

Central Pollution Control Board
HWM Division, Delhi

Sub: Minutes of the Third Meeting of the Technical Expert Committee for:

a) Evaluation of proposal for utilization of the hazardous wastes under Rule 11 of the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Transboundary) Rules, 2008.

1. Third Meeting of the Technical Expert Committee on "Evaluation of proposal for utilization of the hazardous wastes as a supplementary resource or for energy recovery, or after processing" was held at CPCB, Delhi on 04.01.2012. List of the participants is enclosed at **Annexure I**.
2. Shri B. Vinod Babu, Senior Environmental Engineer & I/c HWMD, welcomed the members and invitees of the Committee and informed that the following applications (new cases) have been received for approval for utilization of HW under Rule 11 of the HWM Rules 2008 and the applicants requested to make presentation before the committee including one old case of M/s Simba Alloys Private Limited, Ahmedabad :
 - (i) M/s J.K Tyre & Industries Ltd, Mysore;
 - (ii) M/s JSW Steel Limited, Tamil Naidu; and
 - (iii) Ms Weston Electro Carbon & Graphite Products, Chhattisgarh
3. The aforesaid applicants made technical presentation before the committee. The committee also reviewed some of the old cases alongwith the aforesaid new proposals including the case of M/s Shri Sai Sindhu Industries Ltd, Andhra Pradesh very recently received. The details of the proposals alongwith the recommendations of the committee are given at **Annexure – II- A & B** respectively.
4. The committee observed that some applications utilizing similar hazardous waste and similar process which has been evaluated and permitted earlier by this committee have been received. It was decided that incase the committee has already recommended utilization of a hazardous waste & if applications are received for utilizing the same hazardous waste (having similar characteristics) in similar process, such cases may be exempted from conducting trial run. However, inspection by CPCB/SPCB officials should be carried out to assess the suitability of the facility and capability of the unit for handling, storage and utilization of Hazardous waste.
5. The Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair.

b) Guidelines on Management & Handling of High Volume Low Effect Wastes.

- 1.0 Sh. R. K. Garg, Chairman, TEC welcomed all the stakeholders as well as officials from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) who attended the meeting as special invitees. He emphasized the necessity of the guidelines for management & handling of High Volume Low Effect Waste. Thereafter, he requested the AERB official to make a brief presentation on the findings/studies conducted in respect of utilization of phosphogypsum.
- 2.0 Sh. Soumen Sinha, representing AERB made a presentation on "Guidelines for Disposal of Phosphogypsum and its use in Building and Construction Materials and in Agriculture w.r.to Radiological Safety". AERB findings reveal that about 86% of uranium present in phosphate rock goes into the phosphoric acid and 80% of Ra-226 goes into the phosphogypsum. AERB Committee recommended that presently regulatory control w.r.t disposal of phosphogypsum is not required as the public exposure from it is unlikely to exceed 0.3mSv/a (this is in line with the ICRP dose constraints for effluents from nuclear industry.). It is suggested the following the guidelines for phosphogypsum storage/disposal now prescribed by AERB:
- (i) Phosphogypsum should be disposed at a designated location;
 - (ii) Phosphogypsum disposal areas should be properly fenced and any unauthorized entry to the disposal site should be restricted;
 - (iii) Phosphogypsum disposal area should be sufficiently away from the public residences;
 - (iv) Phosphogypsum disposal area should not be close to sources of drinking water supply; and
 - (v) Appropriate measures for prevention of runoff from the phosphogypsum piles and seepage to ground water should be adopted.

He also stated that as per the data collected, about 60% of the phosphogypsum generated gets sold for use in various applications. The rest of it is piled up at plant sites. About 70% of the sold material is used for cement manufacture and about 15% is used in agriculture. Presently only a small percentage of phosphogypsum is consumed in manufacture of building materials other than cement (plaster boards, plaster of paris etc).

IAEA as well as AERB have notified exempt level of 1Bq/g for Ra-226. However, some samples of phosphogypsum are reported to contain Ra-226 in slight excess of the exempt levels i.e 1.3 Bq/g (allowable public dose is 1 mSv). He has informed that AERB studies have shown that use of Phosphogypsum can be considered for various applications except for compacted Phosphogypsum Panels, so that the dose is within 0.3 mSv/a with Ra-226 content of 1Bq/g. For buildings constructed with compact panels made completely of phosphogypsum, with Ra-226 concentration of 1Bq/g, the estimated dose is 4.5mSv/a, hence, its manufacturing should be restricted as per AERB. Internationally, controls for building materials are based on dose in the range of 0.3 to 1 mSv/a. However, he informed that the external dose to public due to agricultural application of phosphogypsum is insignificant.

