Pre Feasibility Report

of

Setting of Incinerator

for

Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility

by

M/s Steam Oil & General Industries

at

C-187, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Bulandshahr Road, Ghaziabad – 201001

M/s Steam Oil & General Industries

PRE-FEASIBILITY REPORT

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

M/s Steam Oil & General Industries (SOGI) is located in Plot No. C-187, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Bulandshahr Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.

The unit is already engaged in the refining of waste / used oil. The installed capacity is 3600KL/Annum. The unit is having valid Air / water consents from U.P. Pollution Control Board and Hazardous waste Authorisation has also been issued by U.P Pollution Control Board.

The unit is also registered with Central Pollution Control Board for Refining /Recycling of Hazardous waste. As per Registration no. B – 29016(76) / 1 (Reg) /08 / HWMD. Dtd. 14.06.2008 for 3600 KLA.

SOGI, is Established in 1985, unit has gained immense expertise in Manufacturing, Supplying & Trading of Oil & lubricants, recycled lubricants, hydraulic oils etc. The supplier company is located in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and is one of the leading sellers of listed products. Buy Oil & lubricants, recycled lubricants, hydraulic oils in bulk from us for the best quality products and service. The site is situated at latitude of 28^{o} 40' 05.78"N and longitude of 77^{o} 25' 33.18" E.

The present proposal is to serve nearby industrial area through Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF).

S.No.	Parameters	Description
1	Identification of Project	Project falls under Category **"A"**. Projects of **activity 7 (d)** as per EIA Notification dated 14th September, 2006.
2	Project Proponent	Mr. Vijay Kumar
3	Brief description of nature of the project	As per the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management, and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended, of Environment Protection Act, 1986, the hazardous waste

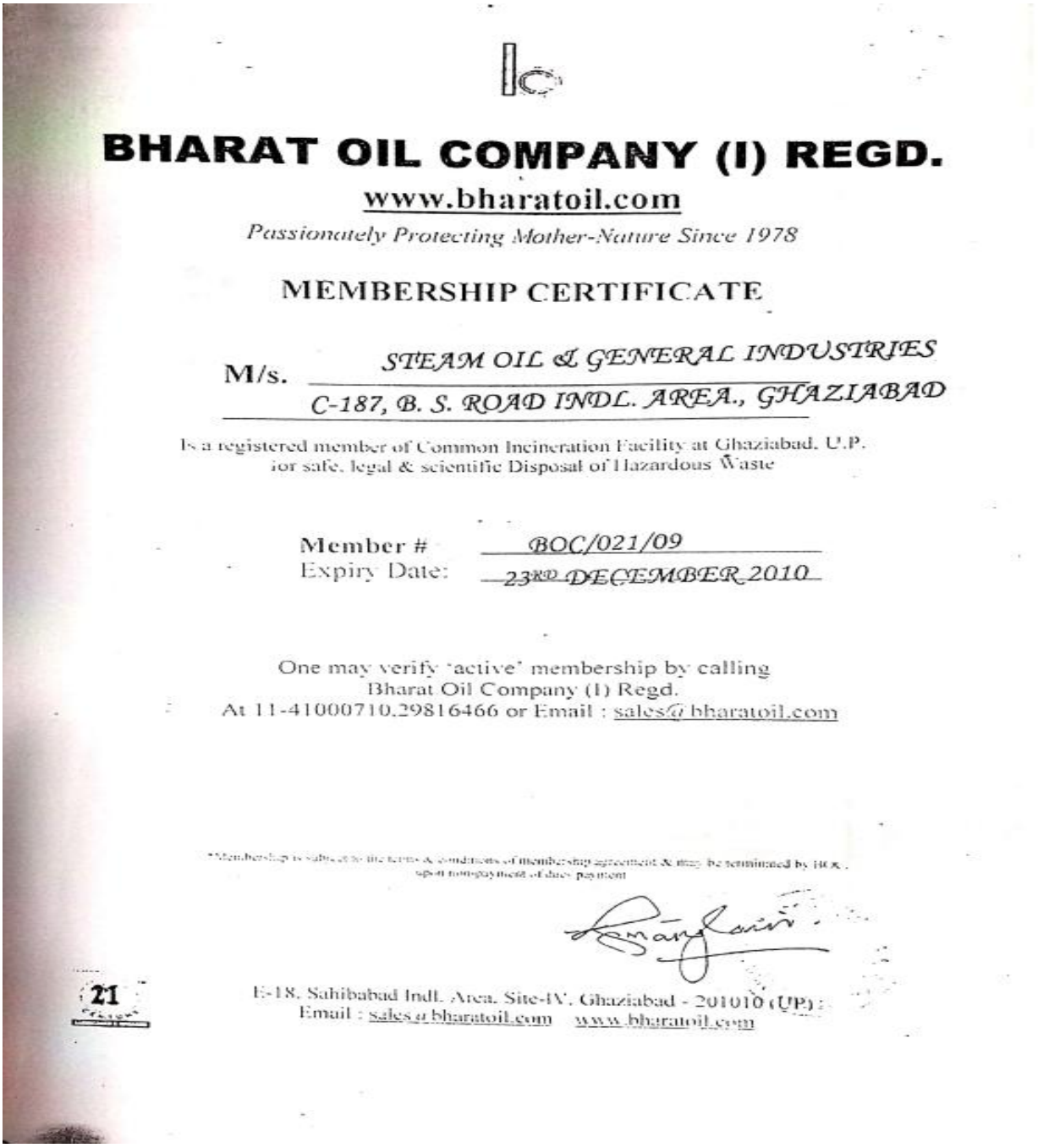
		generated by industries has to be collected, transported, treated and disposed in a properly designed TSDF Facility. Under aforesaid Rules, CPCB guidelines have laid down a procedure for collection, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes.
4	**Salient Features of the Project**	
4.1	Proposed plant Capacity	The installed capacity is 3600 KL / Annum.
4.2	Total Plot Area	Area = 0.4046 Ha (4046 Sq. Meters.)
4.3	Location	The project is located at latitude of **28**^{o} **40**' **05.78"N** and longitude of **77**^{o} **25**' **33.18" E**. Topographically the area is flat terrain and the Elevation of the plant site is between 214m above Mean Sea Level. Site is located in Toposheet No – 53H/6
4.4	Water Requirement	The daily water demand will be 8 KLD will meet through bore well. Necessary permission from CGWA will be taken for the necessary abstraction of ground water.
4.5	Source of water	Ground water
4.6	Wastewater	Waste water generated from Domestic use and will be disposed through soak pit via septic tank. And waste water generated from Industrial process will treat in ETP.
4.7	Man Power	During Construction phase, the labors and workers will be hired from nearby villages Construction phase: 50 workmen Operation phase: 20 workmen
4.8	Electricity/Power Requirement	72HP power is required. Supply source – Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (PVVNL). In case of power failure, D.G. Set can

