

Minutes of 177th meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee for Projects related to Industrial Estate/Area, SEZ and Road & Highways held on 16th October, 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 176th meeting held on 8th September, 2017 at New Delhi

The EAC, having taken note that no comments were offered on the minutes of its 176th meeting held on **8th September, 2017** at New Delhi, confirmed the same.

3. Consideration of Proposals

3.1	Development of Baggad Industrial Area near Village Baggad, Tehsil Bhim, District Rajsamand (Rajasthan) by M/s RIICO Limited – Further consideration for Environmental Clearance – [IA/RJ/MIS/62679/2015] [F.No.21-103/2015-IA-III]
3.1.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) The project involves Industrial Area Development (Baggad Industrial Area) near Village Baggad, Tehsil Bhim, District Rajsamand (Rajasthan) by M/s RIICO Limited. The project is located at 25°35'59.77"N Latitude and 73°53'53.74"E longitude.(ii) The total Area of the proposed project site is 102.959 ha as per revenue records. Industrial as well as Commercial plot are planned to be developed 266 nos. of plots will be developed. Area under industrial plots 61.586 ha, area under commercial plots are 3.254 ha and 21.852 ha is reserved for roads while 2.991 ha is reserved for services. Area under green buffer is 3.672 ha while area reserved for future planning 3.420 ha.(iii) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 15 KLD which will be met by Groundwater. 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 labour force.(iv) Baggad Industrial area has a total area of 102.959 ha and a total of 266 industrial plots and category B industries like Marble/granite industries, Mineral processing industries, general Engineering industries, Bulk drug formulation, secondary metallurgy processing industries and all other non-

toxic metallurgical processing industries >5000 tonnes/annum (Steel/iron bar & wires making Industries) will be permitted in the proposed industrial area. No A category industries are permitted in the proposed industrial area.

- (v) Due to presence of Todgarh Roali Wildlife sanctuary located at 3.37 km from the proposed industrial area, Project Falls under Category "A" Schedule No. 7 (c) Industrial estates /Parks/ Complex/ areas, export processing Zone, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotic Parks, Leather complex as per MoEFCC's EIA Notification 2006 and further Amendment (2009).
- (vi) The industries which are proposed, Mineral Grinding, Marble Processing, Engineering works, Mineral-based Industries will come-up in the proposed Industrial Area also, in addition to promoting the drug formulation unit. No Category A type of industries as per EIA Notification, 14th September, 2006 as amended on 1st December, 2009 is anticipated.
- (vii) **Water requirement: Industrial zone:** During operation phase, the total water requirement of Industrial zone of proposed project would be 1203 KLD excluding 530 KLD treated water. The water requirement during operation phase will be met by RIICO through ground water. Any extra requirement of water other than the quantity stated above will be arranged by the industries themselves. Expected industries to be proposed at project area viz. (Marble, granite, minerals, & engineering) which are of zero discharge, so CETP will not be proposed at site. **Residential zone:** Water requirement of residential zone of proposed project is 1206 KLD. Water requirement of green area (350 KLD) will be fulfilled by treated Domestic waste water (treated by STP). Separate distribution network shall be provided for recirculation of STP treated water for use in green area.
- (viii) About 300 kg/day solid waste will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated will be handed over to authorized local vendor.
- (ix) Approximately 10 to 15-kg of municipal solid waste will be generated from the construction camp and construction site. This will be collected and disposed off in a fenced pit dugout at the site and covered properly after completion of construction activity. Waste management would be the responsibility of individual industries. Individual industry will provide system for municipal solid waste collection, storage and disposal. Each industry shall have to comply with the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 and amendments therefore. Approximately 2000 persons will be involved during the operation phase of the project. Taking into consideration approximately 0.15-kg/person/day of municipal solid waste generation, the total municipal waste

	<p>generation in the proposed industrial area will be about 300-kg/day</p> <p>(x) No Waste water will be discharge outside the RIICO premises. All units will follow the ZLD policy.</p> <p>(xi) The power requirement during construction phase shall be met through DG set and total power requirement during operation phase is around 2 MVA. The power requirement during operation phase will be met from 2 MVA Grid Sub-Station (GSS) by Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited.</p> <p>(xii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in 5 RWH tanks and sub surface barrier to recharge total 320 KLD water after filtration.</p> <p>(xiii) Parking provision for commercial and personal vehicles will be the responsibility of individual occupant.</p> <p>(xiv) Cost of the project: Aprox Rs.3937-Lakhs.</p> <p>(xv) ToR details: ToR was granted vide letter No.21-103/2015-IA.III dated 18th June, 2015.</p> <p>(xvi) Public Hearing: The public hearing was conducted on 17th January, 2017, Gram Panchyat Building Village Baggad, Teshil-Bhim.</p> <p>(xvii) Employment potential: During construction phase the requirement of labour will be 75 persons per day. Local labours will be employed from the surrounding villages. During Operational phase, there will be both Direct and Indirect employment generation. About 2000 persons will be directly employed by RIICO itself for maintenance of the industrial area, among which 500 persons will be skilled labour. Besides, it is expected that the individual industries may generate employment opportunity for approximately 10,000 persons in total.</p> <p>(xviii) Benefits of the project: The proposed project will help in the development of infrastructure for sitting the industrial estate with commercial facilities, which will provide a total of 266 industrial plots, with different plot sizes. This infrastructure development will provide a support for the upliftment of the overall area. Hence, due to the project the overall area will get better road connectivity and other supporting infrastructure.</p>
<p>3.1.2</p>	<p>During deliberations in 169th meeting held on 6-7 April, 2017, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The proposed industrial area in a total area of 102.959 ha, would house mineral/marble based industries with the raw material obtained from Udaipur and nearby areas.</p> <p>(ii) Proposed industrial area is at a distance of 3.37 km from the boundary of</p>

	<p>Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary, for which the necessary recommendations from the Standing Committee of NBWL and subsequent permission from the State Chief Wildlife Warden has been obtained.</p> <p>(iii) During the public hearing conducted on 17th January, 2017, issues were raised regarding pollution problems, land acquisition, employment opportunities, loss of agricultural land, drying of wells etc. None of the participants has supported the proposal.</p> <p>(iii) The project area is 17 km away from Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary as well as Kumbhalgarh IBA. It is also one of the best protected forests remaining in the Aravalli mountains. Moreover, the project site is also 3.37 km away from Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary. Also species listing is erroneous. <i>Agama tuberculata</i> or Kashmir Rock Agama is found in North Pakistan, India (West Himalaya, Kashmir, Punjab), Nepal (Kathmandu), Afghanistan, and China (Tibetan Plateau). None of the <i>Scincilla</i> spp. of Skink is found in India.</p> <p><i>The proposal was not taken forward, especially in view of the outcome of the public hearing, and desired that the Ministry may also suggest the course of action in such matters. Further to have correct assessment of the site specific issues, a sub-committee of the EAC shall inspect the project site, verify the relevant document/reports and furnish its report to MoEF&CC, which would be placed before the EAC for further consideration of the proposal.</i></p>
<p>3.1.3</p>	<p>A team of subcommittee of EAC, MoEF&CC visited the site from 25th to 27th September, 2017 and report of same is enclosed as Annexure-I.</p>
<p>3.1.4</p>	<p>During deliberations in 177th meeting held on 16th October, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) There is no Abadi and village with in this project area and net land under possession of RIICO is 102.959 Ha.</p> <p>(ii) Todgarh–Raoli wildlife sanctuary is 3.37 km from proposed industrial area. The sub-committee of EAC visited the site on 25-27 September, 2017. As per the recommendation of the committee, the RIICO in consultation with the DFO, Rajsamand will develop a robust human-wildlife conflict mitigation plan with special focus on leopards, make requisite financial allocations to forest department for the same and submit to the Committee for consideration.</p> <p>(iii) There is no zoning in the industrial area has been made</p> <p>(iv) The total water demand for drinking purpose is 1203 KLD</p> <p>(v) No residential area proposed in the Industrial area</p> <p>(vi) Application for permission for using of Ground water for drinking purpose was</p>

	<p>submitted to CGWA</p> <p>(vii) No water intensive Industries will be allowed in this area. RIICO will not provide the water to the industries for industrial purpose.</p> <p>(viii) As per the suggestion of the committee RIICO will revise the planning and provide traffic circulation plan so as to avoid the traffic congestion by providing rotaries medians and service road along NH-8 for smooth merging of vehicular traffic.</p> <p>(ix) Submitted details about issues raised during public hearing and commitments given by RIICO about pollution issues, land acquisition, employment to local youth.</p> <p>(x) Provision of 1% of total compensation amount will be made for “Village Amenity Fund” to provide Financial Assistance for community welfare projects in the villages affected by new industries with a view to ensuring a linkage between the development of the local community with the process of Industrialization.</p> <p>(xi) Provision of 1% of total compensation amount will be made under “Skill Development Fund” for promoting training and skill among persons affected by establishment of industries on the basis of the manpower requirements of industries concerned</p> <p>(xii) Provision of 2% of total compensation amount will be made for creating for “External Development Fund” to be utilized for strengthening of the approach roads, street lights, construction of disposal drains outside the industrial areas, plantation in the vicinity of the area etc.</p>
<p>3.1.5</p>	<p>The EAC, after detailed deliberations, deferred the proposal for want of following information regarding no clarity on water requirement details and necessary permissions and submission of document</p> <p>(i) Submission of water requirement quantity in detail for domestic and industrial use and source of water for above purpose.</p> <p>(ii) Copy of permission from CGWA and other concerned authority for using of ground water for drinking purpose and other water source for industrial purpose</p> <p>(iii) A report on detailed hydrological study which includes abstraction of ground water, water budgeting, recharging of ground water and construction of rainwater harvesting structures for augmentation of ground water levels</p> <p>(iv) Submission of man-animal conflict management plan in consultation with DFO Rajsamand.</p>

