

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI**

**APPEAL NO. 35/2025**

**(IA NO. 332/2025)**

**THE MATTER OF:**

Sachin Kumar Baliyan

.....Appellant

Versus

UP SEIAA& Ors.

...Respondents

REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 7/ M/s. SYNERGY  
WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.

**WITH**

PAPER BOOK

[FOR INDEX KINDLY SEE INSIDE]

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**Filed by**



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**New Delhi**

**Dated:02.09.2025**

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI****APPEAL NO. 35/2025****(IA NO. 332/2025)****THE MATTER OF:**

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**REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 7/ M/s. SYNERGY****WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD.****MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-**

1. That, answering Respondent No.7 above named is filing the present reply to the above captioned Appeal filed by the Appellant herein Challenging the Environmental Clearance (EC) dated 31.03.2025 issued by UP SEIAA in favour of the answering Respondent.
2. It is submitted that the contents of present Appeal to the extent they are inconsistent with the submissions hereinafter made in this reply are incorrect and are denied. Unless any averment or contention is specifically admitted or traversed, the same may be treated as denied.
3. Preliminary Submissions:-

- (i) It is most humbly submitted that the present Appeal has been filed by the Appellant despite there being the pendency of issue on obtaining Environmental Clearance in respect of CBWTF run by the answering Respondent in Subharti Hospital, Meerut in M.A. No. 90/2023 & M.A. No. 94/2023 in O.A. No.774/2022, wherein, in compliance of the directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide judgment dated 02.03.2023, the answering Respondent initiated the process to obtain EC and after completion of entire process, the said EC was issued by SEIAA in favour of answering Respondent on 02.03.2023. It is further submitted that in the aforesaid M.As. the Coordinate Bench of this Ld. Tribunal is also monitoring the functioning of CBWTF run by Answering Respondent as well as statutory compliances and conditions imposed in the Environment Clearance dated 31.03.2025. Therefore, in this view, since the EC has been issued under the supervision of this Hon'ble Tribunal, therefore, present Appeal is devoid of any merits and liable to be dismissed on this ground.
- (ii) That, the Appellant herein has not approached this Hon'ble Tribunal with clean hands and it appears that he is not acting in the interest of environment in fact he is acting for his personal interest and grudges against the answering Respondent for the following reasons:-
- (a) That, according to the list shown on the website of UPPCB, approximately 33 CBWTFs are operational in

State of U.P., out of which, many of the CBWTFs are still operational without EC, to which, the Appellant has not raised any question.

- (b) That, the Appellant has no locus to file the present Appeal as he is resident of Muzaffarnagar and the CBWTF Unit of answering Respondent is based in Meerut.
  - (c) The issues raised by the Appellant herein regarding the EC in respect of answering Respondent, have already been adjudicated upon by this Hon'ble Tribunal, and now, questioning the EC at this stage, itself raises questions on the actual environment concerns of the Appellant herein.
- (iii) That, it is further submitted that in O.A. No. 165 of 2022 titled as Vinod Khanna Vs State of U.P., which was disposed of vide order dated 5.4.2022, similar allegations were made against the answering Respondent and this Tribunal issued general directions to the State and called for the report and after having gone through the report of Oversight Committee headed by Justice SVS Rathore in O.A. No. 180/2021 in Mukul Kumar Vs State of U.P. & Ors., this Tribunal has already issued directions for compliance by the Competent Authority. Therefore the present original appeal is liable to be dismissed on this score only. No cause of action has arisen in favour of the Appellant and against the answering Respondent as there is neither any privity of contract nor any public interest is involved. It

is not in the interest of principles of natural justice and reasonableness to entertain interested litigation which has been med in collusion with and at the behest of interested parties. The opponents of the Respondent No.7 are bent upon destroying its business since long time and on several occasions such frivolous attempts have been made by instituting false complaints and cases at their behest. The jurisdiction of this Tribunal cannot be allowed to be misused by interested litigants for their ulterior motives.

- (iv) It is submitted that for setting up CBWTF, on 01.09.2002, the answering respondent entered into agreement with the Subharti Medical College, Meerut for allotment of land, on which, land measuring 13365 Sq. Ft. was allotted by the Subharti Hospital, Meerut. It is pertinent to mention here that the said land was allotted in accordance with law and since there was no provision available in the guidelines/ norms of Meerut Development Authority that the land allotted on lease to Subharti Hospital cannot be allotted for setting up CBWTF facility.
- (v) It is submitted that the answering Respondent is operating an Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, U.P. since 2002 with Authorization and Statutory Consent to Operate from State Pollution Control Board. The details of activities issued vide Authorization to CBWTF M/s. Synergy waste Management Pvt. Ltd. Meerut/ Answering Respondent are as under:-

S.	Authorization	Validity	of	Areas/ District Covered by

No.	issue Date	Authorization	CBWTF as per Authorization, Collection, Transportation & Disposal)
1.	25.01.2002	31.12.2002	Meerut+ Noida (GB Nagar) + Ghaziabad
2.	10.03.2003	10.03.2004	Meerut + Noida +Ghaziabad + Muzaffarnagar
3.	05.07.2004	04.07.2005	Meerut + Muzaffarnagar + Saharanpur
4.	20.09.2005	31.12.2007	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar + Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar
5.	08.05.2008	31.12.2008	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar + Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar + Bulandshahr + Bagpat upto 10000 beds but not beyond a radius of 150 Kms.
7.	07.08.2009	31.12.2009	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar +

			Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar + Bulandshahr + Bagpat upto 10000 beds but not beyond a radius of 150 Kms.
8.	09.07.2010	31.12.2010	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar + Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar + Bulandshahr + Bagpat upto 10000 beds but not beyond a radius of 150 Kms.
9.	24.02.2011	31.12.2011	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar + Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar + Bulandshahr + Bagpat upto 10000 beds but not beyond a radius of 150 Kms.
10.	30.03.2012	31.12.2012	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar + Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar + Bulandshahr +

			Bagpat upto 10000 beds but not beyond a radius of 150 Kms.
11.	25.09.2013	31.12.2013	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar + Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar + Bulandshahr + Bagpat upto 10000 beds but not beyond a radius of 150 Kms.
12.	09.07.2014	31.12.2015	Meerut + Muazaffarnagar + Saharanpur+ Ghaziabad + GB Nagar + Bulandshahr + Bagpat upto 10000 beds but not beyond a radius of 150 Kms.
Status after insertion of Entry No. 7(da) of EIA Notification dated 17.04.2015 for obtaining Environmental Clearance			
13.	13.06.2016	31.12.2017	(Not Mentioned)
14.	27.12.2017	31.12.2019	Within 150 Kms. Radius
15.	08.01.2020	3.12.2024	Within 150 Kms. Radius

16.	01.01.2025	31.12.2029	Within 75 Kms. Radius
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(vi) Details of Consent to Operate (CTO) issued to CBWTF M/s.

Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., Meerut:-

S. No.	Air Act/ Water Act	Consent Issue Date	Consent Valid Upto	Capacity of Incinerator for which UPPCB has granted CTO
1.	Air Act	24.12.2009	31.12.2009	50 Kg/hr.
2.	Water Act	24.12.2009	31.12.2009	50 Kg/hr.
3.	Air Act	15.04.2010	31.12.2010	100 Kg./hr.
4.	Water Act	15.04.2010	31.12.2010	100 Kg./hr.
5.	Air Act	01.01.2011	31.12.2011	100 Kg./hr.
6.	Water Act	01.01.2011	31.12.2011	100 Kg./hr.
7.	Air Act	Applied on 19.07.2012 but rejected vide letter dated 21.11.2012		
8.	Water Act			
9.	Air Act	Applied on 24.12.2012 but rejected in the year 2013.		
10.	Water Act			
11.	Air Act	28.03.2014	31.12.2015	300 Kg./hr.
12.	Water Act	28.03.2014	31.12.2015	300 kg./hr.

13.	Air Act	01.01.2016	31.12.2017	300 kg./hr.
14.	Water Act	01.01.2016	31.12.2017	300 kg./hr.
15.	Air Act	01.01.2018	31.12.2019	300 kg./hr.
16.	Water Act	01.01.2018	31.12.2019	300 kg./hr.
17.	Air Act	01.01.2020	31.12.2022	300 Kg/hr.
18.	Water Act	01.01.2020	31.12.2022	300 Kg/hr.
19.	Consolidated Air & Water Act	12.05.2023	11.08.2023	300 Kg/hr.
20.	Consolidated Air & Water Act	16.10.2023	Valid till disposal of Unit's EC application by SEIAA	300 .Kg/hr.
21.	Consolidated Water and Air Act	06.07.2025	31.12.2029	300 Kg/hr.

However, as per the judgment dated 02.03.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the Answering Respondent was directed to obtain ex-post facto Environment Clearance for the Project.

A true and typed copy of order dated 02.03.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 774/2022 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R/1.

(vii) It is further submitted that the process of obtaining environment clearance (EC) for an industry in India is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (as amended). According to the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, the process to apply for EC is prescribed in Para 7, according to which, there are following four stages in sequential order for obtaining Environmental Clearance :-

- Stage (1) Screening (only for Category "B" projects & activities)
- Stage (2) Scoping
- Stage (3) Public Consultation
- Stage (4) Appraisal

(viii) It is most humbly submitted that in compliance of order dated 02.03.2023 of this Hon'ble Tribunal passed in O.A. No. 774 of 2022, the Answering Respondent initiated the process for obtaining EC, i.e. submitted application in prescribed Form-1 alongwith Pre-Feasibility Report on 01.04.2023 in terms of Para-6 of the EIA Notification, 2006.

A true copy of Form-1 and Pre-Feasibility Report submitted on 01.04.2023 alongwith online receipt of E-Parivesh Portal

dated 01.04.2023 are annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/2.**

- (ix) That, this Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 09.10.2023 passed in M.A. No. 90/2023, directed UPPCB to allow Answering Respondent herein to run the CBWTF till the consideration of application for grant of EC ex-post fact of UPSEIAA and further directed UPSEIAA to dispose the application for grant of EC.
- (xi) The U.P. Pollution Control Board vide order dated 16.10.2023 granted Consent to Operate under Air and Water Act in favour of the Answering Respondent till the disposal of E.C. Application by UPSEIAA.
- (xii) The SEAC in its meeting held on 17.05.2023 and 20.11.2023 recommended ToR for the project in the name of "Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility".
- (xiii) However, the SEIAA vide letter dated 18.01.2024 issued TOR in the name of Captive Treatment Facility instead of "Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility". With additional ToR Point No.1 that "The Project Proponent shall submit an affidavit alongwith EIA, stating that the facility will be operated as Captive Treatment Facility Only".

A true and typed copy of ToR dated 18.01.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/3.**

(xiv) Due to this reason, that since the Answering Respondent had obtained Authorization for existing CBWTF from UPPCB since start, and never run the same as Captive Treatment Facility, therefore the Answering Respondent submitted an Application for ToR Amendment on 23.01.2024 to remove the “Captive” term from the name of project and additional condition no.1 of the ToR letter dated 18.01.2024.

A true and typed copy of Application for ToR Amendment dated 23.01.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/4**.

(xv) That, the application for amended ToR was taken up in SEAC-1 meeting dated 06.03.2024. Since the decision of putting the additional condition and captive term was taken by the SEIAA, therefore, SEAC decided to forward the case to the SEIAA to consider any change/ amendment in ToR points.

(xvi) Thereafter, the said matter was discussed in 810<sup>th</sup> SEIAA meeting dated 30.04.2024, whereupon, SEIAA opined to refer the matter to SEAC and seek clarification regarding the minimum area required for the ‘Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility’.

(xvii) Thereafter, the matter of amended ToR was taken up in the meetings dated 16.05.2024 and 01.08.2024 and finally the SEIAA in it’s meeting dated 18.10.2024 made recommendations to grant Terms of Reference for Common Bio-Medical Water Treatment Facility (CBWTF) by adding certain conditions.

A true and typed copy of SEIAA Minutes of Meeting dated 01.08.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/5**.

- (xviii) Thereafter, SEIAA issued amended ToR dated 21.10.2024 for the CBWTF of Answering Respondent with condition that EIA report prepared by the consultant should be vetted by the environment department of IIT/NIT or NEERI so that there is no adverse environmental impact on surrounding areas due to the technology of this plant.

A true and typed copy of Amended ToR dated 21.10.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/6**.

- (xix) It is pertinent to mention here that for preparation of EIA Report as directed in amended ToR dated 21.10.2024, the Answering Respondent vide work order dated 02.03.2023 appointed the consultant accredited by National Accreditation Board of Education and Training namely M/s. Ind Tech House Consult, G 8/6, Ground Floor, Sector-11, Rohini, Delhi-110085 who after conducting EIA Study, would submit EIA Report.

A true and typed copy of Work Order dated 02.03.2023 alongwith Certificate of NABET is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/7**.

- (xx) It submitted that after submission of EIA Report in terms of Notification dated 14.09.2006, the UPSEIIA on 31.03.2025, issued Environmental Clearance (EC) in favour of Project Proponent under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006, regarding Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility” at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, with a condition no. 1.2 (6) of Environment Attributes regarding land allotment within a period of 03 months.

A true copy of Environmental Clearance (EC) dated 31.03.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/8**.

- (xxi) It is further submitted that in this continuation, on 15.06.2025 the answering Respondent has also entered into a Supplementary MOU with the Subharti University for allotment of additional land measuring 30,195 for development of green belt as part of the environmental initiatives under the main MoU.

A true copy of Supplementary MOU dated 15.06.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R/9**.

- (xxii) It is submitted that in pursuance of the condition imposed by UPSEIAA, on the request of Answering Respondent for allotment of additional land to meet government norms in addition to area of 13365 Sq. Ft. allotted in the year 2002, the Empowered Committee of Subharti Medical University vide letter dated 21.06.2025 approved allotment of additional land measuring 30195 Sq. Ft. for development of green belt i.e. totaling 43560 Sq. Ft. (1 Acre).

A true copy of Letter dated 21.06.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R/10.

- (xxiii) It is submitted that on the same day i.e. on 21.06.2025, the answering Respondent wrote a letter to the UPSEIAA informing therein allotment of additional land measuring 30195 Sq. Ft. for development of green belt i.e. totaling 43560 Sq. Ft. (1 Acre).

A true copy of Letter dated 21.06.2025 wrote to UPSEIAA is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R/11.

- (xxiv) It is submitted that the UPPCB vide it's letter dated 14.07.2025, has also granted fresh Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorization to the Answering Respondent under Section-25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section-21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for a period of 06.07.2025 to 31.12.2029.

A true copy of Letter dated 14.07.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R/12..

- (xxv) It is further submitted for development of Green Belt on the additional land measuring 30195 Sq. Ft. allotted by Subharti University, **development of Green Belt is in process.**

- (xxvi) That, it is most humbly submitted that from the aforesaid factual position it is clear that EC has been obtained by the Answering Respondent after following due process in terms of Notification dated 14.09.2006 under the supervision of this Hon'ble Tribunal,

therefore, and the land criteria of 1 acre for running CBWTF is also fulfilled as directed by SEIAA. Therefore, at this stage, it is apparent on the face of record that the present Appeal has been filed by the Appellant herein on false and vexacious grounds with an ulterior motive to get undue benefit and hence, same is liable to be dismissed with costs.

PARAWISE REPLY:-

4. That, Para-1 and 2 of the Appeal are matte of record hence need no reply.
  
5. That, Para 3(I) & (II) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. In this regard, it is most humbly submitted that CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 was set up in the year 2002, the land Criteria laid down in CBWTF Guidelines 2016 is not applicable to the same in view of the applicability criteria embodied in Guideline No. 4 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 and the CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 cannot be said to be violative of the environmental norms on the ground of applicability thereof. For ready reference, it is necessary to quote Guideline No.4 of CBWTF Guidelines, wherein, it is clearly provided as under:-

“4) Applicability of these guidelines

These guidelines are applicable to all the upcoming or new CBWTFs. In case of the existing CBWTFs, these guidelines shall be applicable in case

(a)the existing CBWTFs desires to expand or enhance the existing treatment capacity (or)

(b) the existing CBWTFs desires to modernize the existing treatment equipment with the new equipment with enhancement in the existing treatment capacity."

It is pertinent to mention here that those guidelines only applicable to upcoming or new CBWTFs or those who wants to expand or enhance their capacity. However, neither the answering Respondent has enhanced or expand existing treatment capacity and nor has modernize the existing treatment equipment with the new equipment with enhancement in the existing treatment capacity. However, after obtaining ex-post fact EC in compliance of the directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the answering Respondent has got done allotment of additional land measuring additional land measuring 30195 Sq. Ft. for development of green belt i.e. totaling 43560 Sq. Ft. (1 Acre).

6. That, the averments made in Para 3(II) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. In this regard, it is most humbly submitted that answering Respondent is operating an Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, U.P. since 2002 with Authorization and Statutory Consent to Operate from State Pollution Control Board, and same was never set up as an Captive Treatment Plant. Furthermore, for setting up CBWTF, on 01.09.2002, the answering respondent entered into agreement with the Subharti Medical College, Meerut for allotment of land, on which, land measuring 13365 Sq. Ft. was allotted by the Subharti Hospital, Meerut. It is pertinent to mention here that the said land

was allotted in accordance with law and there was no such provision available in the guidelines/ norms of Meerut Development Authority that the land allotted on lease to Subharti Hospital cannot be allotted for setting up CBWTF facility.

7. That, the averments Para 3(III) of the Appeal are vehemently wrong and denied. It is pertinent to mention here that there is no bar on setting up CBWTF in Hospital Campus and CBWTFs have been considered as pollution control facilities and Non-Industrial Operations (Activities/ Facilities/ Infrastructure/ Services) and same falls under the category of essential service. It is pertinent to mention here this issue was also raised earlier before this Hon'ble Tribunal, wherein, this Hon'ble Tribunal in Para-35 to 37 of it's judgement dated 02.03.2023 observed held as under:-

“35. No doubt, Guideline 6 (a) of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 prefers location and development of a CBWTF in a notified industrial area without any requirement of buffer zone but there is no absolute bar to establishment of CBWTF in non-industrial Area and CBWTF can be established under Guideline 6 (b) of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 in non-industrial area at a place reasonably far away from notified residential and sensitive areas with a buffer distance of preferably 500 meters and in case of non-availability of such land the buffer zone distance from the notified residential area is allowed to be reduced to less than 500 meters subject to fulfillment of the conditions laid down therein. It may also be observed here that by considering the likely impacts that may be caused by operation of the captive bio medical waste treatment facility within the health care facilities (HCFs) to the patients undergoing treatment therein, the BMW Rules 2016 restrict the Occupier from setting up captive bio medical waste treatment facility and require the Occupier to ensure treatment and disposal of generated bio-medical waste

through a CBWTF but the BMWM Rules 2016 and the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 do not absolutely bar establishment and operation of captive CBWTF or CBWTF in the Hospital Campus. This conclusion also emerges from Guideline 2(f) of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 which lays down that in the absence of expression of interest by any proponent, then SPCB/PCC shall insist health care facilities to form association and to develop its own CBWTF in line with these guidelines or to have captive treatment facilities for ensuring treatment and disposal of generated bio-medical waste as stipulated under the BMWM Rules, 2016.

36. In the present case the CBWTF was admittedly located in Institution Area when established in the year 2002. There is no denial that residential colonies have come up in the vicinity of the Institution area subsequently as pleaded by the Respondent No. 8. There is no averment that the CBWTF is not having buffer zone distance of 500 meters from notified residential area. Therefore, location of the CBWTF run by respondent No. 8 cannot be said to be violative of the prescribed location criteria and operation thereof cannot be said to be violative of environmental norms on that ground.

37. In any case it may be observed that in the present case there is no cogent material on record to show that the CBWTF is causing any adverse impact on environment and habitation in the vicinity. In the event of there being cogent material showing that the facility is causing adverse impact on environment and habitation in the vicinity by environmental pollution beyond prescribed limits, UPPCB, being the prescribed statutory Authority under the BMWM Rules 2016, shall be at liberty to pass appropriate remedial orders including order of closure or imposition of environmental compensation in accordance with law.

Furthermore, as per the Revised CPCB CBWTF Guidelines 2016, it is not mandatory to set-up CBWTF in designated industrial area only. The CBWTF falls under the essential services which can be operated from

the present site. Similar types of CBWTFs are operational all over the country and the details of similar facilities being run are given as under:

Information of Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities run in Medical College/Hospital Campus

S. No.	Name of CBWTFs	State
1.	M/s. Central Hospital Longswal, Apeejay Tea Tinsukia	Assam
2.	M/s. Oil India Hosotal, Dibrugarh, Assam	
3.	Assam Medical College Hospital Dibrugarh Assam Assam	
4.	M/s. IOCL Hospital AOD Digboi, Tinsukia Assam	
5.	M/s. Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Bihar Sciences, Sheikhpura, Patna-8000 14 (Operated by M/s. S.S. Medical System (I) (P) Ltd. Bihar	Bihar
6.	M/s. People College of Medical Science & Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
7.	M/s. Bundelkhand Medical College, Sagar, M.P.	
	M/S. J.A. Group of Hospital, Gwalior, M.P.	
8.	M/s. Passo Environmental Solution Pvt. Maharashtra Ltd. S.No. 172, 173, 1741 YCM Hospital compound, Ground Floor	Maharashtra

	San Tukaram Nagar, Pimpri Pune.	
9.	M/s. Life Secure Enterprises, MIMER Medical College, Talegaon, Dabhade, Pune, Maharashtra	
10.	M/s. Enviravigil TMC's Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital Campus, Thene Belapur Road, Kalwa Thane-400605, Maharashtra	
11.	Christanand Hospital Brahmapuri, Tal. Brahmapuri Dist. Chandrapur	
13	M/s. Dr. Jagtap Hospital Pvt. Ltd. Gate No. 280, A/P Dhangarwadi Tal-Khandala, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra	
14.	M/s. Shija Hospital & Research Institute Langol, Lamoheloat Manipur	Manipur
15	M/s. MediAid Marketing Services, (SCB Medical College and Hospital Cuttack) Plot No. M-3/445, IRC Village Nayapalli PO. Bramunda, Bhubaneswar 751003, Odisha	Odisha
16.	M/s. Bio Tech Salutian Behampur (VSS Medical College and Hospital, Burla, Sambalpur Jyoti Nagar, 2nd Lane Extn.Odisha	
17.	M/s. MediAid Marketing Services, (MKCG Medical College and Hospital) Plot No. M3/445, IRC Village Nayapalli	

	PO. Bramunda, Bhubaneswar 751003, Odisha	
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8. That, the averments made in Para 3(IV) are matter of record hence need no reply.
9. That, thee averments made in Para 3(V) of the Appeal are wrong and denied to this extent that the answering Respondent has submitted EIA Report without public consultation process. It is pertinent to mention here that EC has been obtained by the Answering Respondent after following due process in terms of Notification dated 14.09.2006 under the supervision of this Hon'ble Tribunal.
10. That, the averments made in Para 3(VI) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. It is most humbly submitted that the for setting up CBWTF, on 01.09.2002, the answering respondent entered into agreement with the Subharti Medical College, Meerut for allotment of land, on which, land measuring 13365Sq. Ft. was allotted by the Subharti Hospital, Meerut. It is pertinent to mention here that the said land was allotted in accordance with law and since there was no provision available in the guidelines/ norms of Meerut Development Authority that the land allotted on lease to Subharti Hospital cannot be allotted for setting up CBWTF facility.
11. That, in reply to the averments made in Para 3(VII) of the Appeal, it is submitted that the since the Answering Respondent is running it's CBWTF w.e.f. 2002, therefore, the guidelines of 2016 were

applicable on those new Units or existing CBWTFS who wanted to expand their capacities. However, in compliance of the directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the Respondent applied for EC and thereby received the same on 31.03.2025.

12. That, the averments made in Para 3(VIII) & (IX) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. It is most humbly submitted that the SEAC in it's meeting held on 17.05.2023 and 20.11.2023 recommended ToR for the project in the name of "Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility". However, the SEIAA vide letter dated 18.01.2024 issued TOR in the name of Captive Treatment Facility instead of "Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility". With additional ToR Point No.1 that "The Project Proponent shall submit an affidavit alongwith EIA, stating that the facility will be operated as Captive Treatment Facility Only". Due to this reason, that since the Answering Respondent had obtained Authorization for existing CBWTF from UPPCB since start, and never run the same as Captive Treatment Facility, therefore the Answering Respondent submitted an Application for ToR Amendment on 23.01.2024 to remove the "Captive" term from the name of project and additional condition no.1 of the ToR letter dated 18.01.2024.
13. That, the averments made in Para 3(X) of the Appeal are wrong and denied.
14. That, the averments made in Para 3(XI) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. It is most humbly submitted that the UPSEIAA has

granted EC dated 31.03.2025 in accordance with law after completion of due process as prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006.

15. That, the averments mad in Para 3 (XII to XIV) are wrong and denied.

XV. Reply to Grounds:-

A. That, contents of Para (A) of the Grounds are wrong and denied. It is most humbly submitted that UPSEIAA has granted EC dated 31.03.2025 in accordance with law after completion of due process as prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006.

B. That, contents of Para (B) of the Grounds are wrong and denied. It is absolutely denied that the answering Respondent has concealed material information from Respondent No.1. It is pertinent to mention here that the answering Respondent has got done allotment of land in accordance with law by entering into MOU and Supplementary MOU with the Subharti University for smooth operation of CBWTF, and it was never set up as Captive Treatment Facility, therefore, there is no question arise to transform the initial captive treatment into CBWTF.

C. That, contents of Para (A) of the Grounds are wrong and denied. It is most humbly submitted that for preparation of EIA Report as directed in amended ToR dated 21.10.2024, the Answering Respondent vide work order dated

02.03.2023 appointed the consultant accredited by National Accreditation Board of Education and Training namely M/s. Ind Tech House Consult, G 8/6, Ground Floor, Sector-11, Rohini, Delhi-110085 who after conducting EIA Study, submitted EIA Report. It is pertinent to mention here that after submission of EIA Report in terms of Notification dated 14.09.2006, the UPSEIA on 31.03.2025, issued Environmental Clearance (EC) in favour of Project Proponent under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006, regarding Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility” at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, with a condition no. 1.2 (6) of Environment Attributes regarding land allotment within a period of 03 months.

- D. That, contents of Para (D) of the Grounds are wrong and denied. It is submitted after obtaining ex-post facto EC in compliance of the directions issued by this Hon’ble Tribunal, the answering Respondent has got done allotment of additional land measuring additional land measuring 30195 Sq. Ft. for development of green belt i.e. totaling 43560 Sq. Ft. (1 Acre).
- E. That, contents of Para (E) of the Grounds are wrong and denied. It is most humbly that the SEAC in it’s meeting held on 17.05.2023 and 20.11.2023 recommended ToR for the project in the name of “Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility’. However, the SEIAA vide letter dated 18.01.2024 issued TOR in the name of Captive

Treatment Facility instead of “Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility”. With additional ToR Point No.1 that “The Project Proponent shall submit an affidavit alongwith EIA, stating that the facility will be operated as Captive Treatment Facility Only”. Due to this reason, that since the Answering Respondent had obtained Authorization for existing CBWTF from UPPCB since start, and never run the same as Captive Treatment Facility, therefore the Answering Respondent submitted an Application for ToR Amendment on 23.01.2024 to remove the “Captive” term from the name of project and additional condition no.1 of the ToR letter dated 18.01.2024.

- F. That, contents of Para (F) of the Grounds are wrong and denied.
- G. That, contents of Para (G) of the Grounds are wrong and denied. That the Answering Respondent has entered into a Supplementary MOU with the Subharti University for allotment of additional land measuring 30,195 Sq. Ft. for development of green belt as part of the environmental initiatives under the main MoU.
- H. That, contents of Para (H) of the Grounds are wrong and denied, the EIA Report **has been submitted as per the norms prescribed by UP SEAC and UP SEIAA.**
- I. That, contents of Para (I) of the Grounds are wrong and denied.
- J. That, contents of Para (J) of the Grounds need no reply.

16. That, the averments made in Para 3 (XVI) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. No cause of action has arisen to the Appellant against Answering Respondent.
17. That, the averments made in Para 3 (XVII) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. Since **no cause of** action has arisen to the Appellant against Answering Respondent, therefore, there is no question of limitation arise.
18. That, the averments made in Para 3 (XVIII) of the Appeal are wrong and denied. Appellant herein is not entitled for any relief.
19. That, the averments made in Para 3 **(XIX)** of the Appeal are wrong and denied. It is most humbly submitted that the Appeal of Appellant is without any substance and merits, and same has been filed by the Appellant with an ulterior motive for his personal benefits by impersonating himself as environment activities, therefore, in the interest of justice, it is prayed to dismiss the present Appeal with exemplary cost.

Respondent No. 7

Delhi  
Dated :30.08.2025



Through,

(SUNNY CHOUDHARY)  
Advocate

### VERIFICATION

I, Rahul Aged about 28 Years, working as Manager (Operations), Address RZ-27A, M-Block, Dharampura Colony, Najafgarh, New Delhi-110043, do hereby verify that the contents of paras .... to ... are true to my personal knowledge and paras .... to .. believed to be true on legal advice and that I have not suppressed any material

fact: Date: 30.08.2025

Place: New Delhi



For Synergy Waste Management (P) Ltd.

Respondent No.7



BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

APPEAL NO. 35 OF 2025

(I.A. NO. 332 OF 2025)

IN THE MATTER OF:

SACHIN KUMAR BALIYAN

....Petitioner

Versus

UP SEIAA & ORS.

