

STATE EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (SEAC), BIHAR

Ref. No- **181**

Patna- 23, Date- **08/07/19**

To,

1. ShriMurarijee Mishra
Vijay Nagar, Near Temple,
Rukunpura, Patna - 800014.
2. Shri Vijay Kumar Sinha, IFS (Retd.),
Prasad Bhawan, R. K. Path,
Pirmohani, Kadamkuan, Patna - 800 003,
3. Dr. Samir Kumar Sinha,
Wildlife Trust of India,
F-13, Sector - 8, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301,
4. Dr. Amar Nath Verma,
10192 ATS Advantage, AhinshaKhand - 1,
Near Habitat Centre, Indirapuram,
Ghaziabad - 201014.
5. Dr.Shardendu,
Professor,
Department of Botany,
Patna Science College, Patna.
6. Dr.Birendra Prasad.
Professor,
Department of Botany,
Patna University,
Patna - 800 005
7. Dr.Sudhanshu Kumar.
C - 3 /1401, Puri.Pranayama
Sector 82 and 85,
Faridabad - 121 007 (Haryana)

8. Dr.Rakesh Kumar Singh,
G - 600, 12th Street, GAMA - II,
Greater Noida (UP) - 201 310.

Sub :- Proceedings of meeting of State level Expert Appraisal Committee held on
28.06.2019.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith proceedings of the State Expert Appraisal Committee
(SEAC) meeting held on 28th June, 2019.

Yours sincerely,


(Alok Kumar)

Member Secretary
SEAC, Bihar

Proceedings of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) meeting dated 28th June, 2019 -

A meeting of SEAC was held in the meeting hall of SEIAA, Bihar, Patna on 28th June, 2019 presided over by the Chairman, SEAC. The following members of the Committee were present in the meeting:

1. Shri Vijay Kumar Sinha,
2. Dr. Amar Nath Verma,
3. Dr. Samir Kumar Sinha,
4. Dr. Shardendu,
5. Dr. Birendra Prasad,
6. Dr. Sudhanshu Kumar,
7. Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh,
8. Shri Alok Kumar, Member Secretary

The records of project proposals included in the agenda were put up before the Committee by supporting staff/officials for necessary appraisal. The Project Proponents / Consultants of the respective project proposals made presentation before the Committee.

The Committee discussed project proposals and made the following observations/recommendations for various projects and/or sought compliance on the points raised in relation thereto-

Agend Item No. A1 to A.3

- A.1. Sand Mining Project on Falgu river at Alipur Ghat of District- Gaya, State- Bihar, Area - 30.05 Ha (File No. - SIA/1(a)/323/16). Online Proposal No.:- SIA/BR/MIN/17902/2016).**

Proponent :-M/s Westlink Trading Private Limited.

Consultant :- Cognizance Research India Private Limited.

Application along with filled up 'Form - I' and Pre-feasibility report in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 22th April, 2016 for obtaining Terms of Reference (ToR). SEIAA, Bihar issued ToR Vide 575, dated 16.03.2017 and public hearing for the proposed project was conducted by Bihar State Pollution Control Board



on 16.03.2019. Final EIA report was submitted by Project Proponent in the prescribed format to SEIAA, Bihar on 20.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

- A.2. Sand Mining Project on Shanti Nagar Ghat (Stretch 2 of Block -11) of District:- Gaya, State:- Bihar, Area - 30.50 Ha (File No. - SIA/1(a)/441/17).Online Proposal No.:- SIA/BR/MIN/17923/2016).**

Proponent :-M/s Westlink Trading Private Limited.

Consultant :- Cognizance Research India Private Limited.

Application along with filled up 'Form - I' and Pre-feasibility report in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 13th February, 2017 for obtaining Terms of Reference (ToR). SEIAA, Bihar issued ToR Vide 576, dated 16.03.2017 and public hearing for the proposed project was conducted by Bihar State Pollution Control Board on 15.03.2019. Final EIA report was submitted by Project Proponent in the prescribed format to SEIAA, Bihar on 20.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

- A.3. Sand Mining Project on BajitpurGhat (Stretch 4, Block - 2) of District:- Gaya, State:- Bihar, Area - 30 Ha (File No. - SIA/1(a)/439/17).Online Proposal No.:- SIA/BR/MIN/17918/2016).**

Proponent :-M/s Westlink Trading Private Limited.

