

MINUTES OF THE 134TH GOA STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT
ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY (GOA-SEIAA) MEETING HELD ON 17/10/2024
AT 11:00 A.M. IN THE CONFERENCE HALL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE, 4TH FLOOR, DEMPO TOWER,
PATTO, PANAJI-GOA.

The 134th meeting of the Goa - SEIAA (*hereinafter referred as 'Authority'*) was held on 17th October 2024 at 11:00 am in the conference room, of the Department of Environment & Climate Change, 4th floor, Dempo Tower, Patto, Panaji. The list of members present during the meeting is annexed (*refer Annexure - 1*).

At the outset, Chairman welcomed Authority members and briefed about the agenda items (*refer Annexure - 2*) to be taken up for discussion / deliberations and appropriate decision. Accordingly, the same were considered as detailed below.

1. To appraise on application received from Amit Ranjan Misra for proposed Construction of Convention Centre, Exhibition Hall and Management Training Facility at IPSHEM ONGC Campus, Village Betul, Tehsil Quepem, South Goa for prior Environmental Clearance.

The Project Proponent Amit Ranjan Misra, Sanjeev Singhal (Executive Director) along with his consultant Mrs. Poonam Morya and his architect Mr. Bharat Kamat appeared before the Authority and explained the details of the project.

Decision: After scrutinizing the documents submitted by the Project Proponent, inspection conducted by the members of the Committee and the Authority, response to the Essentials Details Sought from the Project Proponent, the Authority has unanimously decided to grant Prior Environmental Clearance with following General and Specific Conditions.

1. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc, as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.

- iv. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board.
- vi. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- vii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- viii. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 (as amended till date), e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 (as amended till date), and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 (as amended till date), shall be followed.
- ix. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.
- x. Under the provision of EPA Act 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it was found that construction of project have been started without obtaining EC.
- xi. Six monthly compliance reports should be submitted to the ministry of environment for climatic change with a copy to the Goa-SEIAA and GSPCB in hard as well as soft copy format for the period up to the project completion.
- xii. **The construction gross built-up area of proposed construction is 39,560 sqm shall be in accordance with the existing FSI/FAR norms of the local body and planning authorities, and it should ensure the same along with the survey number before approving layout plan, and before according commencement certificate to propose work.**

2. Air quality monitoring and preservation

- i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
- ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

- iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (eg. PM10 and PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
- iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin (250 GSM or more) sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
- vii. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
- viii. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- ix. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.
- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- xi. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards, Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.

- xii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- xiii. Road leading to or at construction site must be paved with pervious pavers or Black topped (i.e. metallic roads).
- xiv. No excavation of soil shall be carried out without adequate mitigation measures in place.
- xv. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25/01/2018 of MoEF&CC regarding mandatory implementation of dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities for projects requiring EC shall be complied with.
- xvi. No loose soil or sand or construction and demolition waste or any other construction material that causes dust shall be left uncovered.
- xvii. Wind-breakers of appropriate height i.e. $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the building height and maximum up to 10 meters shall be provided.

3. Water quality monitoring and preservation

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

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- vi. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, permeable paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
- vii. Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc and other for supply of recycled water for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc, shall be done.
- viii. Use of water saving devices fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators; etc) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.
- ix. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system in case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
- x. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete (RMC), curing agents and other best practices referred.
- xi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
- xii. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
- xiii. Project Proponent should adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ conservation measures to optimally utilize the water availability by constructing sumps for collection of rain water as per the site specific location provided. Storm water control and its reuse as per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) for various applications.
- xiv. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xv. **No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.**
- xvi. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.

- xvii. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to this Authority, Regional Office and MoEF&CC as well along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- xviii. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, AC make up water and gardening. As proposed, no treated water shall be disposed in to municipal drain.
- xix. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xx. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.
- xxi. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xxii. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

4. Noise monitoring and prevention

- i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000 (as amended till date). Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/SPCB.
- ii. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.

- iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

5. Energy Conservation measures

- i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
- ii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass, etc shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- iii. Energy conservation measures like installation of LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
- iv. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- v. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.
- vi. After checking feasibility, the project proponent should install solar hybrid as a conventional source of energy. Project proponent should ensure storage of solar and release in the grid during peak hours. Building Integrated Photovoltaic panels may be installed for generation of solar power. The project proponent has committed to provide additional 1000 KVA (i.e. 25 percentage of the total power requirement) through solar panel on the rooftop. In case a suitable adequate area is not available within the project, the project may install the same in vicinity to contribute to production of green energy.

