

**IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
APPEAL NO. 61 OF 2025**

IN THE MATTER OF:

HARI OM SHARAN DWIVEDI ...APPELLANT

VERSUS

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE
CHANGE AND OTHERS ...RESPONDENTS

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THROUGH



SAMAKSH GOYAL
ADVOCATE

A-405, 1ST FLOOR, DEFENCE COLONY
NEW DELHI 110024

EMAIL: OFFICE.SSGOYAL@GMAIL.COM

Date : 14.11.2025

Place: New Delhi

**IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
APPEAL NO. 61 OF 2025**

IN THE MATTER OF:

HARI OM SHARAN DWIVEDI

...APPELLANT

VERSUS

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
AND OTHERS

...RESPONDENTS

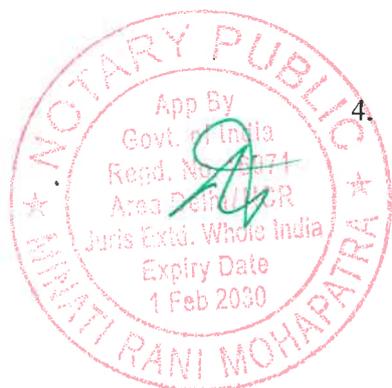
**COUNTER REPLY IN THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF
RESPONDENT NO. 2/ M/S WIN WASTER MANAGEMENT PVT LTD**

I, Pushkar Mittal, aged about 25 years son of Sri Akshaya Kumar Mittal, resident of 7-B, Shahapur Fagota, Phagota, Ghaziabad, U.P. presently holding the office of Director, M/S Win Waste Management Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 1/32, S.S. Gt Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201001, presently at New Delhi do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as under:

1. That I am a Director of the Respondent No. 2 and as such am fully conversant with the facts of the case. That I am fully authorized to file the present Counter Reply on behalf of Respondent No.2. A copy of my authorization is attached as **ANNEXURE R-1**.
2. That unless specifically admitted hereinunder, I deny each and every averment, contention and allegation raised by the Appellant *in toto*.
3. I wish to submit as follows:

**PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS OF LAW IN RESPECT OF
MAINTAINABILITY OF APPEAL:**

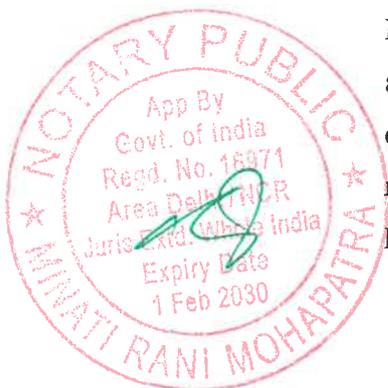
4. That the Appellant has no locus to file the present Appeal, and therefore, the present Appeal deserves to be dismissed at the threshold itself. That in terms of Section 16(i) of NGT Act 2010, only a person aggrieved by an order refusing or granting Environmental Clearance by MoEF can file an



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Appeal before this Hon'ble Tribunal within 30 days from the date on which the order or decision or direction or determination is communicated to such person. *Ex facie*, such right to appeal is only available to the person who had participated in the regulatory process, and by no stretch of imagination extends to include within its ambit a third party who is unhappy with the grant of Environmental Clearance in favour of a participant. The Appellant before this Hon'ble Tribunal did not participate in the said regulatory process, cannot be termed as 'person aggrieved' within the meaning of Section 16 of the said Act, 2010, and therefore cannot be permitted to file and maintain the present Appeal.

5. Furthermore, the Appellant has instituted the present appeal challenging the Order dated 11.08.2025, but the Appellant is neither a necessary nor person aggrieved within the meaning of Section 16 of the Act, 2010 in view of the fact that the appellant is a person in personal capacity and he cannot be termed as 'person aggrieved' from the decision, direction or determination not communicated to him as provided under Section 16 of the said Act, 2010 particularly when he never participated in the regulatory process pertaining to grant of environmental clearance in favour of the answering respondent.
6. That it is well settled that Appeal is a creature of statute regulated through Section 16 of the NGT Act, 2010 that circumscribes the right of appeal which contemplates that only a person aggrieved can prefer an appeal against the grant of environmental clearance within 30 days from the date of communication of decision of EC. The present Appellant has instituted the present appeal in his personal capacity, and as such, the appeal is bad due to non-joinder of necessary party.
7. That it is also well established that environmental clearance is granted by MoEF by resorting to the regulatory procedure inclusive of public hearings at site keeping in view the environmental norms and standards, by the committee headed by District Magistrate or its representative not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate. This committee also includes a Regional Officer representing the U.P. Pollution Control Board. The



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Appellant has failed to array UPPCB as a party to the present proceedings. That UPPCB is a proper and necessary party, and as such, the present Appeal is bad due to non-joinder of necessary parties and deserves to be dismissed on this ground alone.