Consultant :- Cognizance Research India Private Limited.

Application along with filled up 'Form - I' and Pre-feasibility report in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 13th February, 2017 for obtaining Terms of Reference (ToR). SEIAA, Bihar issued ToR Vide 577, dated 16.03.2017 and public hearing for the proposed project was conducted by Bihar State Pollution Control Board on 16.03.2019. Final EIA report was submitted by Project Proponent in the prescribed format to SEIAA, Bihar on 20.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).



The above said proposals (A.1. to A.3) being qualitatively similar were appraised together.

The Proponent and Consultant presented the proposal before the Committee, which observed as follows-

1. The Project Proponent has not prepared the EIA report as per ToR item No. 16, 17, 18 & 47.
2. In Chapter 2.0 item No. 2.4 (Page No. 10) it is mentioned that "The sand will be won from agriculture fields for short period". This is not explained in the report where it is said that mining will be done only from River-Bed.
3. As per EIA Notification, 2006 every mining block / proposal shall have a distinct mining lease which fact was emphasized in the SEAC meeting dated 25th and 26th April 2019 as uploaded on SEIAA / SEAC, Bihar portal the proponent has not submitted an assurance / undertaking issued by the Department of Mines and Geology, Govt. of Bihar as per the above mentioned requirement.

In the light of above the EIA report couldn't be appraised and the Project Proponent is directed to submit a revised report at the earliest.

B.4. PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT "SAI ENCLAVE" Developer: M/s Sri Anuanand Construction Pvt. Ltd., Village:-Mustafapur, Tehsil:- Danapur, District:- Patna, State:- Bihar, Total Plot Area:- 24,633.43 m² Total Built-up Area:- 72,661.74 m². (File No. - SIA/8(a)/602/18) Online Proposal No.:-SIA/BR/MIS/83570/2018).

Proponent :- M/s AnuAnand Construction Private Limited.

Consultant :-PARAMARSH (Servicing Environment and Development), Lucknow.

Application along with filled up 'Form - I', Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 17th December, 2018 for obtaining Terms of Reference (ToR). SEIAA, Bihar issued ToR Vide F. No. SIA/8(a)/602/18, dated 11.04.2019. Final EIA report was submitted by Project Proponent in the prescribed format to SEIAA, Bihar on 14.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).



The Proponent and Consultant presented the proposal before the Committee. The Committee considered the proposal in the light of the Notification No. S.O. 1030 (E) dated 08.03.2018

1. The SEAC considers the level of damages by following criteria:

a) Low Level Ecological damage:

- i. Only procedural violations (started the construction at site without obtaining EC).

b) Medium Level Ecological damage:

- i. Procedural violations (started the construction at site without obtaining EC).
- ii. Infrastructural violations such as deviation from local body approval.
- iii. Non operation of the project (not occupied).

c) High level Ecological damage:

- i. Procedural violations (started the construction at site without obtaining EC).
- ii. Infrastructural violations such as deviation from local body approval.
- iii. Under operation (occupied).

2. The EIA report submitted for Environmental Clearance on 14.06.2019 to SEIAA, Bihar was placed before the SEAC meeting held on 28.06.2019.

The Committee observed that the project comes under the "**High level Ecological damage category**". The Committee decided to recommend the proposal to SEIAA for grant of post as well as pre construction Environmental Clearance subject to the following conditions (in addition to normal conditions):

- a) The amount prescribed for remediation, natural & community resources augmentation for ecological damage totalling Rs. 110 lakhs shall be remitted in the form of bank guarantee to Bihar State Pollution Control Board, before obtaining Environmental Clearance and acknowledgement of the same shall be submitted to SEIAA, Bihar. The funds should be utilized for the remediation plan, Natural and Community resources augmentation plan as indicated in the EIA / EMP report.



- b) The Proponent should undertake and complete the activities listed under ecological remediation, Natural & Community resources augmentation for a total amount of Rs. 110.0 lakhs.
- c) The amount specified as CER is Rs. 220.0 lakhs separately which will not be adjusted.
- d) The Project Proponent shall carry out /begin the works assigned/proposed under Ecological damage, Natural and community resource augmentation plan within a period of six months, AND submit a detailed action plan within three months from the date of grant of EC by the SEIAA Bihar.

