

**Minutes of 171<sup>th</sup> meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee for Projects related to Industrial Estate/Area, SEZ and Road & Highways held on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi**

**1. Opening remarks by the Chairman**

**2. Confirmation of the minutes of the 169<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 6-7 April, 2017 at New Delhi**

The EAC, having taken note that no comments were offered on the minutes of its 169<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 6-7 April, 2017 at New Delhi, confirmed the same.

**3. Consideration of Proposals**

<b>3.1</b>	<b>Kanagalla Industrial Area Development at Kanagala Village, Hukeri Taluk, Belagavi District (Karnataka) by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) – Terms of Reference – [Proposal No. IA/KA/NCP/63792/2017] [F.No. 21-141/2017-IA-III]</b>
<b>3.1.1</b>	<p>The project proponent made a presentation on the proposal and provided the details as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The project is for establishment of Kanagalla Industrial Area Development at Kanagala Village, Hukeri Taluk, Belagavi District (Karnataka) promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB).</li> <li>(ii) The proposed industrial area is planned to be located at Kanagala village, Hukkeri taluk, Belagavi district, Karnataka state. Kanagala lies to the north-west of Hukkeri and south of Nipani at a distance of about 23 km and 15 km respectively.</li> <li>(iii) The land has been acquired in 2016 by the State Government of Karnataka for the purpose of developing industries.</li> <li>(iv) About 343 ha (822 acre) of fallow land was acquired by KIADB for the development of industries. The proposed industries are likely to come within the Kanagala industrial areas are Cat. "A &amp; B" projects. Changes in land use from the present form of fallow land to industrial land. Presently the land is fallow. The land will be changed to industrial use.</li> <li>(v) <b>Investment/cost of the project:</b> Rs. 300 Crore.</li> <li>(vi) The solid waste generated in the proposed industrial area will be industrial and domestic waste. The industrial waste will be segregated as biodegradable and non bio degradable. The non biodegradable waste is hand over to authorized vendors and biodegradable waste will be sent to authorized land fill site. The domestic waste will be collected and sent to common MSW management facilities at Kanagala industrial area for treatment and disposal. All industries coming up in the proposed industrial area will take care about safe storage and transportation of the produced solid and hazardous waste as per the statutory requirement and procedures.</li> <li>(vii) The total drinking water and process water requirement is drawn from common storage tank of 18 MLD capacity from Kanagala industrial area. The source of water is from Vedaganga River which is flowing about 20 km from project site.</li> <li>(viii) The site is fairly plain with ground level varies between 730 to 800m above mean</li> </ul>

	<p>sea level. No filling and terracing is expected.</p> <p>(ix) <b>Court cases if any:</b> Yes. Land acquisition and compensation.</p> <p>(x) <b>Employment potential:</b> There will be employment for local population during and after construction of industrial area. Major employment is expected from the proposed industries.</p> <p>(xi) <b>Benefits of the project:</b> It is expected that the proposed industrial estate will boost the rural and even development of the economy.</p>
3.1.2	<p>During deliberations, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The proposal is for grant of ToR to the proposed Kanagalla Industrial Area in an area of 343 ha in Kanagalla village, Hukkeri Taluk, District Belagavi (Karnataka).</p> <p>(ii) Different industrial projects/activities proposed to be housed therein would include sponge iron, secondary metallurgical, chemical, pesticides, distilleries, asbestos, paint, etc. Since some of these would be covered under Category A, the proposed industrial area may be considered under category A of item 7(c), and thus to be appraised at the Central level.</p> <p>(iii) Total freshwater demand of 18 mld is proposed to be met through Malaprabha dam on Vedaganga River in Krishna River basin, 20 km from the project site. No ground water is proposed to be utilized.</p> <p>(iv) There would be no CETP proposed. Instead, the industrial units to come up in the proposed industrial area shall have their own effluent treatment facility and the solid waste management as per the statutory requirement and procedures.</p>
3.1.3	<p><i>The EAC, after deliberations, recommended the proposal for grant of ToR, and for preparation of EIA/EMP reports with public consultation subject to compliance of all conditions as specified and notified in the standard ToR applicable for such projects, and additional conditions as under:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The source of water being the Vedaganga River, which is in Krishna River basin, clearance from inter-state angle shall be obtained from the Central Water Commission.</i></li> <li>• <i>The firm commitment of the State Government shall be submitted for allocation of 18 mld of surface water to the proposed industrial area.</i></li> <li>• <i>In case of any future demand more than the presently estimated of 18 mld, the same shall be met through water management practices.</i></li> <li>• <i>Hazardous waste disposal facility should not be located beyond 30-50 km from the project site.</i></li> <li>• <i>The project site is in the proximity Ghatprabha Wildlife Sanctuary. The impact if any on the Ghatprabha WLS be assessed and appropriate conservation plan be developed. A map to the scale showing distance between the proposed project and the Sanctuary be submitted to MoEFCC.</i></li> </ul>

