Minutes of the 180th 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 15.05.2019 and 16.05.2019 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 179th Meeting of the SEAC, Haryana held on 29th-30th April, 2019 were confirmed. Following corrections were made in the minutes of 179th meeting held on 29th-30th April, 2019.

Agenda item No.	Minuting	Correction/To be read as
179.11	Project brief in table Sr. No.7 proposed Landscape Area (6216.25 m^2)	Project brief in table Sr. No.7 proposed Landscape Area 21% (6819.11m^2)

180.01 Environment Clearance for "Expansion of Industrial Warehousing/Storage/Logistics Project" at Village Faizabad, District Jhajjar, Haryana by Indospace Industrial Park Badli Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : **Sh.Nitin Gawali**
Consultant **: Perfact Enviro Pvt. Ltd.**

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 30.04.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for approval of ToR in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The project proponent presented the case for Terms of Reference before the committee.

The details of the project are given below:-

Name of the Project: Expansion of Industrial Warehousing/Storage/Logistics Project" at Village Faizabad, District Jhajjar, Haryana by Indospace Industrial Park Badli Pvt. Ltd.				
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Details as per Earlier Environmental Clearance granted (A)**	**Proposed Details (B)**	**Total After expansion (A+B)**
1.	Latitude	28°34'34.33"N	28°34'34.33"N	28°34'34.33"N
2.	Longitude	76°45'56.27"E	76°45'56.27"E	76°45'56.27"E
3.	Plot Area	449175.1554 m^2 (111acres)	106893.2546m^2 (26.41 acres)	556068.41 m^2 (137.41 acres)
4.	Change in Land Use Area	232444.74m^2	82720.42m^2	315165.16m^2
5.	Proposed Ground Coverage	1,24,885.00 m^2	42,743.00 m^2	1,67,628.00 m^2
6.	Proposed FAR-A	126,029.00m^2	41,599.00 m^2	167,628.00 m^2
7.	Mezzanine Floor-B	3,750.00m^2	14,000m^2	17,750.00m^2
8.	Total Built Up area (A+B)	129,779.00m^2	55,599m^2	185,378.00m^2
9.	Total Green Area with Percentage	46232.83 m^2 (20 % of CLU area)	16,800.20 m^2	63,033.03 m^2 (20 % of CLU area)
10.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	59 pits & RWH Pond	17	76 pits & RWH Pond
11.	STP Capacity	150 (80 KLD already installed)	170 KLD	250 KLD
12.	Total Parking	34912.38m^2	12973.04m^2	47,673.45 m^2
13.	Organic Waste Converter	01. no	01no.	01no.
14.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	17.8 m	17.8 m	17.8 m

15.	Power Requirement	3500K VA	1250kVA	4750kVA
16.	Power Backup	4 x 250,1 x 500, 2 x 1000	1 x 500 kVA, 6 x125 kVA	2×500 kVA, 6×125 kVA, 4×250 kVA, 2×1000 kVA
17	Total Water Requirement	163 KLD	160 KLD	323 KLD
18	Domestic Water Requirement	34 KLD	97 KLD	131 KLD
19	Fresh Water Requirement	34 KLD	97 KLD	131 KLD
20	Treated Water	129 KLD	63 KLD	192 KLD
21	Waste Water Generated	113 KLD	100 KLD	213 KLD
22	Solid Waste Generated	415 kg/day	429 kg/day	844 kg/day
23	Biodegradable Waste	290 kg/day	48 kg/day	338 kg/day
24	Number of Building	8 (units-15)	8+FMO (17 Units)	8+FMO (17 Units)
25.	Basement	00	00	01
26.	Stories	G+1	0	G+1
27.	Total Cost of the project:	Rs. 310 Crores	Rs. 177 Crores	Rs. 487 Crores
28.	CER	-	-	Rs. 88 lakhs

After detailed deliberations, it was decided to recommend to SEIAA for approval that 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:

i) The PP shall submit environment impact assessment of load carrying vehicles during peak hours in and around the project area.

ii) The PP shall submit the Compliance report before the appraisal of the project.

iii) The PP shall submit the parking management plan in case of extra vehicles and non parking of vehicles on community roads.

iv) The PP shall submit the Chemical and explosive storage plan below the threshold limit

v) The PP shall submit 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.

vi) The PP shall obtain CTO from HSPCB after obtaining permission from CGWA

vii) The PP shall submit the revised Rain Water Harvesting Plan (double well housing structure) with recent rainfall and run-off data including digital water level recorder.

viii) The PP shall submit the Environment Impact Assessment of Rain water harvesting on the water level in the region.

ix) The PP shall submit the Environment Impact Assessment of DG sets on the Air Quality Index.

x) The project proponent should submit air quality modeling isopleths of DG Sets with Air mode Software version details.

xi) The PP should give detailed back up data of Ambient Air Quality, monitoring, height, details of DG stack etc along with Air Quality model.

xii) The PP shall submit Incremental load statement of expansion project with respect to existing approved capacity.

xiii) The PP shall submit hydrological study for the project area.

xiv) The PP shall submit energy saving details of the project and detailed ECBC compliance with percentage energy savings.

xv) The PP shall submit CER provisions and compliance thereof.

xvi) 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

180.02 Environment Clearance for warehouse project at Rewari-Jhajjar, NH-71, Ch. 401.370 (RHS), Village Gijjarodh, Tehsil & District Jhajjar, Haryana M/s Future Retail Destination Limited

Project Proponent : Mr. Vinod Singh
Consultant : Vardan Environet

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 30.04.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The details of the project are given below:

Name of the Project: M/s Future Retail Destination Limited		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28^0 31' 51.362" N to 28^0 32' 3.666" N
2.	Longitude	76^0 40' 6.623" E to 76^0 39' 49.945" E
3.	Plot Area	79742.436 SQM
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	41782.130 SQM
5.	Proposed FAR	46601.231 SQM
6.	Non FAR Area	57.816 SQM
7.	Total Built Up area	46659.047 SQM
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	12766.765 SQM (16.01%)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	12 NOS
10.	STP Capacity	84 KLD
11.	Total Parking	12307.787 SQM (15.43%)
12.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	19.015 m
13.	Power Requirement	537 KW
14.	Power Backup	667 KVA (1 * 380 KVA + 1 * 225 KVA + 1 * 62.5 KVA)
15.	Total Water Requirement	116 KLD
16.	Domestic Water Requirement	50 KLD
17.	Fresh Water Requirement	50 KLD
18.	Treated Water	60 KLD
19.	Waste Water Generated	67 KLD
20.	Solid Waste Generated	475 Kg/day
21.	Biodegradable Waste	195 Kg/day
22.	Number of Towers	4 BLOCKS FOR STORAGE
23.	Stories	G+1
24.	Total Cost of the project:	40 crores
25.	CER	80 lakhs
26.	Incremental Load in respect of: i) PM 2.5	0.0099
	ii) PM 10	0.031
	iii) SO_2	0.674
	iv) NO_2	0.078

The discussion was held on various issues certain observations were raised regarding water balance statement, STP (Dimensions of various units), Green Area Plan, Solid waste management particularly the plastic waste management, ECBC Compliances, Environment Management Cost, CER, RWH. These observations were replied by the Project Proponent vide letter dated 15.05.2019. The PP submitted the revised Green Area Plan, dimensions of STP, Revised CER details, Revised RWH Calculations and undertaking regarding bhindawas wildlife sanctuary distance, uses of LED fixtures, recycling of plastic waste generated, to develop access road of 12 meters, aerial distance of 55km from the IGI Airport and installing a tertiary treatment facility.

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.

[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

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

(vi) Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

(vii) Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

(viii) Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

(ix) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

(x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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. 9 Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks 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 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.

180.03 Environment Clearance for Expansion of Ardee City Township and Area Development Project of Ardee Infrastructure Pvt Ltd., Sector 52 & 57, Tehsil Gurugram, District Gurugram, State Haryana by ARDEE Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Anil Hasija
Consultant : SBA Environ Systems Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the

SEIAA/SEAC on dated 30.04.2019 for TOR under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for approval of TOR in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The details of the project are as given below:-

Name of the Project: Expansion of Ardee City Township and Area Development Project of Ardee Infrastructure Pvt ltd., Sector 52 & 57, Tehsil Gurugram, District Gurugram, State Haryana				
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Existing**	**Expansion**	**Total Area (in M^2)**
1.	Latitude		**Sec 52** 28^0 25' 48.81" N, 28^0 25' 39.55" N, 28^0 25' 30.13" N, 28^0 25' 28.32" N, 28^0 25' 40.18" N, 28^0 25' 47.50" N, 28^0 25' 35.45" N **Sec 57** 28^0 26' 42.10" N, 28^0 26' 44.98" N, 28^0 26' 29.70" N, 28^0 26' 14.67" N, 28^0 26' 09.01" N, 28^0 26' 11.89" N, 28^0 26' 16.12" N, 28^0 26' 26.16" N, 28^0 26' 37.14" N	
2.	Longitude		**Sec 52** 77^0 4' 31.41" E, 77^0 4' 22.47" E, 77^0 4' 33.46" E, 77^0 4' 42.71" E, 77^0 4' 45.28" E, 77^0 4' 45.15" E, 77^0 4' 32.91" E **Sec 57** 77^0 4' 54.69" E, 77^0 4' 48.52" E, 77^0 4' 20.13" E,77^0 4' 15.46" E, 77^0 4' 25.31" E, 77^0 4' 41.75" E, 77^0 4' 42.95" E, 77^0 4' 54.30" E, 77^0 4' 59.24" E	
3.	Plot Area	539850.65 sq. m.	289180.521 sq. m	829031.171 sq. m.
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage		16794.855 sq. m.	
5.	Proposed FAR		173188.183 sq. m.	
6.	Non-FAR Area		11913.199 sq. m.	
7.	Total Built Up area		218581.872 sq. m.	
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage		77100.77 sq. m (26.66 %)	
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits		16 nos.	
10.	STP Capacity	900 KLD	800 KLD	
11.	Total Parking		1758 ECS	
12.	Organic Waste Converter		No	
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)		48.65 M	
14.	Power Requirement		16971 KW	
15.	Power Backup		10220 KVA	