In the light of above and after due consideration of all relevant documents the committee decided to recommend the proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance as Annexure- I.

C.5. Multi- Storied Residential Project namely "Dr. R. P. Estate", Village:- PaigambarpurKolhua, P.S.:- Ahiyapur, District:- Muzaffarpur, State:- Bihar, Plot Area - 22,425.30 m², Total Built-up Area - 1,12,600.25 m² (File No. - SIA/8(a)/683/19). **Online Proposal No.:-SIA/BR/NCP/92256/2019).**

Proponent :-AshaVihar Properties Private Limited.

Consultant :- Grass Roots Research and Creation India Pvt. Ltd

Application along with filled up 'Form - I', Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 10th April, 2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

Earlier, in the meeting dated - 31st May 2019 the Committee had directed the project proponent to submit revised plan and documents as mentioned in the proceeding of that meeting. The Project Proponent has complied.

The Committee considered the compliance submitted by project proponent and the proposal is recommended for necessary Environmental Clearance as Annexure- II.

D.6. Construction of Additional of Ethanol/Biodiesal tankage at POL Depot of BPCL, Barauni, Village:-Panapur (Barauni), Zero Mile, Behind HPCL Depot, Panapur,

A

Begusarai District- Begusarai, State- Bihar, Total Capacity:- 27967 KL, (File No. - SIA/6(b)/435/17).Online Proposal No.:-SIA/BR/IND2/28619/2016).

Proponent :- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.

Consultant :- ABC Techno Labs India Pvt Ltd.

Application along with filled up 'Form - I', Pre Feasibility report and Environment Management Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 10th February, 2017 for obtaining Terms of Reference (ToR). SEIAA, Bihar issued ToR Vide F. No. 572, dated 16.03.2017 and public hearing for the proposed project was conducted by Bihar State Pollution Control Board on 08.02.2019. Final EIA report was submitted by Project Proponent in the prescribed format to SEIAA, Bihar on 14.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

Earlier, in the meeting dated-20th and 21st September 2018 the Committee had directed the project proponent to submit revised plan and documents as mentioned in the proceeding of that meeting.

The Proponent and Consultant appeared before the Committee, and quoted MoEF&CC, GoI Notification S.O. No. 1960 (E), dated 13.06.2019, whereby the requirement of Environmental Clearance for the proposal has been exempted. The Project Proponent sought to withdraw the proposal which was accepted.



Sd/-
(Dr.Shardendu)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/-
(Dr.Sudhanshu Kumar)
(Member, SEAC)


Sd/-
(Dr. Amar Nath Verma)
(Member, SEAC)


Sd/-
(Dr. Samir Kumar Sinha)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/-
(Dr.Birendra Prasad)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/-
(Dr.Rakesh Kumar Singh)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/-
(Vijay Kumar Sinha)
(Member, SEAC)

 8/7/19
(Alok Kumar)
Member Secretary, SEAC

 Mishra
8/7/19
(Murarijee Mishra)
Chairman, SEAC

Annexure - I (Violation case)

I. Statutory compliance:

1. The project proponent must 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.
2. The approval of the Competent Authority must 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.
3. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department etc. must be complied with.
4. The project proponent must obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
5. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
6. 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.
7. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department must be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
8. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
9. The project proponent shall strictly follow the ECBC / ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Ministry of Power.
10. The facilities should be provided for collection, segregation, handling, on site storage & processing of solid waste such as chute system for multi-storey buildings, wet & dry bins,

collection center& mechanical composter etc. shall be properly maintained. The collected solid waste shall be segregated at site. The recyclable solid waste shall be sold out to the authorized vendors for which a written tie-up must be done with the authorized recyclers.

11. Hazardous waste/E-waste should be disposed of as per Rules applicable and with the necessary approval of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.
12. Solar power plant or other solar energy related equipment's shall be installed, operated and maintained properly.
13. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.
14. EC conditions must be displayed at prominent place which can be easily visible to public mentioning the address and contact number of authorities to whom violation of EC conditions can be reported.
15. The project boundary should be fenced by erecting 10-meter façade before start of construction activities.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. 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.
2. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
3. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
4. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of power backup 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. The height shall not be less than the height proposed in the EIA report

based on air dispersion modelling studies. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.