3.2	<b>Immavu Industrial Area Development at Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District (Karnataka) by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) – Terms of Reference – [Proposal No IA/KA/NCP/63798/2017] [F.No. 21-142/2017-IA-III]</b>
3.2.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation on the proposal and provided the details as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The project is for establishment of Immavu Industrial Area Development at Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District (Karnataka) promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB).</li> <li>(ii) The proposed industrial area is planned to be located at Immavu village, Nanjangud taluk, Mysore district, Karnataka state. Immavu lies to the south of Mysore and north-east of Nanjangud at a crow-fly distance of about 16 km and 5 km respectively.</li> <li>(iii) The land has been acquired in 2007 by the State Government of Karnataka for the purpose of developing industries. Nearest Highway is NH-212 (Mysore – Nanjangud). The site is accessible by road from Tandavapura (4 km) and Nanjangud (5 km).</li> <li>(iv) About 762 ha of land was acquired by KIADB to develop industrial area. Changes in land use from the present form of fallow land to industrial land. Presently the land is fallow. The land will be changed to industrial use.</li> <li>(v) The proposed industries are likely to come within the Immavu industrial areas are Cat. "A&amp;B": Asian Paints, Carlsberg, Film City, Maha Bodi, Pepsico Holdings, Kings Wood. Apart from the above industries Cat "A" industries like pesticides, distilleries &gt; 30 mld, leather and process industries etc., may also expected to come.</li> <li>(vi) The total drinking water and process water requirement is drawn from common underground storage tank of 2.5 mld capacity from Adakanahalli industrial area. The source of water is from Kabini River which is flowing 2.1 km (SW) of project site.</li> <li>(vii) The site is fairly plain with ground level varies between 659 to 669m above mean sea level.</li> <li>(viii) <b>Water bodies diversion if any:</b> Nil. A Yenne hole perennial stream is crossing in between the proposed industrial area. The proposed site is located on either side of the stream. The stream will be left unaltered; rather it will be strengthened. As per NGT the buffer zone will be maintained for water bodies.</li> <li>(ix) <b>If the project involves diversion of forest land, extent of forest land:</b> No.</li> <li>(x) <b>Whether the project is in Critically Polluted area:</b> No.</li> <li>(xi) <b>If the project falls within 10 km of eco sensitive areas:</b> No.</li> <li>(xii) <b>Court cases if any:</b> No.</li> <li>(xiii) <b>Investment/cost of the project:</b> Rs. 270 Crore.</li> <li>(xiv) <b>Employment potential:</b> There will be employment for local population during and after construction of industrial area. Major employment is expected from the proposed industries.</li> <li>(xv) <b>Benefits of project:</b> It is expected that the proposed industrial estate will boost the rural and even development of the economy.</li> </ul>
3.2.2	<p>During deliberations, the Committee noted that the present proposal for grant of ToR and the proposal listed at Agenda 3.3, are for the development of industrial areas, namely, Immavu and Thandiya Phase-II, at the adjoining sites in Nanjangud taluk, District Mysore (Karnataka). As such, the possibility for clubbing both the proposals and having an integrated project needs to be explored. The project proponent</p>

