

**Minutes of the 181<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Haryana constituted for considering Environmental Clearance of Projects (B Category) under Government of India Notification dated 14.09.2006 held on 30.05.2019 and 31.05.2019 under the Chairmanship of Sh. V. K. Gupta, Chairman, SEAC, at Panchkula.**

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The List of participants is annexed as **Annexure-A**.

At the outset the Chairman, SEAC welcomed the Members of the SEAC and advised the Secretary to give brief background of this meeting. The minutes of the 180<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SEAC, Haryana held on 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> May, 2019 were confirmed. Following corrections were made in the minutes of 180<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> May, 2019.

Agenda item No.	Minuting	Correction/To be read as
180.02	Stipulation no.III( page.6) Water quality monitoring and preservation:-  Point no. (xi) : 9 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided	Stipulation no.III( page.6) Water quality monitoring and preservation:-  Point no. (xi) : 12 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided
180.05	Stipulation no.III( page.23) Water quality monitoring and preservation:-  Point no. (xi) : 5 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided	Stipulation no.III( page.23) Water quality monitoring and preservation:-  Point no. (xi) : 11 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided
180.08	Stipulation no.III( page.33) Water quality monitoring and preservation:-  Point no. (xi) : 9 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided	Stipulation no.III( page.23) Water quality monitoring and preservation:-  Point no. (xi) : 6 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided
180.07	Observation No.26 (page 30): He	Observation No.26 (page 30): HC
180.04	Table Point no. 25(page.15) Community Center, Anganwari, Creche : 1, G+1,G+1 respectively	Table Point no. 25(page.15) Community Center, Anganwari, Creche: G+1, G+1, G+1 respectively.

**181.01 Environment Clearance for revision & expansion of Affordable Group Housing Project at Village Hayatpur, Sector-93, District-Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Signature Builders Pvt. Ltd.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Vineet Kumar**  
**Consultant : Grass Root Research& Creation India (P) Ltd.**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 01.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee and the details of the case are as given below:

Name of the Project: M/s Signature Builders Pvt. Ltd.				
Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing	Expansion	Total Area (in m <sup>2</sup> )
1.	Latitude	28° 24' 49.60'' N	28° 24' 49.60'' N	--
2.	Longitude	76° 55' 54.41'' E	76° 55' 54.41'' E	--
3.	Plot Area	20,234.250	20,234.25	40,468.500

4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	4160.879(@20.56 % of the plot area)	4741.579	8902.458(@22.85% of the plot area)	
5.	Proposed FAR	45,118.543	46,242.759	91,398.693	
6.	Non FAR Area	568.933	-188.216	380.717	
7.	Total Built Up area	45,687.476sqm	46,091.934sqm	91,779.41sqm	
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	4,081.24 (@20.17% plot area)	4,012.46	8,093.70 (@20 % plot area)	
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	5	5	10	
10.	STP Capacity	534 KL	526 KL	1060 KL	
11.	Total Parking	372 ECS	360 ECS+ 1477 scooters	732 ECS+ 1477 scooters	
12.	Organic Waste Converter	2 x OWC	2 x OWC	4 x OWC	
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	50.8	--	50.8	
14.	Power Requirement	3500 KW	2500 KW	6000KVA	
15.	Power Backup	--	1500kVA	1500 kVA	
16.	Total Water Requirement	525 KLD	510 KLD	1035 KLD	
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	339 KLD	671 KLD	1010 KLD	
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	341 KLD	330 KLD	671 KLD	
19.	Treated Water	397 KLD	392 KLD	789 KLD	
20.	Waste Water Generated	445 KLD	431 KLD	876 KLD	
21.	Solid Waste Generated	1967 kg/ day	2010 kg/day	3977 Kg/ day	
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1,180 kg/day	1206 kg/day	2386 kg/day	
23.	Number of Towers	7 Towers	7 Towers	14 Towers	
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS	729	720	1449	
27.	Community Building, Anganwadi			1, 1	
28.	Stories	G+14	G+14	G+14	
29.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	--	--	3.97	
30.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	19.6	28.31 Cr	48 Cr
		ii) Construction Cost	78.4	103 Cr	181 Cr
31.	CER	--	--	2.43 Cr	
32.	Incremental Load in respect of:				
	i) PM 10	--	0.1663 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.1663 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	ii) SO <sub>2</sub>	--	0.5223 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5223 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	iii) NO <sub>2</sub>	--	1.43 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.43 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	iv) CO	--	1.580 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.580 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	

The discussion was held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding 3 % extra FAR, Zero liquid discharge, the wildlife sanctuary, energy savings, revised CER, Traffic study, Air dispersion model, incremental load, S.O.P. for fire hazards and water assurance. These observations were replied by the PP vide letter dated 31.05.2019.

After deliberations the Committee rated this project with “**Gold Rating**” and was of the unanimous view that this case for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following stipulations:

**I. Statutory compliance:**

- [1] The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority for ground coverage, FAR and should be in accordance with zoning plan approved by Competent 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 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. Also prepare S.O.P. for risk management of fire hazard.
- [3] 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.
- [4] The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- [5] 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 Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
- [6] The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- [7] 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.
- [8] 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.
- [9] The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- [10] The project proponent shall follow the ECBC Act/ECBC-Rules prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly in addition of bylaws of the State Government.
- [11] The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the residents of the society
- [12] The PP shall submit the documents for approval of 3% extra FAR before the start of the project.
- [13] The PP shall submit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose and rest should be used in activities as proposed in the EMP.
- [14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the HUDA
- [15] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

**II. 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 (e.g. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) 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 ultra 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 sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
  - vi) Sand, murrum, 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 ultra 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. Ultra 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.

### **III. 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 the Regional Office, 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, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- xi) The local bye-law provisions on rain water 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. 10 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) All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xiv) No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- xv) 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.
- xvi) 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 the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- xvii) 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.
- xviii) No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xix) 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.
- xx) Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xxi) 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.

#### **IV. Noise monitoring and prevention**

- i) Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area 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.
- 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.

#### **V. Energy Conservation measures**

- i) Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency as per ECBC Act, 2017 read with ECBC Rules, 2018 shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC also which is no case less than 25% as prescribed.
- 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 R & 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) The PP will submit report indicating compliance of each parameter of ECBC requirement and submit quantification saving report for each component.

## **VI. 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 Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg /person/day must be installed. Leaves to be put in earmarked pits for converting them into compost to be used as manure.
- 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, 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.
- 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.

## **VII. 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(5' tall) 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 (i.e. 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.

### **VIII. 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.
- 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.

### **IX. 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.

### **X. 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) 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 to the head of the organization.
- iv) 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.

## **XI. 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.
- 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 form-IA, Conceptual Plan and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- ix) No further expansion or modifications in the plan shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/SEIAA, Haryana. The project proponent shall seek fresh environmental clearance under EIA notification 2006 if at any stage there is change of area of this project.
- x) Any change in planning of the approved plan will leads to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance
- xi) The PP should give unambiguous affidavit giving land promoters in accordance with your ownership and possession of land legal the case referred for Environment Clearance to SEIAA.
- xii) 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.
- xiii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xiv) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xv) 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.
- xvi) 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.

**181.02 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Project at Village Tikampur, Sector-103, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Mahira Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.**

**Project Proponent : Not Present**  
**Consultant : Grass Root Research & Creation India (P) Ltd.**

The PP Submitted the documents as per the check list and the case was taken up in 181th meeting but the PP requested in writing for the deferment of the case which was considered by the SEAC committee.

**181.03 Environment Clearance for Upgradation of existing 5 MLD CETP to 10 MLD, Rai, Sonipat by HSIIDC (IE).**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Kulbir Singh**  
**Consultant : Gurang Environmental Solutions Pvt. Ltd.**

The PP submitted the documents as per the check list and the case was taken up in 181th meeting of SEAC held on 30.05.2019 but the coordinator for the case was not present and after deliberation committee decided that PP should submit the proposal along with the category of industries which are located in the area for better functioning of CETP. The PP requested in writing for taking up the case in the next meeting of SEAC. The request of PP was considered by the committee and case will be taken up in the next meeting.

**181.04 Environment Clearance for Residential Plotted Colony, At Southern Side of Railway Line, Mandi Township, Ellenabad, Haryana by M/s Executive Engineer HSVP Office Complex.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Punnu Ram**  
**Consultant : Grass Root Research & Creation India (P) Ltd.**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 01.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>st</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019. The Terms of Reference was already approved by MoEF &CC, GoI on dated 10.12.2018. Further, the project proponent submitted EIA/EMP report on 01.05.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee and the deliberation was held on solid waste management, water assurance from competent authority, STP, Drainage Plan, Maestro Plan, ECBC Compliance, Air dispersion Model, Green Plan, Rain Water Harvesting, dual plumbing system and various observations were raised which are given below:-

1. The PP shall submit the documents/details of the land ownership.
2. PP shall reconstruct the file as the original file is not received from Moef & CC, GoI.
3. The PP shall submit the compatibility study along with latitude & longitude and levels of the drainage and storm plan of internal and external connections in the project.
4. The PP shall submit the Forest NOC from competent authority.
5. The PP shall submit the water assurance from Competent Authority.
6. The PP shall submit the revised Green Plan.
7. The PP shall submit the Top Soil management plan.
8. The PP shall submit the revised water balance diagram.
9. The PP shall submit the details of Components of STP and drawing of STP along with dimension of each component.
10. The PP shall submit the revised Solid Waste Management Plan along with segregation, collection and disposal plan.