8. That the impugned order under appeal in respect of grant of Environmental Clearance is self-explanatory. That the said order has elaborately dealt with the entire regulatory process resorted to in conformity with the environmental norms and standards as specifically stipulated in the notification dated 14.09.2006 by the committees in effective consultation and due deliberation of public at large at site.
9. It is submitted that the environment impact assessment (EIA) was done and the environmental clearance was granted by the expert authority. It is settled law that Courts ought not disturb expert recommendation in exercise of appellate jurisdiction until and unless there is any *ex-facie* illegality, irrationality or procedural impropriety in granting such permission. No such case has been made out in the present case. The impugned order of environmental clearance is based upon proper appraisal of the material and evidence which is founded upon the recommendation of environmental impact assessment committee, and therefore, ought not be interfered with.
10. That it is also equally well settled that the authorities inclusive of expert authorities are authorized to subserve the environmental norms and standards in terms of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986 and the notifications issued thereunder inclusive of the notification dated 14.09.2006 published in official gazette of Central Government in order to determine the scope of the project, the extract of screening and assessment of cumulative effect. That so long as the statutory process is followed and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) made by the authorities is not found to be irrational or improper so as to frustrate the very purpose of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the appellate court ought not to interfere the decision of the authorities in exercise of power of judicial review.

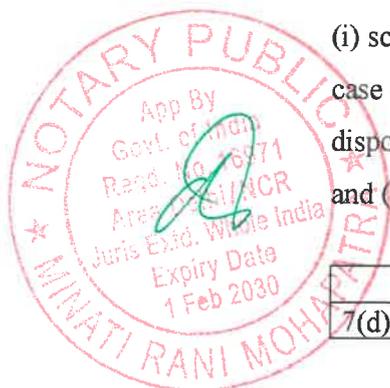


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**VALIDITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE DATED
11.08.2025 GRANTED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE:**

11. That the impugned Environmental Clearance (EC) dated 11.08.2025 has been granted by the competent authority by resorting to the regulatory procedure provided in the notification dated 14.09.2006 which has been issued in exercise of power under Rule 5(3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in conformity with the National Government Policy. The said notification was published in official gazette and objections and suggestions were invited from persons affected or likely to be affected. It is also submitted that pursuant to the aforesaid notification dated 14.09.2006, the entire regulatory procedure has been resorted to before issuing Environmental Clearance (EC) in favour of Answering Respondent.
12. That Rule 5 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 empowers the Central Government to issue suitable guidelines by regulating the procedure on location of an industry or carrying on of process and operations in an area. The word "area" used therein has been defined under Section 2(aa) which means all areas where the hazardous substances are handled. Since no other unit is functional and operational handling the hazardous substance in the area in which the unit of the Answering Respondent has been sought to be established, it is submitted that the impugned Environment Clearance (EC) has been rightly accorded in favour of the Answering Respondent.
13. That para 7 of the notification dated 14.09.2006 contemplates that environment clearance process of new project will comprise of four stages (i) screening (ii) scoping, (iii) public consultation, and (iv) appraisal and in case of unit pertaining to common hazardous waste, treatment, storage and disposal facilities which has been partitioned in two parts i.e. (i) A category and (ii) B Category which are being elaborated in the following chart:

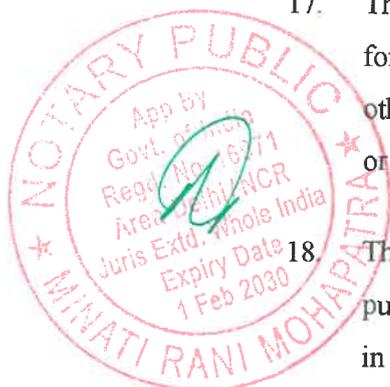
		A-Category	B-Category	
7(d)	Common hazardous	All integrated	All facilities	General



