

MINUTES OF 90th MEETING OF EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (INFRASTRUCTURE-2) HELD ON 14th JUNE, 2022.

VENUE: Indus Hall, Ground Floor, Jal Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh, Delhi – 110 003.

DATE: 14th June, 2022

PROCEEDINGS

90.1 Opening Remarks of the Chairman: The Chairman and Members extended warm welcome with each other and other participants of the meeting. Thereafter, the meeting was opened to start proceeding as per the agenda adopted for this meeting.

90.2 Confirmation of Minutes of 89th Meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee (Infrastructure-2) held on 31st May, 2022.

The Expert Appraisal Committee (Infrastructure-2), hereinafter called the EAC (Infra-2), was informed that no representation has been received regarding projects considered in 89th meeting. Minutes of 89th meeting of EAC (Infra-2) were confirmed. The typo errors, if any noticed during processing of these cases may be corrected in the light of facts and figures provided by the respective Project Proponent.

90.3 Consideration of Proposals: The EAC (Infra-2) considered proposals as per the agenda adopted for the 90th meeting. The details of deliberations held and decisions taken in the meeting are as under:

AGENDA ITEM NO. 90.3.1

Environmental Clearance for Capacity enhancement of Secured Landfill Facility (SLF) from 10 to 20 lacs MT at Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF) at Survey No. 1244/1, 1437/1, 1430/1 & 1510/1, Village Majra, P.O. Dabhota, Tehsil Nalagarh, Solan District, Himachal Pradesh by M/s Shivalik Solid Waste Management Ltd- Amendment in Environmental Clearance

IA/HP/MIS/270455/2022; F. No. 21-54/2022-IA-III

1. The Project Proponent (M/s Shivalik Solid Waste Management Ltd) made a presentation and the EAC (Infra-2) took note of following key parameters and salient features of the project as presented during the meeting as well as details provided in the brief and application for this project:

- i. The proposal is for amendment in the Environmental Clearance granted by the Ministry vide letter no. 21-112/2021-IA.III dated 22.03.2022 for Capacity Enhancement of Secured Landfill Facility (SLF) from 10 to 20 lacs MT at

Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF) at Survey No. 1244/1, 1437/1, 1430/1 & 1510/1, Village Majra, P.O. Dabhota, Tehsil Nalagarh, Solan District, Himachal Pradesh by M/s Shivalik Solid Waste Management Ltd.

ii. Now PP has requested for following amendments in EC dated 22.03.2022:

S. No.	Reference page no of EC letter	Description as per approved EC	Description as per current proposal
1.	Page 1: Subject line and para 1	Survey No: 1244/1, 1437/1, 1430/1 and 1510/1	Survey No: 1244/1, 1437/1, 1438/1 and 1510/1
2.	Page 3: Para 4(v), Sl. No. 9 of Table	8-10 L/hour of Diesel and 20-25 L/hour of Bio-diesel	8-10 L/hour of Diesel and 20-25 L/hour of Bio-diesel + Use of Briquette from Agriculture Waste and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) from Municipal Solid Waste

2. The EAC (Infra-2) noted that project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 7(d) 'Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs)' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments. However, since the General Condition is applicable as it is located at the aerial distance of 2.47 km of the interstate boundary between Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, the proposal requires appraisal at Central level by sectoral EAC.

3. *The EAC (Infra-2), based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, **recommended** for the proposed amendment in the environmental clearance, granted vide letter no. 21-112/2021-IA.III dated 22.03.2022, to the extent of project parameters as specified in para 90.3.1.1(ii). All other conditions, as specified in the aforesaid EC letter shall remain unchanged.*

AGENDA ITEM NO. 90.3.2

Environmental Clearance for Revision and Expansion of Kingston Logistics Park (Phase-I) at Mouza: Indranipatna, Plot No. 114/1316 and Mouza: Chhatisa-II Plot No. 30 & 31, Tehsil: Tangi, Choudwar, District Cuttack, Odisha by M/s KTL Logistics & Services Limited-Environmental Clearance.

IA/OR/MIS/277321/2022; F. No. 21-56/2022-IA-III

1. The Project Proponent (M/s KTL Logistics & Services Limited) along with the EIA Consultant 'Grass Roots Research & Creation India (P) Ltd.', made a presentation and the EAC (Infra-2) took note of following key parameters and salient features of

the project as presented during the meeting as well as detailed provided in the brief and application for this project:

- i. The project is located at Mouza-Indranipatna, Plot No. 114/1316 and Mouza: Chhatisa- II Plot No. 30 & 31, Tehsil: Tangi, Choudwar, Cuttack, Odisha, Latitude 20°31'12.00"N and 85°52'40.20"E Longitude.
- ii. The project is for Expansion.
- iii. The total plot area is 1,11,219.70 sq. m and total construction (Built-up) area is 50,646.12 sq. m. Maximum height of the building is 15m.
- iv. The details of building are as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Existing Area (m ²)	Expansion Area (m ²)	After Revision and Expansion Area (m ²)
1.	Plot area	2,28,447.10	-1,17,227.4	1,11,219.70
2.	Affected By Road	13,997.50	-	-
3.	Net Plot Area	2,14,449.60	-	-
4.	Permissible Ground Coverage	1,07,224.80 (50% of Net plot area)	-51,614.95	55,609.85 (50% plot area)
5.	Proposed Ground Coverage	18,373.79 (@8.56% of Net plot area)	29,428.45	47,802.24 (@42.98% of plot area)
6.	Permissible FAR	6,43,348.8 (@ 3 of Net plot area)	-3,09,689.7	3,33,659.1 (@ 3 of plot area)
7.	Proposed FAR	19,534.66 (@ 0.091 of Net plot area)	31,111.46	50,646.12 (45.54% of plot area)
8.	Proposed Non-FAR	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Built-Up Area	19,534.66	31,111.46	50,646.12
10.	Parking Area	9,645.33 (49.42% of proposed FAR)	8,017.67	17,663.00 (34.87% of proposed FAR)
11.	Green Area (10.08% of Total Plot Area)	11,215.00		
12.	Maximum height of the building (Till Eaves)	15 m		

- v. During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 101.29 KL, which will be met by Private Water Tankers. During the construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of wastewater. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labour force.
- vi. During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 142 KLD and the same will be met by 68 KLD fresh water from groundwater and 74 KLD recycled water. Domestic wastewater generation will

be 94 KLD and it will be treated through sewage treatment plant (STP) of 115 KLD capacity. 85 KLD treated water will be generated of which, 74 KLD will be reused for flushing (40KLD) and horticulture (34 KLD). Surplus water of about 11 KLD will be used for watering the external roadside plantation.

- vii. About 714 Kg/day solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste 214 kg/day will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated 500 kg/day will be handed over to authorized local vendor.
- viii. The total power requirement during operation phase is 1440 KW and will be met from Odisha State Electricity Distribution Company Limited & 5 D.G sets of total 2,640 kVA (160×1 kVA+ 350×1 kVA + 500×1 kVA +630×1 kVA +1000×1 kVA) for power back up in the Project. A solar panel of 144 KW to meet 10% of total power requirement (i.e. 144 KWP) is proposed to be installed.
- ix. Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in two RWH ponds.
- x. Parking area proposed is 17,633 sq. m (@34.87% of the proposed FAR) and No. of ECS proposed is 768 ECS. Of which, 20% will be for trucks, 10% for Scooters/Bicycles and 70% for cars.
- xi. The project is not located in Critically Polluted area.
- xii. The project is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive Zone. NBWL Clearance is not required.
- xiii. Forest Clearance is not required.
- xiv. No court case is pending against the project.
- xv. CRZ Clearance is not required.
- xvi. Total green area will be provided is 11,215 sq. m; it is proposed to plant 1395 No's trees. The tree species to be planted with project site are *Alstonia scholaris*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Mimusops elengi* and *Tamarindus indica*. No tree cutting is involved in this project.
- xvii. Expected timeline for completion of the project- About 24-36 months.
- xviii. Investment/Cost of the project is ₹ 121.27 Cr. Revised capital cost for EMP is ₹ 219.03 Lakh and revised recurring cost is 33.49 lakh.
- xix. Employment potential- About 3,544 persons.
- xx. Benefits of the project: The project is leading to development of the area by providing employment of the local people and better infrastructure.

4. The EAC (Infra-2) noted that the project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to non-existence of SEIAA in Odisha, it requires appraisal at Central level by sectoral EAC.

5. The committee observed shortcomings in respect of parking area, plant species for plantation, solar energy installation and revised EMP budget. PP was asked to submit an undertaking to meet 10% of electric load through solar energy and change

in title of project. Accordingly, PP submitted the aforesaid information and undertaking.

6. The EAC (Infra-2), based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, **recommended** granting environmental clearance to the project subject to the following specific conditions and other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity, while considering for accord of environmental clearance:

- i. Abstraction of ground water shall be subject to the permission of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). Fresh water requirement shall not exceed 68 KLD during operational phase.
- ii. As proposed, wastewater shall be treated in onsite STP of 115 KLD capacity. At least 85 KLD of treated water from the STP shall be recycled and re-used for flushing (40 KLD) and for horticulture (34 KLD). Excess treated water (about 11 KLD) shall be given for watering the external roadside plantation as committed. PP shall submit MoU for the disposal of excess treated water (outside the site) to the concerned Integrated Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with six-monthly compliance report.
- iii. The project proponents would commission a third-party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
- iv. Area for greenery shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document i.e., area under plantation/greenery will be 11,215 sq. m. As proposed, at least 1395 No's of trees shall be maintained within the project premises. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species proposed viz., *Alstonia scholaris*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Mimusops elengi* and *Tamarindus indica*. A minimum of one tree for every 80 sq. m of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Plantations to be ensured species cut to species planted. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
- v. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development), Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, two RWH pits shall be provided by PP for rain water harvesting after filtration.
- vi. The solid waste shall be duly segregated into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components and handled in separate area earmarked for segregation of solid waste, as per SWM Rules, 2016. As committed, biodegradable waste shall be utilized through the OWC to be installed within the site. Inert waste shall be disposed off as per norms at authorized site. The

recyclable waste shall be sold to authorized vendors/recyclers. Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste shall be segregated and managed as per C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- vii. The PP shall provide electric charging points for 30% of the parking in parking areas for e- vehicles as recommended.
- viii. As committed, solar energy installation of 144 KW capacity to meet at least 10% of the total demand load shall be implemented.
- ix. The Environmental Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals/clearances under any other Acts/Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 90.3.3

Environmental Clearance for Kingston Logistics Park (Phase-II) at Mouza: Indranipatna, plot no.114/1316, Mouza: Chhatisha-II, Plot No-30 & 31, Tahsil: Tangi, PS-Choudwar, Dist-Cuttack, Odisha by M/s KTL Logistics and Services Limited- Environmental Clearance

IA/OR/MIS/277319/2022; F. No. 21-55/2022-IA-III

1. The Project Proponent (M/s KTL Logistics & Services Limited) made a presentation and the EAC (Infra-2) took note of following key parameters and salient features of the project as presented during the meeting as well as details provided in the brief and application for this project:

- i. The project is located at Mouza: Indranipatna, plot no.114/1316, Mouza: Chhatisha-II, Plot No-30 & 31, Tahsil: Tangi, PS-Choudwar, Dist-Cuttack, Odisha.
- ii. The project is new.
- iii. The total plot area is 1,01,677.27 sq. m and total construction (Built-up) area of 54,387.00 sq. m. Maximum height of the building is 15 m (at eaves). The details of building are as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Area(sq. m)
1.	Plot area	1,01,677.27
2.	Permissible Ground Coverage (@50% of plot area)	50,838.635
3.	Proposed Ground Coverage (@49.99% of plot area)	50,833.88
4.	Permissible FAR (@2 of plot area)	203354.54
5.	Proposed FAR (0.53 of plot area)	54,387.00
6.	Built-Up Area	54,387.00
7.	Requires Open Space Area/ Landscape Area (@ 10% of the plot area)	10,167.73
8.	Proposed Green Area (@ 10.63% of the plot area)	10,813.28
9.	Required Parking Area (@20% of Proposed FAR)	10877.40
10.	Proposed Parking Area (@20% of Proposed FAR)	10877.40
11.	Maximum height of the building (at eaves)	15 m

- iv. During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 109 KL, which will be met by Private Water Tankers. During the construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of wastewater. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.
- v. During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 144 KLD, the same will be met by 74 KLD fresh water from ground water and 70 KLD recycled Water. Wastewater generated will be 97 KLD and it will be treated in STP of total 120 KLD capacity. 87 KLD of treated water will be generated, of which 70 KLD will be reused for flushing (38 KLD) and horticulture (32KLD). Excess treated water of about 17 KLD will be used for watering the external roadside plantation, provided to STP treated water agency.
- vi. About 766 Kg/day solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste 229.8 kg/day will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated 459.6 kg/day will be handed over to authorized local vendor.
- vii. The total power requirement during operation phase is 800 kVA and will be met from Odisha State Electricity Distribution Company Limited and 5 D.G sets of total 1485 kVA (1×160kVA+2×250 kVA+1×325kVA+1×500kVA) for power back up in the Project. A Solar panel of 80 KW to meet 10% of total power requirement (i.e. 1440 KWP) is proposed to be installed.
- viii. Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in two RWH ponds.
- ix. Parking area proposed is 10,877.40 sq. m (@20% of the proposed FAR) and No. of ECS proposed is 473 ECS. Of which, 20% of total for trucks, 10% for Scooters/Bicycles and 70% for cars.
- x. The project is not located in Critically Polluted area.
- xi. The project is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive Zone. NBWL Clearance is not required.
- xii. Forest Clearance is not required.
- xiii. No court case is pending against the project.
- xiv. CRZ Clearance is not required.
- xv. Total green area will be provided is 10,813.28 m²; it is proposed to plant 1270 No's trees. The tree species to be planted with project site are *Alstonia scholaris*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Mimusops elengi* and *Tamarindus indica* No tree cutting is involved in this project.
- xvi. Expected timeline for completion of the project is about 24-36 months.
- xvii. Investment/Cost of the project is ₹119.73 Cr. Revised capital cost for EMP is ₹ 190.12 Lakh and revised recurring cost is 26.17 lakh.
- xviii. Employment potential- About 3626 persons.
- xix. Benefits of the project: The project is leading to development of the area by providing employment of the local people and better infrastructure.

4. The EAC noted that the project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to non-existence of SEIAA in Odisha, it required appraisal at Central level by sectoral EAC.

5. The committee observed shortcomings in respect of parking area, plant species for plantation, solar energy installation and revised EMP budget. PP was asked to submit an undertaking to meet 10% of electric load through solar energy and change in title of project. Accordingly, PP submitted the aforesaid information and undertaking.

6. The EAC (Infra-2), based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, **recommended** granting environmental clearance to the project subject to the following specific conditions and other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity, while considering for accord of environmental clearance:

- i. Abstraction of ground water shall be subject to the permission of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). Fresh water requirement shall not exceed 74 KLD during operational phase.
- ii. As proposed, wastewater shall be treated in onsite STP of 120 KLD capacity. At least 87 KLD of treated water from the STP shall be recycled and re-used for flushing (38 KLD) and Horticulture (32 KLD). Excess treated water (about 17 KLD) shall be given for watering the external roadside plantation, provided to STP treated water agency as committed. PP shall submit MoU for the disposal of excess treated water (outside the site) to the concerned Integrated Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with six-monthly compliance report.
- iii. The project proponents would commission a third-party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
- iv. Area for greenery shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document i.e., area under plantation/greenery will be 10,813.28 sq. m. As proposed, at least 1270 trees shall be maintained within the project premises. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species as proposed viz., *Alstonia scholaris*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Mimusops elengi* and *Tamarindus indica*. A minimum of one tree for every 80 sq.m of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Plantations to be ensured species cut to species planted. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
- v. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

(erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development), Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, two RWH pits shall be provided by PP for rain water harvesting after filtration.

- vi. The solid waste shall be duly segregated into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components and handled in separate area earmarked for segregation of solid waste, as per SWM Rules, 2016. As committed, biodegradable waste shall be utilized through the OWC to be installed within the site. Inert waste shall be disposed off as per norms at authorized site. The recyclable waste shall be sold to authorized vendors/recyclers. Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste shall be segregated and managed as per C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- vii. The PP shall provide electric charging points for 30% of the parking in parking areas for e- vehicles as recommended.
- viii. As committed, solar energy installation of 80 KW capacity to meet at least 10% of the total demand load shall be implemented.
 - i. The Environmental Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals/clearances under any other Acts/Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project.