16.	Total Water Requirement	980 KLD	1479 KLD	
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	888 KLD	914 KLD	
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	980 KLD	1003 KLD	
19.	Treated Water		550 KLD	
20.	Waste Water Generated		705 KLD	
21.	Solid Waste Generated		1702 Kg/Day	
22.	Biodegradable Waste		619 kg/day	
23.	Number of Towers		19 nos.(GH2-04,GH3-07,GH5-08)	
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS		GH2 - 261 DUs (224+37 EWS) GH3 – 455 DUs (392+63 EWS) GH5 – 522 DUs (448+74 EWS)	
25.	Basement		33480.49 sq. m.	
26.	Community Center		No	
27.	Stories		14 Storey	
28.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)		**Single reflective glass** 'R' Values (in Sq m. Deg C/ Watt): 0.14 'U' Values (in Watts/ Sq m. Deg C): 7.1 **Double reflective glass** **'**R' Values (in Sq m. Deg C/ Watt): 0.30 U' Values (in Watts/ Sq m. Deg C): 3.3	
29.	Total Cost of the project:	Rs.30587 Lakhs		
30.	CER	Rs.230.00 Lakhs		

The project proponent presented the case before the committee. It is a proposed expansion of ARDEE City at Sec-52 & Sec-57 at village-Wazirabad & Bindapur, Tehsil & District, Gurugram, Haryana.

The total plot area of the ARDEE city at Sec-52 & Sec-57 measures 204.858 acres out of which 133.4 acres had already been constructed and remaining area of 71.458 acres is going to be developed under expansion of ARDEE city and this area is coming under the purview of EIA notification, 2006 and hence requires prior Environmental Clearance. Out of the total area of 71.458 acres, the development of 32.36 acres and 32.52 acres of land will be at Sec-52 and Sec-57 respectively. The remaining 6.578 acres of land will be covered for road network.

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:

i. The PP shall submit the Environment impact assessment of vehicles during peak hours in and around the project area.

ii. The PP shall submit the Compliance report before the appraisal of the project.

iii. The PP shall submit the revised Rain Water Harvesting Plan (double well housing structure) with recent rainfall and run-off data including digital water level recorder.

iv. The PP shall submit the Environment Impact Assessment of Rain water harvesting on the water level in the region.

v. The PP shall submit the Environment Impact Assessment of DG sets on the Air Quality Index.

vi. The project proponent should submit air quality modeling isopleths of DG Sets with Air mode Software version details.

vii. The PP should submit traffic study and incremental load analysis with current status of connecting roads and up-gradation plan for project of using public road for project.
viii. The PP should give detailed back up data of Ambient Air Quality, monitoring, height, details of DG stack etc along with dispersion modeling.
ix. The PP should submit incremental load statement for expansion project with respect to existing approved capacity.
x. The PP should submit the sun simulation path study for building orientation.
xi. The PP should submit Energy saving details from the project and detailed ECBC compliance in project along with percentage energy saving.
xii. The PP should submit CER provisions and compliance of OM dated 01.05.2018.
xiii. 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.

180.04 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Project located in the revenue estate of Village Mewka, Sector-92, Gurugram Manesar Urban Complex, Haryana by Sh. Bikram Singh S/o S/o Sh. Raghu Nath Singh in collaboration with M/s Nani Resorts and Floriculture Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Shri Kapil Nanda
Consultant : Aplinka Solutions

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 11.04.2019 for Environment Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for Environment Clearance in the 179th meeting of the SEAC but on the written request of Project Proponent the case was deferred. Thereafter the case was taken up in 180th meeting. The project proponent presented the case before the committee

The details of the case are as given below:-

Name of the Project: Affordable Group Housing located at Village Mewka, Sector 92, Gurugram,Haryana by Sh. Bikram Singh S/o Sh. Raghunath Singh in collaboration with M/s Nani Resorts amd Floriculture Pvt. Ltd.		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28°24'29.87" N
2.	Longitude	76°55'15.03" E
3.	Plot Area	20284.84 m^2
4..	Proposed Ground Coverage	4857.09 m^2
5.	Proposed FAR	45810.90 m^2
6.	Non FAR Area	3060.90m^2
7.	Total Built Up area	49250.03 m^2
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	4056.97 m^2(20% of the plot area)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	5
10.	STP Capacity	530 KLD
11.	Total Parking	368 ECS, 736 two wheeler
12.	Organic Waste Converter	1
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	44.7 m
14.	Power Requirement	2418 KVA
15.	Power Backup	3 DG sets of 250kVA each
16.	Total Water Requirement	688 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	334 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	334 KLD (as the domestic)

19.	Treated Water	354 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	441 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	1936.45 Kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1161.87 Kg/day
23.	Number of Towers	6
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS	729 DUs
25.	Community Center, Anganwadi, Creche	1,G+1,G+1 respectively
26.	Stories	Tower – A, B & F (G+14 each), Tower C, D, E (G+13 each)
27.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	5.59 W/sqm
30.	Total Cost of the project:	140 Crores
31.	CER	2.1 Crores
32.	Incremental Load in respect of: i) PM 2.5	6.2×10^{-3} µg/m^3
	ii) PM 10	6.2×10^{-3} µg/m^3
	iii) SO_2	1.9×10^{-2} µg/m^3
	iv) NO_2	0.157 µg/m^3
	v) CO	5.9×10^{-2} µg/m^3

During discussion various observations were raised regarding 3 % extra FAR, STP Feasibility report and the wildlife sanctuary, water balance diagram, energy savings, Solar Usage, revised CER, which were replied by the PP vide letter dated 15.05.2019.

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.

[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**.**

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

vi) Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

vii) Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

viii) Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

ix) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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 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.

180.05 Environment Clearance for Affordable Residential Plotted Colony Project (Site-II) at Sector 36, Sohna, Haryana by M/s Signature Global Homes Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : 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 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The PP presented the case before the committee.

The details of the project are given below:-

Affordable Residential Plotted Colony Project (Site II) (under Deen Dayal Jan AwasYojna) Sector-36, Sohna, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Signature Global Homes Pvt. Ltd.			
Sr. No.	**Particulars**		
1.	Latitude		28°17'24.75"N
2.	Longitude		77° 3'45.60"E
3.	Plot Area		44,767.725 m^2 (11.0625acres)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage		12,544.8937m^2
5.	Proposed FAR		44,727.564m^2
6.	Total Built Up area		44,727.564m^2
7.	Total Green Area with Percentage		9256.56m^2(@ 20.68% of the total plot area)
8.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits		11 Nos.
9.	STP Capacity		430 KLD
10.	Organic Waste Converter		1
11.	Power Requirement		3355 KW
12.	Power Backup		3 DG sets of 650 KVA(2*200+1*250)
13.	Total Water Requirement		442 KLD
14.	Domestic Water Requirement		406 KLD
15.	Fresh Water Requirement		266 KLD
16.	Treated Water		318 KLD
17.	Waste Water Generated		353 KLD
18.	Solid Waste Generated		1411 kg/day
19.	Biodegradable Waste		847 kg/day
20.	Residential Plots		197 plots
21.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	48.63 cr.
		ii) Construction Cost	157.71 Cr.
22.	CER		45 lakhs
23.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM 2.5	0.097$\mu g/m^3$
		ii) PM 10	0.097$\mu g/m^3$

		iii)	SO_2	0.315$\mu g/m^3$
		iv)	NO_2	2.485$\mu g/m^3$
		v)	CO	0.928$\mu g/m^3$

After detailed deliberation on various issues certain observation were raised regarding water assurance, connectivity from national highway, electricity assurance, zero liquid discharge, ECBC Compliance, Wildlife distance, Green Plan and some observations were pointed on the water assurance from the competent authority, provision of access road from the national highway, electricity assurance from the competent authority, revised zero liquid discharge water balance statement ,energy saving details, traffic circulation plan, parking plan, location of STP on plan, location of RWH on plan, Counter plan, incremental load analysis, sewer connection which were replied by the project proponent vide letter dated 15.05.2019**.**

It is observed during discussion that there is no time bound assurance either from HSVP or PP for availability of internal as well as external water supply. Therefore, PP has submitted an affidavit on oath dated 16.05.2019 that possession of plot will not be allowed to allottee till the availability of water supply in the colony.

Further, it is also observed that there is no time bound assurance either from HSVP or PP for external sewage system and external storm water drainage system. Therefore, PP has also submitted a affidavit on oath dated 16.05.2019 that possession of plot will not be allowed to allottee till the availability of external sewage system and external storm water drainage system

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.

[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 not carry out any construction above or below the revenue rasta.

[12] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection approved by the HUDA

[13] The PP shall construct the service road connecting to the national highway in the project area before giving the occupation or possession**.**

[14] Technical Design schemes of internal water supply, Sewerage and drainage shall be get approved by the HSVP before laying at site for proper connectivity.

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

VI. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

VII. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

VIII. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

IX. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

X. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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 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.

180.06 Environment Clearance under violation notification dated 14.03.2017 for Modification and Expansion of Group Housing Project "Atharva" at Sector 109, Village Pawala Khusrupur, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Raheja Developers Ltd

Project Proponent : Sh. Tarang Sukhatme
Consultant : EQMS India Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 21.05.2018 along with Form-1, Form-1A and Conceptual Plan 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.

Thereafter the proposal was considered by the State Expert Appraisal Committee, Haryana in its 170th meeting held on 07.06.2018 for approval of Terms of Reference under violation Notification dated

14.03.2017 and 08.03.2018 respectively.

