

**MINUTES OF THE 26th MEETING OF
THE STATE EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (SEAC)
CONVENED ON 06.10.2020 AT 10.30 A.M.
THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCE**

The 26th meeting of SEAC was organized through video conference in view of Covid-19 Pandemic. The list of members attended is enclosed as Annexure – I.

Agenda Item No.1: Confirmation of the Minutes of the 25th meeting of the SEAC convened on 20.08.2019

The Committee confirmed the minutes of the previous meeting.

Agenda Item No. 2: Examination of Project proposals under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments for onward appraisal to the SEIAA for further examination to consider issue of Environmental Clearances:

1. Proposal for Environmental Clearance submitted by M/s. Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER) for proposed construction of Residential Campus at Karaikal.

The committee discussed the proposal in detail with the project proponent. The following representatives participated on behalf of the project proponent and made a presentation on the salient features of the project:

- i) Dr. K.C. Premarajan, Project Co-ordinator, JIPMER.
- ii) Mr. Hari Prasad, EIA Co-ordinator, Right Source Industrial Solutions Pvt. Limited.
- iii) Mohammad Assain, Project Head, Right Source Industrial Solutions Pvt. Limited.
- iv) Mr. K. Satish, EE&SM (C) – I, CPWD.

The project involves construction of Residential Campus in Block No. 7, T. S. No. 4pt, Block No. 9, T. S. No. 5pt, 6, 7, 8pt, 9 at Ward C of Kamaraj Salai, Kovilpathu Village, Karaikal Taluk, Karaikal District, Puducherry. The proposed project consists of 152 Quarters in which Type II - 60 Nos (S + 8 & S + 7 Floors), Type III - 30 Nos (S + 8 Floors), Type IV - 30 Nos. (S + 8 Floors), Type V - 20 Nos. (S + 5 Floors), Type VI - 12 Nos. (S + 6 Floors) and Utility Block (G + 1 Floor) with the total built-up area of 25,206.66 Sq.m. The project details are stated below in brief:

Name of the Project and address	Proposed construction of JIPMER Residential campus at Kamaraj Salai, Kovilpathu Village, Karaikal Taluk, Karaikal District, Puducherry.
Project Location	Block No. 7, T. S. No. 4pt, Block No. 9, T. S. No. 5pt, 6, 7, 8pt, 9 at Ward C of Kamaraj Salai, Kovilpathu Village, Karaikal Taluk, Karaikal District, Puducherry.
Project Description	Type II - 60 Nos (S+8 & S+7 Floors), Type III - 30 Nos (S+8 Floors), Type IV - 30 Nos (S+8 Floors), Type V - 20 Nos (S+5 Floors), Type VI - 12 Nos (S+6 Floors) & Utility Block (G+1 Floor)

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Total land area	1,49,223.61 sq.m.
Built up area	25,206.66 sq.m.
Green belt area	22,855.00 sq.m.
Expected Occupancy	1,000 Nos.
Power requirement	600 KVA
Source of power	Puducherry Electricity Department
Power backup	2x 500 KVA DG Set.
Water Source	Bore well and Municipal Water
Water requirement	Domestic Purpose - 81 KLD (Ground water) Toilet Flushing - 43 KLD (Treated water) Greenbelt development - 80 KLD (Ground water - 7 KLD & Treated water - 73 KLD) Total Water Requirement - 204 KLD
Waste Water Generation	Domestic use - 116 KLD STP capacity - 120 KLD Treated water is proposed to be used for toilet flushing and greenbelt development within the premises and no excess treated water will be let outside the project site
Air Emissions	Emissions from DG Sets.
Solid Waste	Biodegradable waste of 182 Kgs./day to be treated in Organic Waste Convertor within the project site and manure generated to be used for greenbelt development within project site. Non-biodegradable Waste of 274 Kgs./day to be segregated and sold to recyclers. STP Sludge - 15 kgs/day to be used as manure for green belt development.
Rain Water Harvesting	209 Nos. of RWH pits. Roof surface will be led to the recharge well after filtration. Rain water collection sump capacity (excess from rainwater harvesting pits will be let to sump) - 80 cu.m.
Project Cost	Rs. 112 Crores.

The said project / activity is covered under category B2 (Building and Construction projects) of item 8 (a) of Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments.

