

Bulletin



Monthly Newsletter



MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOVEMBER 2022



Editorial

We are gladdened to present to the stakeholders MPCB's 21st edition of E-bulletin as we continue to series. This E-bulletin is an attempt to give you a brief insight into the latest happenings in the field in terms of various new initiatives undertaken, awareness programs being carried out by MPCB and introduce the reader to the breakthrough research which is being done in this field.

In this edition of the E-Bulletin, we present to you an article on Carbon Neutrality in a two part series. Later, we present to you details of some important notifications and circulars by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Coal, Commission for Air Quality in National Capital Region, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India and by Environment and Climate Change Department are also mentioned in the later pages.

We hope this E bulletin is very much valuable, informative and helpful for the readers. And we will also greet your suggestion & feedback for betterment of our future E-bulletins.

ARTICLE

CARBON NEUTRALITY

PART ONE

Carbon Neutral - or Net Zero Carbon - is a term used to describe the state of an entity (such as a company, service, product or event), where the carbon emissions caused by them have been balanced out by funding an equivalent amount of carbon savings elsewhere in the world.

Carbon neutrality is a state of net-zero carbon dioxide emissions. This can be achieved by balancing emissions of carbon dioxide with its removal (often through carbon offsetting) or by eliminating emissions from society (the transition to the "post-carbon economy"). The term is used in the context of carbon dioxide-releasing processes associated with transportation, energy production, agriculture, and industry.

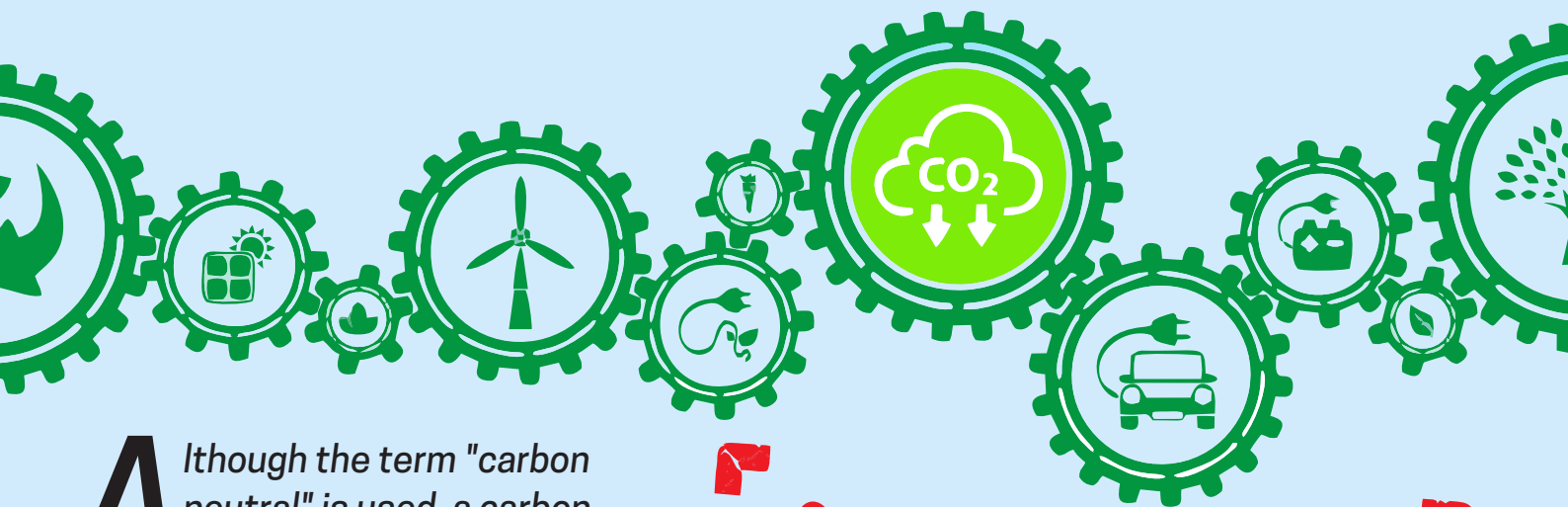




CARBON-NEUTRAL

To start, let's deep dive into the core of carbon-neutrality:

- ♦ Carbon neutral means that any CO₂ released into the atmosphere from a company's activities is balanced by an equivalent amount being removed.
- ♦ Climate positive means that activity goes beyond achieving net-zero carbon emissions to create an environmental benefit by removing additional carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- ♦ Carbon negative means the same thing as "climate positive."
- ♦ Carbon positive is how organisations describe climate positive and carbon negative.
- ♦ It's mainly a marketing term, and understandably confusing—we generally avoid it.
- ♦ Climate Neutral refers to reducing all GHG to the point of zero while eliminating all other negative environmental impacts that an organisation may cause.
- ♦ Net-Zero carbon emissions mean that an activity releases net-zero carbon emissions into the atmosphere.
- ♦ Net-Zero emissions balance the whole amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) released and the amount removed from the atmosphere.