The Committee was informed by PP that the project is a modification and Expansion of Group Housing Project "Atharva" at Sector-109, Village Pawala Khusrupur, District Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Raheja Developers Ltd. The Total Plot area is 63179.40 Sq. Meters and PP has proposed 266094.125 Sq. Meters as built up area. The said project/activity is covered under category B of item 8(b) of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and requires prior Environmental Clearance.

Further in the meeting, it was revealed that EC was granted to the project proponent vide letter No.DEH/09/SEIAA/66 dated 01.04.2009 for built-up area of 157918.34 Sq. Meters on 59941.94 Sq. Meters land but PP had constructed 164001.86 Sq. Meters and also stated construction on additional adjacent land of 0.8 Acres in violation of EIA Notification, 2006. The committee confirmed the case to be of violation of the EIA Notification, 2006 and recommended for the following:

i) 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.
ii) Grant of Terms of Reference for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP).
iii) Public hearing to be conducted for the project and the issues raised by the public should be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan.
iv) 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.

Further, the Project Proponent submitted the EIA Report on 04.04.2019 and the case is taken up in 180th meeting in SEAC and PP presented about the project but unable to produce any evidence about the prosecution launched by any competent authority as recommended by the SEAC in its earlier 170th meeting. Thereafter, The Committee decided that the PP shall produce the evidence of prosecution launched by the competent authority before taking for appraisal and file may be sent back to SEIAA for taking the action as per the minutes of 170th meeting and case will be taken up after the receipt of copy of prosecution launched by competent authority.

180.07 Environment Clearance for Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Panchkula, Haryana by M/s Esskay Hygienic Services

Project Proponent : Mr. Sahil
Consultant : M/s Gaurang Consultancy

The project was granted ToR by SEIAA on 15.03.2017 and after the completion of term of SEIAA on 20.08.2018, the case file was transferred to MoEF&CC on 02.11.2018. The case was taken up in 176th meeting but was deferred. Now the file has been received from MoEF&CC, GoI and the case was taken up the 180th meeting of SEAC.

After detailed deliberations on various issues like fire hazard, analysis report, GPS mounted vehicles, green area, Heavy metals in sludge, wind rose diagram and Autoclave details, the following observation were pointed out:

1. The project proponent should submit the permission from Municipal Corporation Panchkula or other local authority for setting up of their plant.
2. The PP shall submit an undertaking for not disposing of any liquid waste in any Canal/Drain.
3. The PP shall submit the proposal for latest treatment technology as per BMW Rules, 2016.
4. The PP shall submit the details of incinerator as per BMW Rules, 2016
5. The PP shall submit the details Auto clave as per BMW Rules, 2016
6. The PP shall submit the online facilities for measuring 1,4-Dioxine and furane
7. The PP shall submit the details of odour control management plan.
8. The PP shall submit the details of fire control hazards plan
9. The PP shall submit the details of color coding segregation of biomedical waste
10. The PP shall submit the water assurance from the competent Authority
11. The PP shall submit the latest authorization from the recycler
12. The PP shall submit the no increase in load certificate
13. The PP shall submit the ambient air quality analysis reports
14. The PP shall submit the corrective measures taken to counter the effect incremental load predicted in wind rose.
15. The PP shall submit the Impact assessment of vehicular pollution on AAQ
16. The PP shall submit the details of AC and non AC vehicles used for the purpose
17. The PP shall submit the revised Green Plan
18. The PP shall submit the Heavy metals analysis report in sludge generated.
19. The PP shall submit Fire Safety plan
20. The PP shall submit Forestry NOC from the competent Authority
21. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the Chief Wildlife Warden.
22. The PP shall submit the revised floral survey.
23. The PP shall submit the revised CER
24. The PP should submit the details of Bar Coding adopted.
25. The PP should upgrade STP for obtaining the permissible waste water.
26. The PP should submit the live monitoring data of CO, CO_2, He and testing reports of furane and 1, 4 dioxane.

The PP is advised to submit the required information as detailed above within 15 days 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.

180.08 Expansion of Environment Clearance of Affordable Group Housing Colony Project at Village Hayatpur, Sector-89, District Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Maxworth Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Apoorv Singh
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 as revision in Environment Clearance under EIA Notification, 2006. Earlier EC was granted to the project for 22,333.55 sqmt (5.51875 acres) on dated 13.07.2018. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019 and PP requested to consider the case as a fresh Environment Clearance under notification dated 14.09.2006**.** The PP also submitted affidavit for non start of construction in the project and thereafter the case was appraised for EC

The details of the project are given below:-

Name of the Project: Affordable Group Housing Project located at Sector-89, Village-Hayatpur, Gurugram, Harayana by M/s Maxworth Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28°25'31.31" N
2.	Longitude	76° 56'34.41"E
3.	Plot Area	22,333.55 sqm (5.51acres)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	4,306.007 sqm(20.30% of plot area)
5.	Proposed FAR	49,222.97 sqm
6.	Non FAR Area	9569.37sqm
7.	Total Built Up area	58,792. 33sqm
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	4,265.71sqm (20%)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	6 pits
10.	STP Capacity	585 KLD
11.	Total Parking	378 ECS
12.	Organic Waste Converter	1
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	74.2 m
14.	Power Requirement	2822.26 kVA
15.	Power Backup	2 no. of DG sets of combined capacity 1500 KVA (2 x 750)
16.	Total Water Requirement	563 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	549 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	363 KLD
19.	Treated Water	200 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	478 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	2106 kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1264 kg/day
23.	Number of Towers	8
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS	756
27.	Community Center	1
28.	Stories	• POCKET A – Commercial (G+2) • POCKET B BLOCK-B1 Residential(S+9) • POCKET B BLOCK-B2 Residential(S+9) • POCKET B BLOCK-C1 Residential(S+9) • POCKET C BLOCK-A1 Residential (S+24) • POCKET C BLOCK-A2 Residential (S+24) • POCKET D BLOCK-A3 Residential (S+24) • POCKET D Community & Creche
29.	Total Cost of the project:	140.5 crore
30.	CER	25 Lakh
31.	Incremental Load in respect of: PM 2.5	0.011 µg/m³
	PM 10	0.011 µg/m³
	SO_2	0.443 µg/m³
	NO_2	0.352 µg/m³
	CO	0.133 µg/m³

Detail discussion held on water balance statement, ECBC Compliance, green plan, Zero discharge, incremental load on AAQ and rain water harvesting. 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.

[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 submit the approval of competent authority regarding the extra FAR approved on the basis of green building code.

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

VI. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
VII. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
VIII. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
IX. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.
X. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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. 9 Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks 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 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.

180.09 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.

Project Proponent : Mr. Satish Kumar Garg
Consultant : Vardan Environet

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 177th 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 181th 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.

180.10 Environment Clearance for expansion of Industrial Logistics Park project at Plot No. 2, Sector-M-11, IMT-Manesar, District-Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Rose view Promoters Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Aditya
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 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The details of the project are given below:-

Name of the Project: Expansion of Industrial Logistics Park Project at Plot No 2, Sector M 11, IMT Manesar, District Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Roseview Promoters Pvt. Ltd.		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Total Area (in M^2)**
1.	Latitude	28°22'45.63"N to 28°22'37.89"N
2.	Longitude	76°52'42.50"E to 76°52'28.39"E
3.	Plot Area	1,01,171 sqm
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	58,205.131 sqm
5.	Proposed FAR	60,413.632 sqm
6.	Non FAR Area	35.64 sqm
7.	Total Built Up area	60,449.272 sqm
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	15265.325 sqm (15.09 % of plot area)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	25 Pits
10.	STP Capacity	30 KLD
11.	Total Parking	15,698.50sqm
12.	Organic Waste Converter	1
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	14.95m
14.	Power Requirement	50 KW
15.	Power Backup	582.5 KVA
16.	Total Water Requirement	89 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	28 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	15.3 KLD
19.	Treated Water	22 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	25 KLD

21.	Solid Waste Generated		189 Kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste		76 Kg/day
23.	Number of Towers		6
30.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	4.27 Crore
		ii) Construction Cost	100 Crore
31.	CER		1.0 Crore
32.	Incremental Load in respect of: i) PM 2.5		0.063 µg/m^3
	ii) PM 10		0.063 µg/m^3
	iii) SO_2		0.2458 µg/m^3
	iv) NO_2		2.211 µg/m^3
	v) CO		0.772 µg/m^3

During detailed discussion on various issues certain observations were raised regarding Water by HSIIDC, Zoning Plan, Green Plan, water analysis report, air simulation Plan, Health Safety Plan, Rain Water Harvesting Pits. These observations were replied by the Project Proponent vide letter dated 16.05.2019.

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.

[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.

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

vi) Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

vii) Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

viii) Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

ix) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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 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 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.

iv) No vehicle shall be parked on road outside the project area.

