

FORM-V
(See rule 14)
(Environmental Statement for the financial year ending with 31st March 2025)

PART-A

(i)	Name and address of the owner/occupier of the industry operation or process.	Ashok Panjwani, Director Kerala Enviro Infrastructure Ltd. Common TSDF Project, Inside FACT-CD Campus, Ambalamedu, Kochi 682 303.
(ii)	Industry category Primary-(STC Code)	Large scale
(iii)	Secondary- (STC Code)	Red category
(iv)	Production category – Units.	Common Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility
(v)	Year of establishment	2008
(vi)	Date of the last environmental statement submitted.	

PART –B

Water and Raw Material Consumption:

	Water consumption	Unit (M3/day)
(i)	Process:	40 m3/day
(ii)	Cooling:	nil
(iii)	Domestic:	20
	Total water consumption	60 m3/day

Name of Products	Process water consumption per unit of products	
	During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
For treatment of bio-medical waste (including sanitary waste)	1.09 KL/MT of bio-medical waste	2.5 KL/MT of bio-medical waste

Raw material consumption			
Name of raw materials*	Name of Products	Consumption of raw material per unit of output	
		During the previous financial year, 2023-24	During the current financial year, 2024-25
Cement for stabilization of hazardous waste	Nil	4.950 MT	5.550 MT
Lime for stabilization of hazardous waste & leachate treatment	Nil	49.154 MT	40.552 MT
Soda Ash leachate treatment	Nil	11.050 MT	4.636 MT
Dolomite leachate treatment	Nil	5.000 MT	3.545 MT
Hydrochloric Acid leachate treatment	Nil	78.966 MT	64.735 MT
Furnace Oil for boiler operation	Nil	189.340 MT	171.890 MT
Diesel for DG operation & Incineration	Nil	91494 L	130305 L

Industry may use codes if disclosing details of raw material would violate contractual obligations, otherwise all industries have to name the raw materials used.

PART-C
Pollution discharged to environment/unit of output
(Parameter as specified in the consent issued)

Pollutants	Quantity of Pollutants discharged (mass/day)	Concentration of Pollutants discharged (mass/volume)	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards with reasons.
(a) Water	Nil (*)	Not applicable	Not applicable
(b) Air	Annual average, kg/day	Annual average, Mg/nm ³	
Particulate Matter	12.33 kg/day	30.78 mg/nm ³	Meeting the prescribed standard
Oxides of Nitrogen	60.79 kg/day	247.48 mg/nm ³	-do-
Sulphur dioxide	7.20 kg/day	55.02 mg/nm ³	-do-

(*) There is no discharge of treated effluent. Treated effluent generated in the ETP of Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment facility is fully consumed in the Quench Tower.

PART-D
HAZARDOUS WASTES
(as specified under Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling Rules, 1989).

Hazardous Wastes		Total Quantity (Kg)	
		During the previous financial year, 2023-24	During the current financial year, 2024-25
1.	From Process Ash from CBWTF	193.225 MT	229.065 MT
2.	From Pollution Control Facilities		
	Sludge from Leachate pre-treatment Plant	97.630 MT	104.18 MT
	Salt from MEE Plant	294.00 MT	244.69 MT

PART - E
SOLID WASTES:

Solid Wastes		Total Quantity (Kg)	
		During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
a.	From process		
b.	From Pollution Control Facility	Nil	Nil
c.	Quantity recycled or reutilised within the unit.	Nil	Nil

PART – F

Please specify the characteristics (in terms of concentration and quantum) of hazardous as well as solid wastes and indicate disposal practice adopted for both these categories of wastes.

Kerala Enviro Infrastructure Ltd (KEIL) was established on the directive of the Supreme Court Monitoring Committee on hazardous waste for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste generated from industries in the State of Kerala.

The initial capacity of the landfill was 10 lakh MT and enhanced to 27.5 lakh MT utilizing 31 acres of land. KEIL has received Environmental Clearance and Consent to operate for the capacity enhancement. 31 acres of land earmarked for the construction of landfill is divided in 20 cells in of which 8 cells were already constructed. Presently 6th, 7th & 8th cells are in operation. Construction of 9th cell is in progress.

The hazardous waste received is analysed in the laboratory and suitable treatment procedure is prepared. The wastes which are suitable for direct disposal in the landfill are disposed directly in the landfill and wastes which require pretreatment/ solidification / stabilization are subjected to necessary treatment before disposal in the landfill.

Monsoon Storage shed having a capacity to store 25,000 MT of waste is provided to store hazardous waste received during the monsoon period. The waste stored in the hazardous waste is shifted to the secured landfill after monsoon season.

Leachate generated in the landfill is extracted and treated in the RO (Reverse Osmosis) Plant and in Multiple Effect Evaporation Plant. The treated water generated is used for Plant washing, vehicle washing, irrigation and gardening.

Tube lights / CFL lamps received are crushed and mercury vapors are absorbed in sulphur impregnated activated carbon. The broken glass pieces of the tubelights and CFLs are encapsulated in cement concrete pipes and disposed in the landfill.

PART-G

Impact of the pollution control measures taken on conservation of natural resources and consequently on the cost of production.

PART – H

Additional measures/investment proposal for environmental protection including abatement of pollution.

1. Acoustic enclosures were provided for DG sets to reduce noise pollution
2. Tree saplings planted in 2024-25: 150 nos

PART –I

MISCELLANEOUS:

Any other particulars in respect of environmental protection and abatement of pollution.