The site was inspected on 01.10.2020 by Dr. K. Sambandan, Member, SEAC. He informed that works like construction of compound wall and levelling of the site was being carried out and the construction activity has not commenced. Since the existing land was vacant one, no major clearance activities were taking place and only removal of the shrubs and weeds were undertaken. Copy of the inspection report is placed in Annexure – II.

The Committee observed the following errors in the Form I, IA and Conceptual Plan reports.

- i) The address for correspondence given by the project proponent in Form – 1 mentions three places namely Puducherry, Karaikal and Chandigarh under one address.

- ii) At Page 7, Sl. No. 4.5, it is mentioned as “Not applicable since the proposed project is construction of multistoried commercial complex”.
- iii) The stability certificate provided by the project proponent is for Academic campus and not for the said Residential Campus.
- iv) At Sl. No. 1.22 of Form I, the status of nullah during monsoon season / water flow based on secondary data may be provided and suitable flood mitigation measures shall be included, if required.

Hence, the committee instructed the project proponent to correct the reports on above observations and upload in the online portal.

The committee also instructed the Project Proponent to incorporate suitable measures for Covid prevention among the migratory construction workers involved during construction of the project, in the EMP.

The committee discussed with the project proponent about the measures taken by them for Solid Liquid waste management during construction phase and being a coastal area advised that adequate treatment and disposal measures should be put in place to ensure that no waste reaches the water bodies / rivers.

The committee discussed the applicability of Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) as per Ministry's O.M. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018 for this project. The Project Proponent stated that they are an Institution of National importance established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and providing advanced medical facilities to the general public at free of cost. They do not fall under the definition of Corporate. Accordingly, the committee decided that CER will not be applicable for such people welfare projects.

The SEAC, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, resolved to recommend the proposal to SEIAA for granting environmental clearance to the project subject to the following specific conditions and other Standard Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity.

Specific Conditions:

- (i) Consent to Establish/Operate for the project shall be obtained from the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee (PPCC) as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (ii) The total fresh water requirement shall not exceed 88 KLD and necessary approval shall be obtained from the Puducherry State Ground Water Authority for drawal of ground water.
- (iii) The domestic waste water generation shall not exceed 116 KLD and it shall be treated in the STP of capacity 120 KLD based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra-Filtration. The treated wastewater shall conform to the standards stipulated under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 as amended from time to time. Treated waste water shall be recycled / reused for toilet flushing and gardening within premises and no excess treated water shall be let outside the project site.
- (iv) The project proponents shall devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee so as to continuously monitor the treated

waste water being used for flushing in terms of fecal coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

- (v) Proper colour coding of the water, waste water and treated water pipelines shall be carried out.
- (vi) Solid Waste shall be managed as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit for segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. Organic waste shall be treated in Organic Waste Converter and used as manure.
- (vii) Proper Storm Water drainage system shall be provided to carry excess storm water runoff to the drains and avoid flooding in and around the project site.
- (viii) The project proponent shall maximize the use of solar energy and install solar lighting for common areas and street lights.
- (ix) Adequate rain water harvesting structures shall be designed in compliance with the Puducherry Building By-law and the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016.
- (x) The green belt and 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. As proposed, total area of 22,855.00 sq. m. of plot area shall be developed as green area.
- (xi) Since Karaikal is a cyclone prone area the buildings and infrastructures should be designed as per the appropriate Indian Standards and Guidelines and the National Building Code.
- (xii) The Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Family and Health and Government of Puducherry for controlling the spread of Covid Epidemic shall be strictly followed during the construction and operational phase.

Standard Conditions:

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance / permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc., as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain necessary permission for drawal of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.

- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. The provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016, shall be followed.
- vii. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.

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 expected 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. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
- iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Low sulphur diesel shall be used as fuel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with PPCC.
- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke and 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 Management Rules, 2016.
- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xi. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) / PPCC 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. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. 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.

- viii. 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.
- ix. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- x. 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.
- xi. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xii. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- xiii. 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 Central / Puducherry Ground Water Authority as applicable for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
- xiv. 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 of MoEF&CC and PPCC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- xv. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xvi. 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 Regional Office of MoEF&CC and PPCC 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.
- xvii. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xviii. 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 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 and PPCC 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 shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
- ii. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
- iii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc., shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- iv. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs / LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
- v. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level / local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- vi. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

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. Organic waste compost / Vermiculture pit / Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg. / person / day must be installed.
- iv. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- v. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the PPCC.
- vi. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity.
- vii. 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 27.08.2003 and 25.01.2016. 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 Waste Management 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. 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.

