

Minutes of 160th meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee for projects related to Infrastructure Development, Coastal Regulation Zone, Building/Construction, Industrial Estate and Miscellaneous projects held on 28 - 29 June, 2016

Tuesday, 28th June, 2016

Time: 10.00 AM

- 1. Opening Remarks of the Chairman.**
- 2. Confirmation of the minutes of the 159th meeting of the EAC held on 30-31 May, 2016 at New Delhi.**

The EAC, after detailed discussions on minutes of 159th meeting held on 30-31 May, 2016, and having taken note that none of the members has sent any comments, confirmed the same with the correction of a typographical error relating to APPCB.

3. Consideration of Proposals

3.1	Development of Petroleum, Chemical and Petro-chemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Dahej, Vagra, District Bharuch (Gujarat) by M/s Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation - Environmental and CRZ Clearance – [F.No.21-49/2010-IA-III]
3.1.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The proposal involves development of Petroleum, Chemical and Petro-chemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Dahej, Vagra, District Bharuch (Gujarat) by M/s Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC). (ii) The proposed PCPIR spread over 33 villages of Taluka Vagra and 11 villages of Taluka: Bharuch District Bharuch an area of 453 sq km. The total area under development will be 45298.59 ha. (iii) More than 60% of land is under cultivation with crops like millet, wheat, jowar, bajra and paddy etc. Other crops such as sugarcane, groundnut, pulses and cotton are also grown in the study area. The study area is covered with 7% irrigated land whereas forest land is only about 1% of the total land area. (iv) Out of 45298 ha area of PCPIR, 50.79% area i.e. 23005.97 ha area of land shall be developed as processing area which includes GIDC estates, medium and large scale PCP industries, engineering industries, port/ship building, salt pans, warehousing, oil terminals, logistics etc. Further 49.21 % area i.e. 22292.05 ha area of land shall be developed as a non-processing area which includes residential, commercial, institutional, recreational, specific mix zone, Eco-park, Eco-zone, Forest, agriculture, gamtal including gamtal buffer, Roads (30-150 m Row), proposed Kalpasar canal and water bodies like (pond, lake, developing pond, bhukhi khadi, bhukhi khadi nala). (v) Forest land: Total of 853.41 ha area is reserved forest in PCPIR. (vi) Water requirement: Major source of raw water is Intake well at Narmada River and Narmada canal. Present utilization of water in GIDC estates of PCPIR is approximately 28 MGD for which the approval has been taken from State Irrigation department. The said PCPIR will be developed phase wise up to 2040 and a total of 175 MGD water demand has been forecast and will be met

by River Narmada and Bhadbhut barrage.

- (vii) **Waste water generation:** At present generation of waste water is approximately 24 MLD from different large scale industries in PCPIR. The same shall be treated by individual industries and is being disposed into the deep sea in the Gulf of Cambay in keeping with the GPCB standards into the effluent disposal conveyance laid by GIDC in 2005. The future wastewater generation is forecast at 300 MLD up to 2040 out of which approximately 100 MLD shall be treated in Proposed CETPs in PCPIR from small and medium scale industries and remaining 200 MLD treated effluent (from large scale individual industries) shall be disposed-off by effluent disposal conveyance.
- (viii) **Municipal solid waste:** As per the report of final development plan 378 TPD solid waste (neglecting the inert and recyclable waste) has been forecast in PCPIR area which shall be composted and disposed to the nearby Landfill site.
- (ix) **Power requirement:** In the industrial utility projection, a total power requirement of around 1800 MW for industrial and around 200 MW for residential set up has been envisaged for all phases. The power supply will be made available from Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam and a 1500 MW gas based power station and a 2640 MW coal based power station are under construction.
- (x) Concept of energy efficient system using energy saver panel/ (APFC-automatic power factor correction) envisaged in proposed street light and pumping machinery.
- (xi) **Rain water harvesting:** Rain water harvesting has been provided in GDCR of PCPIR for non-processing area in PCPIR.
- (xii) **Parking facility:** Parking regulations have been provided in GDCR of PCPIR.
- (xiii) **Investment/Cost:** The cost of the project is Rs.15,297.02 crores.
- (xiv) **Benefits of the project:** The major benefits of the project are:
- It is expected that additional people will get employment and hence job opportunities for the local people as well as migrants from nearby areas would increase
 - Employment in tertiary sector is expected to be improved in the region
 - There would be increase in the commercial, business and shopping centers due to influx of population in the region to cater to the needs of existing population as well as the migrants
 - There will be development of infrastructural facilities in the region. It would also result in the appreciation of land values around these areas
 - It will fulfil demands for additional manufacture and production, essential for the progress of the nation.
 - Indirect benefit to the local people by providing opportunities for starting small/medium scale business in trade and commerce
 - More opportunity in the field of education
 - Augmentation in the areas of medical facilities
 - Improvement in banking and postal services
 - Overall improvement of the peripheral human habitat
 - Most of the environmental pollution problems will be mitigated through implementation of recommendations given in EMP
 - Increase in infrastructural activities with respect to the development of the region will definitely increase the livelihood of people of the region
- (xv) **Justification for selection of the site:** The State Government has identified Dahej region as the focal point for the development of India's pilot global investment region. The choice for Dahej came naturally due to its numerous locational advantages and its potential for competing at Global levels in