3.2	Proposed Multi-product SEZ/Industrial park at Gopalpur, Ganjam, Orissa by M/s Tata Steel Limited – Further consideration of Environmental and CRZ Clearance - [IA/OR/NCP/29391/2015] [F. No. 21-136/2015-IA.III]
3.2.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The proposal involves Multi-Product SEZ/Industrial Park at Gopalpur Village, Ganjam District in Odisha promoted by M/s TATA Steel Special Economic Zone Limited. (ii) The project is located at 19° 19' 35" N Latitude and 84° 55' 10" E longitude. (iii) The project activity is scheduled in 7 (c), Category A. (iv) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected about 15 KLD which will be met by rainwater harvesting, 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 labour force. (v) During operational phase, total water demand of the project is expected to be 33.5 MLD and the same will be met from (Source: Desalination plant - 15 MLD, other sources (rain water harvesting, ground & surface water) - 7 MLD & recycled water-11.5 MLD (22 MLD fresh water + 11.5 MLD treated water). Wastewater generated (15 MLD) will be treated in CETP & STP. 14.5 MLD of treated waste water will be recycled (11.5 MLD for Industrial use/flushing, 7 MLD for landscape/Greenbelt and excess treated water shall be discharged to the sea along with brine. (vi) About 14.6 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (7.8 TPD) will be processed in Organic Waste Converters into manure and the non-biodegradable waste generated (6.8 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local recyclers/re-processors. (vii) The total power requirement during construction phase is 255 MW and will be met from state grid. In Phase-I, 55 MVA & Phase-II 200 MVA power supply is proposed to be tapped from the existing Narendrapur 220kV substation. (viii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings, roads & greenbelt will be collected in Rain water harvesting tanks and the collected water will be utilized after filtration. A Storm water retention pond/reservoir (6 lakh m³ capacity) is proposed. (ix) Utilities, rail & road corridors, Heavy vehicle parking etc. are proposed in 283 acres of industrial park.

- (x) **Diversion of forest land** – Yes, Stage-I approval for diversion of forest land (3.792 ha) has been obtained from MoEF&CC, Eastern Regional Office, Bhubaneswar (Letter no: 5-ORB295/2016-BHU dated 19th December, 2016).
- (xi) Energy saving measures would be adopted and solar lighting is proposed for street lights & common areas etc.
- (xii) It is not located within 10 km of any Eco Sensitive areas.
- (xiii) There is no court case pending against the project.
- (xiv) **Investment/Cost** of the project is estimated to be Rs.1920 crores.
- (xv) **Employment Potential** – Around 15000 direct and indirect job opportunities will be generated by the proposed project development by 2027. Preference would be given to the local people for engagement opportunities and the govt. guidelines would be followed in this regard.
- (xvi) **Benefits of the project** –
 - a) SEZ/Industrial parks support start ups, new enterprise incubation, development of knowledge – based business, and offers an environment where local and international firms can interact with centers of knowledge creation.
 - b) They act as innovation club, promoting interactive learning and the commercialization of research outputs and can exploit local entrepreneurial skills
 - c) Able to attract new business by providing an integrated infrastructure at single location and will attract the International & national markets with Exports & Imports
 - d) Improvement in communication, transport, education, community development and medical facilities.
 - e) Overall change in employment and income opportunity.
 - f) The State Government will also benefit directly from the proposed SEZ/Industrial Park through increased revenue from royalties, excise duty and stowing duty.
 - g) Additional housing demand for rental/Permanent accommodation will increase.
- (xvii) **ToR details:** ToR was granted vide letter No.21-136/2015- IA.III dated 12th November, 2015.

	<p>(xviii) Public Hearing: The Public Hearing was conducted on 02.12.2016 at Berhampur University playground under Konisi Tehsil, District Ganjam (Odisha).</p> <p>(xix) If project is in CRZ Area – As the project is going to utilise desalinated water to meet its water requirement from Bay of Bengal – 2.2 km (SE). Tata Steel has been granted CRZ Clearance from OCZMA and MoEF on 16th June 2012 and 18th March 2013 respectively for 1.2 MGD (5.5 MLD) desalination plant in phase –I. (F.No: 11-62/2012-IA.III:18th March, 2013). This clearance is for the intake volume of 568 m³/hr (initial Phase), 28406 m³/hr (Final Phase) and brine discharge of 341 m³/hr (Initial Phase), 20831 m³/hr (Final Phase).</p>
<p>3.2.2</p>	<p>During deliberations in its 169th meeting held on 6-7 April, 2017, the EAC noted that the proposal is development of multi-product SEZ/industrial park in a total area of 1009 ha with a total water requirement of 33.5 MLD. Out of it, 15 MLD is proposed to be met through desalination plant which would essentially require sea water intake and outfall facility in CRZ area. As such, the proposal first requires recommendations of the State Coastal Zone Management Authority in this regard.</p> <p>The project proponent informed that the CRZ clearance was granted by the Ministry on 18th March, 2013 for ‘Sea water intake and brine discharge from 1.2 MGD desalination plant for 400000 TPA for Rebar Mill & 55 TPA Ferro Chrome plant’ at Gopalpur village, District Ganjam (Odisha). The said desalination plant shall be partly meeting the water requirement for the proposed SEZ. The Committee took cognizance of the same, and clarified that the SEZ project would require enhancement of existing intake and outfall facilities, and thus requires fresh concurrence from the Odisha CZMA in the name of M/s Tata Steel SEZ Ltd (a subsidiary of M/s Tata Steel Ltd).</p> <p>The EIA report has serious deficiencies on ecological and biodiversity aspects, as listed below:-</p> <p>Methodology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dominance index is never multiplied by 100 which is done in the report. The dominance index is always expressed from 0 to 1. The formula given in the report seems to denote ‘Relative abundance’ and not dominance index. ‘Relative abundance’ can be expressed in percentage. 2. ‘Cencex Index’ which has been mentioned in report seems to be a case of spelling mistake. If the author wants to do a ‘census’ of bird species found, then the calculation will be different. According to the formula given of the ‘Cencex Index’ calculates ‘Density’. In that case, the formula has to be modified according

to the method (point count or transect) used for counting birds.

3. 'Species Richness Index': It cannot be expressed as total number of species found in an area. If author is mentioning the word 'Index' then they have to use appropriate formula to calculate the species richness of each site.
4. 'Species Diversity Index': The formula for Margalef diversity index is $[d = (S-1)/\ln N]$, Where S is the number of species, and N is the total number of individuals in the sample. The formula given in the report is not very clear.

After mentioning these many indexes in the report only one index has been calculated which is mentioned in the report as diversity index.

Birds

1. There are gross mistakes in common and scientific name of birds. For example, Large Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina macei* is mentioned as 'Indian large cuckoo shrink'. This is a resident species with distribution range covering the whole of India. It is not 'migratory in habit' as mentioned in the report. The whole table in Annexure V for birds have to be reworked as most of the species names are incorrect in terms of spelling mistakes and way of writing. '*Tyto capensis*' mentioned in the report is 'African Grass Owl' which is not found in Indian subcontinent. *Larius ridibundu* is correctly written as '*Larus ridibundus*'. According to the current classification it has been updated to '*Chroico cephalus ridibundus*' which is 'Black-headed Gull'. In the same row the common name of the species is mentioned as 'Wook Peaker Black' which is not only incorrect species but has also been spelled incorrectly.

Butterflies and Insects

- (i) Overall no proper; rather wrong information is produced about insect's biology. There are mistakes in insect classification also. Most of the members of Family Nymphalidae are included in Family Hesperidae while there is no mention of any member of latter one. Pupal stage of the butterfly is metamorphic phase and do not feed voraciously as stated in the report.
- (ii) Common names and scientific names of almost half of the species do not match. Hence it is difficult to know their occurrence status. Following species are mainly restricted to Northernmost and north-east part of India but still they have been included in the report. Common batwing *Atrophaneura varuna* is found only in northern part of India (Kumaon to Sikkim, Assam). Common Raven *Papilio caster* is found in Sikkim, Assam Burma only. Blue Peacock

Papilio arcturus is found only in west Kashmir to Sikkim, Assam and Burma.