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, EIA/EMP report 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.

xvii) The PP shall not allow any category A & B industry to be established in the project**.**

180.11 Environment Clearance for Non-Agro Warehouse Project (18.01 acre) in Revenue Estate of Village Khalikpur, District Jhajjar, Haryana by M/s All Cargo Multimodel Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr. Bhupendre Kaushik
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 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The details of the project are given below:

Name of the Project:Non-Agro Warehouse Project (18.01 acres) at Village: Khalikpur, District: Jhajjar, Haryana by M/s All Cargo Multimodal Pvt. Ltd			
Sr. No.	**Particulars**		
1.	Latitude		28°28'50.64"N to 28°28'50.74"N
2.	Longitude		76°48'35.06"E to 76°48'41.66"E.
3.	Plot Area		72,917.88 m^2 (18.01 acres)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage		40,666.497m^2
5.	Proposed FAR		42,795.614m^2
6.	Total Built Up area		42,795.614m^2
7.	Total Green Area with Percentage		14,679.62 m^2(@ 20.13% of the plot area)
8.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits		18
9.	STP Capacity		140 KLD
10.	Total Parking		10,993.18 m^2 (15.07% of plot area)
11.	Organic Waste Converter		1
12.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)		12.40 mtrs
13.	Power Requirement		1161 KW
14.	Power Backup		2 DG sets of 500 KVA
15.	Total Water Requirement		170 KLD
16.	Domestic Water Requirement		126 KLD
17.	Fresh Water Requirement		70.5 KLD
18.	Treated Water		101 KLD
19.	Waste Water Generated		112 KLD
20.	Solid Waste Generated		860 kg/day
21.	Biodegradable Waste		344kg/day
22.	Number of Towers		2 Sheds
23.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	.
		ii) Construction Cost	69.42 cr.
24.	CER		200.84 lakhs

25.	Incremental Load in respect of: i)	PM 2.5	0.089 $\mu g/m^3$
	ii)	PM 10	0.089 $\mu g/m^3$
	iii)	SO_2	0.36 $\mu g/m^3$
	iv)	NO_2	3.035 $\mu g/m^3$
	v)	CO	1.16 $\mu g/m^3$

During detailed discussion on various issues certain observations were raised regarding Ground Water Assurance, Zoning plan, Change in Land Unit (CLU), Organic Waste Convertor, ECBC Compliance, water analysis report. These observations were replied by the Project Proponent vide letter dated 16.05.2019.

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.

[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 carry any construction above or below the revenue rasta.

[13] The PP shall not allow to park the vehicles on the roads or revenue rasta outside the project area

[14] The PP shall not allow to store chemical above the threshold level.

[15] The PP shall not allow establishment of any category A or B type industry in the project area

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

vi) Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

vii) Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

viii) Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

ix) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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. 18 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.

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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 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.

180.12 Environment Clearance for Affordable Residential Plotted Colony (Site 3) Project (Under Deen Dayal Jan Awas Yojna) at Village Dhunela, Sector-36, Sohna, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Signature Global Homes Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr.Vinod 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 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The details of the project are as given below:-

Name of the Project: Affordable Residential Plotted Colony (Site 3) Project (under DeenDayal Jan AwasYojna) located at Sector 36, Sohna, Gurugram, Haryana			
Sr. No.	**Particulars**		
1.	Latitude		28°23'32.35" N
2.	Longitude		76° 59'37.56"E
3.	Plot Area		25,469.862 m^2 (6.29375 acres)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage		7,177.088
5.	Proposed FAR		25,883.653
7.	Total Built Up area		25,883.653
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage		5,226.53 (20.52%)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits		6
10.	STP Capacity		230
12.	Organic Waste Converter		1
14.	Power Requirement		1910 KVA
15.	Power Backup		350 KVA (1x 250 + 1x 100)
16.	Total Water Requirement		229 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement		213 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement		141 KLD
19.	Treated Water		88 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated		185 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated		838 kg
22.	Biodegradable Waste		502 kg
24.	Residential plots		112 plots
27.	Community Center		2549.520 sqm.
28.	Stories		G+2
30.	Total Cost of the	i) Land Cost	27.68 cr.

	project:	ii) Construction Cost		89.55 Cr.
31.	CER			60 lakh
32.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i)	PM 2.5	0.097 $\mu g/m^3$
		ii)	PM 10	*0.097*$\mu g/m^3$
		iii)	SO_2	0.315 $\mu g/m^3$
		iv)	NO_2	2.485 $\mu g/m^3$
		v)	CO	0.928 $\mu g/m^3$

After detailed deliberation on various issues certain observation were raised regarding water assurance, connectivity from national highway, electricity assurance, zero liquid discharge, ECBC Compliance, Wildlife distance, Green Plan and some observations were pointed on the water assurance from the competent authority, provision of access road from the national highway, electricity assurance from the competent authority, revised zero liquid discharge water balance statement ,energy saving details, traffic circulation plan, parking plan, location of STP on plan, location of RWH on plan, Counter plan, incremental load analysis, sewer connection which were replied by the project proponent vide letter dated 15.05.2019**.**

It is observed during discussion that there is no time bound assurance either from HSVP or PP for availability of internal as well as external water supply. Therefore, PP has submitted an affidavit on oath dated 16.05.2019 that possession of plot will not be allowed to allottee till the availability of water supply in the colony.

Further, it is also observed that there is no time bound assurance either from HSVP or PP for external sewage system and external storm water drainage system. Therefore, PP has also submitted an affidavit on oath dated 16.05.2019 that possession of plot will not be allowed to allottee till the availability of external sewage system and external storm water drainage system

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.

[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 not carry out any construction above or below the revenue rasta.

[12] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection approved by the HUDA

[13] The PP shall construct the service road in the project area connecting to the national highway before giving the occupation or possession.

[14] Technical Design schemes of internal water supply, Sewerage and drainage shall be get approved by the HSVP before laying at site for proper connectivity

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

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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.

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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.

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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 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

vii) 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.

viii) For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.

ix) Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.

x) 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.

xi) Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

xii) A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility

v) 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.

vi) 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.

vii) 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.

viii) 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

iv) 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.

v) 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.

vi) 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.

vii) 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.

viii) 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.

ix) 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.

x) The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution

Control Board and the State Government.

xi) 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.

xii) 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.

xiii) 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

xiv) 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.

xv) 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.

xvi) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

xvii) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.

xviii) 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.

xix) 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.

180.13 Environment Clearance for Integrated Multi Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) Projects is located across three villages namely Bashirpur, Ghatesar and Talot in Nangal Chaudhary of Mahendergarh District, Haryana by DMIC Haryana Multi Modal Logistic Hub Projects Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Ravi Singh
Consultant : L &T IEL

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The Project Proponent (PP) informed that ToR was granted by SEIAA Haryana vide vide letter No. SEIAA/HR/2018/765 dated 13.07.2018 and further EIA/EMP report was submitted to (MoEF&CC), GoI, New Delhi. Thereafter the file was transferred to SEIAA from (MoEF&CC), GoI and the case was taken up in 180th meeting of SEAC.

After detailed discussion on various issues the committee pointed out the following observations:-

1. The PP shall submit the revised Green Plan
2. The PP shall submit the Top Soil management plan
3. The PP shall submit the revised water balance diagram
4. The PP shall submit the approved Zoning Plan
5. The PP shall submit the details of water assurance from competent authority
6. The PP shall submit the details of Components of STP
7. The PP shall submit the revised Solid Waste Management Plan specially for Plastic waste management
8. The PP shall submit the revised rain water harvesting plan
9. The PP shall submit the site location on Master Plan

10. The PP shall submit the Environment Impact Assessment of DG set.
11. The PP shall submit the details of lab analysis reports
12. The PP shall submit revised traffic circulation plan
13. The PP shall submit the revised CER
14. The PP shall submit the details of existing plants, their species and age
15. The PP shall submit plantation plan mentioning planting of transplanted trees and plantation of 10 times of felled trees.
16. The PP shall submit the details of air dispersion model used
17. The PP shall carry out the study on the area where the CER can be carried out.
18. The PP shall justify the seven monitoring locations as per the approval of ToR.
19. The PP shall submit plan and drawing of STP along with dimension of each component.

The PP is advised to submit the required information as detailed above within 15 days 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.

180.14 Environment Clearance for expansion of calcite mine by addition of associated minor mineral (stone) for total production enhancement from 9000 TPA to 12,59,000 TPA ROM (9,000 TPA for calcite and 12,50,000 TPA for associated minor mineral (stone)) At Village Musnota, Tehsil: Narnaul District: Mahendergarh, Haryana by M/s Maa Santoshi Khanij

Project Proponent : Mr. Raman Sokhal
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 TOR under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for approval of TOR in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The Proposed project is for Capacity expansion of calcite mine by addition of associated minor mineral (stone) for total production enhancement from 9000 TPA to 12,59,000 TPA ROM {9,000 TPA for calcite and 12,50,000 TPA for associated minor mineral (stone)} and 1,40,000 TPA Overburden/Side Burden/ Inter-Burden at Village Musnota, Tehsil Narnaul District Mahendergarh, Haryana by M/s Maa Santoshi Khanij Udyog.

Initially, the mining lease was granted in favor of Shri Ashok Kumar S/oShri Om PrakashJalberia on 16-11-1994over an area of 40.56 hectares for mining of Calcite as a major mineral for a period of 20 years. Later the mining lease was transferred in the name of M/sMaaSantoshiKhanijUdyog vide form (O) on dated 03.02.2009.Whereas, the lessee M/s MaaSantoshiKhanijUdyog have surrendered an area of 32.453 hectares vide letter no. Glg/HY/E-678/6008 dated 06.09.2013and retained 8.107 hectares over Khasra number 550.

Earlier the Project proponent had been granted Environment Clearance for mining of Calcite Mine with production capacity of 9,000 TPA (ROM) vide letter No. J-11015/401/2012-IA.II (M) on dated 14thMay 2015 of MoEF&CC GOI.

Subsequently, an application was submitted for renewal of lease over an area of 8.107 hectares on 27.06.2013 and State Government allowed the same on 12.08.2014 and the renewed lease deed was executed on 24.02.2015.

Later one more minor mineral i.e. associated Minor Mineral (Stone) was added in the lease by

Mines and Geology Department, Government of Haryana vide their Memo No. Glg/Hy/E-678/3950 dated 08/08/2018.Here it is relevant to mention that the Central Government vide amendment ordinance dated 12.01.2015 (which also became Act on 27.03.2015) amended the related provisions and provided that all the leases granted prior to 12.01.2015 shall be deemed to have been for 50 years from the date of grant. In view of the same, the period of this lease extended up to the period of 15.11.2014.