		be used (1 no 62.0KVA and 1 no 125KVA capacity).
4.9	Alternative site	NIL
4.10	Land form, Land use and land ownership	The project is proposed to be located in UPSIDC, Industrial area Bulandshahr Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
5.0	Conclusion	**The estimated cost of the Project is about Rs. 4.50 crores.** Near to NCR maximum industry establishes but due to unavailable of TSDF, industry are facing problem. M/s Steam Oil & General Industries will be developed TSDF. It's a important endeavor to mitigate the degradation of environment in the region due to used oil which is hazardous in nature.

2.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Stem Oil & General Industries (SOGI) is promoted in year 1984, by professionals. SOGI have successfully working in the field of waste management as per the statutory guidelines. SOGI has been getting continuous guidance and support from various agencies like Ministry of Environment and Forests; Central Pollution Control Board; Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. The facility is located near to hub of Industries where all essential facilities such as water, power, fuel, post, telecommunication, bank, etc. are available. It is one of the largest industrial area of Uttar Pradesh

This is hazardous waste equivalent to approximately 25 years. As per the Hazardous and other wastes (Management, & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and its amendment of Environment Protection Act, 1986, hazardous waste generated by industries has to be collected, transported, treated and disposed in a properly designed TSDF Facility.



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M/s. STEAM OIL & GENERAL INDUSTRIES
C-187, B. S. ROAD INDL. AREA., GHAZIABAD

Is a registered member of Common Incineration Facility at Ghaziabad, U.P.
for safe, legal & scientific Disposal of Hazardous Waste

Member # BOC/021/09
Expiry Date: 23RD DECEMBER 2010

One may verify 'active' membership by calling
Bharat Oil Company (I) Regd.
At 11-41000710,29816466 or Email : sales@bharatoil.com

*Membership is valid as per the terms & conditions of membership agreement & may be terminated by BOC upon non-payment of dues/ payment

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2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AND PROJECT PROPONENT

Identification of Project

The Proposed project Used/Waste Oil Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities (TSDFs), falls under **Category A, schedule 7(d)** of the EIA notification, dated 14th Sep, 2006.

Project Proponent

Mr. Bhuwan Singh Negi and Mr. Vijay Kumar both is the partner of M/s Steam Oil & General Industries. SOGI was promoted in 1984 and TSDF is promoted by near to Industrial hub in District Ghaziabad Uttar Pradesh.

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NATURE OF THE PROJECT

As per the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, used / waste oil generated by industries has to be collected, transported, treated and disposed in a properly designed TSDF Facility. Under aforesaid Rules and its amendments, CPCB guidelines have laid down a procedure for collection, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes. The scientific treatment of used / waste oil can be done, which requires proper design and operation according to existing guidelines. The proposal is to setting up of secured treatment of Waste/Used Oil.