Based on the above findings, AERB through its Safety Directive, specified the guidelines for use of phosphogypsum in building and construction materials such that dose increment is 0.3mSv/a, and AERB officials suggested for inclusion of AERB directive also as a part of the CPCB guideline.

3.0 Thereafter, Shri B Vinod Babu, I/c HWMD, made a brief presentation before the Committee on main comments received by CPCB from Central Building Research Institute, Fertilizer Association of India, Orissa State Pollution Control Board and Indian Agricultural Research Institute in addition to AERB on the draft guidelines as well as salient features of the draft version of the guidelines.

3.0. After deliberations and taking into consideration the views expressed by the Fertilizer Units, the following decisions were taken by the Committee in respect of the Guidelines for Management & Handling of Phosphogypsum Generated from Phosphoric Acid Plants:

- All the Fertilizer Units may submit specific suggestions with justification on the draft guidelines discussed in the meeting, through Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) by 23rd January, 2012 to CPCB. FAI should also submit information on practices being followed for final disposal of phosphogypsum in Mexico, Morocco, South Africa and in other Countries if available.
- After receipt of the comments from FAI, the revised version of draft guidelines should be circulated by CPCB to the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) for their feedback and the revised guidelines will be discussed for finalization in the next TEC meeting.
- Ground Water Quality data provided in Table-7 of the draft guidelines on 'Management & Handling of Phosphogypsum generated from Phosphoric Acid Plants' may be excluded as the data is inadequate.

4.0. **Guideline for Management & Handling of Mine Tailings:**

To the query from CPCB regarding guidelines for Management & Handling of Mine Tailings, the members expressed the view that considering the major impact on the environment CPCB may first finalize the guidelines in respect of Chromite and Copper Mine Tailings.

Thereafter, Sh. J Chandra Babu, Sc. 'C', made a presentation on "Road Map for Preparation of Guidelines for Management & Handling of Chromite Mine Tailings" and the initiatives already taken by CPCB in this regard. The Committee members suggested that the draft guidelines on "Management & Handling of Chromite Mine Tailings" may be prepared & circulated to all the stakeholders for their views/comments by end of February 2012.

5.0. **Guideline for Management & Handling of Red Mud:**

The members suggested to CPCB to finalize the draft guidelines in respect of "Red Mud" for further discussion in the next meeting of the TEC.

It was decided to organize the next Technical Expert Committee meeting in last week of February, 2012.

The Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

Annexure I

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD DELHI- 110 032

Date: January 04, 2012

Venue: 2nd Floor, Conference Room,
Parivesh Bhawan, CPCB,
Delhi- 110 032

Third Meeting of the Technical Expert Committee for:

- a) Evaluation of the Proposal for utilization of hazardous waste under Rule 11 of the HWM Rules, 2008
&
b) Guidelines on Management & Handling of High Volume Low Effect Wastes.

List of Participants

SESSION 1

S. No	Name	Designation	Member of the Committee / Invitee
1.	Shri R.K. Garg	Former Managing Director, Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Chairperson
2.	Shri. K.P. Nyati	CEO, SMI, Federation of Indian Mineral Industries	Member
3.	Dr. M. Ravi Kanth	CMD, PDIL	Member
4.	Prof. A.K Nema	Associate Professor, IIT Delhi	Member
5.	Dr. Saroj	Director, HSMD, MoEF	Member
6.	Sh. B. Vinod Babu	Senior Environmental Engineer & I/c HWMD, CPCB, Delhi	Member Convener.
7.	Shri. J.S Kamyotra	Member Secretary , CPCB	Invitee
8.	Sh. Bharat K Sharma	Senior Environmental Engineer, HWMD, CPCB, Delhi	Invitee
9.	Ms. Deepti Kapil	Assistant Environmental Engineer (HWMD), CPCB, Delhi	Invitee