AGENDA ITEM No. 90.3.4

Terms of Reference for Remediation and Reclamation of Existing Dumpsite and construction, operation and maintenance of Sanitary Landfill at Ramsinghpura Village, Rewari, Haryana by Municipal Council Rewari – Reconsideration for Terms of Reference

IA/HR/MIS/259055/2022; F. No. 21-41/2022-IA-III

1. The proposal was earlier considered by EAC (Infra-2) in its 85th meeting held on 30-31 March, 2022, 86th held on 19-20 April, 2022 and 88th meeting held on 19th May, 2022. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and as informed during the aforesaid meetings are provided below for reference:

- i. The project is located at Khasra No. 23/13, 9/22, 18/1, 17/1, 11/2, 24/12, 8/3, 18/2, 16/2, 25/2, 25/1, Ramsinghpura Village, Bawal Tehsil, Rewari District, Haryana.
- ii. The project is new.
- iii. The land in Rewari where Ramsinghpura (Bawal) dumpsite is located is owned by Municipal Council Rewari and has been used for open dumping of mixed MSW since the year 2015. The height of the Ramsinghpura (Bawal) Dumpsite is 1.22 meters, to 3.20 m and total area is about 14.625 acre (59184.82 sqm.). Approx. 0.6 lakh ton of MSW has already been deposited at the dumpsite. At present, the dumpsite receives an estimated 81 Tons of Municipal Solid Waste (“MSW”) per day.
- iv. The Authority/MC Rewari proposes to excavate the compacted MSW by using suitable mechanical sieving, separating machines or other equipment. The

work envisages economically viable and environmentally sustainable method for Remediation and Reclamation of the dumpsite in accordance with the applicable law. The Authority/MC Rewari intends to reclaim the total dumpsite area out of the 14.625 acre.

- v. The project involves 'Bio-mining' of legacy waste at the existing dumpsite. "Bio-Mining" refers to the excavation of old dumped waste and make windrow of legacy waste thereafter stabilization of the waste through bio-remediation. i.e. exposure of all the waste to air along with use of composting bio-cultures, i.e. screening of the stabilized waste to recover all valuable resources (like organic fines, bricks, stones, plastics, metals, clothes, rags etc.) followed by its sustainable management through recycling, co-processing, road making etc.
- vi. As this is already an existing dumpsite so no alternative sites were examined and as per the SWM rules 2016, the existing dumpsite is fulfilling all the site selection criteria.

S.No.	Criteria	Criteria distance	Available distance from proposed SLF site
1	Distance from nearest River	100 m	Sahibi River – 25.42 Km in North direction
2	Distance from Nearest Pond	200 m	Pond Near Village odhi 0.9 Km in W direction
3	Distance from nearest Highway (NH-2)	200 m	SH-15 3.5 km (W) Rajasthan/Haryana State Boundary – 2km (SSW)
4	Distance from nearest habitation	200 m	Near Village odhi -1km (W) direction
5	Distance from nearest Public Parks	200 m	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Herbal Park – 9.61 Km in NNW direction
6	Distance from nearest water supply wells	200 m	-
7	Distance from nearest Airport/Airbase	20 km	IGI Airport -75.5 km (NE)

- vii. The activities planned in the proposed landfill project include collection, transportation, treatment & disposal of municipal solid waste in compliance to the SWM Rule (2016).
- viii. Water requirement during construction phase will be 0.5 KLD and will be supplied through tankers. During operation phase, water requirement will be 40 KLD and will be sourced through ground water and treated water.
- ix. During operation phase, leachate generation will be 3 KLD. Leachate will be collected in leachate collection pit and treated in treatment plant of 3.5 KLD capacity.
- x. Power requirement during operation phase will be 49 KW and will be met through DHBVN. 1 No. of DG set of 15 KVA capacity will be used as backup.
- xi. The project is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive Zone. NBWL Clearance is not required.
- xii. Forest Clearance is not required.

- xiii. No court case is pending against the project.
- xiv. CRZ Clearance is not required.
- xv. Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 4.02 Crores.
- xvi. Employment potential: Approx. 20-25 individuals will be benefitted directly.
- xvii. Benefits of the project: No open dumping of waste will be carried out. This will reduce the chances of air, water & soil contamination and also will reduce emission odour. This will improve the living standard of society & will provide safe & hygienic surroundings. Efficient waste collection & disposal of waste will make the living & health condition in the area better. Project will improve the health condition of the area. The project will lead to improvement in aesthetic value of the area.

2. The EAC noted that the project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 7(i) 'Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF)' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, General Condition is applicable due to the presence of interstate boundary of Haryana and Rajasthan within 2 km from the project site. Accordingly, the project comes under category 'A' and requires appraisal at Central level by Sectoral EAC.

3. The EAC (Infra-2) noted that the proposal was deferred as absent case in the 85th meeting; whereas in its 86th meeting the proposal was deferred as the application was not as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) dated 07.07.2021 for identification and handling of violation cases under EIA Notification, 2006 even though the project proponent had applied for ToR on PARIVESH Portal under violation category. Accordingly, the project proponent was asked to revise the application as per SOP dated 07.07.2021. Accordingly, the project proponent submitted the revised application and the same was considered by EAC (Infra-2) in its 88th meeting held on 19th May 2022. However, the PP was unable to attend the meeting after repeated attempts due to network issues. Accordingly, the EAC (Infra-2) decided to defer the project as absent case in its 88th meeting.

4. In the present meeting (90th meeting), the PP provided the clarification regarding submission of proposal under violation category and mentioned that there was some inadvertent error while submitting application of PARIVESH. PP has also submitted an undertaking in this regard.

5. Based on the information and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, the EAC (Infra-2) **recommended** for grant of Terms of Reference as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity and the following ToR in addition to Standard ToR for preparation of EIA-EMP report.

- i. Importance and benefits of the project should be spelled out clearly.
- ii. A sensitivity analysis of the site shall be carried out as per the MoEF&CC criteria and form part of the EIA report.
- iii. The EIA would include a separate chapter on the conformity of the proposals to the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 including the sitting criteria therein.

- iv. Characteristics and source of waste to be handled and methodology for remediating the project site, which is presently being used for open dumping of garbage.
- v. Details of storage and disposal of pre-processing and post-processing rejects/inerts.
- vi. List of proposed end receivers for the rejects/inerts should be provided. MoUs to be submitted in this regard.
- vii. Details of various waste management units with capacities for the proposed project. Details of utilities indicating size and capacity to be provided.
- viii. The EIA would also examine the impacts of the existing landfill site and include a chapter on the closure of the existing site including disposal of accumulated wastes and capping.
- ix. The project proponents should consult the Municipal solid waste Management manual of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and draw up project plans accordingly.
- x. Waste management facilities should maintain safe distance from the nearby water bodies.
- xi. Layout maps of proposed solid waste management facilities indicating storage area, plant area, greenbelt area, utilities etc.
- xii. Details of air emission, effluents generation, solid waste generation and their management.
- xiii. Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract).
- xiv. Process description along with major equipment's and machineries, process flow sheet (quantitative) from waste material to disposal to be provided.
- xv. Hazard identification and details of proposed safety systems.
- xvi. Details of Drainage of the project upto 5 km radius of study area. If the site is within 1 km radius of any major river, peak and lean season river discharge as well as flood occurrence frequency based on peak rainfall data of the past 30 years. Details of Flood Level of the project site and maximum Flood Level of the river shall also be provided.
- xvii. Details of effluent treatment and recycling process.
- xviii. Action plan for measures to be taken for excessive leachate generation during monsoon period.
- xix. Detailed Environmental Monitoring Plan.
- xx. Timeline for implementation of the project shall be included in the EIA Report.
- xxi. Report on health and hygiene to be maintained by the sanitation workers at the work place.
- xxii. A tabular chart with index for point wise compliance of above ToRs.

AGENDA ITEM No. 90.3.5

Environmental Clearance for Setting up of Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) at Plot Nos: 1004 to 1022, 1027 & 1028 of Kesda Village, Simga Tehsil, Baloda Bazar District, Chhattisgarh by M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd. - Reconsideration for Environmental Clearance

(IA/CG/MIS/171901/2020; F. No. 21-109/2021-IA-III)

1. The proposal was earlier considered by EAC (Infra-2) in its 78th meeting held on 14-15 December 2021 and 82nd meeting held on 15-16 February 2022. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the aforesaid meetings are provided below for reference.

- i. The project is located at Plot Nos: 1004 to 1022, 1027 & 1028 of Kesda Village, Simga Tehsil, Baloda Bazar District, Chhattisgarh.
- ii. The project is new.
- iii. The project was issued ToR vide letter no. 10-54/2020-IA.III dated 03.11.2020. The baseline monitoring studies have been carried out during October to December, 2020.
- iv. The total land area for the proposed project is around 50 acres (20.42 ha). A minimum area of 15 m wide will be left for greenbelt development all along the boundary. The project is proposed to treat hazardous wastes and also comprises of AFRF, paper recycling, plastic recycling, E-waste recycling, used oil/spent oil recycling, drum recycling/decontamination recycling plant, solvent recovery, Aluminum dross reprocessing, Spent Pot Liner (SPL) (Refractory portion) processing & disposal, SPL (Carbon portion) reprocessing, renewable energy facilities. The project details are given as follows:

S.No.	Type of Wastes/Unit	Capacity Scalable Up to
1	Secured landfill (Direct to Landfill)	4,50,000 MTA
2	Landfill After Treatment	
3	Hazardous Waste Incineration(Common for Hazardous waste, domestic hazardous waste & Other Incinerable waste)	Incinerator scalable up to 1.5 Tons/hr in modular form
4	E Waste Recycling	100 TPD
5	Alternative Fuel and Raw Material Facility (AFRF)	100 TPD
6	Plastic Recycling (hazardous in nature/contaminated elements)	20 TPD
7	Paper Recycling (hazardous in nature /contaminated elements)	50 TPD
8	Solvent Recovery (hazardous in nature/contaminated elements)	18 KLD
9	Aluminum Dross	100 TPD
10	Used/Spent Oil Recycling	15 KLD

11	Renewable Energy	2 MW
12	SPL (Carbon Portion)-Hazardous in nature and contaminated elements	100 TPD
13	SPL (Refractory Portion)-Hazardous in Nature/Contaminated elements	100 TPD
14	Drum/Decontamination Recycling Plant	200 Drum/day

- v. The land area requirement for the project is given as follows:

S. No.	Proposed Facility	Land Area in Acre (approx.)
1	Landfill	28.18
2	Greenbelt	10.77
3	Facilities	2.43
4	Paved roads	2.14
5	Open spaces/ future expansion	6.83
6	Parking	0.06
Total Area (approx.)		50.41

- vi. Water requirement is 100 KLD i.e. 50 KLD of treated water and 50 KLD of fresh water sourced from bore well to be dug with prior permission of CGWA.
- vii. Around 57.2 KLD of wastewater will be generated in the project. The leachate generated from landfill will be collected into leachate collection ponds. The leachate collected will be partly treated and sent in to spray drier of incinerator and a part is sprayed back onto landfill for dust suppression, stabilization of hazardous waste, etc. The wastewater from TSD operations, floor washings, workshop etc., will be collected, disinfected and then treated for oil and suspended solids by skimming and settling in sedimentation tank and the clarified water would be recycled for incinerator spray drier, washing, spraying on landfill and for dust suppression, etc., The waste water generated from boiler and cooling tower would be used in ash quenching and for greenbelt development purpose. Around 3.6 KLD of sewage generated will be treated in septic tank. There will not be any wastewater discharge to any nearby water body and the proposed project adopts zero wastewater discharge concept. The details of wastewater generation and management are given as follows:

Process/Facility	Wastewater Generation (KLD)	Remarks
Secured Land Fill	1.4	Sent for Leachate treatment & reused
Incinerator + plant - wet& venturi scrubber	30.2	Sent to wastewater treatment scheme for treatment & reuse
Boiler spent solvent & used oil recovery	18.2	
Plastic, Paper, & E-waste	2.4	

Truck wheel wash	1.4	
Sub Total	53.6	
Domestic	3.6	Sent to septic tank or soak pit
Greenbelt	-	
Grand Total	57.2	

- viii. An estimation of around 24 kg/day municipal solid waste is expected to be generated from the facility and shall be sent to nearest municipal facility for disposal. Hazardous & domestic hazardous waste generated within the premises shall be disposed of in incinerator or landfilled as required within the proposed facility. The ash coming from the incinerator and power plant will be used as a daily cover for landfill along with soil and mud.
- ix. The drainage pattern in the study area can be described as subdendritic to dendritic. Seonath River is located at 9.3 km west; it is tributary of Mahanadi. Ghughua tank is located at 1.7 km west from the site. A man-made canal namely Bhatpara branch canal is located at a distance of 0.6 km west.
- x. The power required for operations is 320 kVA, which will be taken from Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited. 320 kVA DG set (standby) will be used as backup power during emergency requirement.
- xi. In the proposed project it is intended to set up 2 MW solar power project in the closed landfill after evaluating the recent developments in solar energy on closed landfill on following criteria. a) Solar power system considerations with respect to landfill applications, b) Landfill technical and engineering considerations, and Regulatory considerations.
- xii. No rainwater harvesting system or other artificial structures for ground water recharge are proposed within the facility, due to the nature of facility being hazardous waste management, to eliminate the probability of groundwater contamination. However, it is proposed to make proper utilization of rainwater collected from within the facility. A rainwater collection pond has been designed to hold rainwater. The rainwater thus collected, after treatment as necessary, shall be used for various uses (dust suppression, floor washings, toiler flushing, greenbelt, etc.).
- xiii. The gases coming out of the incinerator stack are passed through scrubber, multi cyclone and bag filter for the removal of particulates. For proper dispersion of SO₂ and NO_x emissions into atmosphere, incinerator stack height meeting MoEF&CC/CPCB guidelines will be provided. To prevent the formation of dioxins, the flue gas temperature is rapidly lowered from 500°C to less than 200°C by adopting rapid quench/catalyst/adsorption by activated carbon.
- xiv. Adequate greenbelt will be developed for the proposed project in an area of 10.7 acres (43,601 sqm). It includes greenbelt along the boundary, roads and open spaces. 10 m wide green buffer shall be developed along the boundary of the project and 1 m wide buffer along the road (two sides).
- xv. The project is not located in Critically Polluted area.

- xvi. The project is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive Zone. NBWL Clearance is not required.
- xvii. Forest Clearance is not required.
- xviii. No court case is pending against the project.
- xix. The project is expected to be completed within 12 (twelve) months. xx. Public Hearing was held on 07.08.2021 at around 11 A.M. at Ground situated in front of Venkatarmana Poultry Farm of Village Kesda under Tehsil Simga, District Balodabazar.
- xx. Investment/Cost of the project is estimated to be around ₹ 36 Crores. Budget of EMP is ₹ 3.2 Crores with a Recurring cost of ₹ 32 Lakhs/annum. The overall project cost works out to be around ₹ 75.10 Crores, which includes land and other CSIDCL regulatory costs.
- xxi. Employment potential – About 50 persons shall be deployed during the construction phase. Once the facility is operational, about 40 persons including skilled and unskilled workers shall be deployed.
- xxii. Benefits of the project: Wastes generated from existing industries will be addressed in a better and environmentally safe way. It provides a one stop solution for the management of various types of wastes such as hazardous waste and domestic hazardous waste etc. Minimizes pollution load on environment with an additional benefit of green and clean surroundings. Possibility for recovery of materials thereby conserving the natural resources. Management of wastes is relatively easier and economically viable at a common facility. Most viable option in the absence or availability of expertise. Reduced environmental liability due to captive storage of hazardous waste in the premises of industries. Prevention of natural resource contamination. Employment opportunity is envisioned for the nearby inhabitants thereby improving their lifestyle & economic conditions. New infrastructure and development of amenities in and around the project site is expected.

2. The EAC (Infra-2) noted that the project/activity is covered under category 'A' of item 7(d) 'Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs)' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at Central level by sectoral EAC.

3. Based on the information presented and detailed deliberation held, the EAC (Infra-2) deferred the proposal in its 78th meeting and asked the project proponent to provide the additional information and resubmit the EIA Report in compliance to following observations.

- i. The public hearing proceedings mention disruption and that the meeting was ended after protest was launched by the public. Only 4 people have signed the attendance sheet whereas the comments of more people have been recorded. The PP explained that there was a law and order issue and only few public representatives were allowed to come forward and speak. The EAC noted that the spirit of the public hearing seems to have been compromised. Accordingly, an explanation needs to be sought from the SPCB on the adequacy of the public hearing conducted and conformity to requirements under EIA Notification, 2006.