	<p>themselves were inclined to revise the project accordingly.</p> <p>The Committee also noted major discrepancies in the proposal details submitted in the Form-I. Neither the nature of industrial units and activities was firmed up nor was the water requirement/source addressed properly. For example, total water requirement was reported to be 2.5 mld even for the proposed water intensive distilleries of capacity greater than 30 mld. The Committee expressed its serious concerns over such a casual approach for preparation of the documents for appraisal.</p>
<b>3.2.3</b>	<i>In view of the large scale anomalies, and for restructuring the project, the proponent decided to withdraw both the proposals (3.2. &amp; 3.3).</i>
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Thandiya Phase-II Industrial Area Development project at Thandavapura Village, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District (Karnataka) by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) – Terms of Reference – [Proposal No IA/KA/NCP/64089/2017] [F.No. 21-143/2017-IA-III]</b>
<b>3.3.1</b>	<p>The project is for establishment of Thandiya Phase-II Industrial Area Development project at Thandavapura Village, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District (Karnataka) promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB). The land has been acquired in 2014 and 2017 by the State Government of Karnataka for the purpose of developing industries.</p> <p>The site is fairly plain with ground level varies between 677 to 692 m above mean sea level. The perennial Kabini river/Kapila River is flowing 2.1 km from the site boundary. About 224 ha of fallow land was acquired by KIADB for the development of industries.</p> <p>The proposed Thandiya industrial area will have cluster of different type of industries of an areas about 224 ha thus, it is be categorized under Category 'A' under Activity 7 (c) (Industrial estates/parks/complexes/areas) as per MoEF&amp;CC notification dt.14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 which requires EC from MoEF&amp;CC, Delhi.</p> <p>The solid waste generated in the proposed industrial area will be industrial and domestic waste. The industrial waste will be segregated as biodegradable and non bio degradable. The non biodegradable waste is hand over to authorized vendors and biodegradable waste will be sent to authorized land fill site. The domestic waste will be collected and sent to common MSW management facilities at Adakanahalli industrial area for treatment and disposal. All industries coming up in the proposed industrial area will take care about safe storage and transportation of the produced solid and hazardous waste as per the statutory requirement and procedures.</p> <p>The hazardous waste disposal site was found to be way too far. Thus a dedicated hazardous waste disposal site is required within 10-20km from the industrial unit.</p> <p>Total drinking water and process water requirement is to be drawn from common underground storage tank of 2.5 mld capacity from Adakanahalli industrial area. The source of water is from Kabini River which is flowing 2.1 km (SW) of project site.</p>
<b>3.3.2</b>	<i>As per the observations at para 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 above.</i>

