

Government of Maharashtra

SEAC-2014/CR-91/ TC-1
Environment department
Room No. 217, 2nd floor,
Mantralaya Annexe,
Mumbai- 400 032.
Dated: 26th December, 2014

To,
M/s Raheja Universal (Pvt.) Ltd.
Raheja Center Point, 294, CST Road,
Kalina, Santa Cruz (E), Mumbai.

Subject: Environment clearance for proposed plot no. Gen – 2/1/B, D block, TTC industrial area, MIDC Juinagar, Navi Mumbai, Thane by M/s Raheja Universal (Pvt.) Ltd

Sir,

This has reference to your communication on the above mentioned subject. The proposal was considered as per the EIA Notification - 2006, by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee-II, Maharashtra in its 29th meeting and recommend the project for prior environmental clearance to SEIAA. Information submitted by you has been considered by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority in its 77th meetings.

2. It is noted that the proposal is for grant of Environment Clearance for proposed plot no. Gen. 2/1/B, D block, TTC industrial area, MIDC Juinagar, Navi Mumbai, Thane. SEAC-II considered the project under screening category 8(b) B1 as per EIA Notification 2006.

Brief Information of the project submitted by Project Proponent is as-

Name of the Project	Raheja District-I Proposed IT park with Commercial and residential components.		
Project Proponent	M/s Raheja Universal (Pvt.) Ltd.		
Consultant	Name- Mr. H.K. Desai Address- Enviro Analysts & Engineers Pvt. Ltd.		
Type of Project	IT park with Commercial and residential.		
Location of the project	Plot no. Gen – 2/1/B, D Block, TTC industrial area, MIDC Juinagar, Navi Mumbai.		
Whether in Corporation/municipal/other area	MIDC Juinagar		
Applicability of the DCR	MIDC DCR		
LOI/NOC from MHADA/ other approvals (If Applicable)	Applied		
Total plot area (sq.m.)	Sr.No.	Description	(Sqmt)
Deductions	1	Total Plot Area	275,309.85

Net Plot Area	2	Recreational Open Space (10%)	27,530.99	
	3	Amenity Open Space (5%)	13,765.49	
	4	Net Plot Area (1-2)	247,778.87	
	5	Incentive Fsi	247,778.87	
	6	Total Permissible Fsi (2.00)	495,557.73	
	It & Fs (Finance Services)			
	7	Fsi For It And Financial Services (80% Of 4)	198,223.09	
	8	Incentive Fsi For It And Financial Services (80% Of 5)	198,223.09	
	9	Permissible Fsi For It And Financial Services	396,446.18	
	9a	Fsi For It (50% Of 9)	247,778.87	
	9b	Fsi For Financial Services(30% Of 9)	148,667.32	
	Ss (Support Services)			
	10	Fsi For Residential & Retail (20% Of 4)	49,555.77	
11	Incentive Fsi For Residential & Retail (20% Of 5)	49,555.77		
12	Permissible Fsi For Residential & Retail	99,111.55		
Permissible FSI (including TDR etc.)	2.0			
Proposed Built Up Area (FSI & Non FSI)	FSI Area	Non FSI Area	Construction Area	
	4,95,522.00 m ²	5,08,906 m ²	10,45,059 m ²	
Ground Coverage Area (percentage of plot not open to sky)	43 % of total plot.			
Estimated Cost of the project	1500 cr.			
Number of Buildings & configuration(s)	IT BLOCKS: Total 6 Blocks: Block 1:- G+4podium+11 floors Block 2 to 6: - G+4podium+16 floors Retail (shops): G+Mezzanine Residential Buildings : Total - 9 Buildings: G+Podium+27 Town Center: B+2P+L+7 upper floors Club House: L+1 Upper Floor+ Roof Top lounge MLC Parking: Stilt+6 levels			
Number of tenants and shops	Residential: 972 Flats IT Offices: 364 Offices Shops: 36			
Number of expected residents/users	58678 Nos.			
Tenant density per hector	50 Tenements/hector 2131 tenant/hector			
Height of Building(s)	Residential Building:89.90 m IT Blocks: Block 1: 67.2 m and Block 2 to 6: 89 m MLC Parking : 29.40 m Town center: 42 m Club House: 12 m			
Right of way	MIDC IOC Terminal Road: Proposed 34.5 m.			
Turning radius	7.5 m			
Existing Structurc(s)	To be demolished			
Details of the demolition with disposal (If applicable)	Total demolition waste: 29,230 m ³ Disposal as per approved debris management plan.			
Total Water Requirement	Total Water Requirement (KLD): 7612			