SESSION 2

S. No	Name	Designation	Member of the Committee / Invitee
1.	Shri. J. Chandra Babu	Scientist 'C' (HWMD), CPCB, Delhi	Invitee
2.	Shr. R. N Pankaj	Scientist 'B' (HWMD), CPCB, Delhi	Invitee
3.	Ms. Youthika	Assistant Environmental Engineer (HWMD), CPCB, Delhi	Invitee
4.	Dr. K.V Reddy	UTCL, CMA DELHI	Invitee
5.	Dr. P.R. Landge	HINDALCO Unit- Birla Copper, Gujarat	Invitee
6.	Sh. G. I. Patel	General Manager (Production), GSFC Baroda	Invitee
7.	Sh. N. K. Verma	IFFCO ltd. New Delhi	Invitee
8.	Sh. K.M Joshi	PPL, Paradeep	Invitee
10.	Sh. Manish Goswami	FAI, New Delhi	Invitee
11.	Sh. V.S. Mathur	General Manager (Env & Quality) CNAB	Invitee
12.	Sh. R. Bhattacharya	Secretary, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Mumbai	Invitee
13.	Sh. S. Sinha	Scientific Officer, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Mumbai	Invitee
14.	Shri. R.K Vashist	General Manager (Process Engg), PDIL	Invitee
15.	Sh. B. Sandilya	Advisor, PDIL, Noida	Invitee

Recommendation of the committee for New proposals for approval under Rule 11 of the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Transboundary) Rules, 2008.

S. No	Name of the Industry	HW as Raw Material	Product	Process	Status of Consent	Committee Recommendation
1.	M/s J.K Tyre & Industries Ltd, Vikrant Tyre Plant-I K.R.S Road, Meagalli Mysore-570016	Ink Sludge	Co-processing in boiler	5 % Ink Sludge is mixed with coal and incinerated in the boiler.	Consent to operate under Air/Water Act is valid upto 30.06.2012	After presentation by the applicant, the committee recommended to conduct trial run for a period of seven days for utilization of Ink sludge by mixing it with fuel (coal) @ 5 % by weight in captive boiler, wherein emissions shall be monitored for Heavy metals alongwith the water leachability test of the bottom ash before & during the trial run period in presence of CPCB/ SPCB officials.
2.	M/s JSW Steel Limited, Salem Works, Pottaneri M Kalipatti Village, Mecheri, Mettur taluk, Salem-636453 Tamil Naidu	Iron Oxide (Process waste) from Illmenite chemical beneficiation plant	As raw material in Sinter Plant	The Iron Oxide (process waste) is mixed with the iron ore fines as raw material for making sinter alongwith lime, coke fines and Dolomite chips for Blast furnaces to manufacture Pig Iron.	Consent to operate under Air/Water Act is valid upto 31.03.2012	After presentation by the applicant, it was recommended to conduct trial run for a period of 30 days in view of the nature of operations in a steel plant. For this purpose 9,000 tones of Iron oxide sludge may be procured, based on mixing of 5 % of the sludge with the other raw materials fed to the sinter plant. During the trial run emissions may be monitored for HCl & Heavy metals. The concentration of uranium & thorium in Iron oxide (process sludge) may also be analyzed. Emissions may be monitored before & during the trial run period in presence of CPCB/ SPCB officials. The monitoring results should be submitted to CPCB at the earliest so that decision in respect of further utilization could be taken.
3.	Ms Weston Electro Carbon & Graphite Products Unit II, Plot No. 32-63.	Spent Anode butts	Carbon Electrode Paste	The bath material as outer surface in the waste anode butt is mechanically chipped	Consent to operate under Air/Water Act is	After presentation by the applicant, it was recommended that the proponent should submit information in respect of the

	Rajgamar Road, Industrial area, Korba, Chhattisgarh-495677			off followed by crushing and sizing. This material is proportionately mixed with calcined petroleum coke and melted coal tar pitch to manufacture electrode carbon paste for usage in ferro-alloy furnaces.	valid upto 29.02.2012	industries from where spent anode butts are to be collected for utilization. Upon receipt of this information, ZO Kolkata may inspect the units where the hazardous waste is generated as well as the applicant unit proposing to utilize this waste.
4.	M/s Shri Sai Sindhu Industries Ltd, 3.4.811,D Block, Road No 1 Barkatpura, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh-500027	Waste Oil	As a supplementary fuel in rotary kiln	-	-	The information given in the application is very sketchy. The committee recommended that to evaluate the utilization process, the information as per the format should be submitted by the unit alongwith information on material processed in the rotary kiln. Further, the committee also recommended to carry out analysis of waste oil as per Schedule V (Part B) of the HWM Rules, 2008. Upon receipt of above and if found satisfactory, permission for conducting trial run in presence of CPCB/SPCB officials may be given.

