Handling

Standard Operating Procedure for waste collection, handling transportation, treatment and disposal as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016

1.1.1 Collection of Biomedical Waste from Hospitals

The health care facility shall be advised to segregate the waste and enable trained personnel to carefully pack the waste as it contains sharps, solid waste etc. The waste collected shall be endorsed by issuing a small manifest. It is also realized that the Bio-medical Waste shall be collected every day and not be delayed more than 48 hours as it has tendency to give out odour & deteriorate with long standing storage. The collection of the waste from hospital and its movement to the carrying vehicle shall be properly managed by avoiding any spillage in the path. It is intended to have 5 closed vehicles (E.g. dimension size of 14ft x 6ft x 5.5ft with carrying capacity 3000kg) for collection and transportation of biomedical waste to CBWTF covering all the 5 districts proposed to cater within 100km radius.

1.1.2 Transportation of the Waste to CBWTF

Proper fully covered dedicated vehicles shall be used for transportation of biomedical waste from healthcare facility to the treatment facility. The personnel hired for the transportation will be licensed driver and shall be trained for specific requirements of collection of infectious biomedical waste the bins containing the waste shall be stacked in a manner to avoid overturning in case of jerks. The Waste bins shall be unloaded from the trucks manually by trained staff at the facility wearing a persona viz. Overalls, Gloves, Gum Boots etc. ensuring there are no health impacts during the process. The dedicated vehicle for transportation of waste shall have following features;

(I) Separate cabins shall be provided for driver/staff and the bio-medical waste containers.
(II) The base of the waste cabin shall be leak proof to avoid pilferage of liquid during transportation.
(III) The waste cabin may be designed for storing waste containers in tiers.
(IV) The waste cabin shall be so designed that it is easy to wash and disinfect.
(V) The inner surface of the waste cabin shall be made of smooth surface to minimize water retention.
(VI) The waste cabin shall have provisions for sufficient openings in the rear and/or sides so that waste containers can be easily loaded and unloaded.
(VII) The vehicle shall be labeled with the bio-medical waste symbol (as per the schedule iii of the rules) and display the name, address and telephone number of the CBWTF.
(VIII) The vehicle will be fitted with GPS system for tracking.

Depending upon the area to be covered under the CBWTF, the route of transportation shall be worked out. The transportation routes of the vehicle shall be designed for optimum travel distance and to cover maximum number of healthcare units. As far as possible, the transportation shall be carried out during non-peak traffic hours. It shall be ensured that the total time taken from generation of bio-medical waste to its treatment, which also include collection and transportation and treatment time, shall not exceed 48 hours.

1.1.3 Storage

The proposed CBWTF will have storage area. The storage shed consists of different cells for storing different kinds of bio-medical waste. The storage building is an enclosed structure with sufficient ventilations. The bio medical waste can be directly stored in dumper containers with lids of suitable size. The storage area will be at the entry point of the CBWTF to unload and store all biomedical wastes that have been transported to the facility by vehicle. The front portion of the room shall be utilized for unloading the wastes from the vehicle and back or side portion shall be utilised for shifting the wastes to the respective treatment equipment. The room where waste is unloaded the floor shall be made impermeable so that any liquid spilled during unloading does not percolate into the ground. The liquid generated during handling of wastes and washing, shall be diverted to the inlet of ETP.

In the main storage room, wastes shall be stacked with clear distinction as per the color coding of the containers. From here, the coloured containers will be sent to the respective treatment equipment.

1.1.4 Treated Waste Storage

After autoclaving the wastes will be segregated and stored in the treated waste storage area. Plastic waste will be stored after shredding. Plastics, metals, glass will be stored separately. Waste having recycle value will be sold to registered or authorized recyclers. Disinfection and Destruction.

Upon receipt at the facility, wastes containers shall be unloaded. Wastes based on their colour codes shall be separated and properly treated and disposed off as per MoEF&CC rules the incinerable waste shall be loaded into the incinerator while autoclavable shall be loaded into the autoclave for dis-infection. Residue from incinerator units shall be disposed into a landfill and waste from autoclave shall send to authorized recyclers.

1.1.5 Treatment of Waste

The segregated waste shall be subjected to treatment in accordance to procedure prescribed in Biomedical Rules and CPCB guidelines.