11. The PP shall submit the rain water harvesting plan.
12. The PP shall submit the site location on Master Plan and Contour plan.
13. The PP shall submit the risk management plan, health plan, welfare safety plan.
14. The PP shall submit the details of lab analysis reports of air, water, soil and noise.
15. The PP shall submit revised traffic circulation plan.
16. The PP shall submit the revised CER and shall carry out the study on the area where the CER can be carried out.
17. The PP shall submit the details of existing plants, their species and age.
18. The PP shall submit plantation plan mentioning replanting of transplanted trees.
19. The PP shall submit the details of air dispersion model and incremental load due to traffic.
20. The PP shall submit the details of ECBC compliance as per the ECBC Acts and Rules.
21. The PP shall submit the approved plan earmarking the different sectors to be provided in the colony.
22. The PP shall give details of Industries to come up in the colony.
23. The PP shall submit sampling location plan in respect of air, water, soil and noise.

The PP is advised to submit the required information as detailed above and it was made clear to the PP that his project will be considered as received only after the receipt of complete information. In case of non-receipt of information in time, the case shall be recommended for rejection/filing.

**181.05 Environment Clearance for Industrial Colony Project at Village-Bhigan, Tehsil-Ganaur, District-Sonipat, Haryana by M/s Seagull Buildwell Pvt. Ltd**

**Project Proponent : Shri Sanjay Sawhney**  
**Consultant : Grass Root Research & Creation India (P) Ltd.**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 01.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019. The Terms of Reference was approved by MoEF & CC, Gol on dated 18.12.2018. Further the Project Proponent submitted the EIA/EMP Report on dated 01.05.2019.

The PP presented the case before the committee and the deliberation was held on earlier SEZ notification of the project, Industrial residential policy, earlier EC compliance and affordable units in the project and various observations were raised which are given below.

1. PP shall submit the de-notification of SEZ of the project
2. PP shall submit the details of affordable units claimed under industrial policy.
3. PP shall reconstruct the file as the original file is not received from MoEF & CC, Gol.

Thereafter, the committee decided in the meeting to constitute a Sub-Committee for site visit to verify the status of compliance of earlier Environmental clearance given in 2010 and correlate with 46 acres of land as per the earlier EC compliance.

The sub-committee will consist of the following:

1. Dr. Surinder Kumar Mehta, Member, SEAC
2. Sh. Anil Kumar Mehta, Member, SEAC

The sub-committee shall submit its report within 15 days from the issue of the letter by the Secretary SEAC. Further, The PP is also advised to submit the required information as detailed above and it was made clear to the PP that his project will be considered as received only after the receipt of complete information. In case of non-receipt of information in time, the case shall be recommended for rejection/filing.

**181.06 Environment Clearance for the project 'Warehouse/Industrial Storage/Logistics/Assembling Park at Village-Luhari, Post office-Luhari, MDR-132, Pataudi Kulana Road, Tehsil-Jhajjar, District-Jhajjar, Haryana by M/s Indo Space Luhari 3A, Luhari 3B, Luhari 3C, Luhari 3D, Luhari 3E, Luhari 3F Pvt. Ltd.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Nitin Gawali**  
**Consultant : Perfect Enviro Pvt. Ltd.**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 08.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019.

The PP presented the case and the details of the case are as given below:-

<b>Name of the Project: Warehouse/Industrial Storage/Logistics Park( Indospace Luhari)</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
1.	Latitude	28°22'37.89"N
2.	Longitude	76°41'28.13"E
3.	Plot Area	2,40,990.513 (59.5Acre)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	1,23,030sqm
5.	Proposed FAR/ Mezzanine floor area	6,000.00sqm
6.	Non FAR area/ Built up area of Amenity building	2,000.00sqm
7.	Total Built Up area	1,31,030.00sqm
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	48198.1026 sqm (20% of plot area)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	25 No. of Rain Water Harvesting Pits & 1 no of RWH Pond
10.	STP Capacity	Total capacity 110 KLD
11.	Total Parking	36148.58sqm (15% of plot area)
	ECS	262(Trucks), 524(4 wheeler), 524(2 wheeler)
12.	Organic Waste Converter	1 No.
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	19 m
14.	Power Requirement	2713.625 kW
15.	Power Backup	2x500 kVA, 2 x315kVA,4x250 kVA, 4X125 kVA, 1 x 62.5 kVA
16.	Total Water Requirement	259kLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	52kLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	52kLD
19.	Treated Water	In house STP: 79kLD Outsourcetreated water: 76 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	88 kLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	348 kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	208 kg/day
23.	Number of Buildings	5
28.	Stories	G+1
29.	Total Cost of the project:	280 Cr
30.	CER	Rs. 4.2 Crores (1.5% of Total Project Cost)

31.	Incremental Load in respect of:	
	i) PM 2.5	0.925 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	ii) PM 10	1.17 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	iii) SO <sub>2</sub>	1.04 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	iv) NO <sub>2</sub>	3.26 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

The Discussion was held on solid waste management, water assurance from competent authority, STP, Drainage Plan, Maestro Plan, ECBC Compliance, Air dispersion Model, Green Plan, Rain Water Harvesting, approval of explosive, AAI clearances, category A and B industry, Green Area, Revised analysis report, water reports, bhindawas wildlife sanctuary distance and various observations were raised. The PP replied the observations vide letter dated 30.05.2019.

After deliberations the Committee rated this project with “**Gold Rating**” and was of the unanimous view that this case for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following stipulations:

**I. Statutory compliance:**

- [1] The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority for ground coverage, FAR and should be in accordance with zoning plan approved by Competent 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 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. Also prepare S.O.P. for risk management of fire hazard.
- [3] 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.
- [4] The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- [5] 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 Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
- [6] The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water/ surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- [7] 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.
- [8] 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.
- [9] The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- [10] The project proponent shall follow the ECBC Act/ECBC-Rules prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly in addition of bylaws of the State Government.
- [11] The PP shall obtain the permission regarding withdrawal of ground water from CGWA before the start of the project and also obtained the CTO from HSPCB after the approval from CGWA.
- [12] The PP shall not allow to park the vehicles on the roads or revenue rasta outside the project area
- [13] The PP shall not allow to store chemical above the threshold level.
- [14] The PP shall not allow any category A or B type industry in the project area.
- [15] The PP shall submit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose and rest should be used in activities as proposed in the EMP.

## II. 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 (e.g. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) 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 ultra 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 sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- (vi) Sand, murrum, 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 ultra 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. Ultra 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.

## III. 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 the Regional Office, 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, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xi) The local bye-law provisions on rain water 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. 25 Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks & 1 RWH pond shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms along with DLWR.
- (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) All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- (xiv) No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) 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 the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- (xix) 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.
- (xx) Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- (xxi) 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.

#### **IV. Noise monitoring and prevention**

- (i) Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area 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.
- (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.

#### **V. Energy Conservation measures**

- (i) Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency as per ECBC Act, 2017 read with ECBC Rules, 2018 shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC also which is no case less than 25% as prescribed.
- (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 R & 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) The PP will submit report indicating compliance of each parameter of ECBC requirement and submit quantification saving report for each component.

#### **VI. 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 Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg /person/day must be installed. Leaves to be put in earmarked pits for converting them into compost to be used as manure.
- (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, 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.
- (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.

## **VII. 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(5' tall) 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 (i.e. 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.

## **VIII. 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.
- (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.

## **IX. 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.

#### **X. 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) 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 to the head of the organization.
- (iv) 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.

#### **XI. 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.
- (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 form-IA, Conceptual Plan and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- (ix) No further expansion or modifications in the plan shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/SEIAA, Haryana. The project proponent shall seek fresh environmental clearance under EIA notification 2006 if at

- any stage there is change of area of this project.
- (x) Any change in planning of the approved plan will leads to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.
  - (xi) The PP should give unambiguous affidavit giving land promoters in accordance with your ownership and possession of land legal the case referred for Environment Clearance to SEIAA.
  - (xii) 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.
  - (xiii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
  - (xiv) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
  - (xv) 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.
  - (xvi) 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.

**181.07 Environment Clearance for the Residential cum Commercial Complex located in Sector-79, District-Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Robust Buildwell Pvt. Ltd**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Parveen Kamboj**  
**Consultant : Grass Root Research & Creation India (P) Ltd.**

The Project was submitted online to SEIAA on 23.04.2018 vide file no. SEIAA/HR/VIO/18/22 with reference to the Notification No. S.O.804(E), dated the 14th March, 2017 and subsequent Notification No. S.O.1030 (E) dated 08th March, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for appraisal of projects for grant of Terms of Reference and Environmental Clearance, which have started the work on site, expanded the production beyond the limit of environmental clearance or changed the product mix without obtaining prior environmental clearance as mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 [S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006;

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in the Notification dated 08.03.2018 inter alia, directed vide sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 13, that in case the projects or activities requiring prior environmental clearance under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 from the concerned Regulatory Authority, are brought for environmental clearance after starting the construction work, or have undertaken expansion, modernization, and change in product mix without prior environmental clearance, these projects shall be treated as cases of violations and in such cases, even Category B projects which are granted Environmental Clearance by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority constituted under sub-section (3) section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be appraised for grant of environmental clearance only by the State Expert Appraisal Committee and Environmental Clearance will be granted at the State level by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority constituted under sub-section (3) section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The project Proponent submitted the hard copy to the SEIAA, Haryana on 17.05.2019 along with Form-1, Form-1A and Conceptual Plan

Thereafter the proposal was considered by the State Expert Appraisal Committee, Haryana in its 180th meeting held on 30.05.2019 for approval of Terms of Reference under violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 and 08.03.2018 respectively as the Unit applied for EC during window period under the Violation Notification.

The Committee was informed by PP that the project is a Expansion of residential cum Commercial complex located in sector-79, District Faridabad, Haryana by M/S Robust Buildwell Pvt. Ltd. Further, in the meeting it was revealed that the Project was granted Environment Clearance vide letter no. SEIAA/HR/2016/904 dated 26.10.2016 for residential cum commercial complex sec -79 Faridabad for built up area of 95202.63sqm on the plot area of 43133.351 sqm(10.65acres).