Recommendation of the Technical Expert Committee on Old Cases for approval under the Rule 11 of the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Transboundary) Rules, 2008

S. No	Name of the Industry	HW as Raw Material	Product	Process	Information sought as per 1 st / 2 nd TEC Recommendation	3 rd TEC meeting recommendation
1.	M/s Uflex Ltd., (M.P)	Ethylene Glycol Residue	Burning in captive boiler	To be used as supplementary fuel alongwith Natural gas in captive boiler	<p>It was recommended by the committee that the unit shall submit the detailed characteristics of Ethylene Glycol in terms of Organic & Inorganic Chlorine within one month.</p> <p>Upon receipt of the said report, the unit may be granted approval for utilization of Ethylene Glycol @ 2.5 MT/month initially for one year with a condition that the unit shall comply with the emission standard prescribed in the "Consent to Operate" given by the SPCB and also meet emission limits of HW incinerators for Heavy metals, TOC, CO and PCDDs/ PCDFs (in case organic chlorine is present in the waste).</p>	<p>As per the recommendation of the first meeting of the Technical Expert Committee held on 23.09.2011, the unit was asked to submit the detailed characteristics of Ethylene Glycol residue in terms of Organic & Inorganic Chlorine vide CPCB letter dated 31.10.2011</p> <p>Accordingly, the unit vide its letter dated 29.12.2011 reported <0.001 % of organic chlorine and 0.10 % of inorganic chlorine in the Ethylene Glycol residue.</p> <p>Since the concentration of organic chlorine in the Ethylene Glycol residue is reported to be <0.001 %, the committee recommended that the unit may be granted approval for utilization of Ethylene Glycol residue @ not exceeding 15 % of the heat value of the fuel being used initially for one year with a condition that the unit shall comply with the emission standard prescribed in the "Consent to Operate" given by the SPCB and also meet emission limits of HW incinerators for Heavy metals, TOC, and CO.</p>

2.	M/s Simba Alloys Private Ltd, 208, Aditya Building, Nr. Khadayata Colony, Mithakhali Six Roads, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006	Spent catalyst (containing Molybdenum)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Molybdenum Oxide 2. Ferro Molybdenum 	<p>Spent catalyst alongwith sodium carbonate, fuel-coke is roasted in furnace. This roasted material mixed in equal proportion with water and filtered, the filter cake is disposed to TSDF and the filtrate is mixed with kerosene in equal proportion. pH is reduced to 4 by adding H₂SO₄ and again increased to 7 by adding ammonia liquor. The two layers is separated i.e. mother liquor containing molybdenum is collected in drums and evaporated to get crystals of molybdenum oxide whereas kerosene will be reused for next batch.</p> <p>Some proportion of molybdenum oxide is mixed with reducing agent Ferro Silicon and Aluminum and poured in pit lined with quartz sand and fired externally. After cooling Ferro molybdenum separated out with solid slag, for disposal to TSDF.</p>	<p>The committee recommends inviting proponent to explain the details of the process alongwith the details of the protection system, management of waste w.r.t air, water & solid waste and safety system etc. to take further decision for conducting trial run.</p>	<p>It was recommended that the proponent should submit the following information/documents, which could not be provided during presentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characteristics of residue remaining after extraction of Molybdenum alongwith the approximate quantity of the generation of the same. 2. Characteristics of effluent as generated during the process including details of ETP. 3. Details of management of scrubber bleed water. 4. Details of quantity and management of residues generated from cyclones and bag filters. 5. Water balance of the plant. 6. ETP inlet and outlet design parameters. <p>Upon receipt of above, alongwith the information on the readiness for storage of effluent of around 10 KLD (generated from 5 batches of 1 T each of spent catalyst), permission for conducting trial run in presence of CPCB/SPCB officials may be given.</p>
3.	M/s TATA Chemicals Limited, West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ETP Sludge 2. Sulphur Sludge 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Cement manufacturer 2. As filler in Single Super Phosphate plant 	<p>The ETP Sludge is mixed with gypsum and stored for some time and finally sold to cement manufacturers</p> <p>The sulfur sludge generated from the sulphuric acid plant is</p>	<p>It was recommended that the proponents shall submit the following information/documents :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characteristics of ETP Sludge & Sulphur muck. 2. Leaching test report of ETP Sludge & Sulphur sludge 3. Details along with 	<p>With regard to utilization of ETP Sludge, it is reported that the pH of ETP Sludge is about 7 and its main constituent is CaSO₄. In view of this, committee recommended its mixing in gypsum, to be eventually used in Cement plant.</p> <p>So far as Sulphur sludge utilization is concerned, it is</p>