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	waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs)	facilities having incineration and landfill or incineration alone	having land fill only	Condition shall apply
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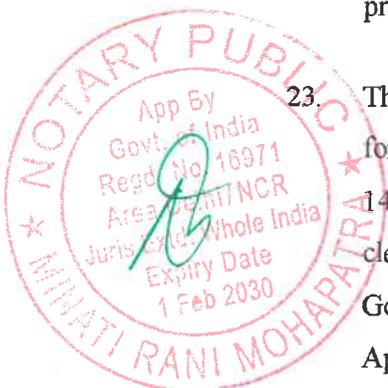
14. That “screening” as mentioned has been formulated for the purposes of ‘B Category’ projects and activities while the unit of the Answering Respondent falls within the ‘A Category’.
15. That the “scoping” refers to the process by which the expert appraisal committee in case of category projects and activities and comprehensive term of reference by project proponent addressing to all environmental functions for the preparation of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). Report in respect of the project or activity for which prior environmental clearance is sought, and the expert appraisal committee shall determine the term of reference on the basis of information furnished by the project proponent. The term of reference is conveyed to the applicant by expert appraisal committee and the approved term of reference shall be explained upon the website of Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India.
16. That it is also noteworthy that the application for prior environmental clearance (EC) may be rejected by the regulatory authority on the recommendation of the environmental appraisal committee at this stage itself; while in the present case, the matter was referred to the third stage for the purposes of public consultation.
17. That the aforesaid notification also contemplates the regulatory procedure for resorting to the process by which concerns of local affected persons and others who have plausible stake in the environmental impacts of the project or activity or ascertained.
18. That the public consultation shall ordinarily have two components i.e. (i) public hearing at site or its close proximity or district-wise to be carried out in the manner prescribed in the Appendix-IV for ascertaining concerns of



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local affected persons and (ii) also obtain responses in writing from other concerned persons having plausible stake in environmental aspects of the project or activity.

19. That the process of public hearing is conducted by the State Pollution Control Board in a specified manner and forward the proceeding to the regulatory authority within 45 days from the date of request of the applicant.
20. That after completion of public consultation process, the project proponent is under an obligation to submit the report or supplementary report to the regulatory authority for the purposes of proceeding with the appraisal in terms of the notification dated 14.09.2006 for the purposes of grant of environmental clearance and also to embark upon the procedure provided for appraisal of the material so collected and submitted by the project proponent in terms of stage-4 as provided under aforesaid notification dated 14.09.2006 as mentioned above.
21. That on the basis of submission of entire reports of the expert Committee(s) and also the entire evidence collected during public consultation, the regulatory authority is required to report the procedure for appraisal in respect of grant of prior environmental clearance inclusive of rejection of the same by the competent authority of MoEF, Govt. of India.
22. That the regulatory authority is required to consider and make detailed scrutiny by expert appraisal committee and other document by final EIA report, outcome of public consultation and public hearing proceedings and after considering and apprising the entire material submitted by the project proponent.
23. That the regulatory authority in accordance with the procedure prescribed for appraisal in term of Appendix-V, has stipulated in the notification dated 14.09.2006 issued by Govt. of India and impugned order of environmental clearance was accorded by means of an order dated 11.08.2025 issued by Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Apart from the fact that the Appellant has no locus, the appellant has failed



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to demonstrate that the environment clearance order issued by the competent authority cannot be said to be erroneous on the face of it and it ought not to be interfered with in appellate jurisdiction, especially when the same is based upon proper appraisal of evidence collected through regulatory process stipulated in the notification dated 14.09.2006 issued under Rule 5(3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. As such, the appeal preferred by the Appellant is wholly erroneous and deserves to be dismissed even on the ground of non-maintainability apart from the grounds on merit.