ANNEXURE III

Ground water NOC

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन,
नमामि गंगे तथा ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति अनुभाग–3
संख्या–330 / 76–3–2021–44एनजी / 2020
लखनऊः दिनांक : 02 मार्च, 2021

–: अधिसूचना :–

उत्तर प्रदेश भू–गर्भ जल (प्रबन्धन और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2019 (उत्तर प्रदेश अधिनियम संख्या 13 सन् 2019) की धारा 51 के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके और राज्य भू–गर्भ जल प्रबन्धन और विनियामक प्राधिकरण की संस्तुति पर, राज्यपाल उत्तर प्रदेश के सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों जिनका भू–गर्भ जल आहरण 10 घन मीटर प्रतिदिन से कम हो, को भू–गर्भ जल निष्कर्षण अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने के उपबन्ध से छूट प्रदान करती हैं। तथापि ऐसे उद्यम पूर्वोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 तथा 11 के अधीन यथाविहित रीति से रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रमाण–पत्र प्राप्त करेंगे।

आज्ञा से,

(अनुराग श्रीवास्तव)
प्रमुख सचिव।

Uttar Pradesh Shasan
Namami Gange Tatha Gramin Jalapurti Anubhag-3

In pursuance of the provision of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of following English translation of notification no :330/76-3-2021-44NG/2020-Lucknow dated 02 March, 2021.

Notification
No:330/ 76-3-2021-44NG/2020
Lucknow: Dated: 02 March, 2021

In exercise of the powers under section 51 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act, 2019 (U.P. Act no.13 of 2019) and on the recommendation of the State Ground Water Management and Regulatory Authority, the Governor is pleased to exempt Micro and Small Enterprises in the Uttar Pradesh drawing ground water less than 10 cubicmeters/day from the provision of seeking No-Objection Certificate for ground water extraction. However, such Enterprises shall obtain registration certificate in the manner as prescribed under sections-10 and 11 of the aforesaid Act.

By order,

(ANURAG SRIVASTAVA),
Pramukh Sachiv

Uttar Pradesh Shasan
Namami Gange Tatha Gramin Jalapurti Anubhag-3

In pursuance of the provision of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of following English translation of notification no:331/76-3-2021-44NG/ 2020-Lucknow dated 02 March, 2021.

Notification

No:331/ 76-3-2021-44NG/2020
Lucknow: Dated: 02 March, 2021

In exercise of the powers under section 51 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act, 2019 (U.P. Act no.13 of 2019) and on the recommendation of the State Ground Water Management and Regulatory Authority, the Governor is pleased to exempt the new industries in the Uttar Pradesh, falling in the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) except the new packaged water industries from the operation of section 12 of the aforesaid Act.

By order,

(ANURAG SRIVASTAVA),
Pramukh Sachiv

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन,
नमामि गंगे तथा ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति अनुभाग–3
संख्या–331 / 76–3–2021–44एनजी / 2020
लखनऊः दिनांक : 02 मार्च, 2021

–: अधिसूचना :–

उत्तर प्रदेश भू–गर्भ जल (प्रबन्धन और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2019 (उत्तर प्रदेश अधिनियम संख्या 13 सन् 2019) की धारा 51 के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके और राज्य भू–गर्भ जल प्रबन्धन और विनियामक प्राधिकरण की संस्तुति पर, राज्यपाल उत्तर प्रदेश के नये पैकेज वाले जल उद्योगों को छोड़कर सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एम0एस0एम0ई0) की श्रेणी में आने वाले नये उद्योगों को पूर्वोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 12 के प्रवर्तन से छूट प्रदान करती हैं।

आज्ञा से,

(अनुराग श्रीवास्तव)
प्रमुख सचिव।

ANNEXURE IV

Hazard Identification & Risk Assesssment

An emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan

Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is a process to identify potential hazards and analyze what could happen if a hazard occurs. Risk assessment is done on the basis of past accident analysis at analogous projects, previous judgments and expertise in the field of risk analysis especially in accident analysis.

Hazard

Hazard has been defined as a source of potential harm to people, property or the environment. Alternatively, hazard is an agent (either chemical, biological or physical) or it is a set of conditions that presents a source of risk. In any given situation hazards are fixed, they can vary in two ways-their intrinsic nature (e.g. high pressure/low pressure) and their scale (more or a less).

Hazard Identification

Hazard Identification is used as the first step in a process used to assess risk. The result of a hazard analysis is the identification of different type of hazards. A hazard is a potential condition and exists or not (probability is 1 or 0). It may in single existence or in combination with other hazards (sometimes called events) and conditions become an actual Functional Failure or Accident (Mishap).