3.4	<b>Industrial Park near Gandrajupalle Village, Gangavaram Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC) – Environmental Clearance – [Proposal No IA/AP/NCP/61712/2015] [F.No. 21-141/2015-IA-III]</b>
3.4.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation on the proposal and provided the details as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The proposal is for development of Industrial Park near Gandrajupalle Village, Gangavaram Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC).</li> <li>(ii) The project is located at 13° 11' 36.5" N Latitude and 78° 34' 50.9" E longitude.</li> <li>(iii) The proposed "Development of Industrial park with a vision of providing "Hassle free production environment" for light engineering industries(like bearing industry process control system, steel forging), textile park, electrical &amp; electronics, Agro, food and allied industries, spun pipes, MSME (micro, small and medium enterprises), leather and footwear manufacturing, paper products, glass and ceramic, green house for sericulture etc.</li> <li>(iv) Total area required for the development is 482.51 acres (195.27 ha), the majority of the land area is covered with thorns and degraded shrub and or bushes; and some land is also covered with barren land and agriculture with a few operating/existing industries. The role of the APIIC for the proposed industrial park will consists of developing common infrastructural facilities - roads, water source, power, drainage, street lightening, greenbelt, CETP, TSDF and STP etc. Social Infrastructure - banks, post office, canteen, primary health center etc. The proposed industrial park will also have an industrial area local authority for maintenance of the facility, approval of building plans etc.</li> <li>(v) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected about 10 kld which will be met by Ground water sources/ tankers. During the construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of waste water. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.</li> <li>(vi) During operational phase, total water demand of the project is expected to be 3530 kld and the same will be met by the 2021 kld fresh water &amp; 1509 kld recycled water. Wastewater generated (1588 kld) will be treated in 1 STP (0.5 mld capacity) &amp; 1 CETP of 1.5 mld capacity. 1509 kld of treated wastewater will be recycled (314 kld for Industrial use/ flushing &amp; 1195 kld for gardening).</li> <li>(vii) It is proposed that the industrial park will stick to the Zero Liquid Discharge policy to avoid contamination of the nearby areas and so the groundwater. A systematic CETP and STP are operational 24 Hours to treat the wastewater generation from different systems. Wastewater treated from these facilities will be used as a secondary purpose in the industries and also for the landscape development.</li> <li>(viii) About 4.6 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (2.1 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (2.5 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.</li> <li>(ix) An area of 159 acre of land is allocated for green belt development which is around 33% of total area. A 15 m wide green belt will be developed all along the industrial area boundary and all along the roads within the site boundary.</li> <li>(x) The total power requirement during construction phase is 100 kVA and will be met from AP TRANSCO/other sources and total power requirement during operation phase is 16.6 MW and will be met from AP TRANSCO.</li> <li>(xi) Over all RWH from Rooftop rainwater of buildings, roads &amp; greenbelt will be collected in RWH tanks and the collected water will be utilized after filtration.</li> </ul>

	<p>(xii) Truck parking facility is proposed in 9.48 acres of industrial area.</p> <p>(xiii) Energy saving measures would be adopted and solar lighting is proposed for street lights &amp; common areas etc.</p> <p>(xiv) <b>ESZ:</b> It is not located within 10 km of any Eco Sensitive areas</p> <p>(xv) There is no court case pending against the project.</p> <p>(xvi) <b>Diversion of forest land:</b> Not applicable.</p> <p>(xvii) <b>Investment/Cost</b> of the project is Rs.96.5 crores.</p> <p>(xviii) <b>Employment Potential:</b> Around 9000 jobs will be generated due to the proposed project.</p> <p>(xix) <b>Benefits of the project:</b> Industrial development in the region, local employment improvement &amp; Infrastructure &amp; amenities will be developing in the surroundings.</p> <p>(xx) <b>ToR Details:</b> ToR was granted vide letter No.21-141/2015-IA.III dated 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2016.</p> <p>(xxi) <b>Public Hearing</b> was conducted on 20.08.2016 at the proposed project site near Gandrajupalle village, Gangavaram Mandal in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh.</p>
<p><b>3.4.2</b></p>	<p>During deliberations, the Committee noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The proposal is for grant of EC to the proposed Industrial Park in a total area of 195.27 ha near Gandrajupalle Village, Gangavaram Mandal, District Chittoor (AP) promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)</p> <p>(ii) Different industrial projects/activities proposed to be housed therein would include engineering, paper products, rubber products etc. However, none of the proposed units seems to covered either under Category A or B, and thus difficult to arrive at the consent appraisal/regulatory authority.</p> <p>(iii) Total freshwater demand of 2 mld is proposed to be partly sourced through an unlined canal from non-perennial Kaudinya River, 1.5 km from the project site. To meet the balance requirement of water during four months, storage tanks are proposed in the industrial area only.</p> <p>(iv) Neither there was any commitment to ensure the sustainable water supply through surface water resources so identified, nor providing storage tanks in a huge area of 50 ha were considered to be feasible.</p> <p>(v) The clarification in respect of the proposed CETP and STP was also not found convincing.</p> <p>(v) Kaundinya Wildlife Sanctuary is in the proximity of the proposed project. The sanctuary is primarily an elephant reserve and is home to about 78 Indian elephants. Even though it is beyond 10km, the movement of elephant needs to be understood so that proposed industrial park doesn't lead to human-wildlife conflict. Thus appropriate study be undertaken and mitigation plan developed if found necessary. State Forest Department be consulted on the same and report be submitted to MoEFCC.</p> <p>(vi) The EIA states presence of <i>Bungarus candidus</i> (Malayan Krait or blue Krait) at project site. It is a species from Thailand and is not known from India.</p>
<p><b>3.4.3</b></p>	<p><i>The EAC, after deliberations, deferred the proposal for more information and clarification on the above lines.</i></p>