As Per EIA Notification of MoEF&CC, GOI, 14th September 2006 & amendment dated 12/12/2018, The Project Falls in Category 'B' Project activity, 1(a), and required EIA. The Total water requirement will be 26 KLD. This water will be supplied from the available sources from nearby villages through tankers. The total project cost will be Rs.5 crores. 3% of the total project cost has been kept for Environment Management Plan and 1% of the project cost will be allocated as CER budget. The Project area is free from forest area and the same has been confirmed by PCCF, Gurgaon, Haryana vide office Endst No-2174-75 dated 26.10.2016

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

1(A): Standard Terms of Reference for Conducting Environment Impact Assessment Study for Non-Coal Mining Projects and Information to be Included in EIA/EMP Report

1. Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994.
2. A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.
3. All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee.
4. All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/ toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).
5. Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics.
6. Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.
7. It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large,may also be detailed in the EIA Report.
8. Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and

slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided.

9. The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc. should be for the life of the mine / lease period.
10. Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.
11. Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given.
12. A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees.
13. Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of net present value (NPV) and compensatory afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.
14. Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.
15. The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.
16. A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.
17. Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.
18. A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled- I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.
19. Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravali Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Department should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.
20. Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL. HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t. CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).
21. R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating

the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.

22. One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season) ; December-February (winter season)]primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.
23. Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.
24. The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.
25. Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.
26. Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.
27. Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.
28. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished.
29. Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out.
30. Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. should be provided both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same.
31. A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.
32. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated, (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.

33. Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.
34. Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report.
35. Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.
36. Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.
37. Measures of socio economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.
38. Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.
39. Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.
40. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
41. The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
42. A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.
43. Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.
44. Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:-
    a. Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP Report
    b. All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
    c. Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
    d. Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project.
    e. Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.
    f. The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.
    g. While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF&CC vide O.M. No. J- 11013/41/2006-IA.II (I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed.
    h. Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation.
    i. As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II (I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.
    j. The EIA report should also include:-
        (i) Surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features,

drainage and mining area,

(ii) Geological maps and sections and

(iii) Sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area.

Additional TOR

1. The PP shall submit the stabilize plan for the overburden of site by creating retaining walls
2. Environment Impact Assessment of particulate matter on the health of local population.
3. Ecological effect of particulate matter on the flora and fauna.
4. Replenishment study report of the project area to be submitted.
5. Detailed reclamation plan of the project area to be submitted
6. The project proponent shall take the NOC from the CGWA/SGWA as may the case in reference to MoEF & CC, GoI OM F.No. 21-103/2015-IA.III dated 02.11.2018.
7. Approval/permission of the CGWA/SGWA shall be obtained before drawing ground water for the project activities. Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) concerned shall not issue Consent to Operate (CTO) till the project proponent obtains such permission.
8. 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.
9. The PP shall submit the permission of use of explosive in mining during apprasial.
10. The PP shall submit the valid Mining plan as on date of approval
11. The PP shall submit ambient Air and DG emission modeling with dispersion model be a part of EIA Report.
12. The PP shall submit Traffic management plan along with Environmental impact if mining transportation carried through public roads.
13. The PP shall submit the certified compliance report of existing mine during appraisal of the project.
14. The PP shall submit the all details of scientific mining as per statutory provisions needs to be reflected in EIA/EMP report.
15. The PP shall prepare and submit the wildlife conservation plan of the area and get approved from the Chief Wildlife warden Haryana.

180.15 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Colony Village-Nawada, Sector- 86, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Rajesh Kumar
Consultant : Vardan Environet

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 30.04.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The details of the project are given below:-

Name of the Project: Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony, Sec 86, Village Nawada, Gurugram, Haryana		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28°23' 59.0" N
2.	Longitude	76°55' 58.3" E
3.	Plot Area	22712.946 m²(5.6125 acres)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	4740.88 m²(20.873%)
5.	Proposed FAR	50460.810 m²
6.	Non FAR Area	4161.087 m²
7.	Total Built Up area	54621.897m^2

8.	Total Green Area with Percentage			4547.158 (@20% of plot area)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits			05
10.	STP Capacity			625 KLD
11.	Total Parking			405ECS
12.	Organic Waste Converter			4 nos. (3×500 and 1×150) kg/day
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)			50.96 mtr
14.	Power Requirement			3000 KW
15.	Power Backup			2 nos. (1*200 & 1*30) KVA
16.	Total Water Requirement			599 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement			382 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement			382 KLD
19.	Treated Water			217 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated			500 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated			2235 kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste			1341 kg/day
23.	Number of Towers			07
24.	Dwelling Units			810
25.	Community Hall/Anganwadi			01, 01 respectively
26.	Commercial Area			01
28.	Stories			G.F+14
30.	Total Cost of the project:			166.98 crores
31.	CER			250 Lakhs
32.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i)	PM 2.5	0.0007 $\mu g/m^3$
		ii)	PM 10	0.00265 $\mu g/m^3$
		iii)	SO_2	0.0381 $\mu g/m^3$
		iv)	NO_2	0.0075 $\mu g/m^3$

During discussion on various issues certain observations were raised regarding NOC Aravali Clearance, Water Assurance, Power Approval, Analytical Report(Air, water, soil, noise), undertaking for WLS, RWH, STP plan on Map, Collaboration Agreement/Joint Development Agreement between Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd. & Others which were supplied by Project Proponent vide letter dated 16.05.2019.

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.

[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.

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

vi) Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

vii) Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

viii) Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

ix) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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 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.

180.16 Environment Clearance for Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony Sector- 70A, Village-Palra, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Rajesh Kumar
Consultant : Vardan Environet

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 30.04.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019.

The details of the project are given below:-

Name of the Project: Proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony, Sec 70A, Village Palra, Gurugram, Haryana		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28º 23' 6.8" N
2.	Longitude	77º 1' 11.8" E
3.	Plot Area	20714.813 m²
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	4804.017 m²
5.	Proposed FAR	46013.817 m²
6.	Non FAR Area	3951.498 m²
7.	Total Built Up area	49965.315 m²
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	4357.481(21.03%)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	05
10.	STP Capacity	570KLD
11.	Total Parking	440ECS

12.	Organic Waste Converter			2 (1*1250 Kg/day and 1*250Kg/day)
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)			50 mtr.
14.	Power Requirement			3000 KW
15.	Power Backup			230 kVA (1×200 + 1×30)
16.	Total Water Requirement			546 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement			345 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement			345 KLD
19.	Treated Water			201 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated			455 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated			2035 kg
22.	Biodegradable Waste			1221 kg/day
23.	Number of Towers			07
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS			738
25.	Community Hall/ Anganwadi			01,01 respectively
27.	Stories			G.F+14
28.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost		150.34 crores
		ii) Construction Cost		
30.	CER			225 lakhs
31.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i)	PM 2.5	0.0007 $\mu g/m^3$
		ii)	PM 10	0.0027 $\mu g/m^3$
		iii)	SO_2	0.038 $\mu g/m^3$
		iv)	NO_2	0.0075 $\mu g/m^3$

During discussion on various issues certain observations were raised regarding traffic circulation plan, air simulation modeling, RWH, STP, elevation and sanction plan, power assurance, analytical reports, forest NOC, undertaking of distance of wildlife sanctuary, collaboration agreement between M/s Finian Estates developers Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd. which were supplied by Project Proponent vide letter dated 16.05.2019.

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.

[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.

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. PM10 and PM25) 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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

vi) Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

vii) Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

viii) Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

ix) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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 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 MoEF&CC/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.

180.17 Environment Clearance for construction of commercial colony project located at Sector 6 & 11 in Revenue Estate of Ratgal, District Kurukshetra, Haryana by M/s Divine Vision Infraestate Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Sh. Harish Kumar Luthra, Director (Authorised Signatory)
Consultant : M/s Oceao-Environ Management Solutions (I) Pvt. Ltd.

The Project was submitted to SEIAA on 06.10.2015 and was taken up in the 128th meeting of SEAC held on 25.02.2016 .The committee unanimously referred the case to the SEIAA for initiative necessary legal action as the Project proponent has already started the construction work which amounts to violation of EIA Notification 14.09.2006. The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 15.06.2018. The project proponent had submitted the Form-1, Form-1A and Conceptual Plan to the SEIAA 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. The MoEF & CC has prescribed the process 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.

Thereafter the proposal was considered by the State Expert Appraisal Committee, Haryana in its 172nd meeting held on 03.07.2018 for approval of Terms of Reference under violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 and 08.03.2018 respectively. The PP neither attended the 172nd meeting nor requested for adjournment. The Committee gave 30 days notice to the project proponent. The term of the SEAC ended on 20.08.2018 as per EIA notification dated 14.09.2006, in the absence of duly constituted SEIAA/SEAC. The case was forwarded to the MoEF & CC, GoI as per EIA Notification, 2006. Now after the receipt of file from the Ministry the case is taken up in the 178th meeting on 11.04.2019 for approval of Terms of Reference under violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 and 08.03.2018 respectively. Before issuing the terms of reference, the committee deliberated on the issue of prosecution recommended by the SEIAA and the status of CTE/CTO issued by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board. The Committee unanimously decided that before the case is taken up:

1) The project Proponent shall submit the proof of copy of legal action initiated by the State Government for not obtaining the prior Environment Clearance under EIA Notification 14.09.2006.
2) The Project Proponent also submits the copy of CTE/CTO issued by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board, if any.
3) The PP submitted a proof of having applied for Environment Clearance during window period of MoEF&CC. The observations were conveyed vide letter no. 12.04.2019.

The PP submitted the following reply on dated 06.05.2019

1. The project Proponent submitted that the legal action has not yet been initiated by the State Government for not obtaining the prior Environment Clearance under EIA Notification 14.09.2006.
2. The PP submitted the copy of CTE/CTO issued by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board on dated 04.03.2019.
3. The PP submitted the acknowledgement copy as a proof of having applied for Environment Clearance during window period of MoEF&CC vide letter no. IA/HR/NCP/66164/2017 dated 13.07.2017

The project Proponent submitted that vide the 128th meeting of SEAC the case was recommended to SEIAA for Prosecution but the prosecution has not yet been started. However PP has also requested vide letter dated 20.04.2019 to the Principal Secretary, Environment that prosecution may be initiated against the Proponent. The committee decided that SEIAA shall recommend for credible action/ prosecution by competent authority for not obtaining the prior Environment Clearance under EIA Notification 14.09.2006. The PP presented the case for ToR before the committee and details are given below:-

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude (Centre)	29°58'30.76"N
2.	Longitude (Centre)	76°52'00.90"E
3.	Plot Area	2.619 acres (10598.716 sq.m.)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	3374.66 sq.m.
5.	Proposed FAR	14,373.919 sq.m.