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment is a method, by which, we try to identify the main hazardous substance, and then try to reduce the effect of hazard. For this purpose we will use various risk assessment methodologies by knowing hazards consequences and by

analyzing all the processes which are being carried out during handling and treatment of hazardous waste.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH RAW MATERIAL AND FINISHED PRODUCT

The proposed project includes handling and storage of various hazardous wastes. All these wastes shall be stored with utmost care and safety precautions within the unit and by trained personnel only.

a) Process Risk:

- The proposed project would collect, treat and dispose various kinds of hazardous waste through Incineration. The major hazard due to the establishment of the proposed facility will be generation of fire and explosion of the incinerator.
- Apart from this the major concern will be emission of toxic agents majorly particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), acidic gases (i.e., NOx, SO2, HCl) and acidic particles, certain metals (cadmium, lead, mercury, chromium, arsenic, and beryllium), dioxins and furans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Hazardous substances may be classified into three main categories namely flammable, unstable and toxic substances.

b) Risk related to Fire incidents

- Chemical handling
- Combustible dust
- Hot work
- Flammable liquids and gasses
- Equipment and machinery

c) Risk related to waste disposal

Waste material generated from the unit possesses a great environmental and health risk. If unattended, it might get in human contact and may cause serious health problems. Similarly if any chemical gets leached into the ground along with water, it might contaminate the ground water and cause health related issues.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Typical methods for hazard identification employed are:

- Identification of major hazardous units based on Hazardous and other water management Rules, 2016
- Identification of hazardous units and segments of plants and storage units based on relative ranking technique, viz. Fire-Explosion and Toxicity Index (FE&TI).

Hazardous substances and wastes

- Heavy and toxic metals (lead, mercury, cadmium, copper, zinc, etc.)
- Organometallic substances (tributyltin, etc.)
- Lack of hazard communication (storage, labelling, material safety data sheets)
- Batteries, fire-fighting liquids
- PCBs and PVC (combustion products)
- Welding fumes
- Volatile organic compounds (solvents)
- Inhalation in confined and enclosed spaces
- Physical hazards
- Noise
- Extreme temperatures
- Vibration
- Radiation (UV, radioactive materials)

a) Physical hazards

- Noise
- Extreme temperatures
- Vibration
- Radiation (UV, radioactive materials)

b) Mechanical hazards

- Trucks and transport vehicles
- Scaffolding, fixed and portable ladders
- Impact by tools, sharp-edged tools
- Power-driven hand tools, saws, grinders and abrasive cutting wheels
- Failure of machinery and equipment
- Poor maintenance of machinery and equipment
- Lack of safety guards in machines
- Structural failure

c) Biological hazards

- Risk of communicable diseases transmitted by pests, vermin, rodents, insects and other animals that may infest the project facility.
- Animal bites
- Vectors of infectious diseases (TB, malaria, dengue fever, hepatitis, respiratory infections, others)

d) Occupation & Socio-Health Hazards

- Ergonomic and psychosocial hazards
- Repetitive strain injuries, awkward postures, repetitive and monotonous work, excessive workload

- Long working hours, shift work, night work, temporary employment
- Mental stress, human relations (aggressive behaviour, alcohol and drug abuse, violence)
- Poverty, low wages, minimum age, lack of education and social environment

e) General concerns

- Lack of safety and health training
- Poor work organization
- Inadequate housing and sanitation
- Inadequate accident prevention and inspection
- Inadequate emergency, first-aid and rescue facilities
- Lack of medical facilities and social protection

f) Frequent causes of accidents

- Fire and explosion: explosives, flammable material
- Being struck by falling objects
- Caught in/compressed
- Snapping of cables, ropes, chains, slings
- Handling heavy objects
- Electricity (electrocution)
- Poor illumination
- Falls from height inside industrial units or on the ground
- Struck by moving objects
- Slipping on wet surfaces
- Sharp objects
- Oxygen deficiency in confined spaces
- Lack of personal protective equipment (PPE), housekeeping practices, safety signs

- Hackles, hooks, chains
- Cranes, winches, hoisting and hauling equipment;

The health impacts of incinerator working are majorly on three potentially exposed demographical conditions:

1) Workers at the facility, especially the ones involved in cleaning and maintenance activities
2) The local population, which is exposed primarily through inhalation of airborne emissions
3) The larger regional population, who may be remote from any particular incinerator, but who consume food potentially contaminated by one or more incinerators and other combustion sources that release persistent and bio accumulative pollutants

Emissions of dioxins/furans from incinerators

Incinerators produce dioxins (polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins or PCDDs) and furans (polychlorinated dibenzofurans or PCDFs) as a result of the combustion of chlorine-containing wastes, e.g., polyvinyl chloride and other plastics (WHO 2001; WHO 1999). These chemicals are toxic, persistent (do not readily break down in the environment) and bio-accumulative (able to move up the food chain) and their releases to air are believed to be the most significant exposure pathway (UNDP 2003) in both vapour as well as particulate phases.

a) Health impact of dioxins/furans exposure to humans

The International Agency for Research on Cancer classifies 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorinated dioxin as a known human carcinogen based on strong evidence from animal experiments and enough evidence on human studies (IARC 1997, WHO 1999).