<b>3.5</b>	<b>Multi Product SEZ in Tehsil Khed of District Pune (Maharashtra) by M/s Khed Economic Infrastructure Pvt Ltd – Extension of validity of Environmental Clearance – [IA/MH/NCP/19934/2010] [F.No.21-944/2007-IA-III]</b>
<b>3.5.1</b>	<p>The project proponent presented the project and informed the following:</p> <p>(i) The Ministry granted Environmental Clearance to the project vide letter No.21-944/2007-I-A-III dated 20.05.2010 for Multi Product SEZ in Tehsil Khed of District Pune (Maharashtra) in favour of M/s Khed Economic Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.</p> <p>(ii) The project was planned to be spread over an area of 4,500 Ha falling in jurisdiction of Gram Panchayats of Khed and Shirur Taluka. The KEIPL is in possession of 1,705.62 Ha land for Phase I of the project acquired by MIDC under the provisions of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Act in four villages viz. Dawdi, Kanerhsar, Nimgaon in Khed taluka and Kendur of Shirur Taluka.</p> <p>(iii) The expected total solid waste generated in the project includes bio-degradable, recyclable and other wastes totalling to 4,21,608 Tonnes/year or 1,155 Tons/day.</p> <p>(iv) The total investment done in development of the project is about Rs.1,069 Crores as on 30.09.2016. Of the total project area taken up for development in first phase (~526 ha) 85.02 ha of processing area in SEZ and 107.65 Ha of DTA has been (partially) operationalized. This has been done with due accord of consent to operate by MPCB. This helps the established units to become operational and boost the economic activity. This way total 192.67 Ha of the project is operational.</p>
<b>3.5.2</b>	<p>During deliberations, the Committee noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The project for development of Multi Product SEZ in a total area of 4500 ha in Tehsil Khed, District Pune (Maharashtra) was granted environmental clearance on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2010 with its validity of five years.</p> <p>(ii) The project proponent applied for extension of the validity of EC in February, 2015, which was placed before the EAC in its meeting held in June, 2015. Based on the recommendations of the EAC and subsequent approval of the competent authority, validity of the EC was extended till 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 and was communicated vide letter dated 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2016.</p> <p>(iii) The Ministry's Notification dated 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 regarding extension of validity of the EC for such projects from 5 to 7 years is fairly applicable in the instant case.</p> <p>(iv) Again, in terms of the same Notification dated 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015, validity of the EC can be extended for a further period of six years, if applied for the same within one month of the expiry of the EC.</p> <p>(v) The project proponent has applied for validity extension of EC in February, 2017, and submitted bona fide reasons in support of the proposal.</p>
<b>3.5.3</b>	<p><i>The EAC, after deliberations, recommended for extending the validity of the EC for a further period of three years i.e. from 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 to 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2020, in terms of the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments therein.</i></p>

3.6	<b>Development of Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area in Rajasthan by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation – Environmental Clearance – [IA/RJ/MIS/41577/2013] [F.No.21-6/2013-IA-III]</b>
3.6.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation on the proposal and provided the details as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The project involves development of Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area in Rajasthan promoted by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation.</li> <li>(ii) The project area is bounded by Latitude 25<sup>0</sup>52' 42.57" N to 26<sup>0</sup>1' 41.38"N and Longitude 73<sup>0</sup>0'52.86" E to 73<sup>0</sup>1' 26.72" E.</li> <li>(iii) Total notified urban area of the project is 154.37 sq km. Out of this urbanisable area is 58.99 sq km. This comprises of 919 ha residential area, 39 ha Abadi area, 1926 ha Industrial area, 182 ha Abadi development area, 67 ha mixed use development area, 143 ha for commercial activities, 356 ha Public/ semi public, 283 ha for transportation (MMLH, General Logistics, warehousing, transportation facility, rail corridor), 36 ha for public utilities (CETP and other utilities), 516 for recreational (Ecological park, Stadium, park/open space and Play ground), Green Buffer 549 ha (along existing water bodies and along proposed roads), 844 ha for Circulation (Roads), and 39 ha for water bodies. The area outside urbanisable area comprises of Abadi Area 244 ha, Abadi Development area 233 ha, Green Buffer 463 ha, Railway Corridor 45 ha, Circulation (Roads) 166 ha, River and Pond 468 ha and peripheral control 7917 ha. The building height and other parameters during construction will be as per approved master plan.</li> <li>(iv) The development of Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial area will be in phases. First there will be development of infrastructure such as roads, water supply and sewage network, electricity supply infrastructure, CETP, STP construction, etc. The total demand is expected around 15-20 m<sup>3</sup>/hr (maximum) depending upon intensity of construction activity. This water will be obtained from authorised tanker supply. During the development phase, the contractors will establish labour camps and construction camps at site. At these camps, sanitation facilities such as soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for the disposal of waste water. The sanitation facilities at labour camps will be designed taking into consideration peak labour force. The proper functioning of sanitation facilities will be ensured by the project management consultants</li> <li>(v) During operation phase, water demand for the project is expected 14 MLD by 2022, 32 MLD by 2032, and 61 MLD by 2042. Accordingly 16 MLD and 70 MLD storage capacities are planned in Phase I (horizon year 2022) and Phase III (horizon year 2042). The water requirement will be from Indira Gandhi Nehar Priyोजना. The waste water generation will be 9.39 MLD (by 2022), 21.91 MLD (by 2032) and 40.69 MLD (by 2042) from domestic use and 1.69, 10.53, and 42.54 MLD by 2022, 2032 and 2042 respectively from industrial units. The waste water generated from domestic use will be collected through well developed sewage net work and it will be provided primary, secondary and tertiary treatment and disinfection for recycle and reuse. The treated water will be recycled for the non potable water requirements of the JPMIA, such as flushing/ HVAC requirements, industrial process water requirements and horticulture. The waste water will be treated to tertiary level and will be stored in ground level reservoirs for on-line boosting into the ring main. A separate distribution system for the treated waste water from all the STP to all the areas within JPM IA has been proposed. A single STP of 41 MLD capacity has been</li> </ul>



planned. The CETP will be installed in two phases. In first phase a CETP of 10 MLD capacity and for phase II and Phase III another CETP of 35 MLD is planned. The entire treated water from STP will be used for green belt and industrial process, and HVAC. The treated water from CETP will be used for domestic flushing and gardening in JPMIA. There will be no discharge of any treated water from JPMIA.

- (vi) About 18.9, 44.1 and 89.1 TPD municipal solid waste will be generated by 2022, 2032 and 2042 at JPMIA. Out these quantities of biodegradable waste will be 8.42, 19.66 and 35.66 TPD by the year 2022, 2032 and 2042 respectively. The waste will be segregated and handled as per Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. Non biodegradable waste will be disposed off at the municipal waste dumping site through an authorised local vendor.
- (vii) Total power requirement during construction phase about 2 000 MVA and will be met through installation of DG sets at construction sites. During operation phase power demand has been estimated as 91, 294 and 755 MVA in the horizon year 2022, 2032 and 2042 respectively. This power demand will be met from 132/220 Grid Substations available in project region. Suitable electric supply network will be developed in the JPMIA.
- (viii) The rain water harvesting will be adopted as per 'Building Regulation and Rajasthan Township Policy' 2010. The rain water harvesting will be made compulsory in all buildings to be constructed in the JPMIA.
- (ix) Parking areas have been planned as per parking norms of different land uses in the JPMIA area.
- (x) The solar power generation through rooftop solar system in residential and commercial area buildings and through solar farm near Nadia River have been recommended in the master plan. The generation potential has been assessed 5025 MWH (about 120600 units per day). This will meet about 6.3 % power demand in phase I. Further, concept of green building shall be encouraged and implemented through the Sustainable Development guidelines in the project. This will focus on Demand Side Management by increasing the efficiency of the resource use (Energy, water and materials) while reducing building impacts on human health and the environment. Measures to reduce energy will include high targets for solar water heating, solar lighting and natural ventilation.
- (xi) The JPMIA project is not located within 10 km of ecosensitive areas.
- (xii) There is no court case pending against the project.
- (xiii) **Investment/cost** in the project is for creation of infrastructure in the project. Once infrastructure is established investors will establish industrial establishment. The total cost for infrastructure development has been estimated INR 10,000 Crores.
- (xiv) **Employment potential:** The employment potential during construction phase will be around 1500 workers. During operation phase total employment generation has been estimated as 90,000 by the horizon year 2022, 210,000 by the horizon year 2032 and 3,90,000 by the horizon year 2042
- (xv) **Benefits of the project:** The direct benefits of the project includes direct and indirect employment, industrial investment and outputs (INR 9390 Crores by 2022, INR 49008 crores by 2032 and INR 193,258 Crores by 2042). The indirect benefits of the project include Greenfield infrastructure Development, Mobility and Alternative Transportation facilities for locals and JPMIA population, Jobs/ Housing Balance in the project region, and Tourism Development.
- (xvi) **Public Hearing** was conducted on 15.03.2017 at the SDM Office compound, Rohat, Pali Rajasthan. During the public hearing major concerns of participants

	<p>were for adequate compensation for land acquisition for the project, protection of black bucks and concerns for reduction in agriculture area in the project region. The response from project proponents and consultants were that any type of land acquisition for the project will be as per prevailing policies of Government of Rajasthan and for this a notification will be issued for the project. The black bucks have not been seen in core area. The consultants have obtained data from Chief Wild Life Warden Office Rajasthan for black buck population in Pali district. This data indicates 229 numbers. The habitation of these is close to Kankani in Jodhpur and close to Sardar Samand lake. Both these locations are more than 15 km from core area of JPMIA. Further, A buffer zone of 95.38 sq km has been kept around core zone of JPMIA. The land acquisition for the project will be in phases. The impact on agriculture will be minimum due to buffer area of 95.38 sq km around core zone.</p>
<p><b>3.6.2</b></p>	<p>During deliberations, the Committee noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The proposal is for grant of environmental clearance to the proposed Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area in a total area of 15437 ha in nine revenue villages (Nimbli Brahman, Nimbli Patelan, Dhundhli, Doodali, Dungarpur, Rohat, Singari, Danasani and Dalpatgarh) of Tehsil Rohat, District Pali (Rajasthan).</p> <p>(ii) The State Government of Rajasthan, vide Notification dated 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2016, has approved the Master Plan - 2042 for the proposed Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area, comprising 5899 ha of urbanisable area and 9538 ha of area outside urbanisable area limit.</p> <p>(iii) Different industrial projects/activities proposed to be housed therein would include agro food, textile and apparel, handicraft, motor vehicles and auto components, solar energy and related equipment, industries based on processing of petroleum fractions, storage &amp; handling of petroleum, oil and lubricants, etc. Since some of these would be covered under Category A, the proposed industrial area may be considered under category A of item 7(c), and thus to be appraised at the Central level.</p> <p>(iv) Total fresh water demand has been estimated as 11.74 mld by the year 2022, 27.39 mld by 2032 and 50.86 mld by 2042, which is proposed to be met through Rajiv Gandhi Lift Canal (RGLC) branching off from Indira Gandhi main canal, 205 km from Jodhpur.</p> <p>(v) RGLC, the main surface water source for Jodhpur city, discharges to 2 raw water storage reservoirs, namely, Kailana Lake and Takhat Sagar. Finally, it is from the water treatment plant at Chopasni (raw water from Takhat Sagar), the fresh water requirement of the proposed industrial area shall be met in phases.</p> <p>(vi) Total waste water generation from domestic use is estimated as 9.39 mld, 21.19 mld and 40.69 mld by the year 2022, 2032 and 2042 respectively. Whereas, from industrial operations (at full scale), waste water generation would be 1.69 mld, 10.53 mld and 42.54 mld respectively.</p> <p>(vii) One STP of 41 mld capacity would be set up on modular basis. Two CETPs of 15 mld (for phase-I&amp;II i.e. by 2032) and 30 mld capacity (phase-III) shall cater to the effluent discharge from different industrial units/operations after the primary treatment.</p>