	<p>Fresh Domestic water (KLD) & source: 3356 (MIDC) Flushing water (KLD): 4039 Gardening (KLD) : 206 Fire fighting (Cum): UG Tanks = IT building: 1200 Cum and Res. 900 Cum.</p>				
Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)	<p>Level of the ground water table – 2.5-4m bgl Residential: Rainwater harvesting tank proposed Size and no of RWH tank(s) and quantity: 14 m³ each building Location of the RWH tanks(s): Show in Layout (Ground) IT Blocks: Rainwater harvesting tanks proposed Size and no of RWH tank(s) and quantity: 1250 m³ (2 nos.) 1500 m³ (4 Nos.) Total Rainwater harvesting pits for total plot: No of pits: 176 Nos. Dimension: 3mx3m Location of the RWH tanks(s): Show in Layout (Ground) Budgetary allocation (capital cost and O&M cost) Capital cost: 9.3 cr. O & M Cost: 31.0 lacs per year</p>				
Storm water drainage	<p>Natural water drainage pattern: East to West Quantity of storm water: 5.162 cum/sec Thus considering the proposed drain carrying capacity it can be concluded that the project storm water discharge is adequate compared to the proposed SWD capacity Size of SWD: 2250mm×1600mm Slope : 1:450</p>				
Sewage & Waste Water	<p>Sewage generation: Res: 525 KLD Commercial: 6061 KLD STP Technology: MBBR Capacity of STP: Res: 525 Nos. of STP Commercial: 6061 KLD Location of the STP- Shown in layout Budgetary allocation (capacity cost and O&M cost): Capital cost: 16.4 cr. O & M Cost : 4.6 cr. per year</p>				
Solid Waste Management	<p>Waste generation in the Pre Construction and Construction phase</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="576 1518 1214 1800"> <thead> <tr> <th>Excavated material in m³</th> <th>Disposal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,29,000 m³</td> <td>About 12900 m³ to be reused for leveling , landscaping and remaining quantity to be disposed as MIDC rules</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Waste generation in the operation phase: Total Domestic Waste (TPD) – 47.38 Bio-degradable (TPD) –28.43 Non Biodegradable (TPD) – 18.95 Mode of Disposal of Waste: Non Biodegradable : Will be handed over to authorized recyclers Biodegradable : Will be processed in the biogas for energy generation and</p>	Excavated material in m ³	Disposal	1,29,000 m ³	About 12900 m ³ to be reused for leveling , landscaping and remaining quantity to be disposed as MIDC rules
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	<p>manure production which to be used for landscaping/ gardening STP Sludge (Dry Sludge): Use as a manure E-waste generated to be stored in the separate storage area and handed over to authorized e-waste recycler for further treatment and disposal. Area Requirement: Location(s) and total area provided for the storage and treatment of the solid waste: Area for biogas plant: 700 sq. m Budgetary allocation (capital cost and O&M cost) Capital Cost: 38 lacs O & M Cost: 4.5 lacs per year</p>																																																																																
Green Belt Development	<p>RG area under green belt: 41166.98 Sq.m RG on ground: 27530.98 sq. m RG on podium: 13636 sq. m Number and list of trees species to be planted:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Common names</th> <th>Botanical names</th> <th>Nos.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>Neem</td><td><i>Azadinachta Indica</i></td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>Kanchan</td><td><i>Bauhinia Purpurea</i></td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>Bahava</td><td><i>Casia Fistula</i></td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>Taman</td><td><i>Lagerstomea Spaciosa</i></td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>Champaca</td><td><i>Michelia Champaca</i></td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>Bakul</td><td><i>Mimusops Elengii</i></td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>Plumeria</td><td><i>Plumeria Obtusa</i></td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>Putranjiva</td><td><i>Putranjiva Roxburgii</i></td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td>Sita Ashok</td><td><i>Saraka