- Short-term (called acute) exposures: may result in skin lesions and altered liver function.

- Long-term or chronic exposure: impairment of the immune system, the developing nervous system, the endocrine system and reproductive functions.

b) Dose response and exposure evaluation

General toxicological effects

WHO has established a tolerable daily intake (TDI) of dioxin/furans of 1 – 4 pg TEQ/kg-day, a provisional tolerable monthly intake (PTMI) for dioxins, furans, and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls of 70 pg/kg of body weight (FAO/WHO, 2001). The PTMI is an estimate of the amount of the chemical dosage from all sources that can be ingested from food or water over a lifetime without appreciable health risk (WHO, 1996). For an adult with a body weight of 70 kg, this is equivalent to 4.9 ng TEQ/month or 59 ng TEQ/year. For a child weighing 15 kg, this is equivalent to 10 ng TEQ/year.

c) Carcinogenic effects

US EPA expresses the probability of contracting cancer over a 70 year lifetime using an upper-bound cancer potency factor of 0.001 per pg TEQ/kg/day (EPA 2002). Typical risk benchmark values are 10-6 and 10-4. For an excess lifetime cancer risk of 10-6, the cancer potency factor yields an exposure of 0.001pg/kg/day or 0.03 ng TEQ/year. For an excess cancer risk of 10-4, the corresponding exposure is 0.1pg/kg/day or 2.6 ng TEQ/year. (These values are 248 and 2.5 times lower than the WHO guideline.) EPA considers 2, 3, 7, 8- dioxin to be a probable carcinogen.

d) Non cancer effects.

US EPA derived a range of 10 – 50 ng TEQ/kg body burden as a point of departure for calculating the margin of exposure (MOE), that is, the likelihood that noncancer effects may occur in the human

population at environmental exposure levels. A MOE is calculated by dividing the human, or human-equivalent animal, lowest observed adverse effect levels (LOAEL) or no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) with the human exposure level of interest. MOEs in range of 100 to 1000 are generally considered adequate to rule out the likelihood of significant effects in humans based on sensitive animal responses.

e) Emission into the atmosphere

Dioxins and furans are emitted from the incinerator into the ambient air by the means of:

- Stacks attached to it
- Fugitive releases (air leakage while fuel/ waste charging).
- Present in fly ash and bottom ash
- Sludge discharge from the scrubber

During combustion Dioxin/furan are formed by:

- “de novo” synthesis from dissimilar non-extractable carbon structures, and
- Precursor formation/reactions via aryl structures derived from incomplete aromatic oxidation or cyclization of hydrocarbon fragments.

The emission depends on many factors such as:

- Physical and chemical characteristics of the charged waste
- Process/combustion conditions
- Downstream conditions
- Presence and efficiency of air pollution control devices

DIOXIN AND FURAN – EMISSION CONTROL (Dioxin (PCDDs) and Furan (PCDFs) - Critical Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS December, 2004)

- Proper segregation of waste will be carried out as PVC in the waste affects the amount of dioxin formation.
- Chlorine containing waste will be minimized/ avoided as max extent possible because Chlorine input has a definite role in formation of dioxin and furan.
- Combustion of wet garbage will be avoided, as wet garbage produces more dioxin.
- Design of combustion chamber will be taken utmost care of to optimize the supply of air for achieving more complete destruction of waste.
- The flue gas resulting from the combustion process will be raised to a temperature of 1100°C for at least 2 seconds for destruction of dioxin in the flue gas.
- Quick cooling of flue gas will be done to minimize dioxin reformation between200°C to 400°C.
- Facilities for injection of activated carbon by powered injection system, which is operated in parallel with the alarm warning system to capture any dioxin, if reformed, for treatment.
- Regular monitoring of combustion products including dioxin emissions will be carried out.
- Suspension of waste feeding operation to allow urgent trouble shooting and problem-fixing will be done, when abnormal monitoring readings of air emissions or incinerator temperature is detected.