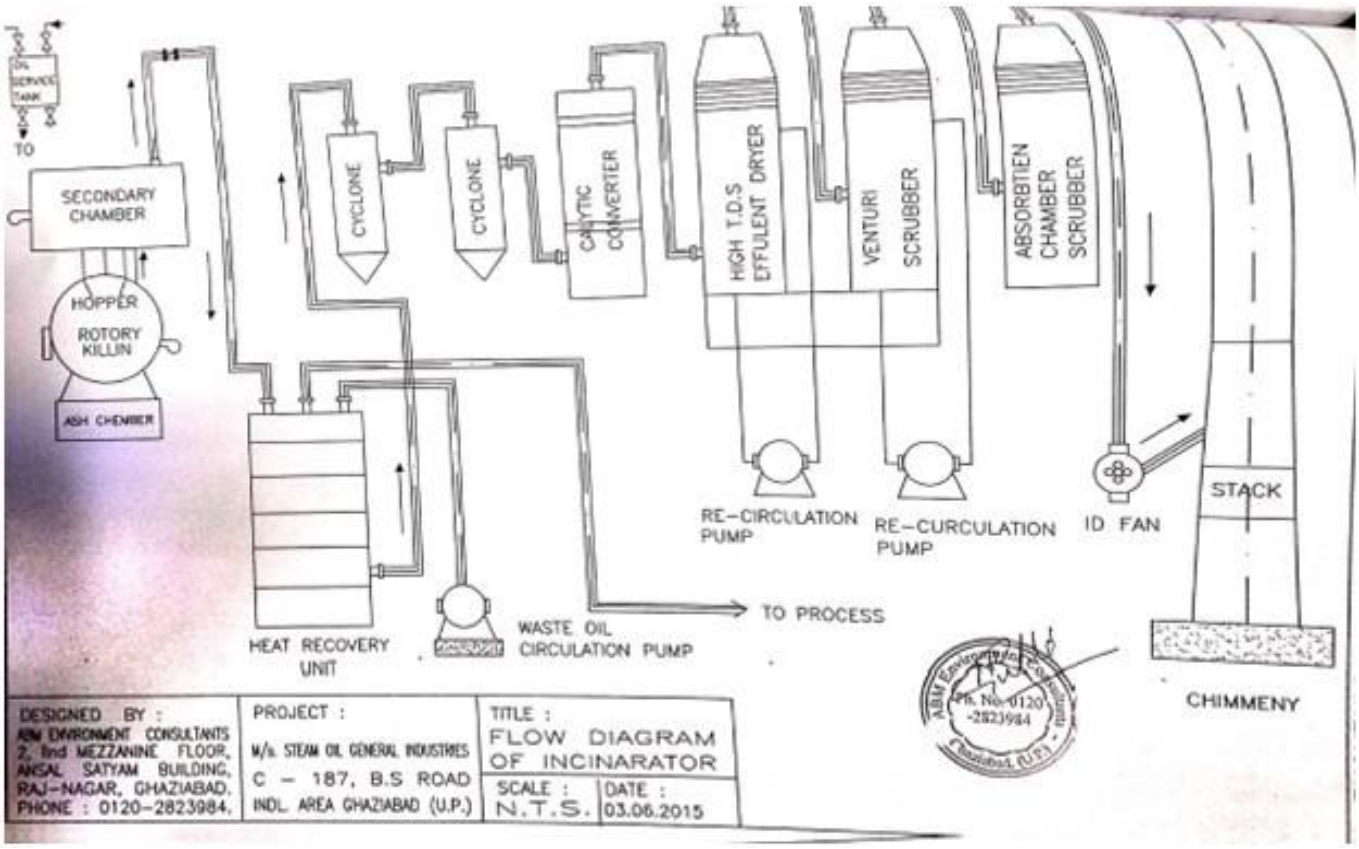


Figure: Production Process

2.3 NEED FOR THE PROJECT AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COUNTRY AND/ OR REGION

As per the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, waste oil generated by the industries has to be collected, transported, treated and disposed in a properly designed TSDF Facility. Under aforesaid Rules and its amendments, CPCB guidelines have laid down a procedure for collection, storage, transportation and disposal of used / waste oil. The scientific disposal of used/waste oil can be done at a secured treatment, which requires proper design and operation according to existing guidelines.

2.4 DEMAND –SUPPLY GAP

SOGI team is having vast experience in the field of waste management as per geography of Paschimanchal Uttar Pradesh is having maximum Industry in compare to rest of Uttar Pradesh. Due to lack of TSDF all waste is transportation to Kanpur.

If take example of Ghaziabad the distance of present TSDF is 450 KM means vehicle has to run approx 900 Km (Both way) to dispose the waste.

This is three way losses 1st one loss of fuel and 2nd one is economical loss to Industry to pay the same transportation charges by Industry to TSDF. The third major loss is for Environment about 12 hour full expose of waste during transportation it is big chance for any accident of leakage of the same may damage the environment.

The capacity of proposed project will be approx 3600KL per annum. All others facilities such as infrastructure, laboratory, weigh bridge, vehicle wash etc will develop as per CPCB guideline. Establishment of the TSDF site (Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility) is the need of the state, as per Central pollution control Board Guideline *National policy on Hazardous waste (prevention and control of pollution)* the TSDF is indicated above shall in general have a zone of coverage of 300 KM radius from the facility.

2.5 IMPORTS VS INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION

A Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) is now proposed to be setup by Steam Oil & General Industries. The proposed project will be at Plot no. C-187, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Bulanshahr Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, the secured treatment of used/waste oil is developed and operated as per "The Criteria for Hazardous Waste generated from the treatment of used/waste oil will be burn in the Incinerator which will be proposed" published by Central Pollution Control Board.

2.6 EXPORT POSSIBILITY

Not Applicable

2.7 DOMESTIC/ EXPORT MARKETS

Local market is a huge market for the recycled waste oil. This oil is used by the farmers of nearby places of Ghaziabad. The small farmers used this type of oil in there pumping sets, other machineries etc. and the whole Uttar Pradesh is huge market of this type of products.

2.8 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) DUE TO THE PROJECT

During Construction phase the labours and workers will be hired from nearby villages. Number of persons required during construction phase is 30 and 20 numbers is required during operational phase.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 TYPE OF PROJECT INCLUDING INTERLINKED AND INTERDEPENDENT PROJECT, IF ANY

The project is situated at Plot no. 187, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Bulandshahr Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. The secured treatment of used/waste oil is developed and operated as per "The Criteria for Hazardous Waste" published by Central Pollution Control Board.