				<p>removed during the cleaning of filters and the ground sulphur sludge is sent to SSP plant to be used as filler.</p>	<p>capacity of handling and storage facility for ETP sludge, sulphur muck, gypsum and mixed gypsum.</p> <p>Upon receipt of above, permission for conducting trial run in presence of CPCB/SPCB officials may be given.</p>	<p>reported that only 0.3 % of sludge will be mixed with Single Super Phosphate (SSP). The pH of the Sludge is reported about 1 and the pH of SSP is reported about 2. In view of this it is felt there would be no significant change in the characteristics of SSP due to this mixing.</p> <p>The committee, therefore, recommends grant of approval for utilization of ETP Sludge in cement manufacture and Sulphur Sludge as filler in Single Super Phosphate plant initially for one year with the condition that during this period the unit should also carry out a field trial with sulphur sludge containing SSP & give feedback on performance and change observed, if any.</p>
4.	M/s Barkha Enterprises G-63 Kuber Industrial Area, Ranpur, Distt- Kota (Rajasthan)	Spent catalyst containing Mercury (impregnated in activated carbon) & Mercury Sludge	Mercury	Spent catalyst containing mercury is indirectly heated in coal fired furnace. The hot gases containing mercury vapours are condensed to recover elemental mercury followed by alkali scrubbing and venting.	<p>It was recommended that the proponent shall submit the following information/documents :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In which form (elemental/compound) the mercury is present in waste and if in compound form, how the mercury is separated by heating; 2. Characteristics of Mercury Sludge of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. 3. System available/proposed to measure mercury in exhaust. 4. Facilities proposed for treatment of bleed water from scrubber 5. Facilities proposed for control of release of mercury vapour during handling, Storage & 	<p>The committee is of the view that all the information called for is still not available. The committee recommended that M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd., generator of the hazardous waste (Mercury Sludge) as well as M/s Barkha Enterprises who proposes to utilize it for recovery of Hg should make presentation in the next meeting of the TEC.</p>

					transportation of waste.	
					Upon receipt of above information, the matter shall be placed in the next technical expert meeting.	
5.	M/s Goodwill Inorganics Ltd., E-159-A, Opp.Police Chowki, Mewar Industrial Area, Madri, Udaipur (Rajasthan) -313003	Hydro Fluoro Silicic acid	Sodium Silico Fluoride	Hydro fluo silicic acid and sodium chloride solution alongwith soda ash/ caustic soda are mixed into reactor for 4hrs. The material is taken manually and centrifuged from where the mother liquor is used for making sodium chloride solution. Upon saturation of recycling the waste water will be taken to ETP. The centrifuged material is further passed through spin flash drier to produce crystalline product.	The committee agreed to the earlier trial run permission granted to the unit vide letter dated 03.06.2011 and recommended that ZO shall expedite submission of trial run report as per the time target stipulated in the procedure for grant of approval	<p>It was recommended that the unit may be asked to take following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the exhaust of the hot air drier, the unit should provide bag filter so as to arrest any powder going into the environment 2. The unit should also provide scrubber in the reactor vessel since HCl gets generated during the reaction process which may escape to the environment in the absence of the scrubber. <p>Further, the proponent should also provide the details on the quantity of CaCl₂ generated per day, its concentration in the effluent to be discharged to the drain, and its impact.</p> <p>Upon compliance of above and submission of relevant information & photographs, the matter will be discussed in the next meeting</p>