Disaster Management Cycle

Three major functional areas were recognized as necessary components of a comprehensive approach; prevention, response and recovery. Without these areas, the key responsibilities of agencies include:

- **Planning:-** The analysis of requirements and the development of strategies for resource utilization.
- **Preparedness:-** The establishment of structures, development of systems and testing and evaluation by organizations of their capacity to perform their allotted roles
- **Co-ordination:-** The bringing together of organizations and resources to ensure.

Objectives

- Disaster Management Plan is a comprehensive plan, which optimally utilizes men, material and available resources to prevent loss to lives and minimizes loss to property. It ensures fastest approach for rescue and rehabilitation. Disaster Management Plan guides the entire machinery engaged in relief operation and induces courage amongst the community to face the eventuality boldly.
- The key objectives of the Disaster Management Plan are:
- To improve the preparedness for disaster through risk assessment and vulnerability analysis.
- To evolve a suitable mitigation strategy so as to minimize the impact of disaster in terms of men and material loss.
- To give professional guidance to the relief machinery engaged in relief operations.

- To create awareness amongst the community to face the disaster in case of an eventuality.
- To involve the voluntary organizations & NGO’s in awareness creation and in relief operations.
- To enable quick restoration of the public service system affected by the disaster.
- To prevent the spread of post-disaster epidemics.

Identification and Prioritization of Hazards

- Earthquake
- Terrorist Attack
- Fire
- Chemical Hazards.
- Flood
- Accidents (Road, Railways, Air, Building Collapse)
- Road Blockade

Disaster Management Strategy

Optimum strategy is to be followed in accordance with the comprehensive District Disaster Management Plan to combat the effects of the disaster and to minimize the loss of life and property. Different stakeholders from district administration, public, NGO sector, civil defense, interest groups are required to play a major role in disaster mitigation. Broadly it has been divided into three major strategies viz Pre-Disaster Phase, Impact Phase and Post Disaster Phase.

Pre Disaster Phase- Preparedness in "No Disaster Situation"

In the Pre Disaster Phase – prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness activities are undertaken. The key activities are:-

- Formation of the District Disaster Management Committee.
- Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan for running year.
- Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis.
- Resource Inventory.
- Allocation of responsibilities to the individual actors/Groups/Institutions/Organizations.
- Training and capacity building etc.

Impact Phase- Emergency Relief Measures

This phase includes measures taken immediately after the disaster.

The key activities are:-

- Rescue operation/Evacuation by teams (already identified) and providing basic infrastructure and movement to rescue centers.
- Functioning of District Control Room (DCR) & other Sub Divisional/Block/Tehsil/Line Departmental Control Rooms.
- Coordination meeting with officials at District Control Room at each 12 hours interval to take stock of the situation.
- Management of Rescue Shelters
- Monitoring Disaster Management by ensuring a line of control through Police & Paramilitary forces, Civil Defense, Fire services, Civilians, PSUs, NGOs etc
- Administration of Relief.

Post Disaster Phase- Damage Assessment and Long term relief.

All measures at this stage aim at speedy return of the affected areas to normalcy and to mitigate the long-term consequence of the disaster.

The key activities are:-

- Assessment & enumeration of damage.
- Developing a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation plan.
- Monitoring Relief Operation organized by outside agencies/ UN Agencies/ Red Cross/ NGOs/ PSUs/ other states etc through District Administration.
- Restoration of Communication- Roads, Railways, Electronic Communication etc.
- Maintenance of Law & Order.
- Provision of Medical facilities, Minimum sanitation, drinking water, free kitchen etc.
- Removal of debris and disposal of carcasses.
- Meeting officers of both District level and Field level in every 24 hours to take stock of the situation.
- Collection of Information and submission of daily situation report to Government through District Collector.
- Documentation of the entire event – Black & white/ Audio & Video.

In disaster situations, a quick rescue and relief mission is inevitable; however damage can be considerable minimized if adequate preparedness levels are achieved. Indeed, it has been noticed in the past that as and when attention has been given to adequate preparedness measures, the loss to life and property has considerably reduced.

The team members & workers will be trained according to the identified natural disaster by an experienced training professional so that loss of lives and property is at its minimum at operational as well as construction phase.

ANNEXURE V

Emergency Plan

Impact Phase- Emergency Relief Measures

This phase includes measures taken immediately after the disaster.