PARA-WISE REPLY OF THE ASSERTIONS MADE IN THE MEMO OF APPEAL

24. That in reply to para 1 of the memo of Appeal (hereinafter referred to as Appeal), it is submitted that the Appeal is a creature of statute regulated through Section 16 of the NGT Act, 2010 which contemplates that only a person aggrieved can prefer an Appeal against the grant of environmental clearance within 30 days from the date of communication of decision of EC and thus, the present Appellant has instituted the present Appeal in its personal capacity. Therefore, the appeal is bad due to non-joinder of necessary party. It is noteworthy that M/s Sangam Mediserve Private Ltd. is admittedly a company governed by its Board of Directors and the company has not been impleaded as party in the capacity of appellant. It is settled law that a Company can be sued in its individual capacity. Therefore, the appeal is not maintainable at the instance of private individual in his personal capacity and therefore the Appeal is bad due to non-joinder of necessary party and deserves to be dismissed on this ground alone.

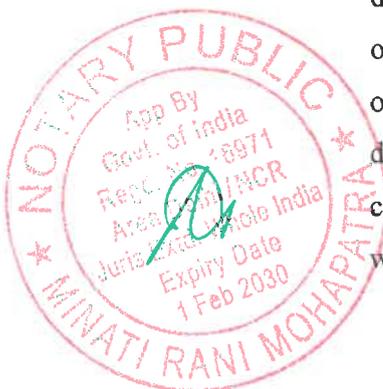
25. That in Reply to the contents of para 2 of the Appeal, it is submitted that the appellant in its personal capacity has demonstrated the MoU dated 22.02.2018 said to have been renewed on 07.08.2025 has no relevance for the purposes of grant of environment clearance to the answering respondent by means of order dated 11.08.2025 issued by competent authority. It is submitted that the regulatory authority in accordance with its regulatory



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procedure as provided in paragraph 7 of the notification by stipulating the stages in grant of prior environmental clearance process for new project in the form of scoping, public consultation and appraisal. The committee consists of officers of the State Board and Central Pollution Control Boards who are its ex-officio members. The process involves public consultation, and the Answering Respondent submits that the Appellant ought to have raised and filed their objection in order at the relevant stage so as to enable the respective committees to consider the objections for the purposes of finally forming an opinion by regulatory authority while granting prior environmental clearance in terms of the procedure provided under the notification dated 14.09.2006 issued under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 having binding effect upon the Answering Respondent including the present appellant. The contents of para 2 of the memo of appeal are denied due to want of knowledge on the part of answering respondent coupled with the fact that the answering respondent is the project proponent for the establishment of new project by seeking prior environmental clearance by means of EC dated 11.08.2025 issued by the MOEF & CC, Govt. of India.

26. That the contents of para 3 of the appeal are misleading and denied in view of the fact that right of trade and business guaranteed to the appellant, as alleged, is a right equally available to the Answering Respondent. The Applicant submits that the EC dated 11.08.2025 was granted after due appraisal of evidence and proper application of mind on the part of competent authority coupled with the fact that U.P. Pollution Control Board was also necessary party to the appeal in view of the fact that in all the committees constituted under the notification dated 14.09.2006, the Regional Officers were representing the State Board and the appeal is bad due to non-joinder of necessary party as well and deserved to be dismissed on this ground alone. It is further made clear that due to failure on the part of the appellant not to participate in the public consultation process not demonstrated the factual position as alleged before the committees constituted under the aforesaid notification dated 14.09.2006, the appellant will be estopped from raising all these questions in appellate forum;

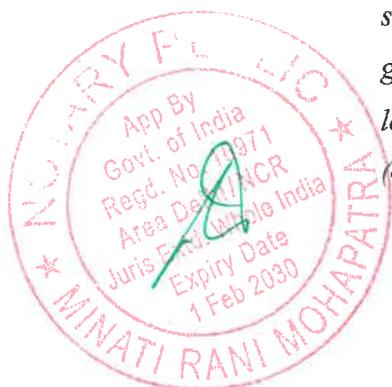


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particularly when the appellant himself is neither necessary nor proper party, as elaborately mentioned above.

27. That in reply to the contents of para 4 of the appeal, it is submitted that Rule 5 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 empowers the Central Government to issue suitable guidelines by regulating the procedure on location of new project of an industry or carrying on the process and operations in an area and the word "area" used therein has been defined under Section 2(aa) which means all areas where the hazardous substances are handled and since the area in which the unit of the answering respondent has been sought to be established, no other unit is functional and operational thereby handling the hazardous substance and as such the impugned Environment Clearance (EC) has been rightly accorded in favour of answering respondent by resorting due process of law and as such the environmental clearance granted on 11.8.2025 in favour of answering respondent cannot be said to have been accorded in violation of the procedural requirement as provided in the notification dated 14.09.2006 issued by Govt. of India duly published in official gazette and on this ground the present appeal deserves to be dismissed *in limine*.