Although the term "carbon neutral" is used, a carbon footprint also includes other greenhouse gases, measured in terms of their carbon dioxide equivalence. The term climate-neutral reflects the broader inclusiveness of other greenhouse gases in climate change, even if CO₂ is the most abundant.

The term "net zero" is increasingly used to describe a broader and more comprehensive commitment to decarbonization and climate action, moving beyond carbon neutrality by including more activities under the scope of indirect emissions, and often including a science-based target on emissions reduction, as opposed to relying solely on offsetting. Some climate scientists have stated that "the idea of net zero has licensed a recklessly cavalier 'burn now, pay later' approach which has seen carbon emissions continue to soar."

CARBON-NEUTRAL

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CARBON NEUTRAL AND NET-ZERO?

As established previously, carbon-neutral and net-zero are two similar terms. In both cases, companies are working to reduce and balance their carbon footprint. When carbon-neutral refers to balancing out the total amount of carbon emissions, net-zero carbon means no carbon was emitted from the get-go, so no carbon needs to be captured or offset. For example, a company's building running entirely on solar, and using zero fossil fuels can label its energy as "zero carbon."

However, when referring to "net-zero", it is crucial to specify net-zero carbon or emissions. On the contrary, net-zero emissions refer to the overall balance of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) produced and GHG emissions taken out of the atmosphere. Even if the scientific concept is often applied to countries like the US, China, it can also be used for organisations. In other words, net-zero describes the point in time where humans stop adding to the burden of climate-heating gases in the atmosphere.



More information on Carbon Neutrality coming up in our next issue...



2nd November, 2022

No. 300/2/2020-Waste To Energy
Government of India
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
(Waste to Energy Division)

Atal Akshay Urja Bhawan,
Opposite CGO Complex
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003
Date: 02-11-2022

To,
The Pay & Accounts Officer,
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
New Delhi-110003

Subject: Administrative approval for implementation of Waste to Energy Programme under the Umbrella scheme of National Bioenergy Programme for duration of FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Phase-I)- Reg.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to convey the sanction of the President of India for the implementation of the National Bioenergy Programme for a period of 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026 with the outlay of Rs.858 crore under Phase-I. The National Bioenergy Programme will comprise of the following sub-schemes:

- i) **Waste to Energy Programme** (Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes /Residues)
- ii) **Biomass Programme** (Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries)
- iii) **Biogas Programme**

2. Guidelines for the Waste to Energy Programme are enclosed as Appendix.
3. The approved budget outlay of Rs.858 crore under Phase-I also includes the committed liabilities of the sanctions issued under the various sub-schemes of the National Bioenergy Programme up to 31st March 2021.
4. Budget outlay of sub-schemes of the National Bioenergy Programme is given as below:

Continued on the next page...



Sub-schemes	Budget outlay of Phase-I (Rs in crore)
Waste to Energy Programme	600
Biomass Programme	158
Biogas Programme	100
	Rs. 858 crore

5. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)/Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) to power projects based thermal technologies (Incineration, Gasification, Pyrolysis etc.) are not supported under the Waste to Energy Programme.

6. The balance committed liabilities under the National Bioenergy Programme to be carried forward beyond 31.03.2026 should not exceed 50% of the total outlay of the National Bioenergy Programme after excluding committed liabilities as on date of EFC (i.e. 27.06.2022).

7. In addition to regular applications for seeking CFA under the Programme, following points are emphasized:

i. 'In-principle' approval for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to eligible proposals, except for the proposals covered under paragraph -5 above, which were received up to 31.03.2021 but 'In-principle' approvals could not be accorded thereafter as the National Bioenergy Programme was continued only for clearing committed liabilities may be considered under this administrative approval. 'In-principle' approvals and subsequent release of CFA to such proposals shall be governed by the relevant Waste to Energy Programme guidelines prevailing at the time of the receipt of the concerned proposals.

ii. (a) 'In-principle' approval for grant of CFA to eligible project proposals submitted to the Ministry after 31.03.2021 and till the issuance of new guidelines of Waste to Energy Programme will also be considered under this administrative approval.