The key activities are:-

- Rescue operation/Evacuation by teams (already identified) and providing basic infrastructure and movement to rescue centers.
- Functioning of District Control Room (DCR) & other Sub Divisional/Block/Tehsil/Line Departmental Control Rooms.
- Coordination meeting with officials at District Control Room at each 12 hours interval to take stock of the situation.
- Management of Rescue Shelters
- Monitoring Disaster Management by ensuring a line of control through Police & Paramilitary forces, Civil Defense, Fire services, Civilians, PSUs, NGOs etc.
- Administration of Relief

ANNEXURE VI

Environment Policy

GST : 09ABUFA6591R15 PAN - ABUFA6591R

AV BIOMEDICAL WASTE SERVICES

Head Office : Vardan Khand, Gomti Nagar Extension, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Mobile No. : 7007265289 | E-mail : avbmwsevices@gmail.com

Ref No. Date : .....

ENVIRONMENT POLICY- M/s AV Biomedical Waste Services

- Effectively manage, monitor, improve and communicate the environmental performance.
- Take all reasonable steps to prevent pollution.
- Set realistic and measurable objectives and targets for continual improvement of the environmental performance.
- Ensure that all employees and contractors are trained to understand their environmental responsibilities and create an environment that adheres to the Company's Policies, procedures and applicable regulations.
- Minimize waste and increase recycling within the framework of waste management procedures.
- Comply fully with all relevant legal requirements, codes of practice and regulations.
- Identify and manage environmental risks and hazards.
- Hold leadership accountable for good environment performance of our operations and projects. Inherent in that accountability will be the commitment of management to provide resources and successfully create an appropriate environment.
- Reduce. recycle and reuse natural resources.
- The project proponent shall regularly review this policy and ensure that corrective and preventative actions are taken in order to ensure continual improvement.
- To treat all the pollutants viz. liquid and gaseous, which contribute to the degradation of the environment, with appropriate technologies.
- To comply with all regulations stipulated by the Central/State Pollution Control Boards related to air emissions and liquid effluent discharge as per air and water pollution control laws, to handle hazardous wastes as per the Hazardous & Other Wastes [Management and Transboundary Movement] Rules, 2016 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- To encourage support and conduct developmental work for the purpose of achieving environmental standards and to improve the methods of environmental management.
- To make continuous efforts to improve environment.

Date: 29/05/2024

Place: LUCKNOW

For – AV Biomedical Waste Services

Partner

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

PLant Address

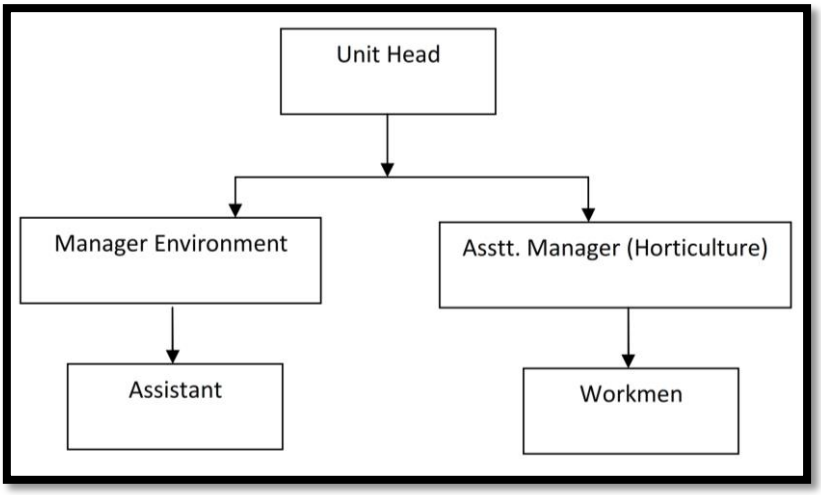
1. Village Maleya Tehsil Sandila, District - Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh
2. Village Rajdhani, Post Nautanwa, District Maharajganj, U.P.
3. Plot No. A-2/36 Sector 15 at Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA), Gorakhpur

ANNEXURE VII

Environment Cell

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CELL

M/s AV Biomedical Waste Services is responsible for implementation Environmental Monitoring Program. A separate department "Environmental Management Cell" (EMC) shall be established in the company to look after all environmental related matters of the plant. The EMC will supervise the activities from time to time for smooth implementation of Environmental Monitoring Program and will take necessary actions if required. The cell will act to ensure the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the Environment Management Program will also ensure to meet all the Statutory Requirements. The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions is presented below:



Organizational chart of Environmental Monitoring Cell

Monitoring & responsibility

The cell will be responsible for monitoring of the plant environment related requirements which include:

I. Interaction with the State Pollution Control Board

EMC shall be in regular touch with UPPCB and shall send them environmental monitoring reports regularly in the prescribed format, as per the prevailing practice. Any new regulations considered by State/Central Pollution Control Board for the biomedical waste unit shall be taken care of by EMC.