28. That the contents of para 5 and 6 of the appeal deals with the position in respect of framing of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and admittedly, the notification dated 14.09.2006 has been issued by Central Government in terms of the provision of Rule 5(3) of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and in the impugned EC dated 11.08.2025 issued in favour of the answering respondent by the competent authority by demonstrating "*The project/activity is covered under the category-A of item-7(d) common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) of the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended due to applicability of general condition it required appraisal by the sectoral EAC at the central level. The project falls within ten kilo meters of the critically polluted area (CPA) of Gajraula of Uttar Pradesh.*"



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29. That in reply to the contents of para 7, 8 and 9 of the appeal, it is submitted that environment clearance dated 11.08.2025 has been accorded in favour of Answering Respondent and the competent authority granted the EC pertaining to the establishment of new project of Answering Respondent by resorting to the regulatory procedure provided in the notification dated 14.09.2006 which has also been dealt with in the EC dated 11.08.2025. Furthermore, the Appellant has failed to demonstrate how any sort of irregularity or illegality has been committed by the Committee(s) constituted at different levels in terms of the notification dated 14.09.2006. It is submitted that the finding of the competent authority in respect of grant of EC dated 11.08.2025 is based upon proper appraisal of reports of expert committees which cannot be or ought not to be disturbed by this Hon'ble Tribunal, especially in the absence of any perversity. It is imperative to underscore the fact that the EC pertaining to the Answering Respondent was of Category-A.

30. That in reply to the contents of para 10 of the appeal, it is submitted that para 17 and 18 of the EC dated 11.08.2025 accorded in favour of answering respondent is reflective of fact that EAC is established at Central level in India to assess and evaluate the potential environmental impacts of various projects monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards and conditions of environmental clearance and this aspect has been considered on merit by EAC in para 17 and 18 of EC dated 11.08.2025 which is being quoted below:

“17. Accordingly, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, the EAC has recommended grant of Environmental Clearance to the project subject to the following specific conditions and other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 04.01.2019 for the said project/activity, while considering for grant of Environmental Clearance.

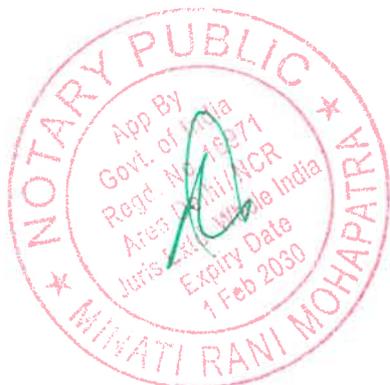
18. Based on recommendations of the EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords Environmental Clearance for Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF) with secured landfill (SLF), used oil recycling, MEE and Pre-processing for Co Processing, proposed by Win Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and



amendments/circulars issued thereon, and subject to the specific and standard conditions given in Annexure-1.”

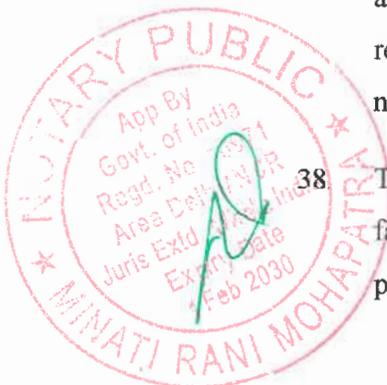
From bare perusal of the Clause 17 and 18 of EC dated 11.08.2025, it is evident that EAC has acted and considered the entire recourse of the committee and also recommended for grant of environmental clearance pursuant to which the impugned EC dated 11.08.2025 has been accorded by the competent authority. It therefore cannot be said that the EC has not been accorded in conformity with the regulatory procedure provided in the notification dated 14.09.2006, and thus, the content of para 10 of the memo of appeal are denied.