6.	Non FAR Area	10,140.052 sq.m.
7.	Total Built Up area	24,513.971 sq.m.(already existing)
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	2,887.93 sq.m. (30% of net plot area)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	3 (Installed)
10.	STP Capacity	55 KLD (Installed)
11.	Total Parking	288 ECS
12.	Organic Waste Converter	Not installed
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	28.5 m
14.	Power Requirement	3100 kVA
15.	Power Backup	4 DG SETS 2,125 kVA (625 kVA + 250 kVA + 750 kVA) installed + 500 kVA (proposed)
16.	Total Water Requirement	61 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	52 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	16 KLD
19.	Treated Water	44 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	49 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	316.44 kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	158.22 kg/day
23.	Number of Towers	2 (A & B)
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS	DU not applicable – commercial BUA – 24,513.97 sq.m
25.	Basement	2 No. UB & LB
26.	Stories	2 basements + G + 5
27.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	R- 2.35 (m^2-^{0}C/W) & U-0.352 (W/m^2-^{0}C)
28.	Total Cost of the project: i) Land Cost (Crores) ii) Construction Cost	 ------- 18.83 Crores

After detailed deliberations, the committee decided that SEIAA shall recommend for credible action/ prosecution by competent authority for not obtaining the prior Environment Clearance under EIA Notification 14.09.2006. Further, it was also decided to recommend to SEIAA for approval that the project proponent will prepare the EIA by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF&CC with following additional Terms of Reference.

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 (PM10, PM 2.5, SoZ, NOx& 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-avis 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./SVCB.

180.18 Environment Clearance for proposed "Commercial Colony" at Village-Badshahpur, Sector-70, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Elan Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr. Arvinder Dhingra
Consultant : Vardan Environet

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 14.03.2019 for Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up in 179th meeting for appraisal.

The Details of the Project are given below:-

Name of the Project: Proposed Commercial Complex, Sec-70, Village Badshahpur, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s ELAN Ltd.		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28° 23' 33.9" N
2.	Longitude	77° 1' 45.0" E
3.	Plot Area	14,265.146 m^2 (3.525 Acres)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	8114.667 m^2(@50.13% of 4.00 acre as mentioned in zoning plan)
5.	Proposed FAR	30270.32 m^2(@186.999% of 4.00 acre as mentioned in zoning plan)
6.	Non FAR Area	20501.008 m^2
7.	Total Built Up area	50771.32 m^2
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	3670.09 m^2 (25.7%)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	4 pits
10.	STP Capacity	260 KLD
11.	Total Parking	608 ECS
12.	Organic Waste Converter	3 nos. of capacity 2250 Kg/day (1×1250+2×500)
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	35.25 m
14.	Power Requirement	4843 KW
15.	Power Backup	3 no's of capacity 4500 KVA (3 x 1500)
16.	Total Water Requirement	406 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	118 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	118 KLD
19.	Treated Water	288 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	206 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	3022 Kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1813 Kg/day
26.	Basement	2
	Amenities in the project	Retail, Cinema, Restaurant (G.F +4)
29.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	As per ECBC U value is 0.58 BTU/hr.sqft'F
30.	Total Cost of the project:	129.6 Crore
31.	CER	194 lakhs

After detailed discussion on Zoning Plan, ECBC Compliance, Sun Simulation studies, Water

Balance diagram, Rain Waster Harvesting plan, Soild waste management, DWLR, Treated water for water bodies in the project area the following shortcomings were observed:

1. The project proponent should submit the Sun Simulation Path Study for buildings orientation.
2. The project proponent should submit the ECBC compliance report as per the ECBC guidelines 2017 read with ECBC Rules 2018 with quantitative results.
3. The project proponent should submit the document of 12% Additional FAR
4. The project proponent should submit Water Balance during Monson season.

The observations were conveyed to PP. The PP submitted the reply on dated 08.05.2019 and the case is taken up in the 180th meeting.

After deliberations on ECBC, Solid waste management plan, RWH, water body, incremental load, 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.

[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 use the water for recharging of water body in the project area.

[12] The PP shall submit the documents regarding the increased FAR from the competent authority before the start of construction

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. PM10 and PM25)

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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

vi) Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

vii) Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.

viii) Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.

ix) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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. 4 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 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 and 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.

180.19 Environment Clearance for proposed clinker Grinding Unit with Cement Production Capacity of 5.0 MTPA (2.5 MTPA-Phase I & 2.5 MTPA Phase II) and D.G.Set (6.5 MW) at Village Jhanswa, Tehsil Matenhail, District Jhajjar (Haryana) M/s Wonder Cement Ltd,

Project Proponent : Sh. K.A. Shah
Consultant : JM Environet Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on 01.03.2019 for Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up in 179th meeting regarding the grant of TOR. The detailed discussion was held on the ground water, wildlife sanctuary plan, railway line fugitively measures, plantations and silicosis due to clinker grinding, use of fly ash. The committee decided that the PP should submit the details of the existing plantations in the project area of 54 ha owned by project proponent with documentary proof of ownership. The details of plantation in the project area must include total no. of existing plants, their species and size/age of plants along with photographs.

The details of the project are given below:-

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	Details
1.	Latitude	28°28’ 15.90” N to 28°28’ 55.16” N
2.	Longitude	76° 24’ 7.35” E to 76° 24’ 48.81” E
3.	Plot Area	54 ha
7.	Total Built Up area	5.0 ha (Phase - 1) + 4.0 ha (Phase - 2) = Total 9.0 ha
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	33 % of the total project area
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	4 numbers, Dimension (2 x 1 x 1.5 m), Gravity Sand Filter
10.	STP Capacity	20 KLD
11.	Total Parking	2.0 ha
14.	Power Requirement	25 MW(Phase-I: 13 MW & Phase - II: 12 MW)
15.	Power Backup	6.5 MW DG Set
16.	Total Water Requirement	550 KLD (300 KLD for Phase - I and 250 KLD for Phase - II)
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	30 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	550 KLD
19.	Treated Water	15 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	15 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	No solid waste will be generated from the cement manufacturing process.
22.	Biodegradable Waste	Composting will be done for the possible organic waste from canteen and manure will be used in greenbelt development / plantation.

30.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	Rs 25 Crore
		ii) Construction	Rs 455 Crore
		Total cost (Phase 1)	Rs 480 Crore
		Total Cost (Phase 2)	Rs 350 Crore
31.	CER		As per OM of MoEFCC dated 01st May, 2018, the company has proposal to spend Rs 7.2 Crores (Phase - I) and Rs. 5.75 Crores (Phase -2) for CER activities in next 5 years under various sectors.
32.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM 2.5	Air Quality Modelling for incremental load will be done after issuance of ToR letter and will be submitted with Final EIA / EMP Report.
		ii) PM 10	
		iii) SO2	
		iv) NO2	
		v) CO	

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 180th meeting and the project proponent presented the case for terms of reference before the committee. The Project Proponent submitted the letter no. 233 dated 08.05.2019 issued by DFO Jhajjar containing details of existing 275 trees of Babul, Neem, Janti etc. having the age of 15-20 years old. After detailed deliberations, it was decided to recommend to SEIAA for approval of ToR along with public consultation and the project proponent will prepare the EIA by using Model Terms of Reference of MoEF&CC with following additional Terms of Reference:

(A) Standard terms of reference (ToR)

1) Executive Summary

2) Introduction

i. Details of the EIA Consultant including NABET accreditation
ii. Information about the project proponent
iii. Importance and benefits of the project

3) Project Description

i. Cost of project and time of completion.
ii. Products with capacities for the proposed project.
iii. If expansion project, details of existing products with capacities and whether adequate land is available for expansion, reference of earlier EC if any.
iv. List of raw materials required and their source along with mode of transportation.
v. Other chemicals and materials required with quantities and storage capacities
vi. Details of Emission, effluents, hazardous waste generation and their management.
vii. Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract)
viii. Process description along with major equipments and machineries, process flow sheet (quantative) from raw material to products to be provided
ix. Hazard identification and details of proposed safety systems.
x. Expansion/modernization proposals:
    a. Copy of all the Environmental Clearance(s) including Amendments thereto obtained for the project from MOEF/SEIAA shall be attached as an Annexure. A certified copy of the latest Monitoring Report of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as per circular dated 30th May, 2012 on the status of compliance of conditions stipulated in all the existing environmental clearances including Amendments shall be provided. In addition, status of compliance of Consent to Operate for the ongoing existing operation of the project from SPCB shall be attached with the EIA-EMP report.

b. In case the existing project has not obtained environmental clearance, reasons for not taking EC under the provisions of the EIA Notification 1994 and/or EIA Notification2006 shall be provided. Copies of Consent to Establish/ No Objection Certificate and Consent to Operate (in case of units operating prior to EIA Notification 2006, CTE and CTO of FY 2005-2006) obtained from the SPCB shall be submitted. Further, compliance report to the conditions of consents from the SPCB shall be submitted.