The PP submitted that they had constructed additional area as given below, in violation of EIA Notification, 2006;

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. The total built-up area constructed at site in Phase-2            | : 12030.49 Sq.mts |
| 2. Any other structure (raft, water tanks, etc.) constructed at site | : 15910.49 Sq.mts |
| 3. The excavated area at site  | : 3461.72 Sq.mts  |

The project proponent placed on record a letter dated 30.05.2019 requesting for using a Baseline data generated for December 2018 and committee accepted the request of PP for the preparation of EIA/EMP report based on the Data for december2018. After detailed deliberations, the committee decided that the following recommendation shall be forwarded to SEIAA for approval:

1. The State Government/SPCB to take action against the project proponent under the provisions of the section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and further no Consent to Operate or Occupancy Certificate to be issued till the project is granted EC.
2. Public hearing to be conducted for the project and the issues raised by the public should be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan.
3. The Project Proponent shall be required to submit a bank guarantee equivalent to the amount of remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan with the SPCB prior to the grant EC. The quantum shall be recommended by the SEAC and finalized by the regulatory authority. The bank guarantee shall be released after successful implementation of the EMP, followed by recommendations of the SEAC and approval of the regulatory authority.
4. The PP should submit compliance report of existing building.
5. Committee also decided to recommend to SEIAA for Grant of Terms of Reference along with public consultation and additional terms of reference for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP).

**Standard Terms of References (ToR)**

1. Project site details (location, toposheet of the study area of 10 km, coordinates, google map, layout map, land use, geological features and geo-hydrological status of the study area, drainage).
2. Land use as per the approved Master Plan of the area, Permission/approvals required from the land owning agencies, Development Authorities, Local Body, Water Supply & Sewerage Board, etc.
3. Land acquisition status, R & R details.
4. Forest and Wildlife and eco-sensitive zones, if any in the study area of 10 km – Clearances required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and/or the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
5. Baseline environmental study for ambient air (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SoZ, NO<sub>x</sub> & CO), water (both surface and ground), noise and soil for one month (except monsoon period) as per MoEF&CC/CPCB guidelines at Minimum 5 locations in the study area of 10 km.

6. Details on flora and fauna and socio-economic aspects in the study area. Likely impact of the project on the environmental parameters (ambient air, surface and ground water, land, flora and fauna and socio-economic, etc).
7. Source of water for different identified purposes with the permissions required from the concerned authorities, both for surface water and the ground water (by CGWA) as the case may be, Rain water harvesting, etc.
8. Waste water management (treatment, reuse and disposal) for the project and also the study area.
9. Management of solid waste and the construction & demolition waste for the project vis-a-vis the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the Construction & Demolition Rules, 2016.
10. Energy efficient measures (LED lights, solar power, etc) during construction as well as during operational phase of the project as per ECBC Act read with rules made there under.
11. Assessment of ecological damage with respect to air, water, land and other environmental attributes. The collection and analysis of data shall be done by an environmental laboratory duly notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, or an environmental laboratory accredited by NABL, or a laboratory of a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) institution working in the field of environment.
12. Preparation of EMP comprising remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan corresponding to the ecological damage assessed and economic benefits derived due to violation.
13. The remediation plan and the natural and community resource augmentation plan to be prepared as an independent chapter in the EIA report by the accredited consultants.

**Additional Terms of Reference:**

1. The Project Proponent shall submit assessment of ecological damage, remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan since its construction being violation case which shall be later incorporated as an independent chapter in the environment impact assessment report as follows:
  - a. Ecological Damage
  - b. Remediation plan
  - c. Natural and community resource augmentation plan with quantification
2. The PP should give detailed back up data of Ambient Air Quality, monitoring, height, details of DG stack etc along with dispersion modeling.
3. The PP should submit incremental load statement with respect to existing approved capacity.
4. The PP should submit proper solid waste management plan with respect to provision of new waste management rules for all types of waste generated with details of provisions of organic waste converter within the project site.
5. The PP should submit Land use cover map of site and surrounding study area based on satellite images.
6. The PP should submit energy saving details from the project and detailed ECBC compliance with percentage energy savings.
7. The PP should submit Traffic circulation management plan.
8. The PP should submit CER provisions and compliance thereof.
9. The PP should enclose all analysis reports of Air, Water, Soil, Noise etc. from MoEF & CC/NABL Laboratory with scope of accreditation along with range of testing. All original reports should be available during approval of project.
10. The PP in EIA/EMP report should enclosed credible legal action u/s 19 read with section 15 of EPA initiated against the owned by State Govt./SPCB.
11. The PP should submit the certified compliance report from RO, MoEF & CC, GoI, Chandigarh of the earlier EC granted.

**181.08 Environment Clearance for development of Modern Bus Terminal at New Industrial Township (NIT), Faridabad, Haryana being developed by Directorate of State Transport, Government of Haryana by M/s Pacific Retail Centers (I) Pvt. Ltd.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Ambarish Kumar**  
**Consultant : Eco Laboratory & Consultant Pvt. Ltd**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 08.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019.

After detailed discussion on various issues like traffic management plan, storm water plan, Green plan, Air dispersion model, fire safety plan and certain observations were raised by the SEAC committee as follows:-

1. The PP shall submit the revised traffic management plan along with Mitigation measure for incremental load.
2. The PP shall submit the NOC from Chief wild life warden (Asola Bhati).
3. The PP shall submit the Storm water plan along with level of drain.
4. The PP shall submit the revised Rain water harvesting plan.
5. The PP shall submit the corrective measures as per public consultation.
6. The PP shall submit the CER details after carrying the study of the area.
7. The PP shall submit the details of FAR as per the provisions.
8. The PP shall submit the NOC from Forest department for project area.
9. The PP shall submit the monitoring report of total coli form count in water analysis report.
10. The PP shall submit the one month data collected on the area of project site.
11. The PP shall submit the details of air dispersion model used.
12. The PP shall submit the details of DG stack etc along with dispersion modeling.
13. The pp shall submit the location of project site on Master plan.
14. PP shall submit the oil and grease chamber in the ETP plant.
15. PP shall submit the zero liquid discharge water balance.
16. PP shall submit the fire safety plan along with S.O.P. for the fire hazard.
17. PP shall submit the solid waste management plan along with segregation and disposal.
18. PP shall submit the location of transformer on the plan.
19. The PP shall submit the revised green plan.
20. The PP shall submit the water balance diagram.
21. The PP should enclose all analysis reports of Air, Water, Soil, Noise etc. from MoEF & CC /NABL Laboratory with scope of accreditation along with range of testing. All original reports should be available during approval of project.

The PP is advised to submit the required information as detailed above and it was made clear to the PP that his project will be considered as received only after the receipt of complete information. In case of non-receipt of information in time, the case shall be recommended for rejection/filing.

**181.09 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Colony at revenue estate of Village Dharampur, Sector-108, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Agrante Realty Ltd.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Arvinder Singh**  
**Consultant : Aplinka Solutions**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 16.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019.

The details of the case are as given below:-

<b>Name of the Project: Affordable Group Housing Colony by M/s Agrante Realty Ltd.</b>			
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>		
1.	Latitude	28°30'57.52"N	
2.	Longitude	76°59'3.16"E	
3.	Plot Area	20234.25 m <sup>2</sup>	
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	3876.09 m <sup>2</sup>	
5.	Proposed FAR	45078.13 m <sup>2</sup>	
6.	Non FAR Area	10795.37 m <sup>2</sup>	
7.	Total Built Up area	56287.58 m <sup>2</sup>	
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	4046.85 m <sup>2</sup> (20% of the plot area)	
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	6	
10.	STP Capacity	530	
11.	Total Parking	6256.39sqm, 363 ECS, 724 two wheeler	
12.	Organic Waste Converter	1	
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	70.7 m	
14.	Power Requirement	2619.2KW	
15.	Power Backup	2 DG sets of 320 KVA each+ 1 DG Sets of 125KVA	
16.	Total Water Requirement	682 KLD	
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	331 KLD	
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	331 KLD (same as domestic)	
19.	Treated Water	351 KLD	
20.	Waste Water Generated	438 KLD	
21.	Solid Waste Generated	1,921.37 Kg/day	
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1152.82 Kg/day	
23.	Number of Towers	8	
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS	723	
25.	Community Hall	G+1	
26.	Anganwadi/crèche	1	
27.	Commercial Center	1(G+2)	
28.	Stories	Tower –A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 and Tower C (S+12 each), Tower B (S+11 each), Tower D (S+23)	
29.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	5.59 W/sqm	
30	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	72 Crores
		ii) Construction Cost	74.64 Crores
31.	CER	2.1996 Crores	
32.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM 2.5	0.03 /m <sup>3</sup>
		ii) PM 10	0.003 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
		ii) SO <sub>2</sub>	0.011 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
		iii) NO <sub>2</sub>	0.10 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
		iv) CO	0.032 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

The Discussion was held on zoning plan, service plans, revised CER, fire safety plan, details of lab reports, green cover, energy saving details, Eco sensitive zone and various observations were raised which were replied by the PP vide letter dated 30.05.2019.

After deliberations the Committee rated this project with “**Gold Rating**” and was of the unanimous view that this case for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following stipulations:

**I. Statutory compliance:**

- [1] The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority for ground coverage, FAR and should be in accordance with zoning plan approved by Competent 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 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. Also prepare S.O.P. for risk management of fire hazard
- [3] 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.
- [4] The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- [5] 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 Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
- [6] The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- [7] 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.
- [8] 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.
- [9] The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- [10] The project proponent shall follow the ECBC Act/ECBC-Rules prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly in addition of bylaws of the State Government.
- [11] The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the residents of the society
- [12] The PP shall submit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose and rest should be used in activities as proposed in the EMP.
- [13] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the HUDA.
- [14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

**II. 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 (e.g. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) 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 ultra 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 sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi) Sand, murrum, 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 ultra 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. Ultra 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.