.....Respondents

AFFIDAVIT



I, Rahul, S/o. Sh. Anup Singh, Aged about 28 Years, Designation- Operations Manager, Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., R/o RZ-27A, M Block, Dharampura Colony, Najafgarh New Delhi-110043, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the Authorized Representative of Respondent No. 7 in the abovementioned case and well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case as such I am competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That, the averments made in the accompanying Counter Affidavit from pages 1 to 30 and I.A.s are drafted on my instructions and the contents thereof are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
3. That, the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



*Rahul*

4. That, the annexures / documents filed herewith are true copies of their respective originals.

*Rahul*

DEPONENT

**VERIFICATION**

Verified at Meerut, U.P. on this \_\_\_ day of August, 2025 that the contents in the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Rahul*

DEPONENT



Certified that Mr. *Rahul*  
S/o, W/o, D/o Mr. *Anup Singh*  
R/o *27A, M. Block, Dhanampura colony*  
Identified by Mr. *Pravir Singh, New Delhi*  
sworn the Contents of this affidavit  
before me on *30/8/25*

*Jai Bhagwan*  
JAI BHAGWAN (Advocate)  
NOTARY, Meerut (U.P.)  
*30/8/25*

**ANNEXURE R-1**

Item No. 7

(Court No. 2)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH,  
NEW DELHI.**

(Through Physical Hearing with Hybrid V.C. Option)

Original Application No. 774/2022

Gaurav Garg  
S/o Jaipal Garg Thakur Dwara, Baghpat,  
Ward 13, Baghpat, Meerut  
Uttar Pradesh-250609

...Applicant

Versus

1. Union of India  
Through Its Secretary,  
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change,  
Paryavaran Bhawan,  
Jorbagh, New Delhi-110003.  
[secy-moef@nic.in](mailto:secy-moef@nic.in)  
011-20819316  
...Respondent No. 1
2. Central Pollution Control Board  
Through Its Member Secretary,  
Paryavaran Bhawan,  
East Arjun Nagar Delhi-110032.  
[mscb.cpcb@nic.in](mailto:mscb.cpcb@nic.in)  
...Respondent No. 2
3. State Of Uttar Pradesh  
Through Chief Secretary,  
Secretariat Office Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh.  
[cs-up@nic.in](mailto:cs-up@nic.in)  
...Respondent No. 3
4. UPPCB  
Through Member Secretary,  
UPPCB Bhawan, Building No. TC-12v,  
Vibhuti Khand Gomti Nagar,  
Lucknow-10.  
[ms@uppcb.in](mailto:ms@uppcb.in)  
...Respondent No. 4
5. Regional Officer,  
UPPCB Regional Office,  
Pocket-T, C-3/2, Pallav Puram,  
Phase-II, Modi Puram, Meerut,  
Uttar Pradesh – 250110.  
...Respondent No. 5

O.A. No. 774/2022

Gaurav Garg Vs. Union of India &amp; Ors.

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6. MDA  
Through Chief Town Planner,  
Vikas Bhawan, Civil Lines, Meerut,  
Uttar Pradesh-250001.  
[mdameerut@rediffmail.com](mailto:mdameerut@rediffmail.com)  
...Respondent No. 6
7. District Magistrate,  
Meerut,  
DM Office, Civil Lines, Meerut,  
Uttar Pradesh.  
[commmee@nic.in](mailto:commmee@nic.in)  
Respondent No. 7
8. Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.  
Through Director,  
Subharti Medical College Campus,  
Subhartipuram,  
Meerut – 250002  
Uttar Pradesh.  
...Respondent No. 8

Date of hearing: 02.03.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER.  
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER.**

Applicant: Mr. Gaurav Kumar Bansal, Advocate.

Respondents: Ms. Praveena Gautam and Mr. Aman Sharma, Advocates for Respondent No. 1.  
Mr. Mohit Singhal, Advocate for Respondent No. 2.  
Mr. Pradeep Misra, Advocate for Respondents No. 4 and 5 (through VC).  
Mr. Rachit Mittal, Advocate for Respondent No. 6 (through VC).  
Mr. Ajay Bansal and Mr. Gaurav Yadav, Advocates for Respondent No. 8 with Mr. Niraj Agarwal for the Project Proponent.  
None for Respondents No. 3 and 7.

**Application under Section 18(1) Read with Section 14 Of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010**

**ORDER**

1. The Applicant, resident of Thakur Dwara, Baghpat, Ward 13, Baghpat, District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh has filed the present application under Section 18(1) read with Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 raising the following questions:

1. Whether the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) can allow a Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) to operate in violation of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (MoEF&CC) Notification dated 17.04.2015, MoEF&CC Order dated 20.09.2021 and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Guidelines for Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities dated 21.12.2016 (CBWTF Guidelines 2016)?
2. Whether UPPCB has the power to Grant or Renew the Consent to Operate a CBWTF in violation of Order dated 20.09.2021 issued by MoEF&CC?
3. Whether the Meerut Development Authority (MDA) can allow a CBWTF to carry out its Operation in Non-Conforming Area/Non Industrial Area?

**Objections/Challenges by the Applicant to the operation of CBWTF run by the Project Proponent**

2. Briefly stated, the case of the Applicant as enumerated in the application is that Respondent No. 8 has established its CBWTF in District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. In accordance with Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973, Respondent No. 6 MDA prepared Master Plan 2021 for Meerut. As per the above said Master Plan, the land on which the Subharti Medical College is established is not an Industrial land. However, instead of following the law of land Respondent No. 8 in connivance with the officers of MDA not only established its CBWTF within the Medical College Campus but also started operation of the same. UPPCB, instead of respecting the Notification dated 17.04.2015 issued by Respondent No. 1 and the CBWTF Guidelines issued by Respondent No. 2, not only allowed Respondent No. 8 to carry out operation of the CBWTF but also never directed Respondent No. 8 to obtain

Environmental Clearance (EC) and as such violated the Law of the land. UPPCB vide its Letter dated 10.01.2019 issued consent to operate to Respondent No. 8 but did not deliberately, willfully and intentionally mention about compliance with the MoEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015. Vide its Order dated 20.09.2021, Respondent No. 1 directed all the State Pollution Control Boards including the UPPCB to make it mandatory for CBWTF to obtain EC and directed all the State Pollution Control Boards including the UPPCB to not to renew the Consent to Operate unless the CBWTF obtained the EC as provided under EIA Notification. Respondent No. 8 by way of carrying on operation of its CBWTF in Non-Conforming Area and without obtaining EC as directed by UPPCB has not only violated the various provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder but has also caused irreparable damage to the environment. By allowing Respondent No. 8 to operate a Red Category Industry in Non-Industrial Area/Non-Conforming Area, MDA has acted in violation of Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (BMWM Rules 2016) and Revised CPCB Guidelines 2016.

3. So far as the question of limitation is concerned, the Applicant has submitted that cause of action in the present application is continuous/recurring one and as per the judgment in **Original Application No. 327 of 2015 titled as Doaba Paryavaran Samiti Vs. Union of India and others** the present application is within Limitation.

4. The applicant has accordingly prayed for the grant of the following reliefs:-

*"a. Direct the UPPCB to seal the Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility of Respondent No. 8 as the same is operating without EC and as such is in violation of Environment (Protection) Act-1986, Bio Medical Waste Management Rules-2016, MoEF&CC Guidelines dated 17/04/2015 and CPCB Guidelines.*

- b. *Direct District Magistrate-Meerut to stay the operation of Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility of Respondent No. 8 as the same is operating in NON INDUSTRIAL AREA / NON CONFORMING AREA and as such is in violation of Environment (Protection) Act-1986, Bio Medical Waste Management Rules-2016, MoEF&CC Guidelines dated 17/04/2015, MoEF Order dated 20/09/2021 and CPCB Guidelines.*
- c. *Direct Respondent No. 1 to entertain its power as prescribed under Section 05 of the Environment (Protection) Act-1986 and as such issue an Order to stop the supply of electricity, water and other services provided to the Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility of Respondent No. 8.*
- d. *Direct the Central Pollution Control Board to inspect the BIL MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY to calculate the ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE done by Respondent No. 6.*
- e. *Impose exemplary environmental compensation against the Respondent No. 8 under the polluter pays principle as provided under Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act-2010.*
- f. *Pass any such other or further order as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deems fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case."*

5. Vide order dated 21.10.2022, notices were ordered to be issued to the respondents. As per office report, notices were duly served on the respondents. None appeared for Respondents No. 3 and 7 despite due service. Therefore, Respondents No. 3 and 7 were proceeded against ex-parte. Reply/response has been filed by Respondent No. 2 vide email dated 25.11.2022; by Respondents No. 4 and 5 vide email dated 16.02.2023; by Respondent No. 6 vide email dated 02.02.2023 and by Respondent No. 8 vide email dated 30.01.2023.

#### **Response on behalf of Respondent No. 2**

6. In its reply Respondent No. 2-CPCB has submitted that the CBWTF operator is required to obtain 'EC (EC)' from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) or MoEF&CC, as the case may be, before any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management in accordance with amendment to the EIA Notification 2006 published vide

MoEF&CC Notification No. S.O. 1142 (E) dated 17.04.2015. As per the BMWM Rules 2016 State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are the Prescribed Authority in respect of States/Union Territories to ensure effective implementation of the BMWM Rules 2016. With regard to operation of CBWTF by Respondent No. 8 inside the premises of hospital, the facts may be verified by UPPCB in line with BMWM Rules 2016 as well as Revised CPCB CBWTF Guidelines 2016.

**Response on behalf of Respondents No.4 and 5**

7. In their response Respondents No. 4 and 5 have submitted that the Respondent No. 8 was in operation before Notification No. S.O. 1142 (E) dated 17.04.2015 was issued by MOEF&CC. The Respondent no. 8 has upgraded the existing incinerators to achieve the standards for retention time of 2 second of resident time for the purpose of emitting the gases without any increase in the capacity of the incinerators i.e. 300kg/hr. UPPCB has sought opinion from MOEF&CC vide letter dated 06.01.2021 as to whether EC is required or not and the same is still pending with MOEF&CC. Application dated 01.10.2022 of the Respondent No. 8 for renewal of the consolidated consent to operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (the Water Act) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (the Air Act) was rejected by UPPCB vide its letter no. 166365/UPPCB/Meerut/2022 dated 25.12.2022. After issuing show cause notice to the respondent no. 8, UPPCB has imposed Environmental Compensation of Rs. 10,80,000/- vide its letter dated 15.02.2023. The respondent no. 8 closed CBWTF by his own due to non-availability of mandatory consent. For the alternative arrangement for collection and treatment of the Bio-medical Waste the Project Proponent is sending Bio-medical waste to M/s Envirad Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Bareilly and M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., Barabanki for disposal.

**Reply on behalf of the Respondent No. 6**

8. In its reply the respondent No. 6 has submitted that in the year 2009, the Subharati KKB Charitable Trust decided to open a university named Swami Vivekanand Subharti University ("SBSU"). The SBSU was established in the Institutional Area. The Subharati KKB Charitable Trust approached the Respondent No. 6 on various occasions for approval of maps for extension of the SBSU and opening new facilities and institutions. After scrutiny the layout plans were sanctioned. While granting aforesaid sanctions, the Respondent No. 6 verified all the clearances including but not limited to clearance from UPPCB under the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 (BMWH Rules 1998). The Respondent No. 8 is also running CBWTF since 2002 within the premises of SBSU. The CBWTF was established before enactment of the BMWH Rules, 2016. The BMWH Rules 1998 applied to establishment of the CBWTF. The Respondent No. 6 was not the Prescribed Authority for establishment of CBWTF. The Respondent No. 6 acted as per the provisions of the BMWH Rules 1998. No such land specification as claimed was prescribed under the The BMWH Rules 1998. The Respondent No. 8 had taken CTO in the year 2002 and subsequently from time to time from UPPCB.

**Reply on behalf of Respondent No. 8-Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.**

9. In its reply the Respondent No.8 has submitted that in the year 2002, all the Hospitals with 50 bedded and above capacity in the country were asked to install a Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Plant within their compound. But since operating a Bio-Medical Waste treatment plant was expensive and space consuming, therefore, hospitals decided to give their waste to the CBWTFs which was easier to them in terms of infrastructural costs and compliances. Respondent No. 8 set up the CBWTF in the year 2002 on the land taken on lease from the Subharti Medical College as per provisions of the BMWH Rules 1998 prevalent at that time. Since 2002, the Respondent No.8 has been

complying with all the statutory requirements issued by the UPPCB, CPCB and /or MOEF&CC. The CBWTF was established by fulfilling all legal and valid requirements as required at that point of time on the land taken on lease from the adjoining hospital as per norms and guidelines. The CBWTF obtained authorization from UPPCB under the BMWH Rules 1998/BMWM Rules 2016 from time to time, as mentioned here-under:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Authorization Issue Date</b>	<b>Validity of Authorization</b>
1	.....	31.12.2002
2	10.03.2003	10.03.2004
3	05.07.2004	04.07.2005
4	20.09.2005	31.12.2007
5	08.05.2008	31.12.2008
6	12.11.2008	30.09.2009
7	07.08.2009	31.12.2009
8	09.07.2010	31.12.2010
9	24.02.2011	31.12.2011
10	30.03.2012	31.12.2012
11	25.09.2013	31.12.2013
12	09.07.2014	31.12.2015
13	13.06.2016	31.12.2017
14	27.12.2017	31.12.2019
15	08.01.2020	31.12.2024

The Respondent No. 8 obtained Consent to Operate from UPPCB under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 which was extended from time to time as mentioned hereunder:-

**Consent Issued Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Air Act/ Water Act</b>	<b>Authorization Issue Date</b>	<b>Validity of Authorization</b>
1	Air Act	24.12.2009	31.12.2009
2	Water Act	24.12.2009	31.12.2009
3	Air Act	09.11.2010	31.12.2010
4	Water	09.11.2010	31.12.2010
5	Air Act	30.09.2011	31.12.2011
6	Water Act	30.09.2011	31.12.2011
7	Air Act	09.07.2014	31.12.2015
8	Water Act	09.07.2014	31.12.2015
9	Air Act	06.04.2016	31.12.2017

10	Water Act	06.04.2016	31.12.2017
11	Air Act	27.12.2017	31.12.2019
12	Water Act	27.12.2017	31.12.2019
13	Air Act	10.01.2019	31.12.2022
14	Water Act	10.01.2019	31.12.2022

As a panic reaction to filing of the present application, the UPPCB rejected the application for renewal of Consent under the Air Act and the Water Act after 31.12.2022 without any valid reason and without affording an opportunity of hearing despite the fact that the same was being renewed from time to time as stated above. The Respondent No. 8 is providing services to 5,668 numbers of government as well as private hospitals/clinics/maternalities/veterinaries/ pathology centers from the CBWTF and livelihood of number of workers/employees is connected with the same.

10. The Respondent No. 8 has denied the requirement of seeking of EC from SEIAA and submitted that the mandate for the environment clearance came into picture firstly in the year 2015 when by Notification dated 17.04.2015 after Entry 7 in the Schedule, Entry 7 (da) was inserted providing that all projects of Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities require prior EC. The plant in question was being run by the Respondent No.8 by fulfilling all the norms and guidelines. No further upgradation has been done which requires Environment Clearance as per 2015 amendment. MOEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015 is not applicable to existing units as held by this Tribunal in its judgment dated 10.05.2017 passed in Original **Application No. 169 of 2016** titled as **D. Swamy vs. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board & Ors** which squarely covers the issue raised in the present application. MoEF&CC Order dated 20.09.2021 is in respect of those units which required Environment Clearance as per EIA Notification 2006, but were permitted to be established by the SPCBs by issuing CTE/CTO in ignorance of requirement of

EC. Even MoEF&CC order dated 20.09.2021 does not postulate retrospective effect of EIA Notification dated 2006 and/or Notification dated 17.04.2015. The provisions of the Revised CPCB CBWTF Guidelines 2016 also cannot be said to have retrospective effect on the CBWTFs already established. The Respondent No.8, vide its letter dated 17.11.2022 and reminder letter dated 24.11.2022, sought clarification from UPSEIAA regarding requirement of obtaining EC for CBWTF existing prior to 17.4.2015 which was considered by UPSEIAA in its meeting dated 02.01.2023.

11. The Respondent No.8 has further submitted that as per the Revised CPCB CBWTF Guidelines 2016, it is not mandatory to set-up CBWTF in designated industrial area only. The CBWTF falls under the essential services which can be operated from the present site. Similar types of CBWTFs are operational all over the country and the details of similar facilities being run are given as under:-

**Information of Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities run in Medical College/Hospital Campus**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of CBWTFs</b>	<b>State/UT</b>
1	M/s. Central Hospital Longswal, Apeejay Tea Tinsukia	Assam
2	M/s. Oil India Hospital, Dibrugarh, Assam	
3	Assam Medical College Hospital Dibrugarh Assam	
4	M/s. IOCL Hospital AOD Digboi, Tinsukia Assam	
5	M/s. Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sheikhpura, Patna-800014 (Operated by M/s. S.S. Medical System (I) (P) Ltd. Bihar	Bihar
6	M/s. People College of Medical Science & Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
7	M/s. Bundelkhand Medical College, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	
8	M/s. J.A. Group of Hospital, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	
9	M/s. Passo Environmental Solution Pvt. Ltd. S.No. 172, 173, 1741 YCM Hospital compound, Ground Floor San Tukaram Nagar, Pimpri Pune	Maharashtra
10	M/s. Life Secure Enterprises, MIMER Medical College, Talegaon, Dabhade, Pune,	

	Maharashtra	
11	M/s. Envirovigil TMC's Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital Campus, Thene Belapur Road, Kalwa Thane-400605, Maharashtra	
12	Christanand Hospital Brahmapuri, Tal. Brahmapuri Dist. Chandraapur	
13	M/s. Dr. Jagtap Hospital Pvt. Ltd. Gate No. 280, A/P Dhangarwadi Tal-Khandala, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra	
14	M/s. Shija Hospital & Research Institute, Langol, Lamphelpat Manipur	Manipur
15	M/s. MediAid Marketing Services, (SCB Medical College and Hospital Cuttack) Plot No. M-3/445, IRC Village Nayapalli PO. Bramunda, Bhubaneswar 751003, Odisha	
16	M/s. Bio Tech Solution Behampur (VSS Medical College and Hospital, Burla, Sambalpur) Jyoti Nagar, 2nd Lane Extn. Odisha	Odisha
17	M/s. MediAid Marketing Services, (MKCG Medical College and Hospital) Plot No. M-3/445, IRC Village Nayapalli PO. Bramunda, Bhubaneswar 751003, Odisha	

12. The respondent No. 8 has also challenged credentials and bona fides of the Applicant and submitted that the applicant is guilty of suppression of material facts and has not approached this Tribunal with clean hands and antecedents. In O.A. No. 165 of 2022 titled as **Vinod Khanna Vs State of U.P.**, which was disposed of vide order dated 5.4.2022, similar allegations were made against the Respondent No.8 and this Tribunal issued general directions to the State and called for the report and after having gone through the report of Oversight Committee headed by Justice SVS Rathore in O.A. No. 180/2021 in **Mukul Kumar Vs State of U.P. & Ors.**, this Tribunal has already issued directions for compliance by the Competent Authority. Therefore the present original application is liable to be dismissed on this score only. No cause of action has arisen in favour of the Applicant and against the respondent No.8 as there is neither any privity of contract nor any public interest is involved. It is not in the interest of principles of natural justice and reasonableness to entertain interested litigation which has been filed in collusion with and at the behest of interested parties. The opponents of the Respondent No.8 are bent

upon destroying its business since long time and on several occasions such frivolous attempts have been made by instituting false complaints and cases at their behest. The jurisdiction of this Tribunal cannot be allowed to be misused by interested litigants for their ulterior motives.

13. The Respondent No. 8 has submitted that the Project Proponent's Unit having been established prior to 17.04.2015 does not require EC as per the Notification dated 17.04.2015 but still the Respondent No. 8 is ready and willing to take the same from UPSEIAA as per rules.

#### **Rejoinder filed by the Applicant**

14. The Applicant filed rejoinder vide email dated 21.02.2023. The Applicant has submitted that the MDA vide its Board meeting dated 13.03.1996 allotted the land in question to Subharti K.K.B. Charitable Trust for Medical Institution purpose only and the MDA never permitted the Subharthi K.K.B. to further sublet the land to Respondent No. 8 for the purpose of the CBWTF. The Respondent No 08 has changed its Incinerator thrice i.e. in the year 2010 (50kg/hour to 100 Kg/hour), 2013 (100kg/hour to 300 kg/hour) and 2018 (Old Incinerator of 300 Kg/hour removed by New Incinerator of 300 kg/hour). The Respondent No. 8 was duty bound to take EC from UPSEIAA and NOC from UPPCB as per notification dated 17.04.2015 and Clarification letter dated 27.10.2017. The Director of Respondent No. 8 himself admitted before this Tribunal that his unit is collecting and sending the Bio Medical Waste to its Bareilly plant (M/s Envirad Medicare Pvt. Ltd.) and Barabanki (M/s Synergy Waste Management Private Limited). The UPPCB affidavit also states that the Respondent No. 8 is transporting all the collected Bio Medical Waste to its plant situated in District Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh. The Respondent No. 8 was treating the Bio Medical Waste from Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Bijnore, Baghpat etc. and the distance from Meerut to Barabanki is around 550 Km.

Such collection, transportation and treatment of Bio Medical Waste by Respondent No. 8 is violative of the environmental norms/rules.

15. The applicant has further submitted that on the complaint of an environmental activist, one of the Expert Member of CPCB also stated that as far as the issue regarding establishment of CBWTF inside the Medical Campus is concerned the same is serious matter. Relevant part of email of Expert Member of CPCB has been reproduced which is extracted herein below:-

*"This is serious matter. From infection control perspective and from the perspective of Air Pollution Control, one of our Australian Expert who had come to help us in stream lining Bio Medical Waste Management commented it is like putting up a factory in Hospital. Now in this COVID Era this has become even more hazardous. I am sure CPCB will take cognizance of this Matter."*

16. The applicant has further submitted that recently this Tribunal constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Retd. Hon'ble Justice Sh. D.P. Singh which visited and inspected the CBWTF situated in District Barabanki operated by Respondent No 08 and found various illegalities in treating the Bio Medical Waste by Respondent No. 8 for which Environmental Compensation of Rs. 2 Crores was imposed on Respondent No. 8 but Respondent No. 8 without depositing the said Environmental Compensation of Rs. 2 Crores is illegally and unlawfully carrying on the operation of its CBWTF situated in District Bababanki, Uttar Pradesh. Vide its letter dated 13.02.2023, Special Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh has also intimated the Member Secretary UPPCB not to grant CTO without recovery of environmental compensation of Rs. 2 Crores. The applicant has accordingly prayed this tribunal to (a) direct Respondent No. 8 to deposit Rs 2 Crores of Environmental Compensation as imposed by Court Constituted Committee headed by Hon'ble Justice D. P. Singh (b) Direct Respondent No. 8 not to collect and treat the Bio Medical Waste in absence of EC and Consent to Operate and (c) Direct the UPPCB to direct the nearest CBWTF situated within

50 Km to treat Bio Medical Waste of Respondent No. 8 as an Alternate Arrangement.

17. We have heard learned Counsel for the parties and gone through the relevant record carefully.

**Credentials and Locus Standi of the Applicant**

18. At the very outset learned Counsel for the Respondent No. 8 has challenged the credentials and bona fides of the Applicant and argued that the Applicant is not even a resident of Meerut City and not being a resident of the locality is not personally affected in any manner by operation of the CBWTF and has no *locus standi* and cause of action as there is neither any privity of contract nor any public interest is involved and it is not in the interest of principles of natural justice and reasonableness to entertain interested litigation filed in collusion with and at the behest of interested parties. The opponents of the Respondent No.8 are bent upon destroying its business since long time and on several occasions such frivolous attempts have been made by instituting false complaints and cases at their behest. Fabulous and private interests should not be allowed to be masquerade as genuine claims and this Tribunal must be cautious when examining *locus standi* and must look into the bona-fides of the party in terms of recent judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***Esteem Properties Private Limited versus Chetan Kembley*** (2022 SCC Online SC 246). The jurisdiction of this Tribunal may not be allowed to be misused by interested litigants for their ulterior motives and the application may be dismissed on this ground.

19. On the other hand, learned Counsel for the Applicant has argued that the Applicant has raised substantial questions relating to environment while pointing out serious violations of the MOEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015 and order dated 20.09.2022 and Revised CPCB CBWTF Guidelines 2016 in

Public Interest and the application is maintainable in view of settled law governing Public Interest Litigation.

20. Even though the argument that the Applicant is not a resident of Meerut City and not being a person residing in the vicinity of the CBWTF cannot be said to be personally affected in any manner, by operation of the CBWTF seems to be valid, but this Tribunal cannot lose sight of the fact that right to life includes within its sweep right to clean and healthy environment which cannot be denied and has to be protected and implemented in the fullest measure by all the instrumentalities of the State and the Project Proponents. The Applicant has raised substantial questions relating to environment while pleading serious violations of the MOEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015 and MOEF&CC order dated 20.09.2022 and CBWTF Guidelines 2016 in Public Interest and the application is maintainable in view of settled law governing Public Interest Litigation and enforcement of fundamental rights. Even otherwise, it is now well settled that this Tribunal can take cognizance of questions relating to environment arising out of implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I to the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 *suo motu* as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai v. Ankita Sinha*** (2021) SCC Online SC 897: Law Finder Doc Id # 1890858: 2021 AIR (Supreme Court) 5147) and can adjudicate upon the questions involved in the present case.

**Questions related to environment which arise in the case for adjudication**

21. In the present case the applicant has pleaded that the CBWTF in question is being run in Non-confirming/Non-industrial area which is not permissible and that the CBWTF in question is not entitled to operate as it requires EC from UPSEIAA which has not been obtained. In view thereof the following substantial questions relating to environment arise in the present case for adjudication:

1. Whether the CBWTF is located in Non-Conforming Area /Non Industrial Area and is not entitled to carry out its Operations in the same in view of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016.
2. Whether the CBWTF requires EC in view of MoEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015 and is not entitled to Grant or Renewal of the Consent to Operate from the UPPCB in view of MoEF&CC Order dated 20.09.2021 and the CBWTF Guidelines 2016.

**Question No.1 Whether CBWTF in question is located in Non-Conforming Area /Non Industrial Area and is not entitled to carry out its Operations in the same in view of the Revised CPCB CBWTF Guidelines 2016.**

22. Mr. Gaurav Kumar Bansal, learned Counsel for the Applicant has argued that as per Column 3 of Schedule III of the BMWM Rules 2016, it is the duty of the CPCB to (a) prepare Guidelines on Bio Medical Waste Management as well as to (b) Lay down criteria for establishing Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facilities in the Country. The CPCB issued Revised CCBWTF Guidelines 2016. Rule 5 of the BMWM Rules 2016 provides that it is the duty of the Operator of CBWTF to take all necessary steps to act in accordance with the rules and Guidelines issued by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the CPCB from time to time. Rule 6 of the BMWM Rules-2016 mandates the authorities mentioned in column 2 of Schedule III to perform the duties as specified in Column 3 thereof in accordance with the provisions of the said Rules. Due to the likely impacts that may be caused to the patients undergoing treatment, operation of the captive treatment equipment within the health care facilities (HCFs) is not favoured by the CPCB which has categorized CBWTF as Red Category Industry and mandated location thereof in Industrial Area or at place reasonably far away from notified residential area with buffer zone distance or as integral part of the Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage

and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The BMWM Rules 2016 restrict the Occupier from setting up captive BWTF and mandate the Occupier to ensure treatment and disposal of generated bio-medical waste through a CBWTF, located within a distance of 75 KM. The MDA allotted 55 acres land to Subharti KKB Charitable Trust, Meerut for setting up Medical College and operation of CBWTF on land taken on lease from the same is violative of permissible land use. As per the Revised CBWTF Guidelines 2016 it is the duty of the project proponent to act in accordance with the law related to Land Use. In the present case, the CBWTF is carrying on its operation inside the Hospital premises which is not permissible. By allowing the Respondent No. 8 to run CBWTF in Non- Industrial Area , the MDA is not only violating its own Master Plan but is also acting in contravention of the provisions of the BMWM Rules 2016 as well as the Revised CBWTF Guidelines 2016.

23. Learned Counsel for the Applicant has accordingly argued that the reliefs as prayed for including closure of the CBWTF may be granted.

24. On the other hand, Ms. Praveena Gautam and Mr. Aman Sharma, learned Counsel for Respondent No. 1 and Mr. Mohit Singhal, learned Counsel for the Respondent No. 2 have submitted that Respondent No.5 UPPCB being the Prescribed Authority under the BMWM Rules, 2016 has to verify the facts and take action.

25. Mr. Pradeep Misra, learned Counsel for the Respondents No. 4 and 5 has submitted that due to not obtaining of EC by the CBWTF, the UPPCB has refused consent to operate and CBWTF has closed its operations.

26. Mr. Rachit Mittal, learned Counsel for Respondent No. 6 has argued that CBWTF in question was established in 2002 under the BMWMH Rules, 1998 much before enactment of the BMWM Rules, 2016 and issuance of CBWTF Guidelines 2016. The Respondent No. 6 acted as per the provisions of the

BMWMH Rules, 1998. No such land specification/location criteria, as now claimed to be applicable, was prescribed under the BMWMH Rules, 1998. The Respondent No.6 has not violated the Master Plan or the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 by allowing the CBWTF in question to operate in the Medical College Campus.

27. Mr. Ajay Bansal and Mr. Gaurav Yadav, learned Counsel for the Respondents No.8 have argued that the CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 was established in 2002 under the BMWMH Rules, 1998. No such land specification/location criteria, as now claimed to be applicable, was prescribed under the BMWMH Rules, 1998. The Respondent No. 8 acted as per the provisions of BMWMH Rules, 1998. The location criteria under the BMWMH Rules, 2016 and CBWTF Guidelines 2016 is not applicable to the CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8.