Amphibians and Reptiles

- (i) Rattle snakes are found only in North America and Mexico and not in India.
- (ii) *Mabuya* is a genus of long-tailed skinks restricted to species from the America.
- (iii) *Chameleon calcaratus* is a reptile and not a mammal species. Moreover, this Chameleon species is only found in Saudi Arabia.

Fishes

The checklist is outdated and is far away from current trends in freshwater fish taxonomy.

- (i) *Oxygaster argentea* (Day 1867) – its described from Bhavani River, tributary of Kaveri River. Nothing is known about this species except first description. Very unlikely to occur in Ganges plain.
- (ii) *Aillacoha*: There is no such species or genus exists.

The proposal was not taken forward due to the observations of the EAC as at para above. It is thus advised to get a fresh concurrence from the Odisha CZMA in the name of M/s Tata Steel SEZ Ltd (a subsidiary of M/s Tata Steel Ltd). It is also advised to get one season rapid survey for biodiversity including its conservation plan from recognised institute of repute. The proposal can then be placed to the Committee for consideration of EC

3.2.3

During deliberations in 177th meeting held on 16th October, 2017, the EAC noted the following:-

- (i) The Odisha Coastal Zone Management Authority (OCZMA) has recommended the marine facilities for the sea water intake and outfall of 15 MLD Desalination plant by M/s Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited to MoEF&CC for grant of CRZ clearance under CRZ notification 2011 in its 29th meeting on 29.07.2017.
- (ii) Marine EIA study for seawater intake and brine reject discharge for setting up 15 MLD desalination plant at Gopalpur, Ganjam district, Odisha has been carried out by M/s. Indomer Coastal Hydraulics (P) Ltd, Chennai.
- (iii) The desalination plant will receive 37.5 MLD of sea water from Bay of Bengal. 15 MLD of permeate water through Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant will be used by the Industrial Park for various processes and drinking water requirements. 22.5 MLD brine rejected water will be sent back to the sea at

	<p>the rate of 937m³/hr. Desalination Plant will have a pre-treatment plant, filtration plant, reverse osmosis chambers including high pressure pump, energy recovery system and pumps for discharging the outfall</p> <p>(iv) The salinity of the brine reject water will be 65ppt which is 30 ppt higher than the ambient average seawater salinity (35 ppt). Total length of intake pipeline is 3750 m and the total length of outfall pipeline from outfall diffuser to desalination plant is 3855 m</p> <p>(v) Biodiversity study was done by SACON and details as hereunder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic field surveys were conducted during July 2017 to assess the biodiversity of the proposed Industrial Park. The avifauna along with other taxa such as butterflies, dragon flies, herpetofauna and mammals were recorded. • The proposed industrial park area is covered by grasslands with several small water bodies (mostly artificial) & few patches of woody vegetation 6 natural water bodies (6 hectares) were found. • The study area is mostly dominated by grasslands recorded a total over 500 species of flora and fauna from the area • A creek crosses the land in north-south direction near the eastern boundary of the area. • Green belt development with native plant species all along the boundaries of natural water bodies and creek within the study area have been proposed for effective conservation of the biodiversity. <p>(vi) Marine Impact Assessment and mitigation measures proposed.</p> <p>(vii) Proponent submitted written commitment on following points as desired by EAC during discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not use of any ground water for proposed multi –product SEZ/Industrial park • Enhance skill development activities for the local community which would cater to the future needs of the of Industrial park and increase skill levels of local people
<p>3.2.4</p>	<p>The EAC, after detailed deliberations, recommended the project for grant of Environmental Clearance and CRZ clearance for 15 MLD desalination plant, subject to compliance of all generic conditions applicable for such projects, and the additional conditions as under:-</p> <p>(i) All the recommendations of Odihha Coastal Zone Management Authority</p>

(OCZMA) shall be complied in letter and spirit.

- (ii) Screens and trash bars shall be provided to avoid entry of fishes and fish larvae in to the system.
- (iii) There shall be no disturbance to the sand dunes.
- (iv) Periodic monitoring of coastal water shall be carried out at outfall location.
- (v) No construction work other than those permitted in CRZ Notification shall be carried out in CRZ area.
- (vi) Though the sumps and pump house are located beyond CRZ area, in view of its proximity to sea necessary prior permission shall be obtained for construction of sumps from the competent authority. Copy of permission shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Office, MoEF&CC prior to the commencement of work.
- (vii) No use of any ground water for proposed multi –product SEZ/Industrial park
- (viii) Identify and enhance skill development activities for the local community which would cater to the future needs of the of Industrial park and increase skill levels of local people
- (ix) Preparation of scheme for implementation of habitat improvement and biodiversity conservation plan and implementation schedule with the help of Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore (SACON), and same to be submitted to MoEF&CC and its regional office within six months. Sufficient fund provision to be made to implement the same.
- (x) The tree plantation programme should be made in supervision of experts who can guide from nursery upto the minimum 5 years maintenance period. The species composition should made with local and fruit species and planted suitably in strip or lonely as per the land availability with drip water/irrigation facility. The natural water body and creek should be protected and undisturbed except taking conservation activities.
- (xi) Implementation of Marine Environmental Management Plan in Toto.
- (xii) A 2% of the cost of the project shall be apportioned for marine and coastal biodiversity protection and conservation measures, to be spent by the project proponent towards fulfilling its Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) during the construction and operation phases of the project.

3.3	Development of Multiproduct SEZ and Free Trade Warehousing Zone (FTWZ) at Layja Mota, Kutch District, Gujarat by M/s Sea Land Ports Ltd – Environmental and CRZ Clearance – [IA/GJ/NCP/1702/2011] [F. No. 21- 68/2011-IA-III]
3.3.1	<p>The project proponent made a presentation before EAC in its 162nd meeting held on 29-30 August, 2016 and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <p>(i) The project involves development of Multi Product SEZ/ Free Trade Warehousing Zone (FTWZ), DTA including Power Plants & Desalination Plant at Village Layja Mota, Taluk Mandvi, District Kutch (Gujarat). The geographical co-ordinates of the site are 22° 56’ 11” North Latitude and 69° 14’ 20” East Longitude. The SEZ/FTWZ & DTA (~3,473 acres) & the proposed utility corridor (~124 acres) encompass areas falling under Six (06) villages namely Layja Mota, Godhara, Ratadiya Mota, Undoth, Nana Layja and Bayat.</p> <p>(ii) Multiproduct SEZ/FTWZ is proposed to be developed in an area of ~3,473 acres. In addition, an area of ~124 acres is to be used for the dedicated Utility Corridor. The details of SEZ land allocation (in acres) for various industries are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal based 4,000 MW TPP and 60 MLD Desalination Plant - 1,298 • Gas Based 2,000 MW CCPP - 88 • Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) - 645 • Other industrial units with supporting infrastructure - 1,291.5 • Non-processing area with allied social infrastructure - 150.5 <p>(iii) The dedicated utility corridor, about 8.95 km long (60 m wide) is planned from SEZ boundary to proposed Shipyard cum Jetties including LNG terminal at Nana Layja coast.</p> <p>(iv) The estimated fresh water demand comprises of all forms of water usage in processing (including thermal power plants), non-processing area and DTA. Water demand for different industries, common areas, utilities and NPA are estimated as 70.7 MLD. After considering reuse of treated wastewater and fire fighting water as one time demand, net fresh water requirement is 54.63 MLD. The fresh water will be met from proposed 60 MLD desalination plant within the SEZ. The total seawater requirement for the proposed 4000 MW Coal based TPP, 2000 MW gas based combined power plant and 60 MLD desalination plant is 1206.4 MLD. Permission from GMB on sea water withdrawal was obtained.</p> <p>(v) Industrial process wastewater, washings, cooling tower and boiler blow down, etc., in processing area, from all the units in the SEZ/DTA and the sewage will</p>

be generated. In order to achieve effective/efficient treatment in CETP, sewage generated in processing area is proposed to be mixed with industrial effluents at aeration tank in secondary treatment. Considering the heterogeneous effluent characteristics, SEZ regulation for wastewater treatment at DTA, to achieve most effective treatment of wastewater from all industrial zones, and to avoid long-term O&M issues as suggested by MoEF, five CETPs are proposed. Among them, two CETPs are with zero discharge (i.e., one at DTA 2 and one at NW area for focus engineering goods) and other three CETPs (one for Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals, one for Non-Metallic Minerals, Textiles and Handicrafts, and one for Engineering goods, FTWZ, shipping and textiles industries) the treated wastewater are proposed to be discharged through marine outfall. From 4000 MW TPP premises, approximately 4.68 MLD of wastewater (effluent) and 0.384 MLD of sewage will be generated and ETP of 4.7 MLD and STP of 0.4 MLD capacity of treatment plant is proposed. The effluent treated water will be used for coal/ash handling plant, greenbelt application, etc. During rainy season, about 110 m³/hr (2.64 MLD) of treated water from TPP will be sent to marine outfall after meeting prescribed standards. From 2000 MW TPP premises, approximately ETP of 0.47 MLD of and STP of 0.09 MLD capacities is proposed. The treated effluent will be used for greenbelt application.