- ii. It is not specified whether the land has been leased or owned by the project proponent. The cost of the project considered for budgetary provisions is only ₹ 36 Crores, whereas the total cost of the project inclusive of land and other CSIDCL regulatory costs has been given as ₹ 75.10 Crores. Clarification is required in this regard. Detailed breakup of EMP capital budget and recurring budget needs to be provided.
- iii. There is no FAE mentioned for Soil Conservation involved in the preparation of EIA Report.
- iv. The water requirement and wastewater calculations needs to be reevaluated. The water balance diagram is incomplete and incorrect with the inflow quantities not matching the outflow quantities or the total water demand as stated. Also, the treatment methods adopted for different types of wastewater is not specified in the water balance diagram. The quantities of water requirement and wastewater generation for activities such as 2 KLD for landfill operation (1.4 KLD wastewater generation) and 4 KLD for plastic recycling (2.4 KLD wastewater generation) need to be justified. Also, manpower required is 50; sanitary water required @ 45 LPCD is 2,250 litres/day, whereas in water balance 4 KLD is considered which is equivalent to 80 LPCD. Therefore, detailed water requirement calculations along with revised water balance diagram needs to be provided.
- v. In solid waste management, ash coming from power plant is mentioned. Source of the ash generation in the project needs to be clarified.
- vi. The capacity of rainwater collection system has not been provided.
- vii. The details of parking and traffic management for need to be provided.
- viii. The width of greenbelt is mentioned as 10m and 15m and needs to be clarified. The number of trees proposed for plantation has not been specified. Does the green area allocated meet the requirement as per CPCB guidelines?
- ix. The renewable energy of 2MW solar power generation is proposed in the closed landfill after evaluating the recent developments in solar energy on closed landfill and other criteria. Why is it then mentioned as a project feature when the implementation is neither planned out nor confirmed?
- x. EIA Report Unique Identification Code is not revision controlled. Needs to be differentiated for draft and final report.
- xi. It is noted that most of the proposed activities (other than incinerator and landfill) are not covered under item 7(d) of EIA Notification. However, since integrated facility is proposed, detailed breakup of each proposed component with expected waste quantity (availability) and proposed capacity shall be provided. It shall also include the details of the source for each type of waste and rejects/products generated from each activity along with end use.
- xii. The detailed land use breakup shall also be provided specifying the area allotted for each activity and its adequacy (particularly space requirements) with respect to CPCB guidelines.

- xiii. The provisions for avoiding the intermixing of hazardous wastes and non-hazardous waste streams needs to be clarified in detail. Detailed layout plan shall be provided indicating the same.
- xiv. Clarification and detailed break-up of fuel requirement is required.
- xv. Fire potential from storage yard of waste paper, plastic waste and solvents are not addressed. Industrial accidents are listed but their critical relevance to TSDF is not captured.
- xvi. The land filling activity requires further clarification. Gas management system is proposed in secured landfill. How is gas production expected? It is also specified that salts are to be bagged and landfilled. How are water soluble ingredients to be sent to secured landfill?
- xvii. TCLP test requirement or its quantity is not stated in the EIA Report.
- xviii. Quantification of HW requiring chemical fixation/immobilization, solidification and encapsulation needs to be provided.
- xix. The Terms of Reference included the provision for biomedical waste facility which has then been dropped from the proposal. Affidavit needs to be submitted in this regard.
- xx. Based on operating experience of the project proponent in their other projects, is there operating data for extent of capacity utilization made for E-Waste recycling, Alternate Fuel and Raw-material Facility, Plastic recycling, Paper recycling, Solvent Recovery and Renewable Energy? Also, leachate characteristics and expected incinerator stack emission details including dioxin and furan levels shall be provided based on operating experience of the project proponent.

4. Accordingly, the PP submitted their response to previously mentioned queries through PARIVESH on 8th February 2022 and the same was considered by the EAC (Infra-2) in its 82nd meeting held on 14-15 February 2022. The information presented by the PP is follows:

- i. **Reply – ADS 1:** The information sought from Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB) mentions that the procedure laid down in the EIA notification, 2006 (as amended) has been followed and the public hearing was conducted as per the notification in letter and spirit without any compromise. A copy of the letter has been submitted.
- ii. **Reply – ADS 2:** An area of around 50.0 acres of land in plot nos. 1004 to 1022, 1027, and 1028 in Simga Tehsil, Baloda Bazar District has been allotted to M/s. REEL by CSIDC wide letter no/CSIDC/ TSDF/2020/3039, Dated: 06/06/2020 and incorporated in the final EIA report. The copy of Chhattisgarh JV agreement wherein on page no. 9 it is agreed upon between CSIDC and Ramky that the overall capital infusion in the project from Ramky end for the development of the project would be Rs. 75.10 crores.
- iii. **Reply – ADS 3:** As per the NABET scheme version 3, following the Annexure-IIA, under sector no. 32, Soil Conservation (SC) does not fall under significant functional area (In-house/empanelled). The same has been submitted.

- iv. **Reply – ADS 4:** The water requirement and wastewater calculations are being re-evaluated and a modified water diagram is submitted in the final EIA report. The water requirement for landfill operation is 2KLD and wastewater generation is 1.4 KLD and the difference of 0.6 KLD is due to evaporation loss and consumption in the operation. The water requirement for plastic recycling, paper, and E-waste is 4 KLD, and wastewater expected from this is 2.4 KLD. The difference is of 0.6 KLD is due to evaporation loss and consumption in the operation. The direct manpower required is around 50 persons and indirect manpower required is around 40 (security guards, truck drivers, cleaners, etc). The water requirement was assumed to be 45@LPD. Hence, the domestic water requirement is proposed as 4 KLD. The wastewater from all the streams will be collected in a collection tank and sent to the wastewater treatment plant or ETP.
- v. **Reply – ADS 5:** In section 4.8 of EIA Report, for solid waste generation it is mentioned that the incineration ash would be generated from the incineration of hazardous waste. The anticipated Ash generations from incinerator shall be around 13 TPD.
- vi. **Reply – ADS 6:** The average annual rainfall is 1193.4 mm in 57 days. The Runoff calculation has been performed and the runoff water is around 3745.9 m³/day as given in Table 7.16 (final EIA report) which shall ultimately be proposed to make proper utilization of rainwater within the facility. A rainwater collection pond has been designed to hold rainwater as given in the Layout. The rainwater thus collected, after treatment as necessary, shall be used for various uses (dust suppression, floor washings, toiler flushing, greenbelt, etc.) On the whole, a zero liquid discharge system will be followed.
- vii. **Reply – ADS 7:** In the final EIA report, Chapter 3, section 3.6 a detailed Traffic study was reported. The report suggests that traffic will not have a major impact due to the proposed project. The parking area proposed as per the given Layout in figure 2.3 is approx. 206 sqm.
- viii. **Reply – ADS 8:** The width of the greenbelt is mentioned as 10m. The number of trees proposed for plantation has been provided under Table 9.1, the number of trees to be planted along the boundary is around 2700 and the number of trees to plant in landscapes/open spaces & roads are around 1380 trees.
- ix. **Reply – ADS 9:** The strategy adopted is to generate 2 MW renewable energy. Hence, as an additional component, it has been addressed in the EIA report after the landfill is closed.
- x. **Reply – ADS 10:** Unique Identification Code has been provided. For Draft EIA report the code shall be RESPL/REEL- KESDA/I/016/R00 and for the final EIA report the code shall be RESPL/REELKESDA/I/016/R01.
- xi. **Reply – ADS 11:** Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd proposed to set up an integrated Common Hazardous waste facility with a 3R (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) concept as a part of circular economy to ensure the lesser load on the landfill. As per the provisions of Schedule I [see rule 3(1) (17) (i)] of HoWM Rules 2016, various type of hazardous is expected such as

waste like oil sludge, spent catalyst and molecular sieves from petrochemical processes, drill mud containing oils from crude oil & natural gas production, Oil sludge, spent catalysis from reprocessing of used oil or recycling of waste oil, Tar contains wastes from the production of primary and secondary aluminum, spent catalyst and carbon residues from nitrogenous complex fertilizer, process residues from plastic wastes, spent solvents and spent acid from the pharma and dye industries. Further Chhattisgarh being a Mineral-rich state with the presence of industries engaged in the production of aluminum, cement, power, etc., provision for infrastructure having minimum economic sizing have been considered for intake of waste for treatment and disposal at the proposed facility.

- xii. **Reply – ADS 11 contd.:** As per the Request for Proposal for Setting up and Operating the Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (HWTSDF) in Chhattisgarh with RFP No.: CSIDCHWTSDF-RFP-02-2019, the information provided referring CECB data, the total hazardous waste generation of Chhattisgarh State in the year 2018 is Approx. 3, 14,903 MT, to which Land fillable waste is 31594 MT and Incinerable Waste is 23488 MT. Considering a minimum period of 25 years as the operations phase for CHWTSDF, the projection of waste quantities has been made for the next 25 years, taking the present data as the basis, to arrive at the proposed capacities for different facilities. Based on the latest available data with CECB on the landfillable waste in the state (i.e., 31,594 TPA) and considering a 10 percent increase in waste quantity year-on-year, the estimated landfillable waste (direct landfill + landfill after stabilization) after 25 years turns out to be close to 4,20,000 TPA. Accordingly, the capacity of 4,50,000 TPA has been proposed for Landfilling. Similarly, based on the latest available data with CECB on the incinerable waste in the state of Chhattisgarh (i.e., 23,488 TPA) and considering a 10 percent increase in waste quantity year-on-year, the estimated incinerable waste after 25 years turns out to be close to 3 lakh TPA. However, the majority of the incinerable waste is expected to be utilized as AFRF, either directly transported from the waste generating industry to the cement industries or through the nearest available TSDF. Taking this trend of utilizing the suitable high-calorific waste streams as AFRF (instead of incineration), it has been proposed to establish the incineration facility scalable up to 1.5 TPH only, in modular form. Similarly, an AFRF facility (where different high-calorific wastes are processed through blending etc. to make the waste suitable for usage as alternate fuel), has been proposed with a capacity of 100 TPD.

- xiii. **Reply – ADS 12:** The detailed land use breakup is provided as follows:

S. No.	Description of Unit	Size	Qty.	MoC
1	Security room	3.46 × 3.46m	1	RCC
2	Underground sump	3.00 × 3.00m	1	RCC
3	Weigh bridge & room	3.46 × 3.46m	1	RCC
4	Sample collection platform	4.25 × 1.76m	1	RCC
5	Admin cum lab building	19.00 × 13.9m	1	RCC

S. No.	Description of Unit	Size	Qty.	MoC
6	Electrical panel room	10.23 × 6.23m	1	RCC
7	Canteen	8.46 × 10.46m	1	RCC
8	Vehicle tyre wash	24.00 × 6.66m	1	RCC
9	Leachate collection pond	41.00 × 59.00m	1	-
10	Rainwater collection pond	22.00 × 30.00m	1	-
11	Fire hydrant pump room	14.00 × 11.10m	1	RCC
12	Waste stabilization shed, temporary waste store and Incinerable waste store	42.90 × 21.90m	1	PEB
13	Drum storage	38.50 × 56.80m	1	PEB
14	AFRF shed	48.90 × 13.00m	1	PEB
15	Workers restrooms	3.50 × 11.50m	1	RCC
16	General stores and vehicles shed	21.60 × 12.00m	1	PEB
17	PCC/MCC/PLC Room	25.90 × 5.46m	1	RCC
18	Tank for Incinerator plant	19.98 × 6.84m	1	RCC
19	Incinerator plant	75.00 × 16.00m	1	PEB
20	Interactable stores	15.00 × 30.00m	1	PEB
21	Total Landfill	114035.42sqm	1	-

- xiv. **Reply – ADS 13:** Only compatibility-based hazardous waste are intermixed during the stabilization and solidification process. There is no process where hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are mixed together. The process area for the above mentioned already provided in the layout.
- xv. **Reply – ADS 14:** The major fuel used in TSDF is HSD (diesel) and the same is mainly used during start-up of incinerator and for operating DG sets during power failure. The quantity of HSD estimated is 150 L/hr and the same will be used for the above-mentioned activities as per the requirement.
- xvi. **Reply – ADS 15:** The main hazards expected from the storage yard of paper, plastic, and solvents are mainly fires arising due to any available ignition source and oxidizing agents. However, proper precautions and mitigative measures will be taken in these storage areas to ensure no fire hazards will be expected from these facilities. The industrial activities proposed in the report are mainly of treatment, storage and disposal. Storage tank failures, which are similar to the storage of fuels, are expected in the TSDF. The similar nature of tank failures like overloading of tanks, overpressure, etc. are taken into consideration for estimating the hazards for TSDF facility. The past industrial accidents analysis provides critical information regarding the causes of the accidents and their effects and consequences. The knowledge can be used to safeguard the facility and lower the probability of accidents caused by the same factor.
- xvii. **Reply– ADS 16:** The section 9.2 of the final EIA report, Environmental management plan, sr.no. 7 briefs about the gas production. Landfill gas is generated from waste biodegradation. Heat is generated through these

biochemical reactions with concomitant generation of gases like methane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen sulphide etc. To manage the gas generated a venting system with flaring arrangement is proposed.

- xviii. **Reply – ADS 17:** At present, this is a proposed facility. After obtaining the necessary clearances and once the operation starts, TCLP test for Hazardous waste will be performed.
- xix. **Reply – ADS 18:** Based on the characterization of the hazardous waste received at the TSDF site, detailed fingerprint analysis and other identification process will be adopted to segregate between direct landfill and landfill after treatment, quantities will be estimated accordingly. However, the quantity for hazardous waste requires chemical fixation and immobilization will be within the 4,50,000 MTA.
- xx. **Reply – ADS 19:** The submitted affidavit for the biomedical waste facility which has then been dropped from the proposal has been attached as Annexure – XIV in the final EIA report.
- xxi. **Reply – ADS 20:** Ramky group operates around 17 TSDFs facilities. All the hazardous waste treatment facilities are mainly encompassing landfill, stabilisation, solidification, AFRF, plastic & plastic recycling, E-waste, solvent recovery etc. The capacities arrived for Kesdaare based on the working experience from all the existing TSDFs facilities. In addition, the minimum economic sizes for each treatment component is also based on the practical data from the existing TSDF facilities. The detailed leachate characteristics and emission data from stacks and incinerators are enclosed. The renewable energy component for the present project is based on the area accessible after the capping of the landfill.

5. The EAC (Infra-2) was not completely satisfied with the response to the queries raised. Accordingly, the EAC (Infra-2), decided to defer the proposal in its 82nd meeting and asked the project proponent to provide the following additional information:

- i. ADS 4: The proposed leachate management system requires further clarification. The details of leachate management system do not give any ETP design or components of ETP. The water balance diagram does not clarify the final disposal of leachate.
- ii. ADS 15: Fire potential and its critical relevance is not captured: The response is very vague and generic. It does not give any details of possible hazards/risks and specific mitigation measures. SOP to manage fire and other hazards need to be spelled out specifically.
- iii. ADS 16: Clarifications were sought on generation of landfill gas from TSDF facility. Any waste that goes into a secure landfill must be pretreated, stabilized and immobilized. The response maintains generation of landfill gas like methane, carbon dioxide, oxygen, hydrogen sulphide. There is no clarification how and why the gas is generated from stabilized/immobilized waste. This needs to be clarified.
- iv. ADS 17: ADS sought characteristics of possible waste coming to the facility from industries and anticipated quantities. This has not been provided.
- v. ADS 18: The response is vague. Needs clarification/explanation on the nature of pre-treatment and probable quantity of materials to be consumed

and stored in the facility.

- vi. ADS 20: The response sought was regarding capacity utilization and estimated stack emissions including dioxin and furan level based on their experience of operating 17 TSDFs across the country. The response does not provide the details of Dioxin and Furan measurement.

6. The PP has submitted ADS reply on PRIVESH and therefore it was considered in agenda for 90th meeting of EAC (Infra-2). However, PP was not allowed to make presentation due to following reasons:

- NABET, vide letter no. QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/22/2281 dated 25.03.2022, has suspended the accreditation accorded to the Consultant, i.e., M/s Ramky Enviro Services Private Limited for a period of six months w.e.f. 09.03.2022. Consultant could not be allowed to make presentation during their debarment period.
- The project proponent has changed its name from M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Limited to M/s Re-Sustainability Limited, as evident in the Certificate of Incorporation dated 10.02.2022, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

7. In view of change in name of project proponent, it is required to change the name in above mentioned ToR issued by the Ministry vide its letter no. 10-54/2020-IA.III dated 03.11.2020. Once name change in ToR is approved by the Ministry, PP may apply for seeking Environmental Clearance for setting up of common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) at Plot Nos: 1004 to 1022, 1027 & 1028 of Kesda Village, Simga Tehsil, Baloda Bazar District, Chhattisgarh, i.e., the present proposal. Accordingly, the proposal was returned in present form.