31. That in reply to the contents of para 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the appeal, it is submitted that in the EC dated 11.08.2025, paragraph 12 reveals that criteria of distance was also discussed with CPCB representative (Special Invitee for the instant project). It was highlighted that measurement methodology of distance either by road or aerial distance has not been defined in the guidelines, and as such, it is evident that CPCB was duly represented while according EC dated 11.08.2025 in favour of answering respondent. It is noteworthy that in para 15 of EC dated 11.08.2025, it reveals that after detailed discussion, the committee has noted and taken into account the letter dated 10.04.2019 issued by CPCB in respect of scores and mechanism for environmental protection related to critically and severely polluted areas.
32. That the contents of para 16 and 17 of the appeal are not admitted as stated therein and in reply thereto, the content of paras 10 and 25 of this counter reply are hereby reiterated.
33. That in reply to the contents of para 18 and 19 of the appeal, it is submitted that the publication issued by CPCB has no statutory force nor the same can be said to have been issued in supersession of the notification dated 14.09.2006 issued under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 having statutory force and also over-riding effect so far as grant of environment clearance for establishment of new project.



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34. That in reply to the contents of para 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26 of the appeal, it is submitted that any resolution as annexed with the memo of appeal in the foresaid paragraphs will not override the legally accorded EC dated 11.08.2025 in terms of the regulatory procedure formulated under the notification dated 14.09.2006 duly published in official gazette having over-riding effect upon the publications made by CPCB which are statutory in character coupled with the fact that by virtue of the provision of Section 24(1) of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which deals with the position that the provision of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as well as the Rules framed thereunder along with the notification dated 14.09.2006 issued in exercise of power conferred under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 duly notified in official gazette, elaborately regulating the procedural provision in terms of the notification and the EC dated 11.08.2025 granted in favour of the answering respondent cannot be subjected to judicial review in exercise of appellate jurisdiction by this Hon'ble Tribunal until and unless the order of impugned EC dated 11.08.2025 is erroneous and perverse in respect of fact finding recorded by the MoEF & CC, Govt. of India by proper appraisal of material relied upon after due consideration and deliberation in accordance with law by reiterating the preceding paragraphs of this counter affidavit.
35. That the contents of para 27 of the appeal are not admitted in terms of the preceding paragraphs of this counter reply.
36. That in reply to the contents of para 28 of the appeal, the same are denied for the reasons stated above.
37. That in reply to the contents of para 29 of the appeal, it is submitted that all the factual and legal aspects have been considered by the competent authority while according EC dated 11.08.2025 in favour of the answering respondent in conformity with the procedural requirement stipulated in the notification dated 14.09.2006 duly published in the official gazette.
38. That the contents of para 30 and 31 of the appeal are denied due to want of factual knowledge on the part of answering respondent by specifically pleading that it was incumbent upon the appellant to have raised all those



objections before the competent authority empowered to grant prior EC for establishment of new projects.

39. That in reply to the contents of para 32 of the appeal, it is submitted that the process of grant of EC has been provided and formulated in detail in the notification dated 14.09.2006 having statutory force duly published in official gazette issued under the relevant provisions of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 coupled with the fact that Section 24 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides that the provisions of the Act and the Rules or the orders made therein shall have effect notwithstanding with anything contained in any enactment other than the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 apart from the fact that any order or direction or publication issued under any environmental enactment will stand over-ridden by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in terms of Section 24(1) of the said Act.
40. That the contents of para 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the appeal are hereby denied in terms of the preceding paragraphs of this counter reply coupled with the fact that Section 24(1) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has over-riding effect and the notification dated 14.09.2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 will also have over-riding effect upon any other environmental enactment as well as forest laws in terms of the statutory mandate contemplated U/s 24(1) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as mentioned above.
41. That under the facts, circumstances and legal position enumerated above, the grounds taken in the appeal are not tenable in law and the appeal lacks merit and deserves to be dismissed with costs.
42. That no part of this affidavit is false and no material facts have been concealed therefrom.




DEPONENT



VERIFICATION

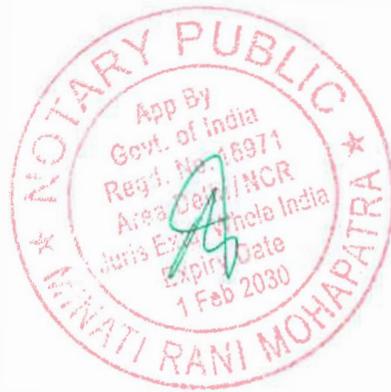
I, the deponent above named, do hereby verify that the contents of paras 1 to 39 and 42 of this affidavit are true to my own knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed. Paras 40-41 are based on legal advice received by me.