28. Mr. Ajay Bansal and Mr. Gaurav Yadav, learned Counsel for the Respondents No.8 have argued in the alternative that after categorization of CBWTF as Red Category Industry, CPCB has clarified that the same falls under the Non Industrial Operations and essential services. As per CBWTF Guidelines 2016, it is not absolute mandatory to set-up such facility in designated industrial area only. The CBWTF can be operated from the present site. Similar types of CBWTF are operational all over the country and CBWTF is legally permissible to be established in medical colleges/hospitals as per the CBWTF Guidelines 2016.

29. Mr. Ajay Bansal and Mr. Gaurav Yadav, learned Counsel for the Respondents No. 6 and 8 have accordingly argued that the CBWTF is not operating in violation of any location criteria applicable to it and the application may be dismissed with costs.

30. In the present case CBWTF was established in 2002 under the BMWMH

Rules, 1998 much before enactment of the BMWM Rules, 2016 and issuance of CBWTF Guidelines, 2016. The Respondents No. 5, 6 and 8 acted as per the provisions of BMWMH Rules, 1998. No such land specification/location criteria as now claimed to be applicable was prescribed under the BMWM Rules, 1998. The CPCB issued the revised CBWTF Guidelines on 21.12.2016 for Common Bio-Medical Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facility. Guideline No.5 in the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 embodies the location criteria for CBWTF and the same reads as under:

**"6) Location criteria**

*In the context of these guidelines, buffer zone represents a separation distance between the source of pollution in CBWTF and the receptor - following the principle that the degree of impact reduces with increased distance. The following parameters may be considered for ascertaining buffer distance on case-to-case basis:*

- (i) potential for spread of infection from wastes stored in the premises.*
- (ii) applicable standards for pollution control and the relative efficiency of the existing incinerators and emission control systems,*
- (iii) potential of fugitive dust emission from incinerators,*
- (iv) potential for discharge of wastewater*
- (v) the potential for odour production,*
- (vi) the potential for noise pollution,*
- (vii) the risk posed to human health and safety due to exposure to emissions from incinerator,*
- (viii) the risk of fire and*
- (ix) Significance of the residual impacts such as bottom ash and fly ash.*

*As far as possible, the CBWTF shall be located near to its area of operation in order to minimize the transportation distance in waste collection, thus enhancing its operational flexibility as well as for ensuring compliance to the time limit for treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste as stipulated under the BMWM Rules (i.e., within 48 hours). Also, the location of the CBWTF should be in conformity to the CRZ Norms and other provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The location shall be decided in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC). The location criteria for development of a CBWTF are as follows:*

- (a) A CBWTF shall preferably be developed in a notified industrial area without any requirement of buffer zone (or)**
- (b) A CBWTF can be located at a place reasonably far away from notified residential and sensitive areas and should have a buffer distance of preferably 500 m so that it shall have minimal impact on these areas. In case of non-availability of such a land, the buffer zone distance from the notified residential area may be reduced to less than 500 m by SPCB/PCC without referring the matter to CPCB by prescribing additional control**

*measures such as (i) adoption of best available technologies (BAT) by the proponent of CBWTF; (ii) prescribing stringent standards for operation of the CBWTF by the SPCB/PCC; (iii) adoption of zero liquid discharge by the CBWTF and (iv) in case of any complaints from the public, then CBWTF should prove that the facility is not causing any adverse impact on environment and habitation in the vicinity. If SPCB/PCC is not in a position to resolve the issue relating to buffer zone while selecting the site for CBWTFs, in such a case, SPCBs/PCCs may refer the matter to CPCB.*

- (c) **The CBWTF can also be developed as an integral part of the Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) subject to obtaining of necessary approvals from the authorities concerned including 'EC' as per Environmental Impact Assessment 2006 and further amendments notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, provided there is no CBWTF exist within 150 KM distance from the existing TSDF."**

**(Emphasis added)**

31. Guideline No. 4 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016, which specifies applicability of the guidelines, reads as under:

**"4) Applicability of these guidelines**

**These guidelines are applicable to all the upcoming or new CBWTFs. In case of the existing CBWTFs, these guidelines shall be applicable in case**

**(a) the existing CBWTFs desires to expand or enhance the existing treatment capacity (or)**

**(b) the existing CBWTFs desires to modernize the existing treatment equipment with the new equipment with enhancement in the existing treatment capacity."**

32. Since the CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 was set up in the year 2002, the location Criteria laid down in Guideline No. 6 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 is not applicable to the same in view of the applicability criteria embodied in Guideline No. 4 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 and the CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 cannot be said to be violative of the environmental norms on the ground of applicability thereof.

33. Even otherwise, though CBWTF is categorized by the CPCB as Red Category Industry but the CPCB has issued letter dated 30.04.2020 clarifying that CBWTF may be considered as Non-Industrial Operations (Activities/ Facilities/ Infrastructure/ Services). For facility of reference the same is reproduced as under:

“SUB: DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18(1)(b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 and THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981 REGARDING HARMONIZATION or CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS INTO RED, ORANGE, GREEN AND WHITE CATEGORY.

x x x x x

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above and exercising the powers conferred to Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, all the SPCBs/PCCs are directed to:

- i. Adopt the categorization finalized by CPCB for following sectors:
  - a. Scrapping Centres (for End of Life of Vehicles and other scraps such as plant and machineries, structural material, railway coaches and wagons etc.).
  - b. Used Cooking Oil (UCO) collection centers.
  - c. Compressed/Refined Bio-Gas Production from Bio-degradable Wastes.
  - d. Railway Stations.
- ii. Consider the sectors given at Annexure-II under Non-Industrial Operations (Activities/Facilities/ Infrastructure / Services).

The SPCBs/PCCs shall acknowledge the receipt of directions and submit the action taken report (ATR) in compliance of these directions to CPCB within 15 days from the receipt of directions.”

*Emphasis supplied*

34. The relevant part of Annexure-II attached with the abovesaid letter reads as under:-

**“List of Non-Industrial Operations (Activities/Facilities/Infrastructure/Services)**

x x x x x

6	-	Common treatment and disposal facilities (CETP, TSDF, CBMWTF, effluent conveyance project, incinerator, MSW sanitary land fill site) <b>Note:</b> Solvent/acid recovery plant and E-waste recycling are considered as industrial operations.	-	i. All such facilities are classified as Red but special category projects as these are parts of pollution control facilities. ii. In case of CETP, the categorization will depend upon the category of member industries being served.
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35. No doubt, Guideline 6 (a) of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 prefers location

and development of a CBWTF in a notified industrial area without any requirement of buffer zone but there is no absolute bar to establishment of CBWTF in non-industrial Area and CBWTF can be established under Guideline 6 (b) of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 in non-industrial area at a place reasonably far away from notified residential and sensitive areas with a buffer distance of preferably 500 meters and in case of non-availability of such a land the buffer zone distance from the notified residential area is allowed to be reduced to less than 500 meters subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down therein. It may also be observed here that by considering the likely impacts that may be caused by operation of the captive bio medical waste treatment facility within the health care facilities (HCFs) to the patients undergoing treatment therein, the BMWM Rules 2016 restrict the Occupier from setting up captive bio medical waste treatment facility and require the Occupier to ensure treatment and disposal of generated bio-medical waste through a CBWTF but the BMWM Rules 2016 and the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 do not absolutely bar establishment and operation of captive CBWTF or CBWTF in the Hospital Campus. This conclusion also emerges from Guideline 2(f) of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 which lays down that **in the absence of expression of interest by any proponent, then SPCB/PCC shall insist health care facilities to form association and to develop its own CBWTF in line with these guidelines or to have captive treatment facilities for ensuring treatment and disposal of generated bio-medical waste as stipulated under the BMWM Rules, 2016.**

36. In the present case the CBWTF was admittedly located in Institution Area when established in the year 2002. There is no denial that residential colonies have come up in the vicinity of the Institution area subsequently as pleaded by the Respondent No. 8. There is no averment that the CBWTF is not having buffer zone distance of 500 meters from notified residential area. Therefore,

location of the CBWTF run by respondent No. 8 cannot be said to be violative of the prescribed location criteria and operation thereof cannot be said to be violative of environmental norms on that ground.

37. In any case it may be observed that in the present case there is no cogent material on record to show that the CBWTF is causing any adverse impact on environment and habitation in the vicinity. In the event of there being cogent material showing that the facility is causing adverse impact on environment and habitation in the vicinity by environmental pollution beyond prescribed limits, UPPCB, being the prescribed statutory Authority under the BMWM Rules 2016, shall be at liberty to pass appropriate remedial orders including order of closure or imposition of environmental compensation in accordance with law.

**Question No.2 Whether the CBWTF requires EC in view of MoEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015 and is not entitled to Grant or Renewal of the Consent to Operate from the UPPCB in view of MoEF&CC Order dated 20.09.2021 and the CBWTF Guidelines 2016.**

38. Mr. Gaurav Kumar Bansal, learned Counsel for the applicant has argued that in the present case, the UPPCB has not only ignored the MoEF Notification dated 17.04.2015 but has also willfully, deliberately and intentionally ignored MOEF&CC Order dated 20.09.2021 issued by Respondent No. 1 and has provided wrongful gain to the CBWTF by allowing it to operate its activities without EC in violation of the MoEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015, MoEF Order dated 20.09.2022, the BMWM Rules 2016 and the CBWTF Guidelines 2016.

39. On the other hand, Ms. Praveena Gautam and Mr. Aman Sharma, learned Counsel for Respondent No. 1 and Mr. Mohit Singhal, learned Counsel for the Respondent No. 2 have submitted that Respondent No.5 UPPCB being the

Prescribed Authority under the BMWM Rules 2016 has to verify the facts and take action.

40. Mr. Pardeep Mishra, learned Counsel for respondents No. 4 and 5 has argued that the CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 was in operation before MOEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015 which did not apply to existing units but the Respondent no. 8 has upgraded the existing incinerators to achieve the standards for retention time of 2 second of resident time for the purpose of emitting the gases without any increase in the capacity of the incinerators. UPPCB has sought opinion from MOEF&CC vide letter dated 06.01.2021 as to whether EC is required or not and the same is still pending with MOEF&CC. UPPCB rejected application dated 01.10.2022 of the Respondent No.8 for renewal of the consolidated consent to operate vide its letter dated 25.12.2022 and imposed Environmental Compensation of Rs. 10,80,000/- vide its letter dated 15.02.2023. The respondent no. 8 closed CBWTF himself due to non-availability of mandatory consent and the application has become infructuous.

41. Mr. Ajay Bansal and Mr. Gaurav Yadav, learned Counsel for the Respondents No.8 have argued that the CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 was in operation before MOEF&CC Notification dated 17.04.2015 which did not apply to existing units as has been held by this Tribunal in its judgment dated 10.05.2017 passed in Original Application No. 169 of 2016 titled as **D. Swamy vs. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board & Ors** which squarely covers the issue raised in the present application. The Respondent No. 8 has not done any such upgradation of incinerator which requires EC. The CBWTF in question was being run by the Respondent No.8 by complying with all the environmental norms and guidelines. MOEF&CC Order dated 20.09.2021 applies to those units which required EC as per EIA Notification of 2006 but were permitted to be established by the SPCB/PCC by issuing CTE/CTO in ignorance of the requirement of EC. Even MoEF&CC order

dated 20.09.2021 does not postulate retrospective effect of EIA Notification 2006 as amended vide Notification dated 17.04.2015 and the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 relied upon by the learned Counsel for the Applicant do not have retrospective effect on the CBWTF already established. The CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 having been established prior to 17.04.2015 did not require EC as per the Notification dated 17.04.2015. As a panic reaction to filing of the present proceedings, the UPPCB rejected the application for renewal of Consent under the Air Act 1981 and the Water Act 1974 after 31.12.2022 without any valid reason and without affording opportunity of being heard despite the fact that the same was being renewed earlier from time to time. Therefore, the Application being devoid of any merit may be dismissed with costs and the UPPCB may be directed to renew consent to operate.

42. Mr. Ajay Bansal and Mr. Gaurav Yadav, learned Counsel for the Respondents No.8 have argued in the alternative that the Respondent No.8 is providing services to 5,668 numbers of government as well as private hospitals/clinics/maternalities/veterinaries/pathology centers and livelihood to large number of workers/employees. In case of this Tribunal holding that there is any such requirement of obtaining EC, the Respondent No. 8 is ready and willing to take the same from SEIAA as per rules.

43. The Government of India made the BMWMH Rules 1998 published vide Notification number S.O. 630 (E) dated 20.07.1998 for providing a regulatory frame work for management of bio-medical waste generated in the country. The Government of India reviewed the existing rules and made the BMWM Rules 2016 to implement the rules more effectively and to improve the collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the bio-medical wastes in an environmentally sound manner thereby, reducing the bio- medical waste generation and its impact on the environment.

44. The MOEF&CC through its notification dated 14.09.2006 made it mandatory to obtain Prior EC prior to establishment or expansion of any such project or activity which is listed in the schedule of notification. Objective of the process is to impose certain restrictions and prohibitions on new projects or activities, or on the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities based on their potential environmental impacts. The EC has to be taken from Central Government in the MOEF&CC for matters falling under Category 'A' in the Schedule and at State level, the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for matters falling under Category 'B' in the said Schedule, before any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land, is started on the project or activity. The SEIAA is required to base its decision on the recommendations of a State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC). The SEIAA and SEAC have been constituted by the MOEF&CC in UP vide notification bearing no. S.O 3338(E) dated 16.10.2017 and subsequently reconstituted through notification bearing no. S.O. 2276(E) dated 11.06.2021. Para 2 of the notification dated 14.09.2006 reads as under:

**"2. Requirements of prior EC (EC):-** *The following projects or activities shall require prior EC from the concerned regulatory authority, which shall hereinafter referred to be as the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for matters falling under Category 'A' in the Schedule and at State level the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for matters falling under Category 'B' in the said Schedule, before any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land, is started on the project or activity:*

*(i) All new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification;*

*(ii) Expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification with addition of capacity beyond the limits specified for the concerned sector, that is, projects or activities which cross the threshold limits given in the Schedule, after expansion or modernization;*

*(iii) Any change in product-mix in an existing manufacturing unit included in Schedule beyond the specified range."*

45. The MoEF&CC amended the Notification dated 14.09.2006 in view of the Judgment dated 28<sup>th</sup> November 2013 passed by the National Green Tribunal,

Principal Bench, New Delhi in Appeal No. 63 of 2012. By the amendment Entry 7(da) was inserted after Entry 7(d) in the Schedule. Entry 7(da) provided that Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities would be required to obtain EC from the MOEF&CC. The said notification reads as under:

**“S.O. 1142(E).**-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (I) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule(4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 after dispensed with the requirement of notice under clause(a) of sub-rule(3) of the said rule 5 in public interest, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, after item 7(d) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
“7(da)	Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities	-	All projects	-

46. The CPCB issued Revised Guidelines for Common Bio-Medical Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facility on 21.12.2016. Guideline 5 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 also reiterates the legal requirements for commissioning or operation of a CBWTF which reads as under:

**"5) Environmental laws applicable for commissioning or operation of a CBWTF**

Operation of a CBWTF leads to air emissions as well as waste water generation as in case of an industrial operation. Most common sources of waste water generation in CBWTFs are vehicle washing, floor washing, and scrubbed liquid effluent from air pollution control systems attached with the incinerator/plasma pyrolysis. Incineration as well as DG Set is the general source of air emissions.

**5.1** Any other approvals (such as Land Use / Change in Land Use as applicable) required from the concerned authorities under various laws have to be complied with by the proponent of the CBWTF prior to development of a CBWTF.

**5.2 Consents under The Water Act and The Air Act as well as Authorization under the BMWM Rules, 2016**

The project proponent of the CBWTF is required to obtain ‘Consent to Establishment’ under Rule 25 of the The Water Act and under Rule 21 of the The Air Act, from the respective prescribed authority i.e. SPCB/PCC. Upon installation of the requisite equipment, the CBWTF Operator is also required to obtain authorization under BMWM Rules, 2016 co-terminus with consent to operate under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1976 & The Air Act from the respective

*SPCB/PCC prior to commencement of the CBWTF.*

**5.3 EC under EIA Notification 2006**

*Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), notified amendment to the EIA Notification 2006 and published vide MoEF & CC Notification of S.O. 1142 (E) dated April 17, 2015. According to this notification, the 'bio-medical waste treatment facility' is categorized under the Item 7 (da) in the schedule, requiring 'EC' from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). Therefore, the CBWTF operator is also required to obtain 'EC (EC)' from the respective SEIAA or Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), as the case may be, before any construction work, or preparation of land by the projects management, which include the following:*

- a) All new projects or activities pertaining to the bio-medical waste treatment facility; and*
- b) Expansion and modernization with additional treatment capacity of existing bio-medical waste treatment facility (excluding augmentation of incineration facility for compliance to the residence time as well as Dioxins and Furans without enhancing the existing treatment capacity).*
- c) Any expansion or modification in the treatment capacity or relocation of the existing CBWTF (requires compliance to the relevant provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by the MoEF & CC."*

47. Further, MOEF&CC vide its Order dated 20.09.2021 issued under Section 5 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 directed UPPCB as well as other PCBs/PCCs to ensure that all the CBWTFs possess valid EC and not to grant or renew CTO till EC has been obtained.

48. It may be observed here that the Respondent No.8 sought clarification from UPSEIAA regarding necessity of obtaining EC for CBWTF existing prior to 17.4.2015 vide its letter dated 17.11.2022 and reminder letter dated 24.11.2022 which was considered by UPSEIAA in its meeting dated 02.01.2023. The minutes of the meeting of UPSEIAA held on 2.1.2023 considered the representation at Item no. 2 and observed as under:

**2. Letter of Mr. Neeraj Agarwal dated 24.11.2022 and 17.11.2022 regarding clarification to obtain EC for CBWTF existing before 17.4.2015.**

*"SEIAA gone through the letter of Sh. Neeraj Aggarwal Director Synergy waste Management Private Limited regarding the above subject in which they have informed that existing CBWTF facility is in operation since 2002. MoEFCC vide its amendment S.O. 1142(E) dated 17.4.2015 made further amendment to the notification of the GoI no. S.O. 1533 (E)*

*dated 14.9.2006 inserting biomedical waste treatment facility as 7(da). Hence. SEIAA opined that the project proponent should proceed as per EIA notification, 2006, (as amended)."*

49. In **Original Application No. 169 of 2016 (SZ) titled as D. Swamy vs. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Others**, M/s GIPS Biotech applied for consent to establish a CBWTF. Consent to establish was granted on 24.11. 2012. Vide notification dated 17.04.2015 the MOEFCC amended EIA Notification 2006 by inserting entry providing that Environment Clearance under EIA Notification 2006 is required for establishing of a common biomedical waste treatment facility. Application was filed under Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 seeking directions for closure of the CBWTF run by M/s GIPS Biotech on account of non-compliance of the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended. Hon'ble Southern Zone Bench of this Tribunal in its order dated 10.05.2017 dealt with the question as to whether Notification dated 17.04.2015 issued by MOEF&CC has retrospective effect and held that said Notification does not have retrospective effect and is not applicable to existing units. For proper understanding of the view taken in that case, relevant paras of the order are reproduced as under:

*"21. The main question to be settled is therefore whether the amendment to EIA Notification, 2006 dated 17.04.2015 is retrospective in nature or is only prospective.*

*22. Environment Clearance Regulations, 2006 (in short 'Regulations 2006') was published in the Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2006. That Notification was promulgated in supersession of the earlier Notification issued in S.O.60(E), dated 27th January, 1994. Both Notifications were issued exercising the powers under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It is not in dispute that the Regulations, 2006 is not having any retrospective effect. The said Regulations, 2006 provide as follows:*

*" Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, read with clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and in supersession of the Notification Number S.O.60(E), dated the 27th January, 1994, except in respect of things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby directs that on and from the date of its publication the required construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification entailing capacity addition with change in*

*process and or technology shall be undertaken in any part of India only after the prior EC from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, duly constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act, in accordance with the procedure specified hereinafter in this notification. “*

*The identical provision in 1994 Notification was considered by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Narmada Bachao Andolan vs. Union of India (2000 (10) SCC, 664) and held as follows:*

*“This notification is clearly prospective and inter alia prohibits the undertaking of a new project listed in Schedule I without prior EC of the Central Government in accordance with the procedure now specified. In the present case clearance was given by the Central Government in 1987 and at that time no procedure was prescribed by any statute, rule or regulation. The procedure now provided in 1994 for getting prior clearance cannot apply retrospectively to the project whose construction commenced nearly eight years prior thereto.”*

*Paragraph 2 of the EIA Notification, 2006 provides the requirement of prior EC (EC). It reads as follows:*

*“2. Requirements of prior EC (EC):- The following projects or activities shall require prior EC from the concerned regulatory authority, which shall hereinafter referred to be as the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for matters falling under Category ‘A’ in the Schedule and at State level the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for matters falling under Category ‘B’ in the said Schedule, before any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land, is started on the project or activity:*

- (i) All new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification;*
- (ii) Expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification with addition of capacity beyond the limits specified for the concerned sector, that is, projects or activities which cross the threshold limits given in the Schedule, after expansion or modernization;*
- (iii) Any change in product-mix in an existing manufacturing unit included in Schedule beyond the specified range.”*

*23. It is thus clear that prior EC is required for all new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the notification, expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the notification with addition of capacity beyond the limits specified for the concerned sector, that is, projects or activities which cross the threshold limits given in the Schedule after expansion or modernization and also for any change in product-mix in an existing manufacturing unit included in Schedule beyond the specified limits.*

*24. Schedule to the Notification provides the list of projects or activities requiring prior EC. Setting up of Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility (in short ‘BMWTF’) as such was not included in the list of projects or activities shown in the Schedule. Entry 7 of the Schedule comprises the project of Airports under (a), All ship breaking yards including ship breaking units under (b), Industrial estates/ parks/*

complexes/ areas, Export Processing Zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotech Parks, Leather Complexes under (c), Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) under (d), Ports, harbours, break waters, dredging under (e), Highways under (f), Aerial ropeways under (g), Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) under (h) and Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF) under (i). By Notification S.O.1142 (E) dated 17.04.2015 in Entry 7 of the Schedule, Entry 7(da) was inserted providing that all projects of Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities require prior EC under Paragraph 2 of Regulations 2006. The Notification reads as follows:

**“MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS NOTIFICATION**

*New Delhi, the 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2015*

S.O.1142 (E):- *In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006 after dispensed with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of the said rule 5 in public interest, namely:-*

*In the said notification, in the Schedule, after item 7(d) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely:-*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>“7(da)</b>	<b>Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities</b>		<b>All projects</b>	

*(F. No. 3-9/2014-IA.III)*

*MANOJ KUMAR SINGH, Jt. Secy.”*

25. All laws which affect substantive rights generally operate prospectively and there is a presumption against their retrospectivity, if they affect vested rights and obligations unless the legislative intent is clear and compulsive. Such retrospective effect has to be given where there are express words giving retrospective effect or where the language used necessarily implies that such retrospective operation is intended. Therefore, the question whether a statutory provision has retrospective effect or not depends primarily on the language in which it is couched. The Hon’ble Supreme Court in *M/s. Punjab Tin Supply Co., Vs. Central Government (AIR 1984 SC 87)* considered the question and held that if the language is clear and unambiguous, effect will have to be given to the provision in question in accordance with its tenor. If the language is not clear then the Court has to decide whether in the light of the surrounding circumstances retrospective effect should be given to it or not.

26. The Notification S.O.1142(E) which was quoted above, does not show that retrospective operation was intended. There is nothing in the Notification to assume that retrospective operation is implied. First of all, Paragraph 2 of the Regulations, 2006 contemplates prior EC, before establishing the unit or industry which require EC. What is

*provided under Paragraph 2 is that prior EC is required for all new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the notification from the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests or at the State level the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) as the case may be, before any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land, is started on the project or activity. Therefore, by amending the Regulations, 2006, inserting a new project within the ambit of the EIA Notification, 2006 requiring prior EC which was not required earlier when the project was established, it can never be provided that prior EC is required for such project, before preparation of land or before any construction work is started. If retrospective operation is to be given for all such projects, established prior to the date of the amendment of the Schedule to EIA Notification, 2006 requiring prior EC, it would open the Pandora's box, as projects which have been established long back prior to the date of amendment would also require to take prior EC, which itself is impossible as it was established earlier. Paragraph 2 of the EIA Notification, 2006 specifically provides that EC is to be taken prior to the starting of any construction work or preparation of land by the project management, except for securing the land. Therefore, we have no hesitation to hold that the EIA Notification, S.O.1142(E) dated 17.04.2015 has no retrospective effect and would operate only prospectively from 17.04.2015. Therefore, we cannot agree with the contention of the learned counsel appearing for the applicant that as entry 7(da) was inserted in the Regulations, 2006, by Notification dated 17.04.2015, respondent No.3 is bound to obtain prior EC, even if he has established the project prior to 17.04.2015.*

27. *Learned counsel appearing for the applicant argued that dehors of the insertion of entry 7(da) in the EIA Notification, 2006, dated 17.04.2015, the Principal Bench of the Tribunal in Haat Supreme Wastech Private Ltd., and others Vs. State of Haryana and others (Appeal No.63 of 2012, dated 28.11.2013) considered the question whether CBWTF require prior EC and already found that establishment of CBWTF would come under Entry 7(d) of the Notification and hence require prior EC and therefore, respondent No.3 cannot contend that prior EC is not necessary for establishment of the bio-medical waste treatment plant. Learned counsel also argued that at least from the date of Judgment in the said case dated 28.11.2013, it is to be taken that establishment of CBWTF would come under Entry 7(d) and even if Entry 7(da) is not there, prior EC for such project is required and therefore as respondent No.3 did not obtain prior EC, it is to be held that respondent No.3 is bound to close the unit and seek EC before starting its operation.*

28. *True, in Haat Supreme Wastech Private Ltd (supra), the Five Member Bench of the Tribunal considered the question "Whether or not the Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Plants require EC in terms of the EC Regulations, 2006". Finding that the establishment of Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Plants are not specifically included in any of the entries in the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006, the Tribunal considered the question whether it would attract any other entry of the Regulation. Based on the legislative intent, object of that and rules and the purpose sought to be achieved, it was held that all regulatory regimes whether relating to municipal solid waste, hazardous waste or bio- medical waste, owe their allegiance to the substantive provisions and the object of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It was*

therefore held that liberal construction would help in giving a purposeful meaning and interpretation to the provisions of the Act and the Rules for attainment of the basic object. Finding that Bio- Medical Waste undisputedly is a hazardous waste, it was held that to serve the object and purpose of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder, a liberal interpretation to the relevant provision particularly Entry 7(d) to include bio-medical waste is to be given and held that it would require prior EC. It was held that the entry is wide enough and is intended to cover the CBWTF, and such an approach, even otherwise, would be in consonance with the legislative intent and scheme of the Act of 1986. It was therefore held that the CBWTF would require to obtain prior EC in terms of Entry of 7(d) of the Notification, 2006. The argument of the learned counsel appearing for the applicant is that even if there was no amendment to EIA Notification, 2006, as the establishment of CBWTF requires prior EC under the Entry 7(d) of the Schedule to the Notification of 2006, respondent No.3 cannot contend that prior EC is not required for the project.

29. Though this argument is attractive, we find that in the application filed under Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 the applicant has not taken such a ground at all. In the application the applicant has no case that establishment of the CBWTF requires prior EC under Entry 7(d) of EIA Notification, 2006. On the other hand, the very application is filed based only on the amendment dated 17.04.2015 in the EIA Notification, 2006 where Entry 7(da) was inserted requiring prior EC for establishment of Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility. In such circumstances, when the case of the applicant is only that respondent No.3 is bound to take prior EC, as the project for establishment of Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility Plant would come under Entry 7(da), we hold that the question whether de hors of amendment dated 17.04.2015 prior EC is required for the project is not to be decided in the application in view of the pleadings. Moreover, when entry 7(da) is inserted in the Schedule providing the requirement of prior EC for Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Projects, Entry 7(d) no more applies to a Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Project. When there is a specific entry to cover a particular type of industry or activity, only that Entry in the Schedule will apply. If based on the decision of the Principal Bench in Haat Supreme Wastech Private Ltd (supra) that prior EC is required for all projects is to be implemented for all projects of CBWTF that came into existence subsequent to 14.09.2006, the date of commencement of the EC Notification, 2006, even Shree Consultants common facility for Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal, the appellant in appeal Nos.46 & 47 of 2013, that challenged the order of Consent to establish granted to Respondent No.3 before the Tribunal, may also require prior EC. As the object and intent of EIA Notification 2006, is to require prior EC for all new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the Notification, expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule or any change in product-mix in an existing manufacturing units included in the Schedule, we cannot hold that prior EC is required for all those projects which came into existence after 14.09.2006 and prior to 17.04.2015.41."