	<p>infrastructure and industrial production.</p> <p>(xvi) Employment potential: Actual direct employment is 30,000 and indirect employment is 90,000 as on May, 2016. The Final Development Plan of GPCPSIR envisages 6,08,751 employment up to 2040.</p> <p>(xvii) The proposal falls under 7 (c) category: "Industrial estates of area > 500 ha. and not housing any industry belonging to Category A or B."</p> <p>(xviii) Water bodies: Bhukhi khadi, Lakes/ponds near villages under PCPIR. No impact on drainage is envisaged.</p> <p>(xix) ToR details: The project was accorded ToR vide letter No.21-49/2010-IA-III dated 03.12.2013.</p> <p>(xx) Public Hearing: Public Hearing was held on 30th July, 2014 in District Bharuch, Gujarat.</p> <p>(xxi) The said PCPIR is having around 3477 ha area under CRZ out of total 45298 ha.</p> <p>(xxii) The Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority has recommended the project vide their letter No.ENV-10-2015-271-E dated 7th June, 2016.</p> <p>(xxiii) Remote sensing study was conducted by Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG), Dept. of Science and Technology, Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.</p> <p>(xxiv) M/s. Anna University, Chennai has done HTL, LTL and CRZ mapping (1:4000 scale) in the coastal area of PCPIR.</p> <p>(xxv) Details of Marine disposal: 90 MLD Effluent Disposal Line has been laid from Vilayat Industrial Estate to the Village Luvara into the deep sea for disposal of treated Effluent from different Industries in the PCPIR for the same EC has obtained in 2005 and NOC is valid up to 2018.</p> <p>(xxvi) The rapid marine EIA due to release of GIDC treated effluent in coastal water off Dahej had conducted by NIO, GOA in August 2000 to finalize the location of diffuser to achieve dilution of 100 to 200 times.</p> <p>(xxvii) Location of intake/outfall: 90 MLD capacity pumping station is located at Dahej Industrial estate for treated effluent disposal (from Dahej and Vilayat Industrial estate) through which the treated effluent is being disposed-off in to the deep sea, Gulf of Cambay at village Luwara in Dahej PCPIR.</p>
3.1.2	<p>At the very outset, the EAC noted that the brief circulated to the members was lacking basic information, especially in respect of the statutory powers of GIDC in developing the proposed PCPIR. The same could not be explained by them during the meeting also. Further, the Committee expressed its concern in respect of water availability/allocation to meet the total projected demand of 175 MGD water for the project, and asked for the necessary authorization in this regard from the designated authority/Department in the State Government. The project proponent was also asked to clarify whether any part of the project area proposed to be allocated for industries or residential purpose is within the flood plain of any river or within the bounds of any water body.</p> <p>Observing more discrepancies in the documentation and the facts presented before the committee, the project proponent preferred for an adjournment to rectify the same.</p>
3.1.3	<i>The proposal was, therefore, deferred for want of necessary inputs/clarifications.</i>
3.2	Construction of a resort building at Kottukal Panchayath in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) by M/s Officina Builders and Realtors Pvt Ltd - CRZ Clearance – [F.No.11-21/2016-IA-III]

3.2.1 The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-

- (i) The project involves construction of a resort building at Kottukal Panchayath in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) by M/s Officina Builders and Realtors Pvt Ltd.
- (ii) The project is located at Chowara (in between Kovalam and Vizhinjam), Survey Nos.- 363/3, 363/1-1, 1-2, 3-2, 364/6, 16,17,20,21,18,16-1, 6-1,18-1,21-1,19 and 17-1, Kottukal Village, Neyyattinkara Taluk, Thiruvananthapuram district and the Latitude and longitude of the site are 80 23' 57" N and 760 58' 54" respectively.
- (iii) The total plot area is 17118.81 sqm (423 cents). FSI area is 8499.04 sqm/17118.81 sqm = 0.49 sqm and total construction area of 13220.05 sqm. The project will comprise of 20 blocks. Total 16 villas and 44 rooms shall be developed. Maximum height of the building is 8.9 m from ground level.
- (iv) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 10 KLD which will be met from water supply system of the Kanjiramkulam Division of Kerala Water Authority and during the construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of waste water. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.
- (v) During operational phase, total water demand of the project is expected to be 17 KLD and the same will be met from the water supply system of the Kanjiramkulam Division of Kerala Water Authority and from Recycled Water. Wastewater generated (14 KLD) uses will be treated in STP of total 25 KLD capacity. 13 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled (7 KLD for flushing, 6 for gardening).
- (vi) About 120 kgs of solid waste will be generated in the project per day. The biodegradable waste (about 90 kgs) will be processed in Bio-gas Plant and the non-biodegradable waste generated (30kgs) will be handed over to authorized local vendor (Kudumbashree/ Clean Kerala Mission units).
- (vii) The total power requirement during construction phase is 20 KVA and will be met from Kerala State Electricity Board and total power requirement during cooperation phase is 200 KVA and will be met from Kerala State Electricity Board and 250 KVA DG Set.
- (viii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in a RWH tank of 105500 liter capacity for harvesting after filtration.
- (ix) Parking facility for 115 four wheelers and 440 sqm of space for two wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 92 and 345 sqm respectively (according to local norms).
- (x) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 24% of power.
- (xi) **Wildlife issues:** It is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive areas.
- (xii) There is no court case pending against the project.
- (xiii) **Investment/Cost:** The cost of the project is Rs. 15 crores excluding the land value.
- (xiv) **Employment potential:** Around 150 direct employment and around 200 indirect employment.
- (xv) **Benefits of the project:** Direct and indirect employment opportunity to professionals, skilled and semi-skilled persons etc. (150 direct employment and 200 indirect employment), propagation of indigenous Indian medical sciences like Siddha Vaidyam and Ayurvedam and health care facility of the highest order based on Siddha Vaidyam and Ayurveda for people from all over the world.
- (xvi) Kerala State Pollution Control Board conducted an enquiry/public hearing on 8/7/2013 at the site and no major issues were raised during the enquiry/public hearing.