Indica</i></td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Mast tree</td><td><i>Polyalthya longifolia</i></td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Royal palm</td><td><i>Roystonea regia</i></td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Kalamb</td><td><i>Mytragyna parviflora</i></td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>Fish tail palm</td><td><i>Caryota urens</i></td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>Indian coral tree</td><td><i>Erythrina Indica</i></td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>Screw pine</td><td><i>Pandanus pandanus</i></td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>Jungle bhindi</td><td><i>Thespesia populnea</i></td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>Ficus species</td><td><i>Ficus panda</i></td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>Indian rubber tree</td><td><i>Ficus elastica</i></td><td>60</td></tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td></td> <td>2480</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O&M cost) Capital Cost: 1.85 cr. O & M Cost: 60 lacs per year</p>	Sr. No.	Common names	Botanical names	Nos.	1.	Neem	<i>Azadinachta Indica</i>	100	2.	Kanchan	<i>Bauhinia Purpurea</i>	100	3.	Bahava	<i>Casia Fistula</i>	150	4.	Taman	<i>Lagerstomea Spaciosa</i>	150	5.	Champaca	<i>Michelia Champaca</i>	200	6.	Bakul	<i>Mimusops Elengii</i>	50	7.	Plumeria	<i>Plumeria Obtusa</i>	200	8.	Putranjiva	<i>Putranjiva Roxburgii</i>	200	9.	Sita Ashok	<i>Saraka Indica</i>	40	10	Mast tree	<i>Polyalthya longifolia</i>	300	11	Royal palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	200	12	Kalamb	<i>Mytragyna parviflora</i>	30	13	Fish tail palm	<i>Caryota urens</i>	100	14	Indian coral tree	<i>Erythrina Indica</i>	100	15	Screw pine	<i>Pandanus pandanus</i>	50	16	Jungle bhindi	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	150	17	Ficus species	<i>Ficus panda</i>	300	18	Indian rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	60		TOTAL		2480
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	<p>O & M Cost: Rs. 0.12 cr. per year Number and capacity of the DG sets to be used Nos. of DG Sets : IT Block: 18 nos of 2000 KVA and 5 nos of 2500 KVA Residential: 10 nos of 1250 KVA Town center: 1 nos of 2000 KVA Club House: 1 nos of 160 KVA MLCP : 1 nos of 750 KVA</p>																												
<p>Environmental Management plan Budgetary Allocation</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.n.</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Setting up cost (INR – Cr.)</th> <th>Annual o & m cost (INR –Cr.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>STP cost</td> <td>16.4</td> <td>4.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>RWH</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>0.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Solar System</td> <td>2.28</td> <td>0.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Solid waste management</td> <td>0.38</td> <td>0.045</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Landscape</td> <td>1.85</td> <td>0.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>30.21</td> <td>5.675</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Quantum and generation of Corpus fund and commitment: The Operation and Maintenance of Environmental Management Facilities (EMF) shall be taken care by the developers till the society is formed. Afterwards, EMF shall be handed over to Society.</p>	S.n.	Particulars	Setting up cost (INR – Cr.)	Annual o & m cost (INR –Cr.)	1	STP cost	16.4	4.6	2	RWH	9.3	0.31	3	Solar System	2.28	0.12	4	Solid waste management	0.38	0.045	5	Landscape	1.85	0.60	Total		30.21	5.675
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<p>Traffic Management</p>	<p>Nos. of the junction to the main road & design of confluence: Entries & Exits : 4 Roads: 34.5 m D.P Road Parking Details: Residential: Required : 1971 Proposed: 2000 IT Building: Required: 10703 car parks and 793 Two wheelers Proposed: 10755 car parks and 795 two wheelers Retail: Required: 212 Proposed: 212 Width of all Internal roads (m): 9 m minimum</p>																												