This project does not include any interlinked or interdependent project

M/s Steam Oil & General Industries

3.2 LOCATION (MAP SHOWING GENERAL LOCATION, SPECIFIC LOCATION AND PROJECT BOUNDARY & PROJECT SITE LAYOUT) WITH COORDINATES

Coordinates of the Industrial Site are as follows: -

Pillars	**Latitude (N)**	**Longitude (E)**
1	28°40'07.48"	77°25'34.34"
2	28°40'06.97"	77°25'31.80"
3	28°40'04.16"	77°25'33.22"
4	28°40'04.59"	77°25'34.70"

Fig 1 Location Plan of the study Area

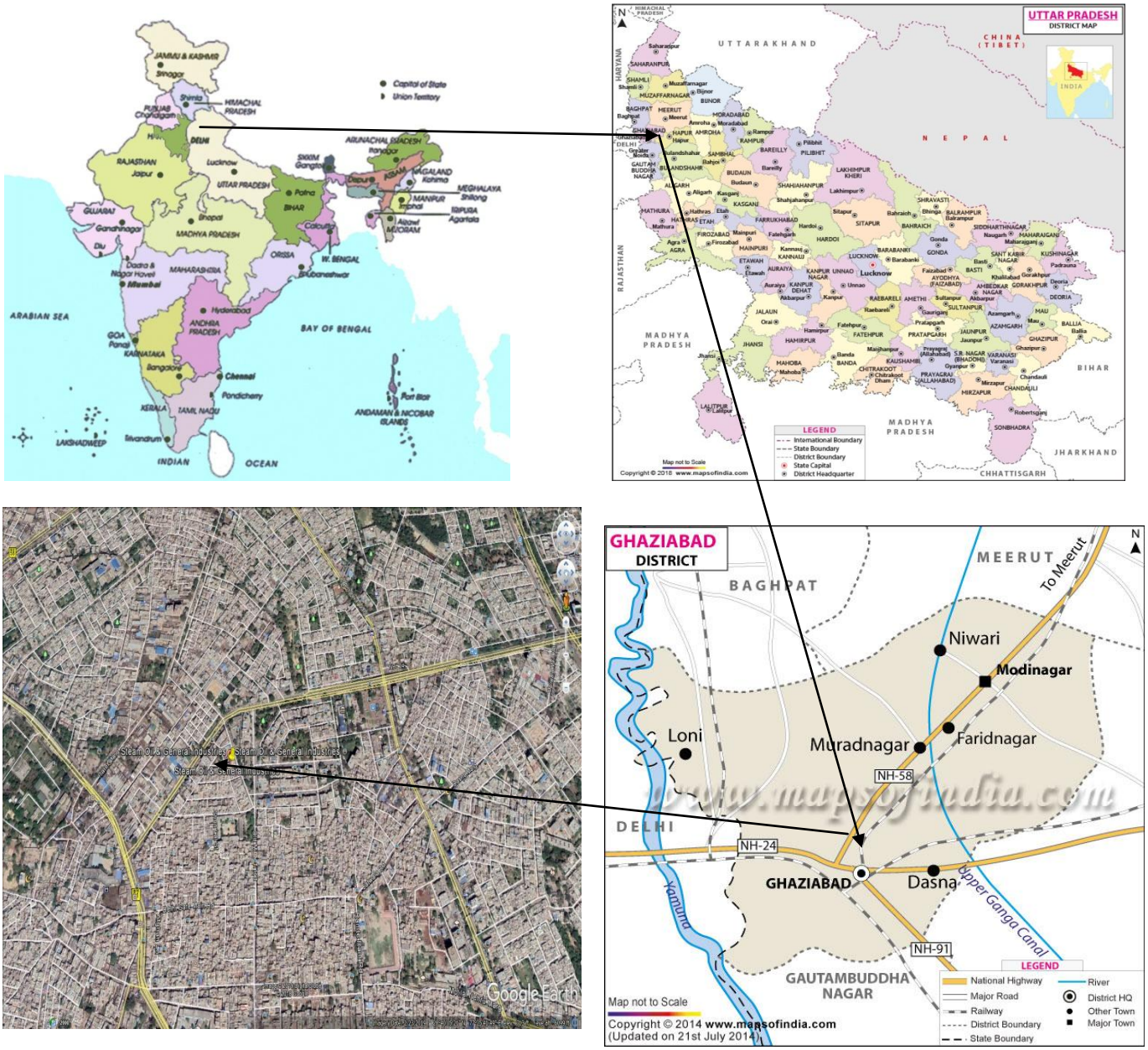


FIG-2: LOCATION OF THE PROJECT SITE

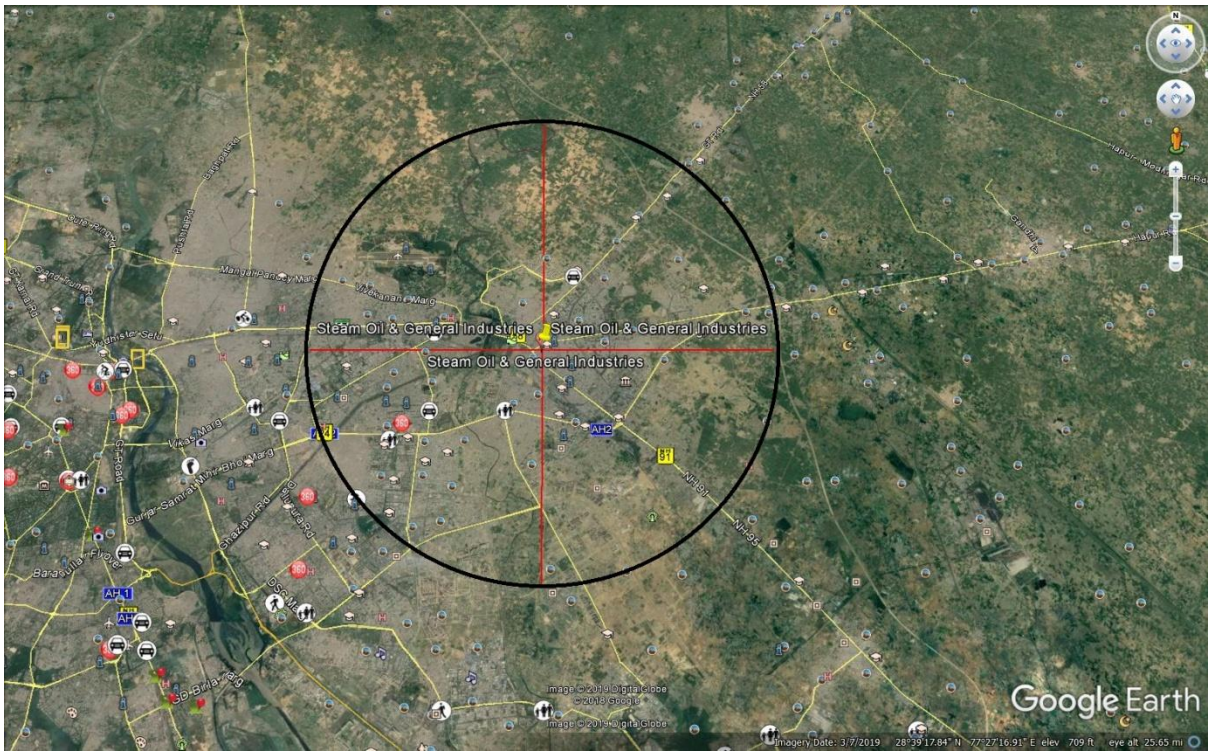


FIG 3: GOOGLE MAP OF 10 KM RADIUS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

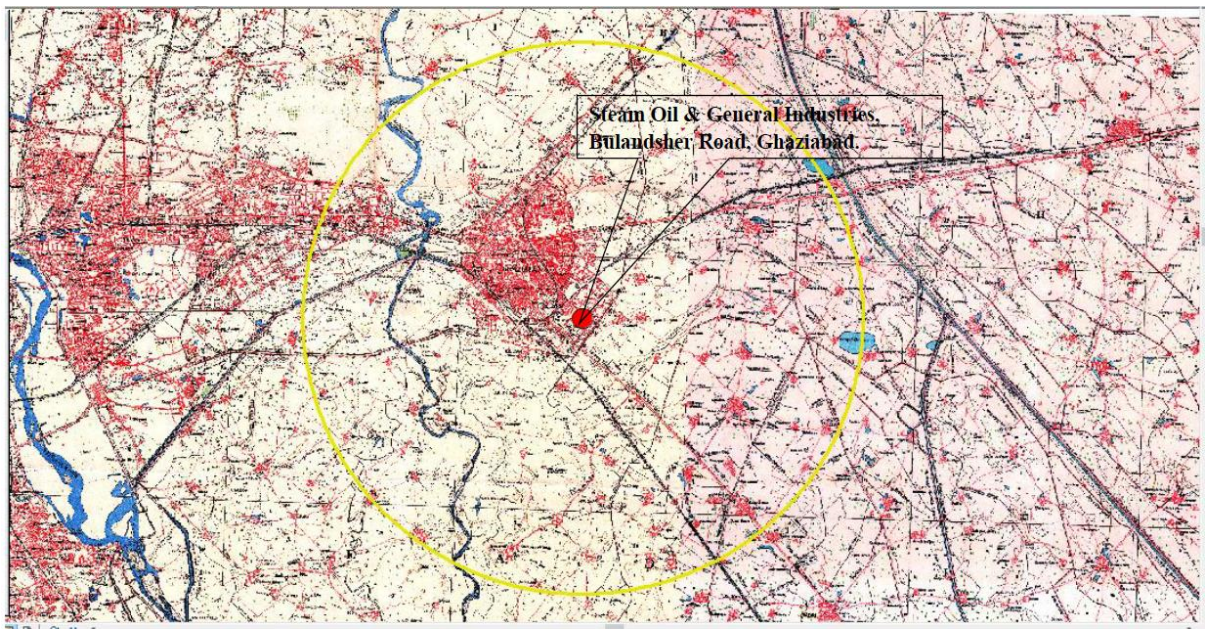


FIG 4: TOPO FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

3.3 Details of Alternate Sites

Site Selection Criteria

Major techno-economic feasibility considerations

- **Land requirement and availability**: Proposed site suitable as per Central Pollution Control Board Guideline i.e **CRETERIA FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLE.** Plot No. C-187, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Bulandshahr Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Land ownership Details**: Land ownership is in the Name of M/s Steam Oil & General Industries is already available.
    - Required water will be abstracted from ground for the same will take necessary permission from CGWB.
    - All other infrastructures such as Power, Buildings, Sheds and Manpower are already available.
    - Other necessary Infrastructure will develop by SOGI.
    - No interstate issue is there.

3.4 Size and Magnitude of operation

The proposed secure site will fallow all the CPCB Guideline during construction and Operational phase. The production capacity will be 3600KL per Annum.

3.5 Project Description with Process Details

Operational Methodology of TSDF

This project consists of hazardous wastes acceptance, their handling, treatment and proper disposal as per CPCB guidelines, various criteria as per various guidelines and Rules as well as procedure will be followed.

Material Requirement

- The materials (used/waste oil) from other nearby industries that will be use as raw material.

Water Requirement

- Water will be extract from ground.

Air Pollution Source and Control Management

- There will be emission from D.G. Set (used in emergency power backup only)
- And there will be emission from Incinerator also.

Green Belt

- The TSDF will develop green belt all around surrounding.

3.6 RAW MATERIAL REQUIRED ALONG WITH ESTIMATED QUANTITY, LIKELY SOURCE, MARKETING AREA OF FINAL PRODUCTS, MODE OF TRANSPORTATION OF RAW MATERIAL AND FINISHED PRODUCT.