### III. 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 the Regional Office, 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, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- xi) The local bye-law provisions on rain water 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. 6 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) All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xiv) No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- xv) 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.
- xvi) 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 the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- xvii) 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.
- xviii) No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xix) 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.
- xx) Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xxi) 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.

#### **IV. Noise monitoring and prevention**

- i) Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area 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.
- 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.

#### **V. Energy Conservation measures**

- i) Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency as per ECBC Act, 2017 read with ECBC Rules, 2018 shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC also which is no case

- less than 25% as prescribed.
- 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 R & 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) The PP will submit report indicating compliance of each parameter of ECBC requirement and submit quantification saving report for each component.

## **VI. 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 Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg /person/day must be installed. Leaves to be put in earmarked pits for converting them into compost to be used as manure.
- 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, 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.
- 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.

## **VII. 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 (5' tall) 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 (i.e. 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.

#### **VIII. 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.
- 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.

#### **IX. 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.

#### **X. 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) 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 to the head of the organization.
  - iv) 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.

#### **XI. 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.
- 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 form-IA, Conceptual Plan and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- ix) No further expansion or modifications in the plan shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/SEIAA, Haryana. The project proponent shall seek fresh environmental clearance under EIA notification 2006 if at any stage there is change of area of this project.
- x) Any change in planning of the approved plan will leads to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance
- xi) The PP should give unambiguous affidavit giving land promoters in accordance with your ownership and possession of land legal the case referred for Environment Clearance to SEIAA.
- xii) 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.
- xiii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xiv) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The

- Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xv) 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.
  - xvi) 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.

**181.10 Environment Clearance for Mining of Marble (minor mineral) at Village - Bayal, District - Mahendergarh, Haryana of area - 3.35 Ha, for expansion of Production Capacity from 7319 MT to 1,00,000 MTPA by Mr. Satish Kumar Garg S/o Shri. Ajudhya Prasad by M/s Satish Kumar Garg.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Satish Kumar Garg**  
**Consultant : Aplinka Solutions**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on 28.02.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 under category B-2 (as per MoEF& CC notification 14.8.2018 and Office Memorandum 12.12.2018). The case was taken up in the 177th meeting of the SEAC held on 20.03.2019.

The proposed project involves mining of Marble (Minor Mineral) having production capacity 1,00,000 TPA out of which 60,000 TPA is in form of Marble Lumps and 40,000 TPA is in form of Marble Blocks at village Bayal, Tehsil Narnaul, district Mahendergarh on lease area 3.35 Ha. Mining lease was granted by Department of Mines & Geology on 13.3.1995 and is valid till 11.03.2025. The mine was operational from 1995 to 2005 but was not covered under EIA notification 1994 since lease area is less than 5 Ha. No other mining lease is located within 500 m radius of the mine lease.

Project cost is Rs.1,00,00,000 (Rupees One Cr). Water requirement is 16 KLD and manpower requirement is 24 people. Mining plan has been approved by Department of Mines & Geology on 16.8.2018. Mining will be carried out in a systematic and scientific manner as per the duly approved mine plan. Ground water table will not be intersected while carrying out the mining operation. Overall 1.10 ha. area (33% of the lease area) will be brought under plantation out of which 0.70 ha. will be within the lease boundary and 0.40 ha. area outside the mining lease. 1650 saplings will be planted within five years in consultation with the Forest Department.

The project was applied as Category B-2 project under MoEF& CC notification 14.8.2018 and office memorandum 12.12.2018. However, during the SEAC meeting it was discussed that notification of MoEF dated 15.1.2016 has been stayed by National Green Tribunal vide order dated 11.12.2018 (in the matter of Vikrant Tongad vs Union of India). The project proponent requested SEAC Haryana to grant Terms of Reference (TOR) for preparation of EIA report and treat the project as Category B-1. However, project proponent also requested SEAC to consider the project as Category B-2 and appraise the project for grant of environmental clearance if a new notification is issued by MoEF & CC or court order is issued wherein the project is categorized as B-2.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in the 177<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 20.03.2019.

During presentation, the PP submitted in writing that the project be taken up for the TOR and it is further submitted that a clarification be sought from MOEF & CC, GOI that the project is covered under the category B-2 than it will be appraised accordingly. Committee also decided that a letter to be written to MOEF & CC regarding clarification on the order dated 11.12.2018 in EA No.55 of 2018 and OA No.520 of 2018 titled Vikrant Tongad Vs. UoI pending before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

After detailed discussion the committee approved the TOR and same was conveyed vide letter no. 141, dated 05.04.2019. However a representation dated 24.04.2019 was received in SEAC regarding consideration of case for appraisal and the case was discussed at length in 179th meeting and decided to take up the case in 180th meeting and thereafter the case was taken up in the 180th meeting and after detailed discussion on various issues certain observations were raised regarding green plan, CER, audit report for the project, explosive usage, mine safety plan, RWH plan, Sprinkling system, top soil, scientific mining and status of DSR, which were replied by the project proponent vide letter dated 16.05.2019. Further after discussion the committee pointed out the following observations:-

1. The PP shall submit the revised water balance diagram.
2. The PP shall submit the revised CER Audit report
3. The PP shall submit the certified copy of license of explosive contractor engaged for the mine and details of explosives used in terms of quantity
4. The PP shall submit the revised corrective measures taken to counter the effect incremental load.
5. The PP shall submit the green land drain provisions for the mine.
6. The PP shall submit the revised Environment Management plan.
7. The PP shall submit the details of water table and proposed depth of mining.
8. Replenishment study of approved mining site.

It was decided by the Committee that the case will be taken up in next 181<sup>st</sup> meeting of SEAC and PP is advised to submit the required signed documents. In case of non-receipt of information, in time, the case shall be recommended for rejection/filing.

Thereafter the case was taken up in 181<sup>st</sup> meeting of SEAC. After detailed deliberation on various issues certain observations raised in 180<sup>th</sup> meeting regarding revised water balance diagram, revised CER Audit report, details of explosive, revised incremental load, green land drain provision, revised Environment Management plan, water table and replenishment study of approved mining site which were replied by the Project Proponent vide letter dated 24.05.2019.

After deliberations the Committee was of the unanimous view that this case be recommended for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following stipulations:

**I. Statutory compliance**

1. This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/ judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions as may be applicable.
2. The Project proponent complies with all the statutory requirements and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August,2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India &Ors before commencing the mining operations.

3. The State Government concerned shall ensure that mining operation shall not be commenced till the entire compensation levied, if any, for illegal mining paid by the Project Proponent through their respective Department of Mining & Geology in strict compliance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors.
4. This Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal NBWL Clearance from MoEF&CC subsequent to the recommendations of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, if applicable to the Project.
5. This Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal Forest Clearance (FC) under the provision of Forest Conservation Act, 1980, if applicable to the Project.
6. Project Proponent (PP) shall obtain Consent to Operate after grant of EC and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein. The mining activity shall not commence prior to obtaining Consent to Establish/Consent to Operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee.
7. The PP shall adhere to the provision of the Mines Act, 1952, Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation), Act, 2015 and rules & regulations made there under. PP shall adhere to various circulars issued by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS), Mines & Geology Department, Haryana and Indian Bureau of Mines from time to time.. Also adhere to Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012.
8. The Project Proponent shall obtain consents from all the concerned land owners, before start of mining operations, as per the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and rules made there under in respect of lands which are not owned by it.
9. The Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in MoEFCC's Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area".
10. The Project Proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of surface water and from CGWA for withdrawal of ground water for the project.
11. A copy of EC letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO etc. if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
12. State Pollution Control Board/Committee shall be responsible for display of this EC letter at its Regional office, District Industries Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
13. The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board/Committee and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ([www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in)). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEFCC Regional Office for compliance and record.
14. The Project Proponent shall inform the MoEF&CC for any change in ownership of the mining lease. In case there is any change in ownership or mining lease is transferred than mining operation shall only be carried out after transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.
15. The PP shall create environment division unit in the project for implementing the conditions of Environment clearance.

## II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. The Project Proponent shall install a minimum of 3 (three) online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations with 1 (one) in upwind and 2 (two) in downwind direction based on long term climatological

data about wind direction such that an angle of 120° is made between the monitoring locations to monitor critical parameters, relevant for mining operations, of air pollution viz. . PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO and SO<sub>2</sub> etc. as per the methodology mentioned in NAAQS Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI/I, dated 18.11.2009 covering the aspects of transportation and use of heavy machinery in the impact zone. The ambient air quality shall also be monitored at prominent places like office building, canteen etc. as per the site condition to ascertain the exposure characteristics at specific places. The above data shall be digitally displayed within 03 months in front of the main Gate of the mine site.

2. Effective safeguard measures for prevention of dust generation and subsequent suppression (like regular water sprinkling, metalled road construction etc.) shall be carried out in areas prone to air pollution wherein high levels of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are evident such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. The Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be regularly controlled by installation of required equipments/ machineries and preventive maintenance. Use of suitable water-soluble chemical dust suppressing agents may be explored for better effectiveness of dust control system. It shall be ensured that air pollution level conform to the standards prescribed by the MoEFCC/ Central Pollution Control Board.