4) Site Details

i. Location of the project site covering village, Taluka/Tehsil, District and State, Justification for selecting the site, whether other sites were considered.
ii. A toposheet of the study area of radius of 10km and site location on 1:50,000/1:25,000 scale on an A3/A2 sheet. (including all eco-sensitive areas and environmentally sensitive places)
iii. Details w.r.t. option analysis for selection of site
iv. Co-ordinates (lat-long) of all four corners of the site.
v. Google map-Earth downloaded of the project site.
vi. Layout maps indicating existing unit as well as proposed unit indicating storage area, plant area, greenbelt area, utilities etc. If located within an Industrial area/Estate/Complex, layout of Industrial Area indicating location of unit within the Industrial area/Estate.
vii. Photographs of the proposed and existing (if applicable) plant site. If existing, show photographs of plantation/greenbelt, in particular.
viii. Landuse break-up of total land of the project site (identified and acquired), government/private-agricultural, forest, wasteland, water bodies, settlements, etc shall be included (not required for industrial area)
ix. A list of major industries with name and type within study area (10km radius) shall be incorporated. Land use details of the study area
x. Geological features and Geo-hydrological status of the study area shall be included.
xi. Details of Drainage of the project upto 5km radius of study area. If the site is within 1 km radius of any major river, peak and lean season river discharge as well as flood occurrence frequency based on peak rainfall data of the past 30 years. Details of Flood Level of the project site and maximum Flood Level of the river shall also be provided. (mega green field projects)
xii. Status of acquisition of land. If acquisition is not complete, stage of the acquisition process and expected time of complete possession of the land.
xiv. R&R details in respect of land in line with state Government policy

5) Forest and wildlife related issues (if applicable):

i. Permission and approval for the use of forest land (forestry clearance), if any, and recommendation of the State Forest Department. (if applicable)
ii. Landuse map based on High resolution satellite imagery (GPS) of the proposed site delineating the forestland (in case of projects involving forest land more than 40 ha)
iii. Status of Application submitted for obtaining the stage I forestry clearance along with latest status shall be submitted.
iv. The projects to be located within 10 km of the National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Migratory Corridors of Wild Animals, the project proponent shall submit the map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden showing these features vis-à-vis the project location and the recommendations or comments of the Chief Wildlife Warden-thereon.
v. Wildlife Conservation Plan duly authenticated by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State Government for conservation of Schedule I fauna, if any exists in the study area
vi. Copy of application submitted for clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to the Standing Committee of the Chief Wildlife Warden.
vii. PP shall submit the plantation plan indicating the details of transplanted tress and plantation of trees which are 10 times of felled trees.

6) Environmental Status

i. Determination of atmospheric inversion level at the project site and site-specific micrometeorological data using temperature, relative humidity, hourly wind speed and direction and rainfall.

ii. AAQ data (except monsoon) at 8 locations for PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOX, CO and other parameters relevant to the project shall be collected. The monitoring stations shall be based CPCB guidelines and take into account the pre-dominant wind direction, population zone and sensitive receptors including reserved forests.

iii. Raw data of all AAQ measurement for 12 weeks of all stations as per frequency given in the NAQQM Notification of Nov. 2009 along with - min., max., average and 98% values for each of the AAQ parameters from data of all AAQ stations should be provided as an annexure to the EIA Report.

iv. Surface water quality of nearby River (100m upstream and downstream of discharge point) and other surface drains at eight locations as per CPCB/MoEF&CC guidelines.

v. Whether the site falls near to polluted stretch of river identified by the CPCB/MoEF&CC, if yes give details.

vi. Ground water monitoring at minimum at 8 locations shall be included.

vii. Noise levels monitoring at 8 locations within the study area.

viii. Soil Characteristic as per CPCB guidelines.

ix. Traffic study of the area, type of vehicles, frequency of vehicles for transportation of materials, additional traffic due to proposed project, parking arrangement etc.

x. Detailed description of flora and fauna (terrestrial and aquatic) existing in the study area shall be given with special reference to rare, endemic and endangered species. If Schedule-I fauna are found within the study area, a Wildlife Conservation Plan shall be prepared and furnished.

xi. Socio-economic status of the study area.

7) Impact and Environment Management Plan

i. Assessment of ground level concentration of pollutants from the stack emission based on site specific meteorological features. In case the project is located on a hilly terrain, the AQIP Modelling shall be done using inputs of the specific terrain characteristics for determining the potential impacts of the project on the AAQ. Cumulative impact of all sources of emissions(including transportation) on the AAQ of the area shall be assessed. Details of the model usedand the input data used for modelling shall also be provided. The air quality contours shall be plotted on a location map showing the location of project site, habitation nearby, sensitive receptors, if any.

ii. Water Quality modelling - in case of discharge in water body

iii. Impact of the transport of the raw materials and end products on the surrounding environment shall be assessed and provided. In this regard, options for transport of raw materials and finished products and wastes (large quantities) by rail or rail-cum road transport or conveyor cum-rail transport shall be examined.

iv. A note on treatment of wastewater from different plant operations, extent recycled and reused for different purposes shall be included. Complete scheme of effluent treatment. Characteristics of untreated and treated effluent to meet the prescribed standards of discharge under E(P) Rules.

v. Details of stack emission and action plan for control of emissions to meet standards.

vi. Measures for fugitive emission control

vii. Details of hazardous waste generation and their storage, utilization and management. Copies of MOU regarding utilization of solid and hazardous waste in cement plant shall also be included. EMP shall include the concept of waste-minimization, recycle/reuse/recover techniques, Energy conservation, and natural resource conservation.

viii. Proper utilization of fly ash shall be ensured as per Fly Ash Notification, 2009. A detailed plan of action shall be provided.

ix. Action plan for the green belt development plan in 33 % area i.e. land with not less than 1,500 trees per ha. Giving details of species, width of plantation, planning schedule etc. shall be included. The green belt shall be around the project boundary and a scheme for greening of the roads used for the project shall also be incorporated.

x. Action plan for rainwater harvesting measures at plant site shall be submitted to harvest rainwater from the roof tops and storm water drains to recharge the ground water and also to use for the various activities at the project site to conserve fresh water and reduce the water requirement from other sources.

xi. Total capital cost and recurring cost/annum for environmental pollution control measures shall be included.

xii. Action plan for post-project environmental monitoring shall be submitted.

xiii. Onsite and Offsite Disaster (natural and Man-made) Preparedness and Emergency Management Plan including Risk Assessment and damage control. Disaster management plan should be linked with District Disaster Management Plan.

8) Occupational health

i. Plan and fund allocation to ensure the occupational health & safety of all contract and casual workers

ii. Details of exposure specific health status evaluation of worker. If the workers' health is being evaluated by pre designed format, chest x rays, Audiometry, Spirometry, Vision testing (Far& Near vision, colour vision and any other ocular defect) ECG, during pre placement and periodical examinations give the details of the same. Details regarding last month analyzed data of above mentioned parameters as per age, sex, duration of exposure and department wise.

iii. Details of existing Occupational & Safety Hazards. What are the exposure levels of hazards and whether they are within Permissible Exposure level (PEL). If these are not within PEL, what measures the company has adopted to keep them within PEL so that health of the workers can be preserved,

iv. Annual report of heath status of workers with special reference to Occupational Health and Safety

9) Corporate Environment Policy

i. Does the company have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be detailed in the EIA report.

ii. Does the Environment Policy prescribe for standard operating process / procedures to bring into focus any infringement / deviation / violation of the environmental or forest norms /conditions? If so, it may be detailed in the EIA.

iii. What is the hierarchical system or Administrative order of the company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions? Details of this system may be given.

iv. Does the company have system of reporting of non compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and / or shareholders or stakeholders at large? This reporting mechanism shall be detailed in the EIA report

10) Details regarding infrastructure facilities such as sanitation, fuel, restroom etc. to be provided to the labour force during construction as well as to the casual workers including truck drivers during operation phase.

11) Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC)

i. Adequate funds (at least 2.5 % of the project cost) shall be earmarked towards the Enterprise Social Commitment based on Public Hearing issues and item-wise details along with time bound action plan shall be included. Socio-economic development activities need to be elaborated upon.

12) Any litigation pending against the project and/or any direction/order passed by any Court of Law against the project, if so, details thereof shall also be included. Has the unit received any notice under the Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or relevant Sections of Air and Water Acts? If so, details thereof and compliance/ATR to the notice(s) and present status of the case.

13) A tabular chart with index for point wise compliance of above TOR.

(B) SPECIFIC TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EIA STUDIES FOR CEMENT PLANTS

1. Limestone and coal linkage documents along with the status of environmental clearance of limestone and coal mines
2. Quantum of production of coal and limestone from coal & limestone mines and the projects they cater to;
3. For large Cement Units, a 3-D view i.e. DEM (Digital Elevation Model) for the area in 10 km radius from the proposal site.
4. Present land use shall be prepared based on satellite imagery. High-resolution satellite image data having 1m-5m spatial resolution like quick bird, Ikonos, IRS P-6 pan sharpened etc. for the 10 Km radius area from proposed site. The same shall be used for land used/land-cover mapping of the area.
5. If the raw materials used have trace elements, an environment management plan shall also be included.
6. Plan for the implementation of the recommendations made for the cement plants in the CREP guidelines must be prepared.
7. Energy consumption per ton of clinker and cement grinding
8. Provision of waste heat recovery boiler
9. Arrangement for use of hazardous waste

Additional TOR

1. Environment Impact Assessment of particulate matter on the health of local population.
2. Ecological effect of particulate matter on the flora and fauna.
3. The project proponent shall take the NOC from the CGWA/SGWA as may the case in reference to MoEF & CC, GoI OM F.No. 21-103/2015-IA.III dated 02.11.2018.
4. Approval/permission of the CGWA/SGWA shall be obtained before drawing ground water for the project activities. Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) concerned shall not issue Consent to Operate (CTO) till the project proponent obtains such permission.
5. Public hearing issues to be addressed properly.
6. The PP shall submit CER Plan as per OM dated 1.05.2019.
7. 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 appraisal of project.
8. The PP shall prepare and submit the wildlife conservation plan of the area and get approved from the Chief Wildlife Warden Haryana.

