



Environmental Services by TBT HR Consultancy (OPC) Pvt Ltd

Empowering Tommorrow, Preserving
Today - Nurturing a Greener World
Together!

Who needs to be Environmentally Compliant?



To answer this question in simple words, any business that poses a threat or can potentially degrade, destroy or cause harm or damage to the environment is mandated to be environmentally compliant. Environmental compliance involves a diverse array of stakeholders, each with specific responsibilities to address and mitigate environmental impacts. Mining projects, power plants, primary resource processing, material processing, manufacturing, fabrication, and services handling sensitive resources all fall under the umbrella of stakeholders required to be compliant to environmental regulations. Additionally, physical infra structural projects and waste management initiatives must align with regulatory standards to minimize their ecological footprint.

Regulation of businesses requiring environmental clearance, along with multiple institutions involved in compliance or voluntary disclosure, play a crucial role in upholding environmental standards. Producers, manufacturers, importers, brand owners, waste generators, processors, and handlers are integral stakeholders in the overall environmental compliance framework. Specific industries, such as plastic, electronic, battery, and tyre businesses, must navigate and adhere to environmental standards tailored to their operations. Importers and exporters of hazardous waste, battery importers, and those dealing with other notified goods have distinct roles and responsibilities in the environmental compliance landscape.

Under The Environment Protection Act, 1986, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) at the Central level and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for various States and Union Territories were formed. These Governmental bodies monitor air and water pollution constantly and issue guidelines to various industries & business activities to curb pollution. They also issue Consents to Establish and Operate which is mandatory to be obtained by every business owner. Apart from consents, Registration of Recyclers, Waste Management Authorizations and Extended Producer Responsibility Authorizations and regulation of these are undertaken by these governmental bodies.

List of Environmental Compliance for Various Industries

There are various environmental compliance to fulfil different purposes and align the industries for a common objective of sustainable development. Our services are thus divided into 4 categories, i.e., Regulatory Compliance, Environmental Clearances, Environmental Solutions and Import/Export Solutions.

1. Regulatory Compliance

Consent To Establish

Under The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, industries have to obtain a Consent to Establish from the Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board. All Industrial / Commercial Establishments shall obtain Consent to Establish prior to establishing the business.

Consent To Operate

Once the industry or process plant is established along the required pollution control systems, the entrepreneur is required to obtain consent to operate the unit. The Industries have to apply for the Consent to Operate for the industry 30 days in advance of the commissioning of the operation.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Extended Producer Responsibility or EPR is the responsibility of any Producer of products for environmentally sound management of Waste. The Central Pollution Control Board has introduced EPR under the Plastic, Battery and E-waste categories. As all three of these are extensively used in the Automobile industry, you may need to obtain EPR Authorization under all three of these categories. Producers under EPR need to file annual returns with information regarding the achievement of targets set by the CPCB. To achieve their targets, Producers can also buy credits from other Producers or Authorized Recyclers. Corpseed has successfully formed, maintained and grown over the years, a vast network of recyclers throughout the States in India. We are more than equipped to make sure you are compliant with your EPR obligations.

Hazardous Waste Management Authorization

Every business owner who is engaged in handling, generation, collection, storage, packaging, transportation, use, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, utilisation, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes needs to apply for Hazardous Waste Authorization from the concerned State Pollution Control Board. Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 provides for regulations regarding hazardous and other wastes listed therein.

Battery Waste Management Authorization

Battery Waste Management Authorization is a regulatory process overseen by the Central Pollution Control Board in India. Stakeholders, including producers, importers, recyclers, and dealers, must obtain authorization. Responsibilities vary from ensuring used battery collection to safe transportation and public awareness.

Biomedical Waste Management Authorization

Biomedical Waste Management Authorization is a regulatory process ensuring proper handling and disposal of medical waste. Stakeholders, such as healthcare facilities and waste generators, need authorization from relevant environmental authorities. Responsibilities include segregation, collection, transportation, and treatment of biomedical waste to prevent environmental and health risks. Compliance is monitored by state environmental agencies, and violators may face penalties.

Solid Waste Management Authorization

Solid Waste Management Authorization is governed by the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Applicable to various entities, excluding specific waste categories, it mandates authorization for those engaged in processing, treatment, recycling, and disposal. Waste generators must segregate and store waste appropriately, adhering to specified guidelines. Responsibilities extend to manufacturers, industrial units, and landfill operators, ensuring compliance with environmental standards.

Plastic Waste Management Authorization

Plastic Waste Management Authorization is a critical requirement in India, ensuring the responsible and environmentally friendly processing of plastic waste. Mandated by the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2022, the Plastic Waste Management Certificate is essential for Plastic Waste Processors (PWPs) and recyclers. This authorization aims to enforce compliance with waste management rules, promote recycling practices, and hold entities accountable for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations.



2. Environmental Clearances

Environmental Clearance (EC)

In India, Environmental Clearance (EC) is a mandatory process aimed at ensuring that development projects adhere to environmental regulations and sustainable practices. The EC is governed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) through its regulatory body, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification. Environmental Compliance are one of the strongholds of Corpseed. We have successfully provided impeccable environmental compliance services to thousands of clients within the pre-specified timelines.

Forest Clearance

A Forest Clearance Certificate, also known as a Forest Clearance License, is a legal document issued by the appropriate authorities to grant permission for the clearance of forests or any vegetation in a particular area. This certificate is required when any project or activity, such as mining, construction, or infrastructure development, involves the removal of trees or alteration of the forest ecosystem.

The Forest Clearance Certificate/License holds immense importance as it acts as a safeguard for our environment. It ensures that any activity that may cause harm to the forest ecosystem is carried out responsibly and with the necessary precautions. By obtaining this certificate, individuals or organizations are legally bound to follow guidelines and regulations that minimize the negative impact on the environment.



Wildlife

A Wildlife Clearance Certificate/License is an official document issued by the appropriate governing body that grants permission to individuals or organizations to engage in activities related to wildlife. These activities may include research, capturing, handling, transportation, or trading of wildlife species.

The main purpose of the Wildlife Clearance Certificate/License is to regulate and monitor activities that involve wildlife. It ensures that these activities are carried out in a manner that does not harm or disturb the natural habitats and populations of wildlife species. By obtaining this certificate, individuals or organizations demonstrate their commitment to conservation efforts and their adherence to ethical practices.

Clearance

CGWA Clearance

The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Water Boring NOC is a crucial document that regulates the extraction of groundwater in India. This NOC, or No Objection Certificate, is required for any individual or organization seeking to install a borewell or tube well for water extraction purposes.

The CGWA aims to protect and manage the country's groundwater resources to ensure sustainable development and prevent overexploitation. By issuing the Water Boring NOC, they ensure that groundwater extraction is carried out in a responsible and controlled manner. Obtaining the CGWA Water Boring NOC involves a thorough evaluation of the proposed project, including the location, depth, and purpose of the borewell. The authority assesses the potential impact on the groundwater table, nearby water bodies, and existing water supply systems.



3. Environmental Solutions

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is a crucial process evaluating the environmental effects of proposed changes. In India, governed by the Environmental Protection Act (1986), it identifies potential impacts on air, water, soil, flora, and fauna. Essential for projects, it requires environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. EIA includes categorization, screening, scoping, baseline data collection, impact prediction, mitigation measures, public hearings, decision-making, and monitoring. Corpseed assists in compliance, emphasizing sustainable development practices.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

ESG, or Environmental, Social, and Governance, encompasses factors influencing corporate practices and investment decisions. Corpseed aids organizations in achieving ESG goals, emphasizing long-term value, risk management, and resilience. With a comprehensive approach, Corpseed aligns businesses with global frameworks, optimizing risk management, ensuring regulatory compliance, and enhancing corporate purpose.

Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD)

Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) is a management tool used in decision-making before investments to identify social and environmental aspects impacting business. Corpseed offers ESDD services, helping businesses identify and mitigate risks such as credit, liabilities, and reputational issues. Their approach involves document review, site surveys, interviews, assessments, and reporting, aligning with relevant frameworks. ESDD benefits include risk identification, improved financial performance, and social license to operate. Corpseed's services not only ensure compliance but also support businesses in their sustainability journey.



Environmental and Social Management System

ESMS, or Environmental and Social Management System, is a structured framework to ensure organizations meet environmental and social responsibilities. Corpseed assists in its implementation, assessing risks, and suggesting action plans. ESMS includes policy, risk identification, management programs, capacity building, emergency response, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring. It helps companies reduce risks, enhance efficiency, improve public perception, and access markets with effective E&S management.

ESG and BRSR Reporting

ESG (Environmental Social Governance) reporting assesses a company's sustainability and ethical practices. BRSR (Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting) focuses on India, requiring certain companies to disclose ESG-related information. Both aim to enhance corporate transparency, and accountability, and promote responsible business practices for a more sustainable and socially responsible global economy.

Carbon Credit Trading

Carbon credit trading is a market-based approach aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Companies or countries that exceed their emission reduction targets can earn carbon credits, which can then be traded on the carbon market. The idea is to create a financial incentive for entities to invest in emission reduction projects. By buying and selling carbon credits, businesses can offset their emissions by investing in projects that contribute to environmental sustainability, such as renewable energy initiatives or reforestation efforts. This system encourages a more sustainable approach to industrial activities and fosters a global effort to combat climate change.



Green Credit Trading

Green credit trading encompasses a broader spectrum of environmentally friendly activities beyond just carbon emissions. It involves the trading of credits related to various eco-friendly practices, including renewable energy generation, water conservation, sustainable agriculture, and biodiversity conservation. Similar to carbon credit trading, the goal is to financially incentivize businesses and organizations to adopt environmentally responsible practices. This holistic approach allows for a more comprehensive and diversified market where entities can trade credits for a range of sustainable actions, promoting a more well-rounded and impactful contribution to ecological preservation and sustainable development.

Environmental Health and Safety Plan

EHS Compliance encompasses rules, policies, and protocols to safeguard workplace safety and environmental well-being. It prevents health hazards and environmental damage. Non-compliance leads to fines, lawsuits, damaged reputation, and environmental threats. General guidelines cover environmental factors, occupational health and safety, and community health and safety. Conducting EHS inspections involves assessing general facilities, environmental factors, and safety/health components. EHS Management Systems integrate hazard identification, risk evaluation, and proactive control, aligning with overall organizational management.

Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)

An Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) is a facility designed to treat industrial wastewater, also known as effluent, before it is released into the environment. The primary objective of an ETP is to remove or neutralize pollutants and contaminants from industrial effluents, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and minimizing the impact on ecosystems.

Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)

A Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is a crucial facility designed to treat wastewater from industrial sources before releasing it into the environment. The primary objective of an STP is to remove pollutants, pathogens, and contaminants from sewage, ensuring that the treated water meets environmental standards.

Rainwater Harvesting Systems

Rainwater harvesting is a sustainable practice that involves collecting, storing, and using rainwater for various purposes. This eco-friendly approach is gaining popularity globally as a method to address water scarcity, conserve freshwater resources, and reduce the burden on traditional water supply systems.

These systems are not only environmentally friendly but also reduce waste, indirectly increasing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of your business. As Corpseed has extensive experience in environmental compliance, we can help you choose the appropriate technology, best suited to your business needs and also give you access to state-of-the-art equipment from industry-leading manufacturers at the best prices!

Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)

A Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plant is an advanced wastewater treatment facility designed to eliminate the discharge of liquid waste, achieving minimal to zero liquid effluents. The primary objective of a ZLD plant is to recover and reuse water from industrial processes, while simultaneously concentrating and managing the remaining solids, salts, and contaminants in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Waste Management & Channelization

Government initiatives, such as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) certification, aim to address the escalating waste crisis. This involves systematic collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal to mitigate health and environmental risks. Categorizing waste into hazardous/non-hazardous and biodegradable/non-biodegradable aids tailored handling. Proper waste management yields benefits such as environmental security, cleanliness, resource conservation, and energy generation. Corpseed ITES, a leading environmental consultancy, offers comprehensive waste management services, covering EPR authorization, compliance, gap assessment, SOP preparation, and returns filing, ensuring seamless adherence to regulations.

Lithium-ion Battery Import License

Importing lithium-ion batteries into India requires authorization from the Central Pollution Control Board under MoEFCC. The application, accompanied by necessary documents, needs to be submitted to the pollution board. After scrutinizing the documents, the board issues the authorization certificate to the unit. India imports lithium-ion batteries, mainly from China, Japan, and South Korea, due to the insufficient domestic manufacturing capacity. The advantages of lithium-ion batteries include low maintenance, a long lifespan, easy and fast charging, safer facilities, and positive environmental impact.

DGFT License for Import & export of Hazardous Waste

Importing hazardous waste into India requires compliance with regulations set by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). To engage in this activity, entities must obtain an Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) from DGFT. This IEC is a prerequisite for customs clearance and facilitates the legal import of hazardous waste. It's crucial to adhere to the Hazardous Waste Management Rules of 2016, and any misinformation or violation of regulations can lead to penalties.

4. Import/Export Solutions



MoEF Clearance for Hazardous Waste Import and Export from India

Importing hazardous waste into India is regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). To initiate the process, entities must secure an Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) from DGFT. The MoEFCC oversees proper waste management, and the import procedure involves obtaining prior informed consent from the exporting country. MoEFCC's approval is required for certain waste categories. The process emphasizes environmental responsibility, necessitating environmentally sound facilities and proper waste treatment arrangements. Maintaining records, filing annual returns, and adhering to specified documents are crucial for legal and environmentally responsible hazardous waste import.



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