### III. Water quality monitoring and preservation

1. In case, immediate mining scheme envisages intersection of ground water table, then Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal clearance from CGWA. In case, mining operation involves intersection of ground water table at a later stage, then PP shall ensure that prior approval from CGWA and MoEFCC is in place before such mining operations. The permission for intersection of ground water table shall essentially be based on detailed hydro-geological study of the area.
2. Regular monitoring of the flow rate of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease shall be carried out and records maintain. The natural water bodies and or streams which are flowing in an around the village, should not be disturbed. The Water Table should be nurtured so as not to go down below the pre-mining period. In case of any water scarcity in the area, the Project Proponent has to provide water to the villagers for their use. A provision for regular monitoring of water table in open dug wall located in village should be incorporated to ascertain the impact of mining over ground water table. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board.
3. Project Proponent shall regularly monitor and maintain records w.r.t. ground water level and quality in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells as well as new piezo-meter installations during the mining operation in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Department. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board.
4. The Project Proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of natural water course/ water resources/ springs and perennial nallahs existing/ flowing in and around the mine lease and maintain its records. The project proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies passing within and nearby/ adjacent to the mine lease and maintain its records. Sufficient number of gullies shall be provided at appropriate places within the lease for management of water. PP shall carryout regular monitoring w.r.t. pH and included the same in monitoring plan. The parameters to be monitored shall include their water quality vis-à-vis suitability for usage as per CPCB criteria and flow rate. It shall be ensured that no obstruction and/ or alteration be made to water bodies during mining operations without justification and prior approval of MoEFCC. The monitoring of water courses/ bodies existing in lease area shall be carried out four times in a year viz. pre- monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the record of monitored data may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional



Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board. Clearly showing the trend analysis on six-monthly basis.

5. Quality of polluted water generated from mining operations which include Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in mines run-off; acid mine drainage and metal contamination in runoff shall be monitored along with Total Suspended Solids (TDS), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed at the project site in public domain, on a display board, at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company. The circular No. J- 20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may also be referred in this regard.
6. Project Proponent shall plan, develop and implement rainwater harvesting measures on long term basis to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground Water Board/ State Groundwater Department. A report on amount of water recharged needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEFCC annually.
7. Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the notified standards prescribed from time to time. The standards shall be prescribed through Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). The workshop effluent shall be treated after its initial passage through Oil and grease trap.
8. The water balance/water auditing shall be carried out and measure for reducing the consumption of water shall be taken up and reported to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC and State Pollution Control Board/Committee.

**IV. Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention**

1. The peak particle velocity at 500m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically as per applicable DGMS guidelines.
2. The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day /night hours.
3. The Project Proponent shall take measures for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. The workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs /muffs. All personnel including laborers working in dusty areas shall be provided with protective respiratory devices along with adequate training, awareness and information on safety and health aspects. The PP shall be held responsible in case it has been found that workers/ personals/ laborers are working without personal protective equipment.

**V. Mining plan**

1. The Project Proponent shall adhere to the working parameters of mining plan which was submitted at the time of EC appraisal wherein year-wise plan was mentioned for total excavation i.e. quantum of mineral, waste, over burden, inter burden and top soil etc.. No change in basic mining proposal like mining technology, total excavation, mineral & waste production, lease area and scope of working (viz. method of mining, overburden & dump management, O.B & dump mining, mineral transportation mode, ultimate depth of mining etc.) shall not be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, which entail adverse environmental impacts, even if it is a part of approved mining plan modified after grant of EC or granted by State Govt. in the form to Short Term Permit (STP), Query license or any other name.
2. The Project Proponent shall get the Final Mine Closure Plan along with Financial Assurance approved from Indian Bureau of Mines/Department of Mining & Geology as required under the Provision of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules/ Guidelines made there under. A copy of approved final mine closure

plan shall be submitted within 2 months of the approval of the same from the competent authority to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and SEIAA for record and verification.

3. The land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan. The excavation vis-à-vis backfilling in the mine lease area and corresponding afforestation to be raised in the reclaimed area shall be governed as per approved mining plan. PP shall ensure the monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. The compliance status shall be submitted half-yearly to the MoEFCC and its concerned Regional Office.

## **VI. Land reclamation**

1. The Overburden (O.B.) generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked OB dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The physical parameters of the OB dumps like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan as per the guidelines/circulars issued by D.G.M.S w.r.t. safety in mining operations shall be strictly adhered to maintain the stability of top soil/OB dumps. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation.
2. The reject/waste generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked waste dump site(s) only. The physical parameters of the waste dumps like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan as per the guidelines/circulars issued by DGMS w.r.t. safety in mining operations shall be strictly adhered to maintain the stability of waste dumps.
3. The reclamation of waste dump sites shall be done in scientific manner as per the Approved Mining Plan cum Progressive Mine Closure Plan.
4. The slope of dumps shall be vegetated in scientific manner with suitable native species to maintain the slope stability, prevent erosion and surface run off. The selection of local species regulates local climatic parameters and help in adaptation of plant species to the microclimate. The gullies formed on slopes should be adequately taken care of as it impacts the overall stability of dumps. The dump mass should be consolidated with the help of dozer/ compactors thereby ensuring proper filling/ leveling of dump mass. In critical areas, use of geo textiles/ geo-membranes / clay liners / Bentonite etc. shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump.
5. The Project Proponent shall carry out slope stability study in case the dump height is more than 30 meters. The slope stability report shall be submitted to concerned regional office of MoEF&CC/SEIAA.
6. Catch drains, settling tanks and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral yards and Top Soil/OB/Waste dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the water bodies (Nallah/ River/ Pond etc.). The collected water should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development, plantation etc. The drains/ sedimentation sumps etc. shall be de-silted regularly, particularly after monsoon season, and maintained properly.
7. Check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed around mine pit and OB dumps to prevent storm run-off and sediment flow into adjoining water bodies. A safety margin of 50% shall be kept for designing of sump structures over and above peak rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the mine and its adjoining area which shall also help in providing adequate retention time period thereby allowing proper settling of sediments/ silt material. The sedimentation pits/ sumps shall be constructed at the corners of the garland drains.
8. The top soil, if any, shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) within the mine lease only and should not be kept unutilized for long. The physical parameters of the top soil dumps like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan and as per the guidelines framed by DGMS w.r.t. safety in mining operations shall be strictly adhered to maintain the stability of dumps. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation purpose.

## **VI. Transportation**

1. No Transportation of the minerals shall be allowed in case of roads passing through villages/ habitations. In such cases, PP shall construct a 'bypass' road for the purpose of transportation of the minerals leaving an adequate gap (say at least 200 meters) so that the adverse impact of sound and dust along with chances of accidents could be mitigated. All costs resulting from widening and strengthening of existing public road network shall be borne by the PP in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department. Transportation of minerals through road movement in case of existing village/ rural roads shall be allowed in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department only after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of roads is increased to handle the traffic load. The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centers.
2. The Main haulage road within the mine lease should be provided with a permanent water sprinkling arrangement for dust suppression. Other roads within the mine lease should be wetted regularly with tanker-mounted water sprinkling system. The other areas of dust generation like crushing zone, material transfer points, material yards etc. should invariably be provided with dust suppression arrangements. The air pollution control equipments like bag filters, vacuum suction hoods, dry fogging system etc. shall be installed at Crushers, belt-conveyors and other areas prone to air pollution. The belt conveyor should be fully covered to avoid generation of dust while transportation. PP shall take necessary measures to avoid generation of fugitive dust emissions.

## **VIII. Green Belt**

1. The Project Proponent shall develop greenbelt in 7.5m wide safety zone all along the mine lease boundary as per the guidelines of CPCB in order to arrest pollution emanating from mining operations within the lease. The whole Green belt shall be developed within first 5 years starting from windward side of the active mining area. The development of greenbelt shall be governed as per the EC granted by the Ministry irrespective of the stipulation made in approved mine plan.
2. The Project Proponent shall carryout plantation/ afforestation in backfilled and reclaimed area of mining lease, around water body, along the roadsides, in community areas etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the State Forest Department/ Agriculture Department/ Rural development department/ Tribal Welfare Department/ Gram Panchayat such that only those species be selected which are of use to the local people. The CPCB guidelines in this respect shall also be adhered. The density of the trees should be around 2500 saplings per Hectare. Adequate budgetary provision shall be made for protection and care of trees.
3. The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements for livestock feed by developing grazing land with a view to compensate those areas which are coming within the mine lease. The development of such grazing land shall be done in consultation with the State Government. In this regard, Project Proponent should essentially implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquisition of grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded/ protected against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.
4. The Project Proponent shall undertake all precautionary measures for conservation and protection of endangered flora and fauna and Schedule-I species during mining operation. A Wildlife Conservation Plan shall be prepared for the same clearly delineating action to be taken for conservation of flora and fauna. The Plan shall be approved by Chief Wild Life Warden of the State Govt.
5. And implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department. A copy of Wildlife Conservation Plan and its implementation status (annual) shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry.