3. The proposal has been considered by SEIAA in its 77th meeting & decided to accord environmental clearance to the said project under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 subject to implementation of the following terms and conditions :

General Conditions for Pre- construction phase:-

- (i) This environmental clearance is issued subject to parking to be restricted as per actual requirement. In IT sector and SEZ proposals residential buildings are located adjacent to the industrial units and the employees are enabled to walk across to work. The objective behind this is ostensibly because of the non polluting nature of the industry. It would therefore be desirable for MIDC to examine amendment of the existing parking norms which leads to heavy congestion and in case in the volume of traffic accumulating in pollution and environment problems. If parking is restricted as

per their actual requirement, more area could be available for residential/ industrial units by reducing the parking area.

- (ii) There should be separate entry and exit for services & visitors
- (iii) This environmental clearance is issued subject to land use verification. Local authority / planning authority should ensure this with respect to Rules, Regulations, Notifications, Government Resolutions, Circulars, etc. issued if any. Judgments/orders issued by Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT, Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding DCR provisions, environmental issues applicable in this matter should be verified. PP should submit exactly the same plans appraised by concern SEAC and SEIAA. If any discrepancy found in the plans submitted or details provided in the above para may be reported to environment department. This environmental clearance issued with respect to the environmental consideration and it does not mean that State Level Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) approved the proposed land use.
- (iv) This environmental clearance is issued subject to obtaining NOC from Forestry & Wild life angle including clearance from the standing committee of the National Board for Wild life as if applicable & this environment clearance does not necessarily implies that Forestry & Wild life clearance granted to the project which will be considered separately on merit.
- (v) PP has to abide by the conditions stipulated by SEAC & SEIAA.
- (vi) The height, Construction built up area of proposed construction shall be in accordance with the existing FSI/FAR norms of the urban local body & it should ensure the same along with survey number before approving layout plan & before according commencement certificate to proposed work. Plan approving authority should also ensure the zoning permissibility for the proposed project as per the approved development plan of the area.
- (vii) "Consent for Establishment" shall be obtained from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board under Air and Water Act and a copy shall be submitted to the Environment department before start of any construction work at the site.
- (viii) All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.

General Conditions for Construction Phase-

- (i) Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche and First Aid Room etc.
- (ii) Adequate drinking water and sanitary facilities should be provided for construction workers at the site. Provision should be made for mobile toilets. The safe disposal of wastewater and solid wastes generated during the construction phase should be ensured.
- (iii) The solid waste generated should be properly collected and segregated. dry/inert solid waste should be disposed off to the approved sites for land filling after recovering recyclable material.
- (iv) Disposal of muck during construction phase should not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for

general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.

- (v) Arrangement shall be made that waste water and storm water do not get mixed.
- (vi) All the topsoil excavated during construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture / landscape development within the project site.
- (vii) Additional soil for leveling of the proposed site shall be generated within the sites (to the extent possible) so that natural drainage system of the area is protected and improved.
- (viii) Green Belt Development shall be carried out considering CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/ Agriculture Dept.
- (ix) Soil and ground water samples will be tested to ascertain that there is no threat to ground water quality by leaching of heavy metals and other toxic contaminants.
- (x) Construction spoils, including bituminous material and other hazardous materials must not be allowed to contaminate watercourses and the dumpsites for such material must be secured so that they should not leach into the ground water.
- (xi) Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase should be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.
- (xii) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase should be low sulphur diesel type and should conform to Environments (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- (xiii) The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from concern authority shall be taken.
- (xiv) Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours.
- (xv) Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures should be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/MPCB.
- (xvi) Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of Fly Ash Notification of September 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003. (The above condition is applicable only if the project site is located within the 100Km of Thermal Power Stations).
- (xvii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- (xviii) The approval of competent authority shall be obtained for structural safety of the buildings due to any possible earthquake, adequacy of fire fighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including measures from lighting.
- (xix) Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.
- (xx) Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xxi) The ground water level and its quality should be monitored regularly in consultation with Ground Water Authority.
- (xxii) The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) should be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard should be submitted to the MPCB and Environment department before the project is commissioned for operation. Discharge of this unused treated effluent, if any should be discharge in the sewer line. Treated effluent emanating from STP shall be recycled/refused to the

maximum extent possible. Discharge of this unused treated effluent, if any should be discharge in the sewer line. Treatment of 100% gray water by decentralized treatment should be done. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.

- (xxiii) Permission to draw ground water and construction of basement if any shall be obtained from the competent Authority prior to construction/operation of the project.
- (xxiv) Separation of gray and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing line for separation of gray and black water.
- (xxv) Fixtures for showers, toilet flushing and drinking should be of low flow either by use of aerators or pressure reducing devices or sensor based control.
- (xxvi) Use of glass may be reduced up to 40% to reduce the electricity consumption and load on air conditioning. If necessary, use high quality double glass with special reflective coating in windows.
- (xxvii) Roof should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code by using appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.
- (xxviii) Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs /TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Use CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination. Use of solar panels may be done to the extent possible like installing solar street lights, common solar water heaters system. Project proponent should install, after checking feasibility, solar plus hybrid non conventional energy source as source of energy.
- (xxix) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of back up power for elevators and common area illumination during operation phase should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.
- (xxx) Noise should be controlled to ensure that it does not exceed the prescribed standards. During nighttime the noise levels measured at the boundary of the building shall be restricted to the permissible levels to comply with the prevalent regulations.
- (xxxi) Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site must be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
- (xxxii) Opaque wall should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code, which is proposed to be mandatory for all air-conditioned spaces while it is aspirational for non-air-conditioned spaces by use of appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.
- (xxxiii) The building should have adequate distance between them to allow movement of fresh air and passage of natural light, air and ventilation.
- (xxxiv) Regular supervision of the above and other measures for monitoring should be in place all through the construction phase, so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.
- (xxxv) Under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it was found that construction of the project has been started without obtaining environmental clearance.