- vii. Use of glass may be reduced upto 40% to reduce electricity consumption on load on air conditioning. If necessary, use high quality double glass with special reflective coating in windows.

6. Waste Management

- i. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.
- ii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the 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.
- iii. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials.
- iv. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg/person/day must be installed.
- v. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- vi. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- vii. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks (Fly Ash Bricks), blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- viii. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- ix. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016 9 (as amended till date).

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- x. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

7. Green Cover

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

8. Transport

- i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
 - a) Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - b) Traffic calming measures.
 - c) Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - d) Parking norms as per local regulation.
 - e) Proper design of Assembly point during disaster/ exigency.

- ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.
- iii. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D/ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

9. Human health issues

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

10. Corporate Environment Responsibility

- i. The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.

- ii. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest/wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions and / or shareholders/ stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to this Authority and MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- iii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to this Authority and Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.

11. Miscellaneous

- i. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- iv. The Project Proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at Environment Clearance portal (Parivesh).
- v. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as

prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.

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

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- xv. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- xvi. Further, this EC is issued without prejudice to the action initiated in the Environmental Protection Act or any court case pending in the court of law. As such, it does not mean that the PP has not violated any environmental law in the past and whatever decision under the said act by the Hon.ble court will be binding on PP. Hence this environmental clearance does not give immunity to PP in the case complaint is filed, against if, any or action initiated under the said act.
- xvii. In the case of any changes in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by Goa SEIAA.
- xviii. Building should be constructed as per National Building Code 2016, part IV.
- xix. Green building norm should be followed with a minimum 3 star GRIHA/IGPC/ASSOCHAM/GEM rating and gold rating should be followed up.
- xx. Separate funds shall be allocated for implementation of Environmental Protection Measures/EMP along with item wise break-up the fund air marked for the environmental protection measures shall not be diverted for other purposes.
- xxi. **Validity of the Environmental Clearance (EC) accorded shall be period of 07 (seven) years from the date of its issue.**

12. Further, the Authority decided to direct the Project Proponent to comply with the following Specific Conditions.

- i. As committed by the PP, 70 numbers of toilets will be provided to labourers during the construction stage & their sewage would be treated at designated & notified treatment plant.
- ii. Project Proponent shall construct a Gabion wall on the Northern side of the proposed site to prevent soil erosion.
- iii. Project Proponent shall provide at least 70 % of jobs/employment to the locals.
- iv. PP to plant 10,000 native trees within six months from the date of issue of EC by geo-tagging & give the status of survival rate.
- v. The PP has agreed to spend Rs. 3 crores under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) as recommended / approved by GOA SEIAA. Further, the list of activities to be undertaken under CER should be submitted to this Authority.

- vi. No construction shall be undertaken over the portion of land, shown as open space in the site plan.
- vii. As agreed by the Project Proponent, minimum 3000 parking spaces shall be provided within premises. Further multilevel car parking at the site shall be constructed within 2 years from the grant of Environmental Clearance & the roof top of the multi-level parking area shall have solar power system to generate electricity. Sufficient number of e-charging point shall be provided at the parking area.
- viii. As far as possible, the PP shall make use of treated water from the Navelim STP for construction activities and details of the water used by them for the project shall be submitted at the time of six monthly compliance report which shall be duly certified by SIDGIL or water sourced from tankers should be from registered vendors, details of the same including water quality should be submitted to this Authority.
- ix. Project Proponent shall install the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with a total capacity of 350 KLD before the start of the construction activity to cater the sewage generated during pre and post construction with MBBR technology and achieve the standards prescribed by State Pollution Control Board. The PP shall reuse the treated STP water for flushing and gardening. The PP shall also install online STP equipment and performance monitoring system including online water quality monitoring.
- x. The PP shall provide the buffer of 7.5 m width to carry out tree plantation including planting of water absorbent trees along the periphery of the plot. The STP treated water shall be utilized in this buffer through high flow drips to prevent overflow of treated sewage water outside the premises.
- xi. Area of development of green belt should be in consultation with Goa Bio diversity board/ Forest Department.
- viii. As committed by the PP the outdoor and common area lighting during pre and post construction shall be LED and the power for the same should be sourced through the solar panels.

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2. To decide on application received from Classic Sqaures Realty Private Limited for proposed construction of a residential project "Central Square" at P.T. Sheet No. 175 of Chalta No. 67/7, 68/3, 68/5 and 68/6 in Mapusa Municipal area of Bardez taluka, North Goa for prior Environmental Clearance.

The Project Proponent Mr. Oswald De Melo along with his consultant Mr. Omkar Jog and his architect Mr. Siddharth Naik appeared before the Authority and explained the details of the project.

