## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

# LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1913 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2017

#### **Co-Processing of Wastes**

### 1913. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that for implementation of co-processing of the wastes, the States have to obtain permission from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in terms of New rule-9 (earlier Rule II) of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (M&TM) Rules, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether obtaining permission from CPCB is a long process and people opt for other alternatives which may not be in line with overall objective;
- (c) whether State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have been granted powers to allow such waste to be used as fuel or raw material but with a rider that Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) shall be prepared by CPCB and SPCBs shall not exercise such powers till approval of CPCB is granted; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

#### **ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a) to (d). As per relevant provisions under Rule 9 of Hazardous & Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, the utilisation of hazardous and other wastes as a source for co-processing or for any other use is to be carried out only after obtaining authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board on the basis of Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) or Guidelines provided by the Central Pollution Control Board. Where SoP or Guidelines are not available for specific utilisation, the approval has to be sought from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) which grants approval on the basis of trial runs. With respect to co-processing of waste in cement plants, for which CPCB guidelines are already available, no trial run is required subject to the condition that actual users should ensure compliance with the standards notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.