Transportation of hazardous waste is done as per guidelines of CPCB from member industry and authorize by UPPCB. The TSDF will allow only approved transporter with dedicated vehicles for transportation of hazardous wastes with carry of FORM - 08 (**LABELLING OF CONTAINERS OF HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE)** FORM - 9 **(TERM CARD)** and FORM -10 **(Manifest)** six color code copy. During transportation containers are closed from all sides and covered from top.

3.7 Resource optimization/Recycling and reuse

Recycling of used/waste oil after refinement will be done inside the premises.

3.8 Availability of water its source, Energy/Power requirement and source

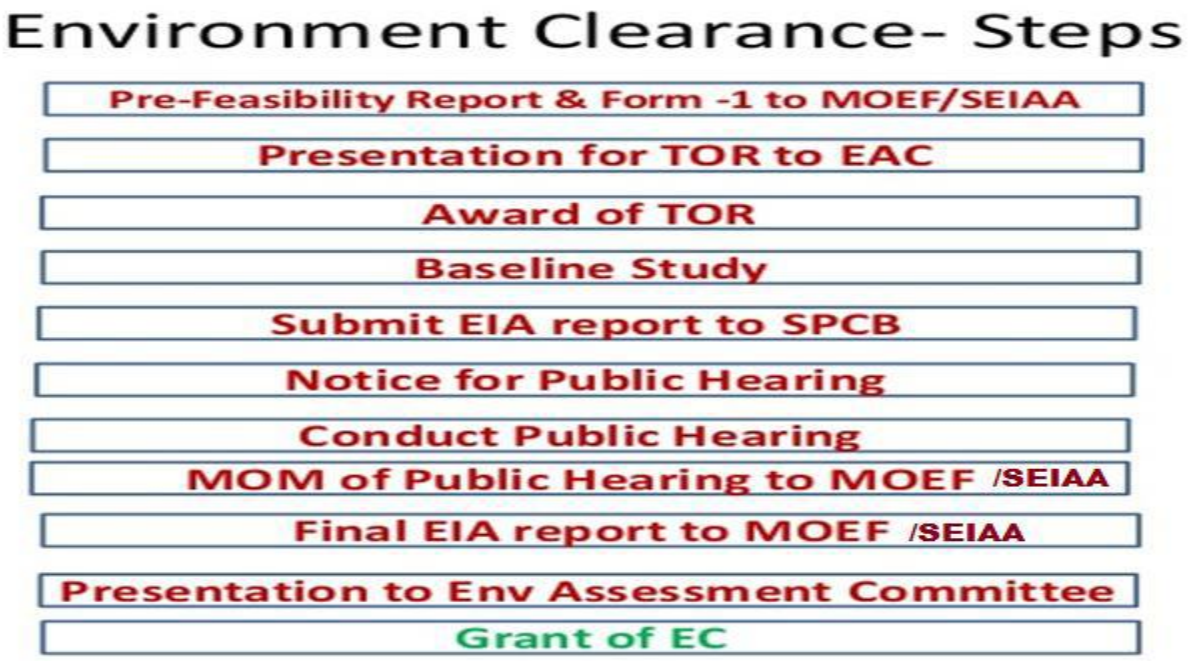
Approx 08 KLD water will be abstract from ground. For the same will take necessary permission. Power connections are available in the plot area. Power requires will take approx 72HP will have from electricity board and for stand by a 62 KVA and 125 KVA DG sets will be installed for mandatory and emergency power backup.

3.9 Quantity of wastes to be generated (liquid and solid) and scheme for their Management / Disposal

The treatment of used/waste oil will be burn in proposed incinerator hence the waste generated from the industry will be disposed in premises.

3.10 SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATIONS OF THE FEASIBILITY DRAWING WHICH GIVE INFORMATION OF EIA PURPOSE

Figure – 2 Proposed EC Process



4.0 SITE ANALYSIS

4.1 Connectivity

The nearest National Highway (NH-91) Hapur Road at a distance of 0.43km in the north direction. Nearest railway station is Ghaziabad Railway Station about 1.5 km (Aerial distance) from project site towards South direction. Indira Gandhi International Airport is at a distance of 33 km (Aerial) in the South West Direction.

4.2 Land Form, Land use and Land ownership

Proposed Treatment Storage and disposal facility (TSDF) is *at* at Plot no. 187, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Bulandshahr Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh is for the development of TSDF by M/s Steam, oil & General Industries and same SMSPL is having register agreement. Land is already

situated in the Industrial area and also registered with the name of M/s Steam Oil & General Industries.

4.3 Topography

The city of Ghaziabad was founded in AD 1740 by Wazir Ghazi-ud-din, who named it Ghaziuddinnagar after himself.[During the Mughal period, Ghaziabad and especially the banks of the Hindon river in Ghaziabad, remained a picnic spot for the Mughal royal family.

Ghaziabad, along with Meerut and Bulandshahr, remained one of the three Munsifis of the District, under the Meerut Civil Judgeship during most periods of the British Raj.

Ghaziabad was associated with the Indian independence movement from the Indian Rebellion of 1857. During that rebellion, there were fierce clashes between the British forces and Indian rebel sepoys on the banks of the Hindon, and the rebels checked the advancing British forces coming from Meerut.

Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh having 573 villages, 4 Tehsils (Ghaziabad, Hapur, Modinagar & Garhmukteshwar), and 6 Blocks, its geographical area is 133.3 Sq. Km. In the north of the district lies district Baghpat & Meerut, district Hapur is situated in the east direction of district Ghaziabad, in the south district Gautam Budh Nagar is situated. Delhi is situated in the west direction of District Ghaziabad.