AGENDA ITEM No. 90.3.6

Environmental Clearance for Proposed Project of High-Rise Residential Apartment at Plot No. 354, 357/2726, 356/3436,356, 361/5506, 356/5155, 361/5242, 361/2286,361/2298, 361/2297 Mouza-Patia, Bhubaneswar, Dist-Khordha, Odisha by M/s. Shuvam Construction (P) Ltd- Environmental Clearance

IA/OR/MIS/277477/2022; F. No. 21-57/2022-IA-III

1. The Project Proponent (M/s. Shuvam Construction (P) Ltd) along with his consultant 'Grass Roots Research & Creation India (P) Ltd.', made a presentation and the EAC (Infra-2) took note of following key parameters and salient features of the project, as presented during the meeting as well as provided in the brief and application for this project:

- i. The project is located at Plot No. 354, 357/2726, 356/3436, 356, 361/5506, 356/5155, 361/5242, 361/2286, 361/2298, 361/2297, Mouza- Patia, District-Khordha, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Latitude 20°20'34.16"N and 85°49'11.66"E Longitude.
- ii. The Project is New.

- iii. The total plot area is 7,292.374 sq. m and total construction (Built-up) area of 26,683.892 sq. m. The project will comprise of 03 No Building. Maximum height of the building is 55.81 m. The details of building are as follows:

S. NO.	PARTICULARS	AREA (sq. m)
1.	Plot area	7,292.374
2.	Permissible Ground coverage (@40% of the plot area)	2,916.95
3.	Proposed Ground coverage @ 18.18 % of plot area)	1,326.32
4.	Permissible F.A.R (@ 4 of plot area)	29,169.496
5.	Proposed F.A.R (@ 2.70 of plot area)	19,734.51
6.	Non FAR area	41.912
7.	Total Basement Area	6,907.47
a.	Lower Basement	3,453.735
b.	Upper Basement	3,453.735
8.	Total Built-up Area (5+6+7)	26,683.892
9.	Maximum Height of the Building (m) (2B+G+17)*	55.81 m
10.	Landscape area (25.15% of plot area)	1,834.03 [which includes 20.5% area (1,494.93 sq. m) for Green belt & 4.5 % area (328.15 sq. m.) for lawn]

*Note: Earlier, total numbers of floors were mentioned as 2B+G+31 in Form 1A, however, during presentation, it was informed that total number of floors will be 2B+G+17.

- iv. During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 54 KL which will be met by Private Water Tankers. During the construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of wastewater. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.
- v. During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 57 KLD, the same will be met by 42 KLD fresh water from Ground water, and 15 KLD recycled Water. Wastewater generated will be 49 KLD and it will be treated in STP of total 60KLD capacity. 44 KLD treated water will be generated of which 22 KLD will be reused for flushing (15 KLD) and horticulture (07 KLD). Surplus treated water of about 22 KLD will be used for watering the external roadside plantation supply to STP treated water agency, additional plantation, etc. discharge to external sewer.
- vi. About 344Kg/day solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste 206.4 kg/day will be processed in OWC (2 batches) and the non-biodegradable waste generated 103.2 kg/day will be handed over to authorized local vendor.
- vii. The total power requirement during operation phase is 1200 kVA and will be met from TP Central Odisha Distribution Limited (TPCODL) and one D.G set of total 250 kVA for power back up in the Project. In addition, solar-based lighting (60kVA) and LEDs (181.44 kVA) is proposed to meet 20.12% of total power requirement (i.e. 1200 kVA).
- viii. Electrical Vehicle charging point will be provided for 30% of the parking.

- ix. Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in 13 RWH pits.
- x. Submitted the copy of application for fire safety recommendation.
- xi. The project is not located in Critically Polluted area.
- xii. The project is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive Zone. NBWL Clearance is not required.
- xiii. Forest Clearance is not required.
- xiv. No court case is pending against the project.
- xv. CRZ Clearance is not required.
- xvi. Total green area will be provided is 1,834.03 sq. m i.e. 25.15% of the plot area; it is proposed to plant about 110 trees. The tree species to be planted with project site are *Alstonia scholaris*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Mimusops elengi* and *Tamarindus indica*. No tree cutting is involved in this project.
- xvii. Expected timeline for completion of the project is about 24-36 months.
- xviii. Investment/Cost of the project is ₹100 Cr.
- xix. Employment potential- About 40 persons.
- xx. Benefits of the project-The project is leading to development of the area by providing employment of the local people and better infrastructure.

2. The EAC (Infra-2) noted that the project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to non-existence of SEIAA in Odisha, it requires appraisal at Central level by sectoral EAC.

3. The committee observed shortcomings in respect of the number of trees to be planted, list of species, Fire Safety and height clearance from Airport Authority of India. PP was asked to provide undertaking for providing Electrical vehicle charging facility for 30% of the parking Accordingly, PP submitted the aforesaid information and undertaking through mail dated 15th June, 2022.

4. The EAC (Infra-2), based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, **recommended** granting environmental clearance to the project subject to the following specific conditions and other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity, while considering for accord of environmental clearance:

- i. The PP shall obtain the Fire safety recommendations and height clearance from the Airports Authority of India and submit the same to concerned Integrated Regional Office of the Ministry within six months of the issue of EC letter.
- ii. Abstraction of ground water shall be subject to the permission of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). Fresh water requirement shall not exceed 42 KLD during operational phase.
- iii. As proposed, wastewater shall be treated in onsite STP of 60 KLD capacity. At least 44 KLD of treated water from the STP shall be recycled and re-used

for flushing (15 KLD) and for Horticulture (07 KLD). Excess treated water (about 22 KLD) shall be given for watering the external roadside plantation supply to STP treated water agency, additional plantation as committed. PP shall submit MoU for the disposal of excess treated water (outside the site) to the concerned Integrated Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with six-monthly compliance report.

- iv. The project proponents would commission a third-party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
- v. Area for greenery shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document i.e., area under plantation/greenery will be 1,834.03 sq. m. As proposed, at least 110 trees shall be maintained within the project premises. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species as proposed i.e., *Alstonia scholaris*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Mimusops elengi* and *Tamarindus indica*. A minimum of 01 tree for every 80 sq. m of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Plantations to be ensured species cut to species planted. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
- vi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development), Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, 13 RWH pits shall be provided by PP for rain water harvesting after filtration.
- vii. The solid waste shall be duly segregated into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components and handled in separate area earmarked for segregation of solid waste, as per SWM Rules, 2016. As committed, biodegradable waste shall be utilized through the OWC to be installed within the site. Inert waste shall be disposed off as per norms at authorized site. The recyclable waste shall be sold to authorized vendors/recyclers. Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste shall be segregated and managed as per C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- viii. The PP shall provide electric charging points for 30% of the parking in parking areas for e- vehicles as committed.
- ix. As committed, PP shall ensure installation of solar-based lighting (60kVA) and LEDs (181.44 kVA) to meet 20.12% of total power requirement (i.e. 1200 kVA).
- x. The Environmental Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals/clearances under any other Acts/Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project.

AGENDA ITEM No. 90.4.1

Site inspection report on Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (IMSWM) at Jhuriwala Village, Panchkula, Haryana, India by M/s Municipal Corporation Panchkula.

(IA/HR/MIS/230385/2021; F. No. 21-58/2021-IA-II).

The Member Secretary, EAC (Infra 2) circulated the site inspection report submitted by the sub-committee of EAC (Infra-2) on the project, Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (IMSWM) at Jhuriwala Village, Panchkula, Haryana, India by M/s Municipal Corporation Panchkula, to other members of the committee for further comments (Annexure 7). Based on the detailed deliberation, the EAC (Infra-2) recommended the findings of sub-committee for further necessary action.

AGENDA ITEM No. 90.4.2

Site inspection report on Amendment in Environmental Clearance (F. No. No. 10-84/2018-IA-III dated 07.02.2020) for Installation of Common Hazardous Waste Incinerator of capacity 10 MT/day at Plot No. D-26, UPSIDC, Sikandrabad Industrial Area, District Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Sheetala Waste Management.

(IA/UP/MIS/256070/2022; F. No. 21-26/2022-IA-III).

The Member Secretary, EAC (Infra 2) circulated the site inspection report submitted by the sub-committee of EAC (Infra-2) on the project, Installation of Common Hazardous Waste Incinerator of capacity 10 MT/day at Plot No. D-26, UPSIDC, Sikandrabad Industrial Area, District Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Sheetala Waste Management, to other committee members for further comments. The EAC (Infra-2), based on the detailed discussions held, was of the opinion that further deliberation is required on certain points. Accordingly, the EAC (Infra-2) decided to deliberate further on the matter in its forthcoming meeting.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF EAC (INFRASTRUCTURE-2) IN 90th MEETING OF EAC (INFRA-2) HELD ON 14th JUNE, 2022

S. No.	Name	Designation	Attendance	Remarks
			14.06.2022	
1.	Dr. N. P. Shukla	Chairman	Present	Physical
2.	Dr. H. C. Sharatchandra	Member	Present	Physical
3.	Shri V. Suresh	Member	Present	Physical
4.	Dr. V. S. Naidu	Member	Present	Physical
5.	Shri B. C. Nigam	Member	Present	Physical
6.	Dr. Manoranjan Hota	Member	Present	Virtual
7.	Dr. Dipankar Saha	Member	Present	Physical
8.	Dr. Jayesh Ruparelia	Member	Present	Physical
9.	Dr. (Mrs.) Mayuri H. Pandya	Member	Absent	-
10.	Dr. M. V. Ramana Murthy	Member	Absent	-
11.	Prof. Dr. P.S.N. Rao	Member	Absent	-
12.	Dr. Ragavan P	Special Invitee	Present	Physical
14.	Dr. Ashish Kumar	Additional Director & Member Secretary	Present	Physical

ANNEXURE-1

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(a): Airport

- I. Statutory compliance:**
- i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
 - ii. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
 - iii. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan/Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area).
 - iv. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
 - v. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
 - vi. Clearance from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) for safety and project facilities shall be obtained.
 - vii. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
 - viii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:**
- i. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in reference to PM emission, and SO₂ and NO_x in reference to SO₂ and NO_x emissions) within and outside the airport area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
 - ii. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
 - iii. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development

and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

- iv. Soil and other construction materials should be sprayed with water prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation so as to maintain the dusty material wet
- v. The excavation working area should be sprayed with water after operation so as to maintain the entire surface wet.
- vi. Excavated materials shall be handled and transported in a manner that they do not cause any problems of air pollution.
- vii. The soil/construction materials carried by the vehicle should be covered by impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. Run off from chemicals and other contaminants from aircraft maintenance and other areas within the airport shall be suitably contained and treated before disposal. A spillage and contaminant containment plan shall be drawn up and implemented to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board.
- ii. Proper drainage systems, emergency containment in the event of a major spill during monsoon season etc. shall be provided.
- iii. The runoff from paved structures like Runways, Taxiways, can be routed through drains to oil separation tanks and sedimentation basins before being discharged into rainwater harvesting structures.
- iv. Storm water drains are to be built for discharging storm water from the air-field to avoid flooding/water logging in project area. Domestic and industrial waste water shall not be allowed to be discharged into storm water drains.
- v. Rain water harvesting for roof run-off and surface run-off, as plan submitted should be implemented. Rain water harvesting structures shall conform to CGWA designs. Before recharging the surface run off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease.
- vi. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
- vii. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from airport. Treated water shall be reused for horticulture, flushing, backwash, HVAC purposes and dust suppression
- viii. A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.
- ix. A detailed drainage plan for rain water shall be drawn up and implemented.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

- i. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- ii. Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention

should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipment's.

- iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.
- iv. During airport operation period, noise should be controlled to ensure that it does not exceed the prescribed standards. During night time the noise levels measured at the boundary of the building shall be restricted to the permissible levels to comply with the prevalent regulations.
- v. Where construction activity is likely to cause noise nuisance to nearby residents, restrict operation hours between 7 am to 6 pm.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

- i. Energy conservation measures like installation of LED/CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.

VI. Waste management:

- i. Soil stockpile shall be managed in such a manner that dust emission and sediment runoff are minimized. Ensure that soil stockpiles are designed with no slope greater than 2:1 (horizontal/vertical).
- ii. The project activity shall conform to the Fly Ash notification issued under the E.P. Act of 1986.
- iii. Solid inert waste found on construction sites consists of building rubble, demolition material, concrete; bricks, timber, plastic, glass, metals, bitumen etc shall be reused/recycled or disposed off as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- iv. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- v. The project proponents shall implement a management plan duly approved by the State Pollution Control Board and obtain its permissions for the safe handling and disposal of:
 - a. Trash collected in flight and disposed at the airport including segregation, collection and disposed.
 - b. Toilet wastes and sewage collected from aircrafts and disposed at the Airport.
 - c. Wastes arising out of maintenance and workshops
 - d. Wastes arising out of eateries and shops situated inside the airport complex.
 - e. Hazardous and other wastes
- vi. The solid wastes shall be segregated as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Recycling of wastes such as paper, glass (produced from terminals and aircraft caterers), metal (at aircraft maintenance site), plastics (from aircrafts, terminals and offices), wood, waste oil and solvents (from maintenance and engineering operations), kitchen wastes and vegetable oils (from caterers) shall be carried out. Solid wastes shall be disposed in accordance to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended.

- vii. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.
- viii. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

VII. Green Belt:

- i. Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details, with native tree species in accordance with Forest Department. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the Air Port.
- ii. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues:

- i. Construction site should be adequately barricaded before the construction begins.
- ii. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the airport shall be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
- iii. Provision of Electro-mechanical doors for toilets meant for disabled passengers. Children nursing/feeding room to be located conveniently near arrival and departure gates.
- iv. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- v. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- vi. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

IX. Miscellaneous:

- i. The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- iv. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- v. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to

- bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholder's / stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- vi. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
 - vii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
 - viii. Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
 - ix. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
 - x. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels) shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
 - xi. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
 - xii. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
 - xiii. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
 - xiv. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
 - xv. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 - xvi. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
 - xvii. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
 - xviii. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data/ information/monitoring reports.

- xix. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts/NGT and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xx. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

ANNEXURE-2

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(d): Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs)

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- ii. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- iii. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- v. The Project proponent should ensure that the TSDF fulfils all the provisions of Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- vi. The project proponents shall adhere to all conditions as prescribed in the Protocol for 'Performance Evaluation and Monitoring of the Common Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities' published by the CPCB in May, 2010.
- vii. Incinerator shall be designed as per CPCB guidelines. Energy shall be recovered from incinerator.
- viii. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
- ix. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- x. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.

- ii. The project proponent shall monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises at least once in every quarter through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 - iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in reference to PM emission, and SO₂ and NO_x in reference to SO₂ and NO_x emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
 - iv. Sampling facility at process stacks and at quenching towers shall be provided as per CPCB guidelines for manual monitoring of emissions.
 - v. The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous stack emission and air quality monitoring and results of manual stack monitoring and manual monitoring of air quality /fugitive emissions to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
 - vi. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (As proposed, air pollution control device viz. gas quencher; treatment with mixture of hydrated lime and activated powder for adsorption of partial acidity and VOCs (if any); bag filter/ESP for removal of particulate matter; venturi scrubber followed by packed bed scrubber with caustic circulation to neutralize the acidic vapours in flue gas; and demister column for arresting water carry over will be provided to the incinerator) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed stack emission and fugitive emission standards.
 - vii. The periodical monitoring of Dioxins and Furans in the Stack emissions shall be carried out. Analysis of Dioxins and Furans shall be done through CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram or equivalent NABL Accredited laboratory
 - viii. Gas generated in the Land fill should be properly collected, monitored and flared
 - ix. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 02 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 02 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.
- III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:**
- i. The project proponent shall install continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.

