

Lecture 2

Environmental Acts and Rules

AGENCIES FOR MAKING ENVIRONMENT LAWS & THEIR ENFORCEMENT IN INDIA

In 1972, a National Council of Environment Planning and Co-ordination was set-up at the Department of Science and Technology. Another committee was set-up in 1980 for reviewing the existing legislations and administrative machinery for environmental protection and for recommending ideas to strengthen the existing laws and environmental agencies in India. In 1980, a separate Department of Environment was set-up which was upgraded to full-fledged Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1985.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) of Government of India serves as the nodal agency for the planning, promotion, making of environment laws and their enforcement in India. Following are the other important agencies which help the MoEF in carrying out environment related activities:

- Central Pollution Control Board
- State Pollution Control Boards
- State Departments of Environment
- Union Territories (UT) Environmental Committees
- The Forest Survey of India
- The Wildlife Institute of India
- The National Afforestation and Eco-development Board
- The Botanical and Zoological Survey of India, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND RULES

Major environmental laws dealing with protection of environment can be divided into following categories [1]:

- A. Water pollution
- B. Air pollution
- C. Environment protection
- D. Public liability insurance
- E. National environment appellate authority
- F. National environment tribunal
- G. Animal welfare
- H. Wildlife
- I. Forest conservation

- J. Biodiversity
- K. Indian forest service

Major acts, rules and notifications under each of the above categories are as given below:

A. WATER POLLUTION

- i. **Acts**
 - 1. No.36 of 1977, [7/12/1977] - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, amended 1992.
 - 1. No. 19 of 2003, [17/3/2003] - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003.
 - 2. No.6 of 1974, [23/3/1974] - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, amended 1988.
- ii. **Rules**
 - 1. G.S.R.378(E), [24/7/1978] - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1978.
 - 2. G.S.R.58(E), [27/2/1975] - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975.
 - 3. Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (Procedure for Transaction of Business) Rules, 1975 amended 1976.
- iii. **Notifications**
 - 1. S.O.498(E), [6/5/2003] - Date on which the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003 (19 of 2003) came into force.
 - 2. S.O.499(E), [6/5/2003] - Rate of Cess notified under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 1977(36 of 1977).

B. AIR POLLUTION

- i. **Act**
 - 1. No.14 of 1981, [29/3/1981] - The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, amended 1987.
- ii. **Rules**
 - 1. G.S.R.6(E), [21/12/1983] - The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Rules, 1983.
 - 2. G.S.R.712(E), [18/11/1982] - The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982.
- iii. **Notifications**
 - 1. G.S.R.935(E), [14/10/1998] - Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ammonia (NH₃).
 - 2. G.S.R.382(E), [28/3/1988] - The Date on which the Air Amendment Act of 1987 came into force.

C. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

- i. **Act**
 - 1. No.29 of 1986, [23/5/1986] - The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, amended 1991.

ii. **Rules**

1. S.O.844(E), [19/11/1986] - The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
 1. G.S.R.448(E), [12/07/2004] - The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 2004.
2. S.O.470(E), [21/6/1999] - Environment (Siting for Industrial Projects) Rules, 1999.

iii. **Notifications**

1. **Coastal Regulation Zone**
 1. S.O.991(E), [26/11/1998] - Constitution of National Coastal Zone Management Authority.
2. **Delegation of Powers**
 1. S.O.729(E), [10/7/2002] - Delegation of Powers U/S 20 of E(P) Act, 1986 to CPCB.
3. **Eco-marks Scheme**
 1. G.S.R.85(E), [20/2/1991] - The Scheme on Labeling of Environment Friendly Products (ECOMARK).
 2. G.S.R.768(E), [24/8/1992] - The criteria for labeling Cosmetics as Environment Friendly Products.

Eco-sensitive Zone

1. S.O.133(E), [4/2/2003] - Matheran and surrounding region as an Eco-sensitive Zone.
 2. S.O.52(E), [17/1/2001] - Mahabaleswar Panchgani Region as an Eco-sensitive region.
 3. S.O.825(E), [17/9/1998] - Pachmarhi Region as an Eco-sensitive Zone.
 4. S.O.350(E), [13/5/1998] - Order Constituting the Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority.
 5. S.O.884(E), [19/12/1996] - Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Authority, 1996, amended 2001.
 6. S.O.481(E), [5/7/1996] - No Development Zone at Numaligarh, East of Kaziranga.
 7. S.O.319(E), [7/5/1992] - Restricting certain activities causing Environmental Degradation at Aravalli Range.
 8. S.O.416(E), [20/6/1991] - Dahanu Taluka, District Thane (Maharashtra) to declare as Ecologically fragile Area, amended 1999.
 9. S.O.102(E), [1/2/1989] - Restricting location of industries, mining & other activities in Doon Valley (UP).
 10. S.O.20(E), [6/1/1989] - Prohibiting Industries in Murud-Janjira, Raigadh District, Maharashtra. .
6. **Environmental Labs**
 1. S.O.728(E), [21/7/1987] - Recognition of Environmental Laboratories and Analysts.
 7. **Hazardous Substances Management Rules**
 1. S.O.432(E), [16/5/2001] - The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.
 2. S.O.908(E), [25/9/2000] - The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

3. S.O.705(E), [2/9/1999] - The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999.
 1. S.O.698(E), [17/6/2003] - The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage (Amendment) Rules, 2003.
4. S.O.243(E), [26/3/1997] - Prohibition on the handling of Azodyes.
5. G.S.R.347(E), [1/8/1996] - The Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.
6. G.S.R.1037(E), [5/12/1989] - The Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous micro-organisms Genetically engineered organisms or cells.
7. S.O.966(E), [27/11/1989] - The Manufacture, Storage and import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989.
8. S.O.594(E), [28/7/1989] - The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989.
9. S.O.630(E), [20/7/1998] - The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.

Noise Pollution

1. S.O.123(E), [14/2/2000] - Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
 1. S.O.1088(E), [11/10/2002] - The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Rules, 2002.
 2. S.O.1046(E), [22/11/2000] - The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Rules, 2000.
2. Rules relating to Noise Pollution notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 are as under:
 1. G.S.R.520(E), [1/07/2003] - The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2003.
 2. G.S.R.849(E), [30/12/2002] - The Environment (Protection) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2002.

Ozone Layer Depletion

1. S.O.670(E), [19/7/2000] - The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.

D. PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

- i. **Act**
 1. No.6 of 1991, [22/1/1991] - The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, amended 1992.
- ii. **Rule**
 1. S.O.330(E), [15/5/1991] - The Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991, amended 1993.

E. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT APPELLATE AUTHORITY

- i. **Act**

1. NO.22 of 1997, [26/3/1997] - The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.

F. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT TRIBUNAL

- i. **Act**
 1. No.27 of 1995, [17/6/1995] - The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995.

G. ANIMAL WELFARE

- i. **Act**
 1. No.59 of 1960 - The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- ii. **Rules**
 1. S.O.1256(E), [24/12/2001] - The Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001.
 2. S.O.267(E), [26/3/2001] - The Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001.
- iii. **Notification**
 1. G.S.R.619(E), [14/10/1998] - The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Restricted to Exhibit on Trained as a Performing Animals).

H. WILDLIFE

- i. **Act**
 1. No. 16 of 2003, [17/1/2003] - The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002.
 2. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, amended 1993.
- ii. **Rules**
 1. S.O.1092(E), [22/9/2003] - The National Board for Wild Life Rules, 2003.
 2. S.O.445(E), [18/4/2003] - The Declaration of Wild Life Stock Rules, 2003.
 3. G.S.R.350(E), [18/4/1995] - The Wildlife (Specified Plant Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1995.
- iii. **Notifications**
 1. S.O.1093(E), [22/9/2003] - Constitution of the National Board for Wild Life.
 2. S.O.1091(E), [22/9/2003] - Coming into force of section 6 of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002 (16 of 2003).
 3. S.O.446(E), [18/4/2003] - Delegation of Powers of section 58E of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972).
- iv. **Guideline**
 1. Guidelines for Appointment of Honorary Wildlife Wardens.

I. FOREST CONSERVATION

- i. **Acts**
 1. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, amended 1988.
 2. The Indian Forest Act, 1927.
- ii. **Rules**
 1. G.S.R.23(E) - Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003.
 2. G.S.R.719 - Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981, amended 1992.

iii. **Guidelines**

1. No.5-5/86-FC, [25/11/1994] - Guidelines for diversion of forest lands for non-forest purpose under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

J. BIODIVERSITY

i. **Act**

1. NO. 18 of 2003, [5/2/2003] - The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
 - i. S.O.753(E), [01/07/2004]- Coming in to force of sections of the Biodiversity Act, 2002.
 - ii. S.O.497 (E), [15/04/2004]- Appointment of non-official members on NBA from 1st October, 2003.
 - iii. S.O.1147 (E)- Establishment of National Biodiversity Authority from 1st October, 2003.
 - iv. S.O.1146 (E)- Bringing into force Sections 1 and 2; Sections 8 to 17; Sections 48,54,59,62,63,64 and 65 w.e.f. 1st October, 2003.

ii. **Rule**

1. G.S.R.261 (E), [15/04/2004] - Biological Diversity Rules, 2004.

K. IFS (Indian Forest Service)

i. **Rule**

1. NO.17011/03/200-IFS-II, [10/2/2001] - Rules for a competitive examination to be held by the UPSC for the IFS.

ii. **Notification**

1. NO.A.12011/1/94-IFS-I, [14/12/2000] - Scheme for staffing posts included in the Central Deputation Reserve of the Indian Forest Service and other Forestry Posts similar in rank and status in certain other organizations under the Government of India.

DUTIES OF INDIAN CITIZEN

Legislations alone are not the remedy for environmental management, it is the responsibility of all the citizens to strive to protect the environment for the present and future generations since it is the fundamental duty of citizens to protect and conserve the environment as enshrined in our Constitution. Virtually, environmental legislation is essentially a social legislation since environmental degradation affects all of us. The criminal nature of pollution offences have to be viewed seriously. Environmental legislation provides the framework for punitive action against the offenders.

Conservation, recycle, and reuse are the current trends observed in the control of environmental pollution. Even though there may be law regarding these aspects scattered in

different Acts of Indian legislation, there is a need for comprehensive Resource Conservation and Recovery Act today. It is not always necessary that Environmental degradation or danger should occur to implement the law. One should always take steps before such happenings.

The problem of environmental degradation is a complex one which requires multi-dimensional approach. There is dearth of environmental protection laws, but we need a firm hand to implement them. Environmental education can play an important role in negating the adverse impacts of pollution.

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS [1, 2, 3]

I. THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974

- This act provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintenance or restoration of wholesomeness of water.
- As such, all human activities having a bearing on water quality are covered under this Act.
- Subject to the provisions in the Act, no person without the previous consent of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) can establish any industry, operation or any treatment and disposal system or an extension or addition there to which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well sewer or on hand and have to apply to the SPCB concerned to obtain the 'consent to establish' as well as the 'consent to operate' the industry after establishment.

II. THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) CESS ACT, 1977

- The main purpose of this Act is to levy and collect cess on water consumed by certain categories of industry specified in the schedule appended to the Act.
- The money thus collected is used by CPCB and SPCBs to prevent and control water pollution.

III. THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981

- The objective of the Air Act 1981 is to prevent, control and reduce air pollution including noise pollution.
- Under provisions of this Act, no person shall, without previous consent of the SPCB, establish or operate any industrial plant in air pollution control area the investor has to apply to the SPCB/Pollution Control Committee (PCB) to consent.
- No person operating any industrial plant shall emit any air pollution in excess of the standards laid down by the SPCB and have to comply with the stipulated conditions.

IV. THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

- This is an umbrella Act for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected, which provides that no person carrying on any industry, operation or

process should discharge or emit or permit to discharged or emitted any environmental pollutant in excess of such standards as may be prescribed.

- Several rules relative to various aspects of management of hazardous chemicals, wastes, etc. have been notified. Under this Act, Central Govt. has rusticated, prohibited location of industries in different areas so as to safeguard the environment.
- Many standards for air emissions, discharge of effluent and noise have been evolved and notified.
- Subject to the provision of this Act, Central Govt. has the power to take all measures as it deemed necessary for the purpose of protection and improving the environment.
- Procedures, safeguards, prohibition and restriction on the handling of hazardous substances along with the prohibition and restriction on the location of industries in different areas have notified.

V. THE HAZARDOUS WASTES (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 1989 & 2000.

- Hazardous wastes have been categories in 18 categories.
- Under this rule, project proponent handling hazardous waste must report to the concerned authorities regarding handling of wastes, obtain authorization for handling wastes, maintain proper records, file annual returns, label all packages, consignments etc., report any accident immediately in for report import-export of hazardous waste.
- MOEF notified the HW (M&H) Amendment Rules in January 6, 2000 (MOEF, 2000a). Under this rule, toxic chemicals, flammable chemicals and explosive have been redefined to be termed as 'hazardous chemical'. As per new criteria, 684 hazardous chemicals.

VI. THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE AND IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL RULES, 1989 & 2000.

- Under these rules, project proponents of any kind of hazardous industry have to identify likely hazard and their anger potential. They also have to take adequate steps to prevent and limit the consequences of any accident at site.

- Material safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all the chemicals in handling has to be prepared. Workers on site are required to be provided with information, training and necessary equipment to ensure their safety.
- Onsite Emergency Plan is to be prepared before initiating any activity at the site. Off-site Emergency Plan is to be prepared by the District Controller in close collaboration with the project proponents for any accident envisaged on site.
- The public in the vicinity of the plant should be informed of the nature major accident that may occur on site and Do's and Don'ts to be followed in case of such an occurrence.
- Import of hazardous chemicals is to be reported to the concerned authority within 30 days from the date of import.
- MOEF made significant amendments in the MSIHC Rules, 1989 on January 20, 2000. Under new amendments, new schedule –I is incorporated with the increase in the number of hazardous chemicals.
- Renewal of authorization will be subject to submission of 'Annual Returns' for disposal of hazardous waste; reduction in the waste generated or recycled or reused; fulfillment of authorization conditions and remittance processing and analysis fee.
- State government as well as occupier or its association shall be responsible for the identification site for common waste disposal facility. Public hearing is also made mandatory to be conducted by the state government before notifying any common hazardous waste disposal site.
- Central/State government will provide guidance for the design, operation and closure of common waste facility/landfill site. It is mandatory to obtain prior approval from the SPCB for design and layout the proposed hazardous waste disposal facility.

VII. PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE ACT, 1991.

- This Act, unique to India, on the owner the liability to immediate relief in respect of death or to any person or damage to any property resulting from an accident while handling hazardous any of the notified hazardous chemicals.
- This relief has to be provided on 'no fault' basis.
- The owner handling hazardous chemical has to take an insurance policy to meet this liability of an amount equal to its "Paid up capital" or up to Rs. 500 millions, whichever less. The policy has to be renewed every year.

- New undertaking will have to take this policy before starting their activity. The owner also has to pay an amount equal to its annual premium to the Central Government's Environment Chief Fund (ERF). The reimbursement of medical expenses up to Rs. 12,500/-. The liability of the insurance is tied to Rs. 50 million per accident up to Rs. 150 million per year or up to the tenure of the policy.
- Any claims process to this liability will be paid from the ERF. In case the award still exceeds, the remaining amount shall have to be met by the owner.
- The payment under the Act is only for the immediate relief; owners shall have to provide the compensation if any, arising out of legal proceeding.

VIII. THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT TRIBUNAL ACT, 1995.

- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 is enacted to provide for strict liability for damages arising out of incidents occurring during handling of hazardous substances and for establishment of National Environment Tribunal effective and expunction disposal of cases arising from such accidents, with a view to giving relief and compensation damages to person, and the environment.

IX. THE CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS (EMERGENCY PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE RULES, 1996.

- These rule provided a statutory backup for setting up of a Crisis Group in districts and states, which have Major Accident Hazard (MAH) installations for providing information to the public.
- The rules define the MAH installations, which include industrial activity, transport and isolated store at a site handling hazardous chemicals in quantities specified.
- As per the rules, GOI has constituted a Central Crisis Group (CCG) for the management of chemical accidents a set up an alert system.
- The Chief Secretaries of all the States have also constituted Standing State Crisis Groups (SSCG) to plan and response to chemical accidents in the state.
- The District Controller has to constitute District as Local Central Crisis Groups (DCG and LCG).

- The CCG is the apex body in the country to deal with and provide expert guidance for planning and handling major chemical accidents. It continuously monitors the post-accident saturation and suggests measures for prevention occurrence of such accidents.
- MOEF, GOI has published a state-wise list of experts and concerned officials. This is the apex body of the state chaired by the Chief Secretary Consisting of GOI officials, technical experts and industry representatives and deliberates on planning, preparedness and mitigation of chemical accidents to reduce the loss of life, property and ill-health.
- The SSCG reviews all the District off-site Emergency plans for its adequacy.
- District Collector is the Chairman of DCG serving as apex body at the district level. DCG will review all the on-Emergency plants prepared by the occupier of the MAH installations and conduct one full-scale of the off-site Emergency plan at a site each year.
- These rules enable preparation of on and off-site emergency plans, updation and conduction of mock-drills.

X. THE BIOMEDICAL WASTES (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 1998.

- The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 regulates the disposal of biomedical wastes including anatomical waste, blood, body fluids medicines, glass wares and animal wastes by the health care institution (i.e. nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses pathological laboratories and banks etc. in the cities having population more than 30 Lakh or all the hospitals with bed strength more than 500).
- They are required to install and commission requisite facilities like incinerators, autoclaves, microwave system etc. the treatment of biomedical waste.
- All the persons handling such wastes are required to obtain permission from the Appropriate Authority.
- Segregation of biomedical waste at source has been made mandatory for all the institutions and organizations dealing with them. These rules make the generator of biomedical wastes liable to segregate, pack, store, transport, treat and dispose the biomedical waste in an environmentally sound manner.

XI. MUNICIPAL WASTES (PROCESS AND DISPOSAL) DRAFT RULES, 1999.

- Under these rules, municipal authority is made responsible for implementation of the provisions of these rules and for any in structural development for collection, storage, segregation transportation, processing and disposal of MSW and to comply with these rules.
- Annual report is to be submitted by Municipal authority in Form-I to the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner who shall have the power to enforce these rules. We shall be managed as per Schedule-II.
- Disposal of MSW shall be through landfill as per specifications and standards laid down in schedule-III.
- The standards for compost and disposal of treated leachate shall be followed by Municipal Authorities as per Schedule-IV.

XII. THE RECYCLED PLASTIC MANUFACTURE AND USAGE RULES, 1999.

- Under these rules, use of carry bags or containers made of recycled plastics for storing, carrying dispensing or packaging of foodstuffs is prohibited.
- Carry bags or containers made of plastics can be manufactured only when (i) virgin plastic in its natural shade or white is used and (ii) recycled plastic is used for purposes other than storing and packaging foodstuff using pigments and colorants as per IS: 9833: 1981.
- Recycling of plastics is to be undertaken strictly in accordance with the Bureau of Indian standards Specification IS: 14534: 1998 entitled “The Guideline for Recycling of Plastics”.
- Manufacture has to print on each packet of carry bags as ‘Made of Recycled Material’ or ‘Virgin Plastic’. The minimum thickness of carry bags should not be less than 20 microns.
- Finally, Plastic Industry Association through their member units has to undertake self-regulatory measures.

XIII. THE FLY ASH NOTIFICATION, 1999.

- The notification to conserve topsoil and prevent the dumping and disposal of fly ash discharged from coal or lignite based thermal power plants have been issued on September 14, 1999.
- Under these directives it is mandatory for every brick manufacture within a radius of 50 km from coal or lignite based thermal power plant to mix at least 25% of ash (fly ash/bottom ash/pond ash) with soil on weight-to-weight basis to manufacture clay bricks or tiles or blocks used in construction activities.
- Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant has to make available ash, for at least ten years from the date of publication of this notification, without any payment or any other consideration, for the purpose of manufacturing ash-based products.
- Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant commissioned subject to environmental condition stipulating the submission of an action plan has to achieve the same within 9 years (15 years for plants not covered by environmental clearance).
- As per the directive, Central and state Govt. Agencies, the State Electricity Boards, NTPC and the management of thermal power plants have to facilitate utilization of ash and ash-based products in their respective schedule of specifications.
- All the local authorities have also to specify in their respective building bye-laws and regulations about the use of ash and ash-based products.

XIV. THE BATTERIES (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING (DRAFT) RULES, 2000.

- The MOEF issued the Batteries (M&H) (Draft) Rules, 2000 to control the hazard associated with backyard smelting and unauthorized reprocessing of lead acid batteries. The lead acid batteries are widely used automobiles such as cars, trucks, buses, two-wheelers and inverters.
- As per the provision, battery manufactures, importers, assemblers and re-conditioned have to collect old batteries on a one to one basis against the sale of new batteries.
- The batteries so collect have to be sent to recyclers, registered with MOEF for recycling them in eco-friendly manner, unless battery manufactures them have such recycling facilities.

- Registration is accorded by the MOEF to only those units, which have in place appropriate manufacturing technology, pollution prevention systems and suitable arrangements for waste disposal.
- Importers of new batteries, dealers as well as organization auctioning used batteries have been brought under the purview of these rules.
- Only those re-processors registered with MOEF would be able to participate in sale by auction or contract. As a result, middlemen and backyard smelters are debarred from participation in any auction within the country.
- Manufactures have to incorporate suitable provisions for buyback, in case of bulk sale of batteries by the manufacturers to bulk consumers.
- Recycling of ferrous metals such as lead and zinc helps to save energy vis-à-vis primary metal production and is environment-friendly if reprocessing is done with suitable arrangements for pollution a control and waste disposal. They also help conserving precious metal resources.

REFERENCES

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