5. Construction site must be barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures should be provided for the building as well as for the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust / wind breaking walls all around the site as mentioned in under "Statutory compliance" conditions, para 15. All construction material and debris prone to cause dust pollution must be covered with tarpaulin sheet while transportation.
6. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site should be covered adequately to prevent dust pollution.
7. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
8. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
9. 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.
10. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to air and noise emission standards of CPCB / MoEF&CC, GoI.
11. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be followed.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

1. 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 rainwater.



2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible and minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total freshwater use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. The quantity of freshwater usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the, SEIAA/ Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
5. 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.
6. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building byelaws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.



11. The local bye-law provisions on rainwater harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
12. A rainwater 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 freshwater requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rainwater should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
13. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
14. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
15. 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.
16. The quantity of freshwater usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
17. 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 into municipal drain.
18. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
19. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% wastewater 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 wastewater 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.

20. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
21. 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.
22. Separate drainage system shall be developed for storm water so that end point discharge to nearest nallah /river is ensured to avoid water logging without any increase in the pollution load in receiving system.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

1. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area / commercial area / industrial area / silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
2. 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.
3. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

V. Energy Conservation measures:



1. 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.
2. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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 byelaws requirement, whichever is higher.
6. 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 byelaws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

VI. Waste Management:

1. 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.



2. Proper composting / vermicomposting of municipal and biodegradable solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected, transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 (As amended).
3. All the topsoil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.
4. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring communities and shall be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
5. 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.
6. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
7. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
8. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed of as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
9. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
10. 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.

11. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.
12. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed of/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

VII. Green Cover:

1. No tree can be felled unless exigencies demand. Wherever absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be done with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted.
2. 20% of the total plot area shall be kept under Green Belt and landscape area cover within the Project site.
3. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted. Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
4. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport:

1. 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.
2. 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 shall be operated only during non-peak hours.
3. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D. / competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

IX. Human health issues:

1. 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.
2. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be followed.
3. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
4. 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.

5. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
6. A First Aid Room shall be provided at project site both during construction phase as well as operational phase of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

1. 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.
2. The company / management 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 / management 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 SEIAA, Bihar as a part of six-monthly report.
3. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
4. 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 shall not be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the SEIAA/ Ministry, Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

XI. Miscellaneous:

1. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded Environment Clearance and the details of MoEF&CC / SEIAA website where it is displayed.
2. 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 shall display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
3. All utility lines (electricity, telephone, cable, water supply, sewage, drainage, etc. shall be laid below ground level. Ducts shall be provided along and across the roads to lay the utility lines. Major trunk (water/sewerage) lines are to be laid along the utility corridor.
4. Rest room facilities shall be provided for service population.
5. Food waste management facility Bio-composting unit preferably in the campus.
6. 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.
7. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA / EMP report; commitment made during their presentation to the State Expert Appraisal Committee.
8. 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.
9. 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.

10. The project proponent shall inform the SEIAA, 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.
11. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
12. No further expansion or modifications in the project shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA.
13. 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.
14. The SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
15. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
16. The Regional Office of this Ministry/ SEIAA shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities shall extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office / SEIAA, Bihar by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports etc.
17. 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.



18. Environmental clearance shall remain valid for a maximum period of 7 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.
19. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.



Annexure - II

I. Statutory compliance:

1. The project proponent must 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.
2. The approval of the Competent Authority must 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.
3. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department etc. must be complied with.
4. The project proponent must obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
5. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
6. 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.
7. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department must be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
8. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
9. The project proponent shall strictly follow the ECBC / ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Ministry of Power.
10. The facilities should be provided for collection, segregation, handling, on site storage & processing of solid waste such as chute system for multi-storey buildings, wet & dry bins,

collection center & mechanical composter etc. shall be properly maintained. The collected solid waste shall be segregated at site. The recyclable solid waste shall be sold out to the authorized vendors for which a written tie-up must be done with the authorized recyclers.