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 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 Regional office of the Ministry and PPCC as a part of six-monthly report.
- ii. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
- iii. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Regional office of the Ministry and PPCC 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 including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by e-mail) to the Regional office of MoEF&CC, SEIAA and the PPCC. This shall also be put on the website of the company / organization by the proponent.
- v. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the PPCC 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 of the Ministry and PPCC, 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 PPCC and the State Government.
- viii. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and commitment made during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- ix. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA or Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), as applicable.
- x. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xi. The SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xii. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xiii. The Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and PPCC shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office of the Ministry and PPCC by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.

- xiv. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xv. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Agenda Item No. 3: Any other item with the permission of the Chairman – Nil.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair.


Dr. R. Sagaya Alfred
(Secretary)


Dr. B. Kumaran
(Chairman)

ANNEXURE - IMembers Present

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|----|---|---|-----------|
| 1. | Dr. B. Kumaran, Principal,
Indira Gandhi College of Arts and Science,
Kathirkamam, Puducherry – 605 009. | - | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. S. Ram Kumar, Dean,
Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research,
Kurumbapet, Puducherry – 605 009. | - | Member |
| 3. | Dr. A. Yogamoorthi, Professor (Retd.),
6, Second Cross, Aravindar Nagar,
Reddiyarpalayam,
Puducherry – 605 010. | - | Member |
| 4. | Mrs. S. Usha, Assistant Professor,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Pondicherry Engineering College, Pillaichavady,
Puducherry – 605 014. | - | Member |
| 5. | Dr. K.M. Gopinathan, Associate Professor & Head,
Department of Zoology,
Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College,
New Mahe – 673 311. | - | Member |
| 6. | Dr. K. Sambandan, Assistant Professor & Head,
Department of Botany,
Arignar Anna Government Arts and Science College,
Karaikal – 609 605. | - | Member |
| 7. | Dr. P. Kavita Vasudevan, Professor and Head,
Department of Community Medicine,
Indira Gandhi Medical College and Research Institute,
Kathirkamam, Puducherry – 605 009. | - | Member |
| 8. | Dr. R. Sagaya Alfred
Senior Scientific Officer,
Department of Science, Technology and Environment,
3 rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar,
Puducherry – 605 005. | - | Secretary |

Site Inspection Report

A proposed construction project on JIPMER residential campus at Karaikal, U.T of Puducherry was inspected on 01-10-2020 at 5 PM. The following features are observed during inspection listed hereunder:

- Total land area of the proposed project is 1,49,223.6 sq.m. Proposed Built up area (a multi floor project of total 152 Quarters) is around 25,206.66 sq.m. The proposed project site is classified as residential zone by Karaikal Planning Authority.
- Compound walls are constructed and the total project area is leveled at the time of inspection. Since the existing land was vacant one, no major clearance activities were taking place. Only removal of the shrubs and weeds has undertaken in the proposed project area. No demolition works are carried out as the land is vacant.
- In the proposed site, a small area is utilized as temporary sheds for the migrated workers and materials storage.
- No excavation work is carried out in the proposed site.
- The existing road network is used for connectivity of the site with other parts of the city. No new road work is initiated.
- A nallah flowing adjacent to the Northern boundary of the project site and then enters the site on the eastern side and finally confluences to sea. There is no alteration in the hydrology of the watercourses or aquifers due to the proposed project.
- As per plan, bore wells are the source of water required for construction activities. At present, water is transported from other areas by tankers for initial activities.
- As the site is a plain vacant land, there is no significant loss of biodiversity is observed.
- As a part of eco-friendly activities, some common trees are planted in the front side of the project site. There is no agricultural or undeveloped land involved in this project.
- No Construction waste is found in the project site. No gas emissions are also found, except, transport vehicles moving inside the project site.
- At present, no environmental impact is seen due to activities at the project site.
- Adequate sanitary provisions are available to employees and laborers for Corona prevention in the project area.



(Dr.Kathirvelu Sambandan)
Member, SEAC