- ii. Sufficient number of Piezometer wells shall be installed in and around the project site to monitor the ground water quality in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board / CPCB. Trend analysis of ground water quality shall be carried out each season and information shall be submitted to the SPCB and the Regional Office of MoEF&CC.
- iii. The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous effluent monitoring and results of manual effluent testing and manual monitoring of ground water quality to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
- iv. No discharge in nearby river(s)/pond(s).
- v. The depth of the land fill site shall be decided based on the ground water table at the site.
- vi. The Company shall ensure proper handling of all spillages by introducing spill control procedures for various chemicals.
- vii. All leachates arising from premises should be collected and treated in the ETP followed by RO. RO rejects shall be evaporated in MEE. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test to be performed on leachates.
- viii. The Company shall review the unit operations provided for the treatment of effluents, specially the sequencing of MEE after tertiary treatment, the source of permeate when no R.O. is recommended and the treatment of MEE condensate. The scheme for treatment of effluents shall be as permitted by the Pollution Control Board/Committee under the provisions of consent to establish.
- ix. Scrubber water, leachate water or wheel wash effluent shall be treated in the effluent treatment plant followed by RO to achieve zero liquid discharge.
- x. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
- xi. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.
- xii. A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.
- xiii. Rain water runoff from hazardous waste storage area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

- i. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- ii. The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.
- iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

- i. Energy conservation measures like installation of LED/CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.

VI. Waste management:

- i. The TSDF should only handle the waste generated from the member units.
- ii. Periodical soil monitoring to check the contamination in and around the site shall be carried out.
- iii. No non-hazardous wastes, as defined under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, shall be handled in the premises.
- iv. The Project proponent shall not store the Hazardous Wastes more than the quantity that has been permitted by the CPCB/SPCB.
- v. The solid wastes shall be segregated, managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- vi. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.
- vii. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.

VII. Green Belt:

- i. Green belt shall be developed in an area as provided in project details, with native tree species in accordance with Forest Department. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the project site.
- ii. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues:

- i. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the project site shall be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
- ii. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- iii. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- iv. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

IX. Miscellaneous:

- i. The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.

- iv. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- v. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have a defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms /conditions and/or shareholder's/stakeholders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- vi. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
- vii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
- viii. Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
- ix. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- x. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
- xi. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
- xii. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- xiii. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- xiv. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- xv. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- xvi. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xvii. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xviii. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
- xix. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts/NGT and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xx. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

ANNEXURE-3

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(da): Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- ii. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- iii. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan/Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- v. Transportation and handling of Bio-medical Wastes shall be as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 including the section 129 to 137 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989.
- vi. Project shall fulfill all the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 including collection and transportation design etc. and also guidelines for Common Hazardous Waste Incineration - 2005, issued by CPCB Guidelines of CPCB/MPPCB for Bio-medical Waste Common Hazardous Wastes incinerators shall be followed.
- vii. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
- viii. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- ix. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The project proponent shall install emission monitoring system including Dioxin and furans to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
- ii. Periodical air quality monitoring in and around the site including VOC, HC shall be carried out.

- iii. Incineration plants shall be operated (combustion chambers) with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, so as to achieve Total Organic Carbon (TOC) content in the slag and bottom ashes less than 3%, or their loss on ignition is less than 5% of the dry weight of the material.
- iv. Venturi scrubber (alkaline) should be provided with the incinerator with stack of adequate height (Minimum 30 meters) to control particulate emission within 50mg/Nm³.
- v. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed standards. All necessary air pollution control devices (quenching, Venturi scrubber, mist eliminator) should be provided for compliance of emission standards.
- vi. Masking agents should be used for odour control.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The project proponent shall install effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
- ii. Waste water generated from the facility shall be treated in the ETP and treated waste water shall be reused in the APCD connected to the incinerator. The water quality of treated effluent shall meet the norms prescribed by State Pollution Control Board. Zero discharge should be maintained.
- iii. Process effluent/any waste water should not be allowed to mix with storm water.
- iv. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
- v. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.
- vi. A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/untreated effluents into the Public sewer/disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.
- vii. The leachate from the facility shall be collected and treated to meet the prescribed standards before disposal.
- viii. Magnetic flow meters shall be provided at the inlet and outlet of the ETP & all ground water abstraction points and records for the same shall be maintained regularly.
- ix. Rain water runoff from hazardous waste storage area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

- i. The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

- i. Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
- ii. Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas

VI. Waste management:

- i. Incinerated ash shall be disposed at approved TSDF and MoU made in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry prior to the commencement.

- ii. The solid wastes shall be segregated as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- iii. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.
- iv. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
- v. No landfill site is allowed within the CBWTF site
- vi. The Project proponent shall not store the Hazardous Wastes more than the quantity that has been permitted by the CPCB/SPCB.

VII. Green Belt:

- i. Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details, with native tree Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues:

- i. Feeding of materials/Bio-medical waste should be mechanized and automatic no manual feeding is permitted.
- ii. Proper parking facility should be provided for employees & transport used for collection & disposal of waste materials.
- iii. Necessary provision shall be made for fire-fighting facilities within the complex.
- iv. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- v. Emergency plan shall be drawn in consultation with SPCB/CPCB and implemented in order to minimize the hazards to human health or environment from fires, explosion or any unplanned sudden or gradual release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water.
- vi. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- vii. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

IX. Miscellaneous:

- i. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEF&CC/SEIAA website where it is displayed
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.

- iv. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- v. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/ conditions and / or shareholder's/stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- vi. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
- vii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
- viii. Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
- ix. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- x. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
- xi. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
- xii. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- xiii. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- xiv. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- xv. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- xvi. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xvii. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xviii. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports.
- xix. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts/NGT and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xx. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

ANNEXURE-4

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(h): Common Effluent Treatment plants (CETPs)

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- ii. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- iii. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
- vi. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- vii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Diesel generating sets shall be installed, in the downwind directions.
- ii. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed standards.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
- ii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
- iii. There shall be flow meters at inlet and outlet of CETP to monitor the flow. Suitable meters shall be provided to measure the quantity of effluent received,

- quantity of effluent recycled/reused and discharged.
- iv. The units and the CETP will maintain daily log book of the quantity and quality of discharge from the units, quantity of inflow into the CETP, details of the treatment at each stage of the CETP including the raw materials used, quantity of the treated water proposed to be recycled, reused within the Industrial park/units, quantity of the treated effluent discharged. All the above information shall be provided on-line of the web site exclusively prepared for the purpose by the CETP owner. The website shall be accessible by the public. The financial and energy details of the CETP will also be provided along with details of the workers of the CETP.
 - v. The CETP operator will maintain an annual register of member units which will contain the details of products with installed capacities and quality and quantity of effluents accepted for discharge. This will form a part of the initial and renewal applications for consent to operate to be made before the State Pollution Control Board.
 - vi. No changes in installed capacity, quality or quantity of effluents as agreed upon in the initial MOU between the operator and the member units, addition of any new member units shall be carried without prior approval of the ministry.
 - vii. The Unit shall inform the State Pollution Control Board at least a week prior to undertaking maintenance activities in the recycle system and store/dispose treated effluents under their advice in the matter.
 - viii. The unit shall also immediately inform the Pollution Control Board of any breakdown in the recycling system, store the effluents in the interim period and dispose effluents only as advised by the Pollution Control Board.
 - ix. The MoU between CETP and member units shall indicate the maximum quantity of effluent to be sent to the CETP along with the quality.
 - x. The unit shall maintain a robust system of conveyance for primary treated effluents from the member units and constantly monitor the influent quality to the CETP. The Management of the CETP and the individual member shall be jointly and severally responsible for conveyance and pre-treatment of effluents. Only those units will be authorized to send their effluents to the CETP which have a valid consent of the Pollution Control Board and which meet the primary treated standards as prescribed. The CETP operator shall with the consent of the State Pollution Control Board retain the powers to delink the defaulter unit from entering the conveyance system.
 - xi. The effluent from member units shall be transported through pipeline. In case the effluent is transported thorough road, it shall be transported through CETP tankers only duly maintaining proper manifest system. The vehicles shall be fitted with proper GPS system.
 - xii. Before accepting any effluent from member units, the same shall be as permitted by the SPCB in the consent order. No effluent from any unit shall be accepted without consent from SPCB under the Water Act, 1974 as amended.
 - xiii. Treated water shall be disposed on land for irrigation. An irrigation management plan shall be drawn up in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board.
 - xiv. The Project proponents will build operate and maintain the collection and conveyance system to transport effluents from the industrial units in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board and ensure that the industrial units meet the primary effluent standards prescribed by the State Pollution Control Board.

- xv. The State Pollution Control Board will also evaluate the treatment efficiency of the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and its capability of meeting the prescribed standards. The final scheme of treatment would be such as is approved by the Pollution Control Board in the Consent to Establish.
- xvi. The project proponents will create an institutional arrangement for the involvement of individual members in the management of the CETP.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

- i. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- ii. Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipment's.
- iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

V. Waste management:

- i. ETP sludge generated from CETP facility shall be handled and disposed to nearby authorized TSDF site as per Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- ii. Non-Hazardous solid wastes and sludge arising out of the operation of the CETP shall be adequately disposed as per the Consent to be availed from the State Pollution Control Board. Non-Hazardous solid wastes and sludge shall not be mixed with Hazardous wastes.
- iii. The CETP shall have adequate power back up facility, to meet the energy requirement in case of power failure from the grid.
- iv. The site for aerobic composting shall be selected and developed in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board. Odour and insect nuisance shall be adequately controlled.
- v. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- vi. The solid wastes shall be segregated, managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

VI. Energy Conservation measures:

- i. Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
- ii. Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas

VII. Green Belt:

- i. Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details, with native tree Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues:

- i. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- ii. Adequate infrastructure, including power, shall be provided for emergency situations and disaster management.

- iii. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- iv. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

IX. Miscellaneous:

- i. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEF&CC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- iv. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- v. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approve by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest /wildlife norms /conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms /conditions and/or shareholder's/stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- vi. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
- vii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
- viii. Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
- ix. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.

- x. The criteria pollutant levels or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
- xi. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of operation by the project.
- viii. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- ix. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- x. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- xi. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xii. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xiii. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xiv. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
- xv. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xvi. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

ANNEXURE-5

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(i): Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF)

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- ii. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- iii. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan/Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
- vi. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- vii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories. (for projects involving incineration).
- ii. As proposed, air pollution control device viz. gas quencher; treatment with mixture of hydrated lime and activated powder for adsorption of partial acidity and VOCs (if any); bag filter/ESP for removal of particulate matter; venturi scrubber followed by packed bed scrubber with caustic circulation to neutralize the acidic vapours in flue gas; and demister column for arresting water carry over will be provided to the incinerator. Online pollutant monitoring shall be provided as per CPCB guidelines for monitoring particulate matter, SO₂, NO_x and CO from the incinerator stack. The periodical monitoring of Dioxins and Furans in the Stack emissions shall be carried out.

- iii. Analysis of Dioxins and Furans shall be done through CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram or equivalent NABL Accredited laboratory.
- iv. Incinerator shall be designed as per CPCB guidelines. Energy shall be recovered from incinerator.
- v. Gas generated in the Land fill should be properly collected, monitored and flared.
- vi. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in reference to PM emission, and SO₂ and NO_x in reference to SO₂ and NO_x emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each), covering upwind and downwind directions.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The project proponent shall install continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
- ii. Sufficient number of Piezometer wells shall be installed in and around the project site to monitor the ground water quality in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board / CPCB. Trend analysis of ground water quality shall be carried out each season and information shall be submitted to the SPCB and the Regional Office of MoEF&CC.
- iii. The depth of the land fill site shall be decided based on the ground water table at the site.
- iv. Rain water runoff from the landfill area and other hazardous waste management area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.
- v. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
- vi. The Company shall ensure proper handling of all spillages by introducing spill control procedures for various chemicals.
- vii. All leachates arising from premises should be collected and treated in the ETP followed by RO. RO rejects shall be evaporated in MEE. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test to be performed on leachates.
- viii. Scrubber water, leachate water or wheel wash effluent shall be treated in the effluent treatment plant followed by RO to achieve zero liquid discharge.
- ix. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.
- x. A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/untreated effluents into the Public sewer/disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.

IV. Waste management:

- i. No non-hazardous wastes, as defined under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, shall be handled in the premises.
- ii. The solid wastes shall be segregated, managed and disposed as per the

norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- iii. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- iv. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.

V. Transportation:

- i. Project should ensure that the site is properly cordoned off from general movement and no unauthorized person or goods permitted to enter the premises. Necessary security provision should be made as a condition in the Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 to prevent unwanted access.
- ii. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the project site shall be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
- iii. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 02 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 02 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

VI. Green belt:

- i. Green belt shall be developed in an area as provided in project details, with native tree species in accordance with Forest Department. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the project site.
- ii. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

VII. Public hearing and Human health/safety issues:

- i. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- ii. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- iii. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

IX. Miscellaneous:

- i. The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently. (for projects involving incineration)

- ii. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed (For projects involving only Landfill without incineration)
- iii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iv. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- v. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/ conditions and/or shareholder's/stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- vi. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
- vii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
- viii. Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
- ix. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- x. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- xi. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain (in case of incineration involved).
- xii. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.

- xiii. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- xiv. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- xv. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- xvi. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xvii. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xviii. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xix. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
- xx. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xxi. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

ANNEXURE-6

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 8(a/b): Building and Construction projects/Townships and Area Development projects

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- vi. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- vii. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- viii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- ix. The provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016, shall be followed.
- x. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
- ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
- iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.

- iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3-meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
- vii. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
- viii. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- ix. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016.
- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- xi. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.
- xii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

- i. The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.
- ii. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
- iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
- iv. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- v. A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water

- already committed, the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.
- vi. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
 - vii. Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc and other for supply of recycled water for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc. shall be done.
 - viii. Use of water saving devices/fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.
 - ix. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
 - x. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
 - xi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
 - xii. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
 - xiii. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
 - xiv. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
 - xv. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
 - xvi. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
 - xvii. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, AC make up water and gardening. As proposed, no treated water shall be disposed in to municipal drain.
 - xviii. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
 - xix. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation.

Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.

- xx. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xxi. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

- i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
- ii. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

- i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
- ii. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
- iii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- iv. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
- v. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- vi. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

VI. Waste Management:

- i. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.
- ii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
- iii. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials.
- iv. Organic waste compost/Vermiculture pit/Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
- v. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- vi. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- vii. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- viii. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- ix. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- x. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

VII. Green Cover:

- i. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
- ii. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
- iii. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
- iv. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled

appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport

- i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
 - a. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - b. Traffic calming measures.
 - c. Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - d. Parking norms as per local regulation.
- ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.
- iii. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

IX. Human health issues:

- i. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
- ii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- iii. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- iv. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- v. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
- vi. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Miscellaneous:

- i. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded

- environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
 - iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
 - iv. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
 - v. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions and/or shareholders/stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
 - vi. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
 - vii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report
 - viii. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
 - ix. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
 - x. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
 - xi. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
 - xii. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

- xiii. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xiv. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xv. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xvi. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
- xvii. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xviii. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

SITE INSPECTION REPORT

PROJECT:

Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (MSWM) at Jhuriwala Village, Panchkula, Haryana, India by Municipal Corporation Panchkula (Proposal No. IA/HR/MIS/230385/2021; F. No. 21-58/2021-IA-II).

Date of site inspection: 28th May 2022

Sub-committee constituted vide O.M.: 21/58/2021-IA.III dated 23.05.2022

Members of the subcommittee:

Dr. N.P. Shukla, Chairman, EAC (Infra -2)

Mr. B.C. Nigam. Member, EAC (Infra -2)

Mr. V. Suresh, Member EAC (Infra -2)

Dr. Ashish Kumar Add. Director cum Member Secretary, EAC (Infra-2)

Background Information:

1. The instant matter is regarding the application of ToR for the Proposed Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (MSWM) at Jhuriwala Village, Panchkula, Haryana by Municipal Corporation Panchkula (Proposal No. IA/HR/MIS/230385/2021; F. No. 21-58/2021-IA-III). The said proposal was examined by EAC (Infra-2) in its 73rd meeting held on 29th September 2021 and 75th meeting held on 27-28th October 2021.
2. During the appraisal process, the EAC (Infra-2) expressed its concern about the conversion of forest land for use as a waste management/landfill site. In the meantime, the committee received a representation from Citizen Committee – House Owners Welfare Association, Sector-25, Panchkula, vide their letter dated 24.10.2021 (**Annexure 7A**) highlighting issues related to the proposed project site. During the field visit, the Project Proponent was asked to submit their written response on the points raised in the aforesaid representation, which they submitted later vide their letter dated 06.06.2022 (**Annexure 7B**).
3. The EAC (Infra-2) also noted that litigation has been filed against the project. Therefore, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, the EAC (Infra 2) was of the opinion to conduct a site visit before arriving at a decision on the project proposal.

Issues of concern:

1. Whether the site selected, is in compliance with the statutory criteria as laid out in CPEEO (Central Public Health and Environment organization of Ministry of urban development, GOI, under Swachh Bharat Mission)?
2. The site selected is in the forest area. Should the site for establishing Solid Waste Disposal and Management Facility be located in a natural forest or on any barren land of lesser usage?
3. Does the forest clearance received under F.C act 1980, in 2011, as per the statutory laws and rules for giving such forest clearances?
4. What is the present status of the site?
5. What is the truth and genuineness in the representation received from the nearby resident population, who have mentioned that they are suffering from polluted air quality and underground water is also getting polluted?
6. What is the status of pending court cases?

The latest order of the court having bearing in this matter.

Inspection Details:

1. An initial meeting with the local officers was conducted in which the project proponent made a presentation on the issues of concern.
2. This was followed by the field visit to the site and to the resident's colony. A number of residents were present on the site to convey their grievances.
3. After returning from the site, an exit meeting was held in which issues were discussed as per the situation in the field.

The outcome of the visit and discussion

1. **Suitability of the Site:** The following chart clearly brings out the facts and parameters in the field vis-a-vis mandatory criteria as laid out in the statutory guidelines for the selection of any site for the IMSWF site.

S. No.	CRITERIA	CPHEEO GUIDELINES	DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE
1	Lake/Pond	200 m away from the Lake/Pond	No lake/pond within 200m
2	River/Streams	100 m away from the river/stream	A natural stream is passing adjoining the site, which is less than 100m away.
3	Flood Plain	No Landfill shall be constructed within a 100-year flood plain	Mandatory NOC from the irrigation department is not available.
4	Highway	Away from 200 m NHAI/State	NH-73 (0.800 Km) W NH- 22 (2.65 Km) NW

			NOC rom NHA1, obtained vide letter NHA1/PIU/Chandigarh/11162/NH-73/86. Dt: 11.01.2010. [site inspection revealed that the site is less than 100 meters from NH-07]
5	Public Parks	300 m away from public parks	No parks within 0.3 km
6	Wet Lands	No landfill within wetlands	Not a wetland
7	Habitation	500m away from the notified habitation	Nearest Habitation is 280m away from the site
8	Groundwater Table	Groundwater table > 2m	The actual depth of the groundwater table is to be established by borehole investigations.[not done]
9	Critical Habitat Area	No landfill within the Critical habitat area. It is defined as the area in which 1 or more endangered species live	No critical habitat
10	Airports	No landfill within 20 Km	Chandigarh Airport is 8.64Km away from the site. NOC was obtained from Air Force Authority, Ministry of Defence, Govt of India, New Delhi, dated: 25.10.2010.[No NOC from Airport Authority of India]
11	Water Supply Schemes/Wells	Minimum 500 m Away	No water supply schemes/wells are located within 500 m from the site. [the nearby residents complained that many drinking water borewell in the nearby area has been closed by the administration due to polluted water. This needs investigation]
12.	CRZ	Should not be sited	Not Applicable

The above analysis clearly shows that items no.2,3,4,7,8,10 and 11 do not meet the statutory criteria. **Hence this site is not suitable for the establishment of IMSWF, as per the criteria laid out in relevant GOI guidelines.**

2. **Site in the forest area:** With the advent of new scientific information pouring in about the importance of biodiversity for human exitance, be it climate change, zoonotic diseases like Covid, warming of the earth, dwindling agriculture production, or unprecedented frequent floods, it will be a disaster to cut a natural forest for the dumping of wastes and establishing IMSWF.

This activity of developing IMSWF can be taken upon any unproductive piece of barren land away from the habitation. This will help not only preserve the forest and the wildlife habitat but will also provide habitable and conducive air and water for the upcoming generations

The big question to be answered is why destroy a good natural forest when this activity is possible on any other land?

3. Discrepancies in forest clearance:

- a) On examination of papers related to the forest clearance granted in 2011, it was seen that the document does not speak of the Stage- 2 clearance. In fact, during the inquiry, it was also revealed the land for the compensatory afforestation has still not been handed over to the forest department. This means the conditions laid out in the stage- 1 clearance letter has not been compiled as yet. As per the guidelines, stage -2 clearance is issued when all the conditions as laid out in stage -1 have been complied.
- b) On the ownership of land: It has been claimed that the land is diverted for use by Panchkula Municipal Corporation. As per the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act 1980, and as per the forest clearance letter dated 29.04.2011 the legal status of the forest land cannot be changed, However, it can be used for the certain non-forestry purpose, so permitted, as per the provisions of F.C. Act and rules after obtaining stage 1 and 2 clearances by following the due process. This process has not been complete, as yet. However, HUDA 's letter says the Forest land use was diverted based on the clearance of PCB. This amounts to a violation of the Forest Conservation Act 1980.
- c) The surrounding drainage for stormwater (rainwater) is crossing through the middle of land and partial blocking of the hydraulic path has been done, by filling soil.
- d) The officials and citizens were mentioning the movement of wild animals on site.
- e) Boundary wall of civil construction and steel rails have been put up on the border of the site and highway.
- f) Sector 23 site was seen more as a dumping yard for earlier waste without treatment. Though the dumping is discontinued, but huge untreated waste dumps are available on the site.

The examination of the concerned file during the site visit revealed other procedural discrepancies. The FC division of the MoEF&CC may decide to enquire into this matter, as to answer this concern.

4. **Present condition of the site:** The visit to the site revealed that the activity of dumping huge waste is being undertaken on the site. On enquiry the PP could not produce any letter of Environmental Clearance and CTO. Not only this, the natural water channels which bring water from the all-around undulating forest and from the surrounding watershed have also been blocked by cutting soil.

This reveals a violation of the environmental laws and unscientific management of the site in gross violation of the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission, Municipal Solid Waste Manual.

5. **Representation submitted by the nearby residents:** The representation was submitted by the "House owner's Welfare Association sector 75, Panchkula." The Residents were also heard on the site. The pointwise reply submitted by the project

proponent with regard to this representation is enclosed is self-explanatory. It reveals many violations and misinformation by the project proponent.

6. **Pending Court cases:** This is as per the information which could be hunted out of the available documents.

1) CWP NO. 21506 of 2016 (O&M) Alka Sarin Vs Union of India & others. [Disposed]

The operative part of the latest order dated 25.10.2018 in the case reads as below:

*“Shri Amar Vivek, learned Additional Advocate General appearing for the State of Haryana at the outset made a statement that **the State shall not proceed with the project of setting up a solid waste management plant unless and until all the necessary required clearances** for the said project under any of the statute or enactment, if required, are obtained.”*

2) CWP 18664 OF 2021 (pending)

The operative part of the order is dated 20.09.2021 in the case reads as below:

“The competent authority i.e. respondent No. 4 — Department of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana, which is in seisin of the issues relating to the forest area, is directed to file an affidavit in this regard within a week and ensure due compliance of the provisions of law and take action in respect of the violation thereof”.

3) CM-14408-CWP-2021 in/and CWP 18664-2021 CITIZEN COMMITTEE HOUSE OWNERS, SECTOR 25 PANCHKULA AND OTHERS Vs UNION OF INDIA and others. (order dated 29.09.2021)

Pending

4) NGT – IA 225/2021(Original IA no. 170/2021)

Sanjay Kumar Vs Union of India & others

The operative part of the order is dated 17.09.2021 in the case reads as below:

“We have considered the matter. We are of the opinion that the issue needs to be first considered by a joint Committee of statutory regulators - CPCB, State PCB and Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana. Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance. The Committee may hold its first meeting within 15 days, undertake visit to the site, interact with the Stakeholders and take remedial action in exercise of their statutory powers, following due process of law. It will be open to conduct meetings online, except the site visit.

A copy of this order be forwarded to CPCB, State PCB and Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana by e-mail for compliance.”

7. **Latest order of the Supreme court of India:** In a significant order, the Supreme Court directed that each protected forest should have an Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of 1 kilometer. A bench comprising Justices L Nageswara Rao, BR Gavai, and Aniruddha Bose passed the directions in applications filed in the TN Godavarman Thirumalpad.

<https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/supreme-court-1-km-esz-protected-forests-bans-permanent-structures-no-mining-wildlife-sanctuaries-national-parks-200760>

CONCLUSION

In light of the above facts and observations during the site visit following facts clearly emerge:

- A. This site is not suitable for the establishment of IMSWF, as per the criteria laid out in relevant GOI guidelines.
- B. Seeing the importance of environmental conservation, it will not be proper to set up an IMSWF site and plant in a natural forest with rich biodiversity adjacent to a wildlife sanctuary. Moreover, the area also receives natural water channels from a nearby undulating watershed having rich forests of the wildlife sanctuary. It will be in the fitness of things to find a suitable site which can be located taking resort to cluster approach for setting up solid waste management plant (refer to: https://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/MSW/Action_plan.pdf)
- C. There seems to be discrepancies in the forest clearance granted earlier. This needs investigation.
- D. There are violations of the environmental laws and of guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission, Municipal Solid Waste Manual.
- E. Regarding representation:
- F. As per the latest order of NGT dated 17.09.2021, the matter is to be first considered by “CPCB, State PCB and Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana. Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance.”
- G. *Latest order of the Supreme court declaring ESZ of a minimum 1 km for all protected areas, makes this site unfit for solid waste management. The report of this committee is awaited.*

The above report is submitted to the full committee of EAC-2 for consideration.

Site Visit Photographs

Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (IMSWM) at Jhuriwala Village, Panchkula, Haryana, India



Photo 1: Proximity of project site with Highways.



Photo 2: Streams along site. Background forest is adjoining wildlife sanctuary



Photo 3: Sub-committee of EAC meets with complainants, i.e., Citizen Committee – House Owners Welfare Association, Sector-25, Panchkula



Photo 4: EAC sub-committee on site



Photo 5: EAC sub-committee on site

CITIZEN COMMITTEE
HOUSE OWNER'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Sector – 25, Panchkula

Contact – B.R. MEHTA (Sr. Vice President) 9915040164; brmehta1952@gmail.com,

President

SANJEEV GOYAL
 # 1646, Sector 25, Panchkula
 Haryana 134116
 Mob: 08968311011
 09417568628

Gen. Secretary

Bhagwan Dass Mittal
 #96, Sector-25, Panchkula
 Haryana 134116
 Mob: 9417077780

Ref. No. _____

Dated : 24.10.2021

To,
 The Chairman & Members
 Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) – Infra 2
 Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, 3rd Floor
 Jorbagh Road
 New Delhi - 110003

shuklanp55@yahoo.co.in; shuklanp55@gmail.com; sharatchandrahc@gmail.com; vsuresh30@gmail.com;
vsnaidu57@gmail.com; nigambc@gmail.com; nigam.eac08@gmail.com; hota.manoranjan@gmail.com;
hotam.eac@gmail.com; mailcpcb@gmail.com; dsaha.cpcb@gmail.com; jr@nirmauni.ac.in;
mayurihimanshu@gmail.com; mvr@niot.res.in; ramana.mvrm@gmail.com; drpsnrao@hotmail.com;
gupta.dharmendra@gov.in

Dear Sir,

Sub : Representation against the application submitted by the Municipal Corporation Panchkula, Haryana for fresh ToR for setting up a solid waste management plant in forest land in Village, Jhuriwala, District Panchkula (Haryana) which is merely 140 mtrs. away from a declared wildlife sanctuary.

Ref. : Application dated 21.9.2021 bearing Memo No.12117/SBM submitted by the Municipal Corporation Panchkula.

The Municipal Corporation Panchkula, Haryana (MCP) has submitted an application for fresh ToR for setting up a solid waste management plant in forest land in Village, Jhuriwala, District Panchkula (Haryana) which is listed at Item No.75.3.5 in the Agenda for the 75th Meeting of the EAC (Infra-2) fixed on 27.10.2021.

This application deserves to be rejected as the applicant has attached with it's application certain orders and permissions which are no longer valid. For a solid waste management plant to be set up at this very site, environmental clearance was granted by the MoEFCC on 1.3.2013 to the Haryana Urban Development Authority

(HUDA). However, that environmental clearance expired on 29.2.2020 without a brick being laid for the project. Now the MCP has submitted its application for fresh ToR by relying upon the earlier environmental clearance of 1.3.2013 which stands expired. With this application the MCP has submitted a forest clearance dated 29.4.2011 which would also not be applicable for the present fresh application for grant of ToR. That forest clearance was part of the earlier environmental clearance which stands expired. Similarly, the MCP has submitted a wildlife clearance dated 26.2.2016 which cannot be considered as that wildlife clearance was also part of the earlier environmental clearance which now stands expired. Further, the MCP has not disclosed in its application that :

- The site is only 140 mtrs. from the boundary of a declared wildlife sanctuary (Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary)
- The site is next to a national highway and does not fulfil the mandatory siting requirements as laid down in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules)
- There is a season Choe (natural water channel) which runs through the site and ultimately joins River Ghaggar.

The form Appendix-1 submitted by MCP is not as per the format of Appendix-1 as given in the EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006. Further, this form submitted by MCP is also incorrect and several factors have not been disclosed or incorrect details have been given.

In (I) Basic Information :

- In the Item "Is your project comes under notified industrial area" it is mentioned by MCP as Yes. This is false and misleading. There is no industrial area where the solid waste management plant is proposed to be set-up and infact it is part of a forest area.
- In the Item "Whether proposal involved violation of EIA notification" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading. The MCP has already started using the site as a dump site without following the procedure prescribed in the SWM Rules in violation of the EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006. No environmental clearance is valid and existing for this site.
- Item No.16 shows that no alternate site has been examined by MCP before choosing this site.
- In the Item No.21(i) "Whether the proposal involves approval/clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading. The site is part of a protected forest and that is why forest clearance was obtained way back in 2011 for the environmental clearance which now stands expired. Since then the forest cover has increased and fresh forest clearance is required. MCP cannot now rely upon a forest clearance which was given more than ten years ago for a project with different specifications. Further, in Item No.23 the MCP has itself admitted that 5.35 hectares of forest land is involved for this project so this response to Item No.21(i) is clearly false.
- In Item No.21(ii) "Whether the proposal involves approval/clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading. The earlier environmental clearance which now stands expired made wildlife clearance a specific condition. MCP cannot now rely upon a wildlife clearance which was given more than five years ago for a

project with different specifications and as a part of an environmental clearance which now stands expired.

- In Item No.24 "Whether there is any litigation pending against the project and/or land in which the project is proposed to be set-up" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading. Against the environmental clearance dated 1.3.2013 which was for a project at this very site an appeal (Appeal No.36 of 2013) is pending before the National Green Tribunal, New Delhi where the MCP is represented by counsel. Further, against use of this very site as a dump site by the MCP, a writ petition (CWP. No.18664 of 2021) is pending in the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court wherein the MCP is a party. This writ petition was filed on 13.9.2021 i.e. before the MCP submitted it's application under reference and copies of the said writ petition were supplied to the office of Advocate General, Haryana. The said case was listed on 20.9.2021 and a copy of the order passed on that date in the said CWP. No.18664 of 2021 is attached herewith. However, the application dated 21.9.2021 submitted to you on 21.9.2021 makes no mention of these cases.

In (II) Activity :

- In Item No.1.1 the MCP has placed reliance on earlier permissions which were for the environmental clearance dated 1.3.2013 which already stands expired. MCP cannot now rely upon certain clearances which were given many years ago for a project with different specifications and as a part of an environmental clearance which now stands expired.
- In Item No.1.2 the MCP has placed reliance on an earlier permission dated 20.10.2011 for cutting trees standing at the site. This permission was for the environmental clearance which was granted on 1.3.2013 and which already stands expired. MCP cannot now rely upon this permission since the number of trees and vegetation has increased many times in the past ten years.
- In Item No.1.24 the MCP has not disclosed that there is a seasonal Choe (natural water channel) which runs through the site and ultimately joins River Ghaggar which has already been blocked since the site is being used as a dump site without any permissions and any environmental clearance.

In (III) Environmental Sensitivity :

- In Item Nos.1 and 2 the MCP has not disclosed that the boundary of the declared wildlife sanctuary (Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary) is just 140 mtrs. from the site.
- In Item No.3 the MCP has not disclosed that the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary, which is just 140 mtrs. from the site, is important and known for its fauna, leopard is on the top of hierarchy, other animals are Cheetal or Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Rhesus Monkey, Langur, Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Common Mongoose, Indian Fox, Jackal, Porcupine, etc. All these will be adversely affected by the solid waste management plant.
- In Item No.6 the MCP has not disclosed that NH-73 (Panchkula-Yamunanagar National Highway) is less than 100 mtrs. away from the site and therefore the solid waste management plant cannot be set-up here. Infact the site is bang on the Panchkula-Yamunanagar National Highway [NH73] and there

Page 4

is no distance of 200 meters between the National Highway and the site as required by the SWM Rules 2016.