II. Provide Training

EMC would be responsible for the implementation of the EMP, needs to be trained on the effective implementation of the environmental issues. To ensure the success of the implementation set up proposed, there is a high requirement of training and skill up-gradation. For the proposed project, training facilities will be developed for environmental control. For proper implementation of the EMP, the officials responsible for EMP implementation will be trained accordingly.

To achieve the overall objective of pollution control it is essential not only to provide latest pollution control and monitoring systems but also to provide trained man power resources to operate and maintain the same. So far, the practice with many plants is to utilize the plant operations and maintenance crew for operation of systems. This has shown adverse results due to lack of specialized knowledge in addition to priority selection. Therefore apart from the ECD, specific training will be provided to personnel handling the operation and maintenance of different pollution control equipment.

In-plant training facilities will be developed for environmental control. Specialized courses at various Research / Educational institutes will be organized. The training will be given to employees to cover the following fields:

- Awareness of pollution control and environmental protection to all.
- Operation and maintenance of specialized pollution control equipment.
- Organize field monitoring, maintenance and calibration of pollution monitoring instruments.
- Occupational health/safety.
- Disaster management.
- Environmental management.
- Afforestation / plantation and post care of plants.
- Knowledge of norms, regulations and procedures.
- Risk assessment and Disaster Management.

III. Plant Safety

- Checking of safety related operating conditions.
- Visual inspection of safety equipment
- Preparation of a maintenance plan and documentation of maintenance work specifying different maintenance intervals and the type of work to be performed

IV. Responsibilities of the cell w.r.t Environment Management System:

- Identification of any problem in implementation of EMP and mitigation measures
- Initiating or providing solutions to those problems through designated channels and verification of the implementation status
- Control of activities inside the plant, until the environmental problem has been corrected
- Suitably respond to emergency situations. Provide details of the emergency and the actions taken to the top management
- Suitably make modifications or alterations in the plan to meet regulatory standards as amended from time to time.
- Ensure the implementation of Policy on environment at plant level and review the status with respect to stipulated norms.
- Prevention of incidents/accidents that might result from abnormal operating conditions
- Conducting safety and health audits to ensure that recommended safety and health measures are followed.
- Establish appropriate management system for environment management and ensure regular auditing to verify compliance.

V. Other responsibilities of the cell will include:

- UPPCB registered agency will be retained to generate the environment quality data in respect of air, water, noise, soil and meteorology and prepare the Environmental report.
- Submitting environmental monitoring report to UPPCB. The cell will also take mitigate or corrective measures as required or suggested by the Board.
- Timely renewal of Consents & Authorization will be taken care off.
- Comply with the conditions prescribed under the Consents and Authorization.
- Conduct and submit annual Environmental Statement to UPPCB.
- Prepare and submit six monthly report on the compliance with the conditions of the environmental clearance.
- Keeping the management updated on regular basis about the findings/results of monitoring activities and proposes measures to improve environmental performance.
- Ensure conducting third party environmental monitoring through certified bodies to evaluate prevailing environmental condition with respect to statutory norms.
- Formally review environment performance of the company and report environmental performance to the Directors of the company once every quarter.
- Ensure the statutory environmental compliances.

Summary

The environment monitoring plan enables environmental management system with early sign of need for additional action and modification of ongoing actions for environment

management, improvement and conservation. The environmental monitoring program will be decided considering the environmental impacts likely to occur due to the operation of proposed project. Main objective of monitoring program is to track, timely and regularly the change in environmental conditions and to take timely action for protection of environment. Monitoring of environmental samples will be done as per the guidelines provided by UPPCB/CPCB/MoEF&CC. Separate records for water, wastewater, solid wastes, air emission, soil and manure/compost will be prepared and preserved regularly. Along with other budgets, Budget for environmental management will be prepared and revised regularly as per requirement.

ANNEXURE VIII

Newspaper Advertisement

Proposed Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) at Plot No. A-2/36, Sector-15, Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA)

District- Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

M/s AV Biomedical Waste Services

General public is hereby informed that Environment Clearance to the Proposed Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Plot No. A-2/36 Sector 15 at Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, issued vide EC Id. No. EC23B057UP110682 dated: 01/07/2023 by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), UTTAR PRADESH. Copy of Environment Clearance is also available on https://environmentclearance.nic.in/proposalstatusstate.aspx?pid=ClosedEC&statename= Uttar Pradesh

ENVIRO-TECH SERVICES

An Analytical Laboratory

ISO 45001

ETS-LAB

(A GOVERNMENT APPROVED LAB)