6.	M/s Shri Balaji Chemical Industries Plot No. 38, 706, Industrial Area, Nimrani, Tahsil Kasrawad, Dist. Khargone (M.P.)	Spent Acid/Acid residue	Manufacturing of (i) Ferrous Chloride (Aqueous Solution) (ii) Ferrous Chloride (Tetra hydrate and anhydrous) (iii) Ferrous Sulphate (Aqueous Solution) and (iv) Ferrous Sulphate (hepta, mono and anhydrous)	Spend Acid and Iron Scrap is mixed in reaction tank, the aqueous solution of Ferric Chloride and Ferrous Sulphate after filtration followed by evaporation and crystallization and sun drying is packaged in bags and sold as final product.	The committee recommended that decision on grant of regular permission to the unit may be taken based on the inspection report. The Zonal Office Bhopal may be requested to inspect the unit and submit a report verifying the adequacy of existing facilities.	From the inspection report and the attached photographs it appears that the whole process is being done in a crude way. Even the evaporation is by solar evaporation which may not work during raining season and lining may not be leak proof. Further, there is no scrubber provided on reaction tank where iron scrap is added to spent acid. The unit may therefore be asked to install scrubber. Also no acid proof flooring is provided in the process and storage area. The unit should therefore carry out necessary improvement before further operation of the plant is permitted. Upon compliance of above and submission of relevant documents & photographs, the matter will be discussed again.
7.	M/s Royal Black Powder Plot No. 07, Beside Zavery Polymers, GIDC Estate, At & post. Palej-392220, Taluka & District : Bharauich, Gujarat	Carbon Soot & Spent Carbon	Black powder	The raw material is first dried in hot air dryer and further mixed with burn tyre ash, coal dust, boiler ash and spent carbon and passed through vibrating screen and magnetic separator and grinded in a pulverizer. This will be further pass to cyclone and the product is finally packed in bags.	It was recommended that the proponents shall submit the following information/ documents : 1. Details of the industries generating the proposed hazardous waste for utilization 2. Characteristics of each of the hazardous waste proposed for utilization including TCLP test result for Cyanide and heavy metals 3. Expected composition of the product (i.e black powder) and how the same will be utilized by the end user. TCLP test result for Cyanide and heavy metals of the product. 4. Details of residue	It was observed that similar waste material from another fertilizer plant has already been permitted to be processed in an existing carbon black industry. In the present case. Since the unit is new, it will be necessary to carry out trial run & inspection before allowing for operation. The committee therefore recommended to conduct seven days trial run for utilization of carbon soot @ 9 T/day, wherein emissions shall be monitored for dust (fine carbon) and VOC in presence of CPCB/ SPCB officials. The same shall be monitored in the working zone and in the stack.

					<p>generation and its disposal during the process of utilization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Details of safety gadgets & pollution control devices installed. 6. Process area and storage details of hazardous wastes. 7. Details on handling of hazardous waste proposed for utilization. <p>Upon receipt of above, the proponent shall be called for making the technical presentation before the technical expert committee.</p>	<p>During the trial run, arrangement for fire control may also be examined.</p>
8.	M/s Inwac Metals and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Nandesari, Vadodara	Spent acid containing Molybdenum Compound	Ammonium Molybdate	Reaction with NH_4OH followed by centrifuging and drying	<p>Trial run permission was granted to the unit vide letter dated 27.12.2010 and subsequently Zonal Office Lucknow was requested vide letter dated 23.3.2011 to visit the facility and submit the report. The same is still awaited.</p> <p>The Committee recommended that the ZO may be requested to expedite the same.</p>	<p>The committee was informed that a letter has been received from the unit about withdrawal of application due to recession & heavy fluctuation in the market.</p> <p>The committee recommended to close the case and the concerned State Board may be informed regarding withdrawal of the application by the unit with a request to withdraw the authorization for handling of spent acid containing Molybdenum Compound with a copy to the unit.</p>
9.	M/s Krishna Organics F-99&100, M.G. Road Ind. Area, Ghaziabad	Spent acetone solvents from automobile and paint industries.	Acetone	Spent solvent is distilled and vapours are passed through condenser & Sub-chiller units to recover solvent. Residue is generated during the process is stored for disposal at TSDF.	<p>It was recommended that the proponent shall comply to following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out safety audit from a reputed agency and the report of the same shall be submitted to CPCB; 2. Install suitable venting system with flame arrester for evacuating vapours from spent acetone at the time of loading in the receiver 	<p>The committee recommended to conduct seven days trial run for utilization of spent acetone @ 2KL/day, wherein emissions should be monitored for VOC in presence of CPCB/ SPCB officials.</p> <p>Further, the hazardous waste utilized (i.e. spent acetone) and the product manufactured during the trial run operation should also be analyzed through any NABI/EPA approved laboratory.</p>

					<p>tank.</p> <p>3. Details of safety gadgets & pollution control devices installed.</p> <p>4. Details on rate of feeding, quantity of residue generated etc.</p> <p>Upon compliance of above and submission of relevant documents & photographs, permission for conducting trial run in presence of CPCB/SPCB officials may be given.</p>	
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