The MCP has been dumping all kinds waste at the project site in violation of the law. The residents of Sectors 24 and 25 Panchkula have been objecting for over a decade to the choice of the site chosen for setting-up the solid waste management plant. Since June 2021 the MCP has started unscientifically dumping solid waste generated by Panchkula town at this site and have made it a dump site. This dump site is part of a forest area, merely 140 meters away from a declared wildlife sanctuary, is less than 500 mtrs. away from the already inhabited Sector 25 Panchkula and less than a kilometre away from an already existing illegal dump site in Sector 23 Panchkula, is bang on NH-73 connecting Panchkula to Yamunanagar and opposite Sectors 23A and 25A Panchkula as per the layout plan of Panchkula, which are ear-marked for commercial use, close to residential areas and religious sites and has a seasonal Choe (natural water channel) running through it which feeds River Ghaggar.

The MCP has seemingly not obtained any:

- consent to establish from the Haryana State Pollution Control Board;
- permission for diversion of 13.24 acres of forest land for development of solid waste management project under Section 4 and 5 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900;
- permission from the National Highway Authority of India;
- permission and NOC from the Haryana Wildlife Department;
- permission from the Ministry of Defence (AIR HQ);
- permission for removal of trees from the project site from the MoEFCC;
- permission to cut several hundred trees standing in the proposed site.

The development plan of the area, where the site is located, has not been amended to incorporate the site in Village Jhuriwala to be used for a dump site or for a solid waste management plant. The site is still shown as forest area. Several trees standing at the site have been illegally chopped down by the MCP to make space for dumping the solid waste. Parts of the low hills near the site have also been cut and flattened to make a katcha path for the trucks and tractor trolleys carrying the solid waste for dumping. As per Schedule II of the SWM Rules 2016 necessary precaution shall be taken to minimise nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, bird menace and fire hazard, etc. However, the MCP is acting in blatant violation of all the rules and the illegal dumping of solid waste at the site in Village Jhuriwala which is a constant hazard to not just flora and fauna but also the population of the residents in the adjoining residential areas. During the monsoons in July 2021 the site in Village Jhuriwala became water-logged and there was no access to it for the trucks and tractor trolleys of the MCP. The illegal dumping of solid waste at the site in Village Jhuriwala has blocked the seasonal Choe (natural water channel) running through it which resulted in heavy water-logging at the site during the monsoons. The water-logging led to further dispersal of the solid waste including plastics and other non-biodegradable waste causing immense pollution all around the site and in the area of the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary. There is no boundary wall or fencing between the site in Village Jhuriwala, where solid waste is being illegally dumped, and the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary nor is there any proposal for the same in the fresh application submitted by the MCP.

As a result, wild animals are freely entering this area and feeding on the toxic and poisonous solid waste illegally dumped at the site. The wildlife in the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary is being poisoned. Poisoning of an animal is a cognizable offence under Sections 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The Addl.PCCF (WL)-cum-Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana had way back in 2013 recommended that *"this is not a proper site for dumping solid wastes and thus the case is required to be reviewed"*. A copy of the said letter dated 6.5.2013 is attached herewith.

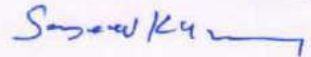
As per Clause A(vii) of Schedule-I of the SWM Rules 2016 *"The landfill site shall be 100 meter away from river, 200 meter from a pond, 200 meter from Highways, Habitations, Public Parks and water supply wells and 20 km away from Airports or Airbase. However, in a special case, landfill site may be set up within a distance of 10 and 20 km away from the Airport/Airbase after obtaining no objection certificate from the civil aviation authority/Air force as the case may be. The Landfill site shall not be permitted within the flood plains as recorded for the last 100 years, zone of coastal regulation, wetland, Critical habitat areas, sensitive eco-fragile areas"*. The site in Village Jhuriwala for the solid waste management plant, which includes a landfill, does not meet the site specifications fixed in the SWM Rules 2016. Further, as per Clause A(viii) of the Schedule-I to the SWM Rules 2016 the sites for landfill and processing and disposal of solid waste shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department's land-use plans. The site at Village Jhuriwala has not been incorporated in the development plan of Panchkula Extension and is not ear-marked for use as a solid waste management plant or a dump site. Further, no buffer zone of no development has been ear-marked around the site as per Clause A(ix) of the Schedule-I.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a judgement dated 5.11.2019 in 'Tata Housing Dev. Co. Ltd. Vs. Aalok Jagga & Ors.' [(2020) 15 SCC 784] has set aside the entire exercise of obtaining clearances relating to a housing project proposed just 123 mtrs from the boundary of the Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary. The Hon'ble Apex Court inter-alia held that *"considering the distance of 123 meters from the Northern side and 183 meters from the Eastern side of the project in question from wildlife sanctuary, in our opinion, no such project can be allowed to come up in the area in question"*. The Hon'ble Court further held that *"such projects cannot be permitted to come up within such a short distance from the wildlife sanctuary"*. The observations of the Hon'ble Court were in a case relating to a housing project while in the case in hand relates to a solid waste management plant which is many times more damaging to the environment and should not be set-up just 140 mtrs. from the boundary of a declared wildlife sanctuary.

It may also be pointed out here that in proceedings before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court relating to the earlier environmental clearance, on 25.10.2018 the Additional Advocate General, Haryana had made a statement inter-alia that *"the State shall not proceed with the project of setting up a solid waste management plant unless and until all the necessary required clearances for the said project under any of the statute or enactment, if required, are obtained. A categorical statement has been made before us that apprehension of the petitioner that execution for establishment of the solid waste management plant would be undertaken on the basis of the clearances earlier obtained in respect of the compost plant is totally unfounded"*. A copy of the said order dated 25.10.2018 is attached herewith. In view of the said order, the MCP is bound to obtain fresh permissions and clearances and it's reliance on the earlier permissions and clearances is misplaced.

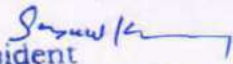
In view of the facts narrated above, it is requested that the application dated 21.9.2021 submitted by the Municipal Corporation Panchkula may be rejected.

Yours sincerely,



For and On behalf of Citizen Committee House Owner's

Sector 25, Panchkula


President
Citizen's Committee
House Owners (Regd.)
Sector 25, Panchkula
(SANJEEV GOYAL)

PRESIDENT

Enclosures: as above

1. Copy of letter dated 06.05.2013
2. Copy of order dated 25.10.2018
3. Copy of Order dated 20.09.2021

ANNEXURE P-

FOREST DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

O/o Additional Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)-cum-Chief Wildlife

Warden, Haryana

No.416

Dated : 6.5.13

To,

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests

Haryana, Panchkula

Sub : Environmental Clearance from Standing Committee of the National Board of Wildlife in respect of Solid Waste Management Plant to be setup at Village Jhuriwala (District Panchkula.

On careful examination of the case, the following issues are made out:

- (i) Since the project is being established in the close proximity of Khol Hi Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary and this project is likely to pose various type of pollution problems due to dumping of various wastes. The decomposition of the solid waste material would emit certain harmful gases as also leaching of the decomposed waste material could alter the bio-diversity and eventually harm the environment and wildlife habitat. The case of declaration of eco-sensitive zone area around Khol Hi Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary is also now under active consideration.
- (ii) The said area is within 140 metres from the boundaries of the Wildlife Sanctuary, hence as per MoEF notification dated 14.9.2006, it falls under the category of Major Projects and thus the competent authority for the requisite

sanction is MoEF, New Delhi itself and not the Regional Office of MoEF, Chandigarh as already approved. Thus it needs reconsideration.

- (iii) The site has a dense forest crop and thus the case requires a reassessment of number of trees to be felled on account of increase in number of trees on site.
- (iv) As pointed out by the Naib Tehsildar, the land transferred by HUDA falls under the high tension power line and thus is not fit for raising any green belt.

Thus in the light of above facts, this is not a proper site for dumping solid wastes and thus the case is required to be reviewed.

sd/- Addl.PCCF (WL)-cum-Chief Wildlife Warden,

Haryana, Panchkula

Endst. No.417-18

Dated : 6.5.13

A copy is forwarded to :

1. Dy.Inspector General of Forests (WL), Govt. of India, MoEF, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, m Lodhi Road, New Delhi
2. Executive Engineer, HUDA, Division No.III, Panchkula with reference to his letter Memo No.21534 dated 22.11.2012

/True Copy/

Sasank Kumar

True copy

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

Civil Writ Petition No. 21506 of 2016 (O&M)

Date of Decision: 25.10.2018

Alka Sarin

.....Petitioner

versus

Union of India and others

.....Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE KRISHNA MURARI, CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN PALLI, JUDGE

Present : Mr. Hemant Sarin, Advocate, for the petitioner.
Mr. Amar Vivek, Addl. Advocate General, Haryana.
Mr. Arun Gosai, Central Govt. Counsel for UOI.
Mr. Sandeep Moudgil, Advocate for HUDA.

KRISHNA MURARI, C.J.(oral)

Civil Writ Petition No. 21506 of 2016 has been filed by the petitioner seeking the following reliefs;-

- i) Issue an appropriate writ, direction or order quashing the impugned decision dated 26.02.2016 (Annexure P-1) taken by the SCNBWL giving clearance to the setting up of a solid waste management plant by the Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) at a site which is merely 140 meters away from a declared wildlife sanctuary and is within the eco-sensitive zone.
- ii) Issue an appropriate writ, direction or order directing HUDA not to take any steps in furtherance of the impugned decision (Annexure P-1), ad-interim;.

2. The grievance of the petitioner is that initially the State of Haryana had decided to set up a compost plant and had obtained necessary clearances from various authorities for the purpose. However, subsequently a decision was taken to set up a solid waste management plant by Haryana Urban Development Authority at the

site and instead of obtaining fresh clearances for this project of Solid Waste Management Plant they are proceeding on the basis of the clearances obtained in the earlier project which was for establishing a compost plant. It is an admitted case between the parties that the project for the compost plant has been finally shelved.

Shri Amar Vivek, learned Additional Advocate General appearing for the State of Haryana at the outset made a statement that the State shall not proceed with the project of setting up a solid waste management plant unless and until all the necessary required clearances for the said project under any of the statute or enactment, if required, are obtained. A categorical statement has been made before us that apprehension of the petitioner that execution for establishment of the solid waste management plant would be undertaken on the basis of the clearances earlier obtained in respect of the compost plant is totally unfounded.

In view of the aforesaid statement made before us by the learned Additional Advocate General, Haryana we find that the cause of action does not survive and to this proposition even learned counsel appearing for the petitioner also could not object.

In view of the above, the petition stands disposed of in terms of the statement made by learned Additional Advocate General, Haryana. The apprehension of the learned counsel for the petitioner for an alleged violation needs no consideration at this stage inasmuch as in the said eventuality the remedies available can always be invoked.

(KRISHNA MURARI)
CHIEF JUSTICE

(ARUN PALLI)
JUDGE

25.10.2018
ravinder

Whether speaking/reasoned	✓Yes/No
Whether reportable	Yes/No✓

Ravinder Sharma
2018.10.30 11:19
I attest to the accuracy and
integrity of this document

Sanjay K...

True copy

CWP-18664-2021 (O&M)

Citizen Committee House Owners, Sector 25, Panchkula and another
Vs
Union of India and others

Present: Mr. Amit Jhanji, Senior Advocate,
with Mr. Prashant Gupta, Advocate,
and Ms. Nikita Garg, Advocate,
for the petitioners.
Mr. Ashish Rawal, Advocate,
for respondents No. 1 and 2.
Mr. Deepak Balyan, Addl. AG, Haryana.
Mr. Anil Chawla, Advocate,
for respondent No. 10.

During the course of arguments, it transpires that the main issue which requires the immediate attention of this Court is the violation of the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 by the authorities of the State in dumping waste, burning it and also causing pollution in the Ghaggar River.

It is apparent that the authorities of the State or the local body concerned, prima-facie, in violation of the provisions of law are undertaking all the prohibited activities at the site in village Jhuriwala right adjacent to as well as within the area of Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary duly notified under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Notice of motion.

Mr. Ashish Rawal, learned counsel accepts notice on behalf of respondents No. 1 and 2; Mr. Deepak Balyan, learned Additional Advocate General, Haryana accepts notice on behalf of respondents No. 3 to 7 and 9 and Mr. Anil Chawla, learned counsel accepts notice on behalf of respondent No. 10.

The competent authority i.e. respondent No. 4 – Department of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana, which is in seisin of the issues relating to the forest area, is directed to file an affidavit in this regard within a week and ensure due compliance of the provisions of law and take action in respect of the violation thereof.

List on 29.09.2021.

(RAVI SHANKER JHA)
CHIEF JUSTICE

(ARUN PALLI)
JUDGE

20.09.2021
Amodh

Seesund K...

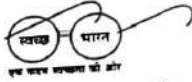
7 hrs copy



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector - 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



To

The Chairman & Members,
Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) - Infra 2,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, 3rd Floor, Jorbhag Road, New Delhi-110003.

Memo No. 5938/CMC/MCP Dated: 06/06/2022

Subject: Reply of Representation against the application submitted by the Municipal Corporation, Panchkula, Haryana for fresh ToR for setting up a Solid Waste Management plant in forest land in Village Jhuriwala, District Panchkula, Haryana which a nearly 140 mtrs. away from a declared wildlife sanctuary.

Ref: Application dated 21.09.2021 bearing Memo No. 12117/SBM submitted by the Municipal Corporation, Panchkula.

m

Kindly find herewith required information which is as under:-

Sr. No.	Point	Remarks
1	The site is only 140 mtrs, from the boundary of a declared wildlife sanctuary (Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary).	The project site is in close proximity to the protected area notified under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. However, it is outside of the notified ESZ of the Khol Ha Raitan WLS. Also, NBWL clearance vide letter no. 37 th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.
2	The site is next to a national highway and does not fulfil the mandatory siting requirements as laid down in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules).	NH- 73 at a distance of 0.080 km West direction w.r.t site. NOC from NHAI was obtained vide letter NHAI/PIU/Chandigarh/11162/NH-73/86. Dt: 11.01.2010. Renewal of same is under process.
3	There is a season Cho (natural water channel) which runs through the site and ultimately joins River Ghaggar.	Yes, seasonal nallah passes adjacent to project site and clean specially in regular basis.
4	In the Item "Is your project comes under notified industrial area" it is mentioned by MCP as Yes. This is false and misleading. There is no industrial area where the solid waste management plant is	No notified industrial area. The project land belongs to Forest Department of Haryana & Wildlife Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEF&CC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



	proposed to be set-up and infact it is part of a forest area.	no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37th Meeting held on 26.02.2016. Total Land -13.24 Acres
5	In the Item "Whether proposal involved violation of EIA notification" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading. The MCP has already started using the site as a dumpsite without following the procedure prescribed in the SWM Rules in violation of the EA Notification dated 14.9.2006. No environmental clearance is valid and existing for this site.	EC was obtained vide letter no. 10-7/2009-IA-III dated 01.03.2013 and dumping started in line with the EC accorded. Hence, no violation. Presently, applied for fresh EC for the same site as mostly approvals are valid for the present site.
6	Item No.16 shows that no alternate site has been examined by MCP before choosing this site.	Alternative site study was conducted in proposed site (Jhuriwala Village) and Bhanoo Village site. Jhuriwala site was found comparatively suitable as per site selection criteria mention in SWM rules 2016 & CPHEEO manual for proposed landfill. Site Selection Criteria is Attached as Annexure-I.
7	In the Item No.21(i) "Whether the proposal involves approval/clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act. 1980" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading. The site is part of a protected forest and that is why forest clearance was obtained way back in 2011 for the environmental clearance which now stands expired. Since then the forest cover has increased and fresh forest clearance is required. MCP cannot now rely upon a forest clearance which was given more than ten years ago for a project with different specifications. Further, in Item No.23 the MCP has itself admitted that 5.35 hectares of forest land is involved for this project so this response to Item No.21 (i) is clearly false.	The project land belongs to Forest Department of Haryana & Wildlife Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEF&CC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