11. Hazardous waste/E-waste should be disposed of as per Rules applicable and with the necessary approval of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.
12. Solar power plant or other solar energy related equipment's shall be installed, operated and maintained properly.
13. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.
14. EC conditions must be displayed at prominent place which can be easily visible to public mentioning the address and contact number of authorities to whom violation of EC conditions can be reported.
16. The project boundary should be fenced by erecting 10-meter façade before start of construction activities.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. 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.
2. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
3. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
4. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of power backup 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. The height shall not be less than the height proposed in the EIA report based on air dispersion modelling studies. Use of low sulphur diesel. The

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

5. Construction site must be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures should be provided for the building as well as for the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust / wind breaking walls all around the site as mentioned in under "Statutory compliance" conditions, para 15. All construction material and debris prone to cause dust pollution must be covered with tarpaulin sheet while transportation.
6. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately to prevent dust pollution.
7. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
8. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
9. 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.
10. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to air and noise emission standards of CPCB / MoEF&CC, Govt.
11. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be followed.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

1. 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 rainwater.

2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible and minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total freshwater use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. The quantity of freshwater usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the, SEIAA/ Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
5. 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.
6. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building byelaws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.



11. The local bye-law provisions on rainwater harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
12. A rainwater 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 freshwater requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rainwater should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
13. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
14. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
15. 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.
16. The quantity of freshwater usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
17. 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 into municipal drain.
18. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
19. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% wastewater 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 wastewater 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.

20. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
21. ~~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.
22. Separate drainage system shall be developed for storm water so that end point discharge to nearest nallah /river is ensured to avoid water logging without any increase in the pollution load in receiving system.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

1. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area / commercial area / industrial area / silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
2. 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.
3. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

V. Energy Conservation measures:



1. 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.
2. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 10 % of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
6. 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 byelaws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

VI. Waste Management:

1. 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.

2. Proper composting / vermicomposting of municipal and biodegradable solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected, transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 (As amended).
3. All the topsoil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.
4. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring communities and shall be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
5. 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.
6. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
7. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
8. 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.
9. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
10. 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.

11. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.
12. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed of/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

VII. Green Cover:

1. No tree can be felled unless exigencies demand. Wherever absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be done with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted.
2. 27.82% of the total plot area shall be kept under landscape area cover within the Project site.
3. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted. Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
4. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport:

1. 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.

- e. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - f. Traffic calming measures.
 - g. Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - h. Parking norms as per local regulation.
2. 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 shall be operated only during non-peak hours.
 3. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D. / competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

IX. Human health issues:

1. 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.
2. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be followed.
3. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
4. 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.

5. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
6. A First Aid Room shall be provided at project site both during construction phase as well as operational phase of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

1. As per MoEF&CC, GoI, OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, the amount of Rs. 2.55 crores earmarked under Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) shall be expended on the following activities: -
 - a) 200 lakhs for upgradation and modernization etc. in Muzaffarpur Sadar Hospital with special reference to AES (Chamki) diseases.
 - b) 50 lakhs for plantation activities near by the project site.
 - c) 5 lakhs for Environmental and Health awareness.
 - d) The Project Proponent shall submit a detailed action plan within period of Six Months from the date of grant of EC by the SEIAA Bihar or commissioning of the project whichever is earlier.
2. The company / management 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 / management 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 SEIAA, Bihar as a part of six-monthly report.
3. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.

4. 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 shall not be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the SEIAA/ Ministry, Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

XI. Miscellaneous:

1. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded Environment Clearance and the details of MoEF&CC / SEIAA website where it is displayed.
2. 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 shall display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
3. All utility lines (electricity, telephone, cable, water supply, sewage, drainage, etc. shall be laid below ground level. Ducts shall be provided along and across the roads to lay the utility lines. Major trunk (water/sewerage) lines are to be laid along the utility corridor.
4. Rest room facilities shall be provided for service population.
5. Food waste management facility Bio-composting unit preferably in the campus.
6. 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.
7. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA / EMP report; commitment made during their presentation to the State Expert Appraisal Committee.



8. 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.
9. 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.
10. The project proponent shall inform the SEIAA, 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.
11. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
12. No further expansion or modifications in the project shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA.
13. 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.
14. The SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
15. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
16. The Regional Office of this Ministry/ SEIAA shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities shall extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office / SEIAA, Bihar by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports etc.



17. 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.
18. Environmental clearance shall remain valid for a maximum period of 7 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.
19. 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.