	(xvii) The Kerala Coastal Zone Management Authority has recommended the project vide their letter dated 5 th February, 2016.
3.2.2	<p>During appraisal of the proposal, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) According to the CRZ report for the area prepared by the National Centre for Earth Science Studies, the site falls in Map No.2 of the approved CZMP for the State of Kerala, in CRZ-III between 200-500 m from the HTL.</p> <p>(ii) Total plinth area of the resort is 13821.4 sqm.</p> <p>(iii) In terms of clause 8 II (B) (i) development of vacant plot in designated areas for construction of hotels or beach resorts for tourists or visitors is permissible with prior approval of MoEF&CC.</p> <p>(iv) The proposal has been recommended by the State Coastal Zone Management Authority vide their letter dated 5th February, 2016.</p>
3.2.3	<p>The EAC, after deliberations, observed that:-</p> <p>(i) The contour map of the site with a transpose of the proposed construction plan particularly of basement parking on the contour map, is required to ensure that no excavation takes place in CRZ area. The project proponent may also give a statement that the project would be entirely residential for Siddha Vaidyam, and shall not attract any day visitors as adequate parking for the same is not available.</p> <p>(ii) A perusal of the google map indicates thick vegetation on the project site. The project lay out should indicate whether and to what extent the existing vegetation would be damaged due to the project. A tree census of the site may be provided so as to evaluate the extent of damage to the existing vegetation.</p>
3.2.4	<i>The proposal was, therefore, deferred for want of the desired information as indicated at para 3.2.3 above.</i>
3.3	Laying of pipeline for transfer of edible oils from Chennai Port to storage terminal and establishment of storage transit terminal at Old R.S.No.4061, New R.S.No.4061/A,4061/2, Ennore Expressway, Tondiarpet Village, Tondiarpet Taluk, Chennai District (Tamil Nadu) by M/s KTV Health Food Pvt. Ltd - CRZ Clearance – [11-18/2016-IA-III]
3.3.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <p>(i) The project involves laying of pipeline for transfer of edible oils from Chennai Port to storage terminal and establishment of storage transit terminal at Old R.S.No.4061, New R.S.No.4061/A,4061/2, Ennore Expressway, Tondiarpet Village, Tondiarpet Taluk, Chennai District (Tamil Nadu) by M/s KTV Health Food Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>(ii) The proposed site is classified as General Industrial use zone by CMDA.</p> <p>(iii) The total area of the proposed site is 0.24 ha and built-up area is 0.18 ha.</p> <p>(iv) It is proposed to install five number of storage tanks having the capacity of 1720 KL, 1442 KL, 1281KL, 855 KL and 7527 KL for handling and transit of edible oil</p>

	<p>at the Transit terminal.</p> <p>(v) The pipeline is made up of MS material having a thickness of 9.5mm and diameter of 10 inches in the pipe rack and trench (approved pipeline corridor by the highways department and Chennai port trust) for the transfer Edible oil. The edible oil will be subsequently transferred from the above said Transit terminal to the storage terminals of their edible oil refinery units located at Gummidipoondi having the storage facility of 18500 MT and Kodungaiyur refinery unit having the storage Capacity of 5000 MT.</p> <p>(vi) Total power requirement during operational phase is 63 HP. It is also proposed to install a D.G. Set 62.5 kVA. Necessary acoustic enclosures will be provided for the D.G. Set.</p> <p>(vii) Total quantity of fresh water required for domestic usage is 0.50 KLD. Total quantity of sewage generated will be 0.40 KLD, which is treated through septic tank and disposed into CMWSSB sewer line. No solid waste is expected in our operation.</p> <p>(viii) The proposed site is falling in CRZ – II (vi). The District Coastal Zone Management Authority for CMDA has recommended the project for clearance in the meeting held on 10.07.2015.</p> <p>(ix) Proposed energy saving measures: Proposed to install Roof Top Solar Panel.</p> <p>(x) RWH will be provided.</p> <p>(xi) Parking facility for 5 Nos. of Car will be provided.</p> <p>(xii) Investment/Cost: The estimated project cost, including land is Rs.16.55 crores.</p> <p>(xiii) The Chennai port trust, National High ways Authority on India and the Chennai Finishing harbor Management Committee have issued permission for the laying of pipeline at a length of 4.5 km for the transport of Edible oil from the port to the storage terminal.</p> <p>(xiv) The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority has recommended the project vide their letter 24th March, 2016.</p> <p>(xv) Benefits of the project: Reduces the traffic to Chennai port trust and increases the turn round time of Vessel by taking higher pumping rate.</p> <p>(xvi) Employment potential: Direct Employment is 10 Nos. Indirect Employment is more than 50 Nos.</p>
<p>3.3.2</p>	<p>During appraisal of the proposal, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The proposed site is falling in CRZ-II.</p> <p>(ii) As per CRZ Notification 2011, vide para 8 II CRZ-II (vi), storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain can be established only in notified ports.</p> <p>(iii) Vide para 3 (ii) (a) & (b) of CRZ Notification, 2011, transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice-versa, facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas, facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizer like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and the like, are permissible activities in CRZ area (other than CRZ-I (A) ecologically sensitive areas).</p> <p>(iv) Further as per para 4 (ii) (a) and (d), the above activities require clearance from the MoEF&CC.</p>

	<p>(v) The proposal has been recommended by the State Coastal Zone Management Authority vide their letter dated 24th March, 2016.</p> <p>(vi) The lay out plan is not indicating the parking facilities, circulation plan for oil tankers which would be used for transporting oil from the tank farm for onward destinations. The vehicle circulation plan should also be indicated for parking and movement of vehicles.</p> <p>(vii) The project proponent has submitted the permission for laying 12” edible oil pipeline. It was indicated by the project proponent that the owner of the land is Tamil Nadu Road Development Corporation (TNRDC), and as such, necessary permission from TNRDC is also required for laying the pipeline.</p>
3.3.3	<i>The EAC, after deliberations, deferred the proposal for want of inputs/clarifications in respect of para 3.3.2 (vi) & (vii) above.</i>
3.4	Setting up of an industrial area at Village Kundiya, District Banswara (Rajasthan) by Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited - Finalization of ToR - [F.No.21-2/2016-IA-III]
3.4.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <p>(i) The project involves setting up of an industrial area at Village Kundiya, District Banswara (Rajasthan) by Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited.</p> <p>(ii) The proposed project is the establishment of industrial area with ancillary units in the industrial area with having an area of 115.80 Acres and categorization of industries are made based on the market survey and demand potential and Classification of industries based on the pollution loads approved by State Pollution Control Board. The proposed industrial estate shares a boundary of 10 Km study area with Madhya Pradesh state.</p> <p>(iii) Justification of Selection of the site: No alternate sites are considered for the development of Industrial area in Kundiya. The proposed site based in Kundiya is selected based on the environmental factors and also the Economic consideration, as the location is located close to National highway 113 and share the boundary with Madhya Pradesh state which supplements the economic growth for Rajasthan and India.</p> <p>(iv) The main reasons for establishing Industrial area at Kundiya are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the Industrial Infrastructural facilities in Banswara district, Rajasthan. • Availability of skilled manpower at short distance less than 75 km. • Government’s positive attitude towards the industrialization <p>(v) The proposal is for the development of industrial area at Kundiya Village, Banswara district, Rajasthan by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited with a total area of 115.80 Acres. The project component involves Roads, Drainage System, Electrical Lines, Truck Parking, Admin Building, Staff Canteen, Ancillary Units, and Solar Street Lightning. The site is well connected to Ratlam Railway Station 47.2 km E, the main connecting route is through NH-113.</p> <p>(vi) The total cost of the project including infrastructure setup is Rs.30 Crores.</p> <p>(vii) Whether project is in critically polluted area: No, the project and area</p>