8	<p>In Item No. 21(in) "Whether the proposal involves approval/clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading. The earlier environmental clearance which now stands expired made wildlife clearance a specific condition. MCP cannot now rely upon a wildlife clearance which was given more than five years ago for a project with different specifications and as a part of an environmental clearance which now stands expired.</p>	<p>The project land belongs to Forest Department of Haryana & Wildlife Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEFCC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.</p>
9	<p>In Item No.24 "Whether there is any litigation pending against the project and/or land in which the project is proposed to be set-up" it is mentioned by MCP as No. This is false and misleading.</p> <p>Against the environmental clearance dated 1.3.2013 which was for a project at this very site an appeal (Appeal No.36 of 2013) is pending before the National Green Tribunal, New Delhi where the MCP is represented by counsel, Further, against use of this very site as a dump site by the MCP, a writ petition (CWP. No.18664 of 2021) is pending in the Hon' ble Punjab & Haryana High Court wherein the MCP is a party. This writ petition was filed on 13.9.2021 i.e. before the MCP submitted its application under reference and copies of the said writ petition were supplied to the office of Advocate General, Haryana. The said case was listed on 20.9.2021 and a copy of the order passed on that date in the said CWP. No.18664 of 2021 is attached herewith. However, the application dated 21.9.2021 submitted to you on 21.9.2021 makes no mention of these cases.</p>	<p>At present, one case has been registered before Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana, CWP-18664-2021 (O&M) dt: 20.09.2021. The next hearing date will 23.09.2022.</p> <p>Further, NGT has disposed the case on 17.09.2021 and gives direction issue needs to be first considered by a joint Committee of statutory regulators - CPCB, State PCB and Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana. Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance. The Committee may hold its first meeting within 15 days, undertake visit to the site, interact with the Stakeholders and take remedial action in exercise of their statutory powers. The committee report is in under process.</p>
10	<p>In Item No.1.1 the MCP has placed reliance on earlier permissions which were for the environmental clearance</p>	<p>Noted & agreed, will apply for renewal of the applicable and expired NOC's. Fresh Environmental Clearance</p>



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



	<p>dated 1.3.2013 which already stands expired. MCP cannot now rely upon certain clearances which were given many years ago for a project with different specifications and as a part of an environmental clearance which now stands expired.</p>	<p>application was already submitted to MoEF&CC.</p>
11	<p>In Item No.1.2 the MCP has placed reliance on an earlier permission dated 20.10.2011 for cutting trees standing at the site. This permission was for the environmental clearance which was granted on 1.3.2013 and which already stands expired, MCP cannot now rely upon this permission since the number of trees and vegetation has increased many times in the past ten years.</p>	<p>Noted & agreed, will apply for renewal of the applicable and expired NOC's. Fresh Environmental Clearance application was already submitted to MoEF&CC.</p>
12	<p>In Item No. 1.24 the MCP has not disclosed that there is a seasonal Cho (natural water channel) which runs through the site and ultimately joins River Chaggar which has already been blocked since the site is being used as a dump site without any permissions and any environmental clearance.</p>	<p>Yes, seasonal nallah passes adjacent to project site and clean specially in regular basis.</p>
13	<p>In Item Nos.1 and 2 the MCP has not disclosed that the boundary of the declared wildlife sanctuary (Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary) is just 140 mtrs. from the site.</p>	<p>The project site is in proximity to the protected area notified under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The project land belongs to Forest Department of Haryana & Wildlife Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEF&CC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.</p>
14	<p>In Item No.3 the MCP has not disclosed that the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary, which is just 140 mtrs. from the site, is important and known for its fauna, leopard is on the top of hierarchy,</p>	<p>The project site is in proximity to the protected area notified under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The project land belongs to Forest Department of Haryana & Wildlife</p>



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



	<p>other animals are Cheetal or Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Rhesus Monkey, Langur, Hyaena, Jungle Cat. Common Mongoose, Indian Fox, Jackal, Porcupine, etc. All these will be adversely affected by the solid waste management plant.</p>	<p>Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEFCC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.</p>
15	<p>In Item No.G the MCP has not disclosed that NH-73 (Panchkula-Yamunanagar National Highway) is less than 100 mtrs, away from the site and therefore the solid waste management plant cannot be set-up here. Infact the site is bang on the Panchkula-Yamunanagar National Highway (NH73] and there is no distance of 200 meters between the National Highway and the site as required by the SWM Rules 2016.</p>	<p>NH- 73 at a distance of 0.800 km West direction w.r.t site. NOC from NHAI was obtained vide letter NHAI/PIU/Chandigarh/11162/NH-73/86. Dt: 11.01.2010. Renewal of same is under process.</p>
16	<p>The MCP has been dumping all kinds waste at the project site in violation of the law. The residents of Sectors 24 and 25 Panchkula have been objecting for over a decade to the choice of the site chosen for setting-up the solid waste management plant. Since June 2021 the MCP has started unscientifically dumping solid waste generated by Panchkula town at this site and have made it a dump site. This dump site is part of a forest area, merely 140 meters away from a declared wildlife sanctuary, is less than 500 mtrs. away from the already inhabited Sector 25 Panchkula and less than a kilometre away from an already existing illegal dump site in Sector 23 Panchkula, is bang on NH-73 connecting Panchkula to Yamunanagar and opposite Sectors 23 A and 25 A Panchkula as per the layout plan of Panchkula, which are ear-marked for commercial use, close to residential areas and religious sites and has a seasonal Choe (natural water</p>	<p>EC was obtained vide letter no. 10-7/2009-IA-III dated 01.03.2013 and dumping started in line with the EC accorded. Hence, no violation. Presently, applied for fresh EC for the same site as mostly approvals are valid for the present site.</p>



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



	channel) running through it which feeds River Ghaggar.	
17	Consent to establish from the Haryana State Pollution Control Board;	CTE obtained on 01.11.2018, letter no-HSPCB/Consent/: , 320220918PANCTE5688668 valid till-29.02.2020.
18	Permission for diversion of 13.24 acres of forest land for development of solid waste management project under Section 4 and 5 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900;	The project land belongs to Forest Department of Haryana & Wildlife Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEFCC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37 th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.
19	Permission from the National Highway Authority of India;	NOC from NHAI was obtained vide letter NHAI/PIU/Chandigarh/11162/NH-73/86. Dt: 11.01.2010. Renewal of same is under process
20	permission and NOC from the Haryana Wildlife Department;	NOC from Wildlife Department was obtained vide letter- 6-14/2016WL(37 th Meeting) Dt: 15.03.2016
21	Permission from the Ministry of Defence (AIR HQ);	NOC was obtained from Air Force Authority, Ministry of Defence, Govt of India, New Delhi, dated: 25.10.2010.Renewal of the same is under process.
22	Permission for removal of trees from the project site from the MoEFCC;	Permission for cutting of trees in the site by forest diversion letter vide no. Admin -D- 3 /2219 dt: 20/10/2011.
23	Permission to cut several hundred trees standing in the proposed site.	Permission for cutting of trees in the site by forest diversion letter vide no. Admin -D- 3 /2219 dt: 20/10/2011.
24	The development plan of the area, where the site is located, has not been amended to incorporate the site in Village Jhuriwala to be used for a dump site or for a solid waste management plant. The site is still shown as forest area. Several trees standing at the site have been illegally chopped down by the MCP to make space for dumping the solid waste. Parts of the low hills near the site have also been cut and flattened to make	The project land belongs to Forest Department of Haryana & Wildlife Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEFCC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37 th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



a katcha path for the trucks and tractor trolleys carrying the solid waste for dumping. As per Schedule I of the SWM Rules 2016 necessary precaution shall be taken to minimise nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, bird menace and fire hazard, etc. However, the MCP is acting in blatant violation of all the rules and the illegal dumping of solid waste at the site in Village Jhuriwala which is a constant hazard to not just flora and fauna but also the population of the residents in the adjoining residential areas. During the monsoons in July 2021 the site in Village Jhuriwala became water-logged and there was no access to it for the trucks and tractor trolleys of the MCP. The illegal dumping of solid waste at the site in Village Jhuriwala has blocked the seasonal Choe (natural water channel) running through it which resulted in heavy water-logging at the site during the monsoons. The water-logging led to further dispersal of the solid waste including plastics and other non-biodegradable

waste causing immense pollution all around the site and in the area of the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary. There is no boundary wall or fencing between the site in Village Jhuriwala, where solid waste is being illegally dumped, and the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary nor is there any proposal for the same in the fresh application submitted by the MCP. As a result, wild animals are freely entering this area and feeding on the toxic and poisonous solid waste illegally dumped at the site. The wildlife in the Khol-Hai-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary is being poisoned. Poisoning of an animal is a cognizable offence under Sections 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, The Addl. PCCF(WL)-cum-Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana had way back

Permission for cutting of trees in the site by forest diversion letter vide no. Admin -D- 3 /2219 dt: 20/10/2011.

MCP proposed Around 33 % of the total project area i.e. 4.36 acres of land will be developed as green belt. The green belt will be developed considering the native species and CPCB guidelines will be followed.

Odour Management & Prevention From Mosquitoes And Flies

- Mitigated by spray of herbal sanitizers and inoculums.
- Mitigated by spray of herbal sanitizers and inoculums.
- Also immediate segregation and further processing is done to avoid foul odour.
- Daily and intermediate soil covers are applied over the wastes in the landfill. It helps to avoid mosquitoes and flies.



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com. Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



	<p>in 2013 recommended that "this is not a proper site for dumping solid wastes and thus the case is required to be reviewed", A copy of the said letter dated 6.5.2013 is attached herewith.</p>	
25	<p>As per Clause A(vii) of Schedule-I of the SWM Rules 2016 "The landfill site shall be 100 meter away from river, 200 meter from a pond, 200 meter from Highways, Habitations, Public Parks and water supply wells and 20 km away from Airports or Airbase. However, in a special case, landfill site may be set up within a distance of 10 and 20 km away from the Airport/Airbase after obtaining no objection certificate from the civil aviation authority/Air force as the case may be. The Landfill site shall not be permitted within the flood plains as recorded for the last 100 years, zone of coastal regulation, wetland, Critical habitat areas, sensitive eco-frugile areas". The site in Village Jhuriwala for the solid waste management plant, which includes a landfill, does not meet the site specifications fixed in the SWM Rules 2016. Further, as per Clause A (vii) of the Schedule-I to the SWM Rules 2016 the sites for landfill and processing and disposal of solid waste shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department's land-use plans. The site at Village Jhuriwala has not been incorporated in the development plan of Panchkula Extension and is not earmarked for use as a solid waste management plant or a dump site. Further, no buffer zone of no development has been earmarked around the site as per Clause A (ix) of the Schedule-I.</p>	<p>Site sitting criteria is attached as Annexure-II.</p>
26	<p>The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a</p>	<p>The project land belongs to Forest</p>



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



	<p>judgement dated 5.11.2019 in 'Tata Housing Dev. Co. Ltd. Vs. Aalok Jagga & Ors. (2020) 15 SCC 784] has set aside the entire exercise of obtaining clearances relating to a housing project proposed just 123 mtrs from the boundary of the Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary. The Hon'ble Apex Court inter-alia held that "considering the distance of 123 meters from the Northern side and 183 meters from the Eastern side of the project in question from wildlife sanctuary, in our opinion, no such project can be allowed to come up in the area in question". The Hon'ble Court further held that "such projects cannot be permitted to come up within such a short distance from the wildlife sanctuary". The observations of the Hon'ble Court were in a case relating to a housing project while in the case in hand relates to a solid waste management plant which is many times more damaging to the environment and should not be set-up just 140 mtrs. from the boundary of a declared wildlife sanctuary.</p>	<p>Department of Haryana & Wildlife Sanctuary for which the clearances were obtained from MoEFCC, Northern Regional office, Chandigarh, vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006CIIA/6982 dt: 25.08.2008 and vide letter no. 9-HRC159/2006-CHA/3754 dt: 29.04.2011 granted approval for diversion of Forest land and NBWL vide letter no. 37th Meeting held on 26.02.2016.</p>
27	It may also be pointed out here that in proceedings before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court relating to the earlier environmental clearance, on 25.10.2018 the Additional Advocate General, Haryana had made a statement inter-alia that "the State shall not proceed with the project of setting up a solid waste management plant unless and until all the necessary required clearances for the said project under any of the statute or enactment, if required, are obtained. A categorical statement has been made before us that apprehension of the petitioner that execution for establishment of the solid waste management plant would be undertaken on the basis of the clearances earlier obtained in	Noted & Agreed



Municipal Corporation Panchkula

Bays No. 15-16, Sector – 14, Panchkula

E-Mail:- mcpanchkula@gmail.com, Ph. 0172-2583695, 2583794



<p>respect of the compost plant is totally unfounded". A copy of the said order dated 25.10.2018 is attached herewith. In view of the said order, the MCP is bound to obtain fresh permissions and clearances and its reliance on the earlier permissions and clearances is misplaced.</p>	
--	--


Commissioner
Municipal Corporation
Panchkula

SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

S.No.	Criteria	CPHEEO Manual Requirement	Description of the Site
1	Lake/Pond	200 m away from the Lake/Pond	No lake/pond within 200m
2	River/Streams	100 m away from the river/stream	Not river/streams within 100m. Nearest Ghaggar River is 1.10Km (W)
3	Flood Plain	No Landfill shall be constructed within a 100 year flood plain	Not Applicable
4	Highway	Away from 200 m NHAI/State	NH-73 (0.800 Km) W NH- 22 (2.65 Km) NW NOC from NHAI, obtained vide letter NHAI/PIU/Chandigarh/11162/NH-73/86. Dt: 11.01.2010.
5	Public Parks	300 m away from public parks	No parks within 0.3 km
6	Wet Lands	No landfill within wet lands	Not a wet land
7	Habitation	500m away from the notified habitation	Nearest Habitation is 280m away from the site
8	Groundwater Table	Groundwater table > 2m	Actual depth of the groundwater table to be established by borehole investigations.
9	Critical Habitat Area	No landfill within the Critical habitat area. It is defined as the area in which 1 or more endangered species live	No critical habitat
10	Airports	No landfill within 20 Km	Chandigarh Airport is 8.64Km away from the site.

Annexure-I

FAC

4

			NOC was obtained from Air Force Authority, Ministry of Defence, Govt of India, New Delhi, dated: 25.10.2010..
11	Water Supply Schemes/Wells	Minimum 500 m Away	No water supply schemes/wells located within 500 m from site.
12	Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)	Should not be sited	Not Applicable

ANNEXURE-II

S.No.	Criteria	SWM Rules 2016	CPHEEO Manual	Description of Site at Jhurivwala Village (Area:- 13.24 acres) Latitude: 30°40'45.17"N Longitude: 76°53'32.56"E	Description of Site at Bhanu Village (Area: - 7.0 acres approx.) Latitude: 30°37'37.34"N Longitude: 76°55'5.21"E
1	Lake/Pond	200 m away from the Lake/Pond	200 m away from the Lake/Pond	No lake/pond within 200m	No lake/pond within 200m
2	River/Streams	100 m away from the river/stream	100 m away from the river/stream	No river/streams within 100m. Nearest Ghaggar River is 1.10Km (W)	No river/streams within 100m
3	Flood Plain	No Landfill shall be constructed within a 100 year flood plain	No Landfill shall be constructed within a 100 year flood plain	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4	Highway	Away from 200 m NHAI/State	Away from 200 m NHAI/State	NH-73 (0.800 Km) W NH- 22 (2.65 Km) NW NOC from NHAI, obtained vide letter NHAI/PIU/Chandigarh/11162/NH-73/86. Dt: 11.01.2010. Renewal of same is under progress. Renewal application vide no. CMC/MCPKL/2021/8967, dt; 05.08.2021	NH - 73 (779 m ~ 7.79 Km) N
5	Public Parks	300 m away from public parks	300 m away from public parks	No parks within 0.3 km	No parks within 0.3 km
6	Wet Lands	No landfill within wet lands	No landfill within wet lands	Not a wet land	Not a wet land
7	Habitation	200m away from the notified habitation	500m away from the notified habitation	Nearest Habitation is 280m away from the site.	Nearest Habitation of Lana Village is approx. 116m away from the site.

8	Groundwater Table	-	Groundwater table > 2m	Actual depth of the groundwater table to be established by borehole investigations.	Actual depth of the groundwater table to be established by borehole investigations.
9	Critical Habitat Area	No landfill within the Critical habitat area. It is defined as the area in which 1 or more endangered species live	No landfill within the Critical habitat area. It is defined as the area in which 1 or more endangered species live	No critical habitat	No critical habitat
10	Airports	No landfill within 20 Km	No landfill within 20 Km	Chandigarh Airport is 8.64Km away from the site. NOC was obtained from Air Force Authority, Ministry of Defence, Govt of India, New Delhi, dated: 25.10.2010. Renewal of same is under process.	Chandigarh Airport is 13.48 Km away from the site. NOC is required. Also, ITBP defence installation boundary is just at 158 m from the project site.
11	Water Supply Schemes/Wells	Minimum 500 m Away	Minimum 500 m Away	No water supply schemes/wells located within 500 m from site.	No water supply schemes/wells located within 500 m from site.
12	Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)	Should not be sited	Should not be sited	Not Applicable	Not Applicable