## **IX. Public hearing and human health issues**

1. The Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular as well as Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the mining activities, as per the DGMS guidelines. The records shall be maintained properly. PP shall also carryout Occupational health check-ups in respect of workers which are having ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smoking, etc. The check-ups shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/ preventive measures be taken. A status report on the same may be sent to MoEFCC Regional Office and DGMS on half-yearly basis.
2. The Project Proponent must demonstrate commitment to work towards 'Zero Harm' from their mining activities and carry out Health Risk Assessment (HRA) for identification workplace hazards and assess their potential risks to health and determine appropriate control measures to protect the health and wellbeing of workers and nearby community. The proponent shall maintain accurate and systematic records of the HRA. The HRA for neighborhood has to focus on Public Health Problems like Malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV, Anaemia, Diarrhoea in children under five, respiratory infections due to bio mass cooking. The proponent shall also create awareness and educate the nearby community and workers for Sanitation, Personal Hygiene, Hand washing, not to defecate in open, Women Health and Hygiene (Providing Sanitary Napkins), hazard of tobacco and alcohol use. The Proponent shall carryout base line HRA for all the category of workers and thereafter every five years.
3. The Proponent shall carry out Occupational health surveillance which be a part of HRA and include Biological Monitoring where practical and feasible, and the tests and investigations relevant to the exposure (e.g. for Dust a X-Ray chest; For Noise Audiometric; for Lead Exposure Blood Lead, For Welders Full Ophthalmologic Assessment; for Manganese Miners a complete Neurological Assessment by a Certified Neurologist, and Manganese (Mn) Estimation in Blood; For Inorganic Chromium- Fortnightly skin inspection of hands and forearms by a responsible person. Except routine tests all tests would be carried out in a Lab accredited by NABH. Records of Health Surveillance must be kept for 30 years, including the results of and the records of Physical examination and tests. The record of exposure due to materials like Asbestos, Hard Rock Mining, Silica, Gold, Kaolin, Aluminium, Iron, Manganese, Chromium, Lead, Uranium need to be handed over to the Mining Department of the State in case the life of the mine is less than 30 years. It would be obligatory for the State Mines Departments to make arrangements for the safe and secure storage of the records including X-Ray. Only conventional X-Ray will be accepted for record purposes and not the digital one). X-Ray must meet ILO criteria (17 x14 inches and of good quality).
4. The Proponent shall maintained a record of performance indicators for workers which includes (a) there should not be a significant decline in their Body Mass Index and it should stay between 18.5 - 24.9, (b) the Final Chest X-Ray compared with the base line X-Ray should not show any capacities ,(c) At the end of their leaving job there should be no Diminution in their Lung Functions Forced Expiratory Volume in one second (FEV1),Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), and the ratio) unless they are smokers which has to be adjusted, and the effect of age, (d) their hearing should not be affected. As a proof an Audiogram (first and last need to be presented), (e) they should not have developed any Persistent Back Pain, Neck Pain, and the movement of their Hip, Knee and other joints should have normal range of movement, (f) they should not have suffered loss of any body part. The record of the same should be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEFCC annually along with details of the relief and compensation paid to workers having above indications.
5. The Project Proponent shall ensure that Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.
6. Project Proponent shall make provision for the housing for workers/labors or shall construct labor camps within/outside (company owned land) with necessary basic infrastructure/ facilities like fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche for kids etc. The housing may be provided in the form of temporary structures which can be removed after the

completion of the project related infrastructure. The domestic waste water should be treated with STP in order to avoid contamination of underground water.

7. The activities proposed in Action plan prepared for addressing the issues raised during the Public Hearing shall be completed as per the budgetary provisions mentioned in the Action Plan and within the stipulated time frame. The Status Report on implementation of Action Plan shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry along with District Administration.

#### **X. Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER)**

1. The activities and budget earmarked for Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) as per Ministry's O.M No 22-65/2017-IA. II (M) dated 01.05.2018 or as proposed by EAC should be kept in a separate bank account. The activities proposed for CER shall be implemented in a time bound manner and annual report of implementation of the same along with documentary proof viz. photographs, purchase documents, latitude & longitude of infrastructure developed & road constructed needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEF&CC annually along with audited statement.
2. Project Proponent shall keep the funds earmarked for environmental protection measures in a separate account and refrain from diverting the same for other purposes. The Year wise expenditure of such funds should be reported to the MoEF & CC and its concerned Regional Office.
3. Any change in stipulations of EC conditions of the approved mining plan will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance

#### **XI. Miscellaneous**

1. The Project Proponent shall prepare digital map (land use & land cover) of the entire lease area once in five years purpose of monitoring land use pattern and submit a report to concerned Regional Office of the MoEF & CC.
2. The Project Authorities should inform to the Regional Office regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
3. The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the MOEFCC & its concerned Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
4. A separate 'Environmental Management Cell' with suitable qualified manpower should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive. The Senior Executive shall directly report to Head of the Organization. Adequate number of qualified Environmental Scientists and Mining Engineers shall be appointed and submit a report to RO, MoEF & CC.

The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF & CC shall randomly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF & CC officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data/information

#### **181.11 Environment Clearance for Expansion of Commercial Project Sector- 16, Village-Silokhera, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Vatika One On One Pvt. Ltd.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Virender Dhar**  
**Consultant : Vardan Environet**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 01.05.2019 for obtaining Environment Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for approval of TOR in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 31.05.2019.

The details of the case are as given below:-

<b>Name of the Project: Expansion of commercial colony at Sector-16 , Village-Silokhera, Gurugram Haryana</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>		<b>Existing</b>	<b>Expansion</b>	<b>Total Area (in M<sup>2</sup>)</b>
1.	Latitude		28°28'5.22"N	-	28°28'5.22"N
2.	Longitude		77° 2'56.99"E	-	77° 2'56.99"E
3.	Plot Area		12.13125 acres/ 49093.349 m <sup>2</sup>	NIL	12.13125 acres/ 49093.349 m <sup>2</sup>
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage		9417.242 m <sup>2</sup>	5118.345 m <sup>2</sup>	14535.587 m <sup>2</sup>
5.	Proposed FAR		42452.291 m <sup>2</sup>	49126.22 m <sup>2</sup>	91578.511 m <sup>2</sup>
6.	Non FAR Area		103388.7 m <sup>2</sup>	-1705.083 m <sup>2</sup>	101683.610 m <sup>2</sup>
7.	Total Built Up area		145840.991 m <sup>2</sup>	47421.137 m <sup>2</sup>	193262.128 m <sup>2</sup>
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage		12720.08m <sup>2</sup> (25.91 %)	-446.743m <sup>2</sup>	12273.337m <sup>2</sup> (25 %)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits		13	--	13
10.	STP Capacity		266 KLD	434 KLD	700 KLD
11.	Total Parking		2330 ECS	-320 ECS	2010 ECS (Required 1221 ECS)
12.	Organic Waste Converter		--	--	1500 kg/day (1×1250 + 1×250) Kg/day)
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)		32.105 mtr. (Terrace level)	76.50 mtr. (Terrace level)	76.50 mtr. (Terrace level) 81.10 mtr (Lift Machine room)
14.	Power Requirement		9621.6 KW	820.6	8801 KW
15.	Power Backup		--	--	5 no's total capacity =10000 KVA (5×2000 KVA)
16.	Total Water Requirement		342 KLD	363 KLD	705 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement		250	323	573 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement		142 KLD	172 KLD	314 KLD
19.	Treated Water from STP		200	259	459 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated		222 KLD	288 KLD	510 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated		1051 kg/day	1019 Kg/day	2070 Kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste		--	--	1242 Kg/day
23.	Number of Towers		4 Blocks, 3 level Basements, G.F+07 Floors, Services Blocks	2 Blocks, 3 no. of Pavilion +Expansion in services blocks	6 Blocks,+3 no. of Pavilion+Services Block
24.	Basement		3 level Basements	-	3 level Basements
25.	Stories		G.F+07	G.F+19	G.F+19
26.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost ii) Construction Cost	Collaboration		20 Cr.
			--	--	516 Cr. (Total Project Cost-536 Cr.)
29.	CER		--	--	2.68 Cr.

The Discussion was held on health safety plan, occupational diseases, ECBC Compliance and submitted the affidavit. After detailed deliberations, it was decided by the committee to recommend the case to SEIAA for approval and the project proponent will prepare the EIA by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF&CC with following additional Terms of Reference:

**Standard ToR:**

- [1] Examine details of land use as per Master Plan and land use around 10 km radius of the project site. Analysis should be made based on latest satellite imagery for land use with raw images. Check on flood plain of any river.
- [2] Submit details of environmentally sensitive places, land acquisition status, rehabilitation of communities/villages and present status of such activities.
- [3] Examine baseline environmental quality along with projected incremental load due to the project.
- [4] Environmental data to be considered in relation to the project development would be (a) land, (b) groundwater, (c) surface water, (d) air, (e) bio-diversity, (f) noise and vibrations, (g) socio economic and health.
- [5] Submit a copy of the contour plan with slopes, drainage pattern of the site and surrounding area. Any obstruction of the same by the project.
- [6] Submit the details of the trees to be felled for the project.
- [7] Submit the present land use and permission required for any conversion such as forest, agriculture etc.
- [8] Submit Roles and responsibility of the developer etc for compliance of environmental regulations under the provisions of EP Act.
- [9] Ground water classification as per the Central Ground Water Authority.
- [10] Examine the details of Source of water, water requirement, use of treated waste water and prepare a water balance chart.
- [11] Rain water harvesting proposals should be made with due safeguards for ground water quality. Maximize recycling of water and utilization of rain water. Examine details.
- [12] Examine soil characteristics and depth of ground water table for rainwater harvesting.
- [13] Examine details of solid waste generation treatment and its disposal.
- [14] Examine and submit details of use of solar energy and alternative source of energy to reduce the fossil energy consumption, energy conservation and energy efficiency.
- [15] DG sets are likely to be used during construction and operational phase of the project. Emissions from DG sets must be taken into consideration while estimating the impacts on air environment. Examine and submit details.
- [16] Examine road/rail connectivity to the project site and impact on the traffic due to the proposed project. Present and future traffic and transport facilities for the region should be analyzed with measures for preventing traffic congestion and providing faster trouble free system to reach different destinations in the city.
- [17] A detailed traffic and transportation study should be made for existing and projected passenger and cargo traffic.
- [18] Examine the details of transport of materials for construction which should include source and availability.
- [19] Examine separately the details for construction and operation phases both for Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan with cost and parameters.
- [20] Submit details of a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan including emergency evacuation during natural and man-made disaster.
- [21] Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
- [22] The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
- [23] Any further clarification on carrying out the above studies including anticipated impacts due to the project and mitigative measure, project proponent can refer to the model ToR available on Ministry website "<http://moef.nic.in/Manual/Townships>".

**Additional TOR:**

1. The PP shall study and submit the zero liquid discharge plan of the project.
2. The PP shall submit the compliance report of earlier Environment clearance during the appraisal for the project
3. The PP shall submit the document showing the change of name in favor of M/s Vatika one on one Pvt. Ltd. During appraisal of the project.
4. The PP shall submit the approved plan of the project from the competent authority.
5. The PP shall submit the document regarding extra FAR during the appraisal of the project.