<u>Agenda Item No. 180.20:-</u> Environment Clearance for IT Office Complex Project at Village Sarai Khwaja, Faridabad by M/s SFG Exports (INDIA) Pvt. Ltd.

The case was taken up in the 117th meeting of SEIAA held on 18th -20th April, 2019 and the recommendation & appraisal of SEAC for SFG exports (India) Pvt. Ltd were discussed. SEIAA pointed out that while proposing the budget for remediation plan, any benchmark or the reference of any “SEAC” or Hon’ble NGT to establish the validity of “Budget estimation” to be referred. Further, it was pointed out that the “Proposed Remedial Actions” should be quantifiable & not subjective, keeping in mind those have to be measured & verified during the course of action and even afterwards also. Project proponent has to maintain & manage the means through which “Remedial action” would be carried out; therefore, managing or maintaining cost should be borne by Project Proponent itself. In lieu of the above facts, the Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 180th meeting of SEAC held on 16.05.2019.The PP submitted the reply to the observations along with cost remediation plan for natural resources

augmentation plan, community Resource Augmentation plan for the similar IT park Gateway project of M/s Dove Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad, Haryana. The PP has also submitted the cost of remedial plan for the said project vide letter dated 16.05.2019 and presented the case before the committee.

Detailed discussions were held on the observations of SEIAA regarding quantifiable budget of remedial action plan submitted by the project proponent along with the reference of remedial plan of other violation case of M/s Dove infrastructure. The PP has also clarified during presentation held on dated 16.05.2019 that the cost of remedial plan shall be borne by PP and will be responsible to maintain & manage the same. Further the PP has also submitted a representation on dated 16.05.2019 along with the supporting documents addressed to SEAC with a copy to SEIAA vide which PP has submitted the supporting document, placed on record. Thereafter, the Committee decided that an amount of **Rs.1,06,11,500/-** towards Remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation plan to be spend within a span of three years is justifiable and further the SEAC again recommended the proposal to SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the following specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects:

1. SEAC recommended for an amount of **Rs.1,06,11,500/-** towards Remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation plan to be spend within a span of three years. The details are given below.

S. No.	Environment Attributes	Damages	Remedial Measures	Budget Allocation (In Rs.)
1	Air	Damage to Health of nearby residents due to air emissions	Health Check-up Camps. (19no's of Health Check-up camps @ approx. Rs. 20,000/- per camp at regular intervals at 1) Government Model Senior Secondary School, Sector 37, Faridabad. 2) Gurukul Indraprastha School, Faridabad. 3) Sewing Machine Training Centre Kheri Chowk, Sector 18 Faridabad	3,82,500
			Developing paved roads in nearby areas outside the SFG Premises. (400 sqm road construction at Sarai Khawaja Village) @ Rs.1200 per sqm	5,00,000
2	Noise	Increase in ambient noise levels due to construction activities	• Providing additional greenbelt on the opposite site of the road in front of project site. (2000 no's of trees@ approx. Rs.400 per tree to be planted along external road)	8,09,000
3	Energy Conservation	High Consumption of energy per capita and power outages	Compliance with ECBC norms. • Roof Top- High SRI Paint over 35 mm screed + geo textile & plastic sheet + 50 mm XPS Board standard density of 32-	12,50,000

			35 kg/m3 + Waterproofing + 200 mm RCC slab (with steel) U = 0.255 W/sqm K (max). • External light colored paint +18 mm Cement plaster over 200mm A.A.C wall + 10 mm Cement plaster. U=0.8 W/sqm K (max) for the non-conditioned spaces. Conditioned areas have high performance glazing. • Double glazed, Semi unitized Structural glazing system to external faces of the building, Sealed Semi Unitized Aluminum windows with EPDM gaskets. • LED based energy efficient lighting. • Dry Type Transformers. • Air Cooled Chillers. • Energy efficient Building Envelope – High performance DGU with shading and improved SHGC, Roof Insulation and Light Colored Finishes	
4	Solar Power (1% of demand) Water Heating by Solar	Depletion of renewable energy sources for power generation and increase in carbon foot print	Installation of Solar Powered power backup systems and Solar water heaters	Already Installed
5	Ground Water	Depletion in water levels due to paving, increase run off factor	Development of Ponds in nearby area. 01 Nos of pond will renovate at Village Mewla Maharaj, Faridabad.	6,15,000
6	Rain Water Harvesting	Depletion in ground water in the aquifers underground	Increase number of rain water harvesting pits and ground water recharge pits in and around the building site. (02 Nos of RWH pits will be constructed at Swami Shraddhanand Global School Gurukul, Village Sarai Khawaja Faridabad& 01 Nos at Lala Diwan Chand Charitable Hospital, Sector 37, Faridabad Total 3 pits @ approx. Rs.1,50,000 per pit.	4,50,000
7	Sewage Treatment Plant	Cross contamination of ground and surface water with illegal discharge of sewage water	Installation of In-house Sewage treatment plants and reuse of treated water for dual plumbing, washing, gardening, etc.	Already Installed
8	Recycle/Reuse	Increasing the pollution load to	Installation of 1 Nos of Portable STP of 50KL capacity at Gurukul	3,00,000

		public sewer systems and treatment plants	Indraprastha School, Arya Nagar (Sarai Khwaja) Faridabad @ approx. Rs.3,00,000 per STP and Implementation of dual plumbing system for reuse of treated water and for other domestic purpose like gardening, washing, etc.	
9	Surface Water	Utilization of natural resource (River Water) for construction activities Contamination of surface water	Restoration of water bodies in peripheral areas. Restoration of existing Jheel near Gurukul Ashram	5,00,000
			Construction of check dam and embankment along water body to prevent soil erosion. Embankment at the existing Jheel near Gurukul Ashram.	3,00,000
10	Ecology	Impact on plants and trees in the vicinity of the plant	Compensatory additional plantation outside the plant premises. (1350 no's of trees @ approx. Rs.400 per tree covering an area of 5100 sqm will be planted for Green Belt near Sector - 28 Metro Station Faridabad)	5,40,000
		Impact on Fauna	Distribution of free saplings to peripheral villager's preferably native plants. (5000 no of free plant saplings will be distributed to nearby industries and households)	2,50,000
			Funds will be deposited with Forest Department for creating fodder resources in Reserve Forests.	3,50,000
11	Socio-Economic	Inflow of construction workers increase load on local infrastructure	Providing additional public toilets at various locations. (03 no's of public toilets will be constructed at Sector 37 , Government School Faridabad)	3,00,000
			Community based rehabilitation of differently abled persons 58 no's of Rickshaw @ approx. Rs.6,000 per Rickshaw will be provided.	3,50,000
			Midday meals for differently abled persons at Sai Baba Mandir Sector 16, Faridabad and Old Age Home at Sector 31, Faridabad.	4,00,000
			Imparting skills in sewing machine operator. (80 no's of persons will be imparted for sewing machine operation at Plot No 7, Part II, Sector 18)	5,50,000

			Scholarship to meritorious students for higher education. (30 no's per year of meritorious students of Local Faridabad Schools will be given scholarship)	5,00,000
			Provision of clean drinking water taps for public. (04 nos. of drinking water coolers @ approx. 50,000 per water cooler will be provided. One Nos at Cremation Ground, Sector 37, Sarai Khawaja & One Nos at Government Model Senior Secondary School, Sarai Khawaja & Two Nos at Gurukul Indraprastha School Faridabad)	2,00,000
			Upgradation of Community resources Rs. 3.5 Lac at religious places by providing - 1) Street Lights- 2) Drinking Water- I) At Mandir at Sector 31, Faridabad II) At Gurudwaras at Sector 30, Faridabad. Books for Library or Library resources of Rs.2.0 lac at Government Model Senior Secondary School. Medicines/Wheel Chairs/Beds of Rs.2.0 lac at Lala Diwan Chand Charitable Hospital, Sector 37, Faridabad)	3,50,000 2,00,000 2,00,000
			Development and Training Centre in the area. Computer Training Centre at Gurukul Indraprastha School, Faridabad	5,00,000
12	Land Use/Land Cover	Removal of shrubs and grasses growing in the plant area	Providing greenbelt having SO2 resistant native species within the proposed plant in place of shrubs. (150 no's of native pollutant tolerant tree species will be planted within project site)	5,15,000
13	Solid Waste Management	Dumping of unsorted waste to non-designated areas	In-house segregation of solid waste followed by treatment of Organic waste via OWC, Composting techniques etc. (3 nos. of OWC-120 machine will be installed within project site)	3,00,000
14	Fire Protection System	Loss & Damage to life and property	Installation of Fire detection equipments, fire protection materials & fire-fighting equipments.	Already Installed
			Total	**1,06,11,500**

1. Total budgetary provision with respect to Remediation plan and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation plan is rupees **1,06,11,500/-**. Therefore, project proponent shall be required to submit a bank guarantee of an amount of Rupees **1,06,11,500/-** towards Remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation plan with the Haryana State Public Control Board prior to the grant of EC.
2. Remediation plan shall be completed in 3 years whereas bank guarantee shall be for 5 years. The bank guarantee shall be released after successful implementation of the EMP, followed by recommendations of the SEAC and approval of the regulatory authority/SEIAA.
3. Approval/permission of the CGWA/SGWA shall be obtained, if applicable before drawing ground water for the project activities. State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned shall not issue Consent to Operate (CTO) till the project proponent obtains such permission.
4. The PP should submit the 6 monthly action taken report on the compliance of environmental conditions to the Regional Officer, MoEF&CC, Haryana State Pollution Control Board and Chairman, SEIAA.
5. The PP shall borne the cost of remedial plan and will be responsible to maintain and manage the same

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Annexure-A

List of Participants in the 180th Meeting of SEAC, Haryana held on 15.05.2019 & 16.05.2019 under the Chairmanship of Shri V. K. Gupta, Chairman, SEAC, Haryana

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
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