	<p>doesn't classify under CEPI and it's not applicable to the proposed project.</p> <p>(viii) No forest land and diversion is involved for the proposed Industrial Area.</p> <p>(ix) Court cases if any: Not Applicable.</p> <p>(x) Employment Potential: The project is going to create some employment. Due to this project activity, some persons in the project area will be recruited as skilled and semi-skilled workers by the company as per its policy. Therefore, some employment and income are likely to be generated for the local people. So, the project will contribute in a positive manner towards direct employment in the project area.</p> <p>(xi) Benefits of the project: The Company will supply its product to the domestic market which is likely to improve the regional economy.</p> <p>(xii) Peripheral Developments: RIICO intends to take up developmental work in the periphery area. The activities that have been considered include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support existing schools for development of education in the area. • Help in imparting vocational training to local eligible youth. • Provide health facilities by way of medical check up, by holding medical camps etc. in the neighbourhood. <p>(xiii) Thus, the proposed project shall usher in the social and economic upliftment of the persons living in the vicinity of the Project i.e. of society at large.</p>
<p>3.4.2</p>	<p>During appraisal of the proposal, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>The project proponents have themselves admitted that Form-I as submitted does not appropriately reflect the proposed industries. In fact, the description regarding industries in Form-I is vague and not specific. In his oral submission the project proponent mentioned that he would also be lodging pharmaceutical industries in the nature of bulk drug manufacture. As such, Form-I would need to be amended accordingly and re-submitted for consideration of the proposal for Terms of Reference.</p>
<p>3.4.3</p>	<p><i>The proposal was, therefore, deferred for want of the desired information as observed by the EAC.</i></p>
<p>3.5</p>	<p>Development of Access controlled Nagpur-Mumbai Expressway from Talegaon Village, Igatpuri Taluka (Nashik District border 00.00 km) to Vadape, Bhiwandi Taluka (Thane District 80.2 km) in Maharashtra by M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation – Finalization of ToR – [F.No.10-46/2016-IA-III]</p>
<p>3.5.1</p>	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <p>(i) The project involves development of Access controlled Nagpur-Mumbai Expressway from Talegaon Village, Igatpuri Taluka (Nashik District border 00.00 km) to Vadape, Bhiwandi Taluka (Thane District 80.2 km) in Maharashtra by M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation.</p> <p>(ii) The Government of India is planning to start working on world class express highways in order to boost the road infrastructure for faster connectivity between different cities. Simultaneously Govt of Maharashtra intends to develop Nagpur Mumbai Expressway (NMEW) to divert and redistribute the heavy traffic on existing corridors. The proposed expressway (NMEW) will pass through 10 districts from Vidarbha through Marathwada and Konkan and culminating to financial capital</p>

Mumbai. The districts which are part of proposed green field alignments are Nagpur, Wardha, Amravati District, Yavatmal District, Washim District, Buldana District, Jalna District, Aurangabad District, Ahmadnagar District, Nasik District, Thane District and Mumbai. Besides a number of villages would also be part of the proposed NMSCE.

(iii) Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) is the implementing agency. The NMEW will be designated as a Maharashtra State Highway (MSH) built on Expressway standards. It will start from Jamtha on the outer ring road of Nagpur city up to Vadape village on bhivandi bypass in Thane district

(iv) The NMEW will be developed as a high density corridor establishing high speed connectivity between Nagpur and Mumbai. As a first step in this direction the Government of Maharashtra has decided to develop and strengthen the linkages and connectivity of major cities of State with Mumbai, the state capital. Exploring the viability of one such connectivity between Nagpur Mumbai, which includes links with and through Butibori-Wardha-Karanja-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti-Vadape along with link from Karanja-Loni-Nagzari corridor. The entire length of the proposed expressway is about 706.2 km and is divided into five packages as follows:

S.No.	Name of Project work	Approximate Length in kms
1	Package-I: Jamtha-Butibori MIDC-Wardha-Pulgaon (in Nagpur Division)	89
2	Package-II: Pulgaon-Karanja-Sindhakhedraja (in Amravati Division).	256
3	Package-III: Jalna District Border-Aurangabad-Kopargaon (in Marathwada Division).	154
4	Package-IV: Kopargaon-Sinnar, Sinnar-Igatpuri (in Nashik Division)	127
5	Package-V: Igatpuri to Bhiwandi (in Mumbai Division)	80.2
Total		706.2

(v) Forest land: The proposed Package V alignment passes through approximately 156 ha of forest land.

(vi) Wildlife issues: Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary is 2.0 km and Tungreshwar National Park is 6.50 km from the project site. Necessary Forest Clearance/NBWL Clearance will be obtained from the competent authorities.

(vii) Water Bodies: Nearest water bodies are Tansa Lake is 7 km, Bhatsa River is 0.7 km, Dharna River is 3.8 km and Upper Vaitrana Reservoir is 9.61 km from the project site.