**181.12 Environment Clearance for Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony Sector-85, Village-Badha, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Dinesh Kumar**  
**Consultant : Vardan Environet**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 01.05.2019 for obtaining Environment Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>st</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 31.05.2019.

The details of the case are as given below:-

<b>Name of the Project: Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony, Sec 85, Village Badha, Gurugram, Haryana</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
1.	Latitude	28°24'25.1"N
2.	Longitude	76°56'46.4"E
3.	Plot Area	20335.421 sqm
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	4173.79 sqm
5.	Proposed FAR	45317.52 sqm
6.	Non FAR Area	4289.70 sqm
7.	Total Built Up area	49607.224sqm
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	4345.995 sqm(21.37% of plot area)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	05
10.	STP Capacity	570 KLD
11.	Total Parking	479ECS
12.	Organic Waste Converter	02 OWC (1×1250+1×250=1500 kg/day).
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	47.86 mtrs.
14.	Power Requirement	3000 KW
15.	Power Backup	1125KVA(02D.G. set of 500 KVA+ 1 DG set of 125KVA)
16.	Total Water Requirement	546 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	524 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	345 KLD
19.	Treated Water	201 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	455 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	2036 kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1222 kg/day



23.	Number of Towers	06
24.	Anganwadi	1
25	Dwelling Units	738
26.	Community Center	01
27.	Stories	14
28	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost
		ii) Construction Cost
29.	CER	2.25 Crores
30.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM 2.5
		ii) PM 10
		iii) SO <sub>2</sub>
		iv) NO <sub>2</sub>
		0.0026
		0.0066
		0.1638
		0.00852

The Discussion was held on various issues regarding solid waste management plan, collaboration agreement, zero liquid discharge plan, environment awareness, SOP fire hazards plan, revised CER and PP submitted the undertaking on observations vide letter dated 31.05.2019.

After deliberations the Committee rated this project with **“Gold Rating”** and was of the unanimous view that this case for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following stipulations:

**I. Statutory compliance:**

- [1] The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority for ground coverage, FAR and should be in accordance with zoning plan approved by Competent 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 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. Also prepare S.O.P. for risk management of fire hazard
- [3] 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.
- [4] The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- [5] 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 Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
- [6] The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- [7] 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.
- [8] 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.
- [9] The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- [10] The project proponent shall follow the ECBC Act/ECBC-Rules prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly in addition of bylaws of the State Government.
- [11] The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the residents of the society
- [12] The PP shall submit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose and

rest should be used in activities as proposed in the EMP.

- [13] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the HUDA.
- [14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

## **II. 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 (e.g. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) 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 ultra 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 sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- (vi) Sand, murrum, 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 ultra 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. Ultra 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.

## **III. 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 the Regional Office, 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, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xi) The local bye-law provisions on rain water 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. 5 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) All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- (xiv) No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) 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 the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- (xix) 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.
- (xx) Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- (xxi) 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.

#### **IV. Noise monitoring and prevention**

- (i) Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area 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.

- (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.

**V. Energy Conservation measures**

- (i) Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency as per ECBC Act, 2017 read with ECBC Rules, 2018 shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC also which is no case less than 25% as prescribed.
- (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 R & 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) The PP will submit report indicating compliance of each parameter of ECBC requirement and submit quantification saving report for each component.

**VI. 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 Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg /person/day must be installed. Leaves to be put in earmarked pits for converting them into compost to be used as manure.
- (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, 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.
- (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.

## **VII. 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 (5' tall) 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 (i.e. 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.

## **VIII. 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.
- (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.

## **IX. 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.

**X. 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) 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 to the head of the organization.
- (iv) 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.

**XI. 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.
- (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 form-IA, Conceptual Plan and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- (ix) No further expansion or modifications in the plan shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/SEIAA, Haryana. The project proponent shall seek fresh environmental clearance under EIA notification 2006 if at any stage there is change of area of this project.
- (x) Any change in planning of the approved plan will leads to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance
- (xi) The PP should give unambiguous affidavit giving land promoters in accordance with your ownership and possession of land legal the case referred for Environment Clearance to SEIAA.
- (xii) 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.

- (xiii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- (xiv) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) 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.

**181.13 Environment Clearance for Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony Sector- 76, Village-Kherki Daula, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Dinesh Kumar**  
**Consultant : Vardan Environet**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 01.05.2019 for obtaining Environment Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 31.05.2019.

The details of the case are as given below:-

<b>Name of the Project: Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony, Sec 76, Village Kherki Daula, Gurugram, Haryana</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
1.	Latitude	28° 23' 34.7" N
2.	Longitude	76° 59' 21.2" E
3.	Plot Area	20234.25sqm
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage (23.28%)	4710.51 sqm
5.	Proposed FAR	45025.52 sqm
6.	Non FAR Area	4029.95
7.	Total Built Up area	49055.47 sqm
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage (@20.04%)	4055.18sqm
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	05
10.	STP Capacity	560KLD
11.	Total Parking	412ECS
12.	Organic Waste Converter	3 x 500 kg/day
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	47.86 m
14.	Power Requirement	3000 KW
15.	Power Backup	1125KVA (2 No. of 500 KVA + 1 no. of 125KVA)
16.	Total Water Requirement	533 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	512KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	337 KLD
19.	Treated Water	196 KLD

20.	Waste Water Generated	445 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	1993kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1196 Kg/day
23.	Number of Towers	7
24.	Dwelling Units	722
28.	Anganwadi	1
29.	Community Hall	1
30.	Stories	14
31.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost
		ii) Construction Cost
		150 Crores
31.	CER	2.25 Crores
32.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM 2.5
		ii) PM 10
		iii) SO <sub>2</sub>
		iv) NO <sub>2</sub>
		0.00264
		0.00659
		0.16382
		0.01147

Discussion was held on various issues regarding solid waste management plan, collaboration agreement, zero liquid discharge plan, environment awareness, SOP fire hazards plan, revised CER and PP submitted the undertaking on observations vide letter dated 31.05.2019.

After deliberations the Committee rated this project with “**Gold Rating**” and was of the unanimous view that this case for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following stipulations:

**I. Statutory compliance:**

- [1] The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority for ground coverage, FAR and should be in accordance with zoning plan approved by Competent 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 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. . Also prepare S.O.P. for risk management of fire hazard
- [3] 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.
- [4] The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- [5] 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 Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
- [6] The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- [7] 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.
- [8] 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.
- [9] The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.



- [10] The project proponent shall follow the ECBC Act/ECBC-Rules prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly in addition of bylaws of the State Government.
- [11] The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the residents of the society
- [12] The PP shall submit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose and rest should be used in activities as proposed in the EMP.
- [13] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the HUDA
- [14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

## **II. 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 (e.g. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) 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 ultra 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 sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- (vi) Sand, murrum, 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 ultra 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. Ultra 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.

## **III. 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 the Regional Office, 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, curing agents and other best practices referred.
  - (xi) The local bye-law provisions on rain water 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. 5 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) All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
  - (xiv) No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
  - (xv) 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.
  - (xvi) 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 the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
  - (xvii) 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.
  - (xviii) No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
  - (xix) 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.
  - (xx) Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
  - (xxi) 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.

#### **IV. Noise monitoring and prevention**

- (i) Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area 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.

- (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.

#### **V. Energy Conservation measures**

- (i) Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency as per ECBC Act, 2017 read with ECBC Rules, 2018 shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC also which is no case less than 25% as prescribed.
- (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 R & 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) The PP will submit report indicating compliance of each parameter of ECBC requirement and submit quantification saving report for each component.

#### **VI. 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 Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg /person/day must be installed. Leaves to be put in earmarked pits for converting them into compost to be used as manure.
- (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, 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.
- (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.

#### **VII. 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(5' tall) 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 (i.e. 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.

#### **VIII. 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.
- (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.

#### **IX. 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.

#### **X. 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) 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 to the head of the organization.
- (iv) 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.

#### **XI. 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.
- (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 form-IA, Conceptual Plan and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- (ix) No further expansion or modifications in the plan shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/SEIAA, Haryana. The project proponent shall seek fresh environmental clearance under EIA notification 2006 if at any stage there is change of area of this project.
- (x) Any change in planning of the approved plan will leads to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio

- and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance
- (xi) The PP should give unambiguous affidavit giving land promoters in accordance with your ownership and possession of land legal the case referred for Environment Clearance to SEIAA.
  - (xii) 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.
  - (xiii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
  - (xiv) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
  - (xv) 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.
  - (xvi) 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.

**181.14 Environment Clearance for Expansion/Modification of Residential Plotted Colony (Green wood city) at Sector-26, 26A & 27, Sonipat, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/S Jai Krishna Artec.**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Ashok Wadia**  
**Consultant : Vardan Environet**

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 23.04.2018. The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC. The Terms of Reference were approved in the 168th meeting of the SEAC held on 11.05.2018.

The project proponent, placed on record a letter requesting for using of Baseline data for preparing EIA/EMP report of the said project was carried out during pre-monsoon season i.e. March, April and May, 2018 at various locations within the study area on the basis of Office Memorandum dated 29.08.2017 of MoEF & CC, wherein, it is stated that three years old baseline data can be used for preparing EIA/EMP reports.

The terms of reference were approved by the SEIAA. The PP submitted the EIA to SEIAA on 19.07.2018. Thereafter, the case was taken up in the 175th meeting of the SEAC held on 14.08.2018. After detailed discussions shortcomings were observed and conveyed to the PP.

1. The PP should submit green belt plan.
2. The PP should submit dual plumbing plan.
3. The PP should submit rain water harvesting plan for common area and small plots as per site condition.
4. The PP should submit CSR plan.
5. The PP should submit traffic study.
6. The PP should mark the level of sites and its surrounding w.r.t survey of India sheet along with the distance of drain No. 06 & Rajpura distributory and also submit their levels.