Plot No. 1/32, S.S. of G.T. Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.) - 201001

email : etslab2012@gmail.com | Website : www.etslab.in | Ph.: 9911516076, 9811736063

TEST REPORT

TEST REPORT NO.: ETS/1471-19/05/2024 DATE OF REPORT: 14.05.2024

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND ANALYSIS REPORT

Name And Address of Customer	:	M/S AV BIO MEDICAL WASTE SERVICES, AT PLOT NO.A-2/36 SECTOR 15 AT GORAKHPUR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY(GIDA) GORAKHPUR UTTAR PRADESH
Date of Monitoring	:	09.05.2024
Analysis Start Date	:	11.05.2024
Analysis End Date	:	14.05.2024
Duration Of Monitoring	:	09.05.2024 To 10.05.2024
Time Of Monitoring	:	10.30 AM To 10.30 AM (24 Hrs.)
Sample ID No	:	1471-19
Sampling Done By	:	ETS STAFF
Sampling Location	:	PROJECT SITE
Sampling Method	:	ETS/STP/AIR-01
Sampling Machine Placed At Height	:	1.5 METER FROM GROUND LEVEL
Weather Condition	:	CLEAR **Ambient Temperature:** 38.0 ^{0}C
Wind Direction	:	E To W
Equipment Used	:	Respirable Dust Sampler (PM_{10}) + Fine Particulate Sampler ($PM_{2.5}$)

S. No.	Test Parameter	Unit	Result	Specification/Limit (As per CPCB)	Test Method
1	Particulate Matters,(PM_{10})	$\mu g/m^3$	86.8	For 24 Hrs.=100	IS 5182 (Part-23)
2	Particulate Matters,($PM_{2.5}$)	$\mu g/m^3$	25.3	For 24 Hrs.=60	IS 5182 (Part-24)
3	Sulphur Dioxide, (SO_2)	$\mu g/m^3$	10.6	For 24 Hrs.=80	IS: 5182 (Part-2)
4	Nitrogen Dioxide,(NO_2)	$\mu g/m^3$	35.1	For 24 Hrs.=80	IS: 5182 (Part-6)
5	Carbon Monoxide,(CO)	mg/m^3	0.54	For 1 Hrs.=4	IS 5182 (Part-10)

*****End of Test Report*****

CHECKED BY ASHIF

For ENVIRO-TECH SERVICES

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

MD HUMRAJ
Quality Manager

Note:-

1. Test reports without ETS LAB HOLOGRAM are not issued by our laboratory.
2. The results indicated only refer to the tested samples and listed applicable parameters.
3. No complaint will be entertained if received after 7 days of issue of test report.
4. Our liability is limited to invoice value only.
5. The sample shall be destroyed after 15 days & Biological / Perishable sample shall be destroyed immediately after issue of test report.
6. This test report shall not be used in any advertising media or as evidence in the court of Law without prior written permission of the laboratory.

ENVIRO-TECH SERVICES

An Analytical Laboratory

ETS-LAB

ISO 45001

(A GOVERNMENT APPROVED LAB)

Plot No. 1/32, S.S. of G.T. Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.) - 201001

email : etslab2012@gmail.com | Website : www.etslab.in | Ph.: 9911516076, 9811736063

TEST REPORT

TEST REPORT NO.: ETS/1471-20/05/2024 DATE OF REPORT: 14.05.2024

AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING REPORT

Name And Address of Customer : M/S AV BIO MEDICAL WASTE SERVICES, AT PLOT NO.A-2/36 SECTOR 15 AT GORAKHPUR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY(GIDA) GORAKHPUR UTTAR PRADESH

Date of Monitoring : 09.05.2024

Monitoring Start Date : 09.05.2024

Monitoring End Date : 10.05.2024

Duration Of Monitoring : 24 HOURS

Sample ID No : 1471-20

Monitoring Done By : ETS STAFF

Sampling Location : PROJECT SITE

Sampling Method : ETS/STP/NOISE-01

Category Of Area : INDUSTRIAL AREA

S. No.	Test Parameter	Unit	Result	Specification/Limit (As per CPCB)	Test Method
1	Day Time Noise Level	Leq :dB (A)	47.8	75	IS: 9989
2	Night Time Noise Level	Leq :dB (A)	36.3	70	IS: 9989

Remark: Day time is reckoned in between 06.00 A.M. and 10.00 P.M.
Night time is reckoned in between 10.00 P.M. and 06.00 A.M.

*****End of Test Report*****

CHECKED BY
ASHIF

For ENVIRO-TECH SERVICES

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

MD HUMRAJ
Quality Manager