50. It may be observed here that **Civil Appeal No. 3132 of 2018 D. Swamy Vs. Karnataka State Pollution Control Board & Others.**

(2022 LiveLaw (SC) 791: LawFinder Doc ID# 2038527) filed before Hon'ble Supreme Court under Section 22 of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 against order dated 10.05.2017 passed by the Southern Zone Bench of this Tribunal **Original Application No. 169 of 2016 (SZ) titled as D. Swamy vs. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Others**. Hon'ble Supreme Court did not go into the question as to whether Notification dated 17.04.2015 issued by MOEF&CC has retrospective effect and is applicable to existing units or not and did not expressly affirm or overrule the view taken by the Southern Zone Bench of this Tribunal and dismissed the appeal holding that issues raised/involved in the appeal are squarely covered by the judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Electrosteel Steels Limited Vs. Union of India**, (2021) SCC Online SC 1247 and **Pahwa Plastics Pvt. Ltd. & Anr. Vs. Dastak NGO and Others**, (2022) SCC Online SC 362. While dismissing the appeal Hon'ble Supreme Court observed as under:

*"In our considered view, the NGT rightly found that when the Bio-Medical Waste Treatment facility of the Appellant was being operated with the requisite consent to operate, it could not be closed on the ground of want of prior EC. The issues raised/involved in this appeal are squarely covered by the judgment of this Court in Electrosteel Steels Limited (supra) and Pahwa Plastics Pvt. Ltd. (supra). This Court cannot lose sight of the fact that the operation of a Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility is in the interest of prevention of environmental pollution. The closure of the facility only on the ground of want of prior EC would be against public interest. There are no grounds to interfere with the judgment and order of the NGT in appeal as rightly argued by KSPCB and the Respondent No.3. The appeal is barred by delay. In any case, the appeal does not raise any substantial question of law. The appeal is therefore dismissed."*

51. So far as the question as to whether Notification dated 17.04.2015 issued by MOEF&CC has retrospective effect and is applicable to existing units or not is concerned, we do not find any cogent material and valid reasons to disagree with the view taken by Hon'ble Southern Zone Bench of this Tribunal that said Notification does not have retrospective effect and is not applicable to existing

units which is also acknowledged by MOEF&CC, CPCB and UPPCB to be the legal position governing the field.

52. In the present case CBMWTF was not required to obtain EC from SEIAA immediately on issuance of Notification dated 17.04.2015 in view of acknowledgement of the above referred legal position that the same did not have retrospective effect and did not apply to existing CBWTFs and existing CBWTFs required EC in case of Expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the EIA Notification 2006 with addition of capacity beyond the limits specified for the concerned sector, that is, projects or activities which cross the threshold limits given in the Schedule, after expansion or modernization; and Any change in product-mix in an existing manufacturing unit included in the said Schedule beyond the specified range as mentioned in EIA Notification 2006 and Expansion and modernization with additional treatment capacity and/or expansion or modification in the treatment capacity or relocation of the existing CBWTF as mentioned in Guideline 5.3 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016. It needs to be noted that augmentation of incineration facility for compliance to the residence time as well as Dioxins and Furans without enhancing the existing treatment capacity was specifically mentioned in Guideline 5.3 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 to be excluded thereby clarifying that the same does not require EC.

53. It may be observed here that Rule 5 of the BMWM Rules 2016 enlists the duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility and clause (q) thereof imposes duty to augment the incinerators. The same reads as under:

**"5) Duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility.-** *It shall be the duty of every operator to-*

*x x x x*

*(q) upgrade existing incinerators to achieve the standards for retention time in secondary chamber and Dioxin and Furans within two years*

*from the date of this notification."*

54. Guideline 3 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 lays down duties of the operator of a CBWTF which includes the duty to complete augmentation of the existing incineration facility and duty to make alternative arrangement in case of closure of CBWTF. The same reads as under:

**“3) Duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility**

*The duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility (CBWTF) as enunciated under Rule 5 of the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be ensured and complied with. Also, all the existing CBWTFs shall also **complete augmentation of the existing incineration facility so as to comply w.r.to the residence time as well as emission norms including for Dioxins and Furans prescribed under BMWM Rules, 2016 within two years from the date of notification of the BMWM Rules, 2016 (i.e., prior to 27.03.2018). .....***

55. In the present case Respondent No. 8 is stated to have changed its Incinerator number of times. The Applicant has submitted that the Respondent No.8 changed incinerators as mentioned in the following table:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	2010	50Kg/hour to 100 Kg/hour	Increased the capacity by 50Kg/hour
2	2013	100 Kg/hour to 300 Kg/hour	Increased the capacity by 200 Kg/hour
3	2018	300 Kg/hour to 300 Kg/hour (by way of Changing the Incinerator	Respondent No.08 removed his Old Incinerator and installed a New one.

56. This factual position also emerges from show cause notices dated 09.04.2019 and 09.08.2019 issued by UPPCB to the Respondent No. 8. In its letter dated 18.08.2018, the Respondent No. 8 had mentioned that the unit shall upgrade its existing incinerator with the new incinerator of same capacity i.e. 300 kg per hour so as to comply with the provisions of the BMWM Rules 2016 and that the work of upgradation shall be completed by 31.10.2018. Even though in its reply the Respondent No. 8 has denied replacement of the



59. The Regional Officer, UPPCB issued letter dated 09.04.2019 to Respondent No. 8 on the basis of clarification letter dated 27.10.2017 stating that because the said CBWTF has changed its old Incinerator by way of installing a new incinerator, the Unit is bound to take EC. Again on 09.08.2019 the Chief Environmental Officer, Circle 3, UPPCB issued a Show Cause Notice dated 09.08.2019 as to why not Respondent No. 8 be prosecuted for not taking the EC. However, subsequently UPPCB has sought opinion from MOEF&CC vide letter dated 06.01.2021 as to whether EC is required by the Respondent No.8 or not and the s

60. We find that letter dated 27.10.2017 has ignored the terms of EIA Notification 2006 which by itself stipulates that the same applies to (i) All new projects or activities listed in the Schedule; (ii) Expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule with addition of capacity or (iii) Any change in product-mix in an existing manufacturing unit included in Schedule beyond the specified range and also the fact that Rule 5 (q) of the BMWM Rules 2016 and Guideline 3 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 do not, while mandating upgradation/augmentation of incinerator, lay down any requirement of EC for such upgradation/augmentation (without change in capacity). The clarification to query No.1 that replacement of the existing incinerator by installation of new incinerator of the same capacity requires EC on the ground that there might be configuration changes also seems to be vague. There are reasonable grounds seriously challenging legality of clarification letter qua query No.1 but the legality of the same has not been challenged before us by the Respondent No. 8 or anyone else and it will not be appropriate to go into the question of legality thereof without contest by pleadings and opportunity of being heard to all concerned including MOEF&CC in this regard.

61. It may also be observed here that in the present case the Respondent No.



*Authorization under the BMWM Rules, 2016*

*The project proponent of the CBWTF is required to obtain 'Consent to Establishment' under Rule 25 of the The Water Act and under Rule 21 of the The Air Act, from the respective prescribed authority i.e. SPCB/PCC. Upon installation of the requisite equipment, the CBWTF Operator is also required to obtain authorization under BMWM Rules, 2016 co-terminus with consent to operate under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1976 & The Air Act from the respective SPCB/PCC prior to commencement of the CBWTF."*

*(Emphasis added)*

63. Guideline 3 of the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 lays down duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility which includes the duty to make alternative arrangement in case of closure of CBWTF.

The same reads as under:

**3) Duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility**

*The duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility (CBWTF) as enunciated under Rule 5 of the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be ensured and complied with. Also, all the existing CBWTFs shall also complete augmentation of the existing incineration facility so as to comply w.r.to the residence time as well as emission norms including for Dioxins and Furans prescribed under BMWM Rules, 2016 within two years from the date of notification of the BMWM Rules, 2016 (i.e., prior to 27.03.2018). In addition to the above, to ensure proper management of bio-medical waste in the respective coverage area, as a mitigation measure, especially in the event of*

*(a) a temporary break down (not more than a week) of a CBWTF especially for rectification of the refractory lining of the incineration chambers or change of requisite APCD due to failure; and*

*(b) Closure of a CBWTF for violation of the provisions of the BMWM Rules or any other reason.*

*Prior to commencement of a new CBWTF as well as all the existing CBWTF Operators are required to submit action plan, to the respective SPCB/PCC, for imposing suitable condition while granting authorisation under the BMWM Rules, 2016. The action plan should also include:*

*(a) a MoU made with the nearest CBWTF located within the respective State/UT, as alternate arrangement. In case, if there is no CBWTF located nearby then such CBWTF should have to install stand by treatment equipment (equal to the existing treatment capacity as per consents granted by the SPCB/PCC), and*

*(b) decontamination plan of the CBWTF for execution of such plan prior to closure of a CBWTF."*

*Guideline 2(g) of the Revised Guidelines for Common Bio-Medical Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facility mandatorily requires making of alternative arrangements in the eventuality of closure of CBWTF. The same reads as under:*

**2) Criteria for development of a new Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility for a locality or region.**

*x*

*x*

*x*

*x*

*g) In case of any regulatory action including closure of any existing CBWTF is inevitable, the respective SPCB/PCC may take action under the BMWM Rules including for making alternate arrangement to ensure safe disposal of the bio-medical waste generated from the member health care facilities of such default CBWTF through CBWTF located nearby.*

x

x

x

x

64. In the present case authorization under BMWM Rules 2016, which was valid upto 31.12.2024, was not made co-terminus with consents to operate under the Water Act 1974 and the Air Act 1981 which were valid upto 31.12.2022 and in view of authorization under BMWM Rules 2016 being valid upto 31.12.2024 renewal of consents under the Water Act 1974 and the Air Act 1981 could not be refused during the validity period of Authorization under BMWM Rules 2016 without revoking the same and making alternative arrangement for Bio-Medical Waste Management as mentioned above.

65. In the present case the applicant, while complaining that no order of closure has been passed by UPPCB against the Respondent No. 8 despite the fact that the Respondent No. 8 has not obtained EC from UPSEIAA, has prayed for directing closure of the CBWTF but It may be observed here that CBWTF run by the Respondent No. 8 is providing services to 5,668 numbers of government as well as private hospitals/clinics/maternalities/veterinaries/pathology centers and livelihood to number of workers/employees. The Respondent No. 8 has submitted that in case this Tribunal holds that the Respondent No. 8 is required to obtain EC from UPSEIAA, the Respondent No.8 is ready and willing to take the same from UPSEIAA as per rules. We are of the considered view that the facts and circumstances of the case do not warrant issuance of any order against the respondent No.8 for closure of CBWTF on the ground of its failure to obtain EC from UPSEIAA earlier as the question of grant of EC to the Respondent No. 8 ex-post facto by UPSEIAA is required to be considered and any such closure at this stage will be against public interest. The issues regarding requirement of EC and closure of CBWTF involved in the

present application are squarely covered by the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Electrosteel Steels Limited*** (supra) and ***Pahwa Plastics Pvt. Ltd.*** (supra) and ***D. Swamy*** (supra).

66. In its judgment in Civil Appeal No. 3132 Of 2018 titled as ***D. Swamy Versus Karnataka State Pollution Control Board And Ors.*** reported Hon'ble Supreme Court observed as under:

*"40.As held by this Court in Electrosteel Steels Limited (supra) ex post facto EC should not ordinarily be granted, and certainly not for the asking. At the same time ex post facto clearances and/or approvals and/or removal of technical irregularities in terms of a Notification under the EP Act cannot be declined with pedantic rigidity, oblivious of the consequences of stopping the operation of mines, running factories and plants.*

*41. The EP Act does not prohibit ex post facto EC. Grant of ex post facto EC in accordance with law, in strict compliance with Rules, Regulations, Notifications and/or applicable orders, in appropriate cases, where the projects are in compliance with, or can be made to comply with environment norms, is in our view not impermissible. The Court cannot be oblivious to the economy or the need to protect the livelihood of hundreds of employees and others employed in the project and others dependent on the project, if such projects comply with environmental norms."*

xxxxxx

*46. There can be no doubt that the need to comply with the requirement to obtain EC is non-negotiable. A unit can be set up or allowed to expand subject to compliance of the requisite environmental norms. EC is granted on condition of the suitability of the site to set up the unit, from the environmental angle, and also existence of necessary infrastructural facilities and equipment for compliance of environmental norms. To protect future generations and to ensure sustainable development, it is imperative that pollution laws be strictly enforced. Under no circumstances can industries, which pollute, be allowed to operate unchecked and degrade the environment.*

*47. Ex post facto EC should ordinarily not be granted routinely, but in exceptional circumstances taking into account all relevant environmental factors. Where the adverse consequences of denial of ex post facto approval outweigh the consequences of regularization of operations by grant of ex post facto approval, and the establishment concerned otherwise conforms to the requisite pollution norms, ex post facto approval should be given in accordance with law, in strict conformity with the applicable Rules, Regulations and/or Notifications. In a given case, the deviant industry may be penalised by an imposition of heavy penalty on the principle of 'polluter pays' and the cost of restoration of environment may be recovered from it.*

*48. It is reiterated that the EP Act does not prohibit ex post facto EC. Some relaxations and even grant of ex post facto EC in accordance with law, in strict compliance with Rules, Regulations, Notifications and/or applicable orders, in appropriate cases, where the projects are in compliance with environment norms, is not impermissible. As observed by this Court in Electrosteel Steels Limited (supra), this Court cannot be oblivious to the economy or the need to protect the livelihood of hundreds of employees and others employed in the units and dependent on the units for their survival.*

*49. Ex post facto EC should not ordinarily be granted, and certainly not for the asking. At the same time ex post facto clearances and/or approvals cannot be declined with pedantic rigidity, regardless of the consequences of stopping the operations."*

67. In these facts and circumstances of the case the application is disposed of with the directions to the Respondent No.8 to apply for EC within one month from the date of receipt of a copy of this order and (iii) to the UPPCB to allow the Respondent No.8 to run the CBWTF for at least three months till filing of the application and consideration of the same for grant of EC *expost facto*, subject to extension in case of delay in disposal of the application for grant of EC.

68. The Questions raised by the applicant and enlisted by this Tribunal in the present order are answered in terms of the above discussion.

69. In view of peculiar facts and circumstances of the case the parties are left to bear their own costs.

70. In case of any further delay in disposal of the application for grant of EC the Respondent No. 8-Project Proponent may apply to UPPCB for extension of the validity period of consents to operate and may also move this Tribunal by appropriate proceedings for such extension.

71. The Applicant shall also be at liberty to move this Tribunal by appropriate proceedings in case of violation of the BMWM Rules 2016, the CBWTF Guidelines 2016 EC/Consent Conditions and environmental norms.

O.A. No. 774/2022

Gaurav Garg Vs. Union of India & Ors.

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72. A copy of this order be supplied to the applicant and respondents by email for information/compliance.

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

March 02, 2023  
AVT

## FORM-1 &amp; Pre-Feasibility Report

FOR

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical  
College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

Item: 7(da)

Category: B,

SUBMITTED BY  
**M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.**

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

**IND TECH HOUSE CONSULT**

G-8/6, Ground Floor, Sector 11, Rohini, Delhi - 110 085

Tel: +91 11 46570361, Fax: +91 11 2757 2241

(NABET/EIA/1821/RA 0098 valid up to 24.07.2022)

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Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

APPENDIX I  
FORM I

(I) Basic Information		
S. No	Item	Details
1.	Name of the project	Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
2.	S. No. in the schedule	Project falls under Category "B" of activity 7(da) as per EIA Notification dated 14 <sup>th</sup> September, 2006 and its subsequent amendments.
3.	Proposed capacity/area/length/tonnage to be handled/command area/lease area/ number of wells to be drilled	This Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility is existing and operational since 2002 This plant is requiring Post-Facto EC Approval as per NGT order dated 02.03.2023. The facility is operating within the premises of Subharti Medical College at Meerut and the allocated area is approx. 1242 sq m
4.	New/Expansion/Modernization	This is an existing operational plant. No new/ expansion/ modernization is proposed. However, this plant is requiring Post-Facto EC Approval as per NGT order dated 02.03.2023.
5.	Existing Capacity/Area etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incinerator [capacity 300 Kg/hour]</li> <li>• Autoclave [capacity 300 Kg/hour]</li> <li>• Shredder [capacity 300 Kg/hour]</li> </ul>
6.	Category of Project i.e. 'A' or 'B'	B
7.	Does it attract the general condition? If yes, please specify.	No [As per MoEF&CC Notification S.O. 1142(E) dated 17 April 2015, general condition does not apply to this project activity]
8.	Does it attract the specific condition? If yes, please specify.	No.
9.	Location	Meerut
	Plot/Survey/Khasra No.	Subharti Medical College Campus
	Village	Subharti Puram
	Tehsil	Meerut
	District	Meerut
	State	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Nearest railway station/ airport along with distance in km.	Meerut City Junction – aerial distance approx. 4.48 Km on NE. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Airstrip - aerial distance 7.21 Km on SW.
11.	Nearest Town, city, District Head-quarters along with distance in km	The plant is located on the West side of Meerut Bypass Road within Subharti Medical College Campus.
12.	Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporation, Local body (complete postal addresses with telephone nos. to be given)	Meerut Municipal Corporation
13.	Name of applicant	M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Registered Address	517-518, 5th Floor, D-MALL, Sector-10, Rohini, New Delhi-110 085
15.	Name	Mr. Neeraj Aggarwal
	Designation (Owner/Partner/CEO)	Managing Director
	Address for correspondence	517-518, 5th Floor, D-MALL, Sector-10, Rohini, New Delhi

Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

	Pin Code	110 085
	E-mail	nfo@synergyworld.co.in
	Telephone No.	011-27933371, 81, 82
	Fax No.	Nil
16.	Details of Alternative Sites examined, if any. Location of these sites should be shown on a toposheet.	No alternative sites proposed. This is an existing plant operating since 2002
17.	Interlinked Projects	No
18.	Whether separate application of interlinked project has been submitted?	Not applicable
19.	If yes, date of submission	Not applicable
20.	If no, reason	Not applicable
21.	Whether the proposal involves approval/clearance under: if yes, details of the same and their status to be given. (a) The forest (Conservation) act, 1980? (b) The wildlife (Protection) act, 1972? (c) The C.R.Z Notification, 1991?	No
22.	Whether there is any Government Order /Policy relevant/relating to the site?	No
23.	Forest land involved (hectares)	Nil
24.	Whether there is any litigation pending against the project and /or land in which the project is propose to be set up? (a) Name of the Court (b) Case No. (c) Orders/directions of the Court, if any and its relevance with the proposed project.	No

Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

<b>(II) Activity</b>															
<b>1. Construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involving actions, which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, etc.)</b>															
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information/Checklist confirmation</b>	<b>Yes /No</b>	<b>Details thereof (with approximate quantities /rates, wherever possible) with source of information data</b>												
1.1	Permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography including increase in intensity of land use (with respect to local land use plan)	No	Existing plant is operating since 2002 and the area is allocated by Swami Vivekanand Subharti University on rent within the campus of Subharti Medical College, Meerut. MoU regarding this is enclosed as Annexure.												
1.2	Clearance of existing land, vegetation and buildings?	No	Nil. This is an existing plant operating since 2002												
1.3	Creation of new land uses?	No	Nil as the plant is already existing and operational.												
1.4	Pre-construction investigations e.g., bore houses, soil testing?	No	The plant is already in operation.												
1.5	Construction works?	No	All construction activities completed long back.												
1.6	Demolition works?	No	Not required												
1.7	Temporary sites used for construction works or housing of construction workers?	No	Not applicable at present as construction was completed long back.												
1.8	Above ground buildings, structures or earthworks including linear structures, cut and fill or excavations	Yes	Sheds of incinerator, autoclave and shredder, internal roads, waste storage rooms are already constructed.												
1.9	Underground works including mining or tunneling?	No	Nil												
1.10	Reclamation works?	No	Nil												
1.11	Dredging?	No	Nil												
1.12	Offshore structures?	No	Nil												
1.13	Production and manufacturing processes?	No	The existing Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility is engaged in collection, treatment and disposal of bio-medical wastes generated from health care units within a radius of 150 Km as authorized by the UP Pollution Control Board. Hence, no production or manufacturing process is involved. Following components have been installed - <table border="1" data-bbox="837 1384 1417 1563"> <thead> <tr> <th>Equipment</th> <th>Capacity</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Incinerator</td> <td>300 Kg/hour</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Autoclave</td> <td>300 Kg/Batch</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shredder</td> <td>300 Kg/hour</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Equipment	Capacity	Number	Incinerator	300 Kg/hour	1	Autoclave	300 Kg/Batch	1	Shredder	300 Kg/hour	1
Equipment	Capacity	Number													
Incinerator	300 Kg/hour	1													
Autoclave	300 Kg/Batch	1													
Shredder	300 Kg/hour	1													
1.14	Facilities for storage of goods or materials?	Yes	This is an existing plant and facilities for storage of waste materials before and after treatment have been provided - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shed for temporary waste storage for incinerator.</li> <li>Shed for temporary autoclavable waste and shredding material storage.</li> <li>Incineration ash, ETP sludge and treated biomedical waste storage before final disposal.</li> </ol>												
1.15	Facilities for treatment or disposal of solid waste or liquid effluents?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incineration ash, flue gas cleaning residue, ETP sludge are temporarily stored at site and disposed through the Common HWTSDF.</li> <li>Used plastic bottles are autoclaved and shredded into pieces which is sold to recyclers.</li> </ul>												

Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Onsite ETP of capacity of 5 KLD is in operation to treat wastewater.</li> </ul>
1.16	Facilities for long term housing of operational workers?	No	No housing has been provided.
1.17	New road, rail or sea traffic during construction or operation	No	Nil. The waste materials are transported through existing roads.
1.18	New road, rail, air waterborne or other transport infrastructure including new or altered routes and stations, ports, airports etc.?	No	Not envisaged.
1.19	Closure or diversion of existing transport routes or infrastructure leading to changes in traffic movements?	No	Nil
1.20	New or diverted transmission lines or pipelines?	No	Nil
1.21	Impoundment, damming, culverting, realignment or other changes to the hydrology of watercourses or aquifers?	No	No impoundment, damming, culverting, realignment or other changes to the hydrology of surface water-courses is proposed.
1.22	Stream crossings?	No	There is no stream crossing at the project site.
1.23	Abstraction or transfers of water from ground or surface waters?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fresh domestic potable water – Approx.0.5 KLD. Source: Onsite bore-well. Necessary permission is in place.</li> <li>Floor wash, vehicle cleaning, air pollution control device – 5 KLD. Source: Recycled treated wastewater from onsite ETP.</li> </ul>
1.24	Changes in water bodies or the land surface affecting drainage or run-off?	Yes	Land is flat. Rain water runoff from rooftop and paved areas inside the premises is diverted to storm water drain of Subharti Medical College. No trade effluent is discharged outside. Only domestic sewage is discharged to the sewer line of Subharti Medical College Campus.
1.25	Transport of personnel or materials for construction, operation or decommissioning?	Yes	Marginal contribution due to transportation of biomedical waste material by road [51 nos. waste carrying vehicles have been deployed].
1.26	Long-term dismantling or decommissioning or restoration works?	No	Not Applicable
1.27	Ongoing activity during decommissioning which could have an impact on the environment?	No	Not Applicable
1.28	Influx of people to an area in either temporarily or permanently?	Yes	At present this existing plant engages 51 vehicle drivers (Temporary), 55 vehicle helpers & Managerial Post 11.
1.29	Introduction of alien species?	No	Nil
1.30	Loss of native species or genetic diversity?	No	Nil
1.31	Any other actions?	No	Not anticipated.
<b>2. Use of Natural resources for construction or operation of the Project (such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply):</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information/checklist confirmation</b>	<b>Yes / No</b>	<b>Details thereof (with approximate quantities / rates, wherever possible) with source of information data</b>
2.1	Land especially undeveloped or agricultural land (ha)	No	This plant is existing and operational since 2002 No new development is proposed.
2.2	Water (expected source & competing users)	Yes	Total fresh water requirement for the existing project is

Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

	unit: KLD		5 KLD which is sourced through onsite bore-well. Necessary permission has been obtained.
2.3	Minerals (MT)	No	Not required
2.4	Construction material – stone, aggregates, sand / soil (expected source – MT)	No	Nil as no construction is required and the plant is already existing.
2.5	Forests and timber (source – MT)	No	Nil
2.6	Energy including electricity and fuels (source, competing users) Unit: fuel (MT), energy (MW)	Yes	Power Requirement: 49 KW Source: UPPCL Emergency back up – one DG set of 62.5 KVA Fuel – HSD for DG set, Incinerator and baby boiler connected to autoclave.
2.7	Any other natural resources (use appropriate standard units)	No	Nil

**3. Use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials, which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health.**

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/ No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
3.1	Use of substances or materials, which are hazardous (as per MSIHC rules) to human health or the environment (flora, fauna, and Water supplies)	No	The project is an existing common bio medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF) wherein biomedical waste from health care units are collected, treated and disposed. Hence, no storage of hazardous chemicals (as per MSIHC rule) is being done except limited quantity [much below the threshold limit specified in the MSIHC rule] of HSD to run incinerator, baby boiler connected to autoclave and back up DG set [Maximum storage at site 250 KL].
3.2	Changes in occurrence of disease or affect disease vectors (e.g., insect or water borne diseases)	No	Suitable drainage and waste management measures have been adopted to restrict stagnation of water or accumulation of waste which effectively restricts the reproduction and growth of disease vectors.
3.3	Affect the welfare of people e.g. by changing living conditions?	Yes	All bio-medical wastes collected are treated and disposed on regular basis. No major adverse impacts on the human health/ environment are envisaged. Thus, the project has beneficial impacts.
3.4	Vulnerable groups of people who could be affected by the project e.g., hospital patients, children, the elderly etc.	Yes	The project is located with the campus of Subharti Medical College.
3.5	Any other causes	No	None

**4. Production of solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning (MT/month)**

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/ No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
4.1	Spoil, overburden or mine wastes	No	Not applicable
4.2	Municipal waste (domestic and or commercial wastes)	Yes	At present 62 persons are engaged in this project. Hence, limited quantity of domestic solid wastes of approx. 250 gms/day is generated. The same is deposited through vendor authorized by local body.
4.3	Hazardous wastes (as per Hazardous Waste Management Rules)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incineration ash &amp; flue gas cleaning residue – stored onsite and disposed through Common HWTSDf.</li> <li>ETP sludge - stored onsite and disposed through Common HWTSDf.</li> <li>A small quantity of used oil – temporarily stored onsite in drums and sold to authorized recyclers.</li> </ul>

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4.4	Other industrial process wastes	No	Not applicable
4.5	Surplus product	No	Not applicable
4.6	Sewage sludge or other sludge from effluent treatment	Yes	ETP sludge from the effluent treatment plant is being disposed to Common HWTSDF.
4.7	Construction or demolition wastes	No	Nil as this is an existing project and no new construction is proposed at present.
4.8	Redundant machinery or equipment	No	Nil
4.9	Contaminated soils or other materials	No	Nil
4.10	Agricultural wastes	No	Not applicable
4.11	Other solid wastes	No	Nil
<b>5. Release of pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air (Kg/hr)</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information/Checklist confirmation</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b>Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data</b>
5.1	Emissions from combustion of fossil fuels from stationary or mobile sources	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HSD fired Incinerator – Adequate air pollution control devices followed by stack of adequate height [30 m from GL] have been provided as per CBCB guideline. It is attached to online emission monitoring system.</li> <li>HSD fired Baby boiler connected to autoclave – Stack of adequate height [9 m from GL] has been provided.</li> <li>A DG set of capacity 62.5 KVA which is used during power failure only.</li> <li>Vehicular traffic 51 vehicles have been deployed for collection of BMW.</li> </ul> <p>Hence, the proposed project does not contribute any major air pollution.</p>
5.2	Emissions from production processes	Yes	This is an existing Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility; hence, only treatment of biomedical waste is done. Incinerator is the main source of emission which has been provided with adequate air pollution control devices followed by a stack of 30 m height as per CPCB guidelines.
5.3	Emissions from materials handling including storage or transport	Yes	Vehicles with prover cover are used for collection and transportation of wastes from health care units.
5.4	Emissions from construction activities including plant and equipment	No	Nil as now new construction is proposed.
5.5	Dust or odors from handling of materials including construction materials, sewage and waste	Yes	No segregation of collected bio-medical wastes is done at the facility. The segregated wastes collected from health care units in colour coded bags/containers are directly subjected for respective treatment process. Therefore, dust or odour generation due to handling of waste materials is not envisaged. Waste water is being discharge to subharti medical college sewer line .
5.6	Emissions from incineration of waste	Yes	Emissions from the Incinerator is provided with adequate air pollution control devices like quencher system, venturi scrubber, packed bed scrubber, activated carbon bed, mist eliminator, followed by a stack of height 30 m from GL.
5.7	Emissions from burning of waste in open air (e.g., slash materials, construction debris)	No	Not Envisaged. Open burning of biomass/ other material is not allowed.
5.8	Emissions from any other sources	No	Nil.
<b>6. Generation of Noise and Vibration, and Emissions of Light and Heat:</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information/Checklist confirmation</b>	<b>Yes / No</b>	<b>Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data</b>

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6.1	From operation of equipment e.g. engines, ventilation plant, crushers	Yes	Noise levels are expected from operation of shredder and pumps/motors. Shredder is installed in closed room. Hence, no significant impact due to operation of machinery is anticipated. Necessary PPEs will be provided for the personnel's working in this area.
6.2	From industrial or similar processes	Yes	Same as sr. no. 6.1
6.3	From construction or demolition	Nil	Nil as no new construction is proposed.
6.4	From blasting or piling	No	Not applicable
6.5	From construction or operational traffic	Yes	Some noise will be generated from vehicular movement.
6.6	From lighting or cooling systems	No	Not applicable
6.7	From any other sources	No	Not applicable
<b>7. Risks of contamination of land or water from release of pollutants into ground or into sewers, surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea:</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information/Checklist confirmation</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b>Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data</b>
7.1	From handling, storage, use or spillage of hazardous materials	Yes	The project involves handling, storage, treatment and disposal of biomedical waste. Due care is taken to minimize risk of contamination from the project activities.
7.2	From discharge of sewage or other effluents to water or the land (expected mode and place of discharge)	Yes	Effluent generated from washing operations and air pollution control device is collected and treated in onsite ETP [capacity 5 KLD] and entire treated effluent is recycled in the venturi scrubber Waste water is being discharge to subharti medical college sewer line . ETP sludge is stored onsite and disposed through Common HWTDSF.
7.3	By deposition of pollutants emitted to air into the land or into water	Yes	Incinerator is provided with adequate air pollution control devices followed by stack of adequate height. The incinerator is also provided with online air emission monitoring system. Due care is taken to minimize any adverse impact on the surrounding environment.
7.4	From any other sources	No	Nil
7.5	Is there a risk of long-term buildup of pollutants in the environment from these sources?	No	Not applicable as there will be no discharge of trade effluent outside the facility premises.
<b>8. Risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project, which could affect human health or the environment</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information/Checklist confirmation</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b>Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data</b>
8.1	From explosions, spillages, fires etc from storage, handling, use or production of hazardous substances	Yes	The project involves handling, storage treatment and disposal of bio medical wastes. The treatment activity is carried out in proper way and proper fire-fighting system has been provided. Fire safety NOC has been obtained.
8.2	From any other causes	No	There is only collection, transportation, temporary storage, treatment and disposal of waste by using standard techniques such as incineration, autoclave, shredding etc.
8.3	Could the project be affected by natural disasters causing environmental damage (e.g., floods, earthquakes, landslides, cloudburst etc.)?	Yes	The plant area falls in Seismic zone IV according to Indian Standard. Suitable seismic consideration has been adopted while designing the structures. Neither any adverse impact of natural hazards has been noted so far at the site nor is anticipated.

Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

<b>9. Factors which should be considered (such as consequential development) which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality.</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Information/Checklist confirmation</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b>Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data</b>
9.1	Lead to development of supporting facilities ancillary development or development stimulated by the project which could have impact on the environment e.g.:	Yes	There have been cumulative positive impact on the environment in terms of better waste management. The unit was established in 2002 and is among one of the first of its kind in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
	Supporting infrastructure (roads, power supply, waste or wastewater treatment, etc.)	No	Not applicable
	Housing development	No	Not applicable
	Extraction industries	No	Not applicable
	Supply industries	No	Not applicable
	Other	No	Not applicable
9.2	Lead to after-use of the site, which could have an impact on the environment.	No	The plant will be dismantled and sold as scrap at the end of project life.
9.3	Set a precedent for later developments	No	Not applicable
9.4	Have cumulative effects due to proximity to other existing or planned projects with similar effects	No	The existing Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility is authorized by the UP Pollution Control Board to collect and treat bio-medical wastes from health care unit located within a radius of 150 Km and covers approx. 4788 health care units in the region.

### (III) Environmental Sensitivity

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>Name /Identity</b>	<b>Aerial Distance (within 15 km) proposed project location boundary</b>
1	Areas protected under international conventions, national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other related value	No	There is no Area protected under international conventions, national or local legislation for landscape, cultural or other related value within 15 KM radius
2	Areas which are important or sensitive for ecological reasons – Wetlands, watercourses or other water bodies, coastal zone, biospheres, mountains, forests	Yes	<p><b><u>watercourses or other water bodies,</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canal is situated at an aerial distance of 8.13 Km, W direction.</li> <li>• Upper Ganga Canal is situated at an aerial distance of 7.93 Km, W direction.</li> <li>• Canal is situated at an aerial distance of 240 Meter, W direction.</li> <li>• Kali Nadi is situated at an aerial distance of 12.87 Km, E direction.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Reserve Forest</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rithani R.F is situated at an aerial distance of 4.58 Km, SE Direction.</li> <li>• Kanchanpur Ghopla R.F is situated at an aerial distance of 6.78 Km, SE Direction.</li> <li>• Gagaul Kherabalampur R.F is situated at an aerial distance of 8.46 Km, SE Direction.</li> <li>• Churiyala Forest is situated at an aerial distance of 11.32 Km, SE Direction.</li> <li>• Talehat Forest is situated at an aerial distance of 13.65 Km, SE Direction.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Protected Forest</u></b></p>

S. No.	Areas	Name /Identity	Aerial Distance (within 15 km) proposed project location boundary
			NOT WITHIN 15 KM
3	Areas used by protected, important or sensitive species of flora or fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration	No	There is no defined areas used by protected, important or sensitive species of flora or fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration falls within 15 KM radius
4	Inland, coastal, marine or underground waters	Yes	Kali Nadi is situated at an aerial distance of 12.87 Km, E direction. No coastal, marine in 15 KM radius. The area is under "Semi Critical" according to CGWB guideline.
5	State, National boundaries	No	• Not in 15 Km Radius
6	Routes or facilities used by the public for access to recreation or other tourist, pilgrim areas	Yes	<p><b>Roads</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SH-14 is situated at an aerial distance of 534 Meter, N Direction.</li> <li>• NH-119 is situated at an aerial distance of 3.78 Km, NE Direction.</li> <li>• NH-58 is situated at an aerial distance of 673 Meter, E Direction.</li> <li>• SH-18 is situated at an aerial distance of 7.52 Km, NE Direction.</li> <li>• SH-32 is situated at an aerial distance of 8.58 Km, NE Direction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Railway</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meerut City Junction is situated at an aerial distance of 4.48 Km, NE Direction.</li> <li>• Partapur - Train station is situated at an aerial distance of 4.71 Km, SE Direction.</li> <li>• Mohiuddinpur- Train station is situated at an aerial distance of 8.58 Km, S Direction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Airport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Airstrip is situated at an aerial distance of 7.21 Km, SW Direction.</li> </ul>
7	Defense installations	Yes	• Meerut Cantt is situated at an aerial distance of 4.77 Km, NE Direction.
8	Densely populated or built-up area	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village- Panchli Khurd is situated at distance of 1.58 Km in NW Direction.</li> <li>• Meerut City is situated at distance of 2.57 Km in NE Direction.</li> </ul>

Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

S. No.	Areas	Name /Identity	Aerial Distance (within 15 km) proposed project location boundary
9	Areas occupied by sensitive man-made land uses (hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities)	Yes	<p>There are several hospitals, schools, places of worship and community facilities within 15 Km radius of the project site.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Hospitals</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti Hospital is situated at an aerial distance of 398 Meter, SE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Asha kiran ENT and maternity centre is situated at an aerial distance of 1.45 Km, NE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• DR Mamta Hospital &amp; Stone Centre is situated at an aerial distance of 2.77 Km, NE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Sirohi Hospital is situated at an aerial distance of 3.09 Km, NE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• CHC Pachali is situated at an aerial distance of 2.20 Km, NW direction from Project Site.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Schools</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KMC College Of Nursing is situated at an aerial distance of 494 Meter, N direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Swami Vivekanand Subharti University is situated at an aerial distance of 446 Meter, SE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• KG Play School and Day Care is situated at an aerial distance of 365 Meter, NE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Subharti Medical College is situated at an aerial distance of 4500 Meter, SE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Vidya Global School is situated at an aerial distance of 968 Meter, NW direction from Project Site.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Community Facilities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subharti Cricket Ground is situated at an aerial distance of 165 Meter, SE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Subharti Central Library is situated at an aerial distance of 659 Meter, SE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Fantasy World Water Park is situated at an aerial distance of 5.27 Km, SE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>• Army Golf Course is situated at an aerial distance of 5.51 Km, NE direction from</li> </ul>

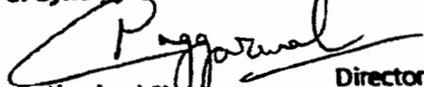
Approval of Terms of Reference for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

S. No.	Areas	Name /Identity	Aerial Distance (within 15 km) proposed project location boundary
			<p>Project Site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vidya Golf Course is situated at an aerial distance of 1.36 Km, NW direction from Project Site.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Places of worship</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Badrinarayan sevagram is situated at an aerial distance of 2.46 Km, NW direction from Project Site.</li> <li>Shri Hanuman Mandir is situated at an aerial distance of 1.01 Km, NE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>Jain Sthanak temple is situated at an aerial distance of 2.52 Km, SE direction from Project Site.</li> <li>Kuti Hindu temple is situated at an aerial distance of 1.06 Km, N direction from Project Site.</li> </ul>
10	Areas containing important, high quality or scarce resources (ground water resources, surface resources, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals)	Yes	Ground water resource in Meerut is depleting at fast rate. Ground water in this area cannot be extracted without the permissions of CGWA however, we have no intentions to extract the ground water.
11	Areas already subjected to pollution or environmental damage (those where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded)	Yes	Water resource region. Ground water in this area cannot be extracted without the permissions of CGWA however, we have no intentions to extract the ground water.
12	Areas susceptible to natural hazard which could cause the project to present environmental problems (earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions) similar effects	No	The project is located at Seismic Zone-IV according to Indian Standard Seismic Zoning Map. Structural design will be done for this seismic zone as per code. There are no possibilities of the proposed project site getting flooded and landslides as per available records.

I hereby given undertaking that the data and information given in the application and enclosures are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am aware that if any part of the data and information submitted is found to be false or misleading at any stage, the project will be rejected and clearance given, if any to the project will be revoked at our risk and cost.

Date: 01.04.2023  
Place: Meerut

For Synergy Waste Management (P) Ltd.

  
Authorized Signatory Director

M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

# PRE-FEASIBILITY REPOERT

**For**

**Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility**

**at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram,  
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005**

**BMW Treatment Facility - Item 7(da); "Category B"**

***By-***

**M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.**

**Regd. Office: 517-518, 5th Floor, D-MALL, Sector-10,  
Rohini, New Delhi-110 085**

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Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

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Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

## 1. Executive Summary

The existing bio-medical waste treatment facility established by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. is established and operating since 2002. at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005. The existing Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility is authorized by the UP Pollution Control Board [vide letter no. H46106/C3/BMW-08/ 20 dated 08/01/2020] for collection, reception, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of bio-medical wastes from health care units located within a radius of 150 Km. The authorization is valid upto 31/12/2024. The facility has also obtained Consent to Operate and Hazardous Waste Authorization from the state Pollution Control Board. This plant is requiring Post-Facto EC Approval as per NGT order dated 02/03/2023.

The objective to continue the existing project is to:

- ❖ Continue to operate the common bio-medical waste Management facility with the incineration plant, autoclave and shredder in compliance with EIA Notification dated 14 September 2006.
- ❖ Cater the health care units in the region in collection of segregated bio-medical waste and its transportation, storage, treatment and disposal following the guideline of CPCB in accordance with the Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016 and amendments thereof.
- ❖ Comply with statutory and environmental norms.
- ❖ Develop concise waste management principles.
- ❖ Continue waste management education program for all staff to increase awareness of Occupational Health & Safety issues and waste minimization principles.
- ❖ Adopt policies and procedures to minimize the environmental impacts of waste treatment and disposal.

S. No.	Parameters	Description
1	Project	Existing Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility
2	Identification of project	Project falls under Category “B” of item 7 (da) as per EIA Notification dated 14th September, 2006 and its subsequent amendments thereof.
4	Project Proponent	<b>M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.</b>
5	Brief description of nature of the project	The existing Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility is authorized to collect and treat bio-medical wastes from health care units located within a radius of 150 Km and at present covers 4788 nos. of health care units. The project is

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

		located within the campus of Subharti Medical College on an area of approx. 1242 sq m. The area has been allocated by the Medical College Authority on rent basis.
<b>Salient Features of the Project</b>		
6	Plant capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incinerator [capacity 300 Kg/hour]</li> <li>• Autoclave [capacity – 300 Lit/batch]</li> <li>• Shredder [capacity - 300 kg/hour]</li> </ul>
7	Allocated Plot Area	approx. 1242 sq m
8	Location	Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 <b>Site coordinates -</b> 28°57'46.02" N, 77° 37'58.64"E
9	Water requirement	Fresh water requirement – 3 KLD Total water requirement including recycled treated wastewater from onsite ETP - 5 KLD
10	Source of water	Fresh water source – Onsite ground water abstraction through tube-well. Necessary permission has been obtained. Recycled water source: Onsite ETP treated wastewater.
11	Wastewater	Wastewater is generated from equipment washing, floor washing, vehicle washing operations etc. and treated in onsite effluent treatment plant of capacity 5 KLD.
12	Manpower	At present, a total of 113 employees [direct 62 including vehicles helpers and staff + contractual 51 drivers] persons are engaged with the operational activities of the facility.
13	Electricity/ Power requirement	Power Requirement: 49 KW Source: UP Power Corporation Limited Emergency backup – one DG set of 62.5 KVA
14	Total Project Cost	INR 94.71 lakh
15	Nearest Railway Station/ airport along with distance in Km	Meerut City Junction – aerial distance 4.5 Km on NE Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Airstrip – 7.2 Km on SW
16	Village, Panchayats, Zilaparishad, Municipal corporation, Local Body	Meerut Municipal Corporation
17	Address for correspondence	Name: Mr. Neeraj Aggarwal Designation: Managing Director Address: 517-518, 5th Floor, D-MALL, Sector-10, Rohini, New Delhi-110 085

## **2. Introduction of the Project/ Background Information**

Management of bio-medical wastes [BMW] was first time governed under the Bio-Medical Waste Management and Handling Rule, 1998 and its subsequent amendments. Currently the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016 is in place.

Due to increase in population, the BMW generation is increasing. Bio-Medical waste includes all the waste generated from the Health Care Facility [HCF] which can have any adverse effect to the health of a person or to the environment in general if not disposed properly. All such waste which can adversely harm the environment or health of a person is considered as infectious and such waste has to be managed as per BMW Rules, 2016. Amount of infectious bio-medical waste from health care facility is around 15% whereas amount of non-infectious general wastes constitutes nearly 85%. In absence of proper segregation, the non-infectious waste becomes infectious and poses environmental threat to the society.

With the concern over management and disposal of bio-medical wastes, the company had established the Common bio-medical waste treatment facility in 2003 within the campus of Subharti Medical College at Meerut with active intervention of UP Pollution Control Board. Since then, the facility is operating in compliance with the applicable rules and standards thereof.

## **3. Identification of Project and Project Proponent**

### **3.1 Identification of Project**

The existing common BWTF falls under Category B, schedule 7(da) as per the EIA notification 14th Sep, 2006 and subsequent amendments. The project is existing and operating since 2002 and it is one of the first of this kind of facility in the state. However, the project requires post facto Environmental Clearance as per NGT order dated 02/03/2023

### **3.2 Project Proponent**

Synergy Waste Management [SWM] is a leading pro-environment company. It understands health hazard and the quantum of damage Bio Medical Waste can cause to the lives of humans and that of animal species. The company kick started managing bio-medical Waste back in 2001 when waste disposal wasn't looked at as hazardous threat to life. Waste irrespective of nature calls for proper disposal and over the years with premium services and dedicated team work with likeminded environmentalists and entrepreneurs, the company has built a robust self-sustaining work model.

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Over the years Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. has set up 8 CBWTFs in different states with own its resources and capability. Today, Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. stands amongst the highest ranked organizations contributing in the field of environment and forest climate change. SWM's footprint has over the years catered over 8,000 hospital beds and 10,000 health care establishments with structural models that are economically sustainable and 100% eco-friendly. The company operates with a dedicated fleet of over 150 vehicles covering more than 17000 Km every day and has been recognized and awarded for the work by various government and private bodies that are equally committed to the environment.

Synergy Group has successfully built its customer base and contracts with government HCEs proving its worth and sustainability as a one stop shop to all Bio Medical Waste Solutions, Services under one roof.

M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Authorized Signatory- Mr. Neeraj Agarwal

Designation: Managing Director

Address: 517-518, 5th Floor, D-MALL, Sector-10, Rohini, New Delhi-110 085

Telephone No.: 011-27933371, 81, 82

**Dr. Neeraj Aggarwal, Managing Director** – Dr. Neeraj Aggarwal is a dynamic and enthusiastic PhD entrepreneur. He began his journey fairly young and pioneered under the leadership of his father Shri Ramesh Aggarwal. Bio-medical Waste Management Rules (Amended Rules) came into existence in the year 2000. With the vision of protecting the environment, while contributing towards a healthier and safer tomorrow. Synergy Waste Management Company, a proprietary firm in the name and style of Mr. Neeraj Aggarwal, Synergy had setup its first CBWTF (Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility) in February 2001 in the national capital of the country. In the year 2005, the constitution of Synergy Waste Management Company was converted to a Private Limited Company with Dr. Neeraj Aggarwal and Mr. Dheeraj Aggarwal holding 50% stake each.

Dr. Aggarwal is an ardent learner and has a sharp eye to detail. His ability to execute swift decisions and mitigate risk has allowed him to grow steadfast over the years. His inclination towards adapting new technologies drove him to pursue his PhD in Waste Management in 2016 upholding the title of Doctor Neeraj Aggarwal thereon. His vision is to establish Synergy Group as one of the leading promoters of Bio-medical Waste Management and Treatment in the country.

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

#### 4. Brief Description of Nature of the Project

A Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (BWTF) is a setup where biomedical waste, generated from healthcare units, is suitably treated and disposed to reduce adverse effects that these wastes may pose. The treated waste is finally sent for disposal in a secured landfill or for recycling purposes. The existing Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility includes incinerator, autoclave, and shredder.

#### 5. Need for the Project and Its Importance to the Country and State

Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF), Govt. of India had first notified the Bio- Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules in 1998. In accordance to the rule, every occupier of a health care establishment (HCE) shall ensure requisite treatment of the bio-medical waste at an approved Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility. No untreated bio-medical waste shall be kept stored beyond a period of 48 hours. A huge amount of Bio-medical waste is generated from health care units and therefore, with active intervention of the state Pollution Control Board, the units was set up in 2002. Since then the unit is serving the health care units in the region and has been treating and disposing BMW uninterruptedly. As authorized by the UP Pollution Control Board, the unit covers health care units within 150 radius of the site.

#### 6. Demand –Supply Gap

The unit is authorized to cover a radius of 150 Km and presently covers approx. 4788 health care units in the region.

#### 7. Employment Generation (Direct & Indirect)

Number of persons engaged with the facility is given below-

**Table No. 1. Manpower Engaged**

SN	Manpower/Profile	Direct employee	Contractual
1	Staff	11	Nil
2	Vehicle Helpers	51	Nil
2	Vehicle Drivers	00	51
	Total	62	51

#### 8. Project Description

##### 8.1 Type of Project

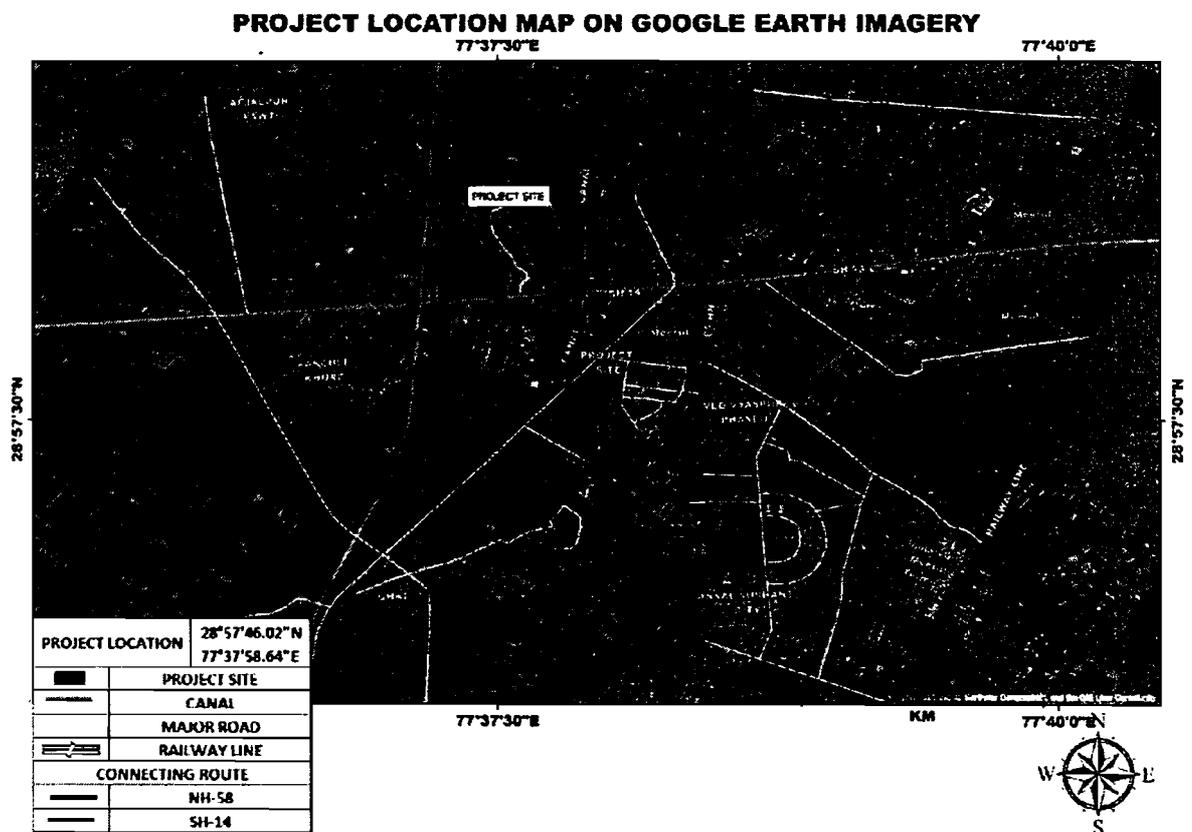
This is an existing Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) operating since 2002. The project comes under category 7(da) of EIA Notification, 2006.

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

This Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) is required for the treatment of the biomedical waste generated from the health care units [government as well private] in the region to reduce adverse effects that this waste may pose. Existing project includes incinerator, autoclave, shredder along with Effluent Treatment Plant.

**8.2 Location of the Site**

Site is located within the campus of Subharti Medical College, Meerust. An area of 1242 sq m is allocated by the Medical College Authority on rent basis.



**Fig. 2: Showing project Location Map of Proposed Site**

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

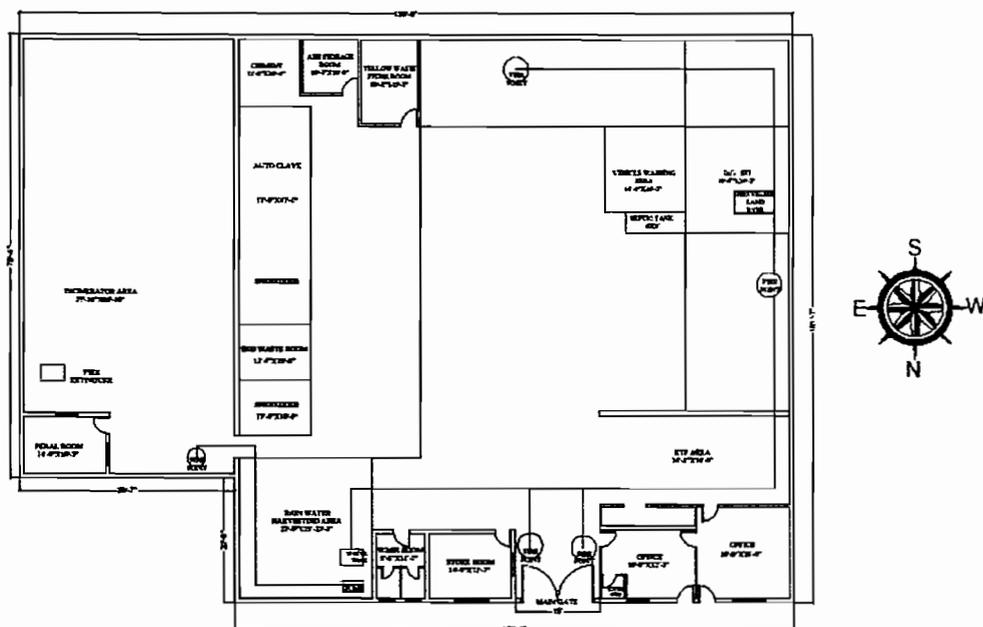


Fig. 3: Layout of the existing common biomedical waste treatment facility

### 8.3 Details of Alternate Sites

Not applicable as it is an existing project.

### 8.4 Size and Magnitude of Project

The project proponent has taken an area of 1272 sqm within the campus of Subharti Medical College, Meerut on rent basis. The total cost of the project is INR 94 lakh approx. The following components have been provided in the facility.

#### List of components

SN	Equipment	Installed Capacity	Number
01	Incinerator	300 Kg/hr	01
02	Autoclave	300 Kg/batch	01
03	Shredder	300 Kg/hr	01
04	Onsite ETP	5 KLD	-
04	Waste carrying vehicles with GPS	-	51

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## **9. Technology and Process Details**

### **9.1 Components of Bio-Medical Waste Management**

An integrated waste management system for bio-medical waste must look into various stages of the process. These key components can be broadly classified into the following:

#### **Waste Segregation:**

Waste segregation reduces the load of bio-medical waste from about 2.0 kgs/bed-day to about 0.2 kg/bed/day and also minimize the environmental impacts associated with further processing. Waste will have to be segregated into domestic refuse, hazardous waste and infectious waste separately. Further the infectious wastes have to be segregated into plastics, metals, and other infectious waste generated. Segregation is done effectively if performed at source. CPCB has issued clear guidelines for colour coded segregation.

#### **Waste Collection and Transport:**

Facility has to ensure that there are no environmental or human health impacts while collecting & transporting Bio-Medical waste.

#### **Treatment/ Storage/ Disposal:**

Treatment/ Storage and disposal of the waste have various options available. Waste treatment can be effectively performed by two operations running parallel to each other:

#### **A Disinfecting Unit**

A Disinfecting unit is one that will effectively kill all the microorganisms. Autoclaving, Microwaving, Hydroclaving and Chemical disinfection processes are the most prevalent technologies used for disinfection of pathogens from the bio-medical waste. Autoclave used for the purpose of bio-medical waste management is expected to operate under standards specified by CPCB. Medical Waste shall not be considered treated unless the time, temperature and pressure indicated in the standards are reached (for eg. 121° C, 15 psi for 1 hour for normal autoclave) Microwave and Hydroclave disinfection units are similar in application to that of an autoclave. Microwave technology cannot be applied for cytotoxins, hazardous or radioactive waste, contaminated animal carcasses, body parts and large metal items. Microwave should completely and consistently kill the bacteria and other microorganisms. Chemical disinfection is a process of disinfection wherein chemical disinfectants like chlorine and its derivatives or their disinfectants are used in a closed process to attain complete killing of the pathogens.

### **A Destruction Unit**

A Destruction unit is one that will completely destroy the waste into safe end products. High temperature incinerators or plasma pyrolysis technology are used to achieve this. Incineration is a process by which combustible materials are burnt, producing combustion gases and non-combustible residue and ash while plasma pyrolysis technology is a non-incineration thermal process that uses extremely high temperature in an oxygen starved environment to completely dissociate waste into their elemental constituents. The combustible gases are vented into the air after treatment through air pollution control devices. Ash and other non-combustible residue remain after the destruction/incineration process is disposed securely through common HWTSDF.

### **Waste Storage**

Waste Storage is an applicable option for effective storage of certain hazardous waste like mercury and cytotoxins that do not have a cost-effective treatment technology as yet. Waste Disposal is primarily performed by deep burial of waste into secure landfills.

### **Waste disposal**

Waste disposal is an option which remains to exist irrespective of the treatment options, in case of disinfection waste material post-disinfection needs to be land filled and in case of pyrolysis the pyrolysis residue will be stored at site and disposed through the Common HWTSDF as per rules. Used plastic bottles will be autoclaved and shredded into pieces. Resulting pieces will be later sold to recyclers. ETP sludge will be disposed through the Common HWTSDF as per rules.

## **9.2 Process Description**

This is an existing unit operating with incinerator, autoclave and shredder.

## **9.3 Treatment Technology**

### **Incineration Plant**

This is a high temperature thermal process employing combustion of the waste under controlled condition for converting it into inert material and gases. Existing incinerator is HSD fired and has primary and secondary combustion chambers to ensure optimal combustion. These are refractory lined. Solid phase combustion takes place in the primary chamber whereas the secondary chamber is for gas phase combustion. These are referred to as excess air incinerators because excess air is present in both the chambers. Thus, the waste is incinerated in two stages i.e., the primary chamber and the secondary combustion chamber which are positioned adjacent to each other. The

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flue gases then pass through the high pressure drop Venturi Scrubber, droplet separator and are let out to atmosphere via ID fan and chimney. The Primary Combustion Chamber operates under near pyrolytic condition where the wastes are decomposed & all volatiles are released. The substrate remaining gets converted into sterile ash. The volatiles released from the Primary Combustion Chamber are then completely burnt in the Secondary Combustion Chamber under high temperature & excess air.

#### **Air Pollution Control Device (APCD)**

The gases after being burnt at 1050oC shall pass through a ventury scrubber followed by a flooded scrubber with water quenching arrangement. The scrubber shall be an alkaline scrubber to neutralize the gases and ensure trapping of any pollutants escaping into the environment. The purpose of water quenching is to reduce the temperature of the gases which are at high temperature. The clean gases are let out into the environment. The scrubbed water shall be collected into a sump, where the water is neutralized, and then sent into a cooling tower from where the water is recirculated into the scrubber after cleaning them of their particulates by way of pressure sand filter and activated carbon filter. The system is thus a zero discharge system in terms of water discharges and is pollution free.

#### **Autoclave**

The primary purpose of autoclave is to sterilise/ dis-infect the waste with steam. Microorganisms which contribute to infection do not survive beyond 80°C. However, as a precaution MoEF&CC has stipulated a temperature of 121°C with 15psi pressure to ensure distribution of temperature. At this temperature and pressure, microorganisms are completely destroyed and thus render the wastes infection free. Decontamination is the reduction of contamination to a level where it is no longer a hazard to people or the environment.. To ensure safety and quality control, all bio-hazardous materials and items contaminated with potentially infectious agents should be decontaminated before use or disposal. Such items include, but are not limited to: culture media, surgical instruments, laboratory equipment, glassware, and biomedical waste including sharps.

#### **Shredder**

Shredding is a process by which waste are de-shaped or cut into smaller pieces so as to make the waste unrecognizable. Shredder has non- corrosive sharp blades capable for shredding of plastic waste, sharps, bottles, needles, tubing's, and other general waste. The low speed two shaft system is effective for shredding hard and solid waste.