- (vi) **Components in CRZ area:** Entire SEZ/ FTWZ/DTA and utility corridor of about 7.8 km fall outside CRZ area. The project associated facilities/components falling under CRZ area are:
- Sea Water Intake pipeline, intake pump house, intake system - CRZ IV, IB
 - Marine Outfall pipeline and diffuser system – CRZ IV, IB
 - Utility corridor (UC) Consists of Coal conveyor ; NG pipeline, Transmission tower, Road, Intake Pipeline; Outfall Pipeline - CRZ III, IB and 1A
- (vii) The Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) has recommended the project vide their letter dated 29th June, 2016
- (viii) The CRZ mapping/HTL & LTL demarcation of the proposed project has been carried out by National Institute of Oceanography (NIO). The main SEZ/FTWZ/ DTA is located outside CRZ influential area. The associated facilities like intake/outfall system and the utility corridor fall in CRZ area and these are permissible as per CRZ Notification, 2011.
- (ix) The industries proposed in the SEZ shall have their independent Hazardous/Non-hazardous waste collection and segregation system. These segregated wastes shall be further compacted for volume reduction and out of this organic waste can be used for composting or vermi-composting. The other

wastes like paper, plastic and metal scraps shall be sent to GPCB approved recycling units. The sludge generated from STP shall be composted and will be used as manure for greenbelt/green areas development. The industries shall have a temporary storage facility for 30 days detention which will be designed as per the requirement. However, STP and CETPs will have a temporary storage facility in their premises. Hazardous waste generated from the SEZ shall be sent to nearby TSDF approved by GPCB. It is proposed to have a Sanitary landfill site at SEZ along with Organic Waste Converter (OWC) facility at NPA area. In addition, it may be required to send the municipal solid waste generated to Vermi Compost plant at Mandvi/biomass plant at Kothara.

- (x) The power required during operation phase of the SEZ/FTWZ including DTA but excluding Power plants and desalination plant is 360 MW. About 320 MW for Power plants and 12.5 MW for Desalination plant are required. The total power requirement of about 692.5 MW will be sourced from in-house power generation.
- (xi) Solar Power Harnessing has been proposed within the 4000 MW TPP and 2000 MW gas based power plant and SEZ and DTA built up areas particularly at available roof tops. The available technologies for generating solar power are mainly Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) Cells and Solar Thermal. Technology of Solar PV Cells is suitable for solar power generation with proper utilization of the roof top areas available on the roofs of buildings/structures within the industry premises. Based on the availability of rooftop area for solar power installation, 4 MW of solar power generation is considered in SEZ excluding power plants.
- (xii) RWH is proposed as a part storm water management.
- (xiii) Parking requirements will be provided; Logistic zones meant for truck parking are provided within processing area. This parking space will serve the trucks until custom clearance to enter the SEZ.
- (xiv) Estimated project cost for development of SEZ including proposed power plants is around Rs. 38,741 Crores and Rs. 502 Crores for DTA.
- (xv) **If the project involves Marine disposal:** Yes; A common marine outfall system is proposed for return cooling water discharge from 4000 MW coal based thermal power plant & 2000 MW Gas based thermal power plant, reject brine from 60 MLD Captive Desalination plant, CETPs treated discharge and discharge from Shipyard cum captive jetties including LNG terminal. The total marine outfall discharge quantity is around 921.4 MLD.
- (xvi) Based on the mathematical model study, the discharge point is suggested at

10.3 m of water depth at Latitude 69°13'49.13"E N; Longitude 22°48'52.63"N, which is at ~2.3 km from the shore. Considering the discharge quantity, it is proposed to have four pipelines to carry the effluent to the outfall location. Each pipe is proposed to have a 25 m long diffuser aligned 90° to the coast. Each of the diffuser can have five risers with two ports of 0.3 m diameter on each riser. The centre to centre spacing between risers can be 5 m. The results of the same are:

- Excess salinity @100 m: 0.5 ppt; @500m: 0.25 ppt
- Excess temp.@100 m: 0.25°C; @500m: 0.15°C
- Excess salinity & temperature beyond 0.3 ppt and 0.15°C or more will never reach shore or intake location.
- Temporal-Maxima: maximum excess salinity was 0.54 ppt & maximum excess temperature was 0.3°C.
- These variations are comparable with the seasonal variations of temperature and salinity of coastal waters.

(xvii) **Location of intake/outfall:** Seawater Intake system - 69°13' 58.6"E, 22° 49' 15.9"N (Planned between breakwaters) and Seawater Outfall system - 69° 13' 49.13"E, 22° 48' 52.63"N (at 10.3 m Water Depth).

(xviii) **Dredging details, disposal of dredge material:** Not applicable. Only 4 m trenching of seabed for construction of sub seabed intake & outfall pipelines.

(xix) **Details of water bodies, impact on drainage if any:** There are some natural drains of lower order passing through the project site. Storm water drainage networks for the Project are planned by diverting such drains. Outlets are proposed for the storm water towards natural sloping which can be used during monsoon. Outlets will be connected to existing natural drainage network.

(xx) Proposed project is not falling within 10 km of any Eco Sensitive Area as defined/declared by GoI and GOG. A Reserve Forest "Dhuva Reserve Forest" is located at a distance of 10.7 km from the project site. Minor part of the proposed utility corridor passes through Sand dune area which is a permissible activity. As per GCZMA recommendations, the corridor will be constructed atleast 1 m above the height of sand dune.

(xxi) The project benefits are given below:

- Increase in the infrastructure resources due to the project in the region by the way of additional/improved transport, communication, health facilities, drinking water facilities, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and other basic facilities will

	<p>be created;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to proposed project, surrounding villages and region would get maximum benefits such as considerable number of direct and indirect employment, skill development activities to the employable youth in the region, better quality of educational and medical facilities to the local people, improvements to physical and social infrastructures also catering to the growing demand-supply gap of physical and social infrastructure etc, • Quality of life in the region is likely to improve due to the creation of jobs for the local people so that the dependency changes and there will be more than one earning member in the family, which will provide economical freedom and would facilitate a higher standard of living with better facilities • As a part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, it is envisaged to create better and quality health care facilities, education facilities, etc. • Improvement in the trading, marketing as well as value addition of local products. • The proposed project shall further act as a catalyst to industrialization and urbanization of the region; Overall economic growth of Kutch District and Gujarat State. <p>(xxii) Employment potential: The expected direct employment is about 45,000.</p> <p>(xxiii) The proposed project is categorised under Industrial Estates listed as Item 7(c) in the Schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006. The project area is more than 500 ha and houses category A and B industries.</p> <p>(xxiv) Details of Forest land involved, if any: No forest area is involved.</p> <p>(xxv) Terms of Reference was granted vide letter No.21-68//2011-IA-III dated 5th March, 2013, validity extended on 13th July, 2016.</p> <p>(xxvi) Public hearing was held on 12th December, 2014 at, Mota Layja Village, Mandvi taluk, Kutch district, Gujarat.</p>
<p>3.3.2</p>	<p>The project was earlier considered by the EAC in its 162nd meeting held on 29-30 August, 2016, wherein the EAC noted the details as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The project envisages development of Multi-product SEZ/Free Trade and Warehousing Zone (FTWZ) & Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) with 4000 MW coal based TPP, 60 mld desalination plant, 2000 MW gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant, other industrial units and non-processing area with supporting/social infrastructure, utility corridor in a total area of 3473 acres at Layja Mota village in District Kutch (Gujarat). (ii) The dedicated utility corridor, about 8.5 km long, 60 m wide and covering an

area of 124 acres, is planned from SEZ boundary to the proposed shipyard cum jetties site at Naya Layja coast.

- (iii) The utility corridor shall cater to coal conveyors, LNG pipeline, power evacuation tower, intake/outfall pipeline, waste water conveyance pipeline, road etc.
- (iv) The ToR for the project 'Development of Multi-product SEZ and Free Trade and Warehousing Zone' was granted by this Ministry on 5th March, 2013 valid for 2 years. Its validity period was later extended upto 4th March, 2017.
- (v) The Ministry has accorded EC to 'Supercritical Thermal Power Plant of 3960 (6x660) MW' at village Layja Mota, Mandvi Taluk in District Kutch (Gujarat) vide letter dated 26th June, 2015 in favour of M/s Nana Layja Power Company Ltd based on the recommendations of the sectoral EAC. One of the specific conditions reads as:
- "The activities attracting CRZ clearance shall only be initiated after obtaining prior CRZ clearance from the competent authority. A copy of the same shall be submitted to the Ministry and its Regional Office."*
- (vi) As per the NIO report, the entire SEZ/FTWZ/DTA and utility corridor of about 7.8 km out of a total length of 8.5 km, fall outside CRZ area. The project associated facilities/ components falling under CRZ area are:
- Sea Water Intake pipeline, intake pump house, intake system - CRZ IV, IB
 - Marine Outfall pipeline and diffuser system – CRZ IV, IB
 - Utility corridor (UC) Consists of Coal conveyor ; NG pipeline, Transmission tower, Road, Intake Pipeline; Outfall Pipeline - CRZ III, IB and 1A
- (vii) The Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) has recommended the project vide their letter dated 29th June, 2016.
- (viii) Public hearing was conducted on 12th December, 2014.
- (ix) The project proponent has relied upon this Ministry's OM dated 24th December, 2010 on procedure for consideration of integrated and inter-linked projects, and a common EIA report has been submitted covering impact of each of the component in a comprehensive manner after obtaining ToRs from each of the sectoral EACs.