According to the Government of India, the district is on the basis of the 2001 census data on population, socio-economic indicators and basic amenities indicators. According to the 2011 census 'Ghaziabad District' has a population of 23,58,525. The district has a population density of 18,000 people lives per square kilometre (46,000/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 41.66% Ghaziabad has a sex ratio of 878 females for every 1,000 males, and a literacy rate of 84.78%.

4.4 EXISTING LAND USE PATTERN (AGRICULTURE, NON-AGRICULTURE, FOREST, WATER BODIES (INCLUDING AREA UNDER

CRZ), SHORTEST DISTANCES FROM THE PERIPHERY OF THE PROJECT TO PERIPHERY OF THE FORESTS, NATIONAL PARK, WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, ECO SENSITIVE AREAS, WATER BODIES (DISTANCE FROM THE HFL OF THE RIVER), CRZ. IN CASE OF NOTIFIED INDUSTRIAL AREA, A COPY OF THE GAZETTE NOTIFICATION SHOULD BE GIVEN.

The proposed land which is 0.4046 Hectare agreement by Steam Oil & General Industries for the development of TSDF, the land use is industrial and there is no requirement to convert the land use. No wild life sanctuary or eco-sensitive zone lies within 10 km radius of the study area for the proposed project.

4.5 Existing Infrastructure

The unit is already engaged in the refining of waste / used oil. The installed capacity is 18 MT / Day. The unit is having valid Air / water consents from U.P. Pollution Control Board. And Hazardous Waste Authorisation has also been issued by U.P Pollution Control Board. The unit is also registered with Central Pollution Control Board for Refining / Recycling of Hazardous waste. As per Registration no. B – 29016(76) / 1 (Reg) / 08 / HWMD. Dtd. 14.06.2008 for 3600 KLA.

The ground water is used for industrial as well as domestic uses. Now, the management has proposed to install the incinerator to manage the common hazardous solid waste. The installed capacity of common hazardous incinerator will be 6 Ton/Day. Incineration is an engineered process utilizing heat and mass transfer where the waste heated to combustion temperature. The hazardous components are destructed / converted to less harmful environmentally acceptable limits. Primary chamber is basically a fuel fired rotary combustion chamber. Waste is charged into the kiln. The advantage of rotary chamber is the automatic agitation of the waste inside chamber and constantly exposed to heat results in faster combustion / destruction. Required energy is maintained through fully automatic burner, which is controlled through two set point temperatures controlled for better fuel efficiency.

4.6 SOIL CLASSIFICATION

The entire district of Ghaziabad forms the part of Ganga-Yamuna doab, eastern boundary is marked by Ganga River and the river Yamuna defines the western boundaries. The area represents almost a monotonous flat plain dissected by drainage of different order. Ghaziabad town is situated almost in the old flood plain of river Hindon. Morphologically, the area can be divided into 3 morpho units viz a viz (i) older Alluvial Plain (ii) Older Flood Plain and (iii) Active Flood Plain. The banks of rivers are steep and ravinous. The older alluvium occupies the entire upland and interfluve area occurring between major drainage ways i.e. Yamuna and Hindon and Hindon and Ganga. The development of soils in the district can be ascertained to different erosional and depositional agencies. Different morphological units have been bestowed with different types of soils. The soil range from pure sand to stiff clays, with combinations of these two extreme litho units, the pure sand is called Bhur. Clay is called Matiyar. When the sand is mixed with clay in equal proportion the soil may be termed as Dumat or loam a good agricultural soil

4.7 Climate data from secondary sources

Ghaziabad District is connected to the national capital; its temperature and rainfall are similar to Delhi. Rajasthan's dust storms and snowfall in the Himalayas, Kumaon and Garhwal hills name their impact in the weather regularly. The monsoon arrives in the district during the end of the June or the first week of July and normally it rains until October. As in other districts of northern India mainly three seasons - summer, winter and rainy - prevail here, but sometimes due to severe snowfall in the Himalayas and Kumaon Hills, adverse weather can also be seen.

Climate data for Ghaziabad

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	21 (70)	23 (73)	29 (84)	38 (100)	40 (104)	38 (100)	34 (93)	33 (91)	34 (93)	33 (91)	28 (82)	23 (73)	31 (88)

Average low °C (°F)	7 (45)	10 (50)	15 (59)	21 (70)	26 (79)	28 (82)	27 (81)	26 (79)	24 (75)	19 (66)	13 (55)	8 (46)	19 (66)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	15 (0.6)	18 (0.7)	23 (0.9)	27 (1.1)	31 (1.2)	69 (2.7)	234 (9.2)	245 (9.6)	103 (4.1)	23 (0.9)	8 (0.3)	16 (0.6)	812 (31.9)

Source: Ghaziabad Weather

4.8 Social Infrastructure available

The well established social infrastructure like hospitals, educational facilities, temple, community centre, roads, bridges, telecommunication and others similar are available within 15 km radius of the proposed site.

4.8.1 Nearest Railway Station: Ghaziabad Junction (approx. 1.5 Km towards South direction from the proposed site)

4.8.2 Nearest Airport: Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi (approx 33.33 km towards West direction from the proposed site).

4.8.3 Nearest **Highway:** NH-91 (approx. 0.43 Km towards North direction from the project site.

5.0 PLANNING BRIEF

5.1 Planning concept (type of industries, facilities, transportation etc) Town and country, planning/ development authority classification

Proposed TSDF.

5.2 Population Projection

According to the 2011 census 'Ghaziabad District' has a population of 23,58,525. The district has a population density of 18,000 inhabitants per square kilometre (46,000/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 41.66% Ghaziabad has a sex ratio of 878 females for every 1,000 males, and a literacy rate of 84.78%.