Decision: After Scrutinizing the documents submitted by the Project Proponent, inspection conducted by the members of the Committee and the Authority, response to the Essentials Details Sought from the Project Proponent, the Authority has unanimously decided to grant Prior Environmental Clearance with following General and Specific Conditions.

1. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc, as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board.
- vi. **The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water surface water required for the project from the competent authority. However, the ground water should not be utilized for the construction purpose.**
- vii. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.

- viii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- ix. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 (as amended till date), e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 (as amended till date), and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 (as amended till date), shall be followed.
- x. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.
- xi. Under the provision of EPA Act 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it was found that construction of project have been started without obtaining EC.
- xii. Six monthly compliance reports should be submitted to the ministry of environment for climatic change with a copy to the Goa-SEIAA and GSPCB in hard as well as soft copy format for the period up to the project completion.
- xiii. **The construction gross buildup area of proposed construction is 25,899.99sqm shall be in accordance with the existing FSI/FAR norms of the local body and planning authorities, and it should ensure the same along with the survey number before approving layout plan, and before according commencement certificate to propose work.**

2. Air quality monitoring and preservation

- i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
- ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
- iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (eg. PM10 and PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
- iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel.

The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.

- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin (250 GSM or more) sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
- vii. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
- viii. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- ix. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.
- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- xi. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards, Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.
- xii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- xiii. Road leading to or at construction site must be paved with pervious pavers or Black topped (i.e. metallic roads).
- xiv. No excavation of soil shall be carried out without adequate mitigation measures in place.
- xv. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25/01/2018 of MoEF&CC regarding mandatory implementation of dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities for projects requiring EC shall be complied with.

- xvi. No loose soil or sand or construction and demolition waste or any other construction material that causes dust shall be left uncovered.
- xvii. Wind-breakers of appropriate height i.e. $1/3^{rd}$ of the building height and maximum up to 10 meters shall be provided.

3. Water quality monitoring and preservation

- i. The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.
- ii. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
- iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
- iv. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to this Authority, Regional Office and MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- v. A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water already committed, the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.
- vi. **At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.**
- vii. Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc and other for supply of recycled water for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc, shall be done.
- viii. Use of water saving devices fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators; etc) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.

- ix. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system in case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
- x. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete (RMC), curing agents and other best practices referred.
- xi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
- xii. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
- xiii. Project Proponent should adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ conservation measures to optimally utilize the water availability by constructing sumps for collection of rain water as per the site specific location provided. Storm water control and its reuse as per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) for various applications.
- xiv. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xv. **No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.**
- xvi. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
- xvii. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to this Authority, Regional Office and MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- xviii. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, AC make up water and gardening. As proposed, no treated water shall be disposed in to municipal drain.
- xix. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

- xx. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.
- xxi. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xxii. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

4. Noise monitoring and prevention

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

5. Energy Conservation measures

- i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
- ii. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
- iii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient

building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass, etc shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.

- iv. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
- v. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- vi. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.
- vii. After checking feasibility, the project proponent should install solar hybrid as a conventional source of energy. Project proponent should ensure storage of solar and release in the grid during peak hours. Building Integrated Photovoltaic panels may be installed for generation of solar power.
- viii. Use of glass may be reduced upto 40% to reduce electricity consumption on load on air conditioning. If necessary, use high quality double glass with special reflective coating in windows.

6. Waste Management

- i. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.
- ii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the 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.
- iii. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials.

- iv. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg/person/day must be installed.
- v. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- vi. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- vii. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks (Fly Ash Bricks), blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- viii. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- ix. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016 9 (as amended till date).
- x. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

7. Green Cover

- i. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
- ii. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
- iii. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (ie. planting of 10 trees

for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.

- iv. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

8. Transport

- i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.

- a) Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
- b) Traffic calming measures
- c) Proper design of entry and exit points.
- d) Parking norms as per local regulation.
- e) Proper design of Assembly point during disaster/ exigency.

- ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.

- iii. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D/ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

9. Human health issues

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

10. Corporate Environment Responsibility

- i. The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.
- ii. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest/wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions and / or shareholders/ stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- iii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action

plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.