During deliberations, the observations of the EAC included the following:-

- (i) In terms of the requirement contained in para 4(i) of the CRZ Notification, 2011, the sectoral EAC was required to consider the proposal for grant of EC to the STPP of 3960 MW, inclusive of the intake and outfall facilities proposed for that, only after having been recommended by the SCZMA, and the same to be mentioned in the EC accordingly.
- (ii) In terms of the Ministry's OM dated 24th December, 2010, public hearing was to

	<p>be conducted based on the common EIA report so prepared, for each component as per the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. The project proponent was unable to clarify the same.</p> <p>(iii) In terms of the above said OM, the proposals for EC in respect of all the sectoral components of the project were to be submitted simultaneously. The same has not been done in the instant case, and the proposals are at different stages.</p> <p>(iv) The relevance of the said OM (project proponent has relied upon) for such projects also attracting the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011, needs to be looked into.</p> <p>(v) The concerns raised by the Conservation Action Trust regarding environmental impacts of the project, are serious, and need to be suitably addressed by the project proponent.</p> <p>(vi) The Committee appreciated the earnestness and diligence of the project proponent and the consultant, though it is a very complex proposal and would need clarity in the road map for granting clearance.</p> <p>The EAC, after deliberations, had desired that the Ministry may examine the proposal vis-a-vis the procedure detailed in the said OM, read with the relevant provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011 to arrive at the appraisal mechanism to be followed in such cases. The project proponent was also asked to respond to the concerns of Conservation Action Trust through a para-wise response. The proposal was deferred.</p>
<p>3.3.3</p>	<p>The project was again considered by EAC in its 163rd meeting held on 9th September, 2016, wherein the EAC was informed about the appraisal mechanism of the instant mechanism involving SEZ (requiring EC under the EIA Notification, 2006) along with the intake and outfall facilities requiring CRZ clearance for the portion falling in CRZ area. The Committee was also informed that the proposal needs comprehensive examination from CRZ perspective.</p> <p>After the presentation made by project proponent, especially highlighting their response in reply to the earlier observations of the EAC, the Committee noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) There are many legal entities who could be designated as project proponents, and are involved in developing the SEZ, Port, TPP, CCPP, and/or other identified industrial units. The different documents submitted reveal non-uniformity in this regard e.g. public notice issued by GPCB for conducting public hearing reflects M/s Sealand Ports Pvt Ltd as the project proponent, for CRZ mapping, the clients are named as M/s Sealand Ports Pvt Ltd, M/s Avash Logistic Park Pvt Ltd, M/s Nana Layja Power Company Ltd, whereas the ToR for the instant proposal has been issued in the name of M/s Sealand Ports Pvt Ltd, M/s Avash Logistic Park Pvt Ltd. This needs to be clarified appropriately.</p>

	<p>(ii) Since the proposal involves discharge of effluents also, the project proponent was required to apply to the GCZMA along with the 'No Objection Certificate' from the concerned SPCB. The same was not done.</p> <p>(iii) The public hearing was allowed to be conducted by Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat vide order dated 11th December, 2014. The project proponent should provide the final outcome of the same.</p> <p>(iv) The CRZ mapping in respect utility corridor, especially around the creek, is not correct and needs to be reviewed and authenticated by the authorised agency.</p> <p>(v) Since the proposal involves combined intake and outfall facilities for all the constituent units of SEZ, cumulative impact on the marine eco-system is of prime concern and needs in-depth deliberations. That necessitates ascertaining the pollution loads from the individual units along with the characteristics, and also a relook at the conditions stipulated in the EC by the sectoral EACs.</p> <p>(vi) In view of the fact that intake and outfall facilities remain an integral part of the Super Critical Thermal Power Plant, and accordingly, as required under the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011 read with section 8(v) of the EIA Notification, 2006, the EAC desired that the Ministry may examine if the EC for the TPP was to be granted after appraising the proposal from CRZ perspective also.</p> <p>(vii) The CRZ area around the utility corridor is having significant sand dunes, which needs to be visited for contouring and geo-morphological characteristics of the area. The Committee felt the necessity for an expert opinion in this regard through a site visit.</p> <p>(viii) A substantial part of the SEZ area and the complete area of 124 acres for the very crucial utility corridor, are yet to be acquired by the project proponent. In terms of this Ministry's OM dated 7th October, 2014, the project proponent were asked to submit copies of the State Government Notification for acquiring the Government land and the letters of intent or purchase agreements from the private land owners.</p> <p>The EAC, after deliberations, had desired that the Ministry may examine the instant proposal for the adequacy and applicability of proposed environmental safeguards for the constituent units of SEZ and for which stand alone ECs have been issued or are in advanced stages without accounting for intake and outfall facilities. The Ministry may like to structure and schedule the sequence of presentations before the different EACs.</p> <p>The EAC sought detailed clarification and inputs in respect of its observations contained in para above. <i>The proposal was, therefore, deferred.</i></p>
<p>3.3.4</p>	<p>During deliberations in 177th meeting held on 16th October the EAC noted the following:</p> <p>(i) No clarity on land details for proposed SEZ/FTWZ area and utility corridor.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Submission of details with CETP designs proposed different industries to be housed in SEZ/FTWA with effluent and treated effluent characteristics. (iii) Copy of Judgment of High court of Gujarat with writ petition (PIL) No 325 of 2014. (iv) Further, more clarity on cumulative impact of marine eco system and pollution loads on individual units along with characteristics. (v) Four number of pipes is slightly complicated to execute and also to maintain. What would be monitoring mechanism for outfall leaks. (vi) Submission complete documentation on marine intake/outfall. (vii) Details about court cases pending against the setting up of 4000 MW Thermal power plant & 60 MLD desalination plant and 2000 MW Gas based combined cycle power plant ,where EC was already granted by MoEF&CC. <p>After deliberations, the EAC deferred the proposal for further consideration on above points.</p> <p>Further to have correct assessment of the site specific issues with respect to CRZ clearance point of view, a sub-committee of the EAC shall inspect the project site, verify the relevant document/reports on above mentioned points and furnish its report to MoEF&CC, which would be placed before the EAC for further consideration of the proposal.</p>
<p>3.4</p>	<p>Expansion of industrial area Kuber, in Ranpur village, Kota District, Rajasthan by M/s RIICO - Further consideration for Environmental Clearance [IA/RJ/MIS/30788/2014] [F. No. 21-2/2014-IA.III]</p>
<p>3.4.1</p>	<p>The project proponent made a presentation and provided the following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The proposal is for expansion of the existing Kuber Industrial area at Ranpur Village, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota (Rajasthan). (ii) The proposed expansion would involve an additional area of 228.86 acre, comprising a total number of 91 plots, in Ranpur village, Ladpura Tehsil of Kota district, Rajasthan and now envisaged to house stone processing (polishing, cutting, splitting etc.), steel re-rolling units falling under Category B. General engineering, stone processing (polishing, cutting & Splitting etc), Agro Food processing units, service and ancillary industries, agro and food processing industries, non-polluting industries etc are the ones housed in this expansion. (iii) The existing Industrial area of Kuber, Ranpur has been developed in phases between 1997 and 2006 in a total area of 536.75 acres. It consists of four

different parks like (i) Industrial area (Kuber), (ii) Institutional Area, Ranpur, (iii) Agro Food Park phase-I and (v) Agro Food Park phase-II; Ranpur. The agro food park had come up under a scheme of Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India.