5.3 Land use planning (breakup along with green belt etc.)

The open space inside the TSDFs area will suitably landscape and covered with the vegetation of indigenous variety. Green Belt area will be developed as per the CPCB guidelines.

5.4 Assessment of infrastructure demand (physical and the social)

The proposed TSDFs falls therefore all facilities / amenities like medical, educational, housing, transportation, communication, shopping etc are available nearby places. The employees make their own arrangements and company will not provide transport, lodging, boarding etc. The development of the TSDF Plant eventually results in the development of the social infrastructure and also helps in providing employment to the local population. The road facility is already available which shall be used and properly maintained. The project is well connected with National Highway also. Clean drinking water and medical facilities will be made available at project area. The following infrastructure facilities will be developed due to the proposed project.

- Administration Building
- Guard Room
- Staff Locker and wash room.
- Vehicle washing plate form.
- MEE.
- Waste Shed.
- Vehicle Standing Shed.
- Storeroom
- Workshop
- Electrical Panel room
- VCB / Electrical meter room
- Labour stay office
- Transformer
- DG set room and Bore well

5.5 Amenities/Facilities

During Construction phase, the labors and workers will be hired from nearby area Construction phase: 30 workmen, Operation phase: 20 workmen. Amenities: Provision toilet facility, Canteen, electric grid, public transport & solid waste management etc., will be made

6.0 PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 Industrial area (processing area)

Site Infrastructure:-

a) The TSDF will develop administrative building cum lab, site control office with latest equipment like computers, walkie-talkie & computerized weigh-bridge, Sampling Stations, printers, fax, Xerox machine, etc.

b) Green belt details: In the periphery / surrounding area of TSDF, green belt will develop.

c) Power connection is about 72HP and stand by DG sets will installed having 62 & 125 KVA.

d) Approx 08 KLD of water will abstract from ground and for the same permission will take from CGWB.

6.2 Residential Area (non- Processing area)

The employees will make their own arrangements for their housing & allied amenities in nearby area. There is no need for any additional facilities.

6.3 Green Belt

Green belt will be developed according to CPCB guidelines. Plants of the various species will be developed in the plant and peripheral areas. Green belt planning will be done with ecological perspectives for the project taking into consideration availability of space and other aspects. This will help in increasing the aesthetic effect of the environment. The trees maintain the regional ecological balance and conform to soil and hydrological conditions. Indigenous species will be preferred. Green belt/greenery will be developed along most of the periphery of the project area as well as along roads. Area under plantation/greenery will be approximately 33% of total area with trees

and plants. The trees to be planted will be of adequate height. Any trees with less survival rate will be replaced. The plantation/greenery programme will be completed, simultaneously along with the project. Certain Species like Shisham (Dalbergia shishoo), Neem (Azadirachta indica) Ashoka (Saraca asoca) which are more suitable to local soil are proposed to be planted.

6.4 Social Infrastructure

Local population will be employed during construction as well as operational phase. Further, indirect means of earnings will be created in the area of contractual jobs, vehicle driving, shops, construction etc. Therefore this project will brought a positive impact on the adjoining society. The proponent will spend 2.0 % of the project cost for the development of the area i.e. medical facilities, schools, Drinking water and other social work.

6.5 Connectivity

6.5.1 Nearest Railway Station: Ghaziabad Junction (approx. 1.5 Km towards South direction from the proposed site)

6.5.2 Nearest Airport: Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi (approx 33km towards South West direction from the proposed site).

6.5.3 Nearest **Highway:** NH91 (approx. 0.43 Km towards North direction from the proposed site.

6.6 Drinking water management (source and supply of water)

Required amount of water will be met through bore well supply if require RO system will install. Necessary permission will be taken from CGWA. There will be water requirement of approximately 08 KLD

6.7 Sewerage system

A well planned sewerage network is being planned. Toilet facilities will be provided. The generated sewage will be channelized to septic tank followed by soak pit

6.8 Industrial waste Management

Industrial waste generated from the process will sent to the incineration process. All record will be maintained accordingly.

6.9 Solid Waste Management

Solid waste i.e. paper waste, plastics, etc shall be sent for recycling to authorized recycler, waste generated from the green belt area will be collected and sent to the bio-composting unit.

6.10 Power Requirement & Supply/source

Power connection will be taken from electricity board and the same charges will pay on monthly basis. For standby arrangement two DG sets are installed having 62 & 125 KVA capacity.

The power requirement for the proposed project will be 72HP. The source of power will be from Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited.

7.0 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (R & R) PLAN

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

8.0 PROJECT SCHEDULE & COST ESTIMATES

8.1 Likely date of start of construction and likely date of completion (Time schedule for the project to be given)

Construction activity will be started after obtaining Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

8.2 Estimated project cost along with analysis in terms of economic viability of the project.

Estimated project cost is 4.50 Crore.

9.0 ANALYSIS OF PROPOSAL (FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS)

The proposed project of TSDFs for treatment of used/waste oil, generated from a number of industrial units is to reduce adverse effects that this waste may pose. The concept of Common TSDF has been introduced as per provision of Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016, as repealed and amended. Establishing of common facility also reduces pressure on regulatory agencies for compliance monitoring.

Conclusion

We all have already seen the hazards posed by the mishandling of Hazardous Waste. Management of Hazardous waste presupposes scientific approach to the process of waste generation, storage, transportation, treatment and its disposal. This arduous task can only be achieved by the synergistic efforts of all hazardous waste industry, Pollution Control Boards and Service Provider for TSDF. It is then that we can build a pollution free environment & planet earth a better place to live in.

PLACE: Ghaziabad **(Dr. Shashank Shekhar Mishra)**

DATE: 05.05.2019 **AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE**