



Bulletin

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

FEBRUARY 2022



Editorial



We are gladdened to present to the stakeholders MPCB's 7th edition of E-bulletin as we continue to series. This E-bulletin is an attempt to give you a brief insight into the latest happenings in the field in terms of various new initiatives undertaken, awareness programs being carried out by MPCB and introduce the reader to the breakthrough research which is being done in this field. We hope this E bulletin is very much valuable, informative and helpful for the readers and we will also greet your suggestion & feedback for betterment of our future E-bulletins.

In this edition of the E-Bulletin, we present an article on Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) which aims to provide a benchmark to compare one house over the other on the energy efficiency standards to create a consumer-driven market transformation solution for energy efficiency in the housing sector.

We hope this E bulletin is very much valuable, informative and helpful for the readers. And we will also greet your suggestion & feedback for betterment of our future E-bulletins.

ARTICLE

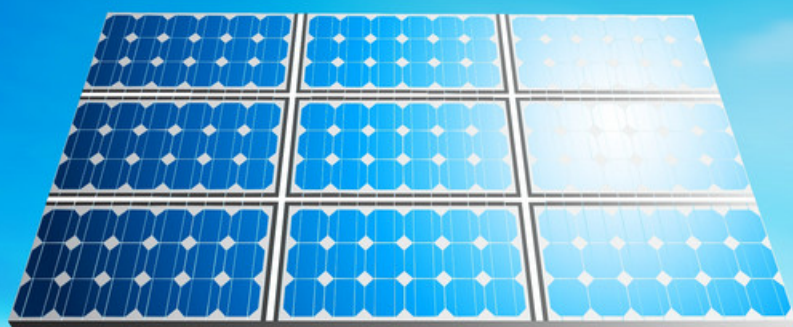
ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING CODE

ECBC 2017 (Energy Conservation Building Code) was launched by Hon'ble Minister (IC) for Coal, Mines, NRE and Power on 19th June, 2017 at Delhi and is applicable for large commercial buildings with connected load of 100 kW and above or 120 kVA and above. ECBC focuses on building envelope, mechanical systems and equipment including heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, interior and exterior lighting systems, electrical system and renewable energy, and also takes into account the five climates zones (Hot Dry, Warm Humid, Temperate, Composite and Cold) present in India. These include Rapid increase in residential building stock, coupled with increase in electricity use for space conditioning, is resulting in rapid increase in electricity use in residential buildings.

Making houses energy efficient is certainly a way of avoiding a long term futile electricity consumption liability in residential buildings.



ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING CODE (ECBC)



(ECBC)

The provisions of this code apply to:

- (a) Building envelope,
- (b) Mechanical systems and equipment, including heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, service hot water heating,
- (c) Interior and exterior lighting, and
- (d) Electrical power and motors, and renewable energy systems.

The provisions of this code do not apply to plug loads, and equipment and parts of buildings that use energy for manufacturing processes, unless otherwise specified in the Code.

The key objective of the ECBC programme is to make a transparent instrument over the energy performance of a home which will gradually lead to an effective model taken into consideration while deciding over the home prices in future. The objective of the labeling program is to make an energy performance of a home an instrument of comparison while deciding over the home prices in the future. It also aims to provide a benchmark to compare one house over the other on the energy efficiency standards to

create a consumer-driven market transformation solution for energy efficiency in the housing sector.

This program is another step towards realizing the vision of an energy surplus India with 24*7 power to all. Proposed Labelling program will cover all types of residential buildings in India. All the envisaged objectives can be achieved through the proposed labeling mechanism by making it as a mandatory information required in any real estate transaction/leasing.

BUILDING CLASSIFICATION

Any one or more building or part of a building with commercial use is classified as per the functional requirements of its design, construction, and use. The key classification is as below:

Hospitality: Any building in which sleeping accommodation is provided for commercial purposes, except any building classified under Health Care. Buildings and structures under Hospitality shall include the following:

1. No-star Hotels – like Lodging-houses, dormitories, no-star hotels/motels
2. Resort
3. Star Hotel

Health Care: Any building or part thereof, which is used for purposes such as medical or other treatment or care of persons suffering from physical or mental illness, disease, or infirmity; care of infants, convalescents, or aged persons, and for penal or correctional detention in which the liberty of the inmates is restricted. Health Care buildings ordinarily provide sleeping accommodation for the occupants. Buildings and structures like hospitals, sanatoria, out-patient healthcare, laboratories, research establishments, and test houses are included under this type.

Assembly: Any building or part of a building, where number of persons congregate or gather for amusement, recreation, social, religious, patriotic, civil, travel and similar purposes. Buildings like theatres or motion picture halls, gathering halls, and transport buildings like airports, railway stations, bus stations, and

underground and elevated mass rapid transit system are included in this group.

Business: Any building or part thereof which is used for transaction of business, for keeping of accounts and records and similar purposes, professional establishments, and service facilities. There are two subcategories under Business – Daytime Business and 24-hour Business. Unless otherwise mentioned, Business buildings shall include both Daytime and 24-hour subcategories.

Educational: Any building used for schools, colleges, universities, and other training institutions for day-care purposes involving assembly for instruction, education, or recreation for students. If residential accommodation is provided in the schools, colleges, or universities or coaching/ training institution, that portion of occupancy shall be classified as a No-star Hotel. Buildings and structures under Educational shall include following types

1. Schools
2. Colleges
3. Universities
4. Training Institutions

Shopping Complex: Any building or part thereof, which is used as shops, stores, market, for display and sale of merchandise, either wholesale or retail. Buildings like shopping malls, stand-alone retails, open gallery malls, super markets, or hyper markets are included in this type.

Mixed-use Building: In a mixed-use building, each commercial part of a building must be classified separately, and –

1. If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and is less than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the mixed-use building shall show compliance based on the building sub-classification having higher percentage of above grade floor area.
2. If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and one or more sub-classification is more than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the compliance requirements for each sub-classification, having area more than 10% of above grade floor area of a mixed-use building shall be determined by the requirements for the respective building classification in \$4 to \$7.

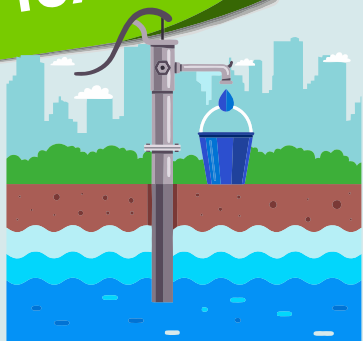


HOSPITAL



ATTENTION TO ALL EXISTING GROUND WATER USERS INCLUDING INDUSTRIAL/ INFRASTRUCTURE/ MINING PROJECTS

NOTIFICATION



Whereas the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) vide notification Number S.O. 38(E), dated 14th January, 1997, followed by notification number S.O. 1124(E) dated 6th November, 2000 and S.O. 1121 (E) dated 13th May, 2010 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the whole of India and to issue necessary regulatory directions.

And whereas the Authority has issued 'Guidelines to control and regulate ground water extraction in India' vide notification number 3289(E)

dated 24th September, 2020. And whereas the Authority has issued Public Notice dated 26.10.2020 stating that all existing users, except exempted categories, who have submitted their applications for NOC after 30.06.2020 and before 24.09.2020 shall be liable to pay penalty of Rs. 1 lakh under Section 15 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and those who have applied after 24.09.2020 shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation (EC) w.e.f. 24.09.2020 till date of submission of application.

And whereas the said Guidelines provide under Section 9 (i) that "Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate and intimation regarding their installation shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of No Objection Certificate through the web-portal."

And whereas the Authority has issued Public Notice dated 08.01.2021 stating that any ground water withdrawal without the installation of tamper-proof digital water flow meters and telemetry (wherever applicable) shall be

construed as illegal.

And whereas the Authority has issued Public Notices dated 26.10.2020, 08.01.2021 and 27.01.2021 wherein the concerned project proponents were informed to mandatorily submit Impact Assessment Report/ comprehensive Hydro-geological Report/ Water Audit Report by a specified date and the late submission of Impact Assessment Report/ comprehensive Hydro-geological Report were subjected to the payment of Environmental Compensation as per CGWA Guidelines, calculated from 01.01.2021 till the date of submission of the report.



And whereas representations from various industries/ associations/ Infrastructure projects have been received in the Authority due to the outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) and subsequent lockdowns (total or partial) imposed for its control.



For more details:

CONTACT:

<http://mpcb.gov.in>

ebulletinmpcb@gmail.com

022-24020781 / 24014701

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board,
Kalpataru Point, Opp. PVR Cinema,
Sion Circle, Mumbai-400 022



WEBSITE: <http://mpcb.gov.in>



EMAIL: ebulletin@mpcb.gov.in



TELEPHONE: 022-24020781/ 24014701/ 24010437