- (iv) **Water requirement:** During operation phase, estimated total water demand for Kuber expansion about is 962.5 KLD. The prime source of water will be Chambal River and supply provided from Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) Government of Rajasthan has agreed to supply piped water to this industrial area on seniority basis from Akhailgadh. RIICO agreed and deposited required amount with PHED for execution of the scheme at the earliest.
- (v) **Waste water quantity, treatment capacity, detail:** Low water intensive units are envisaged in the proposed expansion. Hence wastewater generation would be either nil or very minimum. Thus, the individual units will have their own effluent treatment plants for treating their effluents and recycling the same in their units. These units will achieve Zero Liquid Discharge.
- (vi) **Solid waste management:** Since the proposed industries, mainly, are of stone grinding, polishing and general engineering in nature the anticipated industrial solid wastes are of inert and non-toxic in character. Individual units in accordance with the directions and guidelines of State Pollution Control Board/Central Pollution Control Board will handle and manage these wastes.
- (vii) **Hazardous Waste Management:** Used waste oil and Lead acid batteries are the anticipated hazardous wastes in the proposed expansion. Individual units shall collect their used oil and store in a secured place as per the guidelines of the pollution control board and periodically sell to the authorised recyclers in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary) Rules, 2008. The used lead acid batteries will be managed and handled in accordance with the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.
- (viii) **Water bodies:** Chambal River is the nearest water body from project site; river bank from proposed project site is at about 8.5 km.
- (ix) **Green belt development:** For the purpose of green belt 10.12% of the total project area is earmarked. The total number of trees to be planted is about 12,000.
- (x) **Investment/Cost:** Rs. 5269.40 Lakhs.
- (xi) **Wildlife issues:** The project site is located at 8.5 km from National (Ghariyal) Chambal Sanctuary, and 6.5 km from the buffer area of Mukandra Tiger Reserve. The project proponent has applied for necessary wildlife clearance

	<p>from the Standing Committee of NBWL. In view of the given location of the project site, the project requires appraisal under Category A by the EAC in the Ministry.</p> <p>(xii) Employment potential: The impact of the project on economic aspects can clearly be observed. The proposed project activities will provide employment to persons of different skills and trades. The employment potential will ameliorate economic conditions of low income families directly and provide employment to many other families indirectly who are involved in business and service oriented activities.</p> <p>(xiii) Benefits of the project: Proposed project will result in considerable growth, stimulating the industrial and commercial activities in the region. Small and medium scale industries may be further developed as a consequence.</p> <p>(xiv) The ToR for the proposed development was accorded on 18th September, 2014.</p> <p>(xv) Public hearing for the project was conducted on 26th June, 2015.</p>
<p>3.4.2</p>	<p>The proposal was earlier considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 27-28 April, 2016 wherein the EAC noted that the proposed industrial project is 8.5 km from the National Chambal Sanctuary and 6.5 km from the Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve. The steel re-rolling, stone cutting and processing industries are expected to generate sound and particulate matter, dust pollution in the vicinity of an eco-sensitive zone. The project proponent should carry out studies to assess the expected levels of pollution and mitigation barrier as well as threshold.</p>
<p>3.4.3</p>	<p>During deliberations in the 160th meeting held on 28-29th June, 2016, the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) The area surrounding the proposed project area is highly sensitive from the environmental point of view. The Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve is at a distance of less than 9 km from the project site. The Chambal Gharriyal Sanctuary is at a distance of 8.5 km. The project proponent has failed to submit the boundary of the protected areas.</p> <p>(ii) The proposal involves setting up of industrial units (on 91 identified plots) in an additional area of 228.86 ha, and as such, it would be the expansion of existing Kuber Industrial Area in an area of 536.75 ha. Different proposed industrial units/activities would include steel re-rolling units viz. non-toxic metallurgical processing industry of capacity > 5000 tonnes per annum. As such, the proposal is covered under category B.</p> <p>(iii) The base line air quality values monitored during May, 2016 being on much lower side, the Committee was not convinced about the reliability of the ambient air</p>

	<p>quality, where PM10 levels are almost half of the NAAQ standards. Such values in a State like Rajasthan (supposed to be higher background PM10 levels) in the month of May need to be crosschecked by a third party for its authenticity.</p> <p>(iv) The Committee is of the view for the proposed industries could be high noise and dust emitting industries to confine these activities only to day time operation. The sensitive wildlife in the close vicinity of the area could be endangered. The Committee is of the considered view for the Ministry may like to get the background PM 10 study done through a third party if the project proponent wishes to pursue the request for EC any further. The Committee was informed that the project proponent has moved the National Wildlife Board for obtaining necessary clearances.</p> <p>After deliberations, the EAC deferred the proposal.</p>
<p>3.4.4</p>	<p>During deliberations in 177th meeting held on 16th October the EAC noted the following:-</p> <p>(i) One non-toxic secondary metallurgical processing industry proposed to expand its production to over 5000 TPA, a limit to become category 'B' under Item "3(a)" of EIA notification 2006, requiring EC from SEIAA.</p> <p>(ii) Project site is at a distance :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.52km - National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary boundary • 6.51km - Boundary of Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve Buffer Zone <p>(iii) No. of plots proposed in Expansion – 91. Mainly sandstone cutting, polishing, and processing units and motor vehicle workshop and IIIT (35ac). Boundary of proposed site falls within 10km from boundaries of CGS and MHTR, hence category 'A' requiring EC from central level.</p> <p>(iv) The ambient air quality, where PM10 levels are more than the prescribed standards i.e. almost double the as per the monitoring analysis results submitted by SPCB.</p>
<p>3.4.5</p>	<p>After deliberations, the EAC deferred the project for want of following information</p> <p>(i) Proponent has to submit the existing area in Ha and proposed area of Expansion.</p> <p>(ii) Certificate from Chief Wildlife Warden regarding distance of project site from the Tiger Reserve and Sanctuary.</p> <p>(iii) Submission copy of minutes of meeting of SBWL and NBWL.</p> <p>(v) Copy of permission from CGWA for using of ground water.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vi) Copy of permission from Public Health Engineering department ,Rajasthan water allocation from Chambal River. (vii) A report on detailed hydrological study which includes abstraction of ground water, water budgeting, recharging of ground water and construction of rainwater harvesting structures for augmentation of Ground water levels (viii) Air modelling details to be furnished in tabular form like Baseline values, incremental values due to prediction and total values at all air monitoring stations and also details about reasons for higher values. (ix) Noise modelling details to be furnished in tabular form like Baseline values, incremental values due to prediction and total values at all noise monitoring stations as the wild life sanctuaries are with 10 km radius of the project. (x) Baseline Air quality values are more than the prescribed standards and comprehensive mitigation plan to be prepared to control air pollution due to proposed Industrial area to bring down the air quality parameters within prescribed limits. (xi) Baseline health status within 5 km and 10 km radius of proposed industrial area to be furnished as present air quality values are more than prescribed standards. (xii) A comprehensive study on the impact of SEZ on Chambal WLS be to prepared by state forest department and Wildlife Institute of India.
3.5	Goregaon - Mulund Link Road, Mumbai by M/s Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai – Further consideration for Terms of Reference - [IA/MH/MIS/65826/2017] [F. No. 10-40/2017-IA.III]
3.5.1	<p>During the meeting, the project proponent along with EIA Consultant Fine Enviro Tech, Mumbai made a presentation and provided following information to the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The project is for development of Goregaon-Mulund Link Road, Mumbai by M/s Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. (ii) The proposed project Goregaon-Mulund link road is a twin tunnel road designed for 3+3 lanes. It starts at Goregaon Film City and ends at the Mulund near Amar nagar. (iii) Total length of alignment with approach road is 5.96 km (Tunnel underneath Sanjay Gandhi National Park 4.7 km) and road width is 45.7 m. (iv) The main Tunneling method for twin tube of 4.7 km would by Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM), two TBM of 14.2 m dia each.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Diversion of forest land required for 21.5 ha, i.e., area of tunnel underneath Sanjay Gandhi National Park). (vi) Water requirement:107KL/day. (vii) Power requirement: Diesel Generator Sets will be used during Construction phase. The power for TBM will be obtained from M/s BEST undertaking and M/s TATA Power Company Ltd. (viii) Solid waste management: 2 million Cubic meter muck will be generated during tunnelling. This muck will be used for back filling of Bhiwandi abandoned quarries and reclamation of coastal road Mumbai project. (ix) R&R involved in this project:15 Nos structures in Film city side and 700 Nos structures in Nahur side. (x) Investment/Cost: Cost of the project is Rs. 2000 Crores. (xi) Benefits of the project: The travel time will get reduced by almost one hour between Mulund and Goregaon and traffic congestion on Western Express Highway and the Link Roads will be substantially reduced. (xii) Trees cutting: 25 Nos of trees would be affected in Nahur side and 600 nos. of trees would be affected in Film city side. (xiii) Employment potential: (xiv) Court cases, if any: No.
<p>3.5.2</p>	<p>Though the Committee recognized the need for better east-west connectivity for Mumbai region, the Committee was not convinced on item no 3.6.1 (viii), (x), (xi) as presented. The EAC, after detailed deliberations, requested additional details before grant of TOR as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Clearly establish the need of link road (using following points: 2 to 5) especially since it is passing under the national park and in-between two vital water reservoirs both are life line of Mumbai. (ii) Traffic models (scenario of ease in traffic) simulated against the current conditions of the east-west link roads against the improvement of the same by making them all season pothole free and high quality, removing illegal structures if any and by having traffic dispersal plans at both ends of exits of the current east west links. (iii) Provide cumulative road development plan for the region (including those by other departments like MMRDA, MSRDC etc) and considering the ongoing projects like Metro and east-west connectivity of Metro, coastal road, eastern free way etc and how the proposed link is still necessary.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Since the proposed link is to be connected to existing highly congested Mulund region, provide traffic inflow and dispersal plan including how it will address toll congestion at Mulund-Thane toll plaza with additional volume that will come through proposed link. (v) Also provide traffic inflow and evacuation plan at Goregaon end of the link since this region is also extremely congested region. (vi) Credible proof for submission of application for diversion of forestland for underground rights.
<p>3.5.3</p>	<p>During deliberations in 177th meeting held on 16th October the EAC noted the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Submitted Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for period between 2014 to 2034 in line with National Urban Policy, 2006. (ii) Under CMP study, the traffic volume count survey was carried out across the four screen lines. The traffic volume count survey was carried out at 10 intersections at Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road (JVLR). (iii) Existing condition of road network in terms of road width, encroachments, bottlenecks, adjoining landuse, traffic condition, importance of various links in the network. (iv) Feasibility of improving and upgrading the network. (v) Study the existing traffic from other two East-West Link Roads. (vi) Cumulative Road Development Plan for the region. (vii) The Goregaon Munda Link Road currently does not provide direct connectivity to eastern and western neighbourhoods of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park. The alignment of proposed GMLR will provide direct connectivity to the eastern and western area surrounding the Sanjay Gandhi National Park. (viii) The proposed GMLR is still necessary even after considering all the ongoing projects like Metro and East West connectivity of Metro, Coastal Road, Eastern Freeway etc. (ix) MCGM has already carried out the studies for dispersion of traffic for various junctions and also envisages the short term and long term planning to mitigate the traffic problems.