(viii) **Importance of the project:**

- Technologies are available for construction of super infrastructure
- In terms of technology, viaducts, tunnels the travel time will be reduced by substantially considering travel through alternative available routes.
- It connects Industrial places at Bitubori, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalhana, Shendra, Waluj, Sinnar to Mumbai
- It will create employment during construction and operation phase besides boosting industrialization which will largely benefit the entire region
- The length passes through under developed regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada.
- It connects Tourist places such as Karanja, Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Verul, Ajentha, Shirdi, Bhandardara, Trembakeshwar etc.

(ix) Various options of alignments were studied based on reconnaissance survey, topo-sheets, satellite imagery and maps made available by MRSAC showing

geomorphology and landuse and actual site inspection. After preliminary study of various alignments, three alignments were finalised for detailed evaluation and subsequent comparative studies based on Engineering, social, environmental and cost criteria.

(x) For evaluation of the three alignment options, the following basic criteria were followed:

- Minimise forest areas
- Minimise passing through areas already under planning/development (eg. Development Plan areas of urban centres, industrial areas etc.)
- Minimise route through irrigated/two season crop area
- Maximise route through barren land
- Avoid from habitations/gaothan areas
- Alignment to have least number of curves and max possible radius
- Minimise number of Railway over Bridges
- Minimise number of water bodies
- Minimise length between start and end points
- Minimise tunnel length
- Least project cost

(xi) Alignment 1 got preference over other alignment because of the following points

1. Alignment option-2 has got 3 major bridges having approximate length of 4 km, which makes the alignment more expensive and uneconomical in comparison with alignment option-1. Also, the area of forest diversion along alignment option-2 increases over alignment option-1
2. Alignment option-3 has got 3 major bridges. Also, the area of forest diversion along alignment option-3 increases over alignment option-1. Also, alignment option-3 has got tunnel of length about 5500 m, which makes the alignment option-1
3. Alignment option-1 is safe in construction, where a detour of about 6 km is taken to smoothly negotiate a level difference of 180 m to avoid steep gradient as encountered in alignment option-2 at the same location between Igatpuri and Kasara. The alignment option-1 follows natural terrain, which reduces cost of cutting and filling and structures, along the alignment.

Components of the project: Interchanges are proposed at Talegaon and Mokhawane for faster dispersal of traffic AH-47. Similarly, interchanges at Nandgaon (SH-44), Khutghar (SH-79) and Devrung are proposed for seamless traffic entry/exit for respective highways. The project intends to connect NH-3 at Ghoti, NH-50 at Sinnar. The project will have connectivity with AH-47 at Sinnar. The project will also increase transportation connectivity between various MIDCs to JNPT. Along the NMEW smart cities and educational complexes will be developed. The NMEW will have optical fibre network all along its stretch to ensure Wi-Fi connectivity. The proposed expressway is passing through a large number of underdeveloped districts and the government hopes to ensure their economic development using the expressway as an infrastructural launch pad. Additionally, it is also proposed to have area development, real estate development, emergency landing of plane, medical facilities, food courts, police stations, public toilets, petrol pumps and other allied amenities along the corridor. Other planned activities include construction of intersections/junctions, bridges, ROBs, culverts, drainage works, toll plaza & ancillary structures, and site locations for construction related plants and establishments. The offsite work includes, quarrying from nearby quarry sites and earth from nearby borrow area.

<p>3.5.2</p>	<p>While deliberations, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The proposal has been designated as Package V of Nagpur Mumbai Expressway (80.2 km long) starting from Talegaon village, Igatpuri Taluka, Nashik District to Vadape village, Bhiwandi Taluka in Thane District (chainage km 626.00 to 706.20 i.e. 80.2 km).</p> <p>(ii) The protected areas within 10 km from the project boundary are Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary (2 km) and Tungreshwar National Park at a distance of 6.50 km, and as such due to applicability of general conditions, the proposal is covered under Category A in terms of the EIA Notification, 2006.</p> <p>(iii) The project involves 156 ha of forest land and thus requires its prior diversion for non-forestry use for implementation of the project.</p> <p>(iv) The proposal would also affect 90 nos of residential/commercial buildings, and thus requires their resettlement.</p> <p>(v) MSRDC is developing package V for the Nagpur-Mumbai Expressway to divert and redistribute heavy traffic on existing corridor. The MSRDC considered five options and ranked the feasibility based on minimising forest areas, avoiding habitation railway over bridges structures, tunnel length and project cost. Considering all the options the project proponent has opted for option 1(C) alignment which is having a total length of 80.2 km covering Talegaon, Taluka Igatpuri to Vadape, Taluka Bhiwandi.</p>
<p>3.5.3</p>	<p><i>The Committee, after detailed deliberations, recommended the proposal for grant of Terms of Reference, specified by the Ministry in April, 2015 as Standard ToR for the said project/activity, and for preparation of EIA/EMP reports after public consultation.</i></p> <p><i>The Committee also restricted the facilities likely to be provided along the alignment, which would only include highway tourism, auto and auto ancillary hub, logistic park and convenience shopping in keeping with the given charter of MSRDC.</i></p>
<p>2nd Day - Wednesday, 29th June, 2016</p>	
<p>3.6</p>	<p>Expansion of Industrial Area Kuber at Village Ranpur in Tehsil Ladpura of District Kota (Rajasthan) by Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) - Further consideration for Environmental Clearance - [F.No.21-2/2014-IA-III]</p>
<p>3.6.1</p>	<p>The proposal was earlier considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 27-28 April, 2016 wherein the EAC noted that the proposed industrial project is 8.5 km from the National Chambal Sanctuary and 6.5 km from the Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve. The steel re-rolling, stone cutting and processing industries are expected to generate sound and particulate matter, dust pollution in the vicinity of an eco-sensitive zone. The project proponent should carry out studies to assess the expected levels of pollution and mitigation barrier as well as threshold.</p>