14 NOV 2025

Signed & verified this day of November, 2025 at New Delhi.


DEPONENT


IDENTIFIED



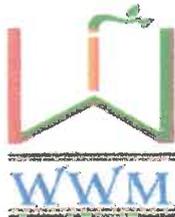


ATTESTED


MINATI RANI MOHAPATRA
NOTARY DELHI-R-16971
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
COMPOUND NEW DELHI
REGISTER Pg./Sl. No. 


MINATI RANI MOHAPATRA
ADVOCATE (NOTARY)
Mob. No.: 99128457

14 NOV 2025



WIN WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.

ALL TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE HANDLING, SECURE LANDFILL

Khsara No.-100-102, 104, 107-109, Hasanpur Road, Gajraula, (U.P.)-224 235

Regd. Off. : 1/32, SS of G.T. Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad, (U.P.)

Mob.: 9811876596, 9760702056, E-mail ID - wwmp1132@gmail.com

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WIN WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD HELD ON 14th NOVEMBER AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY AT 11:00 A.M

The Board of Directors of the Company proposes the name of **Mr. Pushkar Mittal**, CEO of the company for authorizing on behalf of the company to institute any proceedings and to execute, sign, verify and file all caveats, papers, petitions, applications, complaints, appeals, affidavits, declaration, notices, replies, rejoinders, written statements, vakalatnama etc. or any other documents, as may be required in relation thereto, and also to appoint advocate(s), counsel(s) etc. to represent the Company before any judicial, quasi-judicial or other Tribunal/ authorities, and to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be necessary for the above said purpose and in relation thereto

RESOLVED THAT Mr. **Pushkar Mittal**, the **CEO** of the Company be and are hereby authorized to institute any proceedings and to execute, sign, verify and file all caveats, papers, petitions, applications, appeals, affidavits, declaration, notices, replies, rejoinders, written statements, vakalatnama etc. or any other documents, as may be required in relation thereto, and also to appoint advocate(s), counsel(s) etc. to represent the Company before any judicial, quasi-judicial or other tribunal/ authorities in India, and to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be necessary for the above said purpose and in relation thereto.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any Director of the Company be and are hereby severally authorized to take necessary action to give effect to the above resolution.

For and on behalf of
Win Waste Management Private Limited

Saeed

Mr. Saeed Anwar
Director
DIN: 09651187

For Win Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Pushkar Mittal
Pushkar Mittal
CEO

VAKALATNAMA

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
APPEAL NO. 61/2025**

IN THE MATTER OF:

HARI OM SHARAN DWIVEDI

...APPELLANT

VERSUS

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND OTHERS

...RESPONDENTS

KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come that I / Puskhar Mittal, Director of Win Waste Management Private Limited, the abovenamed Respondent No. 2/ do hereby appoint

ADVOCATE SAMAKSH GOYAL**OFF: A-405, 1st FLOOR, DEFENCE COLONY, NEW DELHI-110024****EMAIL: OFFICE.SSGOYAL@GMAIL.COM | MOB: 95600- 28080**

(hereinafter called the Advocate/s) to be my/our Advocate(s) in the above-noted case authorize them:-

To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this Court or in any other Court in Court in Which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate Court including High Court Subject to payment of fees separately for each court by me/us.

To sign, file verify and present pleadings appeals cross-objection or petitions for execution review, revision withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages. To file and take back documents to admit and / or deny the documents of opposite party.

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration and difference or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case. To take execution proceedings.

To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts hereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case.

To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner, authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the advocate whenever he may think fit to do so and to sign the Power of Attorney on our behalf.

And I / We the / undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my / our own acts, as if done by me / us for all intents and purposes.

And I / We undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me / us to be paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I / We do hereunto set my / our hand to these present the contents or which have been understood by me/ us on this 14 day of November 2025.

Accepted subject to the terms of fees & Identified

Advocate(s)

For Win Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Client

Auth. Signatory

*E. Identifying the
M. J. Jindal*