11. Miscellaneous

- i. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- iv. The Project Proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at Environment Clearance portal (Parivesh).
- v. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- vi. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
- vii. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- viii. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- ix. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

- x. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xi. The SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xii. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xiii. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports.
- xiv. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xv. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- xvi. Further, this EC is issued without prejudice to the action initiated in the Environmental Protection Act or any court case pending in the court of law. As such, it does not mean that the PP has not violated any environmental law in the past and whatever decision under the said act by the Hon'ble court will be binding on PP. Hence this environmental clearance does not give immunity to PP in the case complaint is filed, against if, any or action initiated under the said act.
- xvii. In the case of any changes in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by Goa SEIAA.
- xviii. Building should be constructed as per National Building Code 2016, part IV.
- xix. Green building norm should be followed with a minimum 3 star GHIHA/IGPC/ASSOCHAM/GEM rating and gold rating should be followed up.

- xx. Separate funds shall be allocated for implementation of Environmental Protection Measures/EMP along with item wise break-up the fund air marked for the environmental protection measures shall not be diverted for other purposes.
- xxi. **Validity of the Environmental Clearance (EC) accorded shall be period of 07 (seven) years from the date of its issue.**

12. Further, the Authority decided to direct the Project Proponent to comply with the following Specific Conditions.

- i. No construction shall be done over the portion of land shown as open space in the site plan.
- ii. The details of the water used by the PP during the construction stage shall be submitted at the time of six monthly compliance report which shall be duly certified by SIDGIL or water sourced from tankers should be from registered vendors, details of the same including water quality should be submitted to this Authority.
- iii. Testing reports of the STP treated water of the previous project undertaken by the PP to be submitted to this Authority.

3. To decide on application for extension of validity of Environmental Clearance received from Maria Metal for extension of validity of Environment Clearance for Basalt Stone Quarry located at Lease No. 05/Basalt/03 located at Survery.No.70/1 of Village Santona, Taluka Sanguem, South Goa.

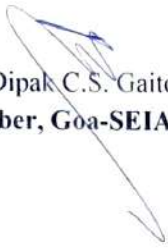
Decision: After scrutinizing the documents submitted by the Project Proponent, the Authority decided to grant the extension of the validity of existing Environmental Clearance for **thirty years or till the life of the mine whichever is earlier from the date of lease execution.**

As per the EMP along with the mining plan submitted by the PP, the Authority has noted that the life of the mine of the said lease is **12 years.**

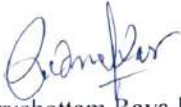
As per office memorandum issued by MoEF&CC dated 1st May 2018, some of the activities which can be carried out in CER, are infrastructure creation for Drinking Water Supply, Sanitation, Health, Education, Skill Development, Roads, Cross Drains, Electrification including Solar Power, Solid Waste Management Facilities, Scientific Support and Awareness to Local Farmers to increase yield of crop and fodder, Rain Water Harvesting, Soil Moisture Conservation Works, Avenue Plantation, Plantation in Community areas, etc.

Any guideline issued by MoEF&CC by way of Notifications/ Office Memorandums, during the validity period of this EC, then said Notifications/ Office Memorandums will be made applicable from the date of issue of such Notifications/ Office Memorandums.

The meeting ended with thanks to chair.



(Dr. Dipak C.S. Gaitonde)
Member, Goa-SEIAA



(Dr. Purushottam Raya Pednekar.)
Chairman, Goa-SEIAA



(Shri. Johnson B. Fernandes)
Member Secretary, Goa-SEIAA

Place: Patto-Panaji
Date: 17th October 2024

Annexure - 1

Dr. Purushottam Raya Pednekar.	Chairman, Goa-SEIAA
Shri. Johnson B. Fernandes	Member Secretary, Goa-SEIAA
Dr. Dipak C.S. Gaitonde	Member, Goa-SEIAA

Annexure – 2

**AGENDA OF THE 134TH GOA STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AUTHORITY (GOA-SEIAA) MEETING ON 17/10/2024 AT 10:00 A.M. IN THE
CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE 4TH FLOOR, DEMPO TOWER, PATTO, PANAJI-
GOA.**

1. To appraise on application received from Amit Ranjan Misra for proposed Construction of Convention Centre, Exhibition Hall and Management Training Facility at IPSHEM ONGC Campus, Village Betul, Tehsil Quepem, South Goa for prior Environmental Clearance.
2. To decide on application received from Classic Sqaures Realty Private Limited for proposed construction of a residential project “Central Square” at P.T. Sheet No. 175 of Chalta No. 67/7, 68/3, 68/5 and 68/6 in Mapusa Municipal area of Bardez taluka, North Goa for prior Environmental Clearance.
3. To decide on application for extension of validity of Environmental Clearance received from Maria Metal for extension of validity of Environment Clearance for Basalt Stone Quarry located at Lease No. 05/Basalt/03 located at Survery.No.70/1 of Village Santona, Taluka Sanguem, South Goa.
4. Any other matter with permission of the chair.