<p>3.6.2</p>	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The proposal is for expansion of the existing Kuber Industrial area at Ranpur Village, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota (Rajasthan). (ii) The proposed expansion would involve an additional area of 228.86 acre, comprising a total number of 91 plots, in Ranpur village, Ladpura Tehsil of Kota district, Rajasthan and now envisaged to house stone processing (polishing, cutting, splitting etc.), steel re-rolling units falling under Category B. General engineering, stone processing (polishing, cutting & Splitting etc), Agro Food processing units, service and ancillary industries, agro and food processing industries, non-polluting industries etc are the ones housed in this expansion. (iii) The existing Industrial area of Kuber, Ranpur has been developed in phases between 1997 and 2006 in a total area of 536.75 acres. It consists of four different parks like (i) Industrial area (Kuber), (ii) Institutional Area, Ranpur, (iii) Agro Food Park phase-I and (v) Agro Food Park phase-II; Ranpur. The agro food park had come up under a scheme of Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India. (iv) Water requirement: During operation phase, estimated total water demand for Kuber expansion about is 962.5 KLD. The prime source of water will be Chambal River and supply provided from Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) Government of Rajasthan has agreed to supply piped water to this industrial area on seniority basis from Akhailgadh. RIICO agreed and deposited required amount with PHED for execution of the scheme at the earliest. (v) Waste water quantity, treatment capacity, detail: Low water intensive units are envisaged in the proposed expansion. Hence wastewater generation would be either nil or very minimum. Thus, the individual units will have their own effluent treatment plants for treating their effluents and recycling the same in their units. These units will achieve Zero Liquid Discharge. (vi) Solid waste management: Since the proposed industries, mainly, are of stone grinding, polishing and general engineering in nature the anticipated industrial solid wastes are of inert and non-toxic in character. Individual units in accordance with the directions and guidelines of State Pollution Control Board/Central Pollution Control Board will handle and manage these wastes. (vii) Hazardous Waste Management: Used waste oil and Lead acid batteries are the anticipated hazardous wastes in the proposed expansion. Individual units shall collect their used oil and store in a secured place as per the guidelines of the pollution control board and periodically sell to the authorised recyclers in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary) Rules, 2008. The used lead acid batteries will be managed and handled in accordance with the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001. (viii) Water bodies: Chambal River is the nearest water body from project site; river bank from proposed project site is at about 8.5 km. (ix) Green belt development: For the purpose of green belt 10.12% of the total project area is earmarked. The total number of trees to be planted is about 12,000. (x) Investment/Cost: Rs. 5269.40 Lakhs. (xi) Wildlife issues: The project site is located at 8.5 km from National (Ghariyal) Chambal Sanctuary, and 6.5 km from the buffer area of Mukandra Tiger Reserve. The project proponent has applied for necessary wildlife clearance from the Standing Committee of NBWL. In view of the given location of the project site, the project requires appraisal under Category A by the EAC in the Ministry.
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	<p>(xii) Employment potential: The impact of the project on economic aspects can clearly be observed. The proposed project activities will provide employment to persons of different skills and trades. The employment potential will ameliorate economic conditions of low income families directly and provide employment to many other families indirectly who are involved in business and service oriented activities.</p> <p>(xiii) Benefits of the project: Proposed project will result in considerable growth, stimulating the industrial and commercial activities in the region. Small and medium scale industries may be further developed as a consequence.</p> <p>(xiv) The ToR for the proposed development was accorded on 18th September, 2014.</p> <p>(xv) Public hearing for the project was conducted on 26th June, 2015.</p>
3.6.3	<p>During deliberations, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The area surrounding the proposed project area is highly sensitive from the environmental point of view. The Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve is at a distance of less than 9 km from the project site. The Chambal Gharriyal Sanctuary is at a distance of 8.5 km. The project proponent has failed to submit the boundary of the protected areas.</p> <p>(ii) The proposal involves setting up of industrial units (on 91 identified plots) in an additional area of 228.86 ha, and as such, it would be the expansion of existing Kuber Industrial Area in an area of 536.75 ha. Different proposed industrial units/activities would include steel re-rolling units viz. non-toxic metallurgical processing industry of capacity > 5000 tonnes per annum. As such, the proposal is covered under category B.</p> <p>(iii) The base line air quality values monitored during May, 2016 being on much lower side, the Committee was not convinced about the reliability of the ambient air quality, where PM10 levels are almost half of the NAAQ standards. Such values in a State like Rajasthan (supposed to be higher background PM10 levels) in the month of May need to be crosschecked by a third party for its authenticity.</p> <p>(iv) The Committee is of the view for the proposed industries could be high noise and dust emitting industries to confine these activities only to day time operation. The sensitive wildlife in the close vicinity of the area could be endangered. The Committee is of the considered view for the Ministry may like to get the background PM 10 study done through a third party if the project proponent wishes to pursue the request for EC any further. The Committee was informed that the project proponent has moved the National Wildlife Board for obtaining necessary clearances.</p>
3.6.4	<i>The proposal was, therefore, deferred.</i>
3.7	Development of Industrial estate of HSIIDC at Sector 30, 30-A, 31 & 32 at Manakpur (Jagadhari), Haryana by M/s HSIIDC Ltd - Further consideration for Environmental Clearance - [F.No.21-1045/2007-IA-III]
3.7.1	The proposal was earlier considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 24-26 June, 2015 wherein the Committee noted the information presented by the PP and observed that there is no demarcation of green belt area and the parking space is inadequate. After detailed deliberation the Committee sought the following additional information