Thereafter the case was taken up in 181<sup>st</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 31.05.2019. After detailed deliberation on various issues certain observations were raised by the SEAC Committee as follows:-

1. The PP shall submit the revised Rain water harvesting plan
2. The PP shall submit the component wise detail of the STP
3. The PP shall submit the revised CER with village details as per study carried out.

4. The PP shall submit the SOP fire hazards plan.
5. The PP shall submit the traffic circulation plan along with Mitigation measure for incremental load.
6. The PP shall submit the drain impact of water along with the coordinates
7. The PP shall submit the water supply assurance
8. The PP shall submit the storage and use of top soil.
9. The PP shall submit the corrective measures taken to counter the effect incremental load predicted in wind rose and Wind breaker wall height
10. The project proponent should submit the ECBC compliance report as per the ECBC guidelines 2017 read with ECBC Rules 2018
11. The PP shall submit the zero liquid discharge plan

It was decided by the Committee that the case will be taken up in next 182<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SEAC and their case will be considered only after receipt of reply of above observations and PP is advised to submit the required signed documents. In case of non-receipt of information, in time, the case shall be recommended for rejection/filing.

**181.15 Environment Clearance for development of township project 236.63 Acres in Sector-4, District-Fatehabad, Haryana by Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA)**

**Project Proponent : Mr. Punnu Ram**  
**Consultant : Vardan Environet**

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 23.04.2018. The Terms of Reference were approved by the EAC, MoEF & CC, GoI vide letter dated 06.03.2017. The PP submitted the EIA report alongwith the case file. Thereafter, the case was taken up in the 168th meeting of the SEAC held on 11.05.2018. After detailed discussions certain observations were observed. The observations of 168th meeting were conveyed to the PP vide letter No. 2775 dated 16.05.2018. The PP submitted the reply vide letter dated 21.06.2018. Thereafter, the case was taken up in the 173rd meeting of the SEAC held on 27.07.2018 and certain observation were observed and conveyed.

1. The PP should submit authenticated schedule of installation of STP and should also submit the detailed design of STP.
2. The PP should submit the detailed calculation of waste water generation.
3. The PP should submit water assurance from the Irrigation Department for the extra supply of water for the proposed site.
4. The PP should submit details level of site and its surroundings and preventive measures for the anticipated floods. The PP is requested to intimate the proposed frequency of the floods.
5. The PP should submit incremental pollution load from traffic and traffic study plan.
6. The PP should submit Municipal Solid Waste plan and proposal for Bio-Composting.
7. The PP should submit proposal for solar power generation.
8. The PP should provide details of ground water condition of the area and rain water harvesting plan by individuals and PP as per site condition.
9. The PP should submit detailed CSR as per the OM dated May, 2018.
10. The PP should submit details of river/drains in 10 KM radius.
11. The PP should submit detailed green belt plan of minimum 30% of the total plot area viz:
  - (a) Width, length and area to be covered under the green belt;
  - (b) Number of rows of trees to be planted; and
  - (c) Tree species required to be planted and spacing to be maintained between them depending on the local climate and site conditions.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 181<sup>st</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 31.05.2019. After detailed

deliberation on various issues certain observation were raised regarding STP detail, detailed circulation of waste water generation, water assurance, levels of site & its surroundings, incremental pollution load, Traffic Study plan, Municipal Solid Waste plan, proposal for solar power generation, ground water conditions of the area, rain water harvesting plan, CER, river/drains in 10km radius, revised Green belt plan and some observations were raised as given below:

1. The PP shall submit the revised Rain water harvesting plan
2. The PP shall submit the affidavit for plan to reuse water in sector 4 and zero liquid discharge shall be maintained.
3. The PP shall submit the revised water balance plan
4. The PP shall submit the revised HFL drain, nala cross section, bed levels details
5. The PP shall submit the component wise detail of the STP
6. The PP shall submit the Ambient air quality data and dispersion model used.
7. The PP shall submit the Solid waste management plan along with segregation and collection.
8. The PP shall submit the effect of tributary on the area of the project.
9. The PP shall submit the revised CER with village details as per study carried out.
10. The PP shall submit the SOP fire hazards plan.
11. The PP shall submit the traffic circulation plan along with Mitigation measure for incremental load.
12. The PP shall submit the drain impact of water along with the coordinates
13. The PP should submit the plan of drainage, level of water supply in project area. The plan should also indicate final discharge of sewage and drainage.

The PP is advised to submit the required information as detailed above and it was made clear to the PP that his project will be considered as received only after the receipt of complete information. In case of non-receipt of information in time, the case shall be recommended for rejection/filing.

**181.16: Environment Clearance for building “Horizon on the Highway” in Vanijya Nikunj, Udyog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Adarshini Real Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd.**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 27.05.2019 for obtaining Environment Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for approval of TOR in the 181<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 31.05.2019.

The PP presented the case before the committee and the details of case are as given below:-

<b>Name of the Project: M/s Adarshini Real Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd. in Vanijya Nikunj,Udyog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurugram, Haryana</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
1.	Plot Area	47590.60sqm
2.	Proposed Ground Coverage	18,780.08sqm
3.	Proposed FAR	173,638.91sqm
4.	Total Built Up area	3,77,774.43sqm
5.	Total Green Area with Percentage	7274.99sqm(15.3% of plot area)
6.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	10(twin bore)
7.	STP Capacity	1000KLD
8.	Total Parking	4780ECS(161 SURFACE+4619BASEMENT)
9.	Organic Waste Converter	2
10.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	60
11.	Power Requirement	16,670KW



12.	Power Backup	20,000KVA(10*2000KVA)
13.	Total Water Requirement	1329.8KLD
14.	A Fresh Water Requirement	463.3KLD
15.	Treated Water	866.5KLD
16.	Waste Water Generated	792.9KLD
17.	Solid Waste Generated	2285kg/day
18.	Biodegradable Waste	914Kg/day
19.	Number of Towers	-
20.	Basement	5 level
21.	Stories	G+13
22.	Total Cost of the project:	3212cr
	i) Land Cost	
	ii) Construction Cost	

After detailed deliberations, it was decided by the committee to recommend the case to SEIAA for approval of TOR and the project proponent will prepare the EIA by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF&CC with following additional Terms of Reference:

**Standard ToR:**

- [1] Examine details of land use as per Master Plan and land use around 10 km radius of the project site. Analysis should be made based on latest satellite imagery for land use with raw images. Check on flood plain of any river.
- [2] Submit details of environmentally sensitive places, land acquisition status, rehabilitation of communities/villages and present status of such activities.
- [3] Examine baseline environmental quality along with projected incremental load due to the project.
- [4] Environmental data to be considered in relation to the project development would be (a) land, (b) groundwater, (c) surface water, (d) air, (e) bio-diversity, (f) noise and vibrations, (g) socio economic and health.
- [5] Submit a copy of the contour plan with slopes, drainage pattern of the site and surrounding area. Any obstruction of the same by the project.
- [6] Submit the details of the trees to be felled for the project.
- [7] Submit the present land use and permission required for any conversion such as forest, agriculture etc.
- [8] Submit Roles and responsibility of the developer etc for compliance of environmental regulations under the provisions of EP Act.
- [9] Ground water classification as per the Central Ground Water Authority.
- [10] Examine the details of Source of water, water requirement, use of treated waste water and prepare a water balance chart.
- [11] Rain water harvesting proposals should be made with due safeguards for ground water quality. Maximize recycling of water and utilization of rain water. Examine details.
- [12] Examine soil characteristics and depth of ground water table for rainwater harvesting.
- [13] Examine details of solid waste generation treatment and its disposal.
- [14] Examine and submit details of use of solar energy and alternative source of energy to reduce the fossil energy consumption, energy conservation and energy efficiency.
- [15] DG sets are likely to be used during construction and operational phase of the project. Emissions from DG sets must be taken into consideration while estimating the impacts on air environment. Examine and submit details.
- [16] Examine road/rail connectivity to the project site and impact on the traffic due to the proposed project. Present and future traffic and transport facilities for the region should be analyzed with measures for preventing traffic congestion and providing faster trouble free system to reach different destinations in the city.
- [17] A detailed traffic and transportation study should be made for existing and projected passenger and cargo traffic.
- [18] Examine the details of transport of materials for construction which should include source

- and availability.
- [19] Examine separately the details for construction and operation phases both for Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan with cost and parameters.
  - [20] Submit details of a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan including emergency evacuation during natural and man-made disaster.
  - [21] Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
  - [22] The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
  - [23] Any further clarification on carrying out the above studies including anticipated impacts due to the project and mitigative measure, project proponent can refer to the model ToR available on Ministry website "<http://moef.nic.in/Manual/Townships>".

**Additional TOR:**

1. The PP shall study the effect of TOD Policy on the incremental load
2. The PP shall carry out the study regarding precautions and safety norms of STP installed in the basement
3. The PP shall submit the effect of contour plan on the catchment area of the project.
4. The PP shall carry out the effect of traffic on incremental load and Traffic Management and also submit the traffic circulation plan.
5. The PP shall submit the signed copy of form I with details along with EIA/EMP report.
6. The PP should submit the compliance of ECBC along with percentages of saving.
7. The PP should submit the license from Town & Country Planning Department for 365 FAR.

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**List of Participants in the 181<sup>st</sup> Meeting of SEAC, Haryana held on 30.05.2019 & 31.05.2019 under the Chairmanship of Shri V. K. Gupta, Chairman, SEAC, Haryana**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Dr. Surinder Kumar Mehta	Member
2.	Dr. Mehar Chand	Member
3.	Sh. Prabhakar Kumar Verma	Member
4.	Shri Anil Kumar Mehta	Member
5.	Shri Raj Kumar Sapra, IFS (Retired	Member
6.	Dr. S. N. Mishra	Member
7.	Dr. R. K. Chauhan, Joint Director, Environment & Climate Change Department, Haryana	Secretary