(b) Further, the applications of projects commissioned during this period (after 31.03.2021 and till the issuance of new guidelines of Waste to Energy Programme) may also be considered under this administrative approval for according 'In-principle' approval for CFA. Applications of such projects should be submitted within three months of date of notification of the guidelines.

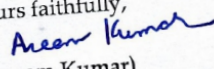
8. The expenditure on Waste to Energy Programme will be met from the budget provisions given under Bio-Power Head.

9. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) shall be the implementing agency for implementation of the Waste to Energy Programme.

10. This issues in exercise of the powers conferred on this Ministry and with the concurrence of IFD Division vide their diary No. 196 dated 01.11.2022.

11. This has approval of Hon'ble Minister for New and Renewable Energy.



Yours faithfully,

 (Aseem Kumar)
 Director

NOTIFICATION**COMMISSION FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION AND ADJOINING AREAS****3rd November, 2022****ORDER**

Sub.: Implementation of Actions under Stage-IV ('Severe+' Air Quality) of revised Graded Response Action Plan in Delhi-NCR- steps to be taken.

The Sub-Committee for invoking actions under the GRAP in its earlier meetings had invoked actions under Stage I, Stage II and Stage III of the GRAP on October 5, 2022, October 19, 2022 and October 29, 2022 respectively.

The sub-Committee in its meeting held on November 3, 2022 further reviewed the air quality scenario in the region as well as the forecasts for meteorological conditions and air quality index of Delhi.

As per the forecast, the AQI in Delhi is likely to be in 'Severe+' / 'Severe' category in next couple of days owing to calm wind and stable atmospheric conditions. Therefore, in an effort to prevent further deterioration of the air quality, the sub-committee decided that **ALL actions** as envisaged **under Stage IV of the GRAP - 'Severe +' Air Quality (DELHI AQI >450)**, be implemented in right earnest by all the agencies concerned, with immediate effect in the NCR, in addition to the actions under Stage I, Stage II and Stage III of the GRAP.

These include:

1. Stop entry of truck traffic into Delhi (except for trucks carrying essential commodities/ providing essential services and all CNG / electric trucks).
2. Ban on plying of Delhi registered diesel operated Medium Goods Vehicles (MGV) and Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) in Delhi, except those carrying essential commodities / providing essential services.
3. Ban on plying of 4-wheeler diesel LMVs in NCT of Delhi and Districts of NCR bordering Delhi, except BS-VI vehicles and vehicles used for essential / emergency services.
4. Close down all industries in NCR, even in areas which do not have PNG infrastructure and supply but still running on fuels, other than the fuels as per the Standard list of approved fuels for NCR.

Note: Industries like milk & dairy units and those involved in manufacturing of life saving medical equipments / devices, drugs and medicines shall however be exempted from the above restrictions.

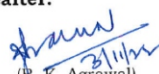
5. Ban C&D activities in linear public projects such as highways, roads, flyovers, over bridges, power transmission, pipelines etc.
6. NCR State Governments / GNCTD to decide on allowing public, municipal and private offices to work on 50% strength and the rest to work from home.
7. Central Government may take a decision on permitting work from home for central government offices.
8. State Governments may consider additional emergency measures like closure of schools/ colleges/ educational institutions, closure of non-emergency commercial activities and plying of vehicles on odd-even basis etc.

Further, citizens may be urged to adhere to the citizen charter and assist in effective implementation of the GRAP measures aimed towards sustaining and improving the Air Quality in the region, as under:

- Children, elderly and those with respiratory, cardiovascular, cerebrovascular or other chronic diseases to avoid outdoor activities and stay indoors, as much as possible.

All implementing agencies are advised that actions under **Stage 'I', Stage 'II' and Stage 'III'** of the GRAP are further intensified and special drives are conducted for implementation of actions under **Stage 'IV'**.

There is a likelihood of improvement in Air Quality from November 6, 2022 onwards owing to favorable Wind Speed and Direction, which at presently is dominantly North-Westerly. The Sub-Committee shall again review the Air quality scenario on November 6, 2022 and take appropriate decision on GRAP measures to be taken thereafter.


(R. K. Agrawal)
Director

CIRCULAR**31st October, 2022****F.No.13011/2/2020-CBA2-Part(2)/P&S-II****Government of India****Ministry of Coal**

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi**Dated the October, 2022**

31st

ORDER

Subject: Methodology for Auction of Coal Mines/Blocks for sale of coal under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

The undersigned is directed to refer to Orders dated 28.05.2020 and 24.11.2021 (copy enclosed) on the subject mentioned above and to say that on the recommendations of the Empowered Committee of Secretaries, the Central Government has approved the following modification in the methodology for auction of coal mines/blocks identified under the relevant Act for sale of coal as mentioned in *para 2* below:

2. The para 2.1.5 (A) of Order dated 28.05.2020 on the subject mentioned above shall stand modified as under:-

Upfront Amount:

(A) The Upfront Amount shall be calculated at 0.20% of the value of estimated geological reserves of the coal mine. Value of estimated geological reserves shall be equal to the product of the following:

- (i) estimated quantity of geological reserves in the coal mine, and
- (ii) the representative price of relevant grade(s) of coal referred in para 2.1.3 (A)(iii)(a) of OM of even number dated 28.05.2020.

However, the upfront amount payable shall be as per actual calculation as per above method or as per ceiling mentioned here below, whichever is lower:-

Geological Reserves in mine (MT)	Upper ceiling of Upfront Amount (Rs. cr)
Upto 200	75
Above 200	500

3. All other terms & conditions will remain the same.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.



(Rishan Rytathi)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel. 23073936

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The Gazette of India



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

New Delhi, the 10th November, 2022

G.S.R. 811(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following draft rules, as required under sub-rule (3) of the rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) rules 1986, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft notification shall be into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing this notification are made available to the public.

Any person interested in making any objections or suggestions on the proposals contained in the draft notification may forward the same in writing, for consideration of the Central Government within the period specified above to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi – 110 003, or send it to the email address: mscb.cpcb@nic.in and sonu.singh@gov.in.

1. Short title and Commencement (1).—These rules may be called Environment (Protection) (Amendment) Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall come into force after one year from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986, in Schedule I, at serial number 55 relating to Common Effluent Treatment Plants: B. Treated Effluent Quality Standards of Common Effluent Treatment Plant:

- i. The terminology for general quality parameter “Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)₃, 27°C”, (Concentration in mg/l), shall be substituted by the terminology “Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)₃, 270C”.
- ii. The general quality parameter “Fixed Dissolved Solids, FDS, (Concentration in mg/l), shall be substituted by the “Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)”.
- iii. The specific quality parameter “Trivalent Chromium”, shall be substituted by “Total Chromium”.
- iv. The existing note “Shall not exceed more than 5°C above ambient watertemperature” for the specific quality parameter “Temperature (°C)”, shall besubstituted by note “Shall not exceed more than 5°C above ambienttemperature of the receiving water body”.
- v. The existing Note no. 2, shall be substituted by “The maximum permissibleTotal Dissolved Solids (TDS) limit w.r.t. treated effluent from a CommonEffluent Treatment Plant shall be 2100 mg/l. However, the limit may be relaxedby the concerned SPCB/PCC, in case where TDS in intake (supplied) water tothe member industries is above 1100 mg/l and a maximum contribution up to 1000 mg/l is permitted, provided the maximum value of 3100 mg/l is not exceeded in the treated effluent from CETP”.
- vi. A Note no. 5 shall be inserted “For a CETP, if the sectoral norms of thepredominant contributing industrial sector are stringent than the CETP norms,the same shall be applicable and supersede the CETP standards for thosespecific quality parameters”.

[F.No. Q-15017/18/2014-CPW]

NARESH PAL GANGWAR, Addl. Secy.

Note : The principle rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number S.O. 844(E), dated the 19th November, 1986 and lastly amended vide notification G.S.R. 682(E), dated the 05th September, 2022.



NOTIFICATION

30th November, 2022




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The Gazette of India

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT

MAHARASHTRA NON-BIODEGRADABLE GARBAGE (CONTROL) Act, 2006.

No.Plastic-2022/C.R.104/TC-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Maharashtra Non-biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006 (X of 2006), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Uses, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 dated 23rd March, 2018 as follows, namely :—

In the said notification, in para 3,—

(a) in clause (1), in sub-clause (1), for the words “ non-woven polypropylene bags ” the words “ non-woven polypropylene bags less than sixty Grams per Square Meter (GSM) shall be substituted ” ;

(b) in clause (3), after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(ii-a) Single use items made from compostable material such as Straw, Plates, Cups, Glasses, Forks, Container like Bowl, etc. The manufacturers or sellers of single use items made from compostable material shall obtain certificate from the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) and Central Pollution Control Board.”.

(c) in clause (iv), for sub-clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) The plastic packaging material shall be more than fifty micron thickness :

Provided that, in case thickness of plastic sheets impair the functionality of the product, the packaging material may be less than fifty micron.”.



By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

SANJAY SANDANSHIV,
Under Secretary of Government.



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