	<p>for further consideration of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Revised layout plan showing clear demarcation of area for development of green belt with details of tree species to be planted keeping in view the local conditions. (ii) Revised layout plan giving details of parking space. (iii) Feasibility of segregating industrial units with a view to separate timber processing facilities from the IT Park also need be explored. These two areas should be separated by a green belt.
<p>3.7.2</p>	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposal is for development of industrial estate of HSIIDC at Sector 30, 30-A, 31 &32 at Manakpur (Jagadhari) in Haryana by M/s HSIIDC Ltd. ii. The size of the project is 256.39 acres. iii. The total water requirement is 4800 KLD and will be drawn from groundwater (9 No.s of tubewells). Necessary clearance is under process. iv. The total Municipal Solid waste is 1.5 MT per day and its disposed is taken up by District Administration, Yamuna Nagar. v. The quantity of wastewater generated will be 3600 KLD and 8 MLD CEPT is proposed. vi. The power supply network shall be provided by the HSIIDC by providing all LT, HT lines, sub-division and street light. The Total power required is 25 MVA. One number 66/11 KV/s/stn is proposed with 1X 25/31.5 MVA transformer. vii. Kalesar National Park & Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary are situated at a distance of more than 20 Km from Project site. viii. River Yamuna and Western Yamuna Canal are flowing at the distance of more than 5km in NE & SE direction from the project site. ix. Investment/Cost: The total cost of the project is Rs.183 Crores. x. The project was accorded ToR vide letter No. 21-1045/2007-IA.III dated 23rd June 2008. xi. Public Hearing was held on 9th January 2014 at Manakpur. xii. Benefits of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The project aims at development of Industrial Model Township at Jagadhri, which would help in creation of state- of the art- industrial infrastructure in the district. b. The proposed project will facilitate in creation of employment opportunities both direct and indirect for local population. c. The project will help in the urban development of better landscaping in the vicinity as well as creation of green belt in the area which would eventually help in the improvement of visual and aesthetic quality of the area. d. With the implementation of this project, other utilities would also be created like development of road network, sewage network, augmentation of water supply system & waste water treatment, solid waste collection facility, educational and health facilities etc. e. Project aims at amelioration of socio-economy of the areas as well as providing basic amenities to the people. xiii. No forest land is involved in the project. xiv. There are no court cases/violations pending with the project proponent. xv. Other details :

	<p>a. Green belt will be developed in approx. 78.27 acres of land</p> <p>b. The area reserved for utilities & parking is 14.22 acres</p> <p>c. The area kept for open space parking, road and undermined uses is 116.60 acres</p>
3.7.3	<p>During deliberations, the Committee noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The proposal is for development of Industrial Estate by M/s HSIIDC in an area <500 ha, and not housing any category A or B industry. As such, the proposal does not seem to be covered under the ambit of the EIA Notification, 2006.</p> <p>(ii) The proposed industrial estate would also be housing CETP, which falls under category B. Since the project site is located well beyond 5 km from the inter-state boundary, and as such due to non-applicability of general conditions, the proposal may not be requiring appraisal by the EAC for the CETP also.</p> <p>(iii) Public hearing for the project was conducted on 9th January, 2014 i.e. after the expiry of the validity of ToR dated 23rd June, 2008, and may not be considered valid to be a part of the EIA/EMP reports.</p> <p>(iv) The submission of EIA/EMP reports also seems to be after the expiry of the valid ToR and needs to be examined in terms of the provisions of the EIA Notification for its acceptance.</p>
3.7.4	<p><i>The EAC, after deliberations, desired that the Ministry may take a view on the proposal based on the observations as reflected in para 3.7.3 above. The proposal was therefore deferred.</i></p>
3.8	<p>Expansion of existing Butibori Industrial area (BIA Phase-II), MIDC, Nagpur (Maharashtra) by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corp. (MIDC) Nagpur – Further consideration for Environmental Clearance – [F.No.21-23/2014-IA-III]</p>
3.8.1	<p>The proposal was earlier considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 28-29 March, 2016 wherein the Committee noted that the project proponent has not responded adequately and satisfactorily to the issues of public concern particularly those raised by the Butibori Manufacturing Association. The project proponent gave a stock reply in almost all issues stating that most of the points are taken care of in MIDC policy decisions and action plan without specifically responding to the specific issues. The project proponent was advised to bring a comprehensive response adequately meeting the public concerns and the solutions to the problems raised during the public hearing. This advice had become necessary, particularly in view of non-compliance of earlier assurances in respect of the Butibori Industrial Area (though not connected to the present proposal), adjacent to it and thus having set a bad track record raising issues of credibility of the project proponent. The project was, therefore, deferred for want of inputs/clarification.</p>
3.8.2	<p>The EAC examined the proposal vis-a vis their observations during the earlier meeting regarding comprehensive response adequately meeting the public concerns and the solutions to the problems raised during the public hearing. The Committee noted that their concerns during the earlier meeting regarding public hearing were sorted out and found the same in order.</p>

3.8.3	The EAC, <i>on being satisfied with the compliance by the project proponent, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance, subject to all generic conditions applicable for building and construction projects.</i>
3.9	Proposed additional Butibori Industrial Area, Nagpur (Maharashtra) by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corp. – Further consideration for Environmental Clearance – [F.No.21-16/2013-IA-III]
3.9.1	The proposal was earlier considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 28-29 March, 2016 wherein the Committee noted that the project proponent had not responded adequately and satisfactorily to the issues of public concern particularly those raised by the Butibori Manufacturing Association. The project proponent had given a stock reply in almost all issues stating that most of the points are taken care of in MIDC policy decisions and action plan without specifically responding to the specific issues. The project proponent was advised to bring a comprehensive response adequately meeting the public concerns and the solutions to the problems raised during the public hearing. This advice had become necessary, particularly in view of non-compliance of earlier assurances in respect of the Butibori Industrial Area (though not connected to the present proposal), adjacent to it and thus having set a bad track record raising issues of credibility of the project proponent. The project was, therefore, deferred for want of inputs/clarification.
3.9.2	The EAC examined the proposal vis-a vis their observations during the earlier meeting regarding comprehensive response adequately meeting the public concerns and the solutions to the problems raised during the public hearing. The Committee noted that their concerns during the earlier meeting regarding public hearing were sorted out and found the same in order.
3.9.3	The EAC, <i>on being satisfied with the compliance by the project proponent, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance, subject to all generic conditions applicable for building and construction projects.</i>
3.10	Development of SIPCOT Industrial Park, Cheyyar in District Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu) by M/s State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited - Environmental Clearance – [F.No.21-181/2014-IA-III]
3.10.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Considering the demand for industrial land in the vicinity of Chennai, SIPCOT proposes to develop an industrial park in Cheyyar town in District Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu) (ii) The project involves development of SIPCOT Industrial Park, Cheyyar in a total area of 931.015 ha in villages Kunnavakkam, Shozhavaram, Chellaperumbulimedu, Perumbulimedu, Mathur, Mangal, Karanai, Mahajanambakkam, Alinjalpattu and Ukkamperumbakkam in District Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu) by M/s State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited. (iii) The proposed Industrial Park will house industrial units namely, metallurgical industries [item 3(a)] and Induction/Arc Furnaces/Cupola Furnaces of TPH or more [item 5(k)]. (iv) The water demand to the tune of 1 MGD will be made available through SIPCOT