3.5.4

The EAC, after detailed deliberations, recommended the proposal for grant of ToR for development of Goregaon-Mulund Link Road, and for preparation of EIA/EMP reports with public consultations subject to compliance of all conditions as specified and notified in the standard ToR applicable for highways.

EAC recommended the following additional ToR to this project in addition to standard ToR:

- (i) Detailed traffic modelling study of entry and exit at both end including decongestion plan to be carried out including all linkages leading towards entry and exit. Modelling study must also have detailed plans for traffic dispersal especially at both ends with special focus on Thane Check naka and Airoli Check naka.
- (ii) Analysis and modelling of traffic at exiting links using existing condition of road network in terms of road width, pot holes, encroachments, bottlenecks, adjoining landuse, traffic condition, importance of various links in the network vis a vis roads that are free of pot holes, encroachments, bottlenecks and better traffic management. The analysis clearly justify the need of the proposed link.
- (iii) Forest land diversion for underground rights to be obtained as per Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- (iv) Subsidence study to be carried out to know about the impacts on Sanjay Gandhi National Park.
- (v) Detailed traffic studies including traffic forecasting modelling to be carried out for justification of current link road and other link roads.
- (vi) Detailed muck disposal plan including potential impacts during its transportation and utilisation in environmentally acceptable manner to be prepared.
- (vii) The impact of proposed project on the ecology and general biodiversity above and below ground to be carried comprising of minimum three season and not less than 12 months. A mitigation plan for the same to be also developed.
- (viii) Noise and vibration study and its mitigation plan to be carried out to assess the impact on the Sanjay Gandhi National Park in general comprising of minimum three seasons and not less than 12 months.
- (ix) Noise and Vibration Impact study and its mitigation plan specific to burrowing fauna and nocturnal fauna of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park to be done

	<p>comprising of minimum three season and not less than 12 months.</p> <p>(x) Cumulative Impact Assessment of all the projects that are being planned within, around and through Sanjay Gandhi National Park must be carried out.</p> <p>(xi) Study the impact on Tulsi and Vihar lakes as the link road passes between them.</p> <p>(xii) Study on impact of proposed project on underground water flow and aquifers including all three seasons.</p> <p>(xiii) Detailed Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan including identification of site for relocation.</p> <p>(xiv) Compliance of any Court Orders regarding protection of Sanjay Gandhi National Park.</p>
3.6	Establishment of “Bhal Industrial Park” to be set up at villages Moti Boru and Bholad of taluka Dholka, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat by M/s. Gujarat (Bhal) Construction Ltd. – Terms of Reference - [IA/GJ/NCP/67353/2017] [F. No.21-329/2017-IA.III]
3.6.1	Proponent not attended the meeting.
3.7	Development of Smart Industrial Park at villages Ghutari and Baheta, Tehsil Kolaras, District Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh by M/s Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDC)–Terms of Reference – [IA/MP/NCP/67681/2017] [F. No. 21-330/2017-IA.III]
3.7.1	<p>The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the above said meeting along with EIA Consultant EQMS India Pvt. Ltd. are reported to be as under:</p> <p>(i) The project involves development of Smart Industrial Park, near Padora Village, Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh by Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Gwalior) Limited, Madhya Pradesh. Total are of the proposed park is 881.69 ha.</p> <p>(ii) Survey Plot no. 452, 454,457,475,484, 489, 491, 496, 505 (total 257.73 ha) of Village Ghutari and Baheta, survey plot No. 458, 459,463, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 485, 486. 495, 503 and 504 (Total 93.26 ha) of village Ghutari and survey plot No. 158/1510 (Total 540 ha) of Baheta village</p> <p>(iii) The proposed Park will have multi product industries like Food & beverages, Textile and Wearing Apparel, Chemicals (including Pharma & Rubber), Construction Material, Fabrication & Engg., Electricals, Electronics</p>

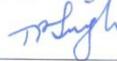
and Gems & Jewellery, Logistics etc.

- (iv) IIDC, Gwalior will develop common infrastructure facilities - roads, water, power, drainage, street lightening and green belt etc. and social infrastructure - Bnaks, Post Office, canteen, primary health centre etc. in this project.
- (v) The industrial park will also have non processing area (for commercial activities) and limited residential area.
- (vi) Land use of the site and around the site up to 10 km radius: In general the site is slightly almost flat and sloping towards north and north-eastern side. Total 881.89 ha land has been identified in village Ghutari and Baheta District Kolaras, Shivpuri, MP. The identified land for proposed smart Industrial park is located at survey Plot no. 452, 454,457,475,484, 489, 491, 496, 505 (total 257.73 ha) of Village Ghutari and Baheta, survey plot No. 458, 459,463, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 485, 486. 495, 503 and 504 (Total 93.26 ha) of village Ghutari and survey plot No. 158/1510 (Total 540 ha) of Baheta village. Presently site is un-cultivable Barren land. The land use will be changed into industrial and residential purpose. Proposed land has been allotted by Industry Center to Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDC), Gwalior.
- (vii) Water requirement: 150 KLD will be sourced from ground water. Water Requirement & Source during Operation Phase is anticipated to be 8MLD. Water will be sourced from Sindh River. Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDC), Gwalior has already applied to Water Resource Department for drawl of 5 MGD water from Sindh river.
- (viii) Power Requirement & Source: During construction phase power will be sourced from DG sets. During project operation power will be sourced from state grid.
 - (a) Source -1 Location - Kolaras (south of site) Type - 222/132KV Substation Line/ Distance - 9.2 Km 132KV Line
 - (b) Source -2 Location - Shivpuri (North of site) Type - 222/132KV Substation Line/ Distance - 23.2 Km 132KV Line
- (ix) Man Power requirement:
 - (a) Construction Phase -2000
 - (b) Operation Phase - about 5,000 people in different industries .
- (x) Investment/Cost: Total project cost is anticipated to be INR 667.06 Crore.
- (xi) Whether the project is in Critically Polluted area: No
- (xii) If the project involves diversion of forest land, extend of the forest land: No

- (xiii) If the project falls within 10 km of eco-sensitive area, Name of eco-sensitive area and distance from the project site: There is no eco-sensitive area within the 10 km of project. Eco Sensitive Zone of Madhav National Park is located about 2.83 km, North from the proposed project site. As per Gazette Notification of India for Madhav National Park Dated 31 March 2016 (REGD NO. D.L. 33004/99) The Eco-sensitive zone ESZ of Madhav National park is spread over an area of 277.20 square kilometer with an extent of 100 meters on the notified urban and 'Abadi' area side and 2 kilometers on the rest of area from the boundary of the Madhav National Park. The proposed project site does not fall within the ESZ of Madhav National Park hence proposal does not involves approval/clearance under the wildlife (Protection).
- (xiv) CETP/STP: During construction period the sewage generated from labor camps will be discharged in septic tanks with soak pits. These will be cleaned periodically.
- During operation phase wastewater generated would be treated by individual industries and the treated water shall be used by them in their respective green area. Any excess treated water shall be used in the greenbelt being developed by Developer. There will be no treated effluent discharge outside the industrial area and the industrial area will function as "Zero Discharge".
- Area has been earmarked for CETP, which may come up at the later stage of the project. As per the provisions of Developer, same shall be constructed and run by the industrial association after taking due approvals from the state and/or central regulatory authorities.
- (xv) Terrain, level with respect o MSL, requirement of filling if any: The topography of the site is plain. The elevation of the site ranges between 424 a msl to 461 a msl. The northern part of the site has lowest elevation. Overall the site is sloping from south to north side.
- (xvi) Tree cutting, types, numbers, girth size etc.: The identified land is barren and rocky land with scanty shrubby vegetation. Necessary Permission for tree cutting shall be obtained from the concerned department.
- (xvii) Rehabilitation involved if any: No
- (xviii) Water bodies, diversion if any if any: No Nala or stream is crossing the site hence not applicable.
- (xix) Court cases if any: None.