(xxxvi) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Regional office MoEF, Bhopal with copy to this department and MPCB.

General Conditions for Post- construction/operation phase-

- (i) Project proponent shall ensure completion of STP, MSW disposal facility, green belt development prior to occupation of the buildings. No physical occupation or allotment will be given unless all above said environmental infrastructure is installed and made functional including water requirement in Para 2. Prior certification from appropriate authority shall be obtained.
- (ii) Wet garbage should be treated by Organic Waste Converter and treated waste (manure) should be utilized in the existing premises for gardening. And, no wet garbage will be disposed outside the premises. Local authority should ensure this.
- (iii) Local body should ensure that no occupation certification is issued prior to operation of STP/MSW site etc. with due permission of MPCB.
- (iv) A complete set of all the documents submitted to Department should be forwarded to the Local authority and MPCB.
- (v) In the case of any change(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by this Department.
- (vi) A separate environment management cell with qualified staff shall be set up for implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards.
- (vii) Separate funds shall be allocated for implementation of environmental protection measures/EMP along with item-wise breaks-up. These cost shall be included as part of the project cost. The funds earmarked for the environment protection measures shall not be diverted for other purposes and year-wise expenditure should reported to the MPCB & this department.
- (viii) The project management shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated in the region around the project, one of which shall be in the Marathi language of the local concerned within seven days of issue of this letter, informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and copies of clearance letter are available with the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board and may also be seen at Website at <http://ec.maharashtra.gov.in>.
- (ix) Project management should submit half yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated prior environment clearance terms and conditions in hard & soft copies to the MPCB & this department, on 1st June & 1st December of each calendar year.
- (x) A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by proponent to the concerned Municipal Corporation and the local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
- (xi) The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sector parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
- (xii) The project proponent shall also submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by e-mail) to the respective Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB.
- (xiii) The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution

Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall also be sent to the respective Regional Offices of MoEF by e-mail.

4. The environmental clearance is being issued without prejudice to the action initiated under EP Act or any court case pending in the court of law and it does not mean that project proponent has not violated any environmental laws in the past and whatever decision under EP Act or of the Hon'ble court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case filed against him, if any or action initiated under EP Act.
5. In case of submission of false document and non compliance of stipulated conditions, Authority/ Environment Department will revoke or suspend the Environmental Clearance without any intimation and initiate appropriate legal action under Environmental Protection Act, 1986.
6. The Environment department reserves the right to add any stringent condition or to revoke the clearance if conditions stipulated are not implemented to the satisfaction of the department or for that matter, for any other administrative reason.
7. **Validity of Environment Clearance:** The environmental clearance accorded shall be valid for a period of 5 years.
8. In case of any deviation or alteration in the project proposed from those submitted to this department for clearance, a fresh reference should be made to the department to assess the adequacy of the condition(s) imposed and to incorporate additional environmental protection measures required, if any.
9. The above stipulations would be enforced among others under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules there under, Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and its amendments, the public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and its amendments.
10. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal (Western Zone Bench, Pune), New Administrative Building, 1st Floor, D-, Wing, Opposite Council Hall, Pune, if preferred, within 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
11. This Environment Clearance is issued for proposed plot no. Gen – 2/1/B, D block, TTC industrial area, MIDC Juinagar, Navi Mumbai, Thane by M/s Raheja Universal (Pvt.) Ltd


(Medha Gadgil)
Additional Chief Secretary,
Environment department &
MS, SEIAA

Copy to:

1. Shri. R. C. Joshi, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, SEIAA, Flat No. 26, Belvedere, Bhulabhai desai road, Breach candy, Mumbai- 400026.
2. Shri. Ravi Bhushan Budhiraja, Chairman, SEAC-II, 5-South, Dilwara Apartment, Cooperage, M.K.Road, Mumbai 400021
3. Additional Secretary, MOEF, 'MoEF & CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110003.
4. Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, with request to display a copy of the clearance.
5. The CCF, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment and Forest (Regional Office, Western Region, Kendriya Paryavaran Bhavan, Link Road No- 3, E-5, Ravi-Shankar Nagar, Bhopal- 462 016). (MP).
6. Regional Office, MPCB, Thane.
7. Collector, Thane
8. MIDC, Navi Mumbai
9. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Thane
10. IA- Division, Monitoring Cell, MoEF & CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110003.
11. Select file (TC-3)

(EC uploaded on 29/12/2014)