	<p>(viii) The details of green buffer zones are proposed as under:-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="276 203 1493 432"> <tr> <td data-bbox="276 203 373 277">1.</td> <td data-bbox="373 203 1326 277">Green Buffer (G1:Around Existing Water Bodies and G2: Along Proposed Roads)</td> <td data-bbox="1326 203 1493 277">549 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="276 277 373 351">2.</td> <td data-bbox="373 277 1326 351">Green Buffer (G1: Around Existing Water Bodies and G2: Along Proposed Roads)</td> <td data-bbox="1326 277 1493 351">463 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="276 351 373 389">3.</td> <td data-bbox="373 351 1326 389">Green Buffer along roads of JPMIA</td> <td data-bbox="1326 351 1493 389">917 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="276 389 373 432"></td> <td data-bbox="373 389 1326 432">Total</td> <td data-bbox="1326 389 1493 432">1929 ha</td> </tr> </table> <p>(ix) The ToR for the project was granted on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2013, and its initial validity of three years was extended up to 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2017. Public hearing was conducted on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 at SDM Office Compound Rohat, District Pali (Rajasthan).</p> <p>(x) Different issues raised during the public hearing included compensation for land acquisition, employment, impact on agriculture, ground water depletion, water pollution, impact on black buck population, resolution mechanism of complaints, etc. The response of the project proponent was found to be convincing and adequately addressing the concerns of the local stakeholders.</p>	1.	Green Buffer (G1:Around Existing Water Bodies and G2: Along Proposed Roads)	549 ha	2.	Green Buffer (G1: Around Existing Water Bodies and G2: Along Proposed Roads)	463 ha	3.	Green Buffer along roads of JPMIA	917 ha		Total	1929 ha
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<p><b>3.6.3</b></p>	<p><i>The EAC, after detailed deliberations, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance, subject to compliance of all generic conditions applicable for such projects, and the additional conditions as under:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Consent to Establish/Operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</i></li> <li>• <i>To achieve the Zero Liquid Discharge, waste water generated from different industrial operations are to be properly collected, treated to the prescribed standards and then recycled or discharged for the identified uses.</i></li> <li>• <i>Necessary authorization required under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-Boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be obtained and the provisions contained in the Rules shall be strictly adhered to.</i></li> <li>• <i>During construction phase, air pollution and the solid waste management aspects need to be properly addressed ensuring compliance of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.</i></li> <li>• <i>As per the provisions of the Notification dated 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 amending the Principal EIA Notification, 2006, all the building and construction projects (built up area 5000 sqm - 150000 sqm) in the industrial area, shall require clearances for their building plans from the State/local bodies, as and when applicable. In case of project sizes having built up areas more than 150000 sqm, environmental clearances shall continue to be required from the concerned regulatory authorities.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all the individual units/infrastructure requirements, environmental clearances as applicable, shall be obtained from the respective regulatory authorities.</i></li> <li>• <i>A site specific biodiversity conservation plan including mitigation measures for local biodiversity to be developed from a recognized institute of repute with appropriate financial allocation for its implementation.</i></li> <li>• <i>Green belt shall be developed using local tree and shrub species. No exotic species to be used for green belt development.</i></li> </ul>												

## **List of Members**

1. Dr. Deepak Arun Apte, Chairman and Director, Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), S.B. Singh Road, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
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