	<p>managed water supply systems from River Cheyyar. “Zero Waste Objectives” will be mandated to all member industries as precondition for land allotment.</p> <p>(v) The cost of the project is Rs. 460 crore.</p> <p>(vi) The project is not falling in Critically Polluted area.</p> <p>(vii) No forest land is involved in the project.</p> <p>(viii) Eco-sensitive area: Not involved.</p> <p>(ix) Employment Potential: 5000 Nos.</p> <p>(x) Benefits of the project: Environmentally compatible industrial development as Cluster for two types of industries viz., 3(a) and 5 (k).</p> <p>(xi) ToR was accorded to the project vide letter No.21-181/2014-IA-III dated 19th, March 2015.</p> <p>(xii) Public Hearing was conducted on 5th November, 2015.</p>
3.10.2	<p>During appraisal of the proposal, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The project site, not having a definite/regular shape but agglomeration of scattered pieces of land masses, is located between two perennial water bodies Cheyyar and flowing through the area.</p> <p>(ii) The project site being at a higher elevation corresponding to the HFL of the two rivers, there may be no flooding of the area. However, the same needs to be taken note by the State Water Resources Department for corrective measures as and when required.</p> <p>(iii) Change of land use for the project site to promote industrial activities needs to be formally notified by the State Government, even if the area has been acquired by the SIPCOT for development of industrial park.</p> <p>(iv) There are no major issues raised during the public hearing except employment potential. The project proponent assures to resolve the same during subsequent stages.</p>
3.10.3	<p><i>The Committee, after detailed deliberations, recommended the proposal for grant of environmental clearance, subject to all generic conditions applicable for building and construction projects.</i></p>
3.11	<p>Integrated Cooum River Eco-restoration project from Cooum River mouth to Chetpet Railway Bridge in Chennai (Tamil Nadu) by M/s Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust - CRZ Clearance - [F.No.11-15/2016-IA-III]</p>
3.11.1	<p>The proposal was earlier considered by the EAC in its 158th meeting held on 28/29 April, 2016, wherein the Committee observed as under:-</p> <p>(i) The EAC welcomed formulation of such projects intended to clean the health of river Cooum within Chennai or in the vicinity, which would improve the present insanitary condition and help clean the highly polluted river. The EAC has had occasion to handle the related Cooum river project earlier, and reiterated its views that no opening of Cooum river into the Bay of Bengal waters should be allowed till the entire water flowing from the Cooum river into the sea was treated and sanitised from harmful pollutants and effluents.</p> <p>(ii) It was pointed that the Cooum river was earlier taken up under the National River</p>

	<p>Conservation Plan (NRCP), sponsored by this Ministry. In the process, pollution abatement schemes were sanctioned with the objective of holistic conservation of the river, as in the instant case. The Committee apprehended duplication of efforts, and desired evaluating the project comprehensively in the light of the earlier schemes, and utilizing and dovetailing the assets already created under the NRCP to get optimisation of expenditure and benefit.</p> <p>(iii) The Committee, further, suggested that the project proponent must clarify the role of different agencies involved in handling or treatment of effluent generated in the river catchment, which would otherwise, be falling directly into river Cooum or any drains/water bodies connected to the river.</p> <p>(iv) The EAC, after deliberations, desired that the State Government of Tamil Nadu may give a statement that the proposed integrated plan of Cooum River Eco-restoration project had been prepared in consultation with all concerned agencies like the State Government, other stakeholders, and duly integrated/dovetailed with the pollution abatement schemes commissioned under the NRCP. The State Government must ensure that there is no duplication of efforts, and the pollution abatement schemes are suitably dovetailed and the created assets are utilized optimally.</p>
<p>3.11.2</p>	<p>The proposal for restoration for Cooum river was placed before the Committee on 29th June, 2016 under the direction of the competent authority. The Committee noted that no documents were circulated to any of the members either before the meeting or during the meeting. No senior officer from the Chennai River Restoration Trust or Administrative Department of the State Government was present. Further, neither any brief of the case nor a power point presentation was available for perusal of the Committee. As such, in absence of any substantive material, the Committee expressed reservations for considering the proposal.</p> <p>While appraising the proposal on merits, the Committee asked the project proponent whether any parameter was fixed for baseline or for final expected levels of water quality. Any river restoration project should state these basic parameters. In the view of the Committee, any unified monitoring agency should keep the attainment of these parameters as its prime objective. Even after examination, the Committee was unable to find any answer and there was no satisfactory response from the project proponent. The Committee advised the project proponent to prepare an appropriate document listing out the overall project objectives in quantitative and qualitative terms. The Committee also requested the project proponent to ensure circulation of the relevant documents and the proposal in accordance with the standing instructions of the Ministry for the EAC meetings.</p>
<p>3.11.3</p>	<p><i>The proposal was, therefore, deferred.</i></p>

List of the EAC members attended the meeting

1. Shri Anil Razdan, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, C-6, Friends Colony East, New Delhi – 65
2. Dr. M.L. Sharma, IFS (Retd.), 79A, Sector-8, Gandhi Nagar – 382008 (Gujarat)
3. Sh. R. Radhakrishnan, 2/586, 1st Cross Street, Singaravelan Salai, Neelangarai, Chennai - 600 041
4. Dr. M.V. Ramana Murthy, Project Director, (Scientist 'G'), Offshore Structures and Island Desalination, NIOT Campus, Pallikarai, Chennai – 600 100
5. Dr. R. Prabhakaran, No.1, Besent Road, Royapettah, Chennai
6. Dr. Anuradha Shukla, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), CRRI, Mathura Road, New Delhi - 25
7. Ms Mita Sharma, Scientist 'E', Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-Cum Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi -110 032
8. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Additional Director (IA-III), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, 3rd Floor, Vayu Wing, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110 003.