	<p>(xx) Employment potential: There would be temporary influx of people during the construction phase of the project. Total employment generation during construction phase will be 2000. However, during the operation stage of the project, direct employment will be generated for about 5,000 people in different industries to be located in this industrial park and indirect employment will be generated for about 20,000 people.</p> <p>(xxi) Benefits of the project: Proposed industrial area development at Padora, Shivpuri, Gwalior will be beneficial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To improve the Industrial Infrastructural facilities in Gwalior district (b) Government's positive attitude towards the industrialization (c) There will positive impacts on the socio – economic status of the surrounding areas (d) More employment opportunities will be generated (e) infrastructure development such as improvement to roads, UGD lines, street lights, parks, parking area etc will take place.
<p>3.7.2</p>	<p>After detailed deliberation, the EAC advised the proponent to re-submit the revised Form-1 application for TOR due to following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is discrepancy in the project area. (ii) No ground water to be used for the said project (iii) National Highway is passing through the project area and proponent also agreed to exclude the Highway from the project area and re-submit the revised application as per advise of EAC. (iv) Certification of Chief Wildlife Warden is required regarding distance of Madhav National Park from the proposed site. (v) Certificate of Chief Wildlife Warden stating that the project will have no impact on Madhav National Park and that the project doesn't fall within or near any wildlife corridor.

List of the Members attended 177th meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee for Projects related to Infrastructure Development, Industrial Estate and Miscellaneous projects held on 16^h October 2017 and approved the above minutes.

Sl. No.	Name of the EAC member	Role/Designation	Signature
1.	Dr. Deepak Arun Apte, Director, Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), Mumbai	Chairman	
2.	Dr. V.K. Jain, Professor of Chemistry, School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	Member	
3.	Dr. M.V. Ramana Murthy, Project Director, NIOT Campus, Pallikarai, Chennai	Member	Absent
4.	Shri T.P Singh, Advisor, MEITY, New Delhi	Member	
5.	Dr. N.K. Verma, Former AD, CPCB, New Delhi	Member	
6.	Dr. Asha Ashok Juwarkar, Former Chief Scientist and Head, NEERI, Nagpur	Member	Absent
7.	Dr. Anil Kumar Singh, IFS (Retd), Ex PCCF Assam, Tower F, Float No. 103 Grand Ajnara Heritage, Sector 74, Noida, UP	Member	
8.	Dr. Mohan Singh Panwar, Associate Professor, Garhwal University, Uttarakhand.	Member	
9.	Shri Narendra Surana, Managing Director, Bhagyanagar India Limited and Surana Telecom. and Power Limited, Hyderabad	Member	Absent
10.	Shri Prabhakar Singh, Special DG, CPWD, Delhi Region, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi (Building Construction Sector)	Member	Absent
11.	Dr. Anuradha Shukla, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), Mathura Road, New Delhi	Member	
12.	Dr. D. Chakraborty, Scientist MoWR, RD & GR, New Delhi	Member	
13.	Shri N.K. Gupta, Member (EAC), Scientist E & In-charge (ESS), Central Pollution Control Board,	Member	Absent
14.	Smt. Bindu Manghat, Director Survey of India New Delhi	Member	

SI. No.	Name of the EAC member	Role/Designation	Signature
15.	Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Director/Scientist-F, IA-III Division, MoEF&CC	Member Secretary (Infra-1 EAC)	
16.	Dr. Ashish Kumar, Joint Director, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,	Special invitee	

Report and Recommendations of Site Inspection of the project Development of Baggad Industrial Area near Village Baggad, Tehsil Bhim, District Rajsamand (Rajasthan) by M/s RIICO Limited.

1.0 Back ground :

The project involves Industrial Area Development (Baggad Industrial Area) near Village Baggad, Tehsil Bhim, District Rajsamand (Rajasthan) by M/s RIICO Limited. The project is located at 25°35'59.77"N Latitude and 73°53'53.74"E longitude. Due to presence of Todgarh Raoli Wildlife sanctuary located at 3.37 km from the proposed industrial area, Project Falls under Category "A" Schedule No. 7 (c) Industrial estates /Parks/ Complex/ areas, export processing Zone, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotic Parks, Leather complex as per MoEFCC"s EIA Notification 2006 and further Amendment (2009). ToR was granted vide letter No.21-103/2015-IA.III dated 18th June, 2015. The public hearing was conducted on 17th January, 2017, Gram Panchyat Building Village Baggad, Teshil-Bhim

The mater was presented in its 169th meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee held on 6-7 April, 2017 for projects related to Industrial Estate/Area, SEZ and Highways. EAC observations in this regard were as follows.

- (i) The proposed industrial area in a total area of 103 ha, would house mineral/marble based industries with the raw material obtained from Udaipur and nearby areas.
- (ii) Proposed industrial area is at a distance of 3.37 km from the boundary of Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary, for which the necessary recommendations from the Standing Committee of NBWL and subsequent permission from the State Chief Wildlife Warden has been obtained.
- (iii) During the public hearing conducted on 17th January, 2017, issues were raised regarding pollution problems, land acquisition, employment opportunities, loss of agricultural land, drying of wells etc. None of the participants has supported the proposal.
- (iii) The project area is 6.44 km away from Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary as well as Kumbhalgarh IBA. It is also one of the best protected forests remaining in the Aravalli mountains. Moreover, the project site is also 3.37 km away from Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary. Also species listing is erroneous. *Agama tuberculata* or Kashmir Rock Agama is found in North Pakistan, India (West Himalaya, Kashmir, Punjab), Nepal (Kathmandu), Afghanistan, and China (Tibetan Plateau). None of the *Scincilla* spp. of Skink is found in India.

The matter was deferred stating '*subcommittee of the EAC shall inspect the project site, verify the relevant document/reports and furnish its report to MoEF&CC, which would be placed before the EAC for further consideration of the proposal*'.

2.0 Site visit:

Pursuant to the same, a team of subcommittee of EAC, MoEF&CC comprising of following members visited the site from 25th to 27th September 2017.

Subcommittee of MoEF&CC

Dr. Deepak Apte (Chairman, EAC & Infra 1)

Dr. Mrs. Anuradha Sukla (Member, EAC & Infra 1)

Dr. D. Chakraborty (Member, EAC & Infra 1)

Shri. Raghu Kumar Kodali (Member Secretary, EAC & Infra 1)

Invitees:

1. Mr. Kumar Swami Gupta, DFO (WL), Rajasmand
2. Mr. R.K Gupta Chief GM, RIICO
3. Mr. M.K Sharma Sr.RM, RIICO
4. Mr. Ajay Pandya Sr.RM,RIICO
5. Mr. T.P Gupta RM, RIICO

3.0 Findings of the Committee:

1. Wildlife matters: The project site lies adjacent (3.37km) to Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary and appx 17 km from Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. In fact both these sanctuaries are contiguous block of forest and lie adjacent to each other.
2. According to the discussions with DFO, Rajasmand, the human-wildlife conflict is severe in the region. Since past 8 years 380 cases of leopard attack on domestic livestock was reported with over 3000 livestock that is killed in this time period.
3. Water related observations :
 - (i) Corrections to be made in water requirement for industrial area.
 - (ii) Ground water utilization and supply of water for drinking and domestic use.
 - (iii) Ground water levels monitoring and drainage plan.
4. Access and vehicular traffic issues like connectivity of access roads to highway and promotion of road safety.

5. EIA related issues :

- (i) During Public hearing issues were raised regarding pollution problems, land acquisition, employment opportunities, loss of agricultural land, drying of wells etc raised.
- (ii) Total area of the bagged industrial area.
- (iii) Species listing is erroneous and corrections in land requirement details of proposed Industrial area.
- (iv) List of category of industries to be established.



SEZ is dominated with Lantana species



Interaction of Committee with locals

4.0 Recommendations of committee:

After detailed discussions with officials of RIICO, the Committee recommend following line of action

1. The forest of Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary and Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary are excellent and abode to variety of wildlife. The proposed project however seems to have no direct impact on both the sanctuaries. However, current issue of human-wildlife conflict (particularly that with leopard along Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary) can not be ignored. The Committee thus recommend that RIICO in consultation with DFO, Rajasmand develop a robust human-wildlife conflict mitigation plan with special focus on leopards, make requisite financial allocations to forest dept for the same and submit to the Committee for consideration
2. No water intensive industry to be established in the proposed Industrial area.
3. No industry should use ground water for domestic and drinking purpose.
4. Annual ground water monitoring to be carried out by construction of piezometers
5. Permission for supply of water for domestic and drinking purpose should be obtained by RIICO only.
6. Responsibility of EC conditions implementation should be lies on RIICO only
7. Traffic should not spill over directly on the highway Smooth merging of traffic should be there so as to prevent congestion and promote road safety
8. Advised RIICO to make presentation before next EAC meeting to be held on 16.10.2017 on the following points.
 - (i) Land details with bifurcation
 - (ii) List of category of industries to be established
 - (iii) Public hearing issues raised and point wise commitment given by proponent with find provision
 - (iv) Water requirement details and drainage plan
 - (v) Flora and fauna details


Dr. Mrs. Anuradha Sukla


Dr. D. Chakraborty


Shri. Raghu Kumar Kodali


Dr. Deepak Apte