Project has provided a shredder of capacity 300 Kg/hour, thus rendering the waste free from infection. The dis-infected wastes are segregated into HDPE, PP, rubber, latex, glass and metal.

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The segregated materials are then shredded completing the process of dis-infection and ensuring non-recycling of the waste materials for medical/ food grade purposes.

### Waste Treatment and Disposal Scheme

Depending on the category/nature of the waste the following treatment and disposal method are employed according to Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

#### Category of Waste

Categories	Waste Type	Treatment/Disposal Methods
Category No. 1	<b>Human Anatomical Waste</b> (human tissue, organs, body parts)	Incineration /Plasma Pyrolysis
Category No. 2	<b>Animal Waste</b> (animal tissues, organs, body parts, carcasses, bleeding parts, fluid, blood and experimental animals used in research, waste generated by Veterinary hospitals/colleges, discharges from hospitals, animals' houses)	Incineration /Plasma Pyrolysis
Category No. 3	<b>Microbiology &amp; Biotechnology Waste and other laboratory waste</b> (waste from clinical samples, pathology, biochemistry, haematology, blood bank, laboratory, cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures used in research and infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, waste from production of biological, toxins and devices used for transfer of cultures)	Disinfection at source by chemical treatment or Autoclaving/microwaving followed by mutilation/shredding and after treatment final disposal in secured landfill or disposal of recyclable (plastics or glasses) waste through registered or authorized recyclers.
Category No. 4	<b>Waste Sharps</b> (Needles, glass syringes or syringes with fixed needles, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps)	Disinfection by chemical Treatment or destruction of needle and tip cutters autoclaving/ microwaving followed by mutilation/shredding and after treatment final disposal in secured landfill or designated

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

		concrete waste sharp pits
Category No. 5	<b>Discarded Medicine and Cytotoxic Drugs</b> (Waste comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)	Disposal in secured landfill or Incineration
Category No. 6	<b>Solid Waste</b> (Items contaminated with and body fluids including cotton, dressings, solid plaster casts, linen, beddings, and other materials contaminated with blood.)	Incineration / Plasma Pyrolysis
Category No. 7	<b>Infectious Solid Waste</b> (Waste generated from disposable items other than the waste sharps such as tubing's, hand gloves, saline bottles with IV tubes, catheters, intravenous sets etc.)	Disinfection by chemical treatment or Autoclaving followed by shredding and after treatment final disposal in through registered or authorized recyclers
Category No. 8	<b>Liquid Waste</b> (Waste generated from laboratory & Washing, Cleaning, housekeeping and disinfecting activities).	Disinfections by chemical treatment and discharge into drain.
Category No. 9	<b>Incineration Ash</b> (ash from incineration of any bio medical waste)	Disposal in landfill
Category No. 10	<b>Chemical Waste</b> (Chemicals used in production of biological, chemicals used in disinfection, insecticides etc.)	Chemical treatment and discharge into drains meeting the norms of Biomedical Rules and solids disposed in secured landfill

#### 9.4 Collection and Transportation of Bio medical Waste

Biomedical Waste segregated in colour coded containers as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules. The collected wastes are transported in specially designed closed vehicle to the BMWTF for treatment and disposal. At present, the unit has employed 51 GPS enabled vehicles for the purpose and has adopted the conditions specified in the BMW Management Rules-2016.

#### 9.5 Resource optimization/Recycling and reuse

The entire wastewater generated from the washing operations are collected at the water sump which is treated in onsite ETP of capacity 5 KLD and recycled in air pollution control device of the incinerator. The plastic waste after disinfection & shredding are given to registered recyclers.

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

### 9.6 Availability of water its source, Energy/Power requirement and Source

Fresh water Requirement for the existing facility is 3 KLD which is sourced through onsite ground water abstraction. The unit has obtained permission for the onsite tube-well. Recycled wastewater from the onsite ETP is approx. 2 KLD.

49 KVA power is required for the existing plant which is sourced through UPPCL. One DG set of 62.5 KVA is used as emergency backup.

### 9.7 Quantity of waste to be generated (liquid and solid) and scheme for their Management / disposal

The Treated effluent complies with the discharge standards laid down by MoEFCC/SPCB for disposal/reuse. The treated wastewater from the ETP is used in the air pollution control device of the incinerator.

Incineration residue is stored onsite and disposed through Common HWTSDF. ETP sludge is stored onsite and disposed to Common HWTSDF.

## 10. Site Analysis

### 10.1 Connectivity

The proposed site is located on West of Delhi Haridwar Road within the campus of Subharti Medical College, Meerut, UP. Meerut main city is located at a distance of 2.5 Km on NE direction. The site has good connectivity with road.

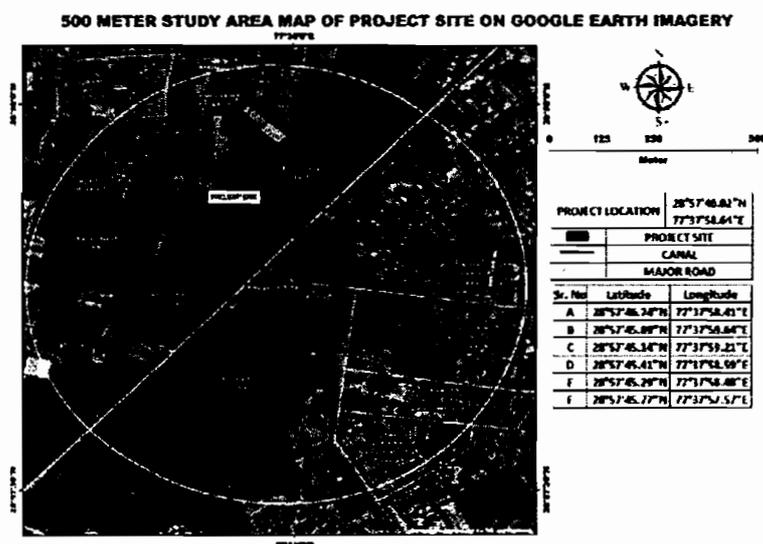


Fig.3: Showing 500 Meter Buffer Map of the site

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

**Railway line:**

- Meerut City Junction is situated at an aerial distance of 4.5 Km on NW direction.
- Partapur Train station is situated at an aerial distance of 4.7 Km on SE direction

**Roadways:** The site is well connected by road ways

- Delhi- Haridwar Bypass [SNH 58] passes at an aerial distance of 673 m East.
- SH 14 passes at an aerial distance of 534 m on North.

**Airways:**

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Airstrip is situated at an aerial distance of 7.2 Km on SW.

**10.2 Land Form, Land use and Land ownership**

The bio-medical waste management facility is operating within the campus of Subharti Medical College. The plot has been allocated by the Medical College Authority on rent basis.

**10.3 Topography**

The land within the premises is flat without any major undulations. Prior to allocation by the Medical College Authority, the land was already developed.

**10.4 Existing Land Use pattern**

The unit is operating within the campus of the Subharti Medical College since 2002

**10.5 Existing Infrastructure**

All required infrastructures like human settlement, schools, hospitals, healthcare centers, fire brigade, public transport, etc. are available.

**11. INFRASTRUCTURES**

**11.1 Industrial area (processing area)**

Being a CBMWTF, adequate infrastructural facilities have been provided such as

- ❖ Incinerator
- ❖ Shredder
- ❖ Autoclave
- ❖ Segregated waste storage shed
- ❖ Effluent Treatment Plant
- ❖ Container Washing facility
- ❖ Vehicle Disinfection Area
- ❖ Wash room
- ❖ Utility requirement like power, water etc

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

- ❖ Material handling and Transportation equipments
- ❖ Store Room
- ❖ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- ❖ Gate and Security Room.

### **11.2 Residential Area (Non processing)**

The majority of the employees are hired locally. No residential facility is proposed.

### **11.3 Green Belt**

No green area has been developed as the facility has been allocated only 1242 sq m area.

### **11.4 Social Infrastructure**

Schools, Colleges, Hospitals & Healthcare Centers, Shops & Bazaars, Community Centres, etc. are all available in nearby area.

### **11.5 Solid Waste Management**

Solid waste generated during the Bio-medical waste treatment process and wastewater treatment process is mainly incinerator ash, flue gas cleaning residue and ETP sludge which is generated depending upon the load. Incinerator residue is stored at site and disposed to the Common HWTSDF as per rules, Waste plastic bottles are autoclaved and shredded into pieces. Resulting pieces are later sold to recyclers. ETP sludge is disposed through the Common HWTSDF.

### **11.6 Power Requirement & Supply/source**

Power requirement for the operation of the project is 49 KVA. Supply source– UP Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL).

### **12. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) Plan**

No, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) Plan required.

### **13. Project Schedule & Cost Estimates**

The plant is having all facilities with state of art infrastructure. The components installed at the plant do follow all the Criteria that are mentioned in the Guidelines.

Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250 005 by M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

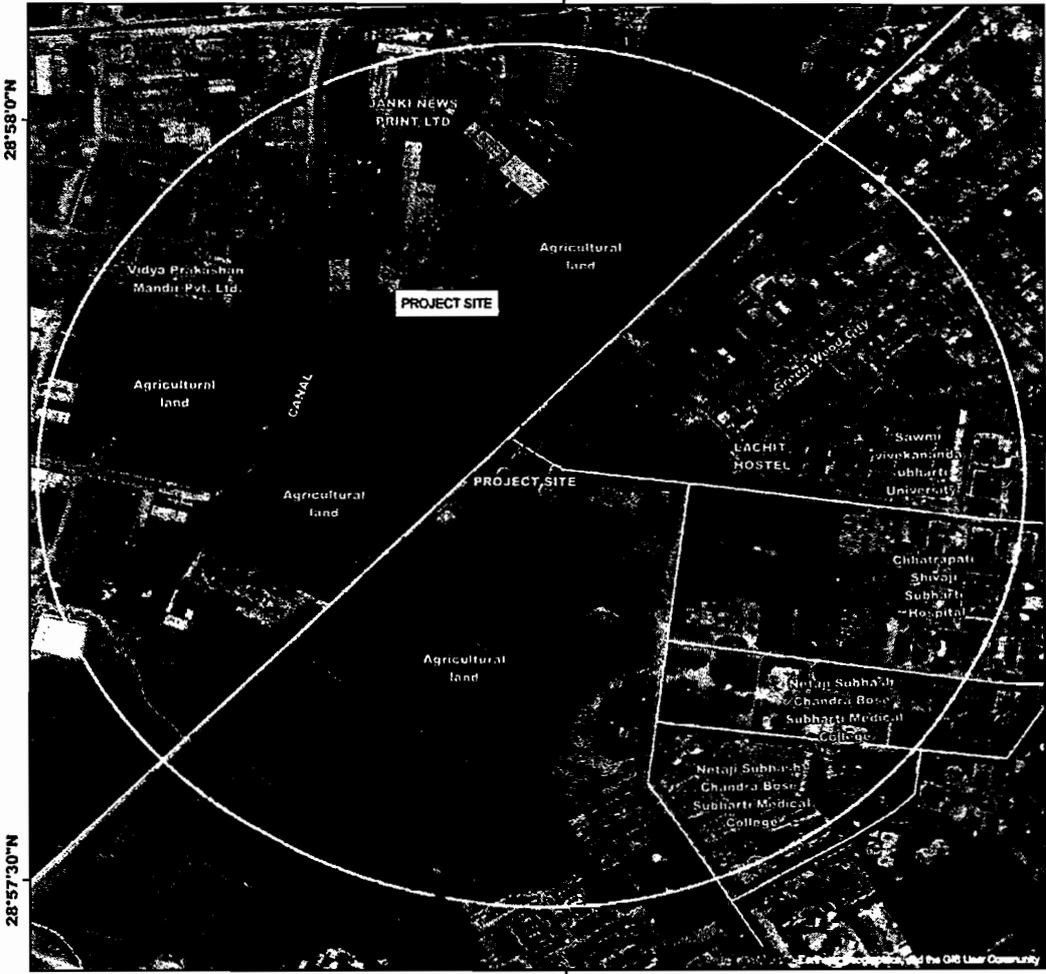
#### **14. Conclusion (Final Recommendations)**

The existing Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility is having a wide coverage to provide of treatment of bio-medical waste, generated from health care units located within 150 Km radius. It helps in controlling dreadful infection caused by Bio-medical waste. The program under taken by the unit is based on the approved technology like incineration, Shredding & Autoclaving for the disposal of Bio-Medical Wastes. Looking at financial aspects, the project is viewed as technically feasible and economically viable.

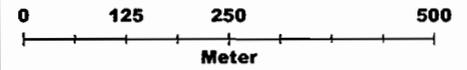
The project is operating for treatment of biomedical wastes from health care units and prevents proliferation of health hazard and disease in the area. It also reduces pressure on regulatory agencies for compliance monitoring. By operating the plant at its full capacity, the cost of treatment per kilogram gets significantly reduced.

**500 METER STUDY AREA MAP OF PROJECT SITE ON GOOGLE EARTH IMAGERY**

77°38'0"E



77°38'0"E



<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	28°57'46.02"N 77°37'58.64"E
	<b>PROJECT SITE</b>
	<b>CANAL</b>
	<b>MAJOR ROAD</b>

Sr. No	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°57'46.74"N	77°37'58.41"E
B	28°57'45.89"N	77°37'59.64"E
C	28°57'45.14"N	77°37'59.21"E
D	28°57'45.41"N	77°37'58.59"E
E	28°57'45.29"N	77°37'58.48"E
F	28°57'45.77"N	77°37'57.57"E

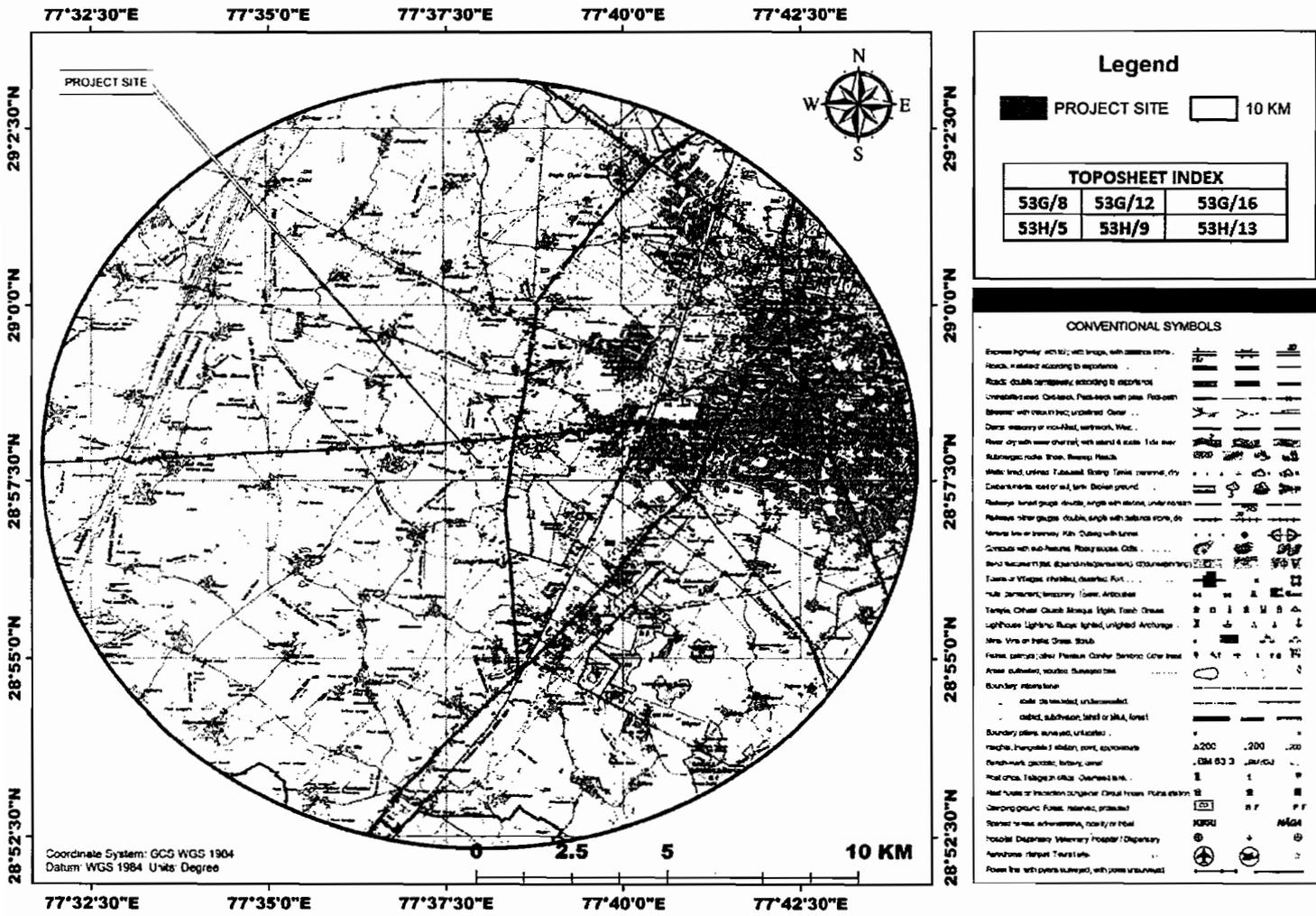
28°58'0"N

28°58'0"N

28°57'30"N

28°57'30"N

**10 KM STUDY AREA MAP OF PROJECT SITE ON GEOFRENCED TOPOSHEET**



**Legend**

PROJECT SITE
  10 KM

TOPOSHEET INDEX		
53G/8	53G/12	53G/16
53H/5	53H/9	53H/13

**CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS**

Elevation heights: contours, with contours shown  
 Roads: double, according to population  
 Railways: double, according to population  
 Canals: with or without locks, with or without locks  
 Dams: reservoir or not, with or without  
 Rivers: dry or with water, with or without  
 Wells: hand, surface, tubewell, bore, spring, etc.  
 Embankments: road or rail, with or without  
 Pipelines: water, gas, oil, etc.  
 Telephone lines: double, single, with or without  
 Power lines: high voltage, low voltage, with or without  
 Canals: with or without locks, with or without  
 Towns or Villages: with or without  
 Temples, Other Church, Mosque, Ghat, Tomb, etc.  
 Light House, Lighthouse, Beacon, Lighted, Unlighted, etc.  
 Mine, Vire or other, etc.  
 Areas: cultivated, forest, etc.  
 Boundary: international, national, etc.  
 Boundary: plain, surveyed, etc.  
 Benchmarks: geodetic, etc.  
 Road: main, etc.  
 Rail: main, etc.  
 Canal: main, etc.  
 Well: main, etc.  
 Temple, etc.  
 Light House, etc.  
 Mine, etc.  
 Area, etc.  
 Boundary, etc.  
 Benchmarks, etc.  
 Road, etc.  
 Rail, etc.  
 Canal, etc.  
 Well, etc.  
 Temple, etc.  
 Light House, etc.  
 Mine, etc.  
 Area, etc.  
 Boundary, etc.

**ANNEXURE R-3**

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Phone: 91-522-2300541, Fax: 91-522-2300-543

Email: [doeuplko@yahoo.com](mailto:doeuplko@yahoo.com)

Website: [www.seiaaup.com](http://www.seiaaup.com)

To,

M/s. Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Subharti Medical College Campus

Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh-250005

Ref. No.: 381/Parya/SEIAA/7761/2023    Date: 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2024

:

Sub.: Terms of Reference for Captive Treatment Facility (But Proposed existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility) at Subharti

Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, U.P., M/s. Synergy  
Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Reference MoFCC Proposal No. SIA/UP/INFRA2/424451/2023 & SEIAA,  
U.P. File No. 7761

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your application/ letter dated 01.04.2023 &  
24.04.2023 on above mentioned subject. The matter was considered by  
761th SEAC in meeting held 17.05.2023 & 810<sup>th</sup> SEAC in meeting held  
20.11.2023 and 786<sup>th</sup> SEIAA in meeting held on 28.12.2023.

A presentation was made by the project proponent alongwith their  
consultant M/s. Ind Tech House Consult to SEAC on held 20.11.2023.

Project Details as submitted or informed by the Project Proponent and  
their Consultant

The Project proponent through the documents and presentation gave  
following details about their project:-

1. The terms of reference is sought for Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, U.P., M/s. Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
2. Salient features of the project:

SN	Parameters	Description
1	Project	Existing Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility
2.	Project Proponent	M/s. Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Location	Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh- 250 005  Site Coordinates:-  28°57'46.02" N, 77°37'58.64"E
4.	Allocated Plot Area:	Approx. 1242 sqm
5.	Plant Capacity	Incinerator (Capacity 300 Kg/Hour)  Autoclave (Capacity- 300 Lit./Batch)  Shredder (Capacit-300 Kg/hour)
6.	Identification of	Project falls under Category "B" of

	project:	term 7(da) as per EIA Notification dated 14 <sup>th</sup> September, 2006 and amendments thereof. However, this plant requires Post-Fact EC Approval as per NGT order dated 02.03.2023.
7.	Nearest Roadways/ Railway Station/ Airport alongwith distance in Km.	SH 14 Passes at an aerial distance of 534 m. on North Meerut City Junction- aerial distance 4.5 Km on NE Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Airstrip – 7.2 Km. on SW
8.	Village, Panchayats, Zilaparishad, Municipal Corporation, Local Body	Meerut Municipal Corporation
9.	Water Requirement	Fresh water requirement – 3 KLD Total water requirement including

		recycled treated water from onsite ETP- 5KLD
10.	Source of water	Fresh water source- Onsite ground water abstraction through tube-well.  Necessary permission has been obtained.  Recycled water source: Onsite ETP treated waste water.
11.	Water Requirement	Fresh water requirement : 3 KLD  Total water requirement including recycled treated waste water from onsite ETP-5 KLD
12.	Source of water	Fresh water source- Onsite ground water abstraction through tub-well  Necessary permission has been obtained.  Recycled water source: Onsite ETP treated waste water.

13.	Waste Water	Waste water is generated from equipment washing, floor washing, vehicle washing operations etc. and treated in onsite effluent treatment plant of capacity 5 KLD.
14.	Man Power	At present, a total of 113 employees (direct 62 including vehicles helpers and staff + contractual 51 driers) are engaged with the operational activities of the facility.
15.	Power Requirement	Power Requirement: 49 KW Source: UP Power Corporation Limited
16.	DG Backup	DG Set off 62.5 KVA as emergency back up during power cut.
17.	Waste carrying vehicles with GPS	51 Nos.
18.	Green Belt	No green area has been developed

		within the premises as the facility has been allocated only 1242 sqm. Area. However, the medical college campus has adequate green area.
19.	Total Project Cost:	Project cost is INR 94.71 Lakh.

1. The project proposal falls under the category – 7 (da) of EIA Notification, 2006 (As amended)

The Committee/ SEIAA discussed the matter and recommended to issue the standard terms of reference (TOR) for the preparation of Environment Impact Assessment Report.

Additional TOR:-

1. The project proponent shall submit an affidavit alongwith EIA, stating that the facility will be operated as Captive Treatment Facility only.
2. Latest Compliance of CTO from UPPCB, Meerut.

3. Details of hospital including number of beds within 10 km. radius of plant along with its quantity.
4. Gap Analysis Report from UPPCBB as per revised CBWTF guidelines.
5. The project proponent shall submit HCF's beds details and other bio-medical waste sources duly certified by concerning CMOs and other competent authority in the radial distance of 75 kms area of proposed CBWTF at the time of EIA preparation.
6. Project proponent shall submit the pointwise clarification/ proposal for biomedical waste treatment and disposal with respect to revised guidelines for CBMWTF 2016 of PCB.
7. The proposal should include storage/ collection facility at proposed site for biomedical waste as per CBMWTF revised guidelines 2016 of CPCB.
8. Common biomedical waste inventory should be provided.
9. The EIA report should address regarding the disposal of covid-19 waste as per the latest guidelines.
10. Reasons for selecting the site with details of alternate sites examined/ rejected/ selected on merit with comparative statement and reasons/ basis of selection. The examination should justify site suitability

in terms of environmental damages, resources sustainability associated with selected site as compared to rejected sites. The analysis include parameters considered alongwith weightage criteria for short- listing selected site.

11. Submit the details of the road/ rail connecting alongwith the likely impacts and mitigative measures.
12. Submit the present land use and permission required for any conversion such as forest, agriculture etc.
13. Executive summary of the project- giving a prima facie idea of the objectives of the proposal, use of resources, justification, etc. In addition, it should provide EMP.
14. Land requirement for the facility including its break up for various purposes, its availability and optimization.
15. Details of proposed layout clearly demarcating various activities such as security, Waste Storage Rooms, Waste Treatment Equipment Rooms/ Areas, Treated Waste Storage Room, Pollution Control Devices like APCS and ETP, ash storage/ disposal area, vehicle washing areas, and others such as admin area, worker's room, health centers, greenbelt etc.

16. Details on collection and transportation of Bio Medical Waste from health care establishments, no. of vehicles and features of vehicles etc.
17. Details of the treatment equipment's capacity and make. Details of the incineration system- a statement of the compliance to CPCB guidelines for common bio medical waste incinerators in respect of waste feed cutoffs, operating parameters of combustion chambers, flue gas cleaning, ash handling etc. Details on fuel requirement for incineration. Details on flue gas emissions discharge through stack and proposed pollution control technologies. Details on residue/ ash generation and management. Details of waste heat utilization, if any. Details on waste water management alongwith zero discharge plans as committed by the project proponent.
18. Details of the proposed overall safety and health projection measures and submit specific programme.
19. Details on source of water and power supply along with solar light provision.
20. Details of the existing access road(s)/ walkways to the designed operation n the site and its layout.
21. Location of the incineration facility and nearest habitats with distances from facility to be demarcated on a toposhet (1:50000 Scale)

22. Land use map based on satellite imagery including location specific sensitivities such as national parks/ wildlife sanctuary, villages, industries etc.
23. Topography details.
24. Surface water quality of nearby water bodies.
25. Details on proposed ground water monitoring wells, locations, frequency of monitoring, parameters etc.
26. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) shall be prepared by the project proponent and the details of the various heads of expenditures to be submitted as per the guidelines provided in the recent CER Notification No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01.05.2018. A copy of resolution as above shall be submitted to the authority alongwith list of beneficiaris with their mobile nos. address.
27. Action plan for the greenbelt development in accordance to CPCB published guidelines.
28. Details on pollution control technologies and online monitoring equipments.
29. Details on monitoring of pollutants at source- performance of the incinerator, including operating hours, fuel consumption, operating parameters (Combustion chamber-temperature, pressure, stack

temperature, total particulate matter, HCL,NOx as per Bio Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998.

30. Stack and fugitive emissions may be monitored for SPM, SO2 and NOx as per Bio Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016.

31. Details of Administrative and technical organizational structure.

32. EMP devised to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project should be provided along with item wise cost of its implementation (capital and recurring costs).

33. Details of the emergency preparedness plan and on-site & off-site disaster management plan.

34. Affidavit to be submitted for the actual surveys done with detailed photographs of monitoring etc.

35. Examine the details of transportation of Hazardous wastes, and its safety in handling.

36. Examine and submit the details of online pollutant monitoring.

37. Examine the details of monitoring of Dioxin and Furon.

38. MoU for disposal of ash through TSDF.

39. MoU for disposal of scrubbing waste water through CETP.

40. Examine and submit details of monitoring of water quality around the landfill site.

41. Examine and submit the details of the odour control measures.
42. Examine and submit the details of impact on water body and mitigative measures during rainy season.
43. Environmental Management Plan should be accompanied with Environmental Monitoring Plan and environmental cost and benefit assessment. Regular monitoring shall be carried out for odour control.
44. Water quality around the landfill site shall be monitored regularly to examine the impact on the ground water.
45. The storage and handling of hazardous wastes shall be as per the Hazardous Waste Management Rules.
46. Submit details of a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan including emergency evacuation during natural and man-made disaster.
47. Public hearing to be conducted for the project in accordance with provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and the issues raised by the public should be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan. The Public Hearing should be conducted based on the ToR letter issued by the SEIAA.
48. A detailed draft EIA/ EMP Report should be prepared in accordance with above additional TOR and should be submitted to the Ministry in accordance with Notification.

49. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction/ order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.

50. The cost of the project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.

The matter will not be considered pending till your reply or EIA/EMP report is received. This is issued with approval of competent authority.

Sd/-

(Shruti Shukla)

Deputy Director, DoE, UP &

Nodal Officer, SEIAA, U.P.

No. /Parya/SEIAA/7761/2022 dated as above.

True Copy

**ANNEXURE R-4**

## SYNERGY GROUP

Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Ref.: SWMPL/2023-24/3938

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2024

To,

The Secretary

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Paryavaran Parisar

Vineet Khand 1, Gomti Nagar

Lucknow-226010.

Sub.: Amendment in Terms of Reference for Proposed Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh by M/s. Synergy Waste Management Ltd.

Sir,

With reference to the above-referred subject matter the Terms of Reference for proposed existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut Uttar Pradesh has been obtained vide Ref. No. 381/Parya/SEIAA/7761/2023 dated 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2024. The ToR is issued in the name of Captive Treatment Facility (but Proposed Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility) at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh instead of Proposed Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. As per NGT order dated 02.03.2023 regarding obtaining Post-Fact EC. WE have applied to get the ToR, all the issues relating to project were kept in front of Hon'ble NGT including collection of bio-medical waste from hospitals and other sources apart from waste from Subharti Medical College Campus.

We have obtained the Authorization for common bio medical waste management facility from Pollution Control Board, Uttar Pradesh.

In view of the above facts and considering the importance of the Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility in the region. We hereby request you to kindly amend the Additional TOR Condition No.1 and remove the Captive term from the Terms of Reference issued.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/-

Authorized Signatory

M/s. Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Encl: As above.

**ANNEXURE R-5****MINUTES OF 867<sup>TH</sup> SEAC-1 MEETING DATED 01.08.2024**

Minutes of 867<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC-1 was held in the Directorate of Environment, U.P. through dual mode (physically/ virtually), at 10.00 AM on 01.08.2024. Following members participated in the meeting:-

1.	Shri Rajive Kumar	Chairman, SEAC
2.	Dr. Ajai Mishra	Member, SEAC-1 (through VC)
3.	Dr. Ratan Kar	Member, SEAC-1
4.	Shri Om Prakash Shrivastava	Member, SEAC-1
5.	Dr. Brij Bihari Awasthi,	Member, SEAC-1 (Through VC)
6.	Shri Umesh Chandra Sharma	Member, SEAC-1
7.	Shri Ashish Tiwari,	Member-Secretary, SEAC-1
8.	Dr. S.K. Goyal	Member, NEERI (through VC)

The Chairman welcomed the members to the 867<sup>th</sup> SEAC-1 meeting which was conducted via dual mode (virtually/ physically). Nodal

Officer, SEAC-1 informed the committee that the agenda has been approved by the Member Secretary, SEAC-1/Director, Directorate of Environment.

Confirmation of minutes of SEAC-1: The minutes of 865<sup>th</sup> & 866<sup>th</sup> SEAC-1 meetings dated 18.07.2024 and 19.07.2024 has been confirmed by the Chairman and Members.

1. Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut Shri Neeraj Aggarwal, M/s. Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.,7761/SIA/UP/INFRA/459662/2024.

The Secretariat informed the committee that the matter was earlier discussed in 851st SEAC meeting dated 16.05.2024 and decided as follows:-

“SEIAA opined to refer the matter to SEAC and seek clarification regarding the minimum area required for the Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility”.

As per the decision of SEIAA, the matter was listed in 851th SEAC meeting dated 16.05.2024. The Secretariat also informed the committee that Member Secretary, SEIAA sent a letter dated 13.05.2024 annexing the MoEFCC, GoI (HSM Division) Letter No.20/4/202-HSMD, dated 13.03.2024 to Member Secretary, SEAC and requested to consider the matter in SEAC meeting as per the provision of CBWTF Guidelines issued by CPCB and issues raised in MoEFCC letter dated 13.03.2024.

The committee further noted that in compliance of MoEF&CC, Govt. of India letter dated 13.03.2024 the Regional Officer, UPPCB, Meerut also issued a letter dated 07.05.2024 to M/s. Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. to submit their explanation within 07 days on the points mentioned in aforesaid letter.

In view of the above circumstances, the committee is of the opinion that the above letters may be shared to project proponent with the direction of submit their pointwise reply on the issues raised in above letters.”

The project proponent shall submit the reply of queries raised by SEAC vide its letter dated 12.07.2024 and the matter put up before SEAC in its 867<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting dated 01.08.2024. The committee has gone through the reply submitted by project proponent and presentation made before SEAC and found that the reply submitted by the project proponent is not satisfactory. Hence, the committee directed the project proponent to submit brief note regarding the query raised in earlier meeting along with its chronology. Gap analysis report from UPPCB, Lucknow as per revised CBWTF guidelines along with recommendation.

The matter will be discussed after receipt of above information.

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**ANNEXURE R-6**

File No. 7761

Government of India

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Uttar  
Pradesh)

Dated: 21.10.2024

To,

Shri Neeraj Aggarwal

M/s SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED 517-518, 5th Floor, D-  
Mall, Sector-10, Rohini, New Delhi, 110085, Sector-10, NORTH WEST, DELHI,  
110085.

[info@synrgyworld.co.in](mailto:info@synrgyworld.co.in)

Subject:- Amendment in prior Terms of Reference (ToR) granted to the project  
under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006 and as amended

thereof regarding Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, U.P., M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Sir/ Madam,

This is in reference to your application submitted to Ministry vide proposal number SIA/UP/INFRA2/459662/2024 dated 01/04/2023 for grant of an amendment in prior Terms of Reference (ToR) to the project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below:

(i)	TOR Identification No.:	TO24B3301UP5778549A
(ii)	File No.:	7761
(iii)	Clearance Type:	Amendment in TOR
(iv)	Category	B1
(v)	Schedule No./ Project Activity	7(da) Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities
(vii)	Name of Project	Existing Common Bio-

		Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
(ix)	Location of Project (District, State)	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
(x)	Issuing Authority:	SEIAA
(xii)	Applicability of General Conditions:	No

3. In view of the particulars given in the Para 1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-1(Part A and B) were submitted to the Ministry for an appraisal by the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the Ministry under the provision of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments.

4. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by SEAC meeting Dated 01-10-2024 and SEIAA in the meeting held on 18/10/2024. The minutes of the

meeting and all the project documents are available on PARIVESH portal which can be accessed by scanning the QR Code above.

5. The brief about the reasons for an amendment requested and comparison table, as submitted by the Project Proponent in Form-1 (Part A and B) and presented during SEAC are annexed to this letter as Annexure (1) and Annexure (2), respectively.

6. The SEAC meeting Dated 01-10-2024 and SEIAA, in its meeting held on 18/10/2024, based on information & clarifications provided by the project proponent and after detailed deliberations recommended the proposal for grant of amendment in Terms of Reference under the provision of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof.

7. his issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

The committee has gone through the file, documents and reply submitted by the project proponent. The committee observed that during the appraisal of the

project proposal in SEAC meeting dated 17/05/2023 and 20/11/2023 the committee already recommended to issue the terms of reference for the project in name of "Existing Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, U.P., M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd."

However, the SEIAA in its meeting dated 28/12/2023 decided to grant the terms of reference for "Captive Treatment Facility (but Proposed Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility) at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut Uttar Pradesh". The terms of reference issued on 18/01/2024 and SEIAA imposed the additional TOR point no. 1 i.e. " The project proponent shall submit an affidavit along with EIA, stating that the facility will be operated as Captive Treatment Facility only".

In view circumstances/ facts mentioned by Project Proponent, the SEAC agrees with the amendment in TOR asked by Project Proponent. There is no denial of the fact that this common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility is existing one and in operation from 2003 much before the notification of Biomedical Waste Rules.

However, SEAC also feels that it should be ensured that there is no adverse environmental impact on surrounding area due to this plant.

SEIAA noted that SEAC has recommended to grant ToR to the above project for Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility. SEIAA also gone through NGT order dated 02.03.2023 in O.A. No. 774/2022 Gaurav Garg Vs. Union of India & Ors. relevant part thereof is reproduced as:-

...“57. The applicant has relied on letter dated 27.10.2017 sent by the MOEF&CC With reference to CPCB letter no F.No.B-31011/BWM(50)/ 2017WMD-I/629 dated 20.10.2017 clarifying the legal position regarding the queries mentioned therein and the relevant part thereof is reproduced as under:-

“ Subject: Amendment to the EIA notification, 2006 issues by MOEFCC vide S.O. No. 1142(E), dated 17.04.2015- regarding.

The clarification to the queries that whether EC is required in the following cases; may please be seen as below:

1. CBMWTF desires to replaces the existing incinerator and install new incinerator of same capacity. Clarification: EC will be required, as there might be

configuration changes that might impact the performance efficiency of the incinerator.

58. Since the Respondent No. 8 replaced its old incinerator 300 kg/hour with new and advanced incinerator of the same capacity 300 kg/hour in the year 2018, case of the Respondent No.8 seems to fall under clarification to query No.1 leading to the conclusion that the Respondent No.8 is bound to take the EC under EIA Notification 2006 as amended vide notification dated 17.04.2015....” .....

“65. We are of the considered view that the facts and circumstances of the case do not warrant issuance of any order against the respondent No.8 for closure of CBWTF on the ground of its failure to obtain EC from UPSEIAA earlier as the question of grant of EC to the Respondent No. 8 ex-post facto by UPSEIAA is required to be considered and any such closure at this stage will be against public interest....”

SEIAA noted that Revised Guidelines for Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities, 2016 mandates minimum area as: -

...“7) Land requirement Sufficient land shall be allocated to the CBWTF to provide all requisite systems which include dedicated space for storage of waste (both treated and untreated), waste treatment equipment, vehicle washing bay, vehicle parking space, ETP, incineration ash storage provision, administrative room, space for DG Set etc.,.

(a) Preferably, a CBWTF shall be set up on a plot size of not less than one acre in all the areas. However, a CBWTF can be developed in adjacent plots but cannot be set up in two or more different plots located in different areas. Separate plots can be permitted only for vehicle parking if located in the close vicinity of the proposed CBWTFs or the existing CBWTFs.

(b) In case of upcoming or new CBWTFs (both in municipal limits with population more than 25 lakhs or in rural areas), the land area requirement may be relaxed (but in any case not less than 0.5 acre) by the SPCB/PCC, with additional control measures such as zero liquid discharge, increase in stack height, stringent emission norms, odour control measures or any other measures felt necessary by the prescribed authority on case-to-case basis, only in consultation with CPCB.”

Although this facility was established before issuance of above guidelines but because appraisal is taking place today so SEIAA has to place reliance on these guidelines. As per the guidelines minimum area requirement is one acre but the project proponent has only 1242 m<sup>2</sup> area so while presenting EIA/EMP the project proponent shall give clear information on certain issues regarding availability of adequate area for various operations and storage.

#### Annexure 1

#### Specific Terms of Reference for (Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities)

##### 1. Environmental Attributes

S. No.	Terms of Reference
1.1	1. The EIA report prepared by the consultant should be vetted by the environment department of any IIT/NIT or NEERI so that there is no adverse environmental impact on surrounding areas due to the technology of this plant..
1.2	1. At the time of EIA presentation the project proponent shall submit:-  (a) Details of availability of land for storage of waste

(both treated and untreated), waste treatment equipment, vehicle washing bay, vehicle parking space, ETP, incineration ash storage provision, administrative room, space for DG Set etc. If this land is in the ownership of project proponent, then copy of ownership documents should be submitted and if it is taken on lease then copy of lease deed should be submitted. A map showing these facilities as well as their distance from each other should also be submitted.

(b) Project proponent shall submit an affidavit stating that this project will not indulge in any hazardous activity and no pollution will be caused while transportation or storage of Bio-Medical Waste from different hospitals and different districts.

Digitally signed by Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma

Member Secretary, SEIAA

Date: 21.10.2024

**ANNEXURE R-7**

## PURCHASE ORDER

PO No. : SWMPL/P-93

Date: 02.03.2023

To,  M/s. Ind Tech  House Consult  G 8/6, Ground  Floor, Sector 11,  Rohini, Delhi-  110085.	PAN No.:	AACF12679F
	GST No.:	07AACFI2679F1ZD
	MSME Reg. UAM No.	DL06D0013164
	Contact Person:	Mr. Manoj Kumar Pandey
	Contact No.:	+91 11 2757 2241 /1410
	Email ID:	<u>ithconsult@hotmail.com</u>
Invoice to  Synergy Waste Management (P) Ltd.  Subharti Medical College Campus,  Subharti Puram, Meerut (U.P.)  GSTIN:09AAICS9088H1ZM  State Name: Uttar Pradesh, Code: 09	Terms of Delivery	
Subject: To obtain Environmental Clearance from State Environmental		

Impact Assessment Authority (SIAA) U.P. for our CBWTF located at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut (U.P.)

Proposal No.: Purchase Order against your Quotation Ref. No. ITHC/SWMPL/BMW/EC-7(da)/2022-23 dated 23.03.2023 via Email.

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to issue a purchase order to obtain Environmental Clearance from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) Uttar Pradesh for our CBWTF located at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut (U.P.)

Sr. No.		Qty	Rate	Amount
1.	Consultancy fee for obtaining Environmental Clearance for Meerut CBWTF GST@18% Contact Person: Mr. Manoj Kumar (M) 9212310082	01	800000	800000.00
				144000.00

	G Total			944,000.00
In words: Nine Lacs Twenty Thousand Only				

20% of advance payment shall be paid through RTGS/NEFT on

#### Submission of the Bank Details

Advance @ 20% 160,000.00

Plus GST18% 28,800.00

Total Amount 188,800.00

Less TDS@ 10% 16,000.00

Net Payable Amount Rs.172,800.00

#### Terms & Conditions:

- (i) The price is all inclusive other than statutory expenses.
- (ii) 20% alongwith Work Order,
- (iii) 20% after submission of ToR Application;
- (iv) 20% aftersubmission of Baseline Study Report;
- (v) 20% after submission of final EIA Report to SEIAA/SEAC;
- (vi) 20% after obtaining Environmental Clearance from SEIAA/ MoEF&CC.

For Synergy Waste Management (P) Ltd.

Sd/-

Authorized Signatory

TRUE COPY

## National Accreditation Board for Education &amp; Training

## Certificate of Accreditation

Ind Tech House Consult, Delhi

Ground Floor, G-8/6, Rohini, Sector 11, Delhi-110085

The organization is accredited as Category-A under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organization, Version 3: for preparing EIA/EMP reports in the following Sectors

S. No.	Sector Description	Sector (as per)		Cat.
		NABET	MoEFCC	
1.	Mining of minerals including Open Cast & Underground Mining	1	1(a)(i)	A
2.	Offshore and onshore oil and gas exploration, development & production.	2	1(b)	A
3.	River Valley Projects	3	1(c)	A
4.	Thermal Power Plants	4	1(d)	A
5.	Mineral beneficiation including	7	2(b)	A

	palletization			
6.	Metallurgical industries (ferrous & non-ferrous)	8	3(a)	A
7.	Cement Plants	9	3(b)	A
8.	Synthetic Organic Chemicals Industry	21	5(f)	A
9.	Distilleries	22	5(g)	B
10.	Oil & gas transportation pipeline	27	6(a)	A
11.	Isolated storage & handling of Hazardous Chemicals	28	-	B
12.	Industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/ areas, export processing zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotech Parks, Leather Complexes	31	7(c)	A
13.	Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities	32	7(d)	A
14.	Bio-medical waste treatment facilities	32A	7(da)	B
15.	Ports, harbours, break waters and dredging	22	7(e)	A

16.	Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF)	37	7(i)	B
17.	Building & Construction Projects	38	8(a)	B
18.	Townships and Area Development Projects	39	8(b)	B

Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in RAAC Minutes dated October 20, 2023 posted on QCI-NABET website.

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in QCI-NABT's letter of accreditation bearing No. QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/23/3045 dated Nov. 29, 2023. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by Ind TechHouse Consult, Delhi following due process of assessment.

Issue Date: Nov., 29, 2023

Valid Upto April, 29, 2026

Sd/-

Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha

Sr. Director, NABET

Sd/- Prof (Dr Varinder S Kanwar

CEO NABET

Certificate No. NABET/EIA/23-26/ RA 0309<sup>1</sup>

True Copy

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ANNEXURE R-8.

File No: 9679-7761

Government of India

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA),  
UTTAR PRADESH)

\*\*\*



Date 31/03/2025



To,

Shri Neeraj Aggarwal  
M/s SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED  
517-518, 5th Floor, D-Mall, Sector-10, Rohini, New Delhi, 110085, Sector-10, NORTH WEST, DELHI,  
110085  
info@synergyworld.co.in

**Subject:** Grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006 -regarding Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility” at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application submitted to SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/UP/INFRA2/522886/2025 dated 07/02/2025 for grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006 and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) EC Identification No.	EC25B3301UP5147670N
(ii) File No.	9679-7761
(iii) Clearance Type	Fresh EC
(iv) Category	B1
(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.	7(da) Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities
(vii) Name of Project	Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
(viii) Name of Company/Organization	SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
(ix) Location of Project (District, State)	MEERUT, UTTAR PRADESH
(x) Issuing Authority	SEIAA
(xi) Applicability of General Conditions as per EIA Notification, 2006	No

3. In view of the particulars given in the Para 1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-2(Part A, B and C)/

EIA & EMP Reports were submitted to the SEAC for appraisal under the provision of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments. 4. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by SEAC in its meeting held on 07-03-2025. The minutes of the meeting and all the project documents are available on PARIVESH portal which can be accessed from the PARIVESH portal by scanning the QR Code above.

5. Details of the minerals to be mined along with production capacity and the brief on the salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent in Form 1 (Part A and B) in the reports and as presented during SEAC meeting are annexed to this EC as Annexure (2).

6. The SEAC, in its meeting held on 07-03-2025 based on information submitted viz: Form 1 (Part A, B and C), EIA/EMP report etc & clarifications provided by the project proponent and after detailed deliberations on all technical aspects and public hearing issues and compliance thereto furnished by the Project Proponent, recommended the proposal for grant of Environment Clearance under the provision of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to stipulation of Specific and Standard EC conditions as given in Annexure (1).

7. The SEIAA in its meeting held on 27-03-2025 has examined the proposal in accordance with the provisions contained in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 & further amendments thereto and based on the recommendations of the SEIAA hereby accords Environment Clearance for the instant proposal to Neeraj Aggarwal under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to compliance of the Specific conditions as given in Annexure (1)

8. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary.

9. The Environmental Clearance to the aforementioned project is under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes, as applicable, to the project.

10. The PP is under obligation to implement commitments made in the Environment Management Plan, which forms part of this EC.

11. General Instructions:

a) 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 SEIAA website where it is displayed.

b) 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 must display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.

c) The project proponent shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors (in case of Company) or competent authority, duly prescribing 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.

d) Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the project proponent (during construction phase) and authorized entity mandated with compliance of conditions (during operational phase) shall be prepared. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Six monthly progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

e) Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

f) The project proponent shall also ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no-development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of violation, this permission shall automatically deem to be cancelled. Also, in the event of any dispute on ownership or land use of the proposed site, this clearance shall automatically deem to be cancelled.

g) Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

h) The SEIAA reserves the right to revoke the environmental clearance, if conditions stipulated are not implemented to the satisfaction of SEIAA. SEIAA may impose additional environmental conditions or modify the existing ones, if necessary.

12. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority

**Annexure 1**

## Specific EC Conditions for (Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities)

## 1. Environmental Attributes

S. No	EC Conditions
1.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project proponent should ensure to develop 1500 sqm green belt nearby the existing plant of Synergy Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility.</li> <li>2. The observations provided in the vetting recommendation letter dated 03/03/2025 issued by the Civil Engineering Department, Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad will be strictly followed by the project proponent.</li> <li>3. Proponent shall comply with the action plan for CER submitted by PP at the time of EIA presentation. Compliance report of investment under CER to be submitted regularly to the Directorate, UPPCB and District Administration.</li> <li>4. Proposed CBWTF shall comply with the guidelines for Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal, transportation &amp; storage facilities etc. issued by CPCB from time to time.</li> </ol>
1.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The fixed hearth type incinerator capacity 300 kg/hr is used and is operational in the project as mentioned in EIA report. For 300 kg/hr capacity, the Rotary Kiln type incinerator may be used in place of fixed hearth type incinerator in EIA report as per CPCB Guideline 2016. (For higher capacity incinerators (i.e., 250 kg/hour or more), rotary kiln-based incinerators are preferred over fixed hearth incinerators. Rotary Kiln shall be preferred; in case of the total biomedical waste treated in a batch (8 hour) is exceeding 2.5 to 3 Tones as per CPCB Guideline 2016.)</li> <li>2. The Autoclave [300 lit/batch] temperature is to be maintained at more than 121°C at pressure of 15 pounds per square inch (psi) and the residence time will be more than 1 hour as per CPCB Guideline 2016.</li> <li>3. The Shredder [300 kg/hr.] used for de-shaping or cutting into smaller pieces to make it unrecognizable waste as per Guideline 2016 &amp; BMW Rules, 2016.</li> <li>4. The air pollution controlling equipments should be as per the prescribed BMW Rules, 2016</li> <li>5. The Effluent Treatment Plant of 5 KLD capacity comprises of collection tank, O&amp;G trap, chemical dosing cum mixing (Flash and slow), coagulation chamber, primary settling tank, biological treatment process, secondary settling tank, pressure filter, activated carbon filter, pH correction tank to comply with the water recirculation process. The treated effluent is to be recycled for vehicle cleaning and scrubbing cum quenching purpose in air pollution control device of the incinerator as per the Guideline.</li> <li>6. In light of letter dated 27/3/2025 Commitment of Subharti Medical University for land allotment should be submitted within 03 months failing which this EC is liable to be revoked.</li> <li>7. Zero Liquid Discharge system (ZLD) should be maintained as proposed.</li> <li>8. The emissions of the parameters Hcl, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, total Organic Carbon, HF, NO<sub>x</sub>, total Dioxins and Furans, Hg and its compounds shall be strictly per Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended. The CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in tail gas shall not be less than 7%. Secondary combustion chamber of Incinerator's minimum temperature will be 1100 degree centigrade with gas residence time not less than 2 seconds.</li> <li>9. As part of CER activities the project proponent shall conduct awareness camps and workshops in nearby habitations regarding maintenance of personal as well as community hygiene. First aid training should be given to school students in the vicinity of hospital. Details of such workshops shall be uploaded on the website of project and also submitted to SEIAA.</li> </ol>

## Standard EC Conditions for (Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities)

## 1. Statutory Compliance

S. No	EC Conditions
1.1	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
1.2	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
1.3	The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and 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)
1.4	The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
1.5	Transportation and handling of Bio-medical Wastes shall be as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 including the section 129 to 137 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989.
1.6	Project shall fulfill all the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management 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.
1.7	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.
1.8	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.
1.9	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

## 2. Air Quality Monitoring And Preservation

S. No	EC Conditions
2.1	The project proponent shall install emission monitoring system including Dioxin and furans to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
2.2	Periodical air quality monitoring in and around the site including VOC, HC shall be carried out.

S. No	EC Conditions
2.3	Incineration plants shall be operated (combustion chambers) with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, so as 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.
2.4	Venturi scrubber (alkaline) should be provided with the incinerator with stack of adequate height (Minimum 30 meters) to control particulate emission within 50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> .
2.5	Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed standards. All necessary air pollution control devices (quenching, Venturi scrubber, mist eliminator) should be provided for compliance of emission standards.
2.6	Masking agents should be used for odour control.

### 3. Water Quality Monitoring And Preservation

S. No	EC Conditions
3.1	The project proponent shall install effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
3.2	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.
3.3	Process effluent/any waste water should not be allowed to mix with storm water.
3.4	Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
3.5	Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.
3.6	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.
3.7	The leachate from the facility shall be collected and treated to meet the prescribed standards before disposal.
3.8	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.
3.9	Rain water runoff from hazardous waste storage area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.

### 4. Noise Monitoring And Prevention

S. No	EC Conditions
4.1	The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.

### 5. Energy Conservation Measures

S. No	EC Conditions
5.1	Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
5.2	Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas

### 6. Waste Management

S. No	EC Conditions
6.1	Incinerated ash shall be disposed at approved TSDF and MoU made in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry prior to the commencement.
6.2	The solid wastes shall be segregated as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
6.3	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 project.
6.4	Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
6.5	No landfill site is allowed within the CBWTF site
6.6	The Project proponent shall not store the Hazardous Wastes more than the quantity that has been permitted by the CPCB/SPCB.

### 7. Green Belt

S. No	EC Conditions
7.1	Green belt shall be developed in 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.

### 8. Public Hearing And Human Health Issues

S. No	EC Conditions
8.1	Feeding of materials/Bio-medical waste should be mechanized and automatic no manual feeding is permitted.

S. No	EC Conditions
8.2	Proper parking facility should be provided for employees & transport used for collection & disposal of waste materials.
8.3	Necessary provision shall be made for fire-fighting facilities within the complex.
8.4	Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
8.5	Emergency plan shall be drawn in consultation with SPCB/CPCB and implemented in order to minimize the hazards to human health or environment from fires, explosion or any unplanned sudden or gradual release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water.
8.6	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, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
8.7	Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

#### 9. Miscellaneous

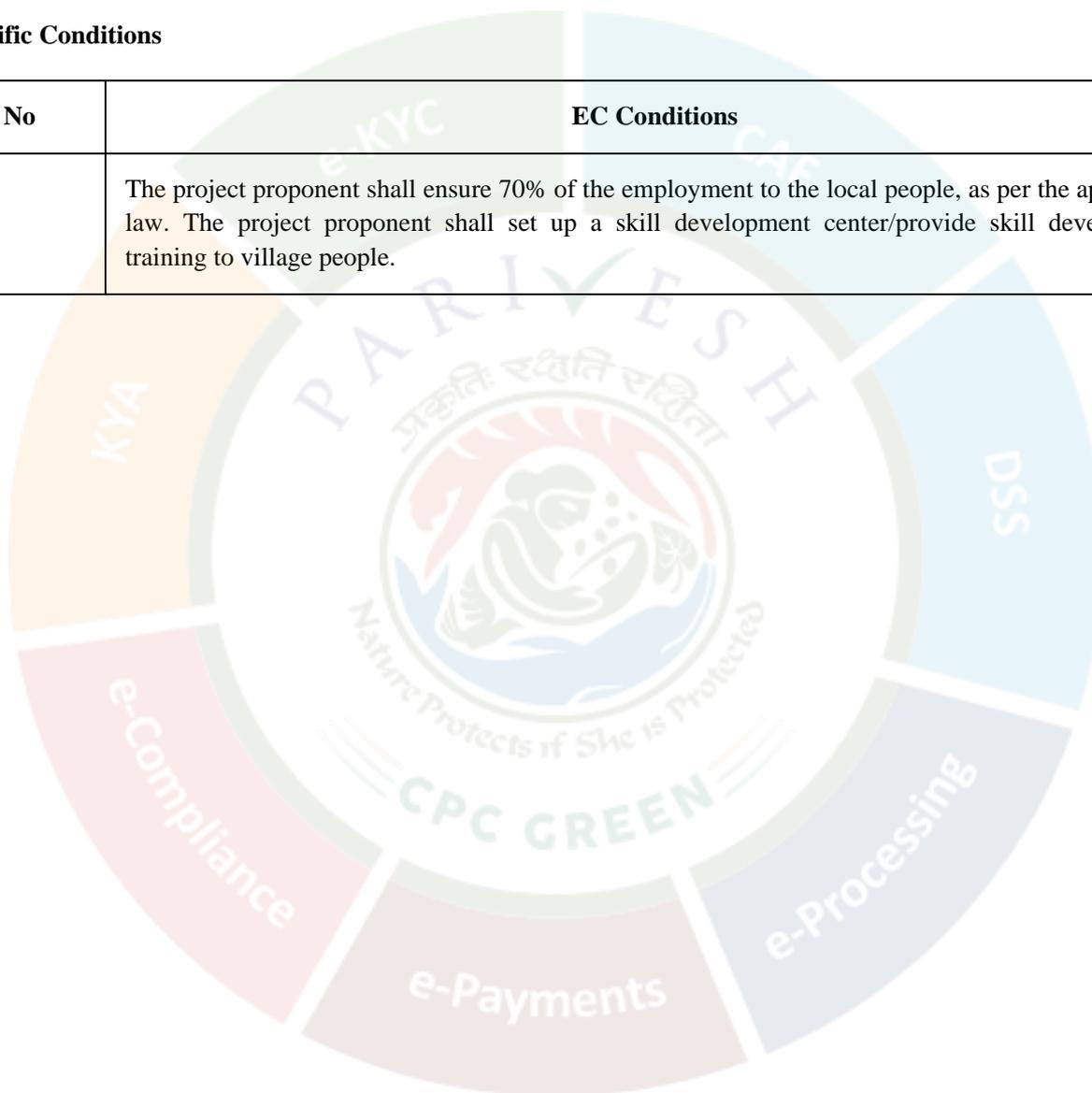
S. No	EC Conditions
9.1	The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEF&CC/SEIAA website where it is displayed
9.2	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.
9.3	The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
9.4	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 environment clearance portal.
9.5	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for 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 shareholder's/stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.

S. No	EC Conditions
9.6	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 report to the head of the organization.
9.7	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
9.8	Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
9.9	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.
9.10	The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM2.5, PM10, SO2, 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.
9.11	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.
9.12	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
9.13	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
9.14	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).
9.15	Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
9.16	The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
9.17	The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
9.18	The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of 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.
9.19	The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention &

S. No	EC Conditions
	Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary 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.
9.20	Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

#### 10. Specific Conditions

S. No	EC Conditions
10.1	The project proponent shall ensure 70% of the employment to the local people, as per the applicable law. The project proponent shall set up a skill development center/provide skill development training to village people.



**Annexure-2**

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Ind Tech House Consult to SEAC on 07/03/2025.

**Project Details Informed by the project proponent and their consultant**

1. The environmental clearance is sought for “Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility” at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
2. The terms of reference for the project proposal was issued by SEIAA, U.P. vide letter no. 381/Parya/SEIAA/7761/2023 dated 18/01/2024 for the Captive Treatment Facility.
3. Amendment terms of reference letter was issued by SEIAA, U.P. vide letter dated 21/10/2024 for the Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility.
4. Salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent:

SN	Parameters	Description
1.	Identification of project	Project falls under Category “B” of item 7 (da) as per EIA Notification dated 14th September, 2006 & amendments thereof. However, this plant requires Post-Facto EC Approval as per NGT order dated 02.03.2023
2.	Project Location	Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, UP - 250 005 Site coordinates - 28°57'46.02" N, 77° 37'58.64"E
3.	Existing Plant capacity	Incinerator [capacity 300 Kg/hour] Autoclave [capacity – 300 Lit/batch] Shredder [capacity - 300 kg/hour]
4.	Plot Area	1242 sq m
5.	Land Ownership	Land allocated by the Medical College Authority on rent basis.
6.	Water requirement	Fresh water requirement – 5 KLD Total water requirement including recycled treated waste water from onsite ETP - 9 KLD
7.	Source of water	Fresh water source – Onsite ground water abstraction through tube-well. Necessary permission has been obtained. Recycled water source: Onsite ETP treated wastewater.
8.	Wastewater	Wastewater is generated from equipment washing, floor washing, vehicle washing operations etc. and treated in onsite effluent treatment plant of capacity 5 KLD.
9.	Man Power	At present, total 113 employees [direct 62 including vehicle helpers + staff + 51 contractual drivers] are engaged with the operational activities of the facility.
10.	Power Requirement	Power Requirement: 49 KW Source: UP Power Corporation Limited Emergency backup – one DG set of 62.5 KVA
11.	Waste carrying vehicles [GPS enabled]	51 nos.
12.	Green Area	As the allocated area is very small, no green area could be developed within the premises. However, the PP has submitted an undertaking to develop green area of 1500 sqm on a separate land nearby the existing facility.

18.	Total Project Cost	Project cost is INR. 94.71 Lakh.
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## 5. Land use details:

Component	Area, (in m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage (%)
Incinerator area	218.9	17.6
Penal Room	12.0	1.0
Shredder Area	11.9	1.0
Red Waste room	11.9	1.0
Autoclave Area	55.8	4.5
Chimney	9.8	0.8
Ash Storage Room	9.1	0.7
Yellow Waste Store Room	13.3	1.1
Vehicle Washing Area	20.5	1.7
Septic Tank	2.2	0.2
DG Set	33.7	2.7
ETP Area	50.1	4.0
Office	23.7	1.9
Office	16.6	1.3
Store Room	14.2	1.1
Wash Room	7.2	0.6
Fire Fighting Water tank	47.7	3.8
Store	1.5	0.1
Road/ Other open area/ services	681.9	54.9
Total Plant Area	1242.0	100.0

## 6. Proposed activity:

S.N.	Activities
1.	Collection of biomedical wastes from different Health Care units [HCU]
2.	Transportation of segregated wastes from HCUs to Project Site
3.	Segregated waste storage at site as per color coded bags
4.	Operation of Incinerator
5.	Operation of Autoclave
6.	Operation of Shredder
7.	Handling of Sharps
8.	Vehicle Cleaning
9.	Operation of ETP and recycling of treated effluent
10.	Storage & disposal of hazardous waste [ETP sludge and incineration ash]
11.	Site Security and Fire Safety

## 7. Water requirement details:

Usage	Source	Water Quantity [KLD]	Effluent [KLD]	Treatment
Domestic requirement [11@45 lpcd]	Fresh – onsite tubewell	0.5	0.3	Sewer line of Subharti Medical College Campus.
Floor Washing	Fresh	1	0.9	ETP
Quencher and Scrubber	Recycled – Onsite ETP	1.5	1	ETP
Vehicle Cleaning	Onsite ETP	2.5	2.3	ETP
Green area outside	Fresh	3.5	0	--
Total Water Required		9 KLD		

Head	Source	Quantity
Fresh Water Requirement	On site Tube Well	5KLD
Treated Water Requirement	On site ETP	4 KLD
Total water Requirement		9 KLD

8. Solid & other waste details:

- MSW of around 1.6 Kg/day will be generated from workers which is disposed through municipal waste disposal system of the Medical College.

SN	Type of waste	Category as per HW Rule 2016	Quantity	Storage	Disposal
1.	Used Oil	Sch.I, 5.1	0.1 KL/year	Stored in HDPE drums	Sale to registered recycler
2.	Ash from incinerator and flue gas cleaning residue	Sch.I, 35.1, 37.2	120 kg/day	Stored onsite at secured place	Through Common HWTSDF
3.	ETP sludge	Sch.I, 35.3	5.1 Kg/day	Stored onsite at secured place	

9. The project proposal falls under category-7(da) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

**Copy, through email, for information and necessary action to –**

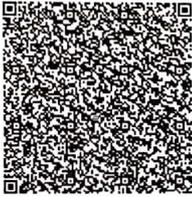
- Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (email – [psforest2015@gmail.com](mailto:psforest2015@gmail.com))
- Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 3rd Floor, Prithvi-Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 (email – [sudheer.ch@gov.in](mailto:sudheer.ch@gov.in))
- Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector “H”, Aliganj, Lucknow – 226020 (email – [roc.lko-mef@nic.in](mailto:roc.lko-mef@nic.in))
- District Magistrate, Meerut.
- Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (email – [ms@uppcb.in](mailto:ms@uppcb.in))
- Copy for Guard File.

(Ajay Kumar Sharma)  
Member Secretary, SEIAA



## ANNEXURE R-9

Certificate No. : IN-UP99972719933122X  
 Certificate Issued Date : 21-Jun-2025 02:21 PM  
 Account Reference : NEWIMPACC (SV)/ up14886904/ MEERUT SADAR/ UP-MPT  
 Unique Doc. Reference : SUBIN-UPUP1488690495821203673692X  
 Purchased by : SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD  
 Description of Document : Article 5 Agreement or Memorandum of an agreement  
 Property Description : Not Applicable  
 Consideration Price (Rs.) :  
 First Party : SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD  
 Second Party : Not Applicable  
 Stamp Duty Paid By : SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD  
 Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.) : 100  
 (One Hundred only)



₹100

IN-UP99972719933122X

Please write or type below this line

**SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

This Supplementary Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as "Supplementary MoU") is made and entered into on this 15 day of June, 2025, by and between Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, hereinafter referred as SVSU or the first party through the Registrar, Subhartipuram, NH-58, Delhi- Haridwar Bypass Road, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250005, And M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., through its director, Regd. Office: 517-518 ,5th Floor, D-Mall, Sector-10 Rohini, New Delhi-110085.

**WHEREAS:**

1. The parties had earlier entered into a main Memorandum of Understanding dated 01-04-2025, valid up to 28-02-2026, executed on Stamp Paper No. GK 488794, for specified purposes including use of land measuring 13,365 square feet.
2. Both parties now wish to execute this Supplementary MoU to record certain additional understandings and arrangements mutually agreed during the term of the main MoU.

**NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AS UNDER:**

1. This Supplementary MoU shall be read in conjunction with the Main MoU dated 01-04-2025, and all terms and conditions of the Main MoU shall continue to be binding unless expressly modified herein.
2. This Supplementary MoU shall be effective from 15-06-2025 and remain in force until 28-02-2026, subject to the same termination provisions as stipulated in the Main MoU.
3. This Supplementary MoU is executed on Stamp Paper No. IN-UP99972719933122X., purchased in the name of Synergy Waste Management Pvt.Ltd.

**Statutory Alert:**

1. The authenticity of this Stamp certificate should be verified at 'www.shcilestamp.com' or using e-Stamp Mobile App of Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited. Any discrepancy in the details of the Certificate and as available on the website / Mobile App renders it invalid.
2. The onus of checking the legitimacy lies on the users of the certificate.
3. In case of any discrepancy please inform the Competent Authority.



161  
The First Party hereby grants the Second Party **additional land measuring 30,195 square feet** adjacent to the earlier allotted land, for the purpose of developing and maintaining a green belt as part of the environmental initiatives under the Main MoU. 365

5. He Second Party shall pay to the First Party a mutually agreed nominal rent of **Rs. 2/- (Rupees Two Only) per month + applicable GST**, effective from **15-06-2025** till the expiry of this Supplementary MoU.
  - a. The rent shall be payable **on a monthly basis** via bank transfer to the designated account of the First Party.
  - b. This nominal rent is agreed specifically for the green belt and **shall not constitute a precedent for future land lease rates.**
6. With the inclusion of this additional land, the **total area allotted by the First Party to the Second Party now stands at 1 Acre** (i.e., 13,365 sq. ft. from the Main MoU and 30,195 sq. ft. under this Supplementary MoU).
7. This Supplementary MoU does **not confer any leasehold, tenancy, or ownership rights** over the land granted. It is a temporary arrangement co-terminus with the Main MoU and shall expire on 28-02-2026, unless specifically extended through a fresh written agreement.
8. The Second Party shall **not sublet, transfer, or assign** any rights under this Supplementary MoU to any third party.
9. The Second Party shall be solely responsible for maintaining the green belt area in an environmentally compliant manner and shall not undertake any construction or commercial activity on the said additional land without written approval of the First Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Supplementary MoU on the date and year first above written.

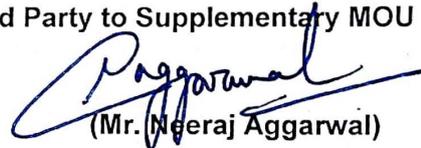
First Party to Supplementary MOU

  
(M. Yakoob)  
Registrar

Swami Vivekanand Subharti University  
Subharti Puram, Meerut.



Second Party to Supplementary MOU

  
(Mr. Neeraj Aggarwal)  
Director

Synergy Waste Management  
Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.

Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Ref: SWMPL/2025-26/1240

Dated: 21.06.2025

Member Secretary  
 State Environment Impact Assessment Authority  
 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
 Vineet Khand, Gomti Nagar,  
 Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

**Subject:- Grant of prior Environment Clearance (EC) to the proposed project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-regarding Existing Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility" at Subharti Medical College Campus, Subharti Puram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.**

Sir,

SEIAA in its meeting held on 27.03.2025 accorded Environment clearance for the instant proposal to Neeraj Aggarwal-Managing Director of our company under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to compliance of specific conditions in Annexure-I.

Specific EC Condition

Environmental Attributes:

Para 1.2 (6) "In light of the letter Dated 27.03.2025 commitment of Subharti Medical University for land allotment should be submitted within 03 months failing which this EC is liable to be revoked".

Our Reply

We wish to inform that University Empowered committee has approved Allotment of Additional land 30195 sq. feet for development as green belt.

We are already having 13365 square feet in our possession. After additional land total Area in our possession will be 43560 sq. feet (1 Acre).

Approval for Allotment of Additional Area received from Subharti University is attached for your kind perusal & record.

Thanks & Regards

For Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.

Authorized Signatory

CC to CEO (Circle 03) UPPCB Lucknow for his information with copy of letter from Subharti University.

CC to RO UPPCB Meerut for his information with copy of letter from Subharti University.



+91-11-27933371  
 +91-11-27933381  
 +91-11-27933382



info@synergyworld.co.in  
 www.synergywastemgmt.com



Regd. Off: 517- 518, 5th Floor, D-Mall,  
 Sector - 10, Rohini, New Delhi - 110085



**SIIBHARTI**  
UNIVERSITY  
UGC Approved  
Meerut



2012-2013 ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Gp Capt M Yakoob  
M-In-D (Regd), U. Tech.  
REGISTRAR  
registrar@subharti.org

Ref. No.U-07/SVSU/2025/1229

Date:21.06.2025

To,  
The Director  
M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.  
Regd. Office: 517-518, 5th Floor, D-Mall, Sector-10  
Rohini, New Delhi - 110085

Subject: Allotment of Additional Land - Reg.

Sir,

With reference to your email dated 17.06.2025 regarding the requirement of additional land to meet Government norms, the University Empowered Committee has examined the feasibility of the land requested by your company.

The undersigned is directed to inform you that the University is currently constructing small temporary housing units near the plant site for our casual labourers. The Committee has found the requested land feasible for allotment to your company, and has approved the same subject to the following conditions:

1. A passage on the west side of your plant will be used occasionally by the University for the purpose of repair and maintenance of electrical transformers, solar panels, etc.
2. The charge for the additional land shall be ₹2.00 per square feet plus GST.
3. As per your request, the total additional land required by your company is 30,195.00 square feet.
4. Any saplings proposed to be planted on the additional land will require prior consent from the University's Horticulture Manager and Construction Department Manager. All expenses related to saplings, fertilizers, etc. shall be borne by your company.
5. The maintenance of these plants will also be the responsibility of your company.
6. A supplementary agreement shall be drafted to formalize the above terms.

You are requested to kindly provide your written consent, so that the necessary agreement may be prepared accordingly.

Copy to:

- 1.Hon'ble Vice Chancellor
- 2.Exeutive Officer
- 3.Guard file.



0121 6678000

Subhartipuram, NH-58, Delhi-Haridwar Bypass Road, Meerut-250005 (U

D:\Sanjay Shanna\Letter Head New\New letter head\Registrar M Yakoob\Circular.doc

2025  
21.06  
2025  
Registrar



**Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board**

Building. No TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Phone:0522-2720828,2720831, Fax:0522-2720764, Email: info@uppcb.in, Website: www.uppcb.com

**Category : RED**

**Application Id : 31973412**

**240785/UPPCB/Meerut(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/MEERUT/2025**

**Date: 14/07/2025**

To,

M/s

**SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD**

**Subharti Dental College, NH-58, Subharti Puram, Delhi-Haridwar By Pass Road, Meerut,MEERUT,250001**

**Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation hereinafter referred to as the CCA (Consolidated Consent & authorization) (Fresh) under Section-25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section-21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**

CCA is hereby granted to **SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD** located at **Subharti Dental College, NH-58, Subharti Puram, Delhi-Haridwar By Pass Road, Meerut,MEERUT,250001**. subject to the provisions of **the Water Act, Air Act** and the orders that may be made further and subject to following terms and conditions :-

1. This CCA SYNERGY WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD **granted for the period from 06/07/2025 to 31/12/2029** and valid for manufacturing of following products.

S No	Product	Quantity	Unit
1	Treatment and disposal of Bio Medical Waste	120	Metric Tonnes/Month

**2. Conditions under Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1974 as amended :-**

(i) The daily quantity of effluent discharge (KLD) :-

Kind of Effluent	Quantity(KLD)	Treatment facility	Discharge point
Domestic	2.0 KLD	Septic Tank	
Industrial	2.0 KLD	ETP	Reuse in Wet Scrubber/Gardening

(ii) Trade Effluent Treatment and Disposal :-The applicant shall operate Effluent Treatment Plant consisting of primary/secondary and tertiary treatment as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality.

In case of stoppage of functioning of ETP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(iii) The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent and should be reused within the premises for gardening etc. Quality of the treated effluent shall meet to the following general and specific standards as prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and applicable to the unit from time-to-time :-

**Industrial Effluent Quality Standard**

S.No.	Parameter	Standard
1	PH	5.5-9.0
2	BOD	30 mg/l
3	COD	250 mg/l
4	O&G	10 mg/l

(iv) Sewage Treatment and Disposal :- The applicant shall provide comprehensive STP as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality. In case of stoppage of functioning of STP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(v) The treated sewage shall be reused in gardening as far as possible. The STP shall be maintained continuously so as to achieve the quality of the treated sewage to the following standards.

S No.	Parameters	Standards
1	pH	
2	BOD (mg/L)	
3	TSS (mg/L)	
4	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	

### 3. Conditions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1981 as amended :-

i) The applicant shall use following fuel and install a comprehensive control system consisting of control equipment as required with reference to generation of emissions and operate and maintain the same continuously so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards.

#### Air Pollution Source Details

S No.	Air Pollution Source	Type of fuel	Stack no	Control Device	Height of Stack
1	Incinerator installed with Quencher, Scrubber, Ventury Scrubber, Droplet Separator, Packed wet System, Activated Carbon Filter, Mist Eliminator and 30 Meter Stack Height From Ground Level as APCS	LPG	1	Particulate Matter	30 meter from GL
2	1 X 58.5 KVA CPCB compliant DG set	Diesel	2	Oxides of Nitrogen	As per EP Rules, 1986

**Emmission Quality Standards**

S No.	Stack no	Parameters	Standards
1	1	Particulate Matter	As per CAQM direction
2	2	Oxides of Nitrogen	As per CAQM direction

In case of stoppage of functioning of air pollution control equipment, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately

(ii) The unit will not use any type of restricted fuel.

iii) Noise from the D.G. Set and other source(s) should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure as is required for meeting the ambient noise standards for night and day time as prescribed for respective areas/zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Silence) which are as follows :-

Day time : from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., Night time: from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

Standards for Noise level in db(A) Leq	Industrial Area		Commercial Area		Residential Area		Silence Zone	
	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time
	75	70	65	55	55	45	50	40

**4. Essential documents to be submitted by the Industry/Unit as Applicable :-**

(i) Environment Statement in Form-V of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

(ii) Quarterly compliance report of the CCA, photograph of ETP/APCs/Waste Storage Area.

5. Competent Authority reserves the right to change/modify/add any time any condition of this CCA.

6. Unit has to comply with the following specific & general conditions. Non compliance of any provision of this CCA and provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 will results in legal action under the aforesaid Acts and Rules.

7. In compliance to the G.O 1011/81-7-2021-09 (Writ)/2016 dated.13.10.2021 issued by Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh. You are directed to develop Miyawaki Forest as per the SOP available at URL:-<http://www.upecp.in/TrainingSession.aspx> for ensuring timely compliance of this direction, you are hereby directed to submit a bank guarantee with minimum validity of one year of the amount equivalent to the sum of initial consent fees (Air and Water) or Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. Fifty Thousand Only) whichever is more, within 30 days from the date of issuance of this certificate. In case of non-compliance of this direction, your consent will be revoked by the Board.

8. If the unit uses the ground water and requires the permission from SGWA/CGWA for water abstraction then the industry will have to obtain No objection certificate for abstraction of ground water. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the NOC obtained from the competent authority and submit to the Board, within 3 months time failing which CTO will be revoked.

**General Conditions:-**

1. The applicant shall get analysed the samples of effluent/emission/hazardous wastes at least once in a three month from the laboratory recognized by the MoEF and shall report to the UPPCB.

2. The applicant shall however, not without the prior consent of the Board bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gases emission or sewage waste from the unit.

3. Treated Industrial waste water and domestic waste water shall be disposed jointly at one disposal point. The applicant shall provide discharge measurement equipment at final disposal point.

4. The applicant shall strictly comply with conditions of this CCA and submit compliance report of stipulated conditions within 30 days of receipt of this CCA. If at any point of time, it is found that the industry is not complying with stipulated conditions or any further direction/instruction issued by the Board, legal action shall be initiated against the applicant.
5. The applicant shall maintain good house keeping. All valves/pipes/sewer/drains etc. must be leak-proof
6. The industry shall provide uninterrupted entry to the STP/ETP inlet and outlet points, Air Pollution Control equipment and stack for smooth sampling/monitoring of efficiency of pollution control systems.
7. The industry shall provide Inspection Book at the time of inspection to the Board's officials.
8. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, such emission occurs or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be reported to the Board's offices and all other concerned offices. In case of failure of pollution control equipment, the production process connected to it shall be stopped with immediate effect.
9. The industry shall operate in a manner so that all emissions be emitted through designated chimney/stack only.
10. In case of any damage to the agriculture productivity, human habitation etc. by the operation of industry, it shall be imperative to stop production in the industry with immediate effect and such information shall be reported to Board's offices. The industry shall be liable to pay compensation also in such cases as decided by the Competent Authority.
11. The applicant shall apply before the 60 days of expiry of CCA or any change in production types/production capacity/manufacturing process/capacity enhancement etc. or any change in effluent discharge point or emission point
12. The Board reserves the right to revoke/add/modify any stipulated condition issued along with CCA, as may be necessary.

**Specific Conditions:-**

1. This CTO is valid only for the Treatment and disposal of Bio Medical Waste- 120 MT/Month (Common Bio- Medical Waste Treatment Facility (Incinerator Capacity 300 Kg/Hour, Autoclave Capacity 300 Kg/Hour And Shredder Capacity 300 Kg/Hour)- 120 MT/Month) by using raw material Bio Medical Waste only at site Subharti Dental College, Nh-58, Subharti Puram, Delhi-Haridwar By Pass Road, District-Meerut, U.P.
2. Industry shall submit Stack Emission/Ambient Air Quality Monitoring/Analysis report from Boards Laboratory, after issuing this certificate within one month and on quarterly basis from a certified / approved laboratory under E.P. Act 1986 to the Board.
3. Unit shall comply with Show Cause revocation letter issued vide letter dated 11-07-2025.
4. Unit shall comply with the orders of Hon'ble NGT passed in M.A No. 90/2023 & M.A No. 94/2023 In Original Application No. 774/2022 Gaurav Garg Versus Union of India & Ors. and Unit shall comply with EC issued vide letter dated 31-03-2025 of SEIAA.
5. Unit shall comply with conditions mentioned in Environmental Clearance issued by SEIAA vide letter dated 31-03-2025.
6. In case of any change in production capacity, process, raw materials use etc. the industry will have to intimate the Board. For any enhancement of the above, fresh Consent to Establish has to be obtained from U.P. Pollution Control Board.
7. The unit shall maintain strict supervision upon fluctuations in operating parameters with respect to each treatment unit of the Effluent treatment plant.
8. The Unit shall install Piezometer for measurement of ground water level and the data generated from Piezometer will be provided to the SPCB on monthly basis.
9. Industry shall install/maintain Online Continuous Effluent and emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) on ETP and stack & connect it with SPCBs and CPCB server as per the direction of CPCB.

10. The industry shall install electromagnetic flow meter at water source and outlet of ETP, and maintain the records of water abstracted and recycled treated effluent. The treated effluent from the Effluent Treatment Plant shall be used completely in scrubber/green belt.
11. The unit shall ensure deployment of qualified manpower to step up self monitoring mechanism on 24 × 7 basis.
12. If the CPCB or UPPCB issues the Closure order against the industry this consent order stands automatically suspended for that period.
13. Any source of emission other than that mentioned in the Air consent seeking application will not be permitted by the Board.
14. Unit shall comply with direction issued under Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) time to time by Hon'ble Supreme Court & Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM).
15. Operation and maintenance of APCS shall be done in such a way that the emission generated from stacks will always within the applicable norms.
16. Unit shall comply with the CAQM (Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas) direction no. 65 and other direction issued time to time regarding use of cleaner fuel.
17. Unit shall comply with the CAQM (Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas) directions regarding DG sets.
18. The unit shall monitor all sources of emissions from Boiler/Thermopack etc. after fuel conversion from Regional Laboratories, UPPCB on payment basis within a month. To ensure emissions parameters as per CAQM order.
19. The industry should ensure the operation of the Air Pollution Control System (APCS) in such a manner that the air emission confirms with the standards prescribed under the E.P Act 1986 as amended.
20. The industry shall comply with various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended and all other applicable rules notified under E.P. Act 1986 and the various orders issued by the MOEF&CC, CPCB and SPCB in time to time .
21. The use of Pet coke and Furnace oil as a fuel in the factory is restricted in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme court order till further direction.
22. Fly ash shall be stored separately as per CPCB guidelines so that it should not adversely affect the air quality, becoming air borne by wind or water regime during rainy season by flowing along with storm water. Direct exposure of workers to fly ash & dust shall be avoided.
23. Industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V as per rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.
24. The industry shall ensure provisions of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting system and Ground Water Recharging Proposal/compliance report should be sent to the Board within One month.
25. Industry shall dispose the hazardous waste through authorized recyclers/TSDf and obtained HWA from the Board.
26. The industry shall provide adequate arrangement for fighting the accidental leakages/ discharge of any air pollutant/gas/liquid from the vessel, machinery etc. which are likely to cause fire hazard including environmental pollution.
27. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/process /fuel/ Plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.
28. Industry shall abide by orders / directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and U.P Pollution Control Board for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.
29. Industry shall comply with various Bio-Medical Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, Waste Management Rules as notified by MoEF&CC i.e. Plastic

Waste Management Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary) Rules, 2016, E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, Battery Rules 2000 and Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rule, 2000.

30. The unit shall submit the audited balance sheet for the current year.

31. The industry shall establish Miyawaki forest inside the factory in sufficient area the treated effluent from the ETP shall be used for forestation.

32. Minimum 33% of the land on which industry is established will be covered by the plantation of tall trees of suitable species as per the guidelines set up by the Board vide its Office Order no.H16405/220/2018/02 dt. 16/02/2018.

**CEO**  
**C-3**

Copy to:

Regional Officer, UPPCB, Meerut.

**CEO**  
**C-3**



**मिशन LIFE - पर्यावरण के लिए जीवन शैली**  
(Lifestyle For Environment)  
**जनसहभागिता का सन्देश**



- स्वच्छता – देशसेवा में अपने परिवेश की स्वच्छता हेतु अपना सक्रिय योगदान सुनिश्चित करें
- संकल्प लें -एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक उत्पाद जैसे कप, तश्तरी, चम्मच, स्ट्रॉ, ईयरबड्स आदि का उपयोग न हो एवं पर्यावरण अनुकूल विकल्पों जैसे कागज/पत्तों से बने दोने या कटलरी को प्राथमिकता दी जाय |
- एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक उत्पाद के प्रयोग को रोकने एवं प्लास्टिक बैग के बजाय कपड़े के थैले का उपयोग करने मात्र से 375 मिलियन टन ठोस (प्लास्टिक) कचरे का उत्सर्जन बचाया जा सकता है
- चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था (सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी) का समुचित कार्यान्वयन वर्ष 2030 तक लगभग 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त बचत उत्पन्न कर सकता है | वेस्ट /अपशिष्ट फेकने के पूर्व सोचें, ये किसी का संसाधन तो नहीं ...?
- अनुपयोगी इलेक्ट्रिक / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद को कचरे में फेकने से रुकें | इसके उपयुक्त निस्तारण हेतु इसे प्राधिकृत ई – वेस्ट रीसाइकलर को दें | प्राधिकृत ई-रीसाइक्लिंग इकाई में अनुपयोगी इलेक्ट्रिक / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद को देने मात्र से 0.75 मिलियन टन तक ई-कचरे का पुनर्चक्रण किया जा सकता है एवं ई-कचरे के विषम पर्यावरणीय दुष्प्रभाव से बचा जा सकता है
- बाहर जाते समय - सोचें कि क्या आपको वास्तव में परिवहन की आवश्यकता है - वह भी क्या व्यक्तिगत रूप से ? छोटी दूरी के लिए पैदल चलना पसंद करें, अथवा सम्भव हो तो कार पूल के रूप में संसाधन को साझा करें अथवा सार्वजनिक परिवहन पर विचार करें
- घरेलू स्तर पर कम से कम ठोस अपशिष्ट का उत्सर्जन करें और इनका प्रथाक्रीकरण करें
- उपयोगी शेष खाद्य सामग्री आपके स्वयं प्रयास अथवा निकटस्थ सक्रिय स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं की सहायता से समाज के वंचित वर्ग तक पहुंचाई जा सकती है | वहीं अनुपयोगी भोजन /खाद्य सामग्री को कंपोस्ट (वर्मी कम्पोस्ट) करने से 15 अरब टन भोजन को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है
- ध्यान रखें - उपयुक्त नल और शावर के उपयोग से पानी की खपत को 30 - 40% तक कम किया जा सकता है। एवं उपयोग में न होने पर नलों को बंद रखने मात्र से 9 ट्रिलियन लीटर पानी बचाया जा सकता है
- ट्रैफिक लाइट/रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर कार/स्कूटर के इंजन बंद करने मात्र से 22.5 बिलियन kWh तक ऊर्जा की बचत हो सकती है
- परम्परागत बल्ब के स्थान पर CFL का उपयोग बिजली की खपत में प्रभावी कमी लाते हैं | उपयोग में न होने पर बिजली उपकरणों को बंद करें | स्टार रेटेड विद्युत उपकरणों के उपयोग को प्राथमिकता दें

**हमारे द्वारा अपनी जीवन शैली की प्राथमिकताओं का उचित और पर्यावरण अनुकूल पुनर्निर्धारण समाज और पर्यावरण के प्रति हमारा दायित्व है |**

**VAKALATNAMA**

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

APPEAL NO. 35 OF 2025

(I.A. NO. 332 OF 2025)

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

SACHIN KUMAR BALIYAN

.....Petitioner

**VERSUS**

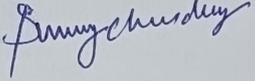
UP SEIAA &amp; ORS.

.....Respondent(s)

I/We **Rahul, Operations Manager, Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.** . in the above Petition/Appeal/ do hereby appoint and retain **Mr. SUNNY CHOUDHARY** Advocate of the and on my/our behalf to conduct and prosecute (or defend) or withdraw the same and all proceedings that may be taken in respect of any application connected with the same or any decree or order passed there in, including proceedings in taxation and application for Review, to file and obtain return of documents, and to deposit and receive money on my/our behalf in the said suit/Appeal/Petition/Reference and in application for Review, and to represent me/us and to take all necessary steps on my/our behalf in the above matter. I /We agree to rectify all acts done by the aforesaid Advocate in pursuance of this authority.

Dated this the **30** day of August, 2025

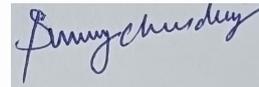
Accepted: Identified by me


**(SUNNY CHOUDHARY)****CODE NO. 2071****ADVOCATE FOR THE RESPONDENT NO. 7****MEMO OF APPEARANCE**

The Registrar,  
Supreme Court of India  
New Delhi  
Sir,

Please enter my appearance on behalf of the Respondent No. 7  
New Delhi

Dated this the day of \_\_\_\_ August, 2025

**02.09.2025**


Yours Faithfully

**(SUNNY CHOUDHARY)**  
Advocate for the Respondent No. 7  
S-222, LGF, GREATER KAILASH PART-1,  
NEW DELHI-110048  
Mob. No. 9911706606, Ph. No. 011-41600011-22  
E-mail:- sunnyswaroop@yahoo.co.in

PROOF OF SERVICE

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**SERVICE OF REPLY AFFIDAVIT IN APPEAL NO. 35/2025 (I.A. NO. 332/2025 ) SACHIN KUMAR BALIYAN VS. UP SEIAA & ORS. ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 7**

1 message

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**sunny choudhary** <advsunncoudharysc@gmail.com>

Tue, Sep 2, 2025 at 8:23 PM

To: "consult.legalavenues@gmail.com" <consult.legalavenues@gmail.com>

SIR,  
SERVICE OF REPLY AFFIDAVIT IN APPEAL NO. 35/2025 (I.A. NO. 332/2025 ) SACHIN KUMAR BALIYAN VS. UP SEIAA &  
ORS. ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 7

WITH REGARD

SUNNY CHOUDHARY  
ADVOCATE  
MO. 9911706606

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 **Final Reply